



# El Dorado County Sheriff's Office

## Jail Needs Assessment

February 2017



El Dorado County Placerville Adult Detention Facility, 300 Forni Road, Placerville, CA

Prepared by:  
Vanir, Inc. &  
Criminal Justice Research Foundation  
Sacramento, CA

**El Dorado County Sheriff's Office  
2017 Jail Needs Assessment**

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## SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment

#### Criminal Justice System Trends



South Lake Tahoe Jail Vehicle Sallyport

The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office operates two Type II adult detention facilities, which are located in Placerville and South Lake Tahoe, California. The County jail system has a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity for 461 inmates. The jails house both pre-trial and sentenced male/female offenders. Since October 2011, the two adult detention facilities house AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act County Jail Prison (N3), 3056 PC Parolees, Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders, and flash incarceration Probation Department offenders.

The AB 109 legislation reassigns three groups of offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole System to California counties. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender (N3) crimes that will be served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category will have no prior violent or serious convictions. The second group involves post-release offenders (up to three years) coming under Probation Department supervision for (N3) crimes released from State Prison. Offenders in this category may have had prior convictions for violent or serious crimes. The third group includes State parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to the local county jail instead of state prison.

The Placerville jail constructed in 1988 is a full service detention facility with single and double-occupancy cells, as well as dormitory housing units. The jail has a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated custody bed capacity of 303. The detention facility currently processes an average of 414 monthly bookings. The jail has a 2016 average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 260. The jail is operating at 85.8% of the BSCC rated custody bed capacity of 303. Pre-trial inmate population comprises about 53.5% of the total custody bed space. Sentenced inmate population makes up 46.5% of the detention bed space.

The South Lake Tahoe adult detention facility constructed in 1973 is also a full service jail with single, double-occupancy, and dormitory custody beds. The jail has a BSCC rated bed capacity for 158. The detention facility currently processes an average of 173 monthly bookings. The jail has a 2016 average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 101. The jail is operating at 63.9% of the BSCC rated custody bed capacity of 158. Pretrial inmate population comprises 47.9% of the total bed space and sentenced inmate population makes up 52.1% of the detention bed space.

As part of the operational philosophy of the County jail system, the Sheriff's Office, in partnership with the County criminal justice system, has developed and implemented an array of alternative to incarceration programs and case processing procedures which allows the jail system to function within the limits of available custody bed space. Through these programs, the jail system has virtually eliminated most pre-trial and sentenced misdemeanants from the incarcerated program. Currently, only eight (7.7%) pretrial and 36 (20.7%) sentenced misdemeanants are housed in the County's two jail facilities. Changes, however, in inmate populations, particularly among longer term AB109 Public Safety Realignment Act offenders who require a range of counseling and treatment services is seriously impacting the local facilities because they cannot provide these services because of the lack of designated programming space.

### El Dorado County's Jail System Operational Challenges and Identified Building Space Needs

- Aging jail facilities with American Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance issues.
- Increased female pretrial and sentenced population.
- Significant AB 109 Realignment offender inmates with longer sentences.
- Lack of housing options for managing inmate classification and security needs.
- Increased and more complex medical and mental health treatment required by detainees.
- Insufficient programming space in the jails limiting equal access to inmate education programs and other evidence-based services.
- Need for additional recreational yards and other space to accommodate professional visits and confidential legal interviews.

Equally concerning to the Sheriff's Office is increases in female inmate population levels and inmates with serious mental health disorders and other healthcare needs. Between 2007 and 2016, the average daily female ADP has climbed 31.3%. The County jail system has also experienced a 76.9% increase in male / female inmates receiving psychotropic medications, and increases of 47.8% in pretrial and sentenced prisoners who must be seen by a physician or mid-level healthcare practitioner. These changes in the type of inmates detained in the two facilities are adversely impacting daily operations because the County jail system was not originally configured or laid out to meet the higher levels of inmate classification, housing security or program needs of present day population requirements.

The implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act initiated in October 2011 is also having a major and significant impact on the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails because of the (1) number of convicted felony defendants who previously would have been given State Prison sentences, and (2) the longer length of sentences for these new locally incarcerated offenders. Currently, about 25.0% or one out of every four inmates in the County jail system are AB 109 offenders or parole violators.

In recognition of the lack of appropriate programming space and other bed capacity needs counties are confronting because of AB 109, the State is making available through SB 844 legislation (Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction) funding grants up to \$25 million for small counties including El Dorado. In order to compete for the SB 844 construction funding, El Dorado County has prepared a comprehensive Jail Needs Assessment and developed a detailed proposal that, if approved by the Board of Supervisors, will be submitted for funding evaluation and consideration by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) on February 28, 2017.

The Needs Assessment and draft SB 844 Funding Application was prepared by Vanir, Inc. and the Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF). The Needs Assessment work has involved the collection and review of current and historical data trends on arrests/bookings, types of inmates, length of stay, and types of services currently provided in the County jails. The Assessment also focused on identifying the overall impact AB 109 is having on jail operations and longer term affect on pretrial and sentenced average daily inmate population (ADP) levels. The Assessment also evaluated each jail's physical plant / environment with respect to the types and sizes of functional areas, housing and support areas, and administration space, etc. in order to provide a document that defines these areas and presents potential areas of improvement.

The Assessment has also examined and defined the current Jail operational model / philosophy for managing different types of inmates (including longer term AB 109 (N3) offenders), movement of inmates within facility, to and from courts, offender classifications, programs, etc. **and has identified four areas of custody bed / program space needs including (a) female housing with dedicated program / service space, (b) medical clinic, (c) mental health treatment beds, and (d) classroom space for**

**expanding evidence-based programming, counseling, treatment, reentry services, and support staff areas which can be addressed through the SB 844 Construction Funding Program.**

The criminal justice system trend data which was compiled and analyzed shows the following:

*For the past decade, adult arrests in El Dorado County have fluctuated from year to year. Currently, County law enforcement agencies are annually arresting an average of 5,625 adults for felony and misdemeanor crimes. The total number of annual arrests have ranged from a low of 5,108 to a high of 6,123. Felony arrests generally account for about one out of every three arrests local law enforcement agencies make each year. Approximately 73.0% of the adult arrests involve males and 27.0% involve female offenders. In spite of the fluctuations in yearly adult arrests, nearly one out of every five felony and misdemeanor arrests in El Dorado County involve adults who have been arrested for serious crimes of violence and weapons charges.*

*The El Dorado County jails have a total of 461 rated custody beds that include 103 (22.3%) dormitory beds / bunks and 358 (77.7%) beds located in single- and double-occupancy cells. In 2016, the County jails processed an average of 509 bookings each month. This represents an average of 17 bookings per day. Average annual monthly County jail system bookings, since 2009, have reached a high of 674. In 2016, the jails processed an average of six felony and 11 misdemeanor bookings each day. Average annual County jail system felony bookings, since 2009, have ranged from six to ten a day. Average annual jail misdemeanor bookings have ranged during the same reporting period from ten to 13 a day. System-wide, felony bookings have accounted for 42.1% of the total annual bookings occurring in the detention facilities. Misdemeanor bookings represent 57.9% of the yearly law enforcement bookings into the County's jail system. In 2016, the County's jail system processed an average of 13 male and four female bookings each day. Average annual County jail system male bookings, since 2009, have ranged from 13 to 17 a day. Average annual jail female bookings have ranged during the same reported period from four to five a day. System-wide, male bookings have accounted for 75.0% of the total average annual bookings occurring in the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe detention facility. Female bookings represent 25.0% of the yearly law enforcement bookings into the County's jail system.*

*The two County jails have a 2016 average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 361. Currently, the jail system is operating at 78.3% of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated custody bed capacity of 461. Pretrial inmate population comprise about 53.7% of the total custody bed capacity. Sentenced inmate population make up 46.3% of the detention bed space. Felony inmates account for 86.1% of the population (311) and misdemeanants account for 13.9% (50) of the population. Over the past five years, the jails has eliminated most pretrial and sentenced misdemeanants from the incarcerated population.*

*The following Table provides a comparative December 2015 breakdown between the El Dorado County jail system and California jails statewide average pretrial and sentenced inmate ADP levels. As the data indicates, an average of 63.6% of the California county jail bed capacities were occupied by pretrial inmates. The other 36.4% of jail beds were occupied by sentenced inmates. In El Dorado County during the same reporting period, the jail's pretrial inmate ADP was lower at 53.7% while the sentenced inmate population was slightly higher at 46.3% compared to a typical jail throughout the State.*

**Comparison Between El Dorado County Jails and California County Jails  
Breakdown of Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate ADP Levels  
December 2015**

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>(%) Pretrial Jail ADP</u>	<u>(%) Sentenced Jail ADP</u>	<u>Total</u>
El Dorado County Jails	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%
California County Jails	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%

Further analysis shows the El Dorado jails as well as all other county jail facilities throughout the State have virtually eliminated misdemeanants from the jail detention populations. Only about one out of every ten inmates are offenders incarcerated for misdemeanor crimes. The overwhelming majority of incarcerated offenders are made up of individuals charged with felony crimes rather than misdemeanor offenses.

Average daily inmate population counts do not take into account the “spikes” and peak population inmate levels which can also affect available jail custody bed capacities. To provide for sufficient flexibility for inmate classification and to accommodate population fluctuations, the Jail Needs Assessment planning work has compiled information over the past ten years on the jail’s peak inmate populations. The County jails report each month to BSCC the single one-day highest inmate count the jail facilities experienced each month. The analysis of this data shows that between 2007 – 2016, the highest or peak inmate ADP recorded at the El Dorado County jails was 438 in 2014. This is approximately 12.5% higher than the average inmate ADP over the same time period of 390. Between 2007–2016, average peak populations have ranged from 3.6% to 16.3% higher than the jail’s ADP. In 2015, the high (peak) ADP was 398 which was 14 inmates above the average daily jail population of 384 (+3.6%).

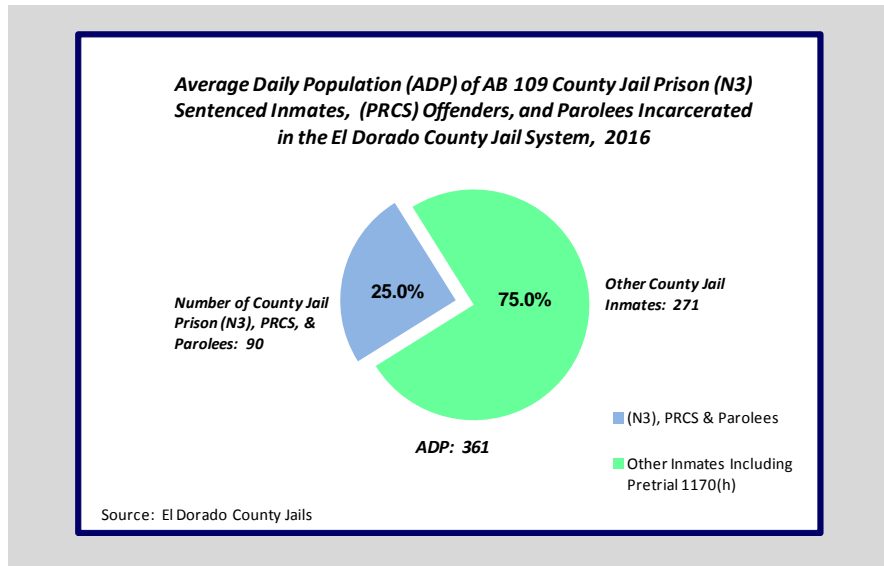
**El Dorado County Total Jail System Peak ADP  
2007 – 2016**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Jail System</u>		<u>Total ADP</u>	<u>Peak ADP</u>	<u>(%) Percent Difference</u>
	<u>Placerville Jail ADP</u>	<u>South Lake Tahoe Jail ADP</u>			
2007	227	123	350	390	11.4%
2008	222	123	345	392	13.6%
2009	238	121	359	411	14.5%
2010	223	113	336	374	11.3%
2011	202	142	362	391	8.3%
2012	242	114	356	414	16.3%
2013	257	118	375	416	10.9%
2014	264	126	390	438	12.5%
2015	252	132	384	398	3.6%
2016*	260	101	361	n/a	n/a
<b>ADP Range</b>	<b>202-264</b>	<b>101-132</b>	<b>345-390</b>	<b>374-438</b>	<b>3.6% - 16.3%</b>

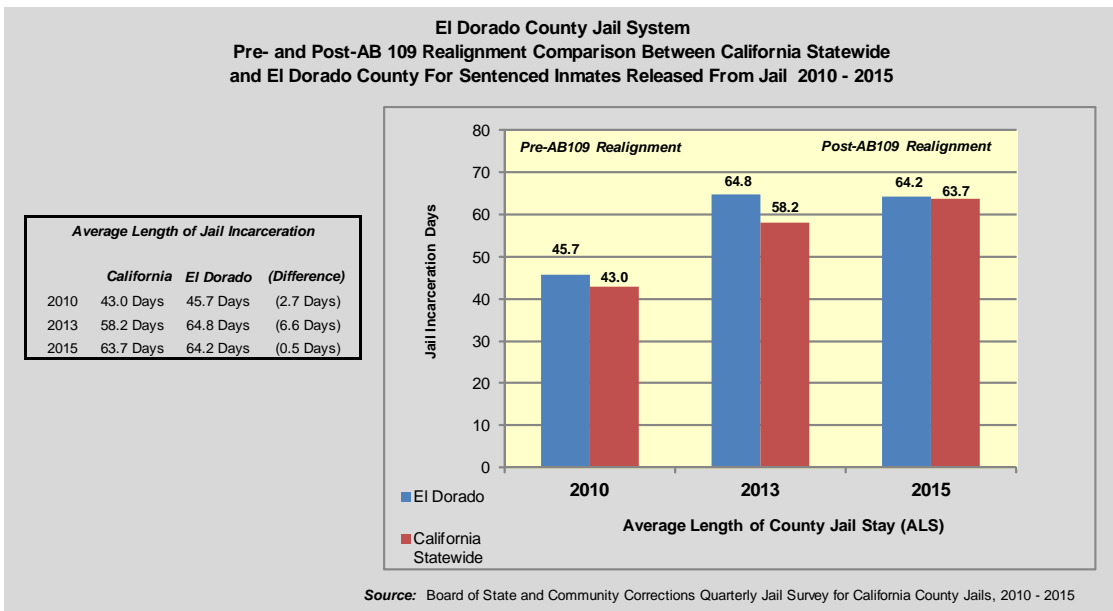
On April 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 109, the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act. This 652-page law alters the California criminal justice system by (a) changing the definition of a felony, (b) shifting housing for low level offenders from State Prison to local County jail, and (c) transferring the community supervision of designated parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to local county probation departments. The AB 109 legislation reassigns three groups of offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole System to California counties.



As the following Chart shows, the AB 109 Realignment Act has had a significant impact on the El Dorado County jail facility's custody trends. During the period of January through May 2016, the El Dorado County jail system held an average daily population (ADP) of 361 (100.0%) incarcerated inmates, 25.0% or 90 of the inmate population were AB 109 County Jail Prison (N3) convicted felony defendants sentenced to County jail, parolees (3056 PC) PRCS offenders held under the Realignment Act, flash incarceration or revocation provisions of the law, or probation violators (1203.2 PC). The other 271 (75.0%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / State law enforcement agencies.



The most significant impact the Realignment Act has had on the County jail system is reflected in the changes of pre- and post-revocation length of sentences for convicted offenders as graphically shown in the following chart.



In 2010, the average length of County jail stay (ALS) for convicted and sentenced inmates was 45.7 days. With the passage and implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act since October 2011, the average length of County jail stay for sentenced defendants has risen 40.5% to 64.2 days. As the chart above further shows, California state-wide County jails have experienced similar significant increases in the overall length of jail stays for sentenced inmates.

The impact the longer jail stays for sentenced inmates has had on the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities is further reflected in the following analysis of pre- and post-AB 109 Realignment changes which have occurred with respect to the total number of monthly custody days inmates have served in the El Dorado County jail system. Prior to the enactment of AB 109 Realignment legislation, all inmates were incarcerated an average of 10,182 custody days each month. Since Realignment was enacted, total average monthly inmate custody days in the two County jail facilities has risen to 11,410 days, an increase of 12.1%. Both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails have seen nearly identical increases in the total monthly inmate custody days.

El Dorado County Jail System Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jail Inmate Monthly Custody Days 2009 - 2016						
Year	Placerville Jail		South Lake Tahoe Jail		El Dorado County Jail System	
	Total Custody Days	Average Monthly Custody Days	Total Custody Days	Average Monthly Custody Days	Total Custody Days	Average Monthly Custody Days
<b>Pre- AB 109 Realignment</b>						
2009*	n/a	7,601	n/a	3,031	n/a	10,632
2010	81,337	6,778	41,210	3,434	122,547	10,212
2011	80,286	6,691	36,159	3,013	116,445	9,704
<b>Post- AB 109 Realignment</b>						
2012	89,333	7,444	41,466	3,056	130,799	10,500
2013	94,593	7,883	41,224	3,435	135,817	11,318
2014	97,598	8,133	46,646	3,887	144,244	12,020
2015	97,737	8,145	44,359	3,697	142,096	11,842
2016**	n/a	7,623	n/a	3,746	n/a	11,369
<b>Ave. Monthly Custody Days</b>	<b>7,537</b>		<b>3,412</b>		<b>10,949</b>	
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>68.8%</b>		<b>31.2%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>2009 - 2011</b>	<b>7,023</b>		<b>3,159</b>		<b>10,182</b>	
<b>2012 - 2016</b>	<b>7,846</b>		<b>3,564</b>		<b>11,410</b>	
<b>% Change</b>	<b>11.7%</b>		<b>12.8%</b>		<b>12.1%</b>	

ElDoradoNA/Tables&Chits/Table6

\*Includes the months of October - December 2009

\*\*Includes the months of January - May 2016

## Inmate Classification and Jail Healthcare / Mental Health Services

A review of jail operations shows the Sheriff's Office has put in place sound policies and procedures which govern the intake screening and classification of all detainees including AB 109 offenders booked into the facilities. From a practical operational standpoint, regardless of an individual's classification because the jails lack sufficient housing pods to appropriately segregate numerous classifications of male and female inmates, the classification personnel are focusing housing assignments on identifying the highest security pretrial and sentenced inmates who have a violent offense, escape history, are gang members, have behavioral problems, have enemies in the facility, or other protective custody problems. These types of inmates are given priority for the administrative segregation units, protective custody housing cells, or medical / mental health beds. Operationally, both jails are confronted with significant challenges in managing inmate classification because of available housing options.

Compounded with inmate population pressure that complicate classification decisions, the jail's physical layouts do not provide adequate inmate classification bed space, or space for programmatic opportunities or necessary inmate services, such as medical and mental health treatment, which are essential for a modern adult detention facility.

One of the most significant operational issues facing the County jail system the needs assessment consultants have identified involve the increasing number of male and female incarcerated offenders who require medical and mental health services. A review of the Custody Division's annual reports prepared and released by the Sheriff's Office for the period 2011 – 14 highlighted in the following chart shows that an average of 791 pretrial and sentenced inmates are being contacted each year by CFMG mental health clinicians because of serious psychiatric disorders. In the four-year period between 2011 and 2014, the jails have seen an increase of 14.4% in the number of detainees requiring mental health services contacts. More significantly, as the data shows, inmate suicide attempts have also increased from four in 2011 to a total of 21 in 2014. Because of the lack of specialized mental health housing and medical care housing in both jails, the rise in the number of detainees with serious psychiatric disorders is negatively impacting the overall security of the detention facilities.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Psychiatric Contacts</u>	<u>Inmate Suicide Attempts</u>
2011	742	4
2012	717	0
2013	856	4
2014	849	21
<b>Yearly Average</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>% Change 2011-14</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>424.0%</b>

The Sheriff's Office also reports monthly mental health services data and health care services directed to the inmate population to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Review of this data for the period 2007 – 2015 shows that inmates receiving psychotropic medications in the jails have risen 76.9%. Most recently, an average of 92 inmates (2015) are receiving psychotropic medications on the last day of each month. Male and female inmates seen by physicians and mid-level healthcare practitioners has also increased 47.8%. In 2015, an average of 170 jail inmates were seen by physicians, and a total of 474 inmates were seen by healthcare staff (nurses) at monthly scheduled sick-calls. Over the same period, off-site monthly inmate medical appointments have increased 133.3%.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Inmates Receiving Psychotropic Medications On Last Day of Month</u>	<u>Inmates Seen at Sick Call</u>	<u>Inmates Seen by Physician/Mid-level Practitioner</u>	<u>Offsite Medical Appointments</u>
2007	52	459	115	6
2008	40	289	111	10
2009	41	293	119	11
2010	32	249	98	9
2011	25	236	102	11
2012	28	296	137	9
2013	48	504	154	10
2014	54	594	152	17
2015	92	474	170	14
<b>Monthly Ave.</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>% Change 2007-2015</b>	<b>76.9%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>133.3%</b>

## Review of Jail Custody Operations

As part of the Needs Assessment work, the consultant team reviewed the Sheriff's Custody Division management philosophy, organizational structure, and key inmate processes. The Assessment has also examined and defined the current operational model / philosophy for managing different types of inmates (including longer term AB 109 (N3) offenders), movement of inmates within each facility, to and from courts, offender classifications, programs, etc. and has identified potential areas of improvement. Also, the report is based on (a) past grand jury reports, (b) BSCC Inspection reports, (c) fire plan & inspections, (d) dietary plan, (e) policy and procedure manual, (f) inmate grievances and incident reports, (g) Interviews with jail administration, jail staff and inmates, and (h) population and demographics statistics.

In discussions the consultant team had with the jail's management staff and Sergeants about the Department's management philosophy for each detention facility, it is evident the personnel are striving to promote secure, safe, and humane housing for pretrial and sentenced inmates. Staff appear to be striving to respond to the public and provide service that is of the highest quality. The day-to-day operation of each facility is consistent with the principals of detention supervision and management and Correctional Officers work to meet at all times minimum jail standards as defined in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations. The programs and services the staff oversee are being made available to influence positive behavior with the intent to provide the opportunity for inmates to be returned back to the community in equal or better condition both physically and psychologically than when they entered.

Title 15 and 24 of the California Code of Regulations has established minimum standards for California county jail facilities. Compliance to the Minimum Standards is handled through inspections carried out by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and other County service divisions. The Minimum Standards for jail facilities cover a wide range of operational and physical plant requirements including the following: (a) *Training, Personnel and Management*, (b) *Records and Public Information*, (c) *Classification and Segregation*, (d) *Programs and Activities*, (e) *Discipline*, (f) *Health Services*, (g) *Food Services*, (h) *Clothing and Personal Hygiene*, (i) *Bedding and Linens*, and (j) *Facility Sanitation and Safety*. The implementation of these important operational standards are clearly evident in the El Dorado County Correctional Facilities Operational Goals and Objective Statements, and published Policy and Procedures Manual.

The review of El Dorado County jail system operations has also shown the management procedures adhered to in the facilities closely parallel reasonable basic traditional detention practices. Management has established procedures dictating acceptable practices in such areas as security and control, inmates' rights, communication, mail and visiting, facility rules, admission, orientation, property control, and release.

The key to reducing overall liability in the day-to-day operations of county jails is the development of a thorough policy and procedures manual. It is primary to the training of staff and evaluating their performance on the job. The manual is the basis for formalizing and professionalizing the jail operation so the development of an appropriate policy and procedures manual should be the highest priority. The El Dorado County Custody Division has developed a Policy and Procedures Manual that is used as a point of reference by all staff when resolving or responding to administration and operational issues in the County jails. The policy and procedures are reviewed in their entirety on a periodic basis to insure that the written policies and procedures remain operationally viable, and consistent with organizational philosophy, and constitutional and professional standards.

The Board of State and Community Corrections' (BSCC) Biennial Jail Inspection Report completed for 2012 - 14 inspection cycle completed in each facility showed that the personnel employed in the facility were in full compliance with jail operations training provisions contained in Title 15. The Inspection Report also indicated that the County's jail facilities had sufficient personnel assigned to carry out Title 15 Minimum Jail Operation Standards required at each detention facility.

## Inmate Jail Programs and Services

Currently, offender programming in the El Dorado County jails takes place in two relatively small multipurpose rooms at each jail facility. The space can currently hold up to 8 persons (squeezed in) at a time, which restricts the number of inmates who can take part in these valuable programs. The jail's inmate programs are offered and delivered on a scheduled basis seven-days-a-week. All classes are available on a first come, first serve basis, but may not be available based on an inmate's classification level.

In-custody programming is extremely limited by the population classification system and the overall lack of reentry programming space in the current jail footprint. The ability to isolate a group that could do programming in a single part of the jail is made far more complicated because of the current layout. It is difficult to isolate a specific housing unit for transitional reentry programming, for example, because of the classification barriers. The shortage of jail space also leads to a lack of efficacy in the classes/services as well as an inability to maintain a consistent programming schedule.

Discussions with jail staff shows the Sheriff's Office recognizes and is strongly committed to expanding custody services and evidence-based programming for the AB 109 (N3) offenders convicted and sentenced to County jail and Return-to-Custody (RTC) parole and probation violators incarcerated in the County jail system. Significant departmental expansion of services will, however, require new program space and space that is configured to accommodate evidence-based assessment and programming the County's criminal justice system wants to pursue. The Office's goal is to introduce and provide ongoing dedicated exemplary assessment, evidence-based substance abuse treatment, mental health, and other support services to these incarcerated offenders. The goal will be to deliver "best practices" in the jail setting and begin the process of transitional reentry planning to these offenders who are redirected to community supervision.

The specific best practice programming components that are being considered for introduction and use when space becomes available will include (a) assessing the clinical and social needs, and public safety risks of the incarcerated offender population, (b) planning (short- and long-term) for treatment and services required to address the offender's needs, (c) implementation of evidence-based in-custody rehabilitation programs designed to reduce recidivism with adult offender populations, (d) identifying required community and correctional programs that can assist with post-release services, and (e) coordinating the transition plan to ensure implementation and avoid gaps in care. The programming will cover five major offender areas including (1) Academic, Vocational and Financial, (2) Alcohol and Other Drugs, (3) Aggression, Hostility, Anger and Violence, (4) Criminal Thinking, Behaviors, and Associations, and (5) Family, Marital and Relationships.

The focus in these areas will follow eight evidence-based practices (EBP) and principles including (a) target highest risk offenders, (b) assess offenders needs, (c) design responsivity into programming, (d) develop behavior management plans, (e) deliver treatment programs using cognitive-based strategies, (f) motivate and shape offender behaviors, (g) engender the community as a protective factor against recidivism and use the community to support offender reentry and reintegration, and (h) identify outcomes and measure progress.

## Facility Assessment and Evaluation

Part of the consultant's work in developing the Jail Needs Assessment Report has also focused on identifying the detention facility's physical plant and primary building systems strengths and weaknesses. This information was used to determine the continued usefulness and overall economic viability of the structure. The Assessment focused on factors that included (a) configuration and intended security levels, (b) defined uses of the facility, (c) physical condition of the building elements, (d) quality of the space, and (e) ability to achieve intended security and level of safety for staff and inmates as well as compliance with standards.

The facility survey/assessment looked at previous reports, inspections, maintenance logs, capital expenditures, and any other documents or work products that influenced or have altered the status of the facility. Additional information pertaining to the history of the institution's defined use was obtained from facility personnel and from available documentation including the Board of Community and State Corrections (BSCC) Inspection Reports.

Based on the physical plant assessment and evaluation, the consultant team has identified the following major physical plant custody bed and program services support space deficiencies:

- ADA standards were just emerging in the mid-nineties, prior to the time both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails were constructed. It was of opinion by some that jails were exempt because of the security requirements. On June 15, 1998 the Supreme Court of the United States rendered an opinion which prohibits a "public entity" from discriminating against a "qualified individual with a disability" on account of that individual's disability. Although it is clear that some accommodations have been designed into each correctional facility, some may fall short of the standard. This includes accessible accommodations for inmate housing, inmate programs, toilet rooms and showers; accessible visitation booths, signage, path-of-travel, and parking; as well as general non-custody staff accommodations.
- The medical and mental health treatment areas of both facilities are severely deficient in space and ADA access. Additional treatment rooms and staff areas should be expanded to serve existing and future population needs.
- Housing is inadequate for the existing female population. The current cell and dormitory layout of both facilities does not allow for adequate control of special populations and classifications.
- Current classroom space at both facilities cannot meet the needs of the available programs or serve all eligible inmates due to space and accessibility limitations. Additional program space is needed to allow access to necessary programs and services provided by professional providers and volunteers from the community.

#### Scope and Areas to Be Improved With SB 844 Correctional Facility Construction Project

The Needs Assessment has shown that the jails in El Dorado County are both older facilities. The Placerville Jail, constructed in 1988, has an inmate population close to its capacity of 303 inmates. The South Lake Tahoe Jail was originally constructed in 1973 with additions and modifications throughout the 1980s. The inmate population is also usually near its capacity of 158. Both facilities were built for less violent and criminally sophisticated inmates compared to current prisoner populations. Inmate populations now include members of prison affiliations, serious recidivists, and offenders with significant mental health disorders. The two detention facilities were also designed for shorter incarceration stays particularly for sentenced inmates. As more serious felons spend longer period in confinement, the inmate classifications and security problems associated with the new inmate population groups is generating a need for different housing configurations (more segregated areas for violent inmates and prisoners with serious disciplinary problems). Inmates currently being housed for longer terms also have more medical needs which require specialized housing environments. The jails were also built before there were as many incarcerated mentally ill offenders. The growth in female incarcerated populations is also becoming extremely problematic for the jails.

The consultant team is recommending, because all of these custody bed and program space needs meet the funding criteria contained in SB 844, that the Sheriff's Office make application to the State for construction funding to help the County address these space needs in its jail's detention system. The consultants along with jail staff believe these changes at the Placerville jail would improve the secure

operations and conditions at the facility and provide a greater and more comprehensive array of available programming for local incarcerated inmates.

The proposed SB 844 construction would specifically provide for the following: (1) female housing and programs to this typically underserved population, (2) housing for the mentally ill to promote integration and reduce segregation, (3) space for the Restoration of Competency (ROC) program, (4) improved spaces for medical treatment and services, (5) office and operational space for pretrial services, veteran's services, and reentry services, (6) attorney and professional visiting space, (7) additional programming/classroom space, and (8) additional recreational yards.

The proposed SB 844 construction project will also bring about an improvement in secure operations and other conditions at the Placerville facility including:

1. The proposed project will provide an effective balance of female housing.
2. The proposed project will provide for program areas to serve each population where they are housed, but also provide the ability to share program space.
3. Treatment staff will be provided with adequate office space, records storage, and pharmacy space.
4. A new building connector will improve controlled staff and inmate circulation from areas of the existing correctional facility.
5. Video visitation space will be provided for medium and maximum security inmates, and face-to-face visitation will be provided as well.
6. The facility will become zoned into: public area; inmate and staff areas with and separated accordingly
7. Upgrading of the security electronics as it relates to cameras and audio visual control for the correctional facility.

The proposed project also limits public access to the northern portion of the facility which then allows for circulation to be more efficient as well as divided by security level. This provides for better inmate movement and greater access to program areas. The new building will clearly delineate security levels for circulation. The existing lobby, which is accessible from the visitor parking, will be the access point for public to the expansion facility. The main secure circulation spine with runs north/south will be conduit for all other services and movement within both facilities. The site will include new fencing which will surround all expansion areas.

The following information presents a detailed description of the proposed SB 844 project (El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reentry Facility Expansion) which would take place at the Placerville jail. This is followed by a schematic drawing depicting the relationships and size of the inmate housing and program spaces contained in the new SB 844 facility. The preliminary programming and space allocations were developed through discussions and planning sessions the consultant team held with the Sheriff's Office's Custody Division staff, and other County agency personnel.

### ***Phase I: Senate Bill 844 Programming and Correctional Facility Construction Project***

The following narrative describes the key elements and programming associated with each recommendation the consultant team and Sheriff's Office believes should be included in a funding application prepared and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for SB 844 Correctional Facility Construction funding.

**Recommendation #1: SB 844 - El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Jail Expansion** - Program, design and construct a recovery, rehabilitation and re-entry jail expansion facility at the north end of the existing Correctional Facility. A new multi-function building is a primary component of the proposed project. The new 11,000 square foot first floor will consist of two 27-bed housing units, each comprised of single/double bunk and dormitory configurations, housing approximately 54 female inmates. Housing units are to include; dayroom spaces, restroom/shower facilities, support spaces, counseling space, and secured indoor recreation yards. All areas are monitored by a state of the art central control center, located between the housing unit's dayrooms. The new 11,000 square foot second floor Support & Health Services space includes administrative support, health services, inmate program spaces, storage, face to face single inmate visitation rooms, and attorney-client counseling spaces. The administrative area includes office workstations and staff support spaces. The Health Services area will consist of: fourteen medical single, double and ADA occupancy special use cells, medical offices, medical and records storage, a central pharmacy, medical procedure and exam rooms, a mental health suite, a nurses' station, and staff work rooms and break rooms. The project will be a highly functional, ADA accessible, energy efficient, and an environmentally resource conscious correctional and reentry facility.

Although the expansion project will be constructed on the current Placerville Jail site and operated by the Sheriff's Office, there will be a collaborative partnership with Probation, Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA). As a result of the expanded space, contracted service providers will be able to provide additional and enhanced programs and services to the facility. The conceptual design provides space to accommodate the various functions with the flexibility to address current and future inmate program/service needs.

The proposed project also clearly aligns with the legislature's approach in SB 844 and expectations for how counties should handle and process the new AB 109 Realignment offender populations. A total of three large varying-sized program areas and classrooms will be located on the second floor of the expansion project. There will be a total of approximately 21,912 square feet contained in the El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Facility on two floors. See space chart below.

<b>El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Jail Expansion</b>	
<b>Area Description</b>	<b>Square Feet</b>
<b>Area Summary – First Floor</b>	<b>11,500</b>
1. Female Housing	10,924
2. Utilities	576
<b>Area Summary Second Floor</b>	<b>10,412</b>
1. Administration and Staff Support	1,240
2. Program Space	2,995
3. Mental Health Housing	2,910
4. Medical and Mental Health Support	3,267
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>21,912</b>

Aerial view of existing jail Placerville Jail Facility and proposed new project expansion (in white).





Sheet No. **A0.4**  
 Conceptual Site Plan

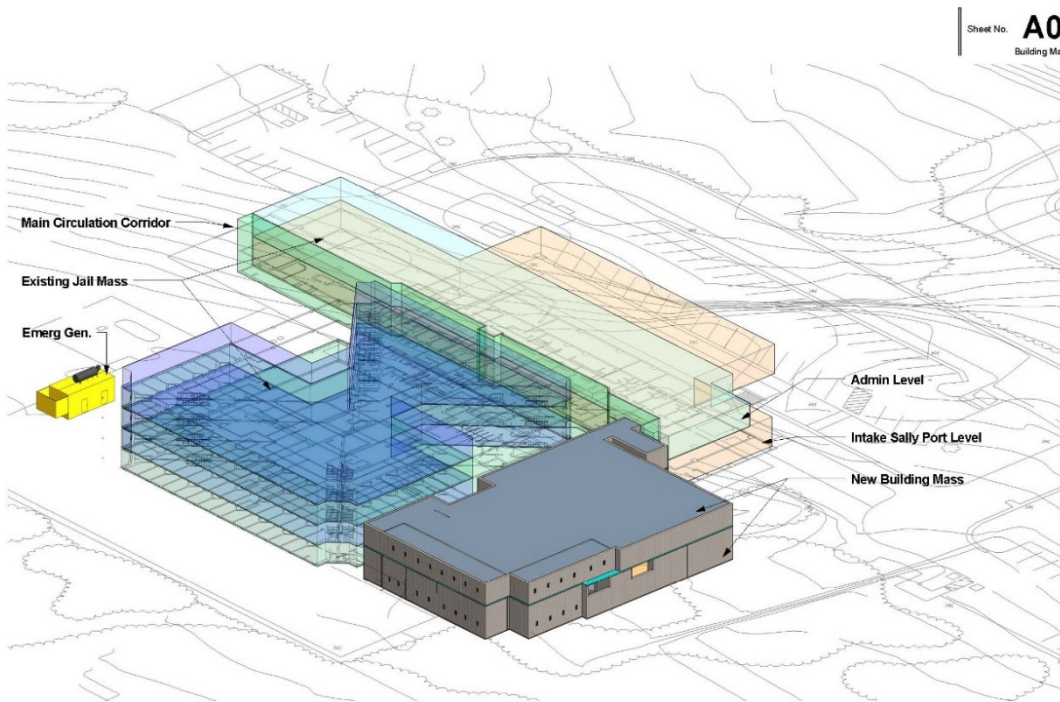
11.21.16  
 El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion Studies - SB 844  
 county of El Dorado

1 SITE PLAN - Proposed Expansion  
 1" = 60'-0"

4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300  
 Sacramento, CA 95834  
 TEL 916-575-8888  
 FAX 916-575-8887



Perspective view of proposed expansion project (in grey).



Sheet No. **A0.51**  
 Building Mass Study

11.21.16  
 El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion Studies - SB 844  
 county of El Dorado

1 3D VIEW - Mass Study - Site Copy 1

4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300  
 Sacramento, CA 95834  
 TEL 916-575-8888  
 FAX 916-575-8887



Floor plan of proposed expansion project.



The following Table provides a summary cost estimate of the SB 844 jail construction project. The cost estimate covers the new proposed Recovery, Rehabilitation Reentry Facility.

**Cost Estimate for SB844 Application  
BUDGET SUMMARY TABLE WORKSHEET**

LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH CONTRIBUTION	IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
1. Construction	\$ 19,840,093	\$ -		\$ 19,840,093
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$ 2,033,610	\$ -		\$ 2,033,610
3. Architectural	\$ 1,884,809	\$ -		\$ 1,884,809
4. Project/ Constr Mgmt	\$ 1,091,205	\$ -		\$ 1,091,205
5. CEQA	\$ -	\$ 42,000		\$ 42,000
6. State Agency Fees**	\$ 150,284	\$ 16,000		\$ 166,284
7. Audit		\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000
8. Needs Assessment		\$ 101,500	\$ -	\$ 101,500
9. Transition Planning		\$ -	\$ 542,000	\$ 542,000
10. County Administration			\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
11. Land Value			\$ 120,335	\$ 120,335
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>\$ 25,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 189,500</b>	<b>\$ 912,335</b>	<b>\$ 26,101,835</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>95.78%</b>	<b>0.73%</b>	<b>3.50%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Budget Summary Worksheet (continued)**

<b>Construction</b>		<b>\$19,840,093</b>	Building	\$	18,542,143
<b>Add Eligible Costs</b>	\$	<b>\$ 2,033,610</b>	Misc. Other	\$	-
FFE	3.00%	\$ 595,203	Site	\$	-
Permits	1.90%	\$ 376,962	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>18,542,143</b>
Inspection	1.50%	\$ 297,601	Esc. Start Const 0.42%	27	INC
Testing/Geotech	0.90%	\$ 178,561	Esc Mid Pt Const 0.42%	9	INC
Commissioning	0.45%	\$ 89,280	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>18,542,143</b>
Plan Check T24	0.50%	\$ 99,200	Construction Con: 7.00%	\$	1,297,950
Connection Fees	2.00%	\$ 396,802	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>19,840,093</b>
Architectural	9.50%	\$ 1,884,809			
PM/CM	5.50%	\$ 1,091,205			<b>Use \$ 19,840,093</b>
CEQA	use	\$ 42,000			
State Agency Fees (D	use	\$ 16,000			
State Agency Fees (S	use	\$ 150,284			
Audit	use	\$ 30,000			
Needs Assessment	use	\$ 101,500			
Transition Planning	Inhouse	\$ 542,000			
County Admin	Inhouse	\$ 250,000			
Land Value	use	\$ 120,335			

**Recommendation #2: SB 844 – Building Connector** – Program, design and construct a circulation connector from the existing correctional facility to the new recovery, rehabilitation and re-entry facility expansion project. This corridor will link the expansion project to the existing facility where all services (food service, medical, and laundry) originates.

The new corridor will link the two building together, to allow meals, laundry and other services to be delivered to the offenders in the new housing pods. The new connector structurally will be independent and supported by columns with no ridged connection to the existing structure.

**Recommendation #3: SB 844 Control Rooms** – Program, design and construct a means for inter-communication among each of the control rooms. The three Control Rooms, including the two housing Control Rooms, are independent and cannot monitor, access or transfer control to one another.

**See Section 9: Correctional Facility Construction Plan (pages 199 – 202) for other short- and long-term programming recommendations concerning deferred maintenance items the consultant team has also developed during this Needs Assessment Project.**



The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office operates two Type II adult detention facilities, which are located in Placerville and South Lake Tahoe, California. The County jail system has a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity for 461 inmates. The jails house both pre-trial and sentenced male/female offenders. Since October 2011, the two adult detention facilities house AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act County Jail Prison (N3), 3056 PC Parolees, Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders, and flash incarceration Probation Department offenders.

The AB 109 legislation reassigns three groups of offenders previously handled through the State Prison and Parole System to California counties. The first group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender (N3) crimes that will be served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category will have no prior violent or serious convictions. The second group involves post-release offenders (up to three years) coming under Probation Department supervision for (N3) crimes released from State Prison. Offenders in this category may have had prior convictions for violent or serious crimes. The third group includes State parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to the local county jail instead of state prison.

The Placerville jail constructed in 1988 is a full service detention facility with single and double-occupancy cells, as well as dormitory housing units. The jail has a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated custody bed capacity of 303. The detention facility currently processes an average of 414 monthly bookings. The jail has a 2016 average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 260. The jail is operating at 85.8% of the BSCC rated custody bed capacity of 303. Pre-trial inmate population comprises about 53.5% of the total custody bed space. Sentenced inmate population makes up 46.5% of the detention bed space.

The South Lake Tahoe adult detention facility constructed in 1973 is also a full service jail with single, double-occupancy, and dormitory custody beds. The jail has a BSCC rated bed capacity for 158. The detention facility currently processes an average of 173 monthly bookings. The jail has a 2016 average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 101. The jail is operating at 63.9% of the BSCC rated custody bed capacity of 158. Pre-trial inmate population comprises 47.9% of the total bed space and sentenced inmate population makes up 52.1% of the detention bed space.

As part of the operational philosophy of the County jail system, the Sheriff's Office, in partnership with the County criminal justice system, has developed and implemented an array of alternative to incarceration programs and case processing procedures which allows the jail system to function within the limits of available custody bed space. Through these programs, the jail system has virtually eliminated most pre-trial and sentenced misdemeanants from the incarcerated program. Currently, only eight (7.7%) pre-trial and 36 (20.7%) sentenced misdemeanants are housed in the County's two jail facilities. Changes, however, in inmate populations, particularly among longer term AB109 Public Safety Realignment Act offenders who require a range of counseling and services is seriously impacting the local facilities because they cannot provide these services because of the lack of designated programming space.

Equally concerning to the Sheriff's Office is increases in female inmate population levels and inmates with serious mental health disorders and other health care needs. Between 2007 and 2016, the average daily female ADP has climbed 31.3%. The County jail system has also experienced a 76.9% increase in male / female inmates receiving psychotropic medications, and increases of 47.8% in pre-trial and sentenced prisoners who must be seen by a physician or mid-level health care practitioner. These changes in the type of inmates detained in the two facilities are adversely impacting daily operations because the County jail system was not originally configured or laid out to meet the higher levels of inmate classification, housing security or program needs of present day population requirements.

In order to address this situation, this Jail Needs Assessment Study was undertaken by the County of El Dorado to help determine if the County should apply for SB 844 Jail Construction Funds that will become available through the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

## Sheriff's Office Response to Jail Inmate Housing Classification and Program Space Needs

In response to the current bed capacity and program space needs related to the impact of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, the Sheriff's Office has implemented a process that includes the following steps and actions:

- Review, development and implementation of all feasible jail population management alternatives specifically directed at using nationally recognized pre- and post-sentenced release programs.
- Upgrading when possible inmate programs and services by following a classification process for making both housing and program assignments.
- Developing a comprehensive Jail Needs Assessment Report that incorporates both interim remodeling and long-range construction solutions to alleviate the most serious facility building needs of the Custody Division.

The Sheriff's Office has also adopted a set of written goals and objectives for the adult corrections system that express, in broad terms, the principal purposes for which the County jail is operated. The Mission Statement includes clear statements of philosophy directing such issues as (1) secure custody of inmates; (2) inmate welfare and safety; (3) staff welfare and safety; (4) system coordination and support; (5) use of alternatives to incarceration; (6) management roles and responsibilities; and (7) facility design standards.

The Sheriff's Office has further concluded that the following major components are critical to improving the County's detention system: (1) need to build; (2) need to have the criminal justice agencies working together; (3) need to utilize alternative programs; (4) equality of housing and programs; (5) new construction concepts involving the use of open environment and high inmate – staff interaction; (6) substantial staff training; and (7) compliance with California Title 15 Minimum Jail Standards. In addition, the Sheriff's Office is endorsing several concepts which they believe are critical and should be the focal points for implementing the jail system's Mission Statement. These include:

- The paramount goal of any jail must be public safety and security.
- The primary goal with regard to the inmate population should be that detained individuals will depart the facilities in no worse condition, physically or psychological than when they entered.
- Emphasis should be placed on conditions and facilities for staff. The jail requires staffing 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.
- Creative alternatives to prosecution, detention, and sentencing should be used, to the extent possible, and consistent with public safety.
- Any new jail facilities need to be designed with an eye toward flexibility in the segregation and housing of inmates.
- Equal facilities and access to jail programs must be provided to male and female inmates and those longer term Realignment Act PC 1170 (h)(5)(a) and (b) sentenced inmates.

In approaching the architectural design for the County's Jail Complex, the Sheriff's Office Custody Division has adopted two major components that call for jail facilities that:

- Utilize a podular-designed jail with an inmate management philosophy of indirect supervision.
- Utilize a “Central Service Core” design concept which allows more flexibility in both phasing construction and tying into existing or future onsite buildings.

To aid in the planning of future jail facilities, the Sheriff’s Office has established the following guidelines which they utilize in their long range facility master plan for the County jail system.

### **Guidelines for Development of Future Jail Facilities in El Dorado County**

- (1) The facilities should be flexible in design and allow for phased construction and future expansion.
- (2) Each facility should be constructed to provide maximum security at its perimeter with layered security zones within the facility. Interior construction should be consistent with security needs of the area.
- (3) Overall security management of each facility should be maintained by a Central Control station. Central Control should be responsible for the operation of all entry and exit doors and sally ports for both the perimeter and interior zones. This station should be in a secure area that is inaccessible to inmates, visitors, and away from high traffic areas.
- (4) The design should provide for maximum flexibility in its components to accommodate inmate classifications and AB 109 evidence-based programs/service needs of sentenced inmates. It should incorporate the concepts of centralizing administration, developing a Central Service Core, and providing evidence-based program space (centralized and decentralized) consistent with inmate classification.

### **Jail Needs Assessment Methodology**

In order to assist the Sheriff’s Office in responding to the jails’ current housing situation and program space needs, the Board of Supervisors has contracted with Vanir, Inc. to conduct a Jail Needs Assessment Report with assistance provided through the Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF). The work conducted in this effort involves completing a series of planning objectives and related data collection tasks that are intended to:

#### **El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment Planning Objectives**

- **Planning Objective #1:** Document the full range of jail needs of the El Dorado County Correctional System.
- **Planning Objective #2:** Reconfirm the goals and operational objectives that provide overall policy direction for El Dorado’s Adult Detention System.
- **Planning Objective #3:** Profile jail system processes involving felony and misdemeanor arrests and identify constraints that prohibit the jail system from resolving operational and facility-related problems.

- **Planning Objective #4:** Project the type of jail facilities, square footage, and other support space requirements of the Sheriff's Office Custody Division. Determine whether or not it is cost-effective to provide facilities through remodeling or expansion of the existing facility and/or construction of new jail buildings.
- **Planning Objective #5:** Identify the practical steps that can be taken to meet the needs of the jail system while facility programming and construction is completed.
- **Planning Objective #6:** Prepare a time-phased detailed Needs Assessment and facility planning document the County can rely upon when making fiscal resource decisions and commitments involving the jails.

The information and data collected in responding to these planning objectives was used to prepare the Jail Needs Assessment Report. The Assessment encompasses the planning criteria and supporting information specified by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Title 24 requirements identified in the following chart.

**Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)**  
**Title 24 Comprehensive Adult Facility Needs Assessment Report Requirements**

1. Description of the elements of the adult criminal justice system;
2. Description of the Department's management philosophy/process;
3. Description of the current adult jail population;
4. Description of the County Jail inmate classification system;
5. Description of the program needs, including planned academic programs and special education programs, and an analysis of performance in using programs which can reduce secure facility requirements;
6. An analysis of the corrections' system trends and characteristics which influence planning assumptions about future change, including: population projections, projections of adult jail population and program costs based on continuation of current policies, and projections of the impact of alternative policies or programs on adult jail population growth and program costs;
7. A history of the system's compliance with standards including the adequacy of staffing levels and the ability to provide visual supervision;
8. A history of the adequacy of record keeping;
9. The ability to provide confidential interviews and medical exams, and;
10. Discussion of unresolved issues.

The Needs Assessment also provides pre-architectural planning recommendations to meet jail space requirements through the year **2036**. The Report contains the following summarized information:

- **Criminal Justice System Trends:** An analysis of County criminal justice statistics and trends including a profile of the adult population detained in the jail; identification of existing jail system average daily population (ADP) capacity; and projections of inmate population increases including changes in the profile of pretrial and sentenced adults housed in the system.
- **Programs and Services:** An assessment of jail programs and services presently in place, including alternatives to incarceration and judicial resources. The report also identifies the average daily population of individuals participating in these programs.



- **Jail Requirements:** The Assessment establishes an estimate of current jail space needs including an evaluation of the potential existing facilities for continued and future use. Options for facility space development, including construction costs of proposed facilities, are also highlighted.

### ***Criminal Justice System Processing Trends***

The preparation of the Jail Needs Assessment Study contains the following:

- History of present County jail system, status of the current facilities, and a description of current problem areas.
- Review of the basic mission, goals and objectives of the County jail system and the operational needs of the County's adult pretrial and sentenced population.
- Review of present processing of adult offenders from booking to release and preparation of detainee profiles.
- Review and evaluation of reasonable alternatives to incarceration and the extent to which these alternatives have been utilized by the County.
- Evaluation of specific custody needs, including level(s) of security, program, housing, and administrative space.
- Evaluation and recommendations regarding the utilization, modification, or expansion of the existing jail system and potential site locations for additional facilities.
- Development of a time-phased Construction Plan that specifies adult jail facility space requirements which El Dorado County will have to meet during the next 20 years.

As part of the background work associated with the preparation of the Needs Assessment, the following trend information was compiled from published and unpublished data collected by the California Department of Finance and Attorney General's Criminal Justice Statistics Center. Other trend information was developed from the Sheriff's Office Custody Records. This information was intended to provide an overview of basic justice system processing trends in El Dorado County.

#### **Jail Needs Assessment Planning Information**

- (1) County-wide adult population trends.
- (2) Adult arrest trends.
- (3) Jail booking and ADP population trends
- (4) Felony Court processing trends.
- (5) Trends in Court sentencing practices including AB 109 Realignment Act and impact of Proposition 47 on custody bed needs.
- (6) Misdemeanor citation release trends.
- (7) Pretrial and sentenced release trends.

The specific information considered in the Study of these basic criminal justice processing trends included:

- (1) **Adult Population Trends:** Data showing projected growth comparisons between adult and total county-wide population for the period 2010–2036 was examined. The annual growth rate in adult male and female population for the period was also considered.
- (2) **Adult Arrest Trends:** Adult felony and misdemeanor arrest trends for the period 2005 – 2014 was examined. Changes in arrest rate patterns for specific offense categories was also collected and analyzed. Specific attention was directed to identifying changes in the percentage of arrests involving serious felony crimes of violence and weapons, alcohol/non-alcohol related crimes and the proportion of arrests between adult male and females.
- (3) **Jail Booking and ADP Population Trends:** Total jail bookings for the period 2007 - 2016 was examined. Specific attention was directed to identifying average daily bookings, total pretrial and sentenced bookings, and male/female booking trends. Average daily population (ADP) trends for the same period was also examined. Specific attention was directed to changes in pretrial/sentenced and male/female ADP levels by facility.
- (4) **Court Sentencing Practices:** Trends in sentencing patterns associated with convicted felony cases were analyzed including those involving AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act PC 1170(h)(5)(a) and (b) sentenced defendants. Data was also compiled which showed changes in jail and prison commitments.
- (5) **Misdemeanor Jail Citation Release Trends:** Data was also collected and analyzed that showed the percentage of misdemeanor arrests cited for release by the Sheriff's Office after booking.
- (6) **Pretrial and Sentenced Release Trends:** Data showing the number of felony and misdemeanor detainees released after booking was reviewed. Other data was also compiled showing the average length of stay (ALS) for pretrial and sentenced defendants released through the jail system.

This information is included in Section 4 of the Jail Needs Assessment which examines updated county-wide arrests, jail bookings, and inmate ADP trends. A key aspect of the background information compiled for the Needs Assessment also examined jail booking and population growth trends by facility and custody status. This data highlighted comparative changes in the number and percent of offenders booked and released at the County jails.

Inmate profile data was also assembled from inmate history records and jail population reports prepared monthly by the Sheriff's Office Custody Division and through interviews with custody staff. The data examined selected characteristics of the jail population by inmate classification and custody status. The review of the jail's inmate classification process focused on the following:

- **Jail Inmate Classification Process and Criteria:** The consultant staff met with the jail's inmate booking/classification personnel to review and understand the current and/or proposed inmate classification policies, procedures and housing criteria used in classifying pretrial and sentenced detainees. The review of the classification system focused on identifying the specific criteria staff are using for determining single cell, double-occupancy, and multiple-occupancy housing assignments. Consultant staff also collected, to the extent possible, historical inmate classification trend data to understand changes in inmate housing patterns and other inmate security classification needs the facility has experienced.

- ***Point-in-Time Classification Snapshot:*** With assistance of the Jail Management staff, the consultant staff analyzed a “point in time” snapshot of the incarcerated inmate population including pretrial and sentenced inmates housed at the jails. Information collected from the snapshot was used to identify custody housing breakdowns and classifications associated with (a) pretrial male/female inmates, (b) sentenced male/female inmates, and (c) AB 109 offenders including “N3”, PRCS, flash incarceration, and parole revocation inmates. Housing security classification breakdowns were also compiled and analyzed for felony and misdemeanor pretrial/sentenced inmate groupings.
- ***Other Issues Impacting Inmate Classification and Population Projections:*** The consultant staff also worked with the El Dorado County jail custody personnel to identify and analyze any major future developments including the potential developments in the County which could impact jail custody housing needs and classifications. Discussions also focused on the identification of any new and significant alternatives to incarceration programming the local Probation Department and Courts might be planning in response to the full implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act.

### ***Profile of Existing County Jail Facilities***

Through observation of the existing two County jails, interviews with managers and staff, and analysis of basic operating records, a profile of El Dorado County’s jail system was developed. The profile includes an analysis of procedures used to process inmates from the time of their entry into the facilities until release, including (1) the booking process and problems associated with booking facilities; (2) how detainees are housed and handled prior to classification and assignment; and (3) timing and content of the classification decision. Relevant population and inmate flow data was also included which showed (1) average daily population, (2) pretrial and sentenced population, and (3) trends (over the last eight years) in average daily population including shifts in pretrial and sentenced population. Other profile information focused on developing detailed data in a number of related areas including the following:

- ***Configuration, Utilization, and Physical Condition of the County’s Detention Facilities:*** Principal items of information gathered were dimensions, structural design, current utilization of space in and physical condition of the County’s jail facilities; number and size of cells; availability and size of areas used for programs, services, and jail operations; history of structural changes, (i.e., additions, remodeling, etc.) also received attention. Information on physical layout, dimensions, and utilization of the detention facilities was developed by “walk-through,” observation, measurement, sketching, and review of CAD files. Information on history of the facility was obtained directly from jail personnel.
- ***Physical Layout of Jail Sites:*** Principal items of information gathered concerned dimensions, physical characteristics, and utilization of the sites on which the jail facilities are located. Site information was taken from measurements identified in the CAD files.
- ***Jail Programs, Services, and Procedures:*** The principal information gathered concerned the nature of policies governing current programs and services and conduct of essential jail procedures. Information on all programs, services, and procedures was gathered through interviews with jail administrators, command staff, and staff who administer programs.

## ***Jail Population Projections***

Detailed projections of adult jail system populations through 2036 were also prepared. Prior to the actual development of the projections, the consultant team considered several data collection issues. First, they reviewed and analyzed recent and expected trends at the state level which might have an impact on detention system population. This included potential for shift in mandatory sentencing legislation and other relevant legislative trends (including AB 109 Public Safety Realignment). Potential trends were determined based on interviews with staff of selected agencies including discussions with the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

They also collected trend data involving historical growth in the County's population including (a) total growth and growth rates, especially involving the adult population base, and (b) shifts in socio-economic, gender, and ethnic population composition experience over the same period. Population growth projections developed for the County for the period 2010 – 2036 prepared by the California Department of Finances Demographic Population Projection Unit was also collected and analyzed. The analysis considered (1) total projected adult population growth, (2) age composition of the projected population, (3) longitudinal projections in terms of overall growth, and (4) annual rate of growth.

Once this data had been compiled, the information was reviewed using the following analytical steps:

- Review adult detention system caseload trends and identify, in terms of overall volume, the nature and type of offenses comprising that volume and characteristics of the population including age, criminal history, and other relevant demographic descriptors.
- Compare adult detention system growth (as measured by arrests and the composition of the arrest population, bookings, and related population composition, and pretrial and post-sentence jail ADP population composition) with general County population trends and attempt to isolate quantitative relationships.
- Consider non-quantitative trends and assumptions likely to impact adult detention system populations including state level influences, including AB 109 Public Safety Realignment, as well as local sentencing practices.
- Project the adult detention system population over the 5, 10, 15 and 20 year planning period employing (a) projected adult population growth for the County as a whole, (b) quantify the relationships linking overall population growth and associated population composition (age, social economic, ethnic, and gender composition) to criminal activity, incarceration rates, and the profile of the current adult jail system populations.

The detention system populations were analyzed for trends and projections were made for pretrial and sentenced populations by sex and custody status for the 20 year planning period. The distribution by gender and sentence status was based on an analysis of custody status trends through 2016. The projections were factored to account for spikes in population and inmate management/security classification factors in each of the County's jail facilities.

In making the projections, three different methods were examined including (1) trend line projections, (2) incarceration rate projections, and (3) multiple linear regression projections. Use of the different projection methods provided a range of projections from which judgments could be made about future bed/cell space requirements from a planning perspective based on a continuum of low to high growth forecasts.

The trend line method compares ADP to time. The incarceration rate method uses changes in booking rates per 10,000 population and ADP levels. The multiple linear regression method compares the growth in ADP to the growth in adult population, arrests to booking ratios overtime, average length of jail stay, and other assumptions about jail release trends.

## Planning Approach and Scope of Work

To accomplish this scope of work, the study approach involved four separate and distinct sequential tasks of analysis. The four tasks of work included:

- Task 1: Review of current system problems, reconfirm goals / objectives and overall purpose of the local pretrial and sentenced jail facilities.**
- Task 2: Examination of County's current and future jail space needs for the adult criminal justice system including projected impact of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, Proposition 47 and Proposition 57.**
- Task 3: Analysis and selection of feasible facility space solutions.**
- Task 4: Preparation of Jail Needs Assessment and Facility Construction Plan.**

The work that was undertaken in each of these tasks is summarized below.

### **Task 1: Review of Current System Problems, Reconfirm Goals / Objectives and Overall Purpose of Local Pretrial and Sentenced Jail Facilities.**

The purpose of this first Task was to identify and carefully define the jail facilities custody housing problems faced by the County's adult criminal justice system. The work focused on developing an understanding in El Dorado County regarding existing problems, issues, and potential solutions for the adult corrections system. Major policy decisions regarding facilities must meet both the immediate and long-range needs of the community as well as that of the Sheriff's Office, other law enforcement agencies, Probation Department, Superior Court, and adult offenders. For this reason, the documentation of problems and other key issues were critical initial steps in the Jail Needs Assessment and facility space planning process.

### **Task 2: Examination of County's Current and Future Jail Needs For the El Dorado County Criminal Justice System Including the Projected Impact of the Public Safety Realignment Act, Proposition 47 and Proposition 57.**

The work undertaken in this Task basically involved a comprehensive examination of what has occurred in the County's pretrial and sentenced jail facilities in the past, especially with respect to how the existing facilities are used, and how the impact of criminal justice system functions have affected population levels. The collection, analysis, and interpretation of the data was intended to show, for example, who has been detained, the volume and pattern of bookings/admissions from particular jurisdictions, why the bookings occurred, how long adult offenders are detained, and method of release. The resulting analysis provided the baseline information for assessing the programs and facility recommendations projected for the detention facility for future years. The analysis that was carried out involved:

- Developing a profile of the County's jail population and programs.
- Documenting the operation of the County's criminal justice system (crime, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, etc).

- Identifying key issues in terms of how criminal justice system operations affect the County's pretrial and sentenced jail facilities including the impact of AB 109, Proposition 47 and Proposition 57.
- Considering a range of "alternative" programs (other than jail/incarceration) which may be desirable or necessary.
- Documenting the trends in population growth, adult crime, and incarceration rates which will affect the County's future need for jail beds and other programs.
- Validation of projected needed jail beds and incarceration alternative programs for the next 5, 10, and 20 years.

The data gathering and analysis process was based on using a series of selected case processing study samples and evaluation of "key" criminal justice system processes and procedures. The effort focused on compiling information from five basic sources which were used to identify short-term solutions for any problems affecting the jail system and provided the basis for projecting jail capacity requirements during the next 20 years. These sources will include the following:

1. Analysis of published adult arrests, intake/booking, offense, field citation usage, and other broad case processing trends associated with the County's justice system.
2. Analysis of the monthly ADP population and occupancy counts and corresponding patterns occurring over the past several years.
3. Analysis of "snapshots" of the jail's populations at various times. The snapshots were used to analyze the overall offense composition of the jail's populations during these designated reporting periods and any subsequent changes in the general severity of the offense patterns which might have occurred among the adult offender detainee population. The snapshots also provided an opportunity to document personal and behavior characteristics of detainees based on their own responses or direct knowledge of jail staff.
4. The collection effort was designed to analyze numerous discreet elements of information associated with the intake / booking and court decision processes involved in handling adult defendants in the criminal justice system.

### **Task 3: Analysis and Selection of Feasible Facility Space Solutions.**

In order to assess overall building and construction impacts for housing and expanding inmate populations in the El Dorado County jail system, a facility construction option discussion was undertaken by the consultant team. The discussions focused on identifying renovation and remodeling requirements to support the existing detention facilities as well as impacts of AB 109 Realignment, Proposition 47 and 57 which could be considered in a construction plan to meet future projected inmate growth and security requirements.

The work examined the configuration, capacity, utilization, security levels, and physical condition of the County's adult jail facilities. The information was intended to highlight any significant issues concerning the adequacy of the space and physical arrangement of the jail the County operates.

Based on the defined uses of space identified for each facility, an assessment of the quality of the functional use area space was undertaken. The assessment of each defined space took into account

factors including (a) appropriate size, (b) efficiency/organization, (c) expansion characteristics, (d) circulation, (e) location, (f) adjacencies, and (g) level of privacy. Overall conclusions about the adequacy of a facility and its space provisions focused on standard building and design criteria as well as the systems needed to support the operation of such a facility. Discussions with staff and their opinion of the space and building systems were also taken into account when evaluating a particular space or area.

The physical plant assessment information was intended to identify any significant issues concerning the adequacy of the space, and custody/housing levels associated with the two jails the County operates. The resulting analysis also helped provide insight into several fundamental questions about the overall characteristics, continued use, and future expandability of the jail. This analysis was intended to address the following planning issues:

1. Are the local adult detention facilities sufficiently sized, configured, and in a condition from a physical plant perspective to support the security level and program requirements of the detainee population of felony and misdemeanor offenders?
2. Are there renovations, remodeling, or other building modifications which can be made to the existing facilities which would make better use of available space for staff and/or detainees?
3. Do the local jail facilities contain building elements or systems which present excessive liability for the County when continuing to operate or use the facilities at current ADP levels?
4. What are the likely and probable costs the County will experience in maintaining and operating the jail facilities for the expected useful life of the institutions?
5. Can the existing jails be economically expanded to accommodate future populations and program needs?
6. Does the existing inventory of custody bed housing classifications match the characteristics and security profile of the pretrial/sentenced inmate populations?
7. Can any jail housing units be modified for programmatic uses instead of inmate housing?
8. Are there other non-traditional custody housing configurations which might be considered for construction?
9. From either a capacity or operational perspective, is it cost-effective for the County to renovate and upgrade the existing Type II jails located in Placerville and South Lake Tahoe, CA?

Section 8 (Facility Assessment and Evaluation) of the Jail Needs Assessment contains additional information the consultant team developed in response to these planning questions and Section 9 (Jail Facility Construction Plan) shows the phased construction plan the consultants have recommended as a result of the work carried out in response to these questions.

In order to plan and design for additional capital improvements for the El Dorado County adult detention system, the following analysis was undertaken during the jail construction study. The initial analysis dealt with evaluating the detention system's infrastructure to determine where the most effective design solutions could be applied at the lowest financial impact. The second area of analysis examined the existing and future bed needs based on current population characteristics, security, classification and housing trends. The final area of the analysis provided the County with design solutions and options that were derived from the overall assessment and review of the County's jail facilities.

- ***Detention Facility System Inventory/Evaluation:*** Focuses on identifying current detention facility system strengths and weaknesses. This review evaluated the Sheriff's Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities. The evaluation included a review of inspection or evaluation reports that have been conducted on the facilities. These included the State Fire Marshal Inspection Reports, Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), Inspection Reports, post occupancy staff evaluations, contract drawings and specifications, deferred maintenance plans, in-house architectural reviews, planned project capital expenditure plans, and master plans.

The evaluation covered **(1) Space Standards:** reviewed for appropriate size and efficiency, expansion, capabilities, location and adjacencies; **(2) Systems:** existing HVAC, ventilation, plumbing, lighting, electronic equipment; **(3) Fire and Life Safety:** existing fire sprinklers, smoke detectors, alarms and panels, doors, emergency lighting, fire resistant materials, furniture and equipment; **(4) Security:** structural security envelope, hardware and equipment, staff sightlines and observation, sallyports, locking devices, fencing, cameras and monitors, security materials; **(5) Codes and Standards:** Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Minimum Jail Facility Standards, California Administrative Codes-- Titles 15 and 24, State Fire Marshal Regulations, handicapped standards, etc; **(6) Maintenance:** structure, systems, grounds; and **(7) Infrastructure:** administration space, food service, laundry, visiting, intake/release, programs, exercise/recreation, central control, medical, circulation, parking, transportation, storage. The goal of the analysis was to determine the acceptability of modifications, alternations, and new construction on the applied facilities and detention systems. **(See Section 8: Facility Assessment and Evaluation for the results of the physical plant and building systems review the consultant team carried out for the Needs Assessment)**

Assessments of the current condition of primary building elements and systems were made in terms of the extent to which they may require maintenance or repair. Judgments about the systems/elements also considered factors involving the quality of materials and workmanship, reoccurring failures, levels of expenditures on maintenance, and how recently a repair or upgrade may have been made. For equipment, the ratings considered periods of inoperability, cost of keeping the machinery operational, and the ease or difficulty of getting parts and service. The review and subsequent evaluation ratings focused on such areas and issues as:

Building	Condition
Roof	Leaks, bubbles and cracks.
Exterior Walls	Cracks, condition of surface.
Structure	Visible signs of structural problems, cracks in walls, floors or ceilings.
Windows	Operate and lock properly, glazing, sealants, screens clear for ventilation.
Doors	Operate and lock properly.
Interior: Floors	Condition of surface, cracks.
Interior: Ceilings	Cracks, condition of surface.
Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required/available.
Plumbing	Operation, reliability, surfaces, ability to keep clean, level of maintenance required/available.
Electrical System	Operation, reliability, safety, level of maintenance required/available.
Lighting Systems	Operation, safety, level of maintenance required/available.
Communications	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required/available.



Building	Condition
Security Equipment and Systems	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required/available.
Physical Security Items	For locks, doors, windows, fences, operation, reliability, level of maintenance required/available.
Fire Safety Monitors and Fire Sprinklers	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required/available.
Kitchen Equipment	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required/available.
Site Paving	For parking and walks: paved or not, cracks, potholes, smooth for safety and handicap access.
Outdoor Exercise	Paved or not, cracks, potholes, smooth for safety and handicap access.

In order to identify and analyze existing uses of interior spaces in the jails, the total square footage was broken down into 11 defined functional use categories. The functional use areas considered in the facilities evaluations are those generic interior spaces found in detention type facilities. The 11 interior functional use areas allow a facility containing numerous different spaces to be categorized and therefore compared, averaged, and described. The breakdown of spaces within the facilities was based on the following functional use areas. The definitions of the space contained in each area followed Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) standards.

JAIL FACILITIES INTERIOR FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS	
1. Administrative Areas	6. Laundry
2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area	7. Intake Processing Area/Release
3. Food Service Area	8. Medical/Mental Health/Dental Care
4. Central Control Room	9. Classrooms and Program Space
5. Maintenance/Storage/ Mechanical/Electrical	10. Housing and Dayrooms
	11. Interior Circulation

Information on physical layout, dimensions, and utilization of the detention facilities was developed by "walk-through," observation, measurement, sketching, and review of CAD files provided by the County General Services Department. Information on the history of the jail's defined use was taken directly from facility personnel.

Based on the defined uses of space identified for each detention facility, the consultant team made an overall assessment and rating of the quality of the existing space in the jail facilities. The evaluation of the physical plant was completed by a member of the Project Team who has been professionally involved in reviewing numerous detention facility designs throughout the State. The ratings assigned to functional use areas were based on the following factors:

#### Factors Considered in Assessing the Quality of Jail Functional Use Areas

1. **Space:** Appropriate size, efficiency/organization, allows expansion, circulation, location, adjacencies, and privacy.
2. **HVAC:** Air circulation, heat, cooling, controls, supply, return, ventilation, and insulation.
3. **Plumbing:** Adequacy, toilets, sinks, urinals, partitions, water heater, faucets, drinking fountain, insulation, and showers.

4. **Lighting:** Adequacy, lighting controls, level, light lens, natural light, and energy efficient.
5. **Noise:** Noise level, noise control, acoustics.
6. **Systems:** Paging, speakers, cameras, monitors, intercom, duress, press to talk, and radio.
7. **Fire Safety:** Smoke detectors, heat detectors, pull stations, alarm panel, smoke evacuation, alarm, emergency lights, fire escapes, auto door closures, fire sprinklers, halon, wet stand pipes, dry stand pipes, crash door hardware, adequate exiting, materials, wire glazing, and fire rated doors.
8. **Security:** Maximum hardware/doors, medium hardware doors, minimum hardware doors, staff observation, sightlines, secure control station, sallyport, security glazing, walls, ceilings, floors, secure cells, structural soundness, safety cell, secure from within, secure from outside, fixtures, and furnishings.
9. **Disabled Access:** Doors width, door swing, grab bars, ramps, washbasin, toilet, restroom facilities, toilet stall, water fountain, curbs, parking, telephone, recreational facilities, elevators, emergency exits, isles, classroom furniture, and cells.
10. **Structure:** Wall finish, floor covering, ceiling finish, windows/glazing, doors / hardware, furniture, equipment, and fixtures.

***(For the results of the physical plant and building systems review the consultant team carried out for the Needs Assessment, see Section 8: Facilities Assessment and Evaluation)***

The resulting analysis was used to help provide insight into several fundamental questions about the overall characteristics, continued use and future expandability of local jail facilities. Overall conclusions about the adequacy of a facility and its space provisions incorporated the evaluator's professional knowledge of standard building and design criteria as well as the systems needed to support the operation of such a facility. In some instances, discussions with staff and their opinion of the space and building systems have also been taken into account when evaluating and developing a composite rating of a particular space or area.

- **Jail Facility Bed Capacity/Security Needs:** Focused on identifying the type of jail bed and program space needs based on incarceration rate trends and future projections. The review included (1) a review of attitudes toward jail incarceration; (2) a review of systems operations and inmate classification (3) a review of growth and crime rate; (4) identification of future jail bed needs; and (5) a determination of jail housing classification types. The goal was to determine the current and future needs for specific types of beds, including supporting ancillary program spaces.
- **Construction Options Analysis:** Focused on developing a construction options analysis that identified several preliminary design solutions and their operational and construction cost implications. Preliminary solutions included traditional inmate housing as well as other non-traditional housing configurations (drug treatment residential unit, etc.). The goal was to provide a plan that was (a) cost-effective, (b) responsive to staff needs, and (c) will satisfy current and future system program space needs.

Design solutions included analysis of detention facility modifications, alterations, renovations and new construction including (1) development of area space standards, (2) facility program and space requirements, (3) pre-architectural facility

layout and diagrams, (4) facility site layout, (5) probable construction and project costs, (6) probable staffing and operating costs, and (7) a phased implementation plan.

The final work in the Jail Needs Assessment Report concerned the selection of feasibility facility space solutions which best address the problems identified with the County's jail system. The jail system needs identified in previous jail studies combined with the new jail profile, system processing trends, and population projections were translated into facility requirements which covers the following topics: (a) review of goals and objectives, (b) projections of facility type over the planning period, (c) list of programs and services the jail system runs or intend to run, and (d) estimates of space needs for each function. This information formed the basis of the following:

- ***Specifications of Facility Requirements:*** Projected jail facility requirements which El Dorado County will have to meet over the **20 year planning period**. Specifications of facility requirements were outlined in terms of the following:
  - Type and number of jail facilities required including security levels and support space.
  - Timing that will be required.
  - Scope of facility additions to be required to include square footage and other related space requirements.
  - Whether or not it appears most cost-effective to provide required facilities through remodeling and/or expansion of existing jail space and/or construction of new jails.
  - Estimated location of required jail facilities.

#### **Task 4: Preparation of Jail Needs Assessment and Construction Plan.**

Once the County of El Dorado considered the results of data collection tasks and identified the facilities solutions and organizational support requirements, a draft report was written. The report outlined needs and recommendations for resolving operational and facility issues confronting El Dorado County's jail system.

In combination, all four work tasks that were undertaken were specifically designed to identify the current problems with the County's jails and support programs and to determine the amount of space, facility design, and appropriate cost structure required to adequately handle the adult detention system needs of the County.

The summary Chart which follows this page contains a graphic sequential outline of the approach that was followed in the development of the Jail Needs Assessment. It shows key decisions points; study products as key work tasks that were accomplished; and the general sequence of data collection and analysis associated with the study.

The data gathering analysis process was based on information available from previously published studies and supplemental data compiled to comply in response to key planning issues identified in the course of the report. The information also gave the Sheriff's Office a general profile of who is being detained, offense patterns, key processing decisions, release trends, and other basic characteristics of the adult offender inmate population.

# Approach Used to Develop the El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment

**Initiate El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment**

**Key Stakeholders**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sheriff</li> <li>▪ Police</li> <li>▪ District Attorney</li> <li>▪ Judges</li> <li>▪ Probation Dept.</li> <li>▪ Interest Groups</li> </ul>	<p><b>Planning Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agency Objectives</li> <li>Changes in Social Climate</li> <li>Alternatives to Incarceration</li> <li>Court Attitudes</li> <li>Legislative Trends</li> </ul>
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Reconfirm Correctional System Goals & Objectives

**Develop Jail Needs Assessment Information Base**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arrest Trends</li> <li>▪ Detention Population</li> <li>▪ Pretrial Release Population Characteristics</li> <li>▪ Law Enforcement Statistics (Citation Release, etc.)</li> <li>▪ Booking Statistics</li> <li>▪ Agency Budgets</li> <li>▪ Previous Evaluation Statistics</li> <li>▪ Past Jail Population Projections</li> <li>▪ Length of Jail Stay</li> <li>▪ Case Processing Time</li> <li>▪ FTA Rates</li> </ul>	<p><b>Preliminary Data Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detention Population Profile</li> <li>Population Trends</li> <li>Results of Previous Studies</li> <li>Disposition Trends</li> <li>Other Trends</li> </ul>
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**Placerville & South Lake Tahoe Jail Physical Plant Surveys and Tours**

<p><b>County Jail</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Men's Housing</li> <li>▪ Women's Housing</li> <li>▪ Medical Housing</li> <li>▪ Other Housing</li> <li>▪ Central Services Core</li> </ul> <p><b>Programs &amp; Service Space</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intake &amp; Release Area</li> <li>▪ Food Service</li> <li>▪ Laundry</li> <li>▪ Education &amp; Other Areas</li> <li>▪ Visiting</li> </ul>	<p><b>Physical Plant Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Size</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Location</li> <li>Suitability For Remodeling</li> <li>Expansion Capability</li> <li>Board of State and Community Corrections</li> <li>County General Services Assessments</li> <li>Overall Compliance With Correctional Facility Standards</li> </ul>
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**Analyze and Identify Alternatives**

▪ Pre-Arrest and Pre-Sentence Alternatives to Incarceration

**Investigate Alternatives to Incarceration**

- Bail Procedures
- Release on Own Recognizance
- Police Citation
- Jail Release
- Changes to Arrest Procedures
- Changes to Ordinances
- Alcohol Diversion
- Drug Diversion
- Other Programs

**Describe Existing Detention Process**

▪ Pretrial & Post-Sentence

**Jail Booking & Release Procedures**

- Analyze Steps in the Detention Process
- Analyze Number & Characteristics of Population in Each Step
- Identify Decision Points in Detention Process
- Identify Agency Responsible For Decision Points
- Identify Existing Alternatives to Incarceration
- Complete Data Collection & Analysis

**Examine Programs For Detained Population**

▪ Pretrial & Post-Sentence

**Jail Programs & Services**

- Diagnostic Process
- Medical Treatment
- Educational Programs
- Recreational Programs
- Counseling
- Other Programs

Structure Alternative Approaches & Evaluate Impact of Alternatives & Programs

**Update Jail Inmate Population Projections**

- Inmate Projections For Next 20 Years
- Pretrial & Sentenced ADP
- Male & Female ADP
- Custody/Security Classifications
- Peak Populations

**Develop Jail Space Projections**

- Security Type
- Capacity
- Support Facilities
- Timeline When Required
- Cost Estimate

**Develop Program Recommendations**

- Population & Capacity
- Service Approach
- Program Facilities
- Staffing Requirements
- Cost Estimate

**Develop Implementation Program and Prepare Final Jail Needs Assessment and Construction Plan**

## SECTION 3: JAIL FACILITY & ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

### El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment

#### El Dorado County Jail System Profile



**South Lake Tahoe Jail**

El Dorado County is located in historic Gold Country in the Sierra Nevada, 79 miles east of Sacramento, and 57 miles to the Nevada border. Placerville, the county seat with a city population of 10,389, is 60 miles, or one-hour driving time, to South Lake Tahoe. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the County has a total area of 1,711 square miles of which 95.6% is land and 4.4% is water, including Lake Tahoe. The County population is approximately 183,087 in 2016. The county has two (2) incorporated cities, and 29 unincorporated communities.

The purpose of this section of the Jail Needs Assessment is to provide an overview of the two adult detention facilities (Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails) located in El Dorado County. The discussion focuses on the number and location of the jail facilities, Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacities, construction characteristics, housing configuration, buildings' current use and condition, and basic characteristics of the physical site upon which each jail complex is situated.

The Sheriff is responsible for all adult jail operations in El Dorado County. The Corrections Division operates the jails and is composed of 11 Sergeants, 85 Correctional Officers, and 12 Sheriff's Technicians. The Corrections Division's Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails are located 61 miles apart within El Dorado County.

El Dorado County is governed by a Board of Supervisors consisting of five members. Supervisors represent distinct supervisory districts and are elected to four year terms. The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office is managed by the Sheriff/Coroner who is also elected for a four-year term. In addition to overseeing the two adult detention facilities in El Dorado County, the Sheriff is responsible for (1) patrol services in unincorporated areas of the County, (2) investigations, (3) custody and security in the courts, (4) Sheriff's Department's administrative and patrol operations, (5) various administrative functions that are housed in the Placerville Jail and Courthouse buildings, and (7) Coroner.

The two county jails are the central booking point for all regional law enforcement agencies for adult male and females arrested in El Dorado County. Both adult facilities are full service Type II jails containing space for (a) vehicle sallyport, (b) Intake and release, (c) inmate housing and dayrooms, (d) visiting, (e) medical / mental health services, (f) inmate programs, (g) food services, (h) laundry, (i) visitor and staff circulation, (j) Central Control operations, (k) maintenance and storage, (l) outdoor recreation, and (m) jail administration. The facilities provide a full spectrum of inmate education programs, counseling services, medical and psychological services.

Both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe facilities provide housing for pretrial and sentenced male / female inmates. The Placerville Jail was originally constructed in 1988, and is operated as a Type II adult detention facility. The facility is inspected to 1988 Title 24 Standards. The BSCC has established a Board-rated capacity of 303 inmates based upon applicable Title 24 physical plant minimum jail standards. The South Lake Tahoe Jail was originally constructed in 1973, and is operated as a Type II adult detention facility. The jail is inspected using the 1973, 1986 and 1988 Physical Plant Standards applicable to the original construction and subsequent remodeling. The BSCC has established a Board-rated capacity of 158 inmates based upon applicable Title 24 physical plant minimum jail standards.

**Placerville Jail Facility Aerial View**



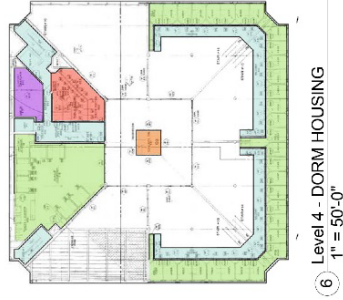
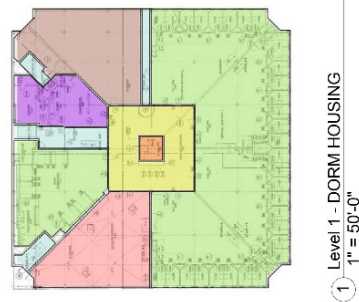
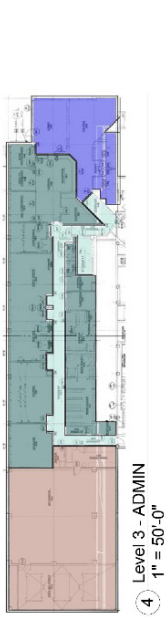
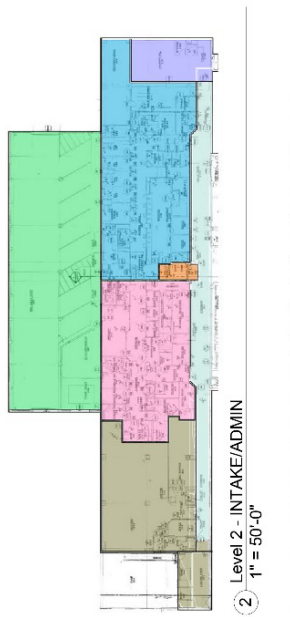
**South Lake Tahoe Jail Facility Aerial View**



The following diagrams provide an overview of each building's space plans, configurations, and functional use area square footage allocations.

Sheet No. **A0.2**  
OVERALL AREA PLANS

Area Schedule (USABLE)	
Usage	Area
ADMINISTRATION AREA	5634 SF
CIRCULATION	11040 SF
CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA	2992 SF
CONTROL	789 SF
FOOD SERVICE & DINING	3567 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	31541 SF
INDOOR REC YARD	3623 SF
INTAKE PROCESSING/RELEASE	5021 SF
LAUNDRY	943 SF
MAINTENANCE & STORAGE	6929 SF
MEDICAL	3622 SF
OUTDOOR REC YARD	4431 SF
OUTDOOR VEHICLE SALLYPORT	6970 SF
PUBLIC AREA	1826 SF
VISITING	1397 SF
TOTAL USABLE SQ FT =	90,324 SF
<b>OVERALL BUILDING SF =</b>	<b>95,955 SQ FT</b>



4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300  
Sacramento, CA 95834  
TEL 916-575-8888  
FAX 916-575-9887

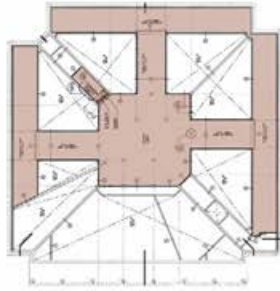


Prepared by:  
11.15.20

OVERALL AREA PLANS

EL DORADO COUNTY MAIN JAIL  
Owner

Program Area	Area
ADMINISTRATION	3495 SF
CIRCULATION	6504 SF
CLASSROOMS	981 SF
CONTROL	944 SF
FOOD SERVICE & DINING	1659 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	22589 SF
INDOOR RECREATION	1158 SF
INTAKE	1954 SF
PROCESSING/RELEASE	
LAUNDRY	461 SF
MAINTENANCE & STORAGE	8985 SF
MEDICAL	139 SF
OUTDOOR REC AREA	1940 SF
PUBLIC AREA	907 SF
VEHICLE SALLY PORT	818 SF
VISITING	1044 SF
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,578 SF</b>



④ Level 3 - MECH./MAINT.  
1" = 50'-0"



③ LEVEL 2 - DORM HOUSING  
1" = 50'-0"



② LEVEL 1 - ADMIN/INTAKE  
1" = 50'-0"

① LEVEL 1 - ADMIN/INTAKE  
1" = 50'-0"

4540 Ducherm Drive, Suite 300  
Sacramento, CA 95834  
TEL 916-575-8888  
FAX 916-575-8887



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**OVERALL AREA PLANS**

**SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL**

Owner



The total space of each facility (Placerville and South Lake Tahoe) is highlighted in the following Table. As the data shows, the total detention system space consists of 143,902 square feet of usable space. The Placerville Jail, including booking, inmate housing, visiting, and other jail functions represents 63% of the detention system, while the South Lake Tahoe Jail occupies 37% of the total system.

<b>EI Dorado County Jail System (Placerville, South Lake Tahoe) Functional Use Area Square Footage</b>					
<b>Building/Space</b>	<b>Placerville</b>	<b>South Lake Tahoe</b>	<b>Total SF</b>	<b>SF / Bed</b>	<b>(%) Percent</b>
1. Administration	5,634	3,495	9,129	19.80	6.3%
2. Lobby / Public	1,826	907	2,733	5.93	1.9%
3. Visitation	1,397	1,044	2,441	5.30	1.7%
4. Central Control	789	944	1,733	3.76	1.2%
5. Maint / Storage / Utility	6,929	8,985	15,914	34.52	11.1%
6. Food Service	3,567	1,659	5,226	11.34	3.6%
7. Laundry	943	461	1,404	3.05	1.0%
8. Intake / Release	5,020	1,954	6,974	15.13	4.8%
9. Medical / Mental Health	3,622	139	3,761	8.16	2.6%
10. Inmate Programs	2,992	981	3,973	8.62	2.8%
11. Housing / Dayroom	31,541	22,589	54,130	117.42	37.6%
12. Indoor Recreation Yard	3,623	1,158	4,781	10.37	3.3%
13. Interior Circulation	11,040	6,504	17,544	38.06	12.2%
14. Outdoor Recreation Yard	4,431	1,940	6,371	13.82	4.4%
15. Vehicle Sallyport	6,970	818	7,788	16.89	5.4%
<b>TOTAL JAIL SPACE</b>	<b>90,324</b>	<b>53,578</b>	<b>143,902</b>	<b>312.15</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<b>EI Dorado County Detention System Usable Space</b>						
<b>Building/Space</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Level</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Level</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Level</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Level</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% Total</b>
Jail - Placerville	19,827	31,103	30,973	8,418	90,324	63%
Jail- South Lake Tahoe	34,157	11,408	8,013	N/A	53,578	37%

In California, based on a data base of 79 jail facilities built during the last wave of construction in the 90's, the rule-of-thumb average for full service jails consisting of primarily double occupancy cells is 400 square feet per inmate. The combined jail facilities are 312 square feet per inmate. Based on the BSCC rated capacity, Placerville Jail is 298 square feet per inmate and 339 square feet per inmate for the South Lake Tahoe facility.

The number and types of cells available to house pretrial and sentenced inmates at each jail facility is summarized in the following Chart shown at the top of the next page. The BSCC rates the capacity based on the size of the bed and dayroom space, number of plumbing fixtures, and the year of the standard that is being applied.

El Dorado County Adult Detention System - Beds		
Jail Facility	Type of Cells	Number Beds
Placerville	Single Cells	38
	Double Cells	178
	Dormitories	87
	<b>BSCC Rated Capacity</b>	<b>303</b>
South Lake Tahoe	Single Cells	78
	Double Cells	64
	Dormitories	16
	<b>BSCC Rated Capacity</b>	<b>158</b>

### Placerville Jail

The Placerville Jail is located at 300 Forni Road in Placerville, California and opened in 1988. It is a podular design facility and has a current physical maximum bed, and BSCC rated capacity of 303 inmates. The housing units consist of two male dorms, two male housing units, and two female housing units. The Placerville Jail facility is the central booking point for all regional law enforcement agencies for adult male and females arrested in this portion of El Dorado County.

The facility provides approximately ten inmate education programs, including fourteen religious services, counseling services, medical and psychological services. Female inmates are also housed in the Placerville facility, with no room for population increases. The detention facility is inspected bi-annually by the BSCC to using the 1980, 1988, 2001 and 2005 Physical Plant Standards applicable to the original construction and subsequent remodeling.

El Dorado County Placerville Jail Functional Use Area Usable Square Footage			
Building/Space	Total SF	SF / Bed	(%) Percent
1. Administration	5,634	18.59	6.2%
2. Lobby / Public	1,826	6.03	2.0%
3. Visitation	1,397	4.61	1.5%
4. Central Control	789	2.60	0.9%
5. Maintenance / Storage / Utility	6,929	22.87	7.7%
6. Food Service	3,567	11.77	3.9%
7. Laundry	943	3.11	1.0%
8. Intake / Release	5,020	16.57	5.6%
9. Medical/Mental Health	3,622	11.95	4.0%
10. Inmate Programs	2,992	9.87	3.3%
11. Housing / Dayroom	31,541	104.10	34.9%
12. Indoor Recreation Yard	3,623	11.96	4.0%
13. Interior Circulation	11,040	36.44	12.2%
14. Outdoor Recreation Yard	4,431	14.62	4.9%
15. Vehicle Sallyport	6,970	23.00	7.7%
<b>TOTAL JAIL SPACE</b>	<b>90,324</b>	<b>298.10</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The South Lake Tahoe Jail houses non-sentenced county inmates, and low to maximum security sentenced inmates. The Placerville Jail is staffed with 6 Sergeants, 56 Correctional Officers, and 6

Sheriff's Technicians that work in 12 hour shifts. The jail relies on de-centralized services (services requiring inmate to travel from their housing units), with the exception of meals, which are brought to the housing unit. Other features include:

**Housing Units:**

- Two male dorms
- Two male housing units
- Two female housing units
- Two Recreation Yards
- Two Sobering Cells
- Two Safety Cells
- All cells (except Safety Cell) contain combination toilet / wash basin
- Dayroom space
- Seating / TV areas

**Medical Housing:**

- Eight beds in Medical Unit (One 5-person infirmary, 3 single cells)
- One Isolation / Negative Air Cell
- One Dental Office
- Medical staff stations
- Exam Rooms
- Holding Cell C used for Medical Dayroom
- Shower / Tub Room

**Typical Placerville Jail Housing Units**



*Housing Unit & Dayroom*

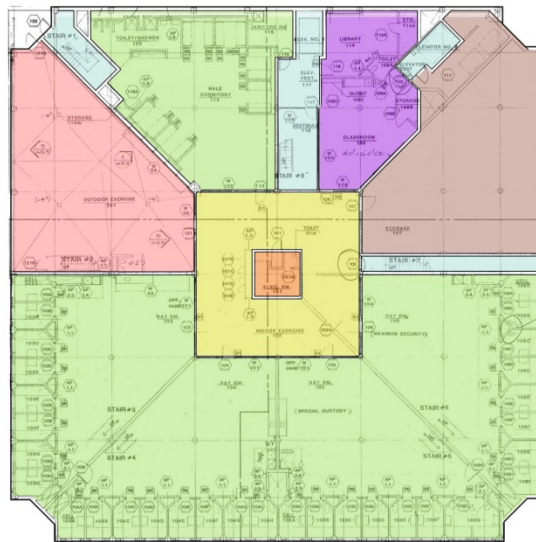


*Dormitory & Dayroom*

The following series of diagrams illustrate the basic configuration, layout, and circulation patterns associated with the Placerville Jail facility.

**BUILDING SPACE**

- CIRCULATION
- CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA
- CONTROL ROOM
- HOUSING & DAYROOMS
- INDOOR RECREATION
- MAINTENANCE & STORAGE
- OUTDOOR REC YARD



① Level 1 - DORM HOUSING  
 1" = 20'-0"

Program Area - Level 1 - Dorm Housing (Usable)	
Usage	Area
CIRCULATION	986 SF
CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA	1094 SF
CONTROL	149 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	11159 SF
INDOOR REC YARD	1794 SF
MAINTENANCE & STORAGE	2412 SF
OUTDOOR REC YARD	2233 SF
<b>OVERALL GROSS SQ FT =</b>	<b>19827 SF</b>

EL DORADO COUNTY MAIN JAIL OVERALL AREA PLAN - 1ST FLOOR DORM HOUSING

Prepared by:  
 11.15.20



4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300  
 Sacramento, CA 95834  
 TEL 916-575-8888  
 FAX 916-575-8887

**BUILDING SPACE**

- CIRCULATION
- CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA
- CONTROL ROOM
- HOUSING & DAYROOMS
- VISITING



② Level 2 - DORM HOUSING  
 1" = 20'-0"

Program Area - Level 2 - Dorm Housing (Usable)	
Usage	Area
CIRCULATION	2908 SF
CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA	402 SF
CONTROL	157 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	4497 SF
VISITING	787 SF
<b>OVERALL GROSS SQ FT =</b>	<b>8751 SF</b>

**LEVEL 2 TOTAL SQ FT = 31105**

EL DORADO COUNTY MAIN JAIL OVERALL AREA PLAN - 2ND FLOOR DORM HOUSING

Prepared by:  
 11.15.20



4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300  
 Sacramento, CA 95834  
 TEL 916-575-8888  
 FAX 916-575-8887

Program Area - Level 2 - Admin/Intake (Usable)	
Usage	Area
CIRCULATION	2063 SF
CONTROL	169 SF
FOOD SERVICE & DINING	3567 SF
INTAKE PROCESSING/RELEASE	5021 SF
LAUNDRY	943 SF
MEDICAL	3622 SF
OUTDOOR VEHICLE SALLYPORT	6970 SF
OVERALL GROSS SQ FT =	22354 SF
<b>LEVEL 2 TOTAL SQ FT =</b>	<b>31105</b>

### BUILDING SPACE

- CIRCULATION
- CONTROL ROOM
- FOOD SERVICE & DINING
- INTAKE PROCESSING/RELEASE
- LAUNDRY
- MEDICAL
- OUTDOOR VEHICLE SALLYPORT

Sheet No. **A2.2**  
OVERALL AREA PLAN - 2ND FLOOR ADMIN/INTAKE



3 Level 2 - INTAKE/ADMIN  
1" = 20'-0"



EL DORADO COUNTY MAIN JAIL OVERALL AREA PLAN - 2ND FLOOR ADMIN/INTAKE Prepared by: 11.15.20 VANIR 4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300 Sacramento, CA 95834 TEL 916-575-8888 FAX 916-575-8887

### BUILDING SPACE

- ADMINISTRATION
- CIRCULATION
- MAINTENANCE & STORAGE
- PUBLIC AREA

Program Area - Level 3 - Admin/Intake (Usable)	
Usage	Area
ADMINISTRATION AREA	5634 SF
CIRCULATION	1374 SF
MAINTENANCE & STORAGE	4517 SF
PUBLIC AREA	1826 SF
OVERALL GROSS SQ FT =	13351 SF

**LEVEL 3 TOTAL SQ FT = 30973**

Sheet No. **A3.1**  
OVERALL AREA PLAN - 3RD FLOOR ADMIN



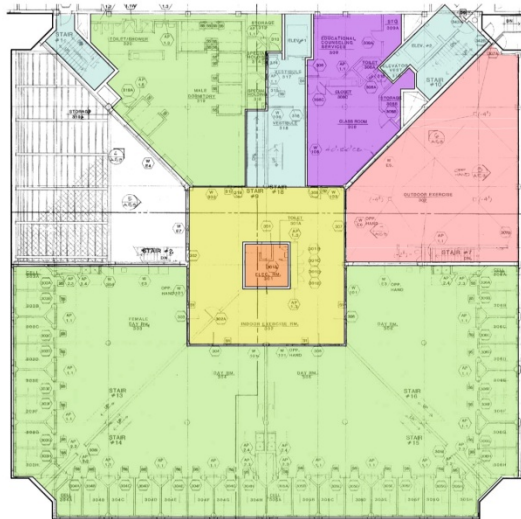
6 Level 3 & 3A - ADMIN  
1" = 20'-0"



EL DORADO COUNTY MAIN JAIL OVERALL AREA PLAN - 3RD FLOOR ADMIN Prepared by: 11.15.20 VANIR 4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300 Sacramento, CA 95834 TEL 916-575-8888 FAX 916-575-8887

**BUILDING SPACE**

- CIRCULATION
- CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA
- CONTROL ROOM
- HOUSING & DAYROOMS
- INDOOR REC AREA
- OUTDOOR REC AREA



Program Area - Level 3 - Dorm Housing (Usable)	
Usage	Area
CIRCULATION	1202 SF
CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA	1152 SF
CONTROL	151 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	11092 SF
INDOOR REC YARD	1829 SF
OUTDOOR REC YARD	2198 SF
<b>OVERALL GROSS SQ FT =</b>	<b>17623 SF</b>

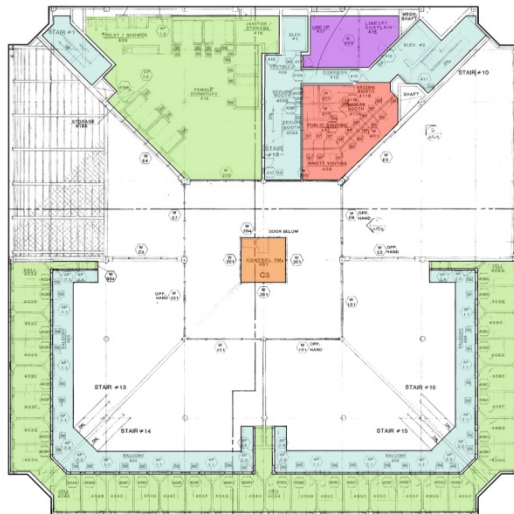
**LEVEL 3 TOTAL SQ FT = 30973**

④ Level 3 & 3A - DORM HOUSING  
 1" = 20'-0"



**BUILDING SPACE**

- CIRCULATION
- CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA
- CONTROL
- HOUSING & DAYROOMS
- VISITING



Program Area - Level 4 - Dorm Housing (Usable)	
Usage	Area
CIRCULATION	2507 SF
CLASSROOMS & PROGRAM AREA	345 SF
CONTROL	163 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	4793 SF
VISITING	610 SF
<b>OVERALL GROSS SQ FT =</b>	<b>8418 SF</b>

⑥ Level 4 - DORM HOUSING  
 1" = 20'-0"

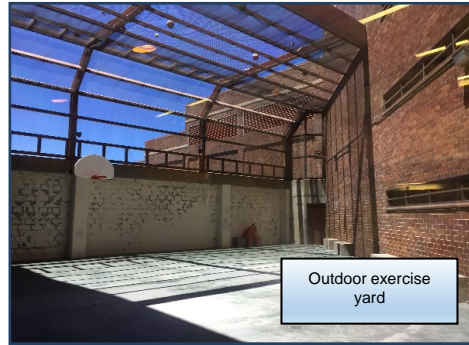


The following photographs highlight characteristics of several major functional use areas contained in the Placerville Jail.

## El Dorado County Placerville Jail



2-level housing in a podular design



Outdoor exercise yard



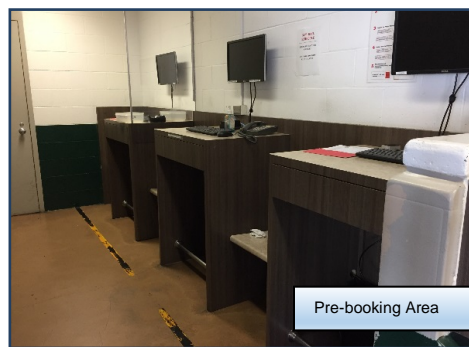
Centralized Visiting Center



Vehicle Sallyport



Food service kitchen



Pre-booking Area



Clothing storage



Laundry Service Area

## South Lake Tahoe Jail

The South Lake Tahoe Jail is located at 1360 Johnson Boulevard in South Lake Tahoe, California and was constructed in 1973, with additions and modifications throughout the 1980s. The Jail is located sixty-one miles from the Placerville facility. It is a three-story facility that has a BSCC rated capacity of 158. The Jail's housing configuration includes ten pods, including dormitories, with two Central Control rooms as the hub. The building also contains the food service function (kitchen and storage) that serves both in-house meals, as well as some catering services. The building currently consists of 53,578 gross square feet. The South Lake Tahoe Jail has an average daily population of 125 inmates, depending on the day of the week and time of year.

<b>El Dorado County South Lake Tahoe Jail Functional Use Area Usable Square Footage</b>			
<b>Building/Space</b>	<b>Total SF</b>	<b>SF / Bed</b>	<b>(%) Percent</b>
1. Administration	3,495	11.53	6.5%
2. Lobby / Public	907	2.99	1.7%
3. Visitation	1,044	3.45	1.9%
4. Central Control	944	3.12	1.8%
5. Maintenance / Storage / Utility	8,985	29.65	16.8%
6. Food Service	1,659	5.48	3.1%
7. Laundry	461	1.52	0.9%
8. Intake / Release	1,954	6.45	3.6%
9. Medical/Mental Health	139	0.46	0.3%
10. Inmate Programs	981	3.24	1.8%
11. Housing / Dayroom	22,589	74.55	42.2%
12. Indoor Recreation Yard	1,158	3.82	2.2%
13. Interior Circulation	6,504	21.47	12.1%
14. Outdoor Recreation Yard	1,940	6.40	3.6%
15. Vehicle Sallyport	818	2.70	1.5%
<b>TOTAL JAIL SPACE</b>	<b>53,578</b>	<b>176.83</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The South Lake Tahoe Jail houses non-sentenced county inmates, and low to maximum security sentenced inmates. The South Lake Tahoe jail is staffed by 5 Sergeants, 29 Correctional Officers, and 6 Sheriff's Technicians who work 12 hour shifts. The shift is composed of a Sergeant and five Correctional Officers. A Lieutenant is assigned to the building as a Facility Commander. The jail relies on decentralized services (services requiring inmates to travel from their housing units) with the exception of meals which are brought to the housing unit. Other features include:

### Housing Units:

- Ten housing units
- Nine male and one female housing units, including one small dormitory pod
- Eight cells for the two administrative segregation units (Halls B & C)
- D Hall contains individual cells for disciplinary and medical issues
- All housing units contain combination toilet and sink units in cells, and two shower stalls (one on each tier)



- Halls A, B, C, and D do not contain dayrooms
- Two Sobering Cells
- One Safety Cell
- One Court Holding Cell
- Seating, tables and TV areas available in some pods

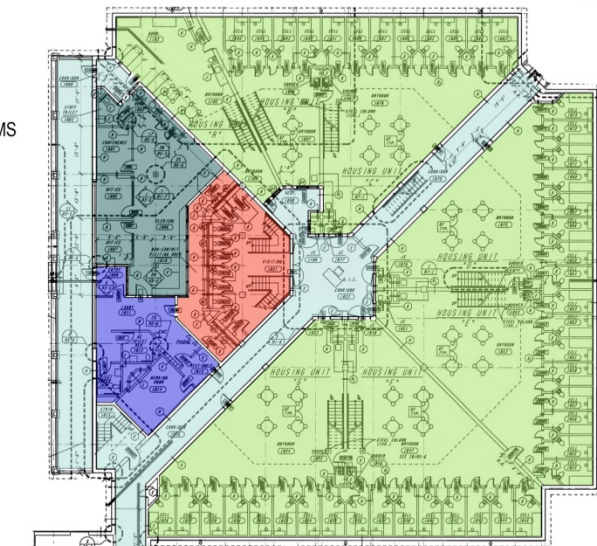
**Medical Housing:**

- Four unofficial Medical Cells (per Title 24 and BSCC) with shower and toilet
- One ADA shower that serves entire facility
- Medical staff stations

The following diagrams illustrate the general configuration, layout, and circulation paths contained in the South Lake Tahoe facility.

**BUILDING SPACE**

- ADMINISTRATION
- CIRCULATION
- HOUSING & DAYROOMS
- PUBLIC AREA
- VISITING



① LEVEL 1 - HOUSING  
1" = 20'-0"

Sheet No. **A1.1**  
OVERALL AREA PLAN - 1ST FLOOR HOUSING

Program Area - Level 1 - Region 2 (Usable)	
Usage	Area
ADMINISTRATION	1303 SF
CIRCULATION	3807 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	12622 SF
PUBLIC AREA	907 SF
VISITING	1044 SF
<b>TOTAL HOUSING (A1.1):</b>	<b>19683 SF</b>
<b>HOUSING (A1.2):</b>	<b>4153 SF</b>
<b>TOTAL HOUSING:</b>	<b>23,836 SF</b>

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL

OVERALL AREA PLAN - 1ST FLOOR HOUSING

Prepared by:

Issue Date

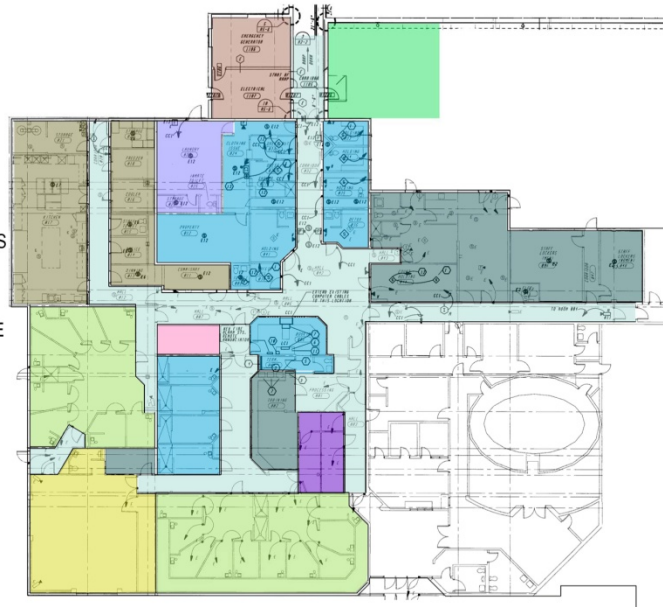


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4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300  
Sacramento, CA 95834  
TEL 916-575-8888  
FAX 916-575-8887

**BUILDING SPACE**

- ADMINISTRATION
- CIRCULATION
- CLASSROOMS / PROGRAM
- FOOD SERVICE & DINING
- HOUSING & DAYROOMS
- INDOOR RECREATION
- INTAKE PROCESSING/RELEASE
- MAINTENANCE & STORAGE
- MEDICAL
- VEHICLE SALLY PORT



Program Area - Level 1 - Region 1(Usable)	
Usage	Area
ADMINISTRATION	2192 SF
CIRCULATION	2508 SF
CLASSROOMS	274 SF
FOOD SERVICE & DINING	1659 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	2721 SF
INDOOR RECREATION	1158 SF
INTAKE PROCESSING/RELEASE	1954 SF
LAUNDRY	461 SF
MAINTENANCE & STORAGE	591 SF
MEDICAL	139 SF
VEHICLE SALLY PORT	818 SF
<b>TOTAL ADMIN / INTAKE:</b>	<b>10,322 SF</b>
<b>HOUSING:</b>	<b>4,153 SF</b>
<b>Total (Region 1):</b>	<b>14,475 SF</b>

① LEVEL 1 -ADMIN/INTAKE  
 1" = 20'-0"

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL  
 Owner

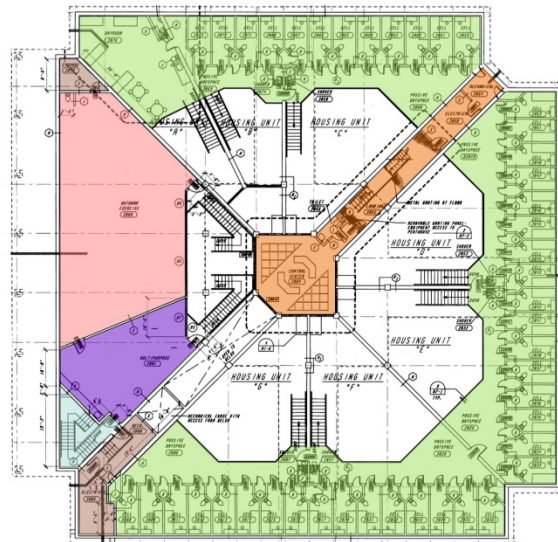
OVERALL AREA PLAN - 1ST FLOOR  
 ADMIN/INTAKE

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 TEL 916-575-8888  
 FAX 916-575-8887

**BUILDING SPACE**

- CIRCULATION
- CLASSROOMS / PROGRAM
- CONTROL ROOM
- HOUSING & DAYROOMS
- MAINTENANCE & STORAGE
- OUTDOOR REC AREA



Program Area - Level 2 - Housing (Usable)	
Usage	Area
CIRCULATION	190 SF
CLASSROOMS	707 SF
CONTROL	944 SF
HOUSING & DAYROOMS	7246 SF
MAINTENANCE & STORAGE	381 SF
OUTDOOR REC AREA	1940 SF
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11408 SF</b>

① LEVEL 2 -DORM HOUSING  
 1" = 20'-0"

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL  
 Owner

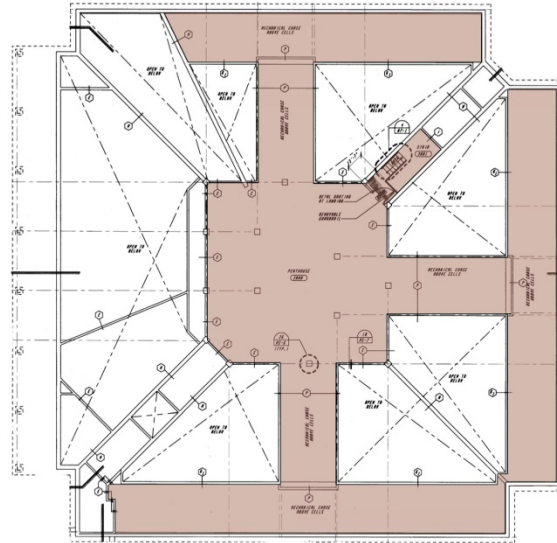
OVERALL AREA PLAN - 2ND FLOOR HOUSING

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**BUILDING SPACE**

MAINTENANCE & STORAGE



Program Area - Level 3 - MECH./MAINT. (Usable)	
Usage	Area
MAINTENANCE & STORAGE	8013 SF
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8013 SF</b>

① Level 3 - MECH./MAINT.  
 1" = 20'-0"

**SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL**  
 Owner

**OVERALL AREA PLAN - 3RD FLOOR**  
**MECH./MAINT.**

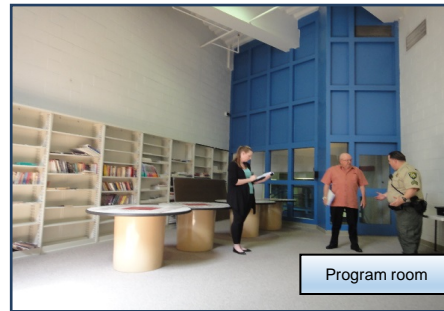
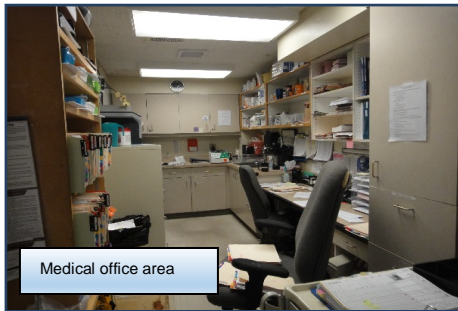
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4540 Duckhorn Drive, Suite 300  
 Sacramento, CA 95834  
 TEL: 916-575-8888  
 FAX: 916-575-8887

The following photographs highlight characteristics of several major functional use areas contained in the South Lake Tahoe Jail.

**El Dorado County South Lake Tahoe Jail**





## Jail Consent Decrees

The Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities have been operating under a court-approved Consent Decree that placed a population cap on each facility which represented the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated bed capacity for each detention facility. The Consent Decree was agreed to in 1991. The Decree also outlined specific criteria and inmate classifications who were to be released when each facility reached the population cap. The release criteria further established an order beginning with pretrial misdemeanants and sentenced misdemeanants in descending order of the percentage of the sentence already served. The release criteria also specified when pretrial and sentenced felons could be released under the limits of the population cap.

In 1993, the El Dorado County jail system also agreed to maintain the population cap of each facility as a result of a settlement involving another inmate lawsuit. This settlement further stipulated both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails would provide medically-related services 24-hours, seven-days-a-week. These services would consist of a minimum level of staffing of one person with a licensure of a licensed vocational nurse (LVN). The jails would also make reasonable efforts to have intake medical screening performed by an individual with the highest level of nursing care available at the time the intake occurs. The Consent Decree also stipulated that a medical doctor is to be available at both facilities to review charts and see patients for a minimum of eight hours per week.

The settlement agreement further stipulated that a clinical psychologist would also be available at each jail a minimum of four hours per week. The detention facilities are also required, under the Consent Decree, to provide dental care in a timely fashion in accordance with the County's contract dental services agreement. Additionally, the Decree contains provisions governing the use of restraint chairs. Under the agreement, the Placerville jail is required to maintain a law library which includes specific law reference materials and other subject matter law library materials outlined in the Decree. The cost associated with supplementing and maintaining available inmate legal services is paid for out of inmate welfare funds.

The parties to the Consent Decree also stipulated that the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails would maintain established current practices and protocols with the respect to the use of safety cells.

## Elements of the Criminal Justice System

The information in this section of the Needs Assessment further responds to the BSCC Title 24 requirements for a description of the elements of the El Dorado County adult criminal justice system and other local resources which can impact the El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jail facilities. The adult justice system is typically described in terms of its three major components that include **police, courts, and corrections**. Though convenient, this conception of the criminal justice system greatly oversimplifies a complex network of local agencies, services, procedures, and case processing discretion that can significantly affect the lives of adults and their families. In El Dorado County, these agencies, both public and private, have supported the implementation of numerous programs to address gaps in the existing range of adult programs, services, and sanctions for adult offenders with specific and demonstrated needs. The work of these collaborative agencies have aided the community in addressing adult crime.

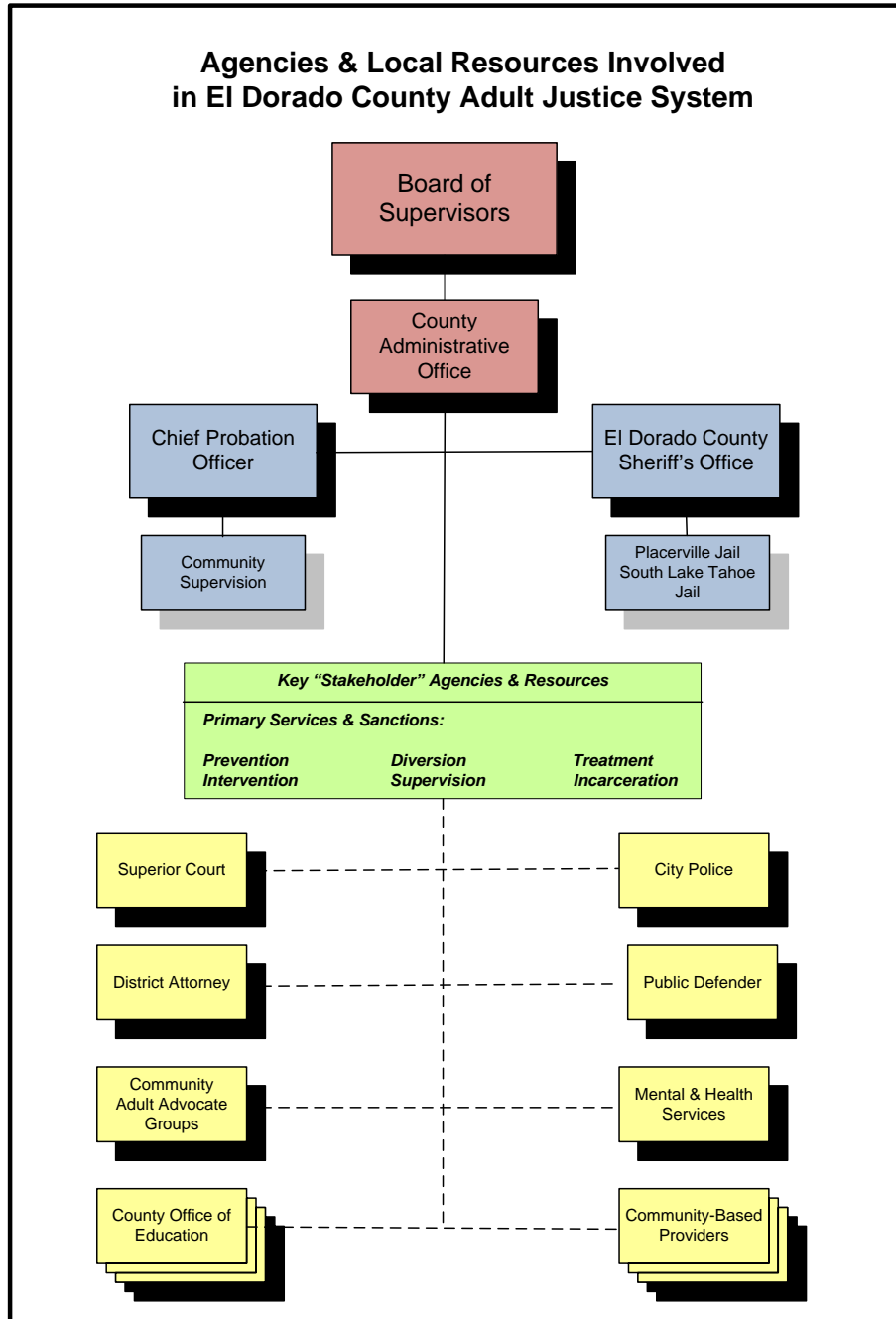
The County's two jail facilities operate within the context of the County's larger adult criminal justice system. The Placerville and South Lake Tahoe facilities, under the management of the Sheriff's Office, interacts with all components of the system. The detention facilities accept both male and female pretrial and sentenced offenders. Locally, the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office, through the leadership of the Sheriff, has assumed major responsibility for promoting and guiding the community's response to adult crime issues. Other partnering "stakeholders" include key decision makers from local law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's office, public defender, judiciary, Probation Department, welfare and social services agencies, health and mental health services, County Office of Education and the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP).

These agencies have a history of aggressively searching for ways to respond to problems and program needs within the adult justice system. These agencies have, for example, come together and established an integrated system involving graduated services and resource continuum for addressing issues related to the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Legislation. The continuum includes (a) prevention, (b) intervention, (c) supervision, (d) treatment, and (e) incarceration programs for adult offenders. Through this collaborative work, these agencies have achieved consensus about the values, principals, philosophies and basic parameters that should also guide any newly implemented policy / programs established in response to the needs of "at-risk" populations and adult offenders. The exchange of ideas and perspectives overtime has provided a clear vision on how the local criminal justice system's integrated continuum of adult services / sanctions should operate. These local agencies have worked to expand programs and other programmatic changes in the criminal justice system that maximize collaboration and focus needed services to address community crime problems.

Most of the organizational, administrative, and case processing options used by the system are dictated by California law through the Penal Code. In total, over 500 separate sections and subdivisions outline how the process operates and the "role" each major component has in the system. The complexity of the local system is further exemplified by the fact that only a few selected legal mandates are generally used by adult criminal justice agencies to describe their operational and decision processes.

Overall, the scope of the criminal justice system encompasses **rehabilitation, supervision, as well as incarceration sanctions** for adults charged and convicted of criminal code violations. The criminal justice system is composed of several key agencies which have direct responsibility for various functions in the system. The agencies include (1) law enforcement (Sheriff's Department, police departments, and the California Highway Patrol, etc.), (2) the District Attorney and Public Defender, (3) Probation Department, (4) Health and Human Services (HHS), (5) County Office of Education, and (6) Superior Court.

The adult justice system does not function in a vacuum. There are numerous other entities which interact with the system. Those other entities make up the external environment of the adult criminal justice system. Included in this external environment are the United States Congress through the U. S. Attorney General's Office, the California State Legislature, California Attorney General's Office, and community-based organizations which may also provide services to adult offenders.



A key component of the El Dorado County criminal justice system is the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) which was previously established in Penal Code 1230 through SB 678 (2009) and has been expanded beginning October 1, 2011 through the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act which went into effect in El Dorado County and across California.

The overall objective of participating agencies throughout the CCP planning process has focused on ensuring that the El Dorado County justice system reduces unnecessary incarceration and redirects savings to more effective community-based supervision and reentry programs that reduce recidivism. The adopted FY 2015-16 El Dorado County Realignment Implementation Plan outlines specific strategies and policies to modify, amend, and improve current justice operations. The Plan also contains recommended funding allocations for partnering justice agency programs. The recommendations have been developed through a collaborative partnership of the CCP agencies. Taken in their entirety, the “core” components established in the El Dorado AB 109 Plan are designed to improve justice practices in order to mitigate the impact of Public Safety Realignment.

Each program, incarceration alternative, and supervision strategy contained in this Plan is concerned with (a) maintaining maximum community safety, (b) increasing treatment support for high-risk offenders, and (c) improving offender success rates and reducing recidivism. Funding provided through Realignment is not sufficient to incarcerate all offenders covered by the AB 109 Realignment Act legislation, nor is that the purpose of the Realignment efforts. The intent is to change how criminal justice systems and local corrections operate with the goal of maintaining the highest level of public safety through improving outcomes for offenders and more sufficient use of resources based on research which specifically focuses on identified risk to reoffend criteria. The purpose of the Plan is to develop an approach to responding to criminal activity by using research and evidence-based practices for dealing with this new population of offenders.

El Dorado County’s Realignment Implementation Plan, written by the CCP Executive Committee, has been adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The Plan explains how the County will allocate funds and manage the class of offenders now under its supervision. The legislation assumes that through the development of these Public Safety Realignment Plans, counties, like El Dorado, will handle these offender populations differently than CDCR by utilizing incarceration, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs over the offender’s sentence length.

Each Implementation Plan is also expected to identify evidence-based practices / services which could be established so that the community’s public safety is not jeopardized in light of these newly transferred offender populations. It was further anticipated that each Implementation Plan would also outline specific programming and inmate housing requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions, and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the county’s justice system assumed responsibility for under Realignment.

Since AB 109 Realignment went into effect, the El Dorado Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) has been meeting regularly and recognizes the need for local criminal justice agencies and community partners to work together to effectively provide the programs and intervention services needed to respond to the Realignment legislation. Several key guidelines have also been emphasized in the development of the local El Dorado County Realignment Plan which are highlighted on the following page.

From the inception of the CCP planning work, members have recognized the need to address community concerns and to implement programming that is consistent with best practices that will hold offenders accountable while reducing the likelihood of recidivism. In order to maintain public safety and to improve offender success rates, utilizing evidence-based interventions is a top priority for each funded program. In reviewing programs and service interventions for offender populations, the Committee has relied on research to identify the most cost-effective, evidence-based practices that have been shown to lower recidivism, victimization, and probation failure.

Treatment and other offender support programs are also critically important within the local criminal justice system and are being integrated into the areas of supervision and custody. Building effective working service delivery partnerships between community-based providers, the Sheriff’s Office and Probation Department to respond to Realignment is a major goal in the ongoing implementation of the programs contained in this planning document.

**El Dorado County Community Corrections Partnership  
AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Plan  
Program Development Guidelines and Key Operational Elements**

- **Community Safety:** Program goals will strive to maintain maximum public safety through enhanced sanctions and reducing recidivism.
- **High-risk Offenders:** Identify and target offenders with the highest risk to reoffend using evidence-based risk assessment tools and providing intensive supervision within the community.
- **Efficient Use of Jail Capacity:** Minimize the impact of the increased jail population by employing recognized techniques to increase efficient use of current pretrial and sentenced jail bed capacity by reserving jail beds for the most serious and violent offenders while diverting those manageable to community alternative programs.
- **Targeted Interventions:** Use research and evidence-based needs assessment tools to identify criminogenic needs and find, create, or contract for target interventions. This will include the need to provide services to cover factors such as employment, education, housing, physical and mental health, and drug / alcohol treatment
- **Incorporate Reentry Principles into the Jail Custody Environment:** Reduce recidivism through the development and improvement of an offender's life skills that are necessary for successful reintegration into the community by expanding in-custody jail programming using evidence-based practices.
- **Incorporate Evidence-based Practices into Supervision and Case Management of Offenders:** Utilize principles and practices proven to reduce recidivism through more effective supervision and intervention services for offenders sentenced to local terms of imprisonment as well as offenders returning from prison to post-community release supervision.
- **Sentencing For Felony Offenders:** Presentence recommendations should be guided by static risk scores (low risk – minimal sanction, increasing sanctions for higher risk levels). Encourage the use of evidence-based practices in the sentencing for felony offenders by utilizing principles proven to lower recidivism through more effective sentencing.
- **Offender Accountability:** Focus resources on providing alternatives to criminal behavior. Increase offender accountability through effective use of graduated violation sanctions, custody, and custody alternatives.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Performance:** Regularly measure and assess data and programs, followed by community reporting and adjustments in programs and services as determined to reduce recidivism. The local justice system will be guided by research to implement the most cost-effective practices that reduce recidivism, victimization and program failure.

Another essential element embodied in the Plan concerns the use and expansion of alternatives to incarceration programs and non-custody alternatives whenever possible so as to maximize offender success and reduce jail overcrowding without compromising public safety. The CCP recognizes that the Realignment process is highly dynamic and requires monitoring and a capacity to modify approaches and programming to meet emergency needs and address new opportunities. The Realignment Plan offers a set of strategies to manage the new and ongoing offender populations coming to El Dorado County. The Plan establishes the policies and practices across three important areas including jail custody housing, community supervision, and treatment / programming provided by qualified provider organizations.

Any successful approach to supervising this new population of offenders also requires an accurate identification of those most likely to recidivate and monitoring them extensively to increase compliance with conditions of supervision and promote crime-free behavior. The mere consequence of serving time in county jail and/or community supervision is not sufficient to reduce criminal activity. Reduction of criminal behavior must also include targeting the risk factors that contribute to criminal activity. These risk factors, when addressed, can directly affect the offender's chance for recidivism. Based upon an



assessment of each offender, these needs can be prioritized and specific services focused on each individual's greatest needs.

The "core" El Dorado County programs and facilities funded by AB 109 include (1) alternatives to incarceration, (2) custody housing, (3) alternative custody diversion programs, (4) community supervision, (5) evidence-based assessments, treatment / programming, and (6) a continuum of intermediate sanctions for program violations. These programs are managed by the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, El Dorado County Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) and County Office of Education. The Realignment Plan also establishes the basic organizational process that integrates jail inmate custody housing capacity and programming across three components of the County's adult criminal justice system including (a) jail housing (Sheriff's Office), (b) community supervision (Probation Department), and (c) treatment / programming (HHS and contract providers). The treatment and programming embodies evidence-based assessment principles and includes increased services directed to in-custody offender populations and offenders participating in expanded alternatives to incarceration and non-custody diversion programs including electronic monitoring.

The FY 2015-16 Realignment Plan provides funding to the following agencies:

- (1) Sheriff's Office: The CCP Plan provides funding for 10 full-time correctional officers which include two officers serving in inmate services, and eight officers assigned to the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities. The increased staffing is intended to improve inmate access to custody programming/support, and expand inmate supervision and overall daily jail operations.
- (2) Probation Department: The AB 109 Implementation Plan provides funding for nine full-time probation staff who are assigned between field and court services divisions in Placerville and South Lake Tahoe. Two of the staff are Supervising Probation Officers and seven are Deputy Probation Officers. The increased staffing allows the Probation Department to expand supervision, electronic monitoring programs, investigations, assessments, and supervision of Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders and Mandatory Community Supervision (MCS) offenders. The expanded staffing permits the Probation Department to expand pretrial supervision and other offender supervision, which is effected by the Public Safety Realignment Act. The Plan also allows the Department to recover 10% of the agencies overhead cost for the implementation of AB 109.
- (3) Electronic Monitoring Services: The FY 2015-16 Implementation Plan also provides funding to the Probation Department to cover the cost of contracted services, equipment, and expanded supervision activities for the agency's adult electronic monitoring program, which provides an alternative to secure custody in the County's adult detention facilities. The program expansion serves both pretrial and post-sentenced offenders utilizing 24 hour/seven day a week GPS tracking, drug testing and alcohol monitoring.
- (4) Emergency Housing and Transportation Services: The Probation Department is allocated CCP funding to cover the expense for temporary emergency housing, and other contract transitional housing needs related to AB 109 and PRCS offenders under the supervision of the agency. Additional funding is also included in the CCP plan for emergency transportation needs related to the AB 109 offender realignment groups.
- (5) Community Corrections Center (CCC): The CCC Implementation Plan allocates funding to the Probation Department for facility lease costs, utilities/data communications, equipment and other related expenses for the operation of the Community Corrections Center that opened in 2013-14. The CCC program approach involves the of Health and Human Services Agency (HHS), mental health,

substance abuse, and employment staff coupled with community-based organizations and field probation officers who work together in delivering offender assessments, alternative sentencing, and treatment interventions combined with field supervision services. The CCC program services are comprehensively structured, evidence-based, multi-pronged, and address different facets of an offender's presenting problems: behavioral self-control, substance abuse, educational and vocational needs, health and mental health, social services, family, and community support. The CCC provides cognitive behavioral therapy, peer support, and basic living skills programs that are intended to improve offenders' behavior, attitudes, motivation, and ability to live a crime-free lifestyle. Probation staff partner with DHHS clinicians and drug/employment counselors to facilitate access to stable housing, transportation, drug treatment, and healthcare that aids the AB 109 population toward work experience and other support opportunities. The Probation Department uses the COMPASS evidence-based assessment instrument to identify both risk and needs factors to develop offender supervision case plan. The COMPASS is used to determine both the intensity of supervision and types of services PRCS and mandatory supervision offenders receive. Development of an Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is also a major component of the CCC's overall case plan process that includes orientation, assessment, case assignment, and supervision. The CCC staff also use incentives and progressive administrative sanctions that are designed and tailored to each participant which indicate the kinds of responses that follow varies acts of compliance, non-compliance, or reoffending.

- (6) Health and Human Services Agency (HHS): The AB 109 Implementation Plan provides funding for four full-time Health and Human Services Agency staff. Two of which are assigned exclusively to the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities. The staff are responsible for offender assessments, direct treatment services, and the development of transition plans for offenders released to the community. The other two full-time staff positions are assigned to the Community Corrections Center to provide direct services to offenders who have transitioned from the county jails, state prison, and/or are under the supervision of the Probation Department. Additional funding is also made available for a part-time Public Health Nurse, who works with CCP offenders by providing individual and family health medical assessments, medication management, preventative healthcare coordination, infant/child assessments, and chronic disease interventions. Additional funding also covers the cost of a half-time case manager in South Lake Tahoe and a full-time case manager for the West Slope area. The case managers work with both the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department to ensure custody offenders, and offenders under the supervision of the Probation Department receive needed services and support to successfully reintegrate back into the community. Case management staff also assist offenders with program eligibility requirements, prescription medications, housing, and employment needs.
- (7) Mental Health Services: The CCP Plan funds a part-time mental health program manager to provide case management supervision and coordination of AB 109 services provided by HHS. An additional full-time mental health clinician is also funded and assigned to the Community Corrections Center to work with the Probation Department to provide mental health assessments, referrals, and meet counseling needs of the different AB 109 client groups. The plan also provides funding to HHS to recover staff overhead costs related to the agencies AB 109 service programs.
- (8) Treatment contracts: Funding is also directed to HHS to assist with the contract service costs for offender inpatient, outpatient, residential counseling, drug treatment and other mental health interventions for AB 109 clients and other alternative to incarceration jail custody offenders.

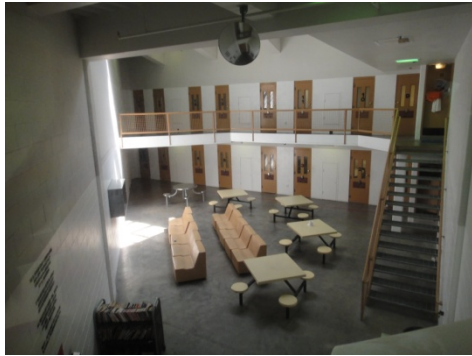
- (9) *Medical Costs*: Additional line item funding is also provided for offender medical healthcare costs, which exceeds the current health care contracts provided through the California Forensics Medical Group (CFMG) in place at the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities. The funding is intended to cover medical costs associated with increased jail pretrial and sentenced inmate populations due to the impacts of the Realignment Act. Other medical funding is also included in the Implementation Plan to cover partial cost of a new HHS pilot program for court-ordered offender assisted outpatient treatment.
- (10) *Other Funding*: The FY 2015-16 Plan includes a small allocation for staff mileage and travel cost reimbursements associated with County staff AB 109 activities. A 2015-16 contract allocation is also established through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with local law enforcement agencies, which is intended to assist law enforcement for managing the effects of the implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act. The Probation Department is also allocated funding to cover the cost for consultant services, data collection activities, and program reporting for the Community Corrections Partnership. The FY 2015-16 Plan also establishes a contingency fund for local agencies to use in the event of a fiscal shortfall or unplanned one-time urgent cost need related to the implementation of the Public Safety Realignment Act.

***All of these programs are important and critical elements in the daily operation of El Dorado County's Adult criminal justice system.***

## SECTION 4: DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT JAIL POPULATION

### El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment

#### County Population, Arrests, Jail Bookings, and ADP Trends



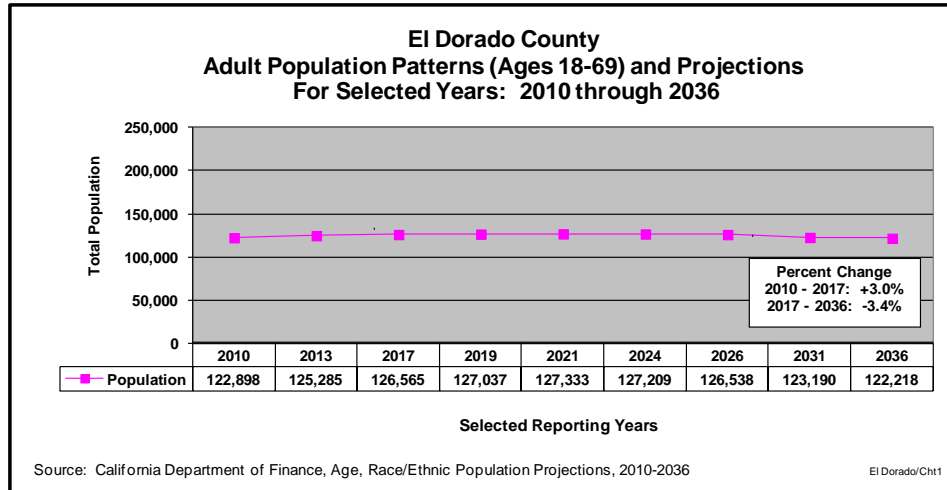
**South Lake Tahoe Inmate Housing**

County detention facilities can be impacted by the growth rate of a community's population and other significant changes associated with crime rates, adult arrests, bookings, Court sentencing, and jail release trends. As part of the work undertaken for this study, CJRF collected and analyzed historical trend data that included (a) adult population patterns and projections, (b) crime rate patterns and trends, (c) adult felony and misdemeanor trends, (d) jail booking and inmate population trends, (e) inmate security classifications, (f) inmates requiring mental health and medical services, (g) El Dorado Jail releases due to the lack of housing capacity, and (h) impact of the AB 109 Realignment Act on jail inmate ADP levels.

Analysis of this data was summarized and the information shows the following key trends:

- **County Population Data:** California Department of Finance (DOF) census data for 2010 with countywide projections through the year 2036 was analyzed for the El Dorado Jail Needs Assessment. The demographic data shows El Dorado County's population in 2010 was 181,567 and DOF projects that the county-wide population will rise to 206,293 by 2036, an increase of 12.0%. Analysis of the population by age group, however, clearly shows that all of the projected growth will be among older adults 70+ years of age. This older adult population group is projected to increase from 17,624 to 48,392, a growth of 63.6%. The resident group ages 0 – 17 years of age is expected to decline by 15.0% and the 18 – 69 year old group is also expected to decrease by 0.6%.

Yearly El Dorado County population projections involving adult males and females ages 18 - 69, instead of the total County population growth, was selected as most representative of the population and demographic groups of residents affecting jail inmate ADP levels. This age group was chosen for the analysis because it is used by National and State law enforcement agencies to calculate individual county and state-wide adult arrest rate trends published annually. This age group currently represents approximately 67.7% of the total county resident population. Key trends for the period 2010 – 2017 showed that El Dorado's total adult population base increased from 120,898 to 126,565 residents. This represents an increase of 3.0% over the seven year period. The change in adult population over this period increased by approximately 0.5% each year. More significantly, the Department of Finance's projections shows that the County's adult population will peak at 127,359 in the year 2023. Between the 13-year period 2023 and 2036, the State projections show that the county's adult population will decline to 122,218 by the year 2036. Over this 20 year future timeframe, the rate of yearly growth in the adult population base is projected to be relatively stable in the near term and will begin declining slightly from year to year. **(See Appendix A: El Dorado County and California Statewide Population Trends 2010 - 2036)**



- Reported Community Crime Patterns:** Analysis of changes in reported yearly crimes and crime rates per 100,000 population to County law enforcement agencies can provide an indication of the overall characteristics of a community's crime patterns, law enforcement responses, and relationships to arrest trends which impact a County's jail system. As part of the analysis undertaken in this study, reported crimes and crime rates for the period 2005 – 2014 in El Dorado County was collected and analyzed. The analysis showed that in 2014, a total of 3,687 crimes were reported by residents to local law enforcement agencies. Approximately 88.7% of the reported crimes involved a larceny / theft and other property crimes. A total of 409 (11.1%) of the reported crimes involved violent crimes and six (0.2%) arson crimes were also reported.

Overall, reported crimes decreased 1.07% in El Dorado County over the ten year period between 2005–2014. Total crime rates per 100,000 population during the same period also dropped from 2,404 to 2,030 per 100,000 population, a reduction of 15.6%. The most significant drop in crime rates between 2005–2014 involved arson crimes, which declined by 62.5%. Property crime rates declined by 14.3%. Violent crime rates have also declined by 23.5% since 2005.

<b>Comparison Between California Statewide and El Dorado County Crimes and Rates by Category and Type of Crime 2005 - 2014</b>						
Crime Category	California			El Dorado County		
	2005	2014	% Change 2005 - 2014	2005	2014	% Change 2005 - 2014
<b>Reported Crimes:</b>						
Violent Crimes	189,593	151,425	-20.1%	482	409	-15.1%
Property Crimes	1,195,381	946,682	-20.8%	3,632	3,272	-9.9%
Arson	12,272	7,135	-41.9%	13	6	-53.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,397,246</b>	<b>1,105,242</b>	<b>-20.9%</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>
<b>Reported Crimes Rates (Per 100,000 Population):</b>						
Violent Crimes	512	395	-22.9%	281	215	-23.5%
Property Crimes	3,230	2,468	-23.6%	2,115	1,812	-14.3%
Arson	33	19	-43.9%	8	3	-62.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>-23.7%</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>-15.6%</b>

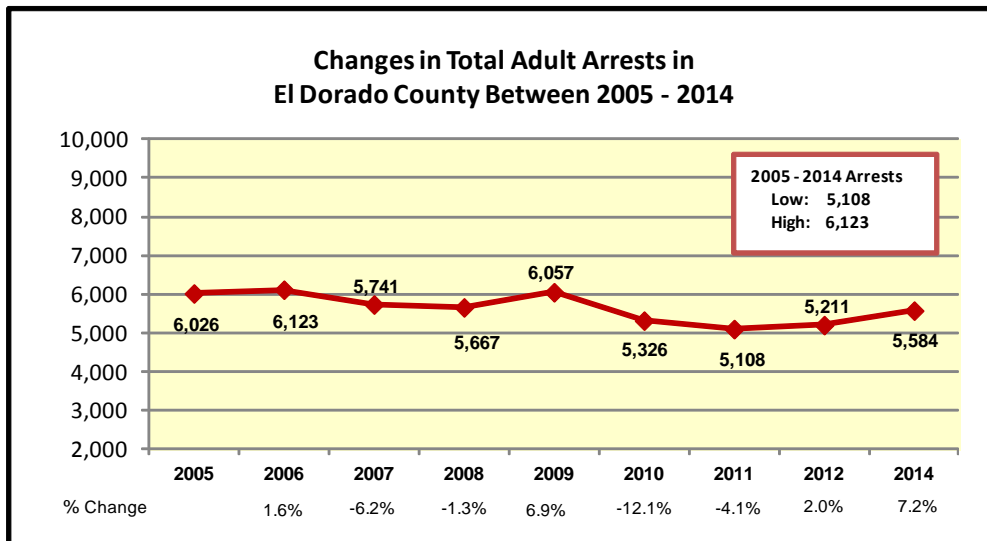
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In addition to the downward trend in County reported crimes and rates, a comparison of California statewide crime rates per 100,000 population between 2005 and 2014 also shows that crime rates statewide have decreased 23.7% while El Dorado County's total crime rate in the same period declined 15.6%. The crime pattern data, further shows that the County's total crime rate of 2,030 per 100,000 population is 29.0% lower than the California statewide crime rate (2,881) in 2014. The comparative data, however, also shows that the El Dorado County violent crime rate is declining but at nearly the same rate per 100,000 population compared to statewide violent crime rates. *(See Appendix B: El Dorado County and California Statewide Reported Crime Rate Trends 2005 - 2014)*

## Adult Arrest Trends

Any analysis of trends impacting adult detention facilities must consider adult arrest patterns. Arrests have major impact on booking volumes at detention facilities, on inmate population levels, and on the workload of agencies that must make case processing decisions. The following information analyzes overall changes in adult felony and misdemeanor arrest patterns in El Dorado County.

- Total Adult Arrests:** In 2014, El Dorado law enforcement agencies arrested a total of 5,584 adult offenders. In 2005, local law enforcement agencies arrested 6,026 offenders, a decrease of 7.3%. Over the decade, adult arrests have fluctuated from year to year and peaked with 6,123 in 2006. Over the ten year period between 2005 - 2014, adult arrests have decreased, however, arrests are gradually starting to increase in spite of minor yearly fluctuations.



A longer term review of arrest trends (1996 – 2014) highlighted in the following Table shows that average yearly felony and misdemeanor arrests for this longer period have only increased 0.5%. Overall, countywide felony and misdemeanor adult arrests, with the exception of the five years between 2005 – 2009, have remained relatively stable and flat.

**El Dorado County  
Average Yearly Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests  
1996 - 2014**

	<u>Felony Arrests</u>	<u>Misdemeanor Arrests</u>	<u>Total</u>
1996 - 2004	1,705	3,597	5,302
2005 - 2009	1,890	4,033	5,923
2010 - 2014	1,798	3,529	5,327
% Change 1996 - 2014	5.5%	1.9%	0.5%

- Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Trends:** For the past ten years, an average of 5,625 adults have been arrested each year for felony and misdemeanor crimes. The total number of annual arrests have ranged from a low of 5,108 (2011) to a high of 6,123 (2006). The mix of felony and misdemeanor arrests has also fluctuated during this period. Felony arrests generally account for about one out of every three arrests local law enforcement agencies make each year in El Dorado County. **(See Appendix C: Number and Yearly Percent Change in Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests 2005 – 2014)**

<b>El Dorado County Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Trends 2005 - 2014</b>						
Year	Felony Arrests		Misdemeanor Arrests		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	% Change
2005	1,925	31.9%	4,101	68.1%	6,026	
2006	1,995	32.6%	4,128	67.4%	6,123	1.6%
2007	1,888	32.9%	3,853	67.1%	5,741	-6.2%
2008	1,761	31.1%	3,906	68.9%	5,667	-1.3%
2009	1,881	31.1%	4,176	68.9%	6,057	6.9%
2010	1,682	31.6%	3,644	68.4%	5,326	-12.1%
2011	1,658	32.5%	3,450	67.5%	5,108	-4.1%
2012	1,749	33.6%	3,462	66.4%	5,211	2.0%
2013	1,926	35.6%	3,479	64.4%	5,405	3.7%
2014	1,974	35.4%	3,610	64.6%	5,584	3.3%
<b>2005 - 2014 Yearly Average</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>(%) Percent Change</b>	<b>2.5%</b>		<b>-12.0%</b>		<b>-6.7%</b>	

ElDoradoNA2016/Table22

- Male and Female Adult Arrests:** In 2014, 1,438 females were arrested by City and County law enforcement agencies. These arrests represented 27.0% of the total county-wide arrests (5,327) which occurred that year. Approximately 73.0% of the adult arrests in 2014 involved male offenders. The overall percentage of male and female adult arrests in El Dorado County between 2005 – 2014 has decreased 9.9%. Annually, approximately one out of every four arrests now involve female offenders. Between 2005 – 2014, female adult arrests increased 4.3% compared to a decline of 14.4% for male arrests. **(See Appendix D: Male and Female Adult Arrest Trends 2005 – 2014)**

El Dorado County Male and Female Adult Arrests 2005 - 2014					
	2005		2014		% Change
Male Arrests	4,543	76.7%	3,889	73.0%	-14.4%
Female Arrests	1,379	23.3%	1,438	27.0%	4.3%
Total Arrests	5,923	100.0%	5,327	100.0%	-9.9%

- Arrest Offense Patterns:** In spite of the fluctuations in yearly adult arrests between 2005 and 2014, nearly one out of every five felony and misdemeanor arrests in El Dorado County involve adults who have been arrested for serious crimes of violence and weapons charges. Analysis of offense patterns over the past decade shows that adult arrests involving violent crimes and weapons, however, have decreased 8.8%. During this same period, adult felony and misdemeanor property crime arrests increased 21.5%, while alcohol arrests decreased 31.2%. Countywide, arrests involving other offenses have also decreased 8.8%. Between 2005 – 2014, the number of arrests involving drugs have significantly increased 29.1%. **(See Appendix E: Changes in the Number of Adult Arrests by Offense Category 2005 - 2014)**

El Dorado County Changes in Average Number of Adult Arrests by Offense Category 2005 - 2014						
Year	Violence & Weapons	Property	Drugs	Alcohol	Other	Total
2005	1,029	522	1,098	2,208	1,169	6,026
2006	1,076	583	899	2,251	1,314	6,123
2007	1,055	469	789	1,987	1,441	5,741
2008	1,057	459	846	1,966	1,339	5,667
2009	1,138	474	923	2,056	1,466	6,057
2010	1,099	501	999	1,781	946	5,326
2011	965	582	955	1,681	925	5,108
2012	929	554	1,034	1,678	1,016	5,211
2013	917	532	1,209	1,646	1,101	5,405
2014	938	634	1,418	1,520	1,074	5,584
% Change	-8.8%	21.5%	29.1%	-31.2%	-8.1%	-7.3%
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>5,624</b>
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/Table23

- Adult Arrest Rate Trends:** When factored for the effects of population growth, the adult arrest trend data shows that the total adult felony and misdemeanor arrest rate per 10,000 adult population between 2005 - 2014 has decreased 12.3%%. Felony adult arrest rates during this time period declined 2.7% while misdemeanor arrest rates decreased 16.7% (199 per 10,000 population). **(See Appendix F: Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Rate Trends 2005 - 2014)**



<b>Arrest Rates Per 10,000 El Dorado County Adult Population</b>				
<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Felony Arrest Rates	112	93	109	-2.7%
Misdemeanor Arrest Rates	239	201	199	-16.7%
<b>Total Arrest Rates</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-12.3%</b>

**(See Appendix G: El Dorado County and California Statewide Adult Arrests by Felony and Misdemeanor Offense Category 2005 – 2014)**

### Jail Inmate Booking Trends

The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office is responsible for the care and custody of all prisoners falling under the jurisdiction of the El Dorado County Court System. The Sheriff's Office operates two Type II jail facilities to house male and female inmates, which are located in Placerville and South Lake Tahoe.

The El Dorado County Jail system has a combined 2014 Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity for 461 inmates. The Placerville jail has a rated capacity of 303 custody beds and the South Lake Tahoe jail has a BSCC rated capacity of 158 inmate custody beds. In order to maintain the two jail's security classification process and ensure the safety and welfare of jail staff and visitors, the two jail facilities should never safely operate utilizing all available beds / bunks. As a result, the BSCC has recommended an overall operating capacity at 80% of total rated beds / bunks. Under this safety standard, the current maximum operating combined facility ADP capacity for the El Dorado County jail system is 369. The following data shows monthly inmate booking trends for both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe adult detention facilities.

- Monthly Inmate Bookings:** In 2016, the County jail system processed an average of 509 bookings each month. This represents an average of 17 bookings per day. Annual County jail system bookings, since 2009, have ranged from a low of 509 in 2016 to a high of 674 in 2009. Over the past eight years, the El Dorado County jail system has handled an average of 7,040 inmate bookings a year.

<b>El Dorado County Jail System Inmate Booking Trends 2009 - 2016</b>						
<u>Year</u>	<b>Placerville Jail</b>		<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail</b>		<b>Total Jail System</b>	
	<u>Total Bookings</u>	<u>Ave. Monthly Bookings</u>	<u>Total Bookings</u>	<u>Ave. Monthly Bookings</u>	<u>Total Bookings</u>	<u>Ave. Monthly Bookings</u>
2009	5,612	468	2,499	208	8,111	674
2010	5,095	425	2,023	169	7,118	593
2011	4,889	407	2,046	171	6,935	578
2012	4,917	410	1,975	165	6,892	574
2013	4,998	417	1,980	165	6,978	582
2014	5,047	421	2,109	176	7,156	596
2015	4,175	348	1,943	162	6,118	510
2016*	1,777	355	768	154	2,545	509
<b>Ave. Yearly Bookings</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>587</b>

\*Includes the months January – May 2016

In 2016, the Placerville jail alone processed an average of 355 monthly bookings. This represents an average of 12 bookings per day. Between 2009-16, the jail

handled an average of 4,962 yearly bookings (414 per month). At the same time, the South Lake Tahoe jail, in 2016, processed an average of 154 monthly bookings, which represents an average of five bookings per day. Between 2009-16, the jail handled an average of 2,078 yearly bookings (173 per month), which is less than half of the total yearly bookings which occurred at the Placerville jail.

- **Felony and Misdemeanor Jail Bookings:** Over the past eight years (2009-2016), the County jail system has processed an average of 2,965 felony and 4,080 misdemeanor law enforcement bookings into the County jail system. Felony inmate bookings represented 42.1% of the jail systems' total annual bookings, and misdemeanor bookings have accounted for 57.9% of the remaining bookings. This represents an average of eight felony bookings per day and 11 misdemeanor bookings per day. System-wide, since 2009, total average yearly bookings processed through the El Dorado County jail system have slightly declined by 7.1%.

El Dorado County Jail System Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jail Felony and Misdemeanor Booking Trends 2009 - 2016									
Year	Placerville Jail			South Lake Tahoe Jail			El Dorado County Jail System		
	Felony Bookings	Misd. Bookings	Total Bookings	Felony Bookings	Misd. Bookings	Total Bookings	Felony Bookings	Misd. Bookings	Total Bookings
2009	2,446	3,166	5,612	882	1,617	2,499	3,328	4,783	8,111
2010	2,122	2,973	5,095	735	1,288	2,023	2,857	4,261	7,118
2011	2,071	2,818	4,889	743	1,303	2,046	2,814	4,121	6,935
2012	2,304	2,613	4,917	722	1,253	1,975	3,026	3,866	6,892
2013	2,419	2,579	4,998	746	1,234	1,980	3,165	3,813	6,978
2014	2,433	2,614	5,047	762	1,347	2,109	3,195	3,961	7,156
2015	1,702	2,473	4,175	664	1,279	1,943	2,366	3,752	6,118
2016*	680	1,097	1,777	237	531	768	917	1,628	2,545
<b>Average Yearly Bookings</b>	2,214	2,748	4,962	751	1,327	2,078	2,965	4,080	7,040
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>55.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2009 - 2012</b>	2,236	2,893	5,128	771	1,365	2,136	3,006	4,258	7,264
<b>2013 - 2015</b>	2,185	2,555	4,740	724	1,287	2,011	2,909	3,842	6,751
<b>% Change</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>

ElDoradoNA/Tables&Chrs/Tables5

\*Includes the months of January - May 2016

Between 2009 and 2016, the Placerville jail has processed an average of 2,214 felony and 2,748 yearly misdemeanor law enforcement bookings. Felony inmate bookings represented 44.6%, and misdemeanor bookings have accounted for 55.4% of the remaining bookings. This represents an average of six felony bookings per day and eight misdemeanor bookings per day. Since 2009, total average yearly bookings processed through the Placerville jail have declined by 7.6%. In comparison, the South Lake Tahoe jail facility has processed an average of 751 felony bookings and 1,327 yearly misdemeanor law enforcement bookings. Felony inmate bookings represented 36.1%, and misdemeanor bookings have accounted for 63.9% of the remaining bookings. This represents an average of two felony and four misdemeanor bookings per day. Since 2009, total average yearly bookings processed through the South Lake Tahoe jail have also declined 5.9%.

- **Male and Female Jail Bookings:** Between 2009 and 2016, the County jail system processed an average of 14 male bookings and five female bookings each day. Annual County jail system male bookings, since 2009, have ranged from 12 to 17 a day. Annual County jail system female bookings have ranged during the same reporting period from four to five a day. System-wide, male bookings have accounted for 75.0% of the total annual bookings occurring in the jail system.

Female bookings represent 25.0% of the yearly law enforcement bookings into the County jail system. Since 2009, total average male bookings processed through the jail system have declined 8.1% and female bookings also dropped 3.6%.

El Dorado County Jail System Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jail Male / Female Booking Trends 2009 - 2016										
Year	Placerville Jail			South Lake Tahoe Jail			El Dorado County Jail System			
	Male Bookings	Female Bookings	Total Bookings	Male Bookings	Female Bookings	Total Bookings	Male Bookings	Female Bookings	Total Bookings	Ave. Monthly Bookings
2009	4,191	1,421	5,612	1,972	502	2,474	6,163	1,923	8,086	674
2010	3,771	1,324	5,095	1,575	448	2,023	5,346	1,772	7,118	593
2011	3,581	1,308	4,889	1,583	463	2,046	5,164	1,771	6,935	578
2012	3,695	1,222	4,917	1,507	468	1,975	5,202	1,690	6,892	574
2013	3,649	1,349	4,998	1,547	433	1,980	5,196	1,782	6,978	582
2014	3,717	1,330	5,047	1,605	504	2,109	5,322	1,834	7,156	596
2015	3,056	1,119	4,175	1,505	436	1,941	4,561	1,555	6,116	510
2016*	1,313	464	1,777	618	150	768	1,931	614	2,545	509
<b>Average Yearly Bookings</b>	3,666	1,296	4,962	1,613	465	2,078	5,279	1,761	7,040	587
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>77.6%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>2009 - 2012</b>	3,810	1,319	5,128	1,659	470	2,130	5,469	1,789	7,264	605
<b>2013 - 2015</b>	3,474	1,266	4,740	1,552	458	2,010	5,026	1,724	6,751	563
<b>% Change</b>	<b>-8.8%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-7.6%</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>

ElDoradoNA/Tables&Charts/Table4

\*Includes the months of January - May 2016

Since 2009, the Placerville jail has processed an average of 10 male and four female bookings each day. Annual male bookings into the Placerville facility have ranged from eight to 11 a day since 2009. Annual female bookings have ranged during the same reporting period from three to four a day. Male bookings have accounted for 73.9% of the total annual bookings occurring in Placerville, while female bookings represent 26.1% of the yearly law enforcement bookings into the Placerville jail. Since 2009, total average male bookings processed through the Placerville jail have declined 8.8% and female bookings have also dropped 4.0%. The South Lake Tahoe jail has processed an average of four male and one female bookings each day. Annual male bookings into the South Lake Tahoe facility have ranged from four to five a day since 2009. Annual female bookings have ranged during the same reporting period from one to two a day. Male bookings have accounted for 77.6% of the total annual bookings occurring in South Lake Tahoe, while female bookings represent 22.4% of the yearly law enforcement bookings into the South Lake Tahoe jail. Since 2009, total average male bookings processed through the South Lake Tahoe jail have declined 6.4% and female bookings have also dropped 2.6%.

## El Dorado County Jail Inmate Population (ADP) Trends

In 2016, the El Dorado County Jail system had a combined average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 361. Pretrial and sentenced jail ADP trends and male/female pretrial and sentenced inmate population levels and related trends are highlighted in this Section of the Jail Needs Assessment Report.

- Jail Inmate ADP Trends:** Between 2007 and 2016, as the chart at the top of the following page shows, the El Dorado County jail system had a combined average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 362 pretrial and sentenced adult offenders. Over this 10-year period, total jail inmate population levels have ranged from a low of 345 (2008) to a high of 390 in 2014. In spite of some minor yearly fluctuations, total jail inmate ADP has remained virtually unchanged over the 10-year period between 2007 and 2016. Currently, the County jail system is operating at 78.3% of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated custody bed capacity of 461.

**El Dorado County Jail System ADP Trends  
2007 - 2016**

Year	Placerville Jail		South Lake Tahoe Jail		Total ADP
	ADP	Percent	ADP	Percent	
2007	227	64.9%	123	35.1%	350
2008	222	64.3%	123	35.7%	345
2009	238	66.3%	121	33.7%	359
2010	223	66.4%	113	33.6%	336
2011	202	55.8%	142	44.2%	362
2012	242	68.0%	114	32.0%	356
2013	257	68.5%	118	31.5%	375
2014	264	67.7%	126	32.3%	390
2015	252	65.6%	132	34.4%	384
2016*	260	72.0%	101	28.0%	361
<b>Ave. Yearly ADP</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>% Change 2007-2016</b>		<b>14.5%</b>		<b>-17.9%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

\*Includes the months January – May 2016

The Placerville jail has had an average yearly ADP totaling 240 inmates, which represents 66.3% of the total number of incarcerated offenders in the County jail system. The South Lake Tahoe jail facility has had an average yearly ADP over the past 10 years totaling 122 inmates, or 33.7% of the total number of offenders detained in the jail system. Between 2007 and 2016, the Placerville jail offender population has increased 14.5%, while the South Lake Tahoe jail ADP levels have decreased 17.9%. System-wide, the jail systems' combined total ADP has increased slightly by 3.1%.

- **Pretrial and Sentenced ADP Levels:** For the jail system as a whole, pretrial inmate population levels comprise about 51.7% of the total custody bed space. Sentenced inmate population levels comprise about 48.7% of the total jail's detention bed space. Over the past ten years, the County jail system's pretrial ADP population has averaged 187 inmates while sentenced ADP has averaged 175 inmates.

**El Dorado County Jail System  
Pretrial / Sentenced ADP Trends 2007 - 2016**

Year	Pretrial ADP	Sentenced ADP	Total ADP
2007	184	166	350
2008	181	164	345
2009	188	171	359
2010	177	159	336
2011	173	189	362
2012	177	179	356
2013	200	175	375
2014	205	185	390
2015	204	180	384
2016*	194	167	361
<b>Ave. Yearly ADP</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Includes the months of January – May 2016

System-wide, only 11.9% of the incarcerated population included offenders arrested and / or convicted of misdemeanor crimes. Between 2007 and 2016, the two County jail facilities only have housed an average of 43 male and female misdemeanants. During this time period, the average daily misdemeanor population in the two jail facilities has ranged between 34 and a high of 53 inmates.

<b>El Dorado County Jail System Felony / Misdemeanor ADP Trends 2007 - 2016</b>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Felony ADP</u>	<u>Misdemeanor ADP</u>	<u>Total ADP</u>
2007	316	34	350
2008	309	36	345
2009	313	46	359
2010	295	41	336
2011	309	53	362
2012	317	39	356
2013	338	37	375
2014	348	42	390
2015	331	53	384
2016*	311	50	361
<b>Ave. Yearly ADP</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Includes the months of January – May 2016

At the Placerville jail, pretrial inmate population levels comprise about 53.5% of the total custody bed space. Sentenced inmates comprise about 46.5% of the facility's total detention bed space. Over the past 10 years, pretrial ADP population has averaged 129 inmates, while sentenced ADP has averaged 112 inmates. At the South Lake Tahoe jail, pretrial inmate population levels comprise about 47.9% of the total custody bed space. Sentenced inmates comprise about 52.1% of the facility's total detention bed space. Over the past 10 years, pretrial ADP population has averaged 58 inmates, while sentenced ADP has averaged 63 inmates.

<b>El Dorado County Jail System Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jail Pretrial / Sentenced ADP Trends 2007 - 2016</b>									
Year	<i>Placerville Jail</i>			<i>South Lake Tahoe Jail</i>			<i>El Dorado County Jail System</i>		
	Pretrial ADP	Sentenced ADP	Total ADP	Pretrial ADP	Sentenced ADP	Total ADP	Pretrial ADP	Sentenced ADP	Total ADP
2007	126	101	227	58	65	123	184	166	350
2008	119	103	222	62	61	123	181	164	345
2009	119	119	238	69	62	121	188	171	359
2010	107	116	223	70	43	113	177	159	336
2011	118	102	202	55	87	142	173	189	362
2012	122	120	242	55	59	114	177	179	356
2013	146	111	257	54	64	118	200	175	375
2014	154	110	264	51	75	126	205	185	390
2015	139	113	252	65	67	123	204	180	384
2016*	144	116	260	50	51	101	194	167	361
<b>Ave. Yearly ADP</b>	129	112	241	58	63	121	187	175	362
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007 - 2011</b>	118	108	226	63	64	124	181	170	350
<b>2012 - 2016</b>	141	114	255	55	63	116	196	177	373
<b>% Change</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>-12.7%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

EIDorado\NA\Tables&Charts\Table2

\*Includes the months of January - May 2016

The 2016 average daily system-side pretrial population only includes 11 misdemeanor detainees and 183 felony detainees. Between 2007 and 2016, misdemeanor pretrial inmates have only represented 7.7% of the County jail system's pretrial population. The 2016 average daily sentenced population included 39

misdemeanor detainees and 128 felony detainees. Between 2007 and 2016, misdemeanor sentenced inmates have only represented about 20.7% and felonies have represented 79.3% of the County jail system's sentenced population.

<b>El Dorado County Jail System Pretrial / Sentenced Felony and Misdemeanor ADP Trends 2007 - 2015</b>						
Year	<i>El Dorado County Jail System</i>					
	Pretrial Felony ADP	Pretrial Misdemeanor ADP	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Felony ADP	Sentenced Misdemeanor ADP	Total Sentenced ADP
2007	180	4	184	136	30	166
2008	178	3	181	131	33	164
2009	181	7	188	132	39	171
2010	171	6	177	124	35	159
2011	166	7	173	143	46	189
2012	167	10	177	150	29	179
2013	194	6	200	144	31	175
2014	194	11	205	154	31	185
2015	193	11	204	138	42	180
2016*	183	11	194	128	39	167
<b>Ave. Yearly ADP</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>92.3%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007 - 2011</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>2012 - 2015</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>% Change</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>

ElDoradoNA/Tables&Charts/Table3

\*Includes the months of January - May 2016

Another perspective on the jail's system-wide composition of pretrial inmate population is highlighted in the following Table which provides a comparative breakdown between the counties two detention facilities and California jails state-wide average pretrial and sentenced inmate ADP levels during December 2015. As the data indicates, an average of 63.6% of the California county jail's bed capacities were occupied by pretrial inmates. The other 36.4% of jail beds were occupied by sentenced inmates. In the two El Dorado County jails during the same reporting period, the jail's pretrial inmate ADP was lower at 53.7% while the sentenced inmate population was slightly higher at 46.3% compared to a typical jail throughout the State.

<b>Comparison Between El Dorado County Jails and California County Jails Breakdown of Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate ADP Levels December 2015</b>			
<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>(%) Pretrial Jail ADP</u>	<u>(%) Sentenced Jail ADP</u>	<u>Total</u>
El Dorado County Jails	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%
California County Jails	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%

A further comparison of the overall composition of the County's jail inmate population is highlighted in the following Table which shows the breakdown of felony and misdemeanor inmate ADP levels between the two El Dorado County jails and state-wide jail facilities. As the data shows, the two El Dorado jails as well as all other county jail facilities throughout the State have virtually eliminated misdemeanants from the jail detention populations. Only about one out of every ten inmates in 2015 were offenders incarcerated for misdemeanor crimes. The overwhelming majority of incarcerated offenders are made up of individuals charged with felony crimes rather than misdemeanor offenses.

**Comparison Between El Dorado County Jails and California County Jails  
Breakdown of Felony and Misdemeanor Inmate ADP Levels  
December 2015**

Jurisdiction	( <u>%</u> )		Total
	<u>Misdemeanor Jail ADP</u>	<u>(%) Felony Jail ADP</u>	
El Dorado County Jails	14.0%	86.0%	100.0%
California County Jails	15.0%	85.0%	100.0%

- Male and Female Inmate ADP Trends:** Between 2007 and 2016, the El Dorado County jail system had an average daily male population of 305 (84.3%) and a female population which has averaged 57 (15.7%) per day. Over this time period, male inmate ADP has slightly declined by 1.3%, while female incarcerated inmates rose 31.3%. During this period, female ADP has ranged from a low of 45 (2008) to a high of 73 (2014) inmates. *(See Appendix H: Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced & Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2007-2015).*

**El Dorado County Jail System  
Male / Female ADP Trends  
2007 – 2016**

Year	Male ADP		Female ADP		Total ADP
2007	302	86.3%	48	13.8%	350
2008	300	87.0%	45	13.0%	345
2009	304	84.7%	55	15.3%	359
2010	286	85.1%	50	14.9%	336
2011	309	85.4%	53	14.6%	362
2012	302	84.8%	54	15.2%	356
2013	313	83.5%	62	16.5%	375
2014	317	81.3%	73	18.7%	390
2015	319	83.1%	65	16.9%	384
2016*	298	82.5%	63	17.5%	361
<b>Ave. Yearly ADP</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>% Change 2007-2016</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>		<b>31.3%</b>		<b>3.1%</b>

**El Dorado County Jail System  
Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jail Male / Female ADP Trends  
2007 - 2016**

Year	Placerville Jail			South Lake Tahoe Jail			El Dorado County Jail System		
	Male ADP	Female ADP	Total ADP	Male ADP	Female ADP	Total ADP	Male ADP	Female ADP	Total ADP
2007	202	25	227	100	23	123	302	48	350
2008	195	27	222	105	18	123	300	45	345
2009	199	39	238	105	16	121	304	55	359
2010	185	38	223	101	12	113	286	50	336
2011	180	40	220	129	13	142	309	53	362
2012	202	40	242	100	14	114	302	54	356
2013	215	42	257	98	20	118	313	62	375
2014	214	50	264	103	23	126	317	73	390
2015	206	46	252	113	19	132	319	65	384
2016*	212	48	260	86	15	101	298	63	361
<b>Ave. Yearly ADP</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>83.4%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2007 - 2011</b>	192	34	226	108	16	124	300	50	350
<b>2012 - 2016</b>	210	45	255	100	18	118	310	63	373
<b>% Change</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>-7.4%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

ElDoradoNA/Tables&Chs/Table1

\*Includes the months of January - May 2016

- Peak Inmate Jail ADP:** Average daily inmate population counts do not take into account the “spikes” and peak population inmate levels which can also affect available jail custody bed capacities. To provide for sufficient flexibility for inmate classification and to accommodate population fluctuations, the Jail Needs Assessment planning work has compiled information over the past ten years on the jail’s peak inmate populations. The County jails report each month to BSCC the single one-day highest inmate count the jail facilities experienced each month. The analysis of this data shows that between 2007 – 2016, the highest or peak inmate ADP recorded at the El Dorado County jail system was 438 in 2014. This is approximately 12.5% higher than the average inmate ADP over the same time period of 390. Between 2007–2016, average peak populations have ranged from 3.6% to 16.3% higher than the jail system’s ADP. In 2015, the high (peak) ADP was 398, which was 14 inmates above the average daily jail population of 384 (+3.6%).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Jail System</u>		<u>Total ADP</u>	<u>Peak ADP</u>	<u>(%) Percent Difference</u>
	<u>Placerville Jail ADP</u>	<u>South Lake Tahoe Jail ADP</u>			
2007	227	123	350	390	11.4%
2008	222	123	345	392	13.6%
2009	238	121	359	411	14.5%
2010	223	113	336	374	11.3%
2011	202	142	362	391	8.3%
2012	242	114	356	414	16.3%
2013	257	118	375	416	10.9%
2014	264	126	390	438	12.5%
2015	252	132	384	398	3.6%
2016*	260	101	361	n/a	n/a
<b>ADP Range</b>	<b>202-264</b>	<b>101-132</b>	<b>345-390</b>	<b>374-438</b>	<b>3.6% - 16.3%</b>

- Average Length of Jail Stay (ALS) Trends:** One of the most important factors in developing an understanding of a county jail’s daily operations and policies that affect inmate booking and release trends which impact future bed capacity needs involves changes in average length of jail incarceration rates. Analysis of the average length of jail incarceration among inmates detained from the El Dorado County jail system between the fourth quarter of 2010 and 2015 is shown in the following table.

<u>El Dorado County Jails</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For Pretrial Releases (Days)</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For Sentenced Releases (Days)</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For All Releases (Days)</u>
2010	5.2 Days	45.7 Days	16.3 Days
2015	11.8 Days	64.2 Days	23.1 Days

As the data indicates, the average length of jail stay in the fourth quarter of 2010 was 16.3 days, and 23.1 days in 2015. In 2010, the average length of stay among pretrial releases was 5.2 days. The average length of jail stay for sentenced releases was 45.7 days. The trend data also shows the impact on the length of incarceration AB



109 has had on the average length of jail stay. In 2010, prior to realignment, sentenced releases averaged 45.7 days compared to 64.2 days in 2015, an increase of 42.2%. A further indication of the changes which have occurred in the jail system's average length of incarceration for pretrial and sentenced detainees because of realignment (AB 109) is shown in the following comparison between the average length of jail stay in El Dorado County and California county jails generally. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the average statewide length of jail stay had climbed to 31.9 days, with the length of the incarceration in the El Dorado jails at 23.1 days. Equally significant, the average length of stay for pretrial detainees in the El Dorado jails is significantly lower compared to California statewide data.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For Pretrial Releases (Days)</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For Sentenced Releases (Days)</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For All Releases (Days)</u>
El Dorado County Jails	11.8 Days	64.2 Days	23.1 Days
California County Jails	14.0 Days	63.7 Days	31.9 Days

The following table further highlights the trend changes which have occurred between El Dorado County jails and California statewide facilities with respect to the average length of jail incarceration.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For Pretrial Releases (Days)</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For Sentenced Releases (Days)</u>	<u>Average Length of Stay For All Releases (Days)</u>
<b><i>El Dorado County Jails</i></b>			
2010	5.2 Days	45.7 Days	16.3 Days
2011	3.4 Days	53.6 Days	20.1 Days
2012	9.2 Days	72.8 Days	21.4 Days
2013	8.8 Days	64.8 Days	17.3 Days
2014	12.8 Days	77.7 Days	25.4 Days
2015	11.8 Days	64.2 Days	23.1 Days
<b><i>California County Jails</i></b>			
2010	11.2 Days	43.0 Days	22.4 Days
2011	11.3 Days	49.7 Days	24.4 Days
2012	11.2 Days	49.3 Days	28.0 Days
2013	12.2 Days	58.2 Days	30.5 Days
2014	12.9 Days	57.3 Days	28.7 Days
2015	14.0 Days	63.7 Days	31.9 Days

- AB 109 Public Safety Realignment:*** On April 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 109, the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act. This 652 page law, alters the California criminal justice system by (a) changing the definition of a felony, (b) shifting housing for low level offenders from State Prison to local County Jail, and (c) transferring the community supervision of designated parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to local county probation departments. Several companion trailer

bills (AB 116, AB 117, and AB 118) followed clarifying the legislative intent, correcting drafting errors and providing initial implementation funding.

The Act became operational for all county criminal justice agencies on October 1, 2011. The legislation provided initial funding for nine months to the counties. Subsequent annual funding for the implementation of Realignment is being appropriated as part of the State legislative budget process.

### Overview

**AB 109 Offender Realignment shifts designated convicted felony defendants to California counties. Each county must develop a Public Safety Realignment Plan approved by the Board of Supervisors before funding can be reallocated to local law enforcement and other county justice agencies. The legislation assumes counties will handle this offender population in a different manner than the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) by utilizing a hybrid of incarceration time, community supervision, and/or alternative custody and diversion programs during the offender's sentence length. Each implementation plan must further identify evidence-based practices which can be established so that the community's public safety is not jeopardized because of these newly transferred offender populations. The Plan should outline specific programming and facility requirements needed to implement the custody, supervision, diversion program interventions and judicial processing of convicted State Prison felony defendants the criminal justice system must assume responsibility for after October 1, 2011.**

Both AB 109 and AB 117, bills taken together, create extensive changes to existing statutory law which is intended to reduce the number of convicted offenders incarcerated in California's State Prison system and "realigns" these offenders to local criminal justice agencies who are now responsible to manage the specified offenders. This realignment and change in law is viewed as a response and partial solution to California's budget crisis and a recent U. S. Supreme Court order requiring the State to reduce prison overcrowding. The Public Safety Realignment was proposed as a method to lower State Prison inmate population in the safest possible way by allowing for county-level management and supervision of certain offender groups as opposed to the alternative option of massive releases of State Prison inmates to communities with no further supervision or accountability.

The intent of the realignment is to allow maximum local flexibility within the statutory framework set forth in these two pieces of legislation. The legislation requires a local collaborative planning and implementation process which emphasizes community-based corrections, intermediate sanctions and punishment, use of evidence-based practices / programs, and improved supervision strategies. The provisions of the Public Safety Realignment Act became operative on October 1, 2011 and are prospective. Consequently, as offenders are sentenced on or after this date or released to community supervision, they are the responsibility of the county, if they meet the statutory criteria for the realigned population. The Realignment Act mandates that felons convicted of non-violent, non-serious and non-sex offenses serve their prison sentence in County Jail instead of State Prison. Offenders sentenced to serve determinate incarceration terms, whether it is in State Prison or local custody as the new law requires, will serve a term directed by the Superior Court. For offenders sentenced to a term in local custody, the new law, however, permits a judge to split a determinate sentence between custody and "mandatory supervision."

Additionally, the law creates a new status called "Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)." The law requires that a county agency supervise any convicted felon released

from State Prison with a committing offense that was non-violent, non-serious, and not a high-risk sex offense, or inmates committed after admitting one serious or violent prior. These offenders may have been serving a term that was enhanced with a prior serious or violent felony (strike prior), sanctions for violations of post-release community supervision will be served in County Jail for offenders, as well as for most formal paroled offenders, and will be limited to 180 days. In accordance with AB 109 and AB 117 (Chapter 39, Statutes of 2011), each county is required to designate a supervising county agency for the new Post-Release Community Supervision Program. Key provisions and elements of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act include the following:

**Public Safety Realignment Act**

- **Felony Sentencing:** Revises the definition of a felony to include certain crimes that are punishable in jail for 16 months, two years, three years or more. Some offenses, including serious, violent, and sex offenses, are excluded, and sentences for those offenses will continue to be served in State Prison.
- **Local Post-Release Community Supervision:** Offenders released from State Prison on or after October 1, 2011 after serving a sentence for an eligible offense are subject to, for a period not to exceed three years, post-release community supervision provided by the EL Dorado County Probation Department.
- **Revocations Heard and Served Locally:** Post-release community supervision and parole revocations are served in local jails (by law, maximum revocation sentence is up to 180 days), with the exception of paroled offenders serving a life sentence and who have a revocation term of greater than 30 days. The local courts will hear revocations of post-release community supervision, while the Board of Parole Hearings will conduct parole violation hearings in jail.
- **Changes to Custody Credits:** Jail inmates are able able to earn four days of credit for every two days served. Time spent on home detention (i.e., electronic monitoring), and Work Release will earn only actual custody credit (day for day).
- **Alternative Custody:** Supports alternatives to local jail custody with programs such as work release and home detention. Inmates committed to County Jail may voluntarily participate or involuntarily be placed in a home detention program during their sentence in lieu of confinement in the County Jail. Penal Code Section 1203.018 also authorizes electronic monitoring for inmates being held in the County Jail in lieu of bail. Eligible felony inmates must first be held in custody for 60 days post-arraignment or 30 days for those charged with misdemeanor offenses. Offenders placed on electronic surveillance pursuant to PC 1203.018 will earn only actual custody credit (day for day). The Chief Probation Officer, if authorized by the Board of Supervisors, may offer an electronic monitoring and/or home detention program to individuals who are granted probation or are under post-release community supervision as a sanction for violating supervision conditions.
- **Community-Based Punishment:** Authorizes counties to use a range of community-based punishment and intermediate sanctions other than jail incarceration alone or traditional routine probation supervision to hold offenders accountable and mitigate the need for Revocation Hearings.

Under the legislation, the Penal Code was amended to provide incarceration terms in County Jail rather than State Prison for over 500 specific felony offenses. As a result of the substantive change, terms of imprisonment will only be served in the State Prison system if the conviction crime is a serious or violent felony, or if the defendant has a prior serious or violent felony conviction, is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Penal Code Section 290, or admits an allegation of stealing more than \$1 million, or if it is one of a list of 60 felonies for which incarceration in State Prison is mandated. Offenders ineligible to

serve their incarceration in State Prison who will serve their term instead in County Jail are known as “non-non-non’s;” non-serious, non-violent, non-sex offender (N3).

Under the legislation, a sentencing Superior Court judge also has the option of splitting the sentence of a non-serious, non-violent, non sex offender (N3) between an incarceration term in County Jail and mandatory supervision. If the Court sentences these convicted offenders to serve their full term of incarceration in County Jail, the offender will not be supervised upon release.

The Realignment Act also shifts the supervision of offender population groups including (a) Post-Release Community Release (PRCS) offenders and (b) non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders (N3) sentenced to serve a term in State Prison followed by mandatory probation, from CDCR’s Department of Adult Parole to each county.

### ***AB 109 Offender Population Groups***

- ***Non-Violent, Non-Serious, Non-Sex Offenders (N3) Sentenced to Serve a Term in County Jail Followed by Mandatory Supervision:*** Felons sentenced to a term of imprisonment in County Jail pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h) may be supervised by the Probation Department if the Superior Court opts to split the term of imprisonment between custody and “mandatory supervision.”
- ***Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders:*** Most felons released from State Prison on or after October 1, 2011 are subject to county Post-Release Community Supervision. This includes felons serving a term after admitting one strike prior, low to mid risk sex offenders, and “N3s” currently serving a prison sentence. Offenders will be returned to the county of last legal residence, not necessarily the county where the crime was committed. The maximum term of post-release supervision is three years; however, offenders without violations may be discharged after six months, and those who remain violation free for 12 months must be discharged. CDCR will have no jurisdiction over any offender placed on Post-Release Community Supervision.
- ***Parole Violators:*** The third group of offenders AB 109 assigns to counties includes parole violators who are revoked to custody. With the exception of offenders sentenced to life with parole, this group is being revoked to county jail instead of State Prison.

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) continues to supervise parolees released from prison after serving a term for a serious or violent felony, murder, life, or certain sex offenses, as well as high-risk sex and mentally disordered offenders. With the exception of offenders who have served life terms, all other parolees who violate the terms of their parole, cannot be returned to prison, but can serve a maximum sanction of 180 days in county jail. Currently, the Board of Prison Hearings (BPH) adjudicates all formal parole violations. Effective October 1, 2011, the Superior Court has assumed this responsibility for offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision. Effective July 1, 2013, the Court hears all parole violations, with the exception of those who have served an indeterminate sentence (murder and specified sex offenders). Offenders placed on Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) are also subject to flash incarceration of up to ten days for violations of Post-Release Community Supervision conditions. For more serious violations, after a hearing before the Superior Court, an offender may be sanctioned by up to 180 days in county jail.

The following table shows by County the California Department of Finance and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) estimates of the impact the AB 109 Realignment Act will have on each county's jail system when the law is fully implemented by local jurisdictions, including El Dorado County (June 2015).

**Average Daily Population at Full Rollout (Year 4) of AB 109 by County  
(Department of Finance Estimates)**

County	Low-Level (N/N/N) Offenders			Post Release Community Supervision Population Totals (1)	RTC ADP 30-Day ALOS (1,7)
	Total Inmates N/N/N No Prior S/V ADP (1, 2, 5)	Short-term Inmates N/N/N w/No Prior S/V w/ Sentence Length <3 Years (1, 2, 3, 5, 6)	Long-term Inmates N/N/N w/No Prior S/V w/ Sentence Length >3 Years (1, 2, 4, 5, 6)		
Alameda	267	181	86	848	132
Alpine	2	2	0	0	0
Amador	53	35	18	43	6
Butte	268	161	108	181	36
Calaveras	21	12	8	25	5
Colusa	23	16	6	9	1
Contra Costa	104	60	44	318	56
Del Norte	11	2	9	20	5
El Dorado	68	45	23	81	10
Fresno	518	357	161	971	218
Glenn	28	18	10	19	3
Humboldt	137	108	29	126	15
Imperial	90	53	37	107	11
Inyo	15	7	7	15	3
Kern	1,019	784	236	1,040	154
Kings	321	201	120	185	39
Lake	73	39	34	75	11
Lassen	32	19	13	26	6
Los Angeles	8,342	5,767	2,576	9,791	530
Madera	111	67	44	150	24
Marin	66	27	39	53	8
Mariposa	13	9	5	11	2
Mendocino	75	38	37	50	8
Merced	171	100	71	214	42
Modoc	2	1	1	3	1
Mono	3	2	1	7	1
Monterey	308	176	132	309	34
Napa	70	44	26	69	7
Nevada	23	16	7	17	6
Orange	1,464	1,038	427	1,750	220
Placer	251	133	118	153	25
Plumas	9	7	3	12	1
Riverside	1,601	990	611	1,683	262
Sacramento	895	505	390	1,203	208
San Benito	52	30	22	23	4
San Bernardino	2,301	1,638	663	2,521	348
San Diego	1,821	1,043	778	2,038	256
San Francisco	164	114	50	421	61
San Joaquin	450	311	138	639	126
San Luis Obispo	140	88	52	136	22
San Mateo	208	139	70	351	33
Santa Barbara	294	181	112	288	37
Santa Clara	693	402	291	1,067	115
Santa Cruz	78	72	6	69	17
Shasta	326	147	178	201	40
Sierra	1	1	0	1	0
Siskiyou	34	12	21	23	8
Solano	278	162	116	363	53
Sonoma	231	116	115	164	21
Stanislaus	540	316	224	426	66
Sutter	103	67	35	108	21
Tehama	154	94	60	50	13
Trinity	9	8	1	9	1
Tulare	520	292	228	388	70
Tuolumne	47	13	33	33	4
Ventura	380	210	170	363	60
Yolo	277	130	147	215	37
Yuba	94	64	30	88	19
<b>Total Projected</b>	<b>25,651</b>	<b>16,673</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>29,550</b>	<b>3,525</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,726</b>				

ElDoradoNA2016/Table24

- 1 Numbers are based on full implementation.
- 2 Numbers have been adjusted for excluded crimes.
- 3 Numbers reflect sentence lengths 3 years or less.
- 4 Numbers reflect sentence lengths above 3 years. Population serving longer than 3 years will be significantly less due to day for day credit.
- 5 Judicial decisions could decrease this population dramatically.
- 6 This population is a subset of the total low level offender population.
- 7 Assumes 30-day average length of stay for locally supervised violators and State Parole violators.

The statewide estimates show that at “full implementation”, the El Dorado County criminal justice system will be handling an average daily population (ADP) of new offenders that will include the following:

***Estimated Average Daily Population (ADP) at “Full Implementation” of AB 109 of New Offenders in the EL Dorado County Criminal Justice System***

- **68 “N3” offenders serving felony sentences in County Jail (23 serving less than three years; 45 serving more than three years).**
- **81 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Probation Department.**
- **10 revoked offenders in County Jail on State parole or local probation violations.**

The offenders anticipated for local County Jail custody, supervision and treatment under the AB 109 Realignment have shown to have high needs in the area of substance abuse, persistent association with negative peer influences, anti-social thinking, insufficient problem-solving skills, mental health issues, lack of vocational and educational skills, post-release homelessness, and/or other basic needs.

Though El Dorado County was well positioned to implement Realignment, the challenges it has posed have been significant. The public safety agencies, community service partners, and individuals who are working together through the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee have developed and are implementing a comprehensive Realignment strategy. The AB 109 programming has been established through a foundation of collaboration, focused determination, and support for an overall system’s approach in addressing the intent of Realignment.

As the El Dorado CCP continues implementation of the AB 109 reforms, the participating agencies have prioritized the monitoring of these local corrections programs and policies during the Realignment Act implementation. While it is too early to fully report on the outcomes and impacts in El Dorado County, preliminary data and information is highlighted in the remainder of this section.

### **Realignment Act Offender Population Groups**

Data collected monthly by the El Dorado County Sheriff’s Office and reported to BSCC shows the number of newly sentenced (N3) inmates, PRCS bookings, flash incarcerations, PRCS offenders serving jail time as a result of a revocation hearing and 3056 pre-and post-revocation detainees the County jail system has processed each month. Analysis of the information for the period January 2012 through June 2015 shows the jail system has been processing an average of 58 AB 109 Realignment offenders each month. Approximately four (6.9%) of the monthly AB 109 offenders the jails receive are convicted and sentenced County Jail Prison (N3) inmates, 25 (43.1%) are Post-Release Community Supervision detainees, 16 (27.6%) are pre-parole 3056 revocation offenders, and the other 13 (22.4%) are post-parole revocation offenders serving a period of jail incarceration as a result of a revocation hearing disposition or a new local sentence.

The County jails have been processing approximately 25 PRCS offenders each month. Among the PRCS offenders booked each month into the County jails, five are booked under the Probation Department’s AB 109 flash incarceration provisions.

The flash incarceration cannot exceed ten days. Another 10 of the PRCS offenders booked into the jails each month are awaiting a pre-revocation violation hearing. An average of four PRCS offenders each month have been charged with new local crimes, and on the average, the jails are receiving six PRCS offender incarcerated and serving a jail term resulting from a revocation hearing disposition.

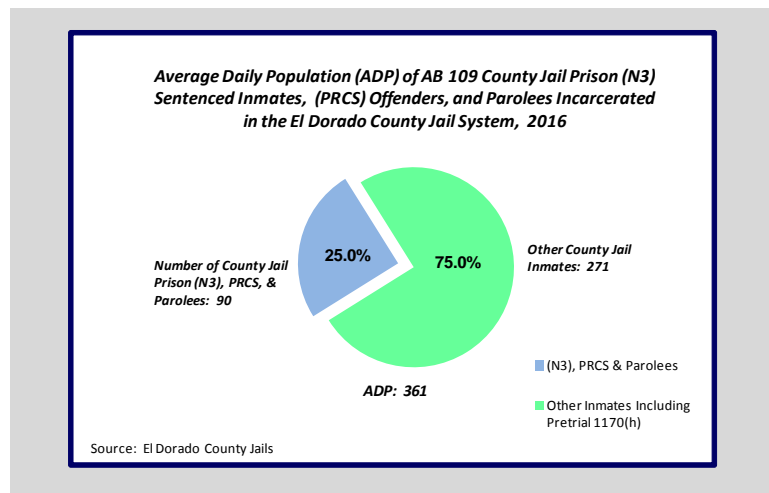
<b>El Dorado County</b>			
<b>Average Monthly Number of N3, Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders and Parolees Booked into the County Jail System</b>			
<b>January 2012 - June 2015</b>			
AB 109 Inmate Population Groups	<b>2012 - 2015*</b>		
	Number of Inmates	Monthly Average	Percent (%)
<b><i>Newly Sentenced (N3) Inmates</i></b>			
	168	4	6.9%
<b><i>Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)</i></b>			
Flash Incarceration	187	5	
Booked with New Charges	175	4	
Booked for Revocation Hearing	435	10	
Serving Jail Revocation Sentence	265	6	
Sub-Total	1,062	25	43.1%
<b><i>Pre-Parole Revocation</i></b>			
3056 Parole Violation Booking Only	290	7	
Parolee with New Local Charges	382	9	
Sub-Total	672	16	27.6%
<b><i>Post-Parole Revocation</i></b>			
Parolee Serving Jail/Revocation Hearing	257	6	
Parolee Serving a Local Sentence	306	7	
Sub-Total	563	13	22.4%
<b><i>Total AB 109 Inmates</i></b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

ElDoradoNA2016/Table26

A review of the El Dorado County jails PC 3056 parole violator bookings by month for the 42-month period between January 2012 and June 2015, summarized in the Table above, shows that an average of 16 pre-parole revocation violation bookings have occurred at the County's two jail facilities each month since Realignment began. Approximately 43.8% of the monthly parole bookings (7) have involved parolees who are booked on technical program violations and 56.2% each month (9) who are parolees booked as a result of new local criminal charges. Among the post-parole revocation inmates at the two jails, an average of six per month are serving a County jail sentence because of a parole revocation disposition hearing. A total of seven post-revocation inmates have served a jail term for a new criminal court conviction and sentence.

As the following Chart shows, the AB 109 Realignment Act has had a significant impact on the El Dorado County jail facility's custody trends. During the period of January through May 2016, the El Dorado County jail system held an average daily population (ADP) of 361 (100.0%) incarcerated inmates, 25.0% or 90 of the inmate population were AB 109 County Jail Prison (N3) convicted felony defendants sentenced to County jail, parolees (3056 PC) PRCS offenders held under the Realignment Act, flash incarceration or revocation provisions of the law, or probation

violators (1203.2 PC). The other 271 (75.0%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / State law enforcement agencies.



In order to understand and identify the overall changes the Realignment Act has had on the County jail system, daily bookings and inmate custody ADP trend data was collected and analyzed with the assistance of the Sheriff’s Office Correctional Division Administrative Staff. The data covered the period between October 2010 through December 2015. The data included monthly jail (1) felony / misdemeanor bookings, (2) pretrial felony / misdemeanor inmate ADP, and (3) sentenced felony / misdemeanor inmate ADP, The information was formatted to permit comparative changes and analysis of incarceration trends for the baseline 12-month pre-AB 109 Realignment period (October 2010 – September 2011) and post-Realignment period from October 2011 – December 2015. Analysis of the data shows the following custody changes and summary trends which have occurred in the two County jails since the AB 109 Realignment Legislation was enacted.

**Impact of AB 109 Realignment on El Dorado County Jail Custody Trends**

- Average monthly jail bookings into the El Dorado County jail system have remained relatively unchanged at 567 a month since Realignment was implemented.
- Total County jail inmate ADP has increased 6.6% under Realignment. In the 12 months prior to AB 109, County jails housed an average of 350 inmates each day. Between October 2011 – December 2015, the jails had an ADP of 373 inmates, an increase of 23 detained offenders.
- The most significant post-Realignment inmate population shift at the two jails has occurred among misdemeanant offenders which has declined from an ADP of 48 to 44 a day, a decrease of 8.3%. Sentenced misdemeanor ADP has declined by 17.1% between when compared to the AB 109 12-month baseline pre-Realignment period.
- One out of every four detainees incarcerated in the County jail system are now AB 109 offenders that include newly sentenced (N3) inmates, Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders, and pre- and post-revocation detainees.

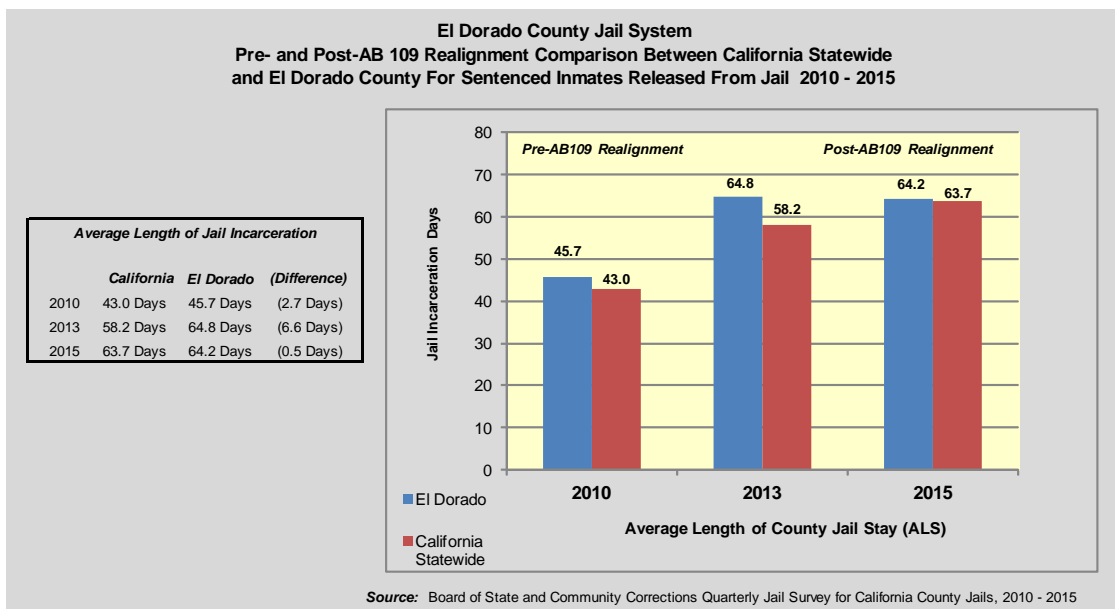


The following Table highlights the comparative changes in pre- and post-AB 109 pretrial and sentenced felony / misdemeanor jail inmate ADP through December 2015.

<b>EI Dorado County</b> <b>Comparative Changes in Pre- and Post- AB 109 Realignment Felony /</b> <b>Misdemeanor Jail Bookings and Pretrial / Sentenced</b> <b>Inmate ADP Trends October 2010 - December 2015</b>					
Jail Bookings and Inmate Custody ADP	<i>Pre- and Post-AB 109 Realignment Act Jail Impact</i>				
	Pre-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2010 - Sept 2011)		Post-AB 109 Realignment (Oct 2011 - Dec 2015)		Percent (%) Difference Pre- & Post- Realignment
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>Jail Bookings:</b>					
Ave. Monthly Felony Bookings	228	39.9%	244	43.0%	+7.0%
Ave. Monthly Misd. Bookings	343	60.1%	323	57.0%	-5.8%
<b>Total Average Monthly Bookings</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
<b>Pretrial Jail ADP:</b>					
Felony	168	96.0%	186	94.9%	+10.7%
Misdemeanor	7	4.0%	10	5.1%	+42.8%
<b>Total Pretrial ADP</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>+12.0%</b>
<b>Sentenced Jail ADP:</b>					
Felony	134	76.7%	143	80.8%	+6.7%
Misdemeanor	41	23.3%	34	19.2%	-17.1%
<b>Total Sentenced ADP</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>+1.1%</b>
<b>Total Jail System:</b>					
<b>Felony</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>88.2%</b>	<b>+8.9%</b>
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>
<b>Total Jail ADP</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>+6.6%</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/Tab25

The most significant impact the Realignment Act has had on the County jail system is reflected in the changes of pre- and post-revocation length of sentences for convicted offenders as graphically shown in the following chart.



As the data shows, in 2010, the average length of County jail stay (ALS) for convicted and sentenced inmates was 45.7 days. With the passage and implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act since October 2011, the average length of County jail stay for sentenced defendants has risen 40.5% to 64.2 days. As the chart above further shows, California state-wide County jails have experienced similar significant increases in the overall length of jail stays for sentenced inmates.

The impact the longer jail stays for sentenced inmates has had on the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities is further reflected in the following analysis of pre- and post-AB 109 Realignment changes which have occurred with respect to the total number of monthly custody days inmates have served in the El Dorado County jail system. Prior to the enactment of AB 109 Realignment legislation, all inmates were incarcerated an average of 10,182 custody days each month. Since Realignment was enacted, total average monthly inmate custody days in the two County jail facilities has risen to 11,410 days, an increase of 12.1%. Both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails have seen nearly identical increases in the total monthly inmate custody days.

El Dorado County Jail System Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jail Inmate Monthly Custody Days 2009 - 2016						
Year	Placerville Jail		South Lake Tahoe Jail		El Dorado County Jail System	
	Total Custody Days	Average Monthly Custody Days	Total Custody Days	Average Monthly Custody Days	Total Custody Days	Average Monthly Custody Days
<b>Pre- AB 109 Realignment</b>						
2009*	n/a	7,601	n/a	3,031	n/a	10,632
2010	81,337	6,778	41,210	3,434	122,547	10,212
2011	80,286	6,691	36,159	3,013	116,445	9,704
<b>Post- AB 109 Realignment</b>						
2012	89,333	7,444	41,466	3,056	130,799	10,500
2013	94,593	7,883	41,224	3,435	135,817	11,318
2014	97,598	8,133	46,646	3,887	144,244	12,020
2015	97,737	8,145	44,359	3,697	142,096	11,842
2016**	n/a	7,623	n/a	3,746	n/a	11,369
<b>Ave. Monthly Custody Days</b>	<b>7,537</b>		<b>3,412</b>		<b>10,949</b>	
<b>(%) Percent</b>	<b>68.8%</b>		<b>31.2%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>2009 - 2011</b>	<b>7,023</b>		<b>3,159</b>		<b>10,182</b>	
<b>2012 - 2016</b>	<b>7,846</b>		<b>3,564</b>		<b>11,410</b>	
<b>% Change</b>	<b>11.7%</b>		<b>12.8%</b>		<b>12.1%</b>	

ElDoradoNA/Tables&Chrs/Table6

\*Includes the months of October - December 2009

\*\*Includes the months of January - May 2016

- Proposition 47 Impact:** On November 4, 2014, California voters approved Proposition 47 which reduces the classification of most “non-serious and non-violent property and drug crimes” from a felony to a misdemeanor. Specifically, the initiative would (1) reduce felony and wobbler offenses for simple drug possession to straight misdemeanors for most people, (2) reduce a number of theft-related wobblers to straight misdemeanors for most people, and (3) retroactively allow most people convicted of felonies under prior law to reduce their convictions to misdemeanors if their crimes would not have been felonies if committed after the initiative's effective date. (See Appendix C: Summary Analysis of Proposition 47 Penal Code Offense Modifications)

**Eligible Proposition 47 Penal Code Offenses**

PC 459 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree)	PC 460(b)	PC 470, 470a, 470b
PC 470(a), (b), (c), (d)	PC 471, 471.5	PC 472
PC 473	PC 475	PC 476,476a
PC 484e, 484f, 484g, 484h	PC 484i(b)	PC484.1
PC 484/487, 484/487(a)	PC 487(b),(b)(1)	PC 487 (b)(1)(A)
PC 487(b))1)(B)	PC487(b)(1)(B)(2)	PC 487(c), (d)
PC 487d, 487i	PC 490.2	PC 496, 496(a)
PC 666	HS 11350	HS 11357
PC 11357(A)	HS 11377	

Recent data included in the California Forward grant funded project El Dorado County Justice System Change Initiative Jail Utilization Report prepared in April 2016 included data which showed that initial impact Proposition 47 is having on County jail facilities. As the data shows, the majority of the impact is on defendants coming into the facilities charged with drug and alcohol property crimes which are no longer booked for felonies. The report's data summarized in the following chart shows that over the past two years, new bookings for drug offenses have dropped 26.2%, with property crimes declining 40.9%.

**Changes in Quarterly Felony Jail Drug and Property Offense Bookings  
2014 - 2015**

<u>Type of Jail Bookings</u>	<u>Qtr 1 2014</u> <u>(Pre-Prop. 47)</u>	<u>Qtr 4 2015</u> <u>(Post-Prop. 47)</u>	<u>(%) Percent</u> <u>Difference</u>
Drugs and Narcotics	404	298	-26.2%
Property Offenses	<u>127</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>-40.9%</u>
Total	531	373	-29.8%

\*Source: California Forward El Dorado Justice System Change Initiative Jail Utilization Report 2016

Overall, the jail system has seen a drop in felony drug and property offense bookings of 29.8%, which is approximately 53 bookings a month. Considering the average length of jail stay is currently 23.1 days, if these monthly booking were still occurring between both facilities, the County jail system's inmate ADP would likely have risen by an additional 41 incarcerated inmates. This would represent an increase of 11.4% in the total average daily inmate population. If the recent trends identified above in felony drug and property crimes between 2014 and 2015 continue at these volumes, the new law will likely have minimal impact on long-term inmate housing custody bed needs.

## SECTION 5: JAIL INCARCERATION ALTERNATIVES & RELEASE TRENDS

### EL Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment

#### Existing Alternatives to Incarceration Programs



*Placerville Housing Unit*

Solutions to County Jail facility crowding must be developed in accordance with the unique needs and desires of each community and officials responsible for managing criminal justice agencies and programs. Construction to increase bed capacity is one appropriate component of solutions that have been developed to address the crowding problem. The other components usually focus on alternatives to incarceration and case processing programs which can be modified to help ensure existing jail space is effectively utilized. The extent to which alternatives to incarceration are being used in El Dorado County and the impact they have had on the average length of jail stays (ALS) of detainees is examined in this section of the Jail Needs Assessment Study.

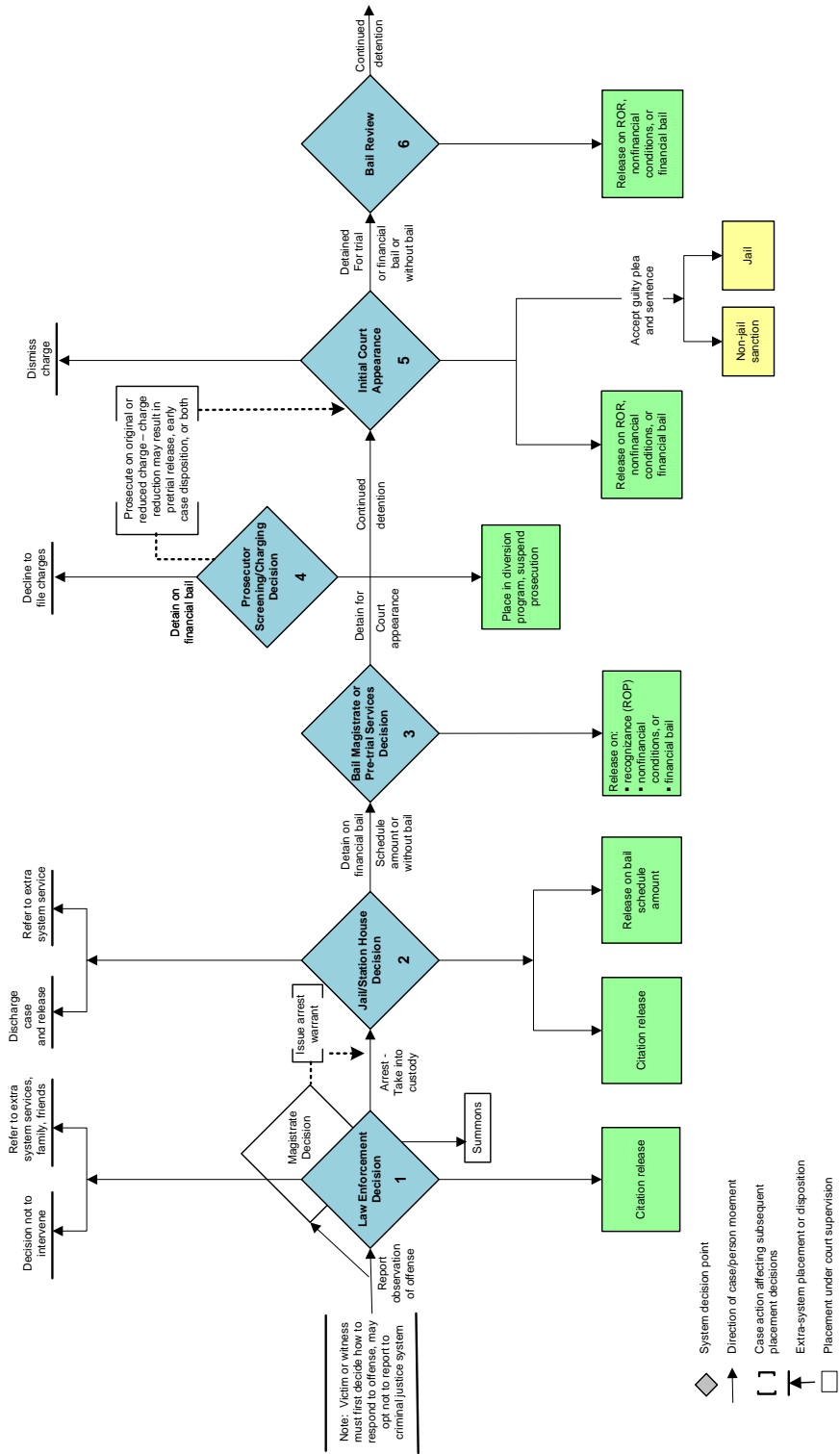
Use of alternatives or special case processing procedures can occur at any number of points in the El Dorado criminal justice system. At each decision point, a series of case handling steps or options can be emphasized. Decisions to select particular alternative options as a way of curbing jail population growth and the need for increased space by diverting offenders and shortening the custody period of those who remain must, however, maintain caution to ensure that neither premature nor inappropriate releases occur which may endanger public safety. In El Dorado's adult criminal justice system, major screening and case processing decisions occur at 13 primary points in the system and involve options concerning:

ADULT OFFENDER PROCESSING POINTS	
1.	Enforcement Decisions
2.	Police Stationhouse or Jail Booking Decisions
3.	Pretrial Services Release Decisions
4.	Prosecutor's Charging Decisions
5.	Initial Court Appearance Decisions
6.	Bail Review and Other Hearing Decisions
7.	Preliminary Hearings
8.	Superior Court Arraignment
9.	Trial/Adjudication
10.	Sentencing
11.	Appeal
12.	Probation Community Supervision
13.	Parole or Early Release Considerations

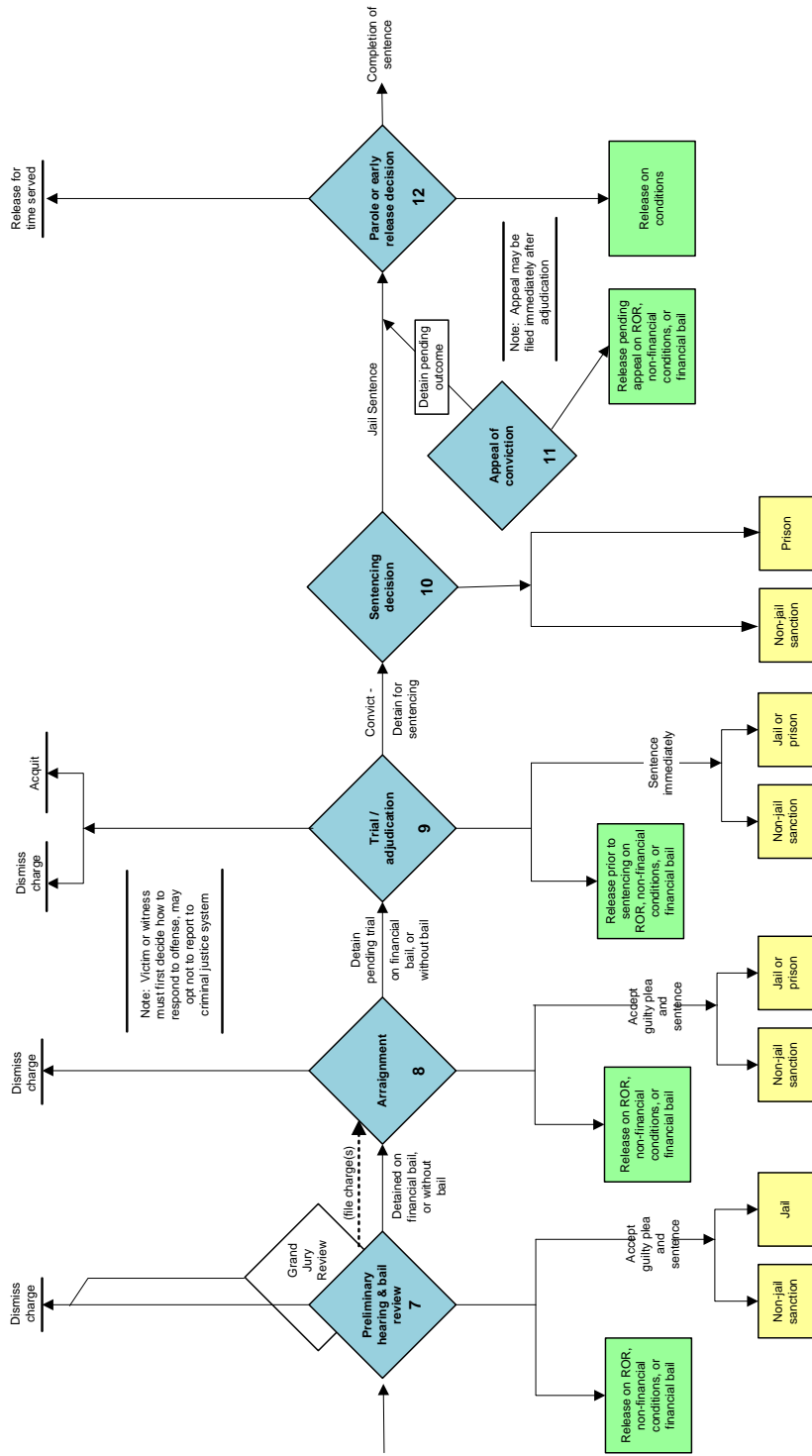
The two Figures on the following pages show the primary steps available to officials as offenders are processed through the 13 decision points shown above. The examination of current major alternative programs has shown that El Dorado County justice agencies are continuing to make selective use of alternatives to incarceration programs and specialized case processing procedures developed to address jail crowding situations and involve both pretrial and sentenced prisoner populations.

Currently, a total of 11 programs have been established to address pretrial release and an additional nine specialized Court processing procedures and post-sentence alternative sanctions are being utilized.

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISION POINTS



# CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISION POINTS



El Dorado County Alternative to Incarceration Programs	
Decision Point	Alternative Programs
<p><b>Pretrial Release:</b></p> <p><i>Law Enforcement</i></p> <p><i>Jail Booking</i></p> <p><i>Prosecutor Charging</i></p>	<p>Field Citation Release. Diversion to services (family disputes, mental illness, etc. Release without charge (PC 849(b) public inebriates).</p> <p>Misdemeanor Citation Release (PC 853.6). Restricted public inebriate bookings (PC 849(b)). Expedited holds/warrants release to other agencies. Citation Release for felony reduced filings. Bail schedule.</p> <p>Pretrial ROR Release and pretrial electronic monitoring supervision directed by Court Magistrate</p> <p>Accelerated DA review and screening Diversion from prosecution (PC 1000).</p> <p><b>TOTAL PRETRIAL PROGRAMS AND SPECIALIZED PROCESSING PROCEDURES: 11</b></p>
<p><b>Expedited Court Processing and Alternative Sentencing Sanctions:</b></p> <p><i>Court Delay/Reduction</i></p> <p><i>Sentencing Alternatives</i></p> <p><i>Sentence Conversions/Transfers</i></p>	<p>Arraignment calendar and court. Priority trial calendar for in-custody defendants.</p> <p>Probation, community service, fines, restitution and treatment. Treatment / counseling referral. Intensive Community Supervision &amp; Electronic Monitoring Community Corrections Center (CCC)</p> <p>Sheriff's Work Program Jail Weekender Program Intermittent Sentencing Program Expedited CDCR transfers for sentenced inmates.</p> <p><b>TOTAL SPECIALIZED COURT PROCESSING PROCEDURES AND POST-SENTENCE ALTERNATIVES: 9</b></p>

El Dorado County's current and continuing approach to reducing the need for jail custody beds is the result of collaborative efforts among key local agencies including the Courts, Probation, Public Defender, District Attorney, Social Services, law enforcement, and County executive staff. A key aspect of this process has been the acceptance of the fundamental tenants of evidence-based practices and the agreement among the agencies to support these key principles in local programming efforts. The County's criminal justice system uses validated actuarial assessment tools to guide program and supervision decisions and has established analytic capacities to monitor relevant trends and evaluate what is and is not working, always aiming to develop programs that are proven effective in specifically targeted offender needs. The El Dorado Realignment Plan, for example, adopted by the Community Corrections Partnership endorses the use of alternatives to incarceration governed by the criteria of safe management, appropriate punishment, evidence of recidivism reduction, and cost.

Operationally, the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails have established policies which provide procedures for the timely processing of inmates who are eligible for release. Under the procedures, jail personnel are working to ensure each inmate is released in an expeditious manner so they are not detained any longer than necessary. All inmate releases are reviewed and approved by the shift Sergeant or Office of Inmate Services.

The primary alternative to incarceration program which have been substantially expanded with the implementation of Realignment include the following:

- Misdemeanor Citation Release: Citation release is being used to avoid the unnecessary detention of low risk misdemeanants and to assist jail staff in managing housing capacity problems which emerge because of changing inmate classification needs. When this occurs, jail staff will ascertain whether or not the inmate is a danger to others, themselves or property and conducts a careful review. In most cases, the inmate will be cited to appear in Court and released. The jail citation release process follows the release criteria established under 853.6 of the Penal Code.

These provisions give arresting officers or shift Sergeants the authority to release a misdemeanor offender, or misdemeanor warrant arrest, providing the detainee meets the following criteria: (1) the person arrested is not intoxicated to the point that he/she would be a danger to himself/herself or to others, (2) the detainee does not require medical care or medical examination and is capable of caring for himself/herself, (3) the detainee was not arrested for circumstances listed in Section 40302 and 40303 of the Vehicle Code, (4) the detainee was not arrested for circumstances listed in Section 13700 of the Penal Code, (5) the misdemeanor warrant does not include circumstances listed in Penal Code Section 827.1, (6) there are no further outstanding warrants on the detainee (a) detainees shall only be cited in lieu of posting bail if classification, population, or medical issues warrant an immediate release, (7) The detainee is able to provide satisfactory identification, (8) there is no jeopardy to the case if the detainee is released prior to prosecution of the offense(s), (9) the detainee is not believed to be a threat or immediate danger to others or property, (10) the detainee does not demand an immediate appearance before a Magistrate and is willing to sign a Notice to Appear, and (11) there is no indication the detainee would not appear as specified in the Notice to Appear. If there is reason to believe that he would not appear, it shall be specifically stated.

In cases where a detainee fails to qualify for a citation release, the jail must state the reason on the citation release form. Detainees who reside out of state or county also must be brought before a magistrate as soon as possible. If the magistrate is not immediately available, detainees must post bail for the infraction or misdemeanor crime which resulted in their jail. Detainees unable to post bail and have been held for 24 hours from the time of arrest will also be granted a citation release. The following chart shows what has occurred with the jail's use of citation release practices.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Inmate Cite &amp; Releases</u>	<u>Average Number of Monthly Inmate Cite &amp; Releases</u>	<u>(%) Percent Change</u>
2011	568	47	
2012	711	59	25.5%
2013	828	69	16.9%
2014	827	69	0.0%
2015	862	80	15.9%
2016	1,070	89	11.3%
<b>Yearly Average</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>68</b>	
<b>% Change 2011-16</b>	<b>88.4%</b>		



As the trend data indicates between 2011 and 2016, the El Dorado County jail system have been releasing an average of 68 inmates a month through established jail misdemeanor cite and release policies. Overall, the jail system has expanded its use of misdemeanor cite and releases nearly 88.4% since 2011. The following chart further shows the changes which have occurred with the expanded use of inmate cite and releases for both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails.

<b>El Dorado County Jail System Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Inmate Citation Release Trends 2011 - 2014</b>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Placerville Jail</u>		<u>South Lake Tahoe</u>	
	Number of Inmate Cite Releases	Monthly Average Cite & Releases	Number of Inmate Cite Releases	Monthly Average Cite & Releases
2011	416	35	152	13
2012	596	50	115	10
2013	653	54	175	15
2014	675	56	152	13
<b>Yearly Average</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>12</b>

- Pre-Trial OR Release: The County jail system has established a collaborative Pre-trial Supervision Program (PTSP) in which custody officers complete pre-trial OR risk assessments on all booked offenders which are emailed to the Probation Department to determine if offenders are eligible for the alternative to incarceration Pre-trial Supervision Program. The Pre-Trial program uses the Virginia Pre-Trial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI). This instrument measures a detainees risk for failure to appear at future Court proceedings and risk of re-offense. Currently the PTSP is set up with the jail release point occurring at the arraignment hearing. Through the program, assigned staff interview defendants, check references, and make recommendations so judges can quickly make informed decisions about recognizance releases and conditional supervised OR releases. Additionally, the Pre-Trial Release program managed through the Probation Department also provides the Courts with an alternative supervised OR option.

<b>El Dorado County Jail Pretrial OR Program Goals</b>	
▪	To release from the Sheriff’s custody, as soon as possible, all arrested persons pending judicial action in the Superior Court who have the characteristics which indicate they will appear in Court, as directed, and remain arrest-free while their matter is being adjudicated.
▪	To have readily available for the Superior Court verified information on arrested persons, who are not released; thereby enabling the Court, at the first or any subsequent hearing, to use that information to set a reasonable bail; or, in the alternative, to release the arrestee on his/her Promise To Appear.

PTSP officers generally complete screening of detainees who have been placed in custody Monday – Friday, with the exception of holidays and / or non-judicial days, prior to a detainees arraignment hearing. If found eligible for PTSP, the

Court will offer and grant pre-trial services to detainee at the arraignment or at any subsequent hearing prior to the Court's disposition of an offender's case.

As soon as possible after booking and prior to the initial bail/OR hearing, Program staff will interview eligible offenders, conduct an investigation of release factors as guided by the assessment tool, and will prepare a recommendation to the Court regarding acceptability for the Pre-trial Release and Supervised OR program. If detainees are recommended for program participation, conditions of release appropriate to the level and type of offender will be submitted to the Court. If the Court orders the offender to be released on OR or Supervised Release, the Court will complete a Release Agreement and Order which includes the participant's name, case number, type of release, next Court appearance date and time, and the specific terms of release. If ordered released to the program by the Court, Program staff will effect the release of the offender within a reasonable time, process any required paperwork, orient the offender to conditions of release and program requirements/restrictions, and set up any necessary equipment associated with the release. Monitoring and interaction with Program staff, as determined by the assessment, will take place through resolution of the court matter. Program staff will facilitate contact with offenders to remind them of upcoming court appearances and will provide participants assistance with overcoming barriers to follow through.

The Pre-trial OR Supervision Release Program has developed and implemented a comprehensive set of Policies and Procedures which direct critical Program Interviewer activities and defendant release procedures. The information covers operational elements including (a) basic OR release procedures, (b) verifying interview information, (c) interview forms and other documentation, (d) contacting references procedure, (e) interviews and Court reports, (f) handling of special cases (mentally ill defendants; defendants with medical issues/problems, etc.), (g) verification process, (h) accuracy and completeness when reviewing the pretrial packet, (i) key shift procedures, (j) orientation of new employees, and (k) additional procedures.

It's important to note, the PTSP was established through the Recidivism Reduction Grant fund administered by the Judicial Council. Funding for the grant was awarded in April 2015, and after preparation and planning, services began in the Placerville jail in June 2015. Since June 2015, the implementation process has continued and more automated processes have come online, processes have been refined between stakeholder agencies to assist with the administration and daily management of pre-trial services, including data collection practices. After additional planning, services were expanded to the Eastern Slope (South Lake Tahoe) of the County in December 2016. The pre-trial program also has the ability to offer Court hearing reminder notifications, electronic monitoring services, voluntary assessment, and treatment services (mental health, substance abuse, and temporary housing services) to participants.

<b>El Dorado County Jail System Inmate OR Release Trends 2013 - 2015</b>			
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Inmates Granted OR Release	179	193	174
Estimated Jail ADP Custody Bed Reduction	11 beds	12 beds	11 beds

As the table on the previous page shows, the El Dorado jail system with the support of the Court has been granting an OR release for 174 to 193 pre-trial defendants a year between 2013 - 2015. If these defendants were not granted an OR release and remained in custody for the average length of jail stay, the system's inmate ADP levels would likely increase an average of 11 detained offenders.

- Pre-Arrestment Felony Cite and Release: The El Dorado County Sheriff and the Superior Court have entered into an agreement whereby lower level felony offenders are released from the El Dorado County Jail on an agreement to appear after having met the criteria as set by the Court. The review for the felony release applies only to new probable cause arrest charges. Persons in custody by warrant are not eligible for felony release except at the direction of the court. Persons eligible for this must live in El Dorado County or a contiguous county. Disqualifying factors include the following: the arrestee cannot be on felony probation or parole in the past 12 months. Additionally, the arrestee cannot have been convicted of a serious felony as enumerated in PC section 1192.7(a)(1), cannot have a history of failure to appear within the last five years (including traffic infractions). There also cannot be a reasonable likelihood that the arrestee will continue the criminal conduct that the arrestee was arrested for, the arrestee cannot be demanding to be taken forthwith before a magistrate, the arrestee cannot present a danger to another person or the community and, the arrestee cannot have citizenship outside of the United States.
  
- Electronic Monitoring Program (EM): The Sheriff's Office working in conjunction with the El Dorado County Probation Department have established a Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program (EM) for eligible sentenced inmates. The EM program operates under provisions of 1203.016 of the Penal Code. Sentenced inmates can participate in the program if they meet the program's eligibility criteria and are accepted by the Probation Department. Sentenced inmates can be placed in the EM program in order to reduce crowding when the jail's ADP is close to the existing BSCC rated housing capacity of the County's two jail facilities. The placement of offenders on electronic monitoring allows the department to tell 24- hours a day, seven days a week, whether the offender is adhering to the supervision requirements of his or her placement.

The jail's Inmate Services Officer and classification staff have primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining the voluntary EMP inmate list for the Probation Department to consider. Staff use the COMPAS (Correctional Officer Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions) assessment process to help determine eligibility for the voluntary EM program. The COMPAS is a comprehensive package of key risk and criminogenic needs assessments for the reentry population. COMPAS provides validated scales in assessing the risk and needs of offenders preparing to transition back in to the community from prisons / jails.

Operationally, the EM program is designed to allow a sentenced defendant to continue working and supporting his / her family in lieu of incarceration. The program is intended to provide the County's criminal justice system with a strictly monitored program designed to safely divert convicted higher-risk AB-109 offenders from County jail incarceration to a community-based regiment of supervised home detention. Offenders selected for participation in the program undergo intensive supervision and they are allowed to seek and maintain employment, and participate in approved therapeutic and / or rehabilitation counseling programs. Active electronic monitoring (EM) supervision systems are utilized to ensure offenders' compliance with set limits on their location, activities

and communications. Offenders stay home at all times except for pre-approved scheduled absences. Program participants wear an electronic device that emits a continuous signal to a series of devices that monitor offender movement through a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week Central Control station that immediately reports violations to Sheriff's Office staff. Depending on the circumstances of participants' offenses and terms and conditions associated with each individual, participants are able to work or attend school, tend to family obligations, attend and participate in counseling appointments, alcohol / drug classes, community service, etc., travel to medical appointments and participate in any other Court-approved activities. **Currently the EM program is monitoring five sentenced offenders who have been released from the County jail facilities.**

- Sheriff's Work Program: The Sheriff's Work Program is the County criminal justice system's major post-sentence alternative to incarceration program. The program supervises both male and female defendants and individuals convicted of felony and misdemeanor offenses. The Sheriff's Office Work-in-Lieu of jail program is organized and operates under authority of Section 4024.2 of the California Penal Code. This Section states that "The Board of Supervisors of any county may authorize the Sheriff to offer a voluntary program under which any person committed may perform up to 10 hours of labor on the public works or ways in lieu of one day's confinement." The Section also authorizes the collection of a fee based on a proportionate share of the administrative costs of operating the program. Work program defendants perform public service work assignments at schools, parks, roadways, and at other public or non-profit sites.

Work program office staff oversee the program and approve referrals for the voluntary work assignments one or more days per week. The program helps reduce the inmate population within both County jails by releasing those sentenced inmates who qualify for the alternative programming in lieu of continued incarceration. Convicted defendants agree to pay a charge not to exceed \$20.00 per day, plus a \$40.00 non-refundable application fee is assessed and collected by program staff as provided under 4024.2(e) P.C. They also agree to report to various work sites in the County to perform manual labor in exchange for a one-to-one day reduction of their sentence. Individuals denied entrance into the program are given a reporting date to complete their sentence at Placerville or South Lake Tahoe jails. Referrals who are rejected as a result of the interview may appeal to the Sheriff's Office. The program accepts nearly 92% of the individuals interviewed.

Procedurally, program participants report to the local work release office as directed and then transportation to a work site by an authorized government agency or non-profit organization. Program rules require a workday between eight and 10 hours up to one day per week. Work site representatives are responsible for the supervision and transportation of participants. Individuals may apply for work release either at the time of sentencing or while serving their jail sentence. Individuals convicted of, or with any pending charges of 261.5 P.C., acts of violence against police or emergency personnel, a violent felony, are assessed on a case by case basis. Stalking, criminal history of three or more violent crimes, manufacturing of illegal drugs, felony sex crime, and arson are ineligible for program participation. The crimes precluding program participation are not exhaustive, and are reviewed annually for modification if necessary. Existence of one or more of the following conditions may also be cause for denial: (a) more than 60 days left to service on a felony charge (no sentencing restrictions on misdemeanors); (b) major medical problem(s), which would preclude assignment to an available work site, including prescription medication or marijuana use, which could cause physical or mental impairment; (c) history of

institutional misconduct; (d) intoxication or under the influence at the time of interview; (e) failure to follow rules and regulations of the work release program; (f) violation of law or condition of probation as indicated on Court commitment, (g) Incomplete / refusal to provide all requested application information, (h) possession of large quantities of drugs, and (i) facts of original offense. Program staff shall identify alternative public sector work for individuals who because of a medical condition, physical disability, or age are unable to perform manual labor.

The following table highlights the Sheriff's Work Program offender participation trends for the period 2013 – 16. As the trend data shows, in 2016, a total of 377 felony and misdemeanor offenders participated in the alternative to incarceration program. If these same inmates were incarcerated based on current average length of jail stay information instead of participating in the program, the inmate ADP in the County jail system would have risen by 23 beds.

<b>Sheriff's Work Program Felony &amp; Misdemeanor Offender Participation Trends 2013 – 2016</b>				
<b><u>Sheriff's Work Program</u></b>	<b><u>2013</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2016</u></b>
Number of Participants	370	373	193	377
<i>Program Dispositions:</i>				
Non-Compliance	82 (22.2%)	121 (32.4%)	31 (16.1%)	n/a
Compliance's	288 (77.8%)	252 (67.6%)	162 (83.9%)	n/a
Program Fees	\$77,222	\$68,470	\$46,223	n/a
<b><i>Estimated Jail Custody ADP Bed Reduction</i></b>	<b>23 beds</b>	<b>24 beds</b>	<b>12 beds</b>	<b>23 beds</b>

- Jail Weekender Program - This program is for sentenced inmates who are allowed by Court order to serve weekends in jail. Inmates who are serving a sentence may request a release into the weekend program when they have 20 days or less to serve.
- Intermittent Sentencing Program – This program is for sentenced inmates who are allowed y Court order to serve their sentence in blocks of days. Inmates who are serving a sentence may request a release into the program when they have 20 days or less to serve. There is a \$30.00 per day administrative fee.

### Jail Inmate Release Trends

For the past several years, the El Dorado County jails have been operating close to the detention facility's BSCC rated capacity of 461 beds. In response to the inmate ADP trends at the County's two jail facilities, the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office and the local criminal justice system have developed and implemented or expanded as described above a broad range of alternatives to incarceration programs and policies. The alternatives include law enforcement field misdemeanor citation releases and non-booking procedures involving public inebriates. At the jails, the booking staff are using (a) misdemeanor citation releases (PC 853.6) and citations (PC 827.1) for individuals booked on misdemeanor non-violent warrants, (b) expedited public inebriate bookings (PC 849(b)), (c) expedited holds / warrant releases to other agencies, and (d) pretrial OR releases for felony defendants who have not been charged with crimes of violence or weapons. For sentenced inmates, the jail is also routinely making early releases

and sentence conversion transfers to alternative programs including Electronic Monitoring and Sheriff's Work Program.

In order to understand what impact these actions are having on both County jails, release data for 2014 and 2015 was collected and analyzed. The analysis focused on identifying changes in the number and type of monthly inmate release events currently occurring at the County jails. In 2015, the jails processed an average of 472 release events each month. The overwhelming majority of detainees associated with these events (59.8%) secured a release from the facility after booking. Only 40.2% are continuing custody inmates (time served or other type of release) who are sentenced. Overall, the data shows that approximately two out of every three inmates booked into Placerville or South Lake Tahoe jails are able to secure a pretrial release from detention. The majority of detainees who are not released while in pretrial status are released as a time served booking.

Changes in the Number and Type of Monthly Inmate Release Events Occurring in the El Dorado County Jails 2014 - 2015						
Type of Jail Release	2014			2015		
	Number Released	Monthly Average	Percent	Number Released	Monthly Average	Percent
Bail / Bond	2,469	206	36.4%	2,093	174	37.0%
Cite and Release (856.3 & 827.1 PC)	828	69	12.2%	553	46	9.8%
DA Book and Release	207	17	3.0%	150	13	2.6%
Charges Dismissed	49	4	0.7%	37	3	0.7%
ROR / Order of Judge	<u>852</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>12.5%</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>9.8%</u>
Sub-Total	4,405	367	64.9%	3,382	282	59.8%
Time Served	1,538	128	22.6%	1,430	119	25.2%
Transferred to Other Agency	401	33	5.9%	363	30	6.4%
Other	<u>451</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>6.6%</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>8.6%</u>
Sub-Total	2,390	199	35.1%	2,279	190	40.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

ElDoradoNA2016/Table28

Source: California Forward El Dorado Justice System Change Initiative Jail Utilization Report 2016

Data showing the number of 2016 offenders released to the County's key pretrial and sentenced incarceration to alternative programs being used to reduce the need for jail beds was collected and reviewed for this study. Analysis of the data included in the following chart shows that these programs had a total of 3,425 participants in 2016. This represented an average of 285 program participants each month. These offenders represented an average daily population (ADP) of 219 pretrial or sentenced offenders who would have been incarcerated (based on the jail's average length of stay) in the El Dorado County jails if the programs did not exist.

Estimated Jail Capacity ADP Bed Reduction Associated with the 2016 Jail Release Alternative to Incarceration Programs			
Jail Release Program	2016 Jail Releases		Estimated Jail Capacity ADP Bed Reduction
	Number of Inmates Released	Monthly Average	
Jail Population Cap Releases	4	--	--
Own Recognizance Releases	174	15	12
Cash Bail	26	2	--
Bail Bond	1,774	148	114
Citation Releases	1,070	89	69
Work Program Inmates	<u>377</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>24</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>219</b>

## SECTION 6: JAIL OPERATIONS, STAFFING & INMATE PROGRAMS

### El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment

#### Sheriff's Custody Division Management Philosophy, Organizational Structure and Processes



*Inmate Personal Property Storage*

The information in this section provides a summary profile of the El Dorado Sheriff's Office Custody Division's management philosophy, organizational structure, and basic operational goals and objectives that are being emphasized in the operation of the County's adult pretrial and sentenced jail facility. The information also provides a general overview of the Jail's Policy and Procedures Manual and compliance to Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Minimum Jail Standards related to (a) training, personal and management, (b) records and public information, (c) classification and segregation, (d) programs and activities, (e) discipline, (f) health services, (g) food service, (h) clothing and personal hygiene, (i) bedding and linens, and (j) facility sanitation and safety. Information is also provided about

the key inmate programs and services currently available at the County's two jail facilities. A number of outside agencies including the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) conducts reviews of jail operations and adherence to published standards. For this Needs Assessment, the jail's inspections for the period 2012 – 2014 were reviewed.

The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office is responsible for the overall management and daily operations of the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe adult detention facilities. The jail's operate as part of the Sheriff's Office larger organizational structure, which has the following Mission and Visions Statements.

#### **El Dorado County Sheriff's Office Mission Statement**

The mission of the El Dorado County Sheriff's Offices to uphold the law through the investigation and enforcement of criminal and civil law, to provide leadership and law enforcement support to allied law enforcement agencies, to deliver consistent and humane treatment to those placed in our care and custody, and to perform these responsibilities in a matter that is responsive to the needs of our community and faithful to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California.

#### **Vision Statement**

- A modern approach to traditional law enforcement values;
- Total enforcement on crime and criminals;
- Total care for victims, witness and the community
- Total professionalism, through training and by example

The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office is organized with four operational divisions that include Administration, Support Services, Operations, and Custody. The basic responsibilities and activities carried out in the divisions include the following:

Administration Division – The Administrative Division is commanded by the Chief Fiscal Officer, with direction from the Undersheriff, whose primary responsibility is to manage

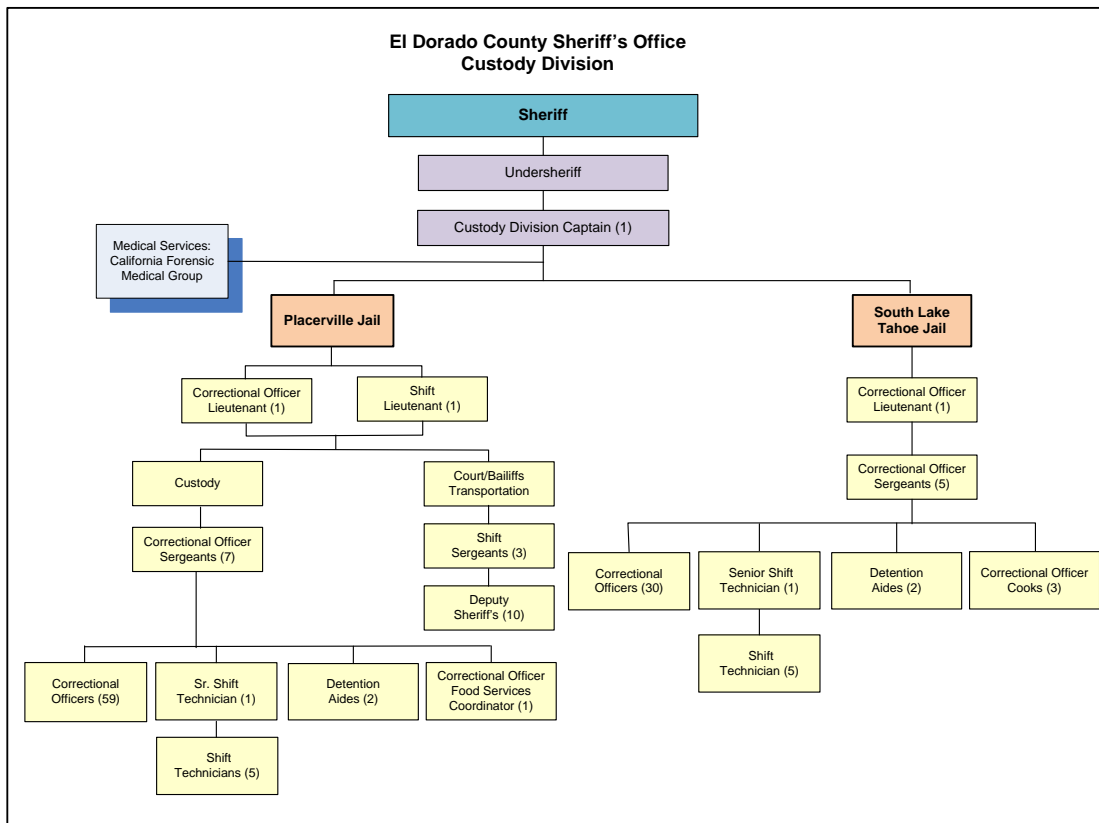
the Department's fiscal needs. These needs include budget preparation, forecasts, purchasing, revenue deposits, accounts payable, payroll, and grants management.

Support Services Division – The Support Services Division is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Support Services Division. The Division consists of Technical Services, Radio Shop, Central Dispatch, Records Section, Property and Evidence, Civil, Coroner, Vehicle Abatement, Training, Range, Personnel, Background Investigations, and the Professional Standards Unit.

Operations Division – The Operations Division is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Operations Division. The Division consists of Uniformed Patrol, Community Services Officers assigned to this division, Armory, Investigations Section, Crime Analysis Unit, Office of Emergency Services, and Forensic Services.

Custody Division – The Custody Division is commanded by a Captain whose primary responsibility is to provide general management direction and control for the Custody Division. The Division consists of the Jails and Jail Administration, the Courts, and Transportation.

The following chart shows the basic organizational structure the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office has established for the Jails' Custody Division. As the chart shows, a Captain is responsible for the direction and management of the County jail system. Organizationally, the jail is staffed and key services are provided in seven organizational areas including:



Organizationally, the two jail facilities are staffed and key services are provided through the following correctional officer positions: (a) correctional Lieutenants, (b) correctional Sergeants, (c) correctional



officers, (d) food service workers, and (e) contract health care professionals. On a daily basis, the staff assigned to each facility are responsible for carrying out the following activities:

- (1) Administration
- (2) Jail Facility Core Inmate Supervision and Security
- (3) Court Security and Transportation
- (4) Records Maintenance
- (5) Food Service and Laundry
- (6) Building Maintenance
- (7) Inmate Programs and Services

One Captain is responsible for the day-to-day overall operations of the El Dorado County jail system. Lieutenants oversee the custody division administrative operations, staff inmate supervision activities, jail system's booking process, visiting procedures, security and investigations, and other related procedures. The Lieutenants also handle jail compliance that cover (a) jail training, (b) gang intelligence unit, (c) medical screening, (d) restraining orders, (e) intake welfare logs, (f) policy and procedure updates, (g) grievances, and (h) correctional officer scheduling.

Placerville and South Lake Tahoe assigned shift Sergeants direct the day-to-day facility operations covering (a) visiting, (b) commissary, (c) laundry, (d) kitchen, (e) inmate phone system, (f) facility-wide maintenance, and (g) time calculations for sentenced detainees. The Classification Officers are also assigned to each facility and report to the Lieutenants.

The jail's administrative staff oversee the two jail record functions and coordinate the Jail Management Information System activities. The Shift Sergeants handle essential services that include medical services, the law library, general population library services, religious programming, and various recreational activities that are offered to pretrial and sentenced inmates. The County jail system contracts with the California Forensic Medical Group (CFMG) who is responsible for inmate healthcare services, mental health services, and psychotropic medications. Drug and alcohol assessments and counseling are provided to jail detainees by other County agencies and partnering service providers. Education services, religious services, and other existing inmate programs are also provided by qualified outside groups and organizations.

## Jail Management Philosophy and Operational Goals

Major policy decisions regarding the County's jail facilities must meet both the immediate and long-range needs of the community, as well as that of the jail staff and inmates who are detained in both facilities. For this reason, the development and documentation of corresponding goals for jail management and operations are critical steps in the Needs Assessment and facility planning process. The jail's management philosophical and operational practices outline what is to be achieved in the facilities. They are essential references which provide focus, direction, and consistency to the broad range of activities which the County is undertaking at the jail's.

Operational goals define the nature of most day-to-day practices to be achieved in the management of the jails. They also define the following:

1. Defines the purpose of the facilities, including the legal mandate under which both facilities will operate, the types of inmates who will be incarcerated in the facilities, and, in general terms, the rationale for their incarceration.
2. Defines each facility's responsibilities to its inmate population, and other major constituencies. In the broadest sense, those responsibilities are **SECURITY** (making sure that those individuals incarcerated remain so until legally released), **SAFETY** (making sure that both the staff and inmates at the facilities are not subjected to physical, emotional, or psychological abuse or danger), and **SERVICE** (providing for

- the basic human needs of the inmate population, and providing opportunities, for those inmates who choose to participate, to rehabilitate themselves and, upon release, become constructive members of the community).
3. Reflects the long-range direction in which the jails will be headed.
  4. Reflects major organizational goals to be accomplished in the facilities and their rationale.

With regard to the planning process, both facilities' operational goals and objectives provided focus to the Needs Assessment data collection and analysis activities. They also served as the primary reference point for the development of programs and, eventually, policies and procedures for new facilities. They provide overall direction to architects and the consultant(s) regarding the design of remodeled facilities. They also serve as a basis for public education regarding the jails and the starting point for long-range planning regarding facility operations. There are several concepts which are crucial and should be focal points that include:

- The paramount goal of any jail must be public safety and security.
- The primary goal, with regard to the inmate populations, should be that individuals will depart the facilities in no worse condition, physically or psychologically, than that in which they entered.
- Emphasis should be placed on conditions and facilities for staff. The staff has to work in the facilities 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.
- Creative alternatives to prosecution, detention, and sentencing sanctions should be used to the extent possible and consistent with public safety.
- Facilities need to operate with an eye towards flexibility in the segregation and housing of inmates.
- Equal facilities and access to programs must be provided to male and female inmates.

In the development of philosophical operational custody goals, serious consideration should be given to three key issues:

**Purpose** – The purpose of the facility should include the legal mandate for the operation of the facility; the role of the detention facility in the local criminal justice system, the types of inmates who will be incarcerated in the facility, and in general terms, the role that incarceration plays in the community. In determining the purpose of the detention facility, the following questions should be addressed:

- Is the operation of the detention facility mandated by state and/or local statutes?
- Who is ultimately responsible for the operation of the facility?
- What law enforcement agencies and courts are served by the facility, and how does the facility help them accomplish their responsibilities?
- Who will be incarcerated in the facility, and why should they be incarcerated?

**Responsibilities** – Operational goals must also define the facility's primary responsibilities to its inmate population and other major constituencies. In the broadest sense, those responsibilities are:

- Security -- Making sure that those individuals incarcerated remain so until legally released;
- Safety -- Making sure the staff, inmates, and visitors to the facility are not subjected to physical, emotional, or psychological abuse or danger while in the facility; and
- Service -- Providing for the basic human needs of the inmate populations, and providing program opportunities for those inmates who choose to participate.

The definition of the term "Service" is particularly critical because of its cost implications. The definitions of this term should, therefore, include a general description of the types of services and programs which will be offered in the facility. In defining all three terms, it is essential that state and national standards and recent corrections-related court decisions be carefully reviewed to determine what, at a minimum, are the detention facility's responsibilities.

The facility may, however, have other major responsibilities to its various constituencies. As an example, there may be a responsibility to local government to operate the facility in a cost-effective manner. It is important that all of the facility's major responsibilities be identified and reflected in the operational goals statement.

**Philosophical Direction** – Determining the philosophical direction of County Jails requires putting aside current perceptions regarding the mission of the facility and trying to conceptualize the facility's mission five, ten, or 20 years in the future. A number of quite different philosophical approaches to corrections can be identified including:

- Revenge – The mission of a facility is to punish inmates as their "debt to society," and as a deterrent to future criminal activity.
- Reform – A jail exists to provide inmates with vocational and educational skills and instill in them contemporary community standards in order to make the inmate, upon release, productive members of society.
- Rehabilitation – The mission of a correctional facility is to treat the inmate's social and psychological problems and change their attitudes in order to allow them to "cope" with society upon release.
- Reintegration – A detention facility is responsible for developing a cooperative relationship between the inmates and the community in order to reduce the stigma of criminality and enhance the inmate's ability to successfully re-enter the community upon release.
- Restraint – A detention facility must be operated in a smooth and efficient manner and must tightly control the behavior of inmates through the use of rewards and punishments in order to keep the environment of the facility calm. This philosophy assumes that attempts to reform, rehabilitate, or reintegrate inmates are futile because people change only if they want to.

In terms of the operation of a jail, all of the above philosophical approaches have their advantages and disadvantages. As a result, most communities recognize that the philosophical direction established for the facility will reflect some combination of two or more of the above philosophical models. Regardless of the philosophical direction chosen, it must be based on the community's expectations for the facility, current correctional standards and court decisions, and the needs of the staff and inmates population of the facility.

While there is no set format for an operational goals statement, the document must comply with the following criteria:

- Broad Focus – Operational philosophical goals must definitively address every major issue regarding the day-to-day management of the jail. The operational goals should not, however, attempt to address the details of how the facility will operate. Those details should be addressed in other documents, such as the facility's master plan, the functional and architectural programs for the facility, and operational Policies and Procedures.
- Concise – Operational objectives should be written as simply and concisely as possible.
- Clear and Unmistakable – Operational philosophical objectives must be understandable to even those individuals who have little or no knowledge of detention facilities.
- Realistic and Attainable – While the goals should reflect the ideal facility for the community it serves, those responsible for the development of the goals must feel certain that, with effort, the ideals expressed in the operational objectives can be achieved. These objectives must not include "pie-in-the-sky" concepts which can never be implemented.
- Positive – Because the operational goals define the future course of the facility in the community, they must focus on what will be done, rather than what will not or cannot be completed.

The goals must also incorporate the basic policies, programs, and purposes identified in the larger Sheriff's Office Mission Statement. An integral part of the fulfillment of the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office's mission involves the operation and management of the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails. To carry out its legal mandates, the following statement expressing the principal purposes for how the El Dorado County jail system is to operate has been developed and is utilized in the daily operation of the detention facility.

The key management philosophy and operational objectives the Sheriff's Office's Custody Division is striving to address is shown at the top of the following page.

#### **Overall Assessment**

*In discussions the consultant team had with the jail's management staff and Sergeants about the Department's management philosophy for each detention facility, it is evident the personnel are striving to promote secure, safe, and humane housing for pretrial and sentenced inmates. Staff appear to be striving to respond to the public and provide service that is of the highest quality. The day-to-day operation of each facility is consistent with the principals of detention supervision and management and Correctional Officers work to meet at all times minimum jail standards as defined in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations. The programs and services the staff oversee are being made available to influence positive behavior with the intent to provide the opportunity for inmates to be returned back to the community in equal or better condition both physically and psychologically than when they entered.*

### ***El Dorado County Correctional Facilities Operational Management Philosophy***

The overall mission of each of the El Dorado County Correctional Facilities is to provide for the safety of the community by the secure detention of individuals arrested and accused of crimes within the jurisdiction of El Dorado County. In accordance with this County's legal mandate to safely operate the jails in accordance with California minimum jail standards, the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office is dedicated to:

1. Meeting and/or exceeding current codes and standards set for the State of California while upholding the Constitution of the United States.
2. Providing a safe and humane facility for staff and inmates alike.
3. The preservation of human dignity.
4. Utilizing community involvement and providing programs to enhance educational, social and life skills.
5. Public awareness programs to enhance education of the Corrections profession.
6. The professionalism of the Corrections field through the selection and training of competent staff, continued education and promotion within the Corrections structure.
7. Encouraging the maximum use of alternative to incarceration programs (such as pretrial release and Sheriff's Work Program that reduce overcrowding and potentially lower the rate of recidivism among offenders.

Operationally, in its published Policy and Procedures Manual, staff training and other operations the El Dorado County jail system strives to meet the following three basic responsibilities that focus on security, safety, and service:

#### **El Dorado County Correctional Facilities Operational Goals and Objectives**

- **Security** – The jails will provide sufficient security to prevent escapes by foreseeable means. Primary security will be maintained at the perimeter so as to allow the internal environment to be the least restrictive possible, consistent with unit housing classification. Assignment of inmates to security status shall be based upon the consistent application of rational classification and segregation systems. Maximum inmate-staff interaction will be encouraged. Interaction will be maximized in order to reduce staff stress, conflict, and related problems of inmates' management, including security. The jails will use a combination of supervision, inspection, accountability, and clearly defined policies and procedures on the use of security to promote safe and orderly operations.
- **Safety** – The protection of the rights of staff, inmates, and the public, to be safe in their person and property will be of the highest quality.
- **Service** – The jails will have as a goal that inmates will depart in no worse condition, physically or psychologically, than that in which they entered. Achievement of this goal is to be promoted through the humane and dignified treatment of inmates. This will include the provision of adequate space, privacy, and personal necessities, the provision of exercise, visitation opportunities, and access to the services of outside

agencies, the provision of social service programs and related services for self-development and religious worship, and the encouragement and accommodation of work and educational programs which reduce idleness.

All incoming inmates will undergo thorough screening and assessment at intake and receive thorough orientation to the facility's procedures, rules, programs, and services. Both facilities will protect the constitutional rights of inmates and will seek a balance between expression of individual rights and preservation of facility order. The facility's rules of conduct and sanctions and procedures for violations will be defined in writing, and communicated to all inmates and staff. Disciplinary procedures will be carried out promptly and with respect to due process. Inmates who threaten the secure and orderly management of the jails will be removed from the general population and placed in special custody supervision units.

Meals will be nutritionally balanced, well-planned, prepared, and served in a manner that meets established governmental health and safety codes. The jail's sanitation and hygiene program will comply with applicable regulations and standards of good practice to protect the health and safety of inmates and staff. The jails will provide comprehensive health care services by qualified personnel to protect the health and well-being of inmates. A written body of policy and procedure will govern the both jail's academic, vocational education, and work programs for inmates, including program accreditation, staff certification, and coordination with other facility programs and services as well as the community. The Jails will also provide a structured program for inmates to help facilitate a satisfactory transition upon their release from detention.

Staffing for the jails is an important factor. The environment of both jails will be such as to promote high staff morale, job satisfaction, and pride in work. All staff will receive orientation and recurrent in-service training. The Sheriff's Office's Custody Division will, at a minimum, comply with legal and professional standards developed through the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for the management and operation of county jail facilities.

Title 15 and 24 of the California Code of Regulations has established minimum standards for California county jail facilities. Compliance to the Minimum Standards is handled through inspections carried out by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and other County service divisions. The Minimum Standards for jail facilities cover a wide range of operational and physical plant requirements including the following:

- Training, Personnel and Management – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) staffing levels, (b) inmate supervision and staff training, (c) fire and life safety, (d) Policy and Procedures Manual, (e) fire safety plan, and (f) security reviews.
- Records and Public Information – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) reporting of legal actions, (b) death of an inmate while detained, (c) population accounting, and (d) both jail facility's capacity.
- Classification and Segregation – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) admittance procedures, (b) release procedures, (c) classification, (d) orientation, (e) segregation, (f) assessment and plan, (g) counseling and casework services, (h) use of force, (i) use of physical restraints, (j) safety room procedures, (k) searches, (l) grievance procedure, and (m) reporting of incidents.
- Programs and Activities – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) education program, (b) recreation and exercise, (c) religious program, (d) work program, (e) visiting, (f) correspondence, (g) telephone access, and (h) access to legal services.

- Discipline – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) discipline, and (b) discipline process.
- Health Services – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) responsibility for health care services, (b) patient treatment decisions, (c) scope of health care, (d) health care monitoring and audits, (e) health care staff qualifications, (f) health care staff procedures, (g) health care records, (h) confidentiality, (i) transfer of health care summary and records, (j) health care procedures manual, (k) management of communicable diseases, (l) access to treatment, (m) first aid, (n) individualized treatment plans, (o) health clearance for in-custody work and program assignments, (p) health education, (q) reproductive services (r) intake health screening, (s) intoxicated and substance abusing inmates, (t) health appraisals/medical examinations, (u) requests for health care services, (v) consent for health care, (w) dental care, (x) prostheses and orthopedic devices, (y) mental health services and transfer to a treatment facility, (z) pharmaceutical management, (aa) psychotropic medications, (bb) suicide prevention program, (cc) collection of forensic evidence, (dd) sexual assaults, and (ee) participation in research.
- Food Service – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) frequency of serving, (b) minimum diet, (c) therapeutic diets, (d) menus, (e) food manager, (f) food handlers education and monitoring, (g) kitchen facilities, sanitation, and food storage, and (h) food serving.
- Clothing and Personal Hygiene – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) standard facility clothing issue, (b) special clothing, (c) clothing exchange, (d) clothing, bedding, and linen supply, (e) control of vermin in inmate's personal clothing, (f) issue of personal care items, (g) personal hygiene, (h) shaving, and (l) hair care services.
- Bedding and Linens – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) standard bedding and linen issue, (b) bedding and linen exchange, and (c) mattresses.
- Facility Sanitation and Safety – The minimum standards include requirements covering (a) facility sanitation, safety and maintenance, and (b) smoke-free environment.

#### **Overall Assessment**

***The implementation of these important operational standards are clearly evident in the El Dorado County Correctional Facilities Operational Goals and Objective Statements, and published Policy and Procedures Manual.***

## **Jail Policies and Procedures Manual**

The management and operations of local jails focus on a wide range of correctional concerns. The Jail's role as a secure facility for pretrial inmates is unique from that of a long-term institution (intake and classification procedures require greater focus on security and the separation of various types of offenders; the programs and services of local jails must place greater emphasis on short-term detention and offender involvement with the community). Jail facility programs must respond also to the special needs of its detainees. Local facilities house pretrial detainees, thereby holding individuals who are presumed innocent yet require maximum security prior to trial, witnesses, and other types of detainees. This creates unique problems for jail facility personnel. For instance, detention facility operations may

require the separate management of pretrial and post-sentenced inmates with special problems (alcohol and drug abusers, the mentally disturbed, the physically handicapped), as well as female offenders. Admission procedures in jail facilities must provide for greater contact with family, legal counsel, and others in the community.

Regardless of the size of any local jail, countless daily decisions are made by line custody staff and facility administrators about the following:

- Organization and Management
- Fiscal Management
- Personnel
- Training and Staff Development
- Management Information & Research
- Inmates Records
- Physical Plant
- Safety and Emergency Procedures
- Security and Control
- Special Management Populations
- Food Services
- Sanitation and Hygiene
- Medical and Health Care Services
- Inmate Rights
- Inmate Rules and Discipline
- Communication, Mail and Visiting
- Admission, Orientation, Property Control and Release
- Classification
- Inmate Work Programs
- Release Preparation and Temporary Release
- Citizen Involvement and Volunteers
- Inmate Services and Programs

For each of these areas, minimum National and California Jail Standards have been developed which guide custody personnel in the basic management and operation of local jail facilities. These published standards have been recognized by corrections professionals, administrators, and practitioners as accepted standards necessary for the effective and efficient administration and operation of local detention facilities. Most standards require evidence of written policy and/or procedure in specific areas of operations. More recently, the importance of written policy and procedures in relation to court actions have been used to determine both direct and vicarious liability associated with County jail operations. The key to reducing vicarious liability has been handled by most jurisdictions through the development of a thorough policy and procedures manual. The Manual has become the basis for formalizing and professionalizing County jail operations.

The Policies and Procedures Manual is one of the most important management tools available to the corrections practitioner. Policies and procedures provide direction to staff by communicating the organization's philosophy and work plan. They serve as an invaluable aid in promoting consistency, efficiency, and professionalism in the performance of facility responsibilities by standardizing the methods by which such responsibilities are accomplished. Policies and procedures may be used effectively as a formal mechanism for the introduction of new ideas and concepts to staff, and for the transfer of authority and responsibility for the accomplishment of organizational goals and objectives to staff. They are also the foundation for any comprehensive staff training and development program.

Policies and procedures are an important form of documentation for facility defense against detainee-initiated court action. Indeed, the courts have ruled that the absence of written policies and procedures is "...clear as a matter of law of gross negligence, and shifts the burden of proof to the Jail Administrator."

Contrary to popular belief, the development of a policy and procedure manual is not a simple matter of writing down what the organization does and how it does it. Rather, it is an orderly process of organizational stock-taking, research and analysis, development of valid information, and the presentation of that information in a style and format which encourages its utilization. The initial development of a policy and procedures manual may take from three to six months to accomplish, and involves every functional unit of the organization and every facet of its operations. A policy and procedures manual can be of substantial benefit to the organization. However, unless the organization is willing to commit itself to a significant investment of time, effort, and creativity, those benefits cannot be fully realized.



In many organizations, the terms "policy" and "procedure" are used interchangeably to describe a management directive regarding the performance of a particular organizational activity. The two terms do, however, have distinctly different meanings which are relevant to their development.

- **Policy** – A definitive statement of the organization's position on an issue of concern to the administration or operation of the organization.
- **Procedure** – A detailed, step-by-step description of the sequence of activities necessary for the achievement of the policy which it attends.

In general terms, a policy reflects the organization's philosophy regarding a particular issue. It defines **what** the organization intends to do, on a consistent basis, with respect to what issue, and **why** the organization intends to take the defined action. A procedure, on the other hand, describes, in a sequential manner, **how** - and, inherent in such a description, **who**, **when**, and **where** - the organization intends to implement the policy.

In relatively rare instances, policies may exist which pervade all areas of organizational activity, and consequently, require no procedures for implementation. A policy affirming a corrections facility's intention to provide services detainees in a non-discriminatory manner is an example of such a policy. Procedures, however, exist solely to implement policy and cannot, therefore, exist alone. It should be noted that, in many instances, implementation of a policy may be sufficiently complex as to require more than one procedure.

Policies and procedures may be applicable to:

- *The Organization as a Whole* – Example: A policy and procedure(s) regarding the development of organizational policies and procedures affects all functional units of the organization.
- *One Functional Unit of the Organization* – Example: A policy and procedure(s) regarding the methods to be used by food service personnel in preparing detainee meals is pertinent only to the food service unit.
- *Two or More Functional Units of the Organization* – Example: A policy and procedure(s) regarding the transportation of detainees by security personnel to activities conducted by program unit personnel affects both functional units.
- *The Organization or One or More of its Functional Units And External Agencies or Organizations* – Example: A policy and procedure(s) regarding the provision of educational programs for detainees by the local school district affects, at a minimum, the program and security units of the corrections facility, and the local school district, an external organization.

#### **Overall Assessment**

***The review of El Dorado County jail system operations has shown that the management procedures adhered to in the facilities closely parallel reasonable basic traditional detention practices. Management has established procedures dictating acceptable practices in such areas as security and control, inmates' rights, communication, mail and visiting, facility rules, admission, orientation, property control, and release.***

The Jail's Policy and Procedures Manual is currently available in a published format which is also maintained in an automated format for ease of updating. Both the topics covered in the manual and its

general organization are shown in the Table entitled Organization and Content of the El Dorado County Custody Division Manual of Policies and Procedures. Official copies of the Manual are available to staff. The Manual is reviewed and updated annually, as demanded by standard.

## Training

Staff training in the El Dorado County jail facilities, like all jails in California, is regulated by the State. Training requirements are very clear and specific. All personnel whose primary duties involve direct supervision of inmates or supervision of personnel who directly supervise inmates must have jail operations training. Jail operations training must include material on correctional history and philosophy, security and emergency procedures, detainee attitudes and behavior, custody supervision, fire and life safety, movement of detainees, basic first aid, and judicial procedures. Personnel required to have jail operations training must also have basic first aid and CPR training.

All management personnel, defined as those who manage custodial and/or supervisory personnel, and where feasible, supervisory personnel themselves, must have jail management training. Fiscal and personnel management, corrections programming, jail planning, and legal problems in jail administration exemplify the topics that this form of training must include. Managerial personnel, additionally, must undergo continuing training each year to maintain currency on issues and skills needed to manage effectively. This training requirement may be satisfied through attending or participating in meeting, conferences, seminars, or onsite in-service training. Finally, all personnel (custodial, supervisory, and management) should have additional onsite, in-service training each year. This training should cover such topics as recent developments in adult corrections, innovations, in security and security equipment, and legal developments.

All categories of County jail personnel are receiving adequate minimum training. The County jail system has developed a comprehensive set of training records for each employee. A Department training officer is responsible for scheduling and insuring compliance with State minimum training standards. Basic operations training for custodial personnel have been or are being met.

### **Overall Assessment**

***The Board of State and Community Corrections' (BSCC) Biennial Jail Inspection Report completed for 2012 - 14 inspection cycle completed in each facility showed that the personnel employed in the facility were in full compliance with jail operations training provisions contained in Title 15.***

## Steps Taken to Reduce Vicarious Liability in County Jail Operations

The previous analysis has demonstrated quite clearly the efforts the Sheriff's Office has continued to make with respect to facility operations. The Sheriff's Office efforts are intended to reduce and minimize any liability to County taxpayers as a result of operating a detention facility for pre- and post-sentenced offenders. For the past several years, the Sheriff has taken a leadership role and made a conscious effort of reducing the County's overall liability. The following is a brief assessment of the accomplishments in the area of vicarious liability:

- ***Failure to Direct*** -- A well written and thorough Policy and Procedures Manual is available for the El Dorado County jail system. It addresses, in writing, what is expected of jail employees, jail operations and inmates in all situations. All jail employees have access to the Manual and there is an annual review of the Manual conducted by the jail management personnel.

- ***Failure to Train*** – The Custody Division has developed a means to adequately train all jail employees, both pre-service and in-service. The facility has designated one person as responsible for internal staff training. Each year a training plan is developed which shows how each jail employee has complied with minimum training standards. Individual, current, and accurate training records are kept on each employee. Regular staff meetings and briefings are carried out with jail staff.
- ***Failure to Supervise*** – The jail system is undertaking a program of formal inspections and assessments of staff performance to prove that it provides active and continuous supervision of jail’s personnel. Frequent informal inspections of the jails with an inspection form which is reviewed by the Custody Division Lieutenant is carried out. Daily inspections of the jails including all areas looking for safety, security, sanitation, maintenance, and other problems in the facility are conducted.

**Overall Assessment**

***The key to reducing vicarious liability is the development of a thorough policy and procedures manual. It is primary to the training of staff and evaluating their performance on the job. The manual is the basis for formalizing and professionalizing the jail operation so the development of an appropriate policy and procedures manual should be the highest priority. The El Dorado County Custody Division has developed a Policy and Procedures Manual that is used as a point of reference by all staff when resolving or responding to administration and operational issues in the County jails. The policy and procedures are reviewed in their entirety on a periodic basis to insure that the written policies and procedures remain operationally viable, and consistent with organizational philosophy, and constitutional and professional standards.***

**Adequacy of Jail Staffing**

The Sheriff’s Office Custody Division operates the jail facilities with the use of correctional officer staff and civilian personnel. In 2017, a total of 99 full-time correctional officer positions were allocated for the El Dorado County jail system. As the following chart shows, the correctional officer staffing patterns for the jail system have been quite consistent and has ranged between 91 in 2012 and 99 in 2017.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Captain</u>	<u>Correctional Lieutenant</u>	<u>Correctional Sergeant</u>	<u>Correctional Officer</u>	<u>Total</u>
2012	1	2	11	77	91
2013	1	2	11	85	99
2014	1	2	11	85	99
2015	1	2	11	85	99
2016	1	2	11	85	99
2017	1	2	11	85	99

The chart at the top of the following page shows the number of staff positions assigned to the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails for the past three budgetary fiscal years.

**Number of Authorized Positions for the  
Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails FY 2014 - 2017**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Placerville Jail</u>	<u>South Lake Tahoe Jail</u>	<u>Total (FTE)</u>
FY 2014 - 15	78	46	124
FY 2015 - 16	79	45	124
FY 2016 - 17	79	45	124

\*Source: El Dorado County Annual Budget Adopted by the Board of Supervisors

Jail staff work 12-hour shifts. Each working shift is assigned one Correctional Sergeant. Overall inmate supervision is provided by Correctional Officers, who staff fixed and roaming positions throughout the multi-floor jail facility. In addition to the correctional staff, the El Dorado County jail system use civilian technicians, cooks, and detention aides in the staffing of the two detention facilities. The custody division also contracts with the California Forensics Medical Group (CFMG) for professional healthcare and medical staff support at the both jail facilities. The CFMG also provides mental health clinicians at the two facilities who respond to inmates with identified psychiatric disorders including psychotropic medication management.

By policy, the Sheriff’s Office assigns sufficient correctional officer staff each day, and shift, at both Placerville and South Lake Tahoe to comply with Title 15 minimum jail staff requirements. The minimum staff patterns for the two facilities for both the day shift and night shift include the following personnel.

**El Dorado County Jail System Minimum Correctional Officer Staffing Patterns**

Placerville Jail Facility:

**Day Shift (0600-1800)** – Minimum level NINE positions (8 officers and 1 Sergeant) comprised of one female and one male minimum. Remaining staff can be either gender.

- (a) Shift Sergeant – One Correctional Sergeant or Officer in Change;
- (b) Floor Officer – Five Correctional Officer positions;
- (c) Control Room 1 (Central Control) – One Correctional Officer position;
- (d) Control Room 2 (housing level 1 & 2) – One Correctional Officer position;
- (e) Control Room 3 (housing level 3 & 4) – One Correctional Officer position

**Night Shift (1800 – 2300)** – Minimum staffing level NINE positions (8 officers and 1 Sergeant) comprised of one female and one male minimum. Remaining staff can be either gender.

- (a) Shift Sergeant - One Correctional Sergeant or Officer in Change;
- (b) Floor Officer – Five Correctional Officer positions;
- (c) Control Room 1 (Central Control) – One Correctional Officer position;
- (d) Control Room 2 (housing level 1 & 2) – One Correctional Officer position;
- (e) Control Room 3 (housing level 3 & 4) – One Correctional Officer position;
- (f) After 2300 hours and the jail is in “lockdown,” the staffing shall reduce by two floor officer positions.

South Lake Tahoe Jail Facility:

**Day Shift (0600-1800)** – Minimum level FIVE positions (4 officers and 1 Sergeant or OIC) comprised of one female and one male minimum. Remaining staff can be either gender.

- (a) Shift Sergeant – One Correctional Sergeant or Officer in Charge;
- (b) Module Control – One Correctional Officer position;
- (c) Floor – Three Correctional Officer position;
- (d) On non-Court holidays, Monday – Friday business hours 0800 – 1600, minimum staffing shall increase by one floor officer.

**Night Shift (1800-0600)** – Minimum level FIVE positions (4 officers and 1 Sergeant or OIC) comprised of one female and one male minimum. Remaining staff can be either gender.

- (e) Shift Sergeant – One Correctional Sergeant or Officer in Charge;
- (f) Module Control – One Correctional Officer position;
- (g) Floor – Three Correctional Officer position;
- (h) After 2300 hours and the jail is in “lockdown,” the staffing shall reduce by one floor officer position.

The jails have also established minimum staffing for support staff that include Sheriff’s Technicians, cooks and detention aides assigned to each facility. Staffing includes: (a) booking area – minimum of one Sheriff’s Technician or booking officer on each shift; (b) reception / administration – minimum of one Sheriff’s Technician or booking officer during hours of posted inmate visitation. In the Placerville jail, this position may be staffed by the Work Program officer; (c) cooks – minimum of one cook seven days a week. The kitchen is staffed sufficient hours to ensure meals are delivered within Title 15 standards; and (d) detention aides – as availability exists.

It is the responsibility of each shift supervisor to ensure the minimum staffing level of personnel is adhered to on all shifts. When supervisors receive notice of an unplanned absence, they are directed to attempt to fill the vacancy. The minimum staffing patterns established for the two facilities are set to ensure appropriate inmate supervision, hourly safety checks, observation checks, and Title 15 requirements are met. Additionally, the staffing plans include the appropriate number of female and male officers to comply with 4021 P.C. (female inmates) and 4030 P.C. (strip searches). The jail commander is responsible for continually monitoring each facility staffing plan for the purpose of identifying staffing shortages. They also are responsible for developing recommendations for additional custody staff, which can be transmitted to the Board of Supervisors when necessary.

***Overall Assessment***

***In the 2012 – 14 Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Inspection Cycle Report, the State indicated that the County Jail facilities had sufficient personnel budgeted and assigned to carry out the Title 15 Minimum Jail Operation Standards required at the detention facility.***

**County Jail Facility Budgeted Revenue and Expenditures**

The Table at the top of the following page shows the FY 2014 – 17 revenue, annual expenditures and net County costs for operating the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails.

Currently (FY 2016 – 17), the Placerville jail’s annual operating budget is set at \$11,284,259. The South Lake Tahoe jail’s adopted budget is \$5,750,740. The adopted budget for both facilities covers jail personnel salaries and benefits, facility food service operation, utility expenses, inmate clothing, professional services, transportation, and other jail related annual costs.

**Annual County Jail System budgeted Revenue and Expenditures  
FY 2014 - 17**

<u>Jail Expenditures</u>	<u>Placerville Jail</u>	<u>South Lake Tahoe Jail</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Revenue:</b>			
FY 2014 - 15	\$2,076,740	\$796,762	\$2,873,502
FY 2015 - 16	\$2,500,751	\$38,100	\$2,538,851
FY 2016 - 17	\$1,671,086	\$45,600	\$1,716,686
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
FY 2014 - 15	\$11,276,121	\$5,675,156	\$16,951,277
FY 2015 - 16	\$10,430,810	\$5,551,748	\$15,982,558
FY 2016 - 17	\$11,284,259	\$5,750,740	\$17,034,999
<b>Net County Cost:</b>			
FY 2014 - 15	\$9,199,381	\$4,878,394	\$14,077,775
FY 2015 - 16	\$7,930,059	\$5,513,648	\$13,443,707
FY 2016 - 17	\$9,613,173	\$5,705,140	\$15,318,313

\*Source: El Dorado County Annual Budget Adopted by the Board of Supervisors

In FY 2015 – 16, after factoring for facility revenue, the El Dorado County jail system experienced a net County cost of \$13,443,707. The jail's average daily inmate population (ADP) was 384, which represented a daily operational per inmate cost of approximately \$95.92.

### Adequacy of Jail's Recordkeeping Systems

The El Dorado County jail system has installed and has been implementing an automated Inmate Management Information System. This system has allowed the staff to capture and retain records and statistics required monthly by the BSCC. Over time, the amount and type of information the jail is having to collect and report, particularly with the implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act, is being handled through the programming capability of the proprietary Jail Management Information System.

The jail staff and Sheriff's Office information technology personnel fully expect this automated program to be able to continue providing and respond to all state and local information requests about jail operations. The needs assessment consultants have made numerous information requests regarding the Jail's pretrial and sentenced inmate population characteristics. The jail's MIS System has been able to accurately, and in a timely fashion, respond to all of the population inquiries. Other records maintained by the Sheriff's Office include the following:

- Policies and Procedures Manual
- Fiscal Records
- Intake/Booking Procedures
- Criminal History Records
- Classification Reviews
- Incident Reports
- Grievances
- Environmental Health Inspections
- Inspections by Outside Agencies
- Cell Check Logs (safety checks)
- Employee Files and Records
- Employee Records of Hours Worked
- Medical Policies and Procedures Manual
- Healthcare Records
- Fire Inspections
- Classification Records
- Release Procedures
- Disciplinary Records
- Population Accounting
- Psychotropic Medication Logs
- Health Inspections
- Building Inspections
- Population Accounting to BSCC
- Staff Assignments (current & historical)

- Custody Staff Training Records
- Annual Security Review
- Food Service Plan & Procedures Manual
- Emergency Procedures
- Construction Documents (as built)
- Evacuation Plans
- Outside Transportation Logs
- Reporting of Legal Actions
- Title 24 Needs Assessment Updates
- Diet Menus (including therapeutic diets)
- BSCC Inspections
- Historic Records and Chronology of Additions, Renovations & Modifications to Jail
- Educational Curricula provided by El Dorado Adult Education

### History of Jail System's Compliance With Local and BSCC Standards

The El Dorado County jail is a very professionally managed facility in which considerable effort is given to complying with standards and regulations. This has been documented by BSCC and other numerous local facility inspectors.

The BSCC Biennial historical inspection cycles covering 2012 - 14 was positive. At the time of the inspection, both the fire and life safety inspections had been granted for both detention facilities. In terms of health inspections at the time of the BSCC review, no outstanding compliance issues were noted.

The consultant's review of prior BSCC Jail Inspections showed the same high regard to maintaining Title 15 operational standards as indicated in the 2012 – 14 onsite Field Inspection conducted by BSCC Inspectors.

### Ability to Provide Visual Supervision

The Sheriff's Office understands the importance of providing visual supervision of inmates at both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails. Both facilities have Central Control stations which monitor cameras installed throughout the facilities which aid staff in carrying out visual supervision functions. At the Placerville facility, the most significant issue in providing visual supervision is that the Sheriff's staff needs to use curtains to visually separate the various inmate classifications and genders detained in the jail facility. This has also hampered staff's ability to visually observe multiple housing units at once. The curtains are made of a solid material, also making it difficult to see on the other side when staff are making their rounds.

The South Lake Tahoe jail, which is older of the County's two facilities, consists of two housing sections, one being a newer podular design where sight lines to all housing units can be viewed at one central point and the other is a linear design configuration. The linear design configuration must be observed by walking to the housing unit. *(See Section 8: Facility Assessment and Evaluation for additional information and other detailed descriptions concerning line-of-sight issues and problem areas in both jails' housing / dayrooms and other functional use areas in the facilities which effect staff's ability to provide visual inmate supervision)*

### Inmate Classification

One of the critical initial activities that takes place at both El Dorado County jails involves inmate classification. The review of the jail's classification system found that new arrestees arriving at the jails are given an intake medical screening to determine if there are any significant medical or psychological problems that should be addressed prior to booking. A Booking Officer conducts a interview with each inmate using an objective Classification Form. The intake screening complies with all standards and guidelines for an appropriate objective jail classification evaluation. The arrestee is then booked into the jail and receives a separate decision screening to determine the appropriate housing.

The following Table shows for the period 2007 through 2015 the inmate security ADP classifications assigned to pretrial and sentenced inmates.

El Dorado County Jail System							
Average Daily Jail Inmate Security Classification ADP Trends							
2007 - 2015							
Year	Inmate Security ADP Classifications						
	Maximum Security Inmate ADP		Medium Security Inmate ADP		Minimum Security Inmate ADP		Total Jail Inmate ADP
2007	77	22.1%	232	66.5%	40	11.5%	349
2008	79	23.0%	225	65.4%	40	11.6%	344
2009	84	23.5%	232	64.8%	42	11.7%	358
2010	91	27.1%	202	60.1%	43	12.8%	336
2011	88	27.6%	192	60.2%	39	12.2%	319
2012	97	27.3%	218	61.4%	40	11.3%	355
2013	109	29.6%	218	59.2%	41	11.1%	368
2014	110	28.2%	233	59.7%	47	12.1%	390
2015*	122	32.8%	209	56.2%	41	11.0%	372
<b>Yearly Ave. Inmate ADP</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>61.6%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>354</b>

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\*Includes the months of January - June

As the yearly data shows, approximately 26.8% of the jail system's inmate population are classified as maximum security inmates. The majority of inmates (61.6%) are medium security detainees. Only 11.6% of the average yearly inmate population housed at the two facilities meet minimum security classification criteria.

Both jails currently use a standardized screening questionnaire to identify the security classifications for each individual admitted into the jail facilities. The assessment questions cover areas including (a) age, (b) criminal history, (c) detainees / holds, (d) local jail history and behavior, and (e) present charge. **(See Appendix L: El Dorado County Inmate Classification and Segregation Policy)** Based on the information and classification process, the security levels identified for each incarcerated offender includes (a) maximum security (b) medium security, and (c) minimum security housing. The security definitions the jails use include the following:

- Maximum Security Category: A classification assignment of an inmate who poses a real and present high-risk to the security of the detention facility or the safety of the staff, visitors, and other inmates. Inmates classified as maximum security require close supervision by staff and high-security housing assignments. An inmate in the maximum-security category is locked-down in his cell 24 hours a day, with set times for showers and recreation. Maximum-security inmates can be escorted by staff or placed in restraints when allowed to use the recreation yard and library.
- Medium Security Category: A classification assignment for an inmate who indicates a risk to the security of the detention facility. Inmates classified as medium security, require close supervision by staff and a secure housing assignment. An inmate in the medium security category will be locked-down as warranted, and may be escorted by staff to recreation time and visiting.
- Minimum Security Category: A classification assignment of an inmate which indicates that he does not pose a risk to facility security or the safety of the community, staff or other inmates.

From a practical operational standpoint, regardless of an individual's classification because the jail lacks sufficient housing pods to appropriately segregate numerous classifications of male and female inmates, the classification personnel are focusing housing assignments on identifying the highest security pretrial and sentenced inmates who have a violent offense, escape history, are gang members, have behavioral problems, have enemies in the facility, or other protective custody problems. These types of inmates are



given priority for the administrative segregation units, protective custody housing cells, or medical / mental health beds. Operationally, both jails are confronted with significant challenges in managing inmate classification because of available housing options.

The jails were constructed in 1973 (South Lake Tahoe) and 1988 (Placerville). Since their construction, the inmate population has significantly changed and increased. In addition to a rapidly increasing female population, both facilities face challenges addressing the multiple classifications and housing separation that is required. Each pod has a combination of single and double cells, and the dorms are two-tier bunks. Due to inmate classifications, not all beds can be used at all times. The following table shows how inmate classification issues are being affected because of existing bed capacities.

<b>Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities Placerville Jail</b>				
<b>Housing Unit</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>BSCC Rated Capacity</b>	<b>Total Number of Fixed Beds</b>	<b># In Use Sept 2016</b>
A Pod	Administrative Segregation	20	20	15
B Pod	Administrative Segregation	24	24	14
C Pod	Maximum Security/Protective Custody	28	28	26
D Pod	Protective Custody	28	28	20
E Pod	General Population	30	30	29
F Pod	General Population	30	30	26
G Pod	Female General Population	30	30	26
H Pod	Female Gen. Pop./Admin. Segregation	27	27	16
Dorm 1	General Population	23	23	21
Dorm 2	Protective Custody	20	20	17
Dorm 3	General Population/MRT Program	20	20	20
Dorm 4	Inmate Workers	17	17	17
Infirmery		6	6	Varies
<b>Total:</b>		<b>303</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>247</b>

<b>Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities South Lake Tahoe Jail</b>				
<b>Housing Unit</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>BSCC Rated Capacity</b>	<b>Total Number of Fixed Beds</b>	<b># In Use Sept 2016</b>
A Pod	Administrative Segregation	8	8	8
B Pod	Admin. Segregation/Protective Custody	5	5	3
C Pod	Admin. Segregation/Protective Custody	5	5	4
D Pod	Medical	4	4	2
E Pod	General Population	24	24	24
F Pod	Protective Custody	20	20	18
G Pod	Female General Population	20	20	15
H Pod	General Population	24	24	24
I Pod	General Population	24	24	24
J Pod	Administrative Segregation	8	8	8
K Pod	General Population/Kitchen Workers	16	16	10
<b>Total:</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>140</b>

Compounded with inmate population pressure that complicate classification decisions, the jail's physical layout does not provide adequate inmate classification bed space, or space for programmatic opportunities or necessary inmate services, such as medical and mental health treatment, which are essential for a modern adult detention facility. As a result of physical plant gaps and facility needs, the County is actively pursuing the construction of inmate programming and medical/mental health services space as well as additional beds to address the female population housing classification needs. The lack of jail housing capacity is further highlighted in the following chart which shows for 2015 the number of monthly inmate releases the jail system released due to the lack of proper housing capacity.

**Average Monthly Inmate Releases Due to the Lack of Jail Housing Capacity 2015**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Releases Due to Lack of Housing</u>	<u>Pretrial Releases</u>	<u>Sentenced Releases</u>	<u>Total Monthly Average</u>
2015	723	708 (97.9%)	15 (2.1%)	60

**Overall Assessment**

*A review of jail operations shows the Sheriff's Office has put in place sound policies and procedures which govern the intake screening and classification of all detainees including AB 109 offenders booked into both facilities. The jail's also do not have the ability to segregate numerous classifications of inmates including detainees who need to be housed in higher security, single- and double-occupancy units because of their classification. From a practical operational standpoint, regardless of an individual's classification, the screening personnel are focusing housing assignments on identifying the highest security pretrial and sentenced inmates who have a violent offense, escape history, are gang members, have behavioral problems, have enemies in the facility, or other protective custody problems. These types of inmates are given priority for the administrative segregation units, protective custody housing pods, or medical / mental health beds.*

**Inmates Requiring Medical and Mental Healthcare Services**

One of the most significant operational issues facing the County jail system the needs assessment consultant have identified involve the increasing number of male and female incarcerated offenders who require medical and mental health services. A review of the Custody Division's annual reports prepared and released by the Sheriff's Office for the period 2011 – 14 highlighted in the following chart shows that an average of 791 pretrial and sentenced inmates are being contacted each year by CFMG mental health clinicians because of serious psychiatric disorders. In the four-year period between 2011 and 2014, the jails have seen an increase of 14.4% in the number of detainees requiring mental health services contacts. More significantly, as the data shows, inmate suicide attempts have also increased from four in 2011 to a total of 21 in 2014. Because of the lack of specialized mental health housing and medical care housing in both jails, the rise in the number of detainees with serious psychiatric disorders is negatively impacting the overall security of the detention facilities.

**Number of Inmates Seen by Mental Health Staff and Reported Suicide Attempts in the County Jail System 2011 - 2014**

<u>Years</u>	<u>Psychiatric Contacts</u>	<u>Inmate Suicide Attempts</u>
2011	742	4
2012	717	0
2013	856	4
2014	849	21
<b>Yearly Average</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>% Change 2011-14</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>424.0%</b>

The Sheriff's Office also reports monthly mental health services data and health care services directed to the inmate population to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). Review of this data for the period 2007 – 2015 shows that inmates receiving psychotropic medications in the jails have risen 76.9%. Most recently, an average of 92 inmates (2015) are receiving psychotropic medications on the last day of each month.

Male and female inmates seen by physicians and mid-level healthcare practitioners has also increased 47.8%. In 2015, an average of 170 jail inmates were seen by physicians, and a total of 474 inmates were seen by healthcare staff (nurses) at monthly scheduled sick-calls. Over the same period, off-site monthly inmate medical appointments have increased 133.3%.

<b>Average Monthly Number of Jail Inmates Requiring Mental Health and Medical Services 2007 - 2015</b>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Inmates Receiving Psychotropic Medications On Last Day of Month</u>	<u>Inmates Seen at Sick Call</u>	<u>Inmates Seen by Physician/Mid-level Practitioner</u>	<u>Offsite Medical Appointments</u>
2007	52	459	115	6
2008	40	289	111	10
2009	41	293	119	11
2010	32	249	98	9
2011	25	236	102	11
2012	28	296	137	9
2013	48	504	154	10
2014	54	594	152	17
2015	92	474	170	14
<b>Monthly Ave.</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>% Change 2007-2015</b>	<b>76.9%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>133.3%</b>

## Jail Inmate Programs and Services

Currently, offender programming in the El Dorado County jails takes place in two relatively small multipurpose rooms at each jail facility. The space can currently hold up to 8 persons (squeezed in) at a time, which restricts the number of inmates who can take part in these valuable programs. The jail's inmate programs are offered and delivered on a scheduled basis seven-days-a-week. All classes are available on a first come, first serve basis, but may not be available based on an inmate's classification level.

In-custody programming is extremely limited by the population classification system and the overall lack of reentry programming space in the current jail footprint. The ability to isolate a group that could do programming in a single part of the jail is made far more complicated because of the current layout. It is difficult to isolate a specific housing unit for transitional reentry programming, for example, because of the classification barriers. The shortage of jail space also leads to a lack of efficacy in the classes/services as well as an inability to maintain a consistent programming schedule.

Current available classes and programs include (a) *Anger Management*, (b) *Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)*, (c) *Health Education and Recovery Through Self-Responsibility (HEARTS)*, (d) *Parenting*, (e) *Adult Education*, (f) *Pre-Release*, (g) *AA/NA*, (h) *Public Guardian Services*, (i) *Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services (SUDTS)*, and (j) *various types of religious based programs*. These core services are available to both male and female detainees. The MRT and Substance Abuse Treatment classes are provided by trained clinical staff assigned to the Jail through the El Dorado County Department of Health and Human Services (HHSA). Anger Management courses are provided by Progress House. Parenting Classes are provided by Prevention Works. El Dorado County Jail's educational services are provided through the El Dorado County Office of Education (EDCOE).

The Eureka Microskills Assessment is performed twice a month, and the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment is performed once a month to determine programming.

The following is a list of the programs offered and number of attendees in the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails.

El Dorado County Placerville Jail Classes and Programs			
Class/Program	Attending	Provided	Provider
Anger Management	10	1 time / week	Progress House
MRT / Substance Abuse Treatment	14	4 times / week	HHSA
HEARTS	27	2 times / week	EDCA Life Skills
Parenting Class	24	1 time / week	Prevention Works
Adult Education	45	4 times / week	EDCOE
Pre-Release Class	13	Several times / year	Volunteers
AA/NA	20-Jan	7 days / week	Chaplains & Volunteers
Various Religious Services	20-Jan	7 days / week	Chaplains & Volunteers
Restoration of Competency (ROC)	3-Jan		
Crisis Intervention Team (CIT)	Varies		

El Dorado County South Lake Tahoe Jail Classes and Programs			
Class/Program	Attending	Provided	Provider
MRT / SUDTS	10	2 times / week	HHSA
HEARTS	8	2 times / week	EDCA Life Skills
Adult Education	13	4 times / week	EDCOE
Pre-Release Class	Varies	Several times / year	Volunteers
AA/NA	Varies	7 days / week	Chaplains & Volunteers
Various Religious Services	Varies	7 days / week	Chaplains & Volunteers
Restoration of Competency (ROC)	3-Jan		
Crisis Intervention Team (CIT)	Varies		

(See Appendix M: Placerville Jail Inmate Programs Weekly Schedule)

The following narrative provides a summary description of the key classes and programs available at the two County jail facilities.

#### Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails - Classes and Programs

- Anger Management - Anger Management classes teach inmates skills to: identify volatile situations and how to respond non-aggressively; what to do in situations likely to trigger their anger; recognize and correct their thinking when they aren't thinking logically; calm themselves when they are upset; express their feelings and needs assertively (but not aggressively); focus on problem-solving in frustrating situations and redirect their energy towards resolution; and communicate effectively to defuse anger and resolve conflicts. After 10 consecutive completed classes, inmates will receive a Certification of Completion.
- MRT (Moral Reconciliation Therapy) / Substance Abuse Treatment - This successful program uses a systematic, cognitive-behavioral, step-by-step treatment strategy designed to enhance self-image, promote growth of a positive and productive identity, and facilitate the development of higher stages of moral reasoning. Studies show MRT-treated offenders have rearrest and reincarceration rates 25% to 75% lower than expected.
- SUDTS (Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services) - SUDTS is a program for AB 109 inmates willing to address their substance use / criminal thinking issues. Inmates are given homework and assigned ten hours of community service. This program is a

minimum of 6 months and can last up to 12 months. HEARTS completion is recommended but not required.

- HEARTS (Heath Education, Addiction Recovery Towards Self-Responsibility) - The purpose of the program is to focus on alcohol / drug abuse and to reduce the high rate of recidivism among the inmate population. The program teaches substance abuse education along with personal development and the tools necessary to stay clean and sober. After 24 classes, inmates receive a Certification of Completion.
- Parenting Class - Parenting Class includes communication, problem solving, monitoring, positive reinforcement and non-violent discipline techniques. With input from inmates and their families, it was built by researchers to make it effective within the context and restrictions of parents and families involved in the criminal justice system.
- Adult Education - Under the auspices of the El Dorado County Office of Education (EDCOE), the Jail's education program offers inmates the ability to work with a full time teacher and develop Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Education Development (GED), High School completion geared towards a Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) accredited High School diploma, English as a Second Language (ESL), or vocational / enrichment classes. Inmates have a wide range of material to learn from, including college level courses, as well as the Waste Water Treatment Program offered by CSU, Sacramento.
- Pre- Release Class - The purpose of Pre-Release is to prepare inmates for successful transition back into community living. Inmates are presented with information to help them secure housing, find employment, rebuild relationships with family, and access substance abuse prevention assistance upon release so inmates will have a workable reentry plan.
- Religious Services and NA/AA - The Jail has two volunteer chaplains and a staff of volunteers from the community that offer a variety of religious services and Bible studies that are available to all inmates. Current religious services offered include: Sunday Morning Truth Ministry, Non-Denominational church, LDS Mormon Church, Sunday Evening Bible Study, St. Patrick's Church, Saint Stories, Women's Study, Christian Bible Study, Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, AL-ANON, Spanish Speaking Ministries, Celebrate Recovery, 7th Day Adventist, and Free On the Inside.
- Culinary Vocational Class - The El Dorado Sheriff's Office in partnership with Lake Tahoe Community College offer a 1500 hour Culinary Certification course to qualified inmates. The course is broken down into 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 hour segments depending on the participant's length of sentence. A 19 hour Serv-Safe Certification, regarding hygienic food preparation, required for employment in the food industry in the field, may also be earned through this program. This program doesn't just teach cooking: it offers life skills, how to keep a job, and self-esteem. It also provides inmates skills they can use when they are released from Custody.
- Restoration of Competency (ROC) - El Dorado County by Board of Supervisors resolution designating our jails as treatment facilities for the purpose of Restoration of Competency of misdemeanor offenders deemed incompetent to stand trial (IST). The program provides intensive restorative treatment using vigorous and targeted interventions which focus on objective competency assessment upon admission, medication treatment and management of the mental disorder, and experiential

educational training modules. The program significantly reduces delays in ARE as a treatment and provides more prompt provision of due process.

- Crisis Intervention Services - All correctional officers are sent to an 8-hour introduction course and when available a 24 to 32-hour Crisis Intervention training. The objectives are to increase the ability of an officer to recognize an individual with mental illness, increase empathy, provide skills for de-escalating situations, and increase proficiency in nonviolent crisis intervention techniques.

Examples of mandatory jail programs that are also provided at the El Dorado County jail facilities include the following:

- Law Library / Legal Resources
- Recreational Reading Library
- Visitation
- Medical & Mental Health Services
- Recreation
- Religious Services
- Telephone Access

In each of these key program areas, the Sheriff's Office Custody Division is meeting the Title 15 legal requirements for these inmate services. For example, the jails provide access to paperback books which are rotated regularly. Many of the books are obtained by way of donations. Some non-English-speaking books are also provided.

For religious services, the jails use a voluntary chaplaincy program which provides services to the inmate populations. The program is basic and meets Title 15 requirements. In terms of telephone access, the jails use contracted telephone services in each housing unit to meet this requirement.

With respect to inmate healthcare and mental health services, the Sheriff's Office Custody Division contracts with California Forensics Medical Group (CFMG) to provide inmate healthcare services. The agency oversees the healthcare needs and is responsible for delivering crisis mental health services to the pretrial and sentenced inmate populations.

### Expansion of Inmate Services and Programming

Discussions with jail staff shows the Sheriff's Office recognizes and is strongly committed to expanding custody services and evidence-based programming for the AB 109 (N3) offenders convicted and sentenced to County jail and Return-to-Custody (RTC) parole and probation violators incarcerated in the County jail system. Significant departmental expansion of services will, however, require new program space and space that is configured to accommodate evidence-based assessment and programming the County's criminal justice system wants to pursue. The Office's goal is to introduce and provide ongoing dedicated exemplary assessment, evidence-based substance abuse treatment, mental health, and other support services to these incarcerated offenders.

#### Offender Custody Programming Expansion

*The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office recognizes and is strongly committed to expanding custody services and evidence-based programming. The Sheriff's Office wants to collaborate with the Probation Department, HH&S, and other local qualified service providers to expand evidence-based programming availability to incarcerated offenders. The Office specifically wants to develop and use to the greatest extent possible, new cognitive behavior therapy models and social learning targeted programming in the two jails.*

When new program space becomes available, the Sheriff's Office is exploring working with the Probation Department and other qualified public and private service providers experienced with risk and needs assessments, evidence-based model counseling, and other interventions that will facilitate the reentry of offenders from the County jail to the community. The goal will be to deliver "best practices" in the jail setting and begin the process of transitional reentry planning to these offenders who are redirected to community supervision.

The specific best practice programming components that are being considered for introduction and use when space becomes available will include (a) assessing the clinical and social needs, and public safety risks of the incarcerated offender population, (b) planning (short- and long-term) for treatment and services required to address the offender's needs, (c) implementation of evidence-based in-custody rehabilitation programs designed to reduce recidivism with adult offender populations, (d) identifying required community and correctional programs that can assist with post-release services, and (e) coordinating the transition plan to ensure implementation and avoid gaps in care. The programming will cover five major offender areas including:

1. Academic, Vocational and Financial
2. Alcohol and Other Drugs
3. Aggression, Hostility, Anger and Violence
4. Criminal Thinking, Behaviors, and Associations
5. Family, Marital and Relationships

The focus in these areas will follow eight evidence-based practices (EBP) and principles including (a) target highest risk offenders, (b) assess offenders needs, (c) design responsivity into programming, (d) develop behavior management plans, (e) deliver treatment programs using cognitive-based strategies, (f) motivate and shape offender behaviors, (g) engender the community as a protective factor against recidivism and use the community to support offender reentry and reintegration, and (h) identify outcomes and measure progress.

A key element of the services will continue to be cognitive behavioral therapy models which identifies how thinking and behavior are related and encourages offenders to take personal responsibility for both. The expanded programming will build on the current inmate services in place at both County jail facilities. Additional groups and individual counseling services will be developed and implemented. Key characteristics of these interventions will emphasize the following:

### **Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) and Social Learning**

Offender change and re-socialization require direct instructional methods, modeling and observation of the individuals in their environment. Many, if not most, offenders have significant deficits in what to do and how to act in a socially responsible manner. In fact, most offenders see little value in socially responsible behavior, either because it is not supported within their peer culture or it doesn't provide the immediate gratification and excitement of crime. Often, offender thinking patterns are so entrenched that they cannot break free without a considerable period of de-conditioning followed by re-conditioning. Old patterns of behavior are extinguished and new behaviors reinforced by the process of appropriate application of punishment and rewards. Ultimately, offenders learn to practice self-regulation and self-management skills.

The elements that support the environment in which social learning can take place are structure and accountability. Structure organizes the behavior of members toward a common goal of "right living." Staff, operating as a rational authority, provides an organized structure of values, rules, roles, and responsibilities. The necessary information is provided to increase awareness and knowledge of behavioral, attitudinal and/or emotional consequences. Accountability teaches respect for structure and moves the offender from an observer stance (strong denial and resistance), to a participant stance (willing to comply, but attitudinal still in criminal thinking mode), to a member

stance (a willing participant who shares the new values of right living). The environment provides the opportunity for practice and success. This process continually reinforces gains and builds self-efficacy. Cognitive programs operate with the following assumptions:

- Cognitive behavior is the key to social behavior. Problem behavior is almost always rooted in modes of thinking that promote and support that behavior. Permanent change in problem behavior demands change at a cognitive level, i.e., change in the underlying beliefs, attitudes, and ways of thinking;
- Authority and control that increases resentment and antisocial attitudes is counterproductive. Punitive methods of controlling behavior all too often reinforce modes of thinking that were responsible for the initial anti-social behavior. The alternative to punitive measures is not permissiveness. The alternative is a rational strategy of authority and control combined with programs of cognitive change;
- Authority and control can achieve both compliance and cooperation. Authority can define rules and enforce consequences while reminding and encouraging offenders to make their own decisions. As offenders learn to make conscious and deliberate decisions they accept responsibility for their behavior;
- Programs of cognitive change can teach pro-social ways of thinking, even to severely criminogenic and violent offenders. The effectiveness of cognitive programs in changing anti-social behavior has been demonstrated in numerous scientific studies;
- The values of cognitive strategies extend well beyond the correctional environment. Cognitive principles can be applied to victim restitution, educational settings, personal development, and as an overall approach to public safety and offender change.

#### Types of Cognitive Approaches:

There are two main types of cognitive programs: cognitive skills, and cognitive restructuring. Cognitive skill training is based on the premise that offenders have never learned the “thinking skills” required to function productively and responsibly in society. This skill deficit is remedied by systematic training in skills, such as problem solving, negotiation, assertiveness, anger control, and social skills focused on specific social situations, like making a complaint or asking for help.

Cognitive restructuring is based on the premise that offenders have learned destructive attitudes and thinking habits that point them to criminal behavior. Cognitive restructuring consists of identifying the specific attitudes and ways of thinking that point to criminality and systematically replacing them with new attitudes and ways of thinking.

Cognitive restructuring and cognitive skills approaches are complementary and can be combined in a single program. When practiced in a community model, re-socialization can be enhanced and accelerated. Both cognitive strategies take an objective and systematic approach to change. Change is not coerced; offenders are taught how to think for themselves and to make their own decisions.

Cognitive corrections programs regard offenders as fully responsible for their behavior. Thinking is viewed as a type of learned behavior. Dishonesty and irresponsibility are the primary targets for change. Limit setting and accountability for behavior do not conflict with the cognitive approach to offender change – they support it.



## Motivational Interviewing

Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a directive, client-centered approach for eliciting behavior change by helping offenders explore and resolve ambivalence. It is a more focused and goal-directed approach to working with individuals. It is an evidence-based practice that has been shown to effectively change behaviors. MI recognizes and accepts the fact that offenders who need to make changes in their lives approach counseling at different levels of readiness to change their behavior. MI is non-judgmental, non-confrontational and non-adversarial. The approach attempts to increase the offenders awareness of the potential problems caused, consequences experienced, and risks faced as a result of the behavior in question.

Motivational interviewing is based upon four general principles:

1. Express Empathy: Guides counseling staff to share with offenders their understanding of their offenders' perspective.
2. Develop Discrepancy: Guides counseling staff to help offenders appreciate the value of change by exploring the discrepancy between how offenders want their lives to be vs. how they currently are (or between their deeply-held values and their day-to-day behavior).
3. Roll With Resistance: Guides counseling staff to accept offenders' reluctance to change as natural rather than pathological.
4. Support Self-Efficacy: Guides counseling staff to explicitly embrace client autonomy (even when offenders choose to not change) and help offenders move toward change successfully and with confidence.

Empathy involves seeing the world through the offender's eyes, thinking about things as the offender thinks about them, feeling things as the offender feels them, sharing in the offender's experiences. Expression of empathy is critical to the MI approach. When offenders feel that they are understood, they are more able to open up to their own experiences and share those experiences with others. Having offenders share their experiences with you in depth allows you to assess when and where they need support, and what potential pitfalls may need to be focused on in the change planning process. Importantly, when offenders perceive empathy on a counselor's part, they become more open to gentle challenges by the counselor about lifestyle issues and beliefs about substance use. Offenders become more comfortable fully examining their ambivalence about change and less likely to defend ideas like their denial of problems, reducing use vs. abstaining, etc. In short, the officer's accurate understanding of the offender's experience facilitates change.

"Motivation for change occurs when people perceive a discrepancy between where they are and where they want to be". MI counselors work to develop this situation through helping offenders examine the discrepancies between their current behavior and future goals. When offenders perceive that their current behaviors are not leading toward some important future goal, they become more motivated to make important life changes. Of course, MI counselors do not develop discrepancy at the expense of the other MI principles, but gently and gradually help offenders to see how some of their current ways of being may lead them away from, rather than toward, their desired goals.

In MI, the counselor does not fight offender resistance, but "rolls with it." Statements demonstrating resistance are not challenged. Instead the counselor uses the offender's "momentum" to further explore the offender's views. Using this approach, resistance tends to be decreased rather than increased, as offenders are not reinforced for

becoming argumentative and playing “devil’s advocate” to the counselor’s suggestions. MI encourages offenders to develop their own solutions to the problems that they themselves have defined. Thus, there is no real hierarchy in the offender-counselor relationship for the offender to fight against. In exploring offender concerns, counselors may invite offenders to examine new perspectives, but counselors do not impose new ways of thinking on offenders.

As noted above, a offender’s belief that change is possible is an important motivator to succeeding in making a change. As offenders are held responsible for choosing and carrying out actions to change in the MI approach, counselors focus their efforts on helping the offenders stay motivated, and supporting offenders’ sense of self-efficacy is a great way to do that. One source of hope for offenders using the MI approach is that there is no “right way” to change, and if a given plan for change does not work, offenders are only limited by their own creativity as to the number of other plans that might be tried.

The offender can be helped to develop a belief that he or she can make a change. For example, the clinician might inquire about other healthy changes the offender has made in their life, highlighting skills the offender already has. Sharing brief clinical examples of other, similar offenders’ successes at changing the same habit or problem is sometimes helpful. In a group setting, the power of having other people who have changed a variety of behaviors during their lifetime gives the clinician enormous assistance in showing that people can change.

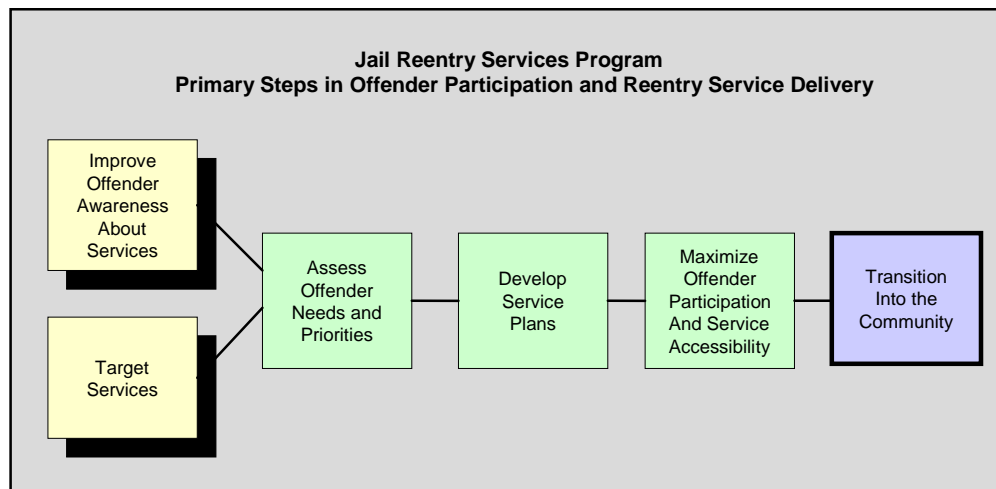
A key program the jail system currently lacks concerns Jail Reentry Services for inmates transitioning from incarceration back to their community. The Sheriff’s Office and the local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) have expressed a strong interest to develop and implement when additional dedicated inmate program space become available to the County jail system, a structured Jail Reentry Services Program. The following information developed by the consultant team provides a summary description of key operational elements the Sheriff’s Office might consider when developing a Reentry Services component at the jails.

*Jail Reentry Services:* There is a need to build a continuum of reentry services that starts in the County Jail and continues when AB 109 and other local inmates transition into the community. Developing reentry services for inmates leaving jail reduces reoffending rates. Offenders leaving custody are often in a double-bind: They are more likely to need supportive services than the general local population, but they face multiple obstacles to getting help with the basic resources needed for stability. The reentry priorities that research has reported most frequently among offenders is employment, housing, addressing problems with substance abuse, improving relationships with family, children, and intimate partners, and staying out of trouble.

Best practices suggest that reentry services should begin when someone is still in jail and continue when they return to the community. Currently, the AB 109 incarcerated inmate population and other local inmates will leave the jail facility with little or no follow-up assistance. Most need assistance with employment, housing, drug use, or other problems before they were booked into the jail and most still have service needs when released from detention. The essential steps and responsibilities of a Jail Reentry Services Program is highlighted in the Chart at the top of the following page.

Implementation of a Jail Reentry Services Program must take place simultaneously with the development, expansion, and implementation of in-custody cognitive behavioral counseling, drug treatment, and employment preparation assistance services.

As part of the implementation process, a Jail Reentry Services Program will need to establish a mechanism to make AB 109 and other incarcerated inmates held in custody aware of the reentry services available in the jail and know how to access these services.



### **Offender Targeting and Triage Policies**

Any new Reentry Services Program should develop a triage system to guide decisions about the allocation of scarce reentry resources. Targeting outreach efforts toward those with the greatest levels of risk and the most pressing needs would allow the program to achieve the maximum impact given capacity limitations. Offender triage should be based on the level of need as measured by risk scores and the potential, or opportunity, to provide services that begin to address those needs before individuals are released from the jails. Key groups may include frequent recidivists and those AB 109 offenders held in the jails for longer periods. Reentry staff will also need to prioritize offenders who are motivated to engage with services.

### **Incorporate Risk and Needs Assessments into Reentry Services**

It is important to identify individual reentry needs quickly but with sufficient accuracy and detail to develop reentry service plans. Program staff need tools to identify key needs that are linked to reoffending as well as each offender's personal reentry priorities which are not always the same. This can be done through the use of validated risk and needs assessment tools and the use of standard intake procedures which can help ensure that staff address common reentry issues and ask questions in ways that have proven to be effective in eliciting information on these topics.

### **Individualized Reentry Services Plans for Maximum Impact**

Reentry services must avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. Service plans should address the needs identified during assessments, consider the offender's personal priorities, and take into account logistical barriers to service provision such as short jail stays. Services should target factors that are linked to reoffending such as substance use, anti-social personality, and hostility or anger. Services should be tailored to the specific circumstances of individual offenders including such elements as motivation, environmental support, positive relationships with correctional staff, and cognitive functioning.

The Plan should begin being addressed through the provisions of available in-custody programming and should continue when offenders transition from jail incarceration. Part of the Reentry Services Program work would involve the development of a discharge plan and process to aid the offenders transition from jail to the community and to sustain gains made through pre-release interventions. The discharge process should begin at least 30

– 45 days prior to release and be created utilizing motivational interviewing techniques allowing for the offender to be the key person in the development of their own discharge plan. Examples of discharge interventions include: employment class, scheduled appointments in the community, a temporary supply of medication (as needed), identification documents, transportation to a service provider, home or Probation office, resource packets, and contact information for key individuals who will facilitate the individual service plan in the community.

Work done while in jail, including treatment, relationships with service providers, and connecting individuals to service appointments in the community should continue upon release from jail through the assistance of the Jail Reentry staff assigned to the Program. It is important in developing the Reentry Program that staff devote time and work to organizing selected community-based organizations and support networks to provide a continuity of care process – or in many cases, initiate care – through services, training, treatment, and case management when an individual is released. Examples of community-based interventions include services in areas such as job readiness training, substance abuse treatment, mental health counseling, post-release case management, access to reentry information through outreach that engages informal social supports and post-release supervision as applicable. The discharge plan should include the following services:

- Transportation: Provide participants with transportation from the Jail to their release destination and evaluate whether they will have access to transportation to services, work and other locations mandated in their post-release plan.
- Clothing, Food and Amenities: Provide participants with clean appropriate clothing and information regarding access to food resources.
- Financial Resources: Provide the participant with initial and continuing eligibility for financial assistance programs including Medicare, Medicaid, Workman's Compensation, disability, health insurance benefits, emergency medical assistance, veterans' benefits and eligibility for supplemental security income payments, including local, state, and federal supplements.
- Housing: Identify safe, affordable housing where participant can stay in the days following release and verify bed space is available.
- Employment and Education: Ensure that appropriate assessments and referrals have been made to facilitate the process of finding and keeping a livable income employment through the employment specialist. Ensure the participant is either employed or enrolled in an educational / vocational program.
- Healthcare: Conduct an assessment of the participant's mental and physical healthcare status and needs prior to release and provide the participant with contact information of a healthcare facilitator / provider in the community they plan to reside to ensure continuity of care. With individuals with substance abuse and / or mental health issues, schedule an appointment with a counselor prior to release.
- Support Services: Provide participant with access to a Reentry Specialist who will assist with accessing community resources and contact family members (when appropriate) to notify them of the release date and the release plan. The specialist will provide support at the time of release and in the days immediately following the participant's return to the community.

- *Aftercare*: The reentry, employment, and mental health specialist should continue to provide post-release services to the participant for up to 60 days after release. These services will initially be intensive and will gradually be reduced.

### **Strengthen Linkages Between the Jail and Community Service Providers**

During the first few days and weeks after offenders reenter the community, they are at heightened risk for rearrest and relapse, making this period crucial for their success. Without support from service providers, any progress made through jail-based programs can evaporate. The key to a successful transition is ensuring that reentry plans continue when offenders return to their neighborhoods. For this reason, it is essential that the jail services reentry staff and other service providers collaborate to strengthen linkages between jail and community. This can be accomplished by involving key community providers in the design and implementation of the proposed new program.

The future programming that will be conducted in the proposed spaces includes evidence-based programs such as:

Offender Needs Assessments (ONA): A tool to assist with identifying the highest criminogenic and stabilization need factors for assisting the offender.

SMART Goal Case Planning: While considering all the ONA factors, developing case plans with appropriate interventions (services) that will reduce risks associated with criminogenic and stabilization factors.

Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT): An evidenced-based program provided by a clinician for targeting need factors associated with personality disorders through support-oriented, cognitive-based, and collaborative relationship building with an offender.

Thinking for a Change (T4C): An evidenced-based program developed by the National Institute of Corrections to assist institutional and community supervision staff with targeting criminogenic need factors associated with criminal thinking through cognitive-behavioral restructuring and the development of social skills and problem-solving.

The Matrix Model (For Criminal Justice Settings): An evidenced-based program provided by a trained professional to provide intensive alcohol and drug treatment to offenders in institutional and community correction settings.

Cognitive-Based Restructuring Journaling (Change Companies Curriculum): An evidenced-based program provided by a trained professional to target criminogenic need factors and specific adult addiction and mental health issues.

Expansion and more offender access to educational, employability skills, and job training services through EDCOE, WIA, and HHSA's GAIN program while in custody in the jail facility is also being examined. Future programming provided by HHSA could include 90-120 minute workshops twice a month on: *Job Search 101*: Tips for finding the jobs, Using the One Stop and available resources, How to Complete Employment Applications, Interviewing for the Job, and How to Deal with Rejection Attitude Up.

The Sheriff's Office's Custody Division has also been working with the Probation Department to put together an agreement on a broad range of future program classes which can be carried out in the facility when additional program space becomes available. If space is allowed for Probation Officers to work within the facility, the following could be implemented:

- Complete Static Risk (SR) and ONA assessments on offenders that will be released from custody to traditional probation supervision or mandatory supervision upon completion of custodial sentence.

- Complete necessary transitional case plans and make arrangements and necessary intervention plans with either the Community Corrections Center and/or other community based service programs.
- Provide an opportunity for Probation Department staff to begin working on any of the programs mentioned above prior to the offender's release from custody.
- Provide increased opportunity for Probation Department staff to build professional relationships with offender while he/she is serving a custodial sentence versus waiting until the offender has been released from custody.
- Convenience and access to offenders within the jail facility provides more opportunity for the pretrial and alternative sentencing services officer to take a proactive approach in seeking out offenders that may be eligible for these services.

Together, these agencies are working on a plan to also provide offenders with access to housing stabilization services and assistance with obtaining public assistance and other benefit eligibility services. The facility also plans to provide Substance Use Disorder assessments to those clients who are scheduled to be released and connect them with the appropriate treatment provider in the community. Under this plan, additional professional providers will be going into the jail to assist with preparing and connecting clients to a variety of community services.

The cost of existing program services is being provided by the agencies and public/private organizations who are delivering the programming/services in the County jails. They have agreed to continue providing ongoing funding for future classes and vocational training programs offered through the proposed El Dorado County RRRF.

### Confidential Interviews and Medical Exams

The BSCC's Title 24 Needs Assessment requirements also call for a review of each county jail's ability to conduct confidential interviews and medical exams in the detention facility. This Needs Assessment shows that the existing jails do have limited space that is used for confidential interviews. The three existing attorney visiting booths, for example, are also used for professional visits that often include (a) counselors, (b) CPS workers, (c) psychiatrists / psychologists, and (d) clergy visits.

Medical exams at the facilities are conducted in the Medical Clinic. This space is used only for routine medical examinations, basic healthcare, and emergency care. Detainees are escorted to the Medical Exam Room by staff as necessary.

This functional use area is extremely critical to the jails, Sheriff's Office, and County. This is where the medical and mental health screening process occurs. The purpose of medical screening is to identify, at a minimum, those persons with chronic, acute, and communicable conditions, and those who are alcohol or drug dependent. Screening those detainees before they are housed can insure against unnecessary aggravation of their medical or mental conditions, and can dramatically reduce the spread of infection to the rest of the inmate population. The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) has established focused guidelines for the Health Care Administrator. When healthcare services, however, are delivered within the jails, healthcare staff, space, equipment, supplies, materials, and resource manuals must be adequate to the level of care provided. The facilities must have a medical exam room of no less than 144 square feet containing lockable medical supply storage, and hot / cold water. Title 15 sections outline a wide range of rules and procedures for delivering medical, mental and dental healthcare to incarcerated pretrial and sentenced adult offenders.

The Needs Assessment has shown that the Medical Clinic in the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails have the following strengths and weaknesses:

### **EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY**

The facility has a nurse onsite 24 hours per day, seven days per week. A Dental Office serves both Placerville and South Lake Tahoe inmates. Nurses evaluate arrestees for intoxication or health issues that may require treatment when they are booked into the facility. CFMG provides staff and medical equipment for both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe locations. Tele-psych is held in the Exam Room, and a psychologist is available four hours per week at each facility. The total space allocated to this function is 3,622 square feet.

#### **Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- The addition of one Medical Holding Cell, one Exam Room, a dedicated Medical Interview Room, and Dayroom or Recreation Yard are needed to meet current demand. The additional Holding Cell should have a power outlet to accommodate lactation in the Medical Unit.
- Safety Cell doors should be upgraded with multiple windows for better observation.
- The current 5-person infirmary and 3 individual cells are insufficient. At least 18 medical beds with doorways that can accommodate medical equipment are needed.
- Five fixed infirmary beds were replaced in August 2016.
- Infirmary is limited by floor space and bed size that will fit through the door.
- The new Dental Office is approximately two years old and is used bi-weekly for exams and treatment.
- Mixture of stainless steel and porcelain fixtures should be upgraded to all stainless steel ADA combo units.
- Each room should have one functional outlet for equipment that can be controlled from the nurse's station. Currently, there are multiple outlets in rooms, but they are inaccessible.
- The Safety Cell lights and fixtures require repair or replacement. Door should be updated with multiple 4" windows for observation.
- The Interview Room is heavily used for whole facility (detectives, doctors, attorneys). A dedicated Medical Interview Room at the end of the corridor would be beneficial.
- Current refrigerator is inadequate as it is used for lactation and other medical supplies. A small refrigerator specifically for lactation should be installed.
- The Medical Unit should be modernized or refurbished for mental health programs and treatment.
- Storage in the Medical Unit is severely inadequate, with some supplies stored in the hallway. An additional Storage Room with a bigger area for medical supplies should be added that can accommodate extra medical beds, wheelchairs, walkers, etc. One 3'x6' storage room is being used by Detention Aide and is completely full. A Holding Cell off the Vehicle Sallyport is being used for restraint chair and wheelchair storage.
- There is currently no Janitor Closet in the Medical Unit, and it should be added.
- The bathtub in the Medical Unit is out of order and is not ADA compliant. The shower is ADA accessible, but the floor mats are in need of replacement and the tile is hard to clean. The room has poor ventilation that should be addressed.
- Medical Records are stored in two separate areas - the nurse's station, and records room originally designated as soiled linen storage. The records room should be enlarged, have locked cabinets, and a larger work space installed.
- The size of the pharmacy is insufficient, and should be expanded to include a small dispensary on each floor to limit inmate movement between cells.
- The Lab is very cramped, and stores staff dishes near insulin, medications, urine samples, blood, fluids for medical patients. It also houses the supply storage, centrifuge, lactation, and SEVA equipment.

- The Isolation Cell/Negative Air Room is very inadequate, and serves both facilities as South lake Tahoe does not have one. It lacks sufficient storage space, and the doorway is too small for medical bed access. Space for a decontamination room for masks, etc., as well as biohazard suits should be added. An additional Negative Air Room should be considered to meet current needs.
- The nurse restroom is extremely small (airplane size) and staff must close one door before the other door can open. Consequently, staff have been locked in, and blocked by exit door on multiple occasions.
- The Medical Exam Room is inadequate and an additional exam room should be considered. The existing room has original equipment and fixtures. Locked cabinets for supplies such as syringes, scalpels, etc. should be added. These items are currently being stored in the Supervisor's office next door, leading to interruptions.
- The Medical Manager's Office size is adequate. The cabinets are original and are showing wear. The current layout is sufficient, but casework should be replaced. Additional space for wheelchairs, restraint chair, and stretchers should be included.
- The Medical intercom system is currently out of order. The Central Control panel for medical unit is original, and the intercom was updated 10 years ago. The intercom system was designed so inmates can call for assistance, but some do not work and the call is not received in the Medical Office, putting medical patients at risk.
- The nurse's station serves 3-5 people or more at a time. Records are not kept locked but are stored in a secure area. File storage is insufficient and should be expanded. There is not enough shelving so medication overflow is stored in a bottom drawer. The medication refrigerator should be moved to Pharmacy and replaced with a locked unit.



*Dental Services*



*Medical Cell is too small for large equipment or devices*



*Lack of storage and organization*



*Medical records are stored in linen closet area in unlocked cabinets*



## EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

This space consists of several small rooms and medical cells that do not meet BSCC regulations and have only minimal ADA accessibility. There is no hand sink, or hot or cold water in the exam room for medical staff. Staff uses the sink in a nearby room for this purpose. Medications are distributed by on call nurse or LVN. The total space allocated to this function is 139 square feet.

### **Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- Minimal patient area and no privacy for the inmate.
- Minimal ADA accessible areas.
- No toilet room for specimen samples
- No clean linen storage.
- No dirty or soiled storage room.
- Biohazardous materials are stored in Rubbermaid cabinet in sallyport for later pickup.
- Facility does not have a dental office due to venting and space restrictions. Approximately four to five inmates are transported to the Placerville facility every two weeks for dental services. The inmate transport requires two officers and takes approximately seven hours round trip.
- Sick calls are taken in the Medical Exam Room officially designated as an Interview Room. As the room lacks running water and hand washing sink for medical staff, it is not certified as an official Medical Exam Room per Title 24 regulations. It is currently being used as a multi-use room for interviews, investigations, parole/probation interviews and evaluations, doctor and nurse sick calls, telepsych, officer interviews, disciplinary interviews, and more. Only small procedures, such as stitches can be provided, and the lab is located under a sink. An official Exam Room with more space meeting Title 24 regulations is needed.
- The Medical Manager Office needs some shelving and storage above the file cabinets. The office serves the Medical Manager, as well as officers when Recreation Yard #2 is in use by a high risk or ADA individual.
- There are four "Medical Cells" from the 1970s that do not meet Title 24 and BSCC regulations. They have a shower and toilet, but do not have an ADA compliant desk.
- There is only one ADA shower and desk that serve the whole facility.
- Area is not equipped with negative air system. Anyone requiring the use of a negative air system must be transferred to the Placerville facility.
- No Medical Holding Cell is available, so the facility is using a Booking Cell as needed. When full, it slows treatment and incurs extra costs for doctors, etc.
- Psychologist is available four hours per week at each facility, with telePsych as needed. Telepsych treatment is currently held in a multi-use room. A dedicated room should be provided for additional privacy and treatment availability.
- Storage is inadequate and not centralized. Need a centralized storage with cabinets.
- Records and files are not stored in locked cabinets.
- Lighting is inadequate, inefficient, and requires ongoing maintenance for bulb replacement.



*Non-ADA compliant Medical Cell*



*Medical Manager Office lacks shelving and storage*

## Unresolved Issues

Two issues remain unresolved surrounding the funding associated with SB 844. First, the Sheriff's Office will need to secure the entire \$25 million in SB 844 construction funding which will be combined with the County's cash match. Until this funding award is given to the County, the Sheriff's Office and the County's General Services Agency cannot move forward with the design and construction of the proposed new Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reentry Facility (RRRF). In the interim, jail staff and other partnering service providers will continue to be limited in the program offerings which can be carried out at the existing Placerville jail facility.

The space incorporated into the new Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reentry Facility (RRRF) will allow the Sheriff's Office, detention staff, and community-based service providers to clearly expand and deliver a broader range of critical rehabilitative treatment programs to sentenced adult offenders transitioning from custody to the community.

The second unresolved issue concerns the appointment of the Sheriff's Office's transition team who would be responsible for preparing all operational documents including policy and procedures and POST Orders, staffing plans, and development of operational costs. The Sheriff will have to go to the Board of Supervisors to secure a budget to cover the personnel costs associated with the transition team over the duration of the construction project. This cannot be done until the County has been notified of the SB 844 conditional facility construction award.

## SECTION 7: CURRENT TRENDS, CHARACTERISTICS & PROJECTIONS

### EL Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment



**South Lake Tahoe Recreation Yard**

As part of the work undertaken in response to the El Dorado County Jail System's Needs Assessment, the following information has been compiled which provides projections of adult detention system population. The projections are based on current incarceration practices including implementation of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, County population growth, and trends in criminal activity. Incarceration practices include not only jail booking policies, but also County law enforcement apprehension practices and existing pretrial release programs and court processing procedures as well as the availability of alternative sentencing programs. The presentation of the inmate projection data is organized around five information categories which relate to the (1) research approach and data sources, (2) planning assumptions, (3) projection

methods, (4) summary conclusions, and (5) peak inmate population projections.

#### Research Approach and Data Sources

Using historical trend data compiled during the study, additional information was developed which projects inmate population levels through the year 2017 and beyond to 2036. The 20 year projections show system-wide detention system population by custody status, and gender. The projections are graphically displayed to show the projected growth in relation to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) current capacity ratings of the jail system. Supporting statistical data is presented in three areas including:

1. System-wide inmate population (ADP) trends from 2010 through the year 2016 and projected beyond to 2036 considering various projection methods.
2. Preferred inmate population projections by custody status, and gender.
3. Comparison between detention system capacity ratings and anticipated jail system population growth.

The large number of variables that can effect jail capacity make it difficult to totally, accurately predict the needs for the future. The magnitude or extent to which individual variables can impact a detention facility is also difficult to estimate. In spite of these limitations, an attempt has been made to develop projections of El Dorado County's Adult Detention System population. The basic types of data relied on in developing the projections including:

- **County Population Data** – California Department of Finance Census Data for 2010 - 2016 with county-wide projections through the year 2036 were analyzed. The Department of Finance's Demographic Population information contains the projections by gender, age, and ethnicity for the State of California and counties through the year 2036.
- **Historical Arrest Data** – The Statistical Analysis Center of the California Dept of Justice collects for each California county an annual **Criminal Justice Profile**. In this document are summarized all felony and misdemeanor arrests by sex and type of

offense. Arrest data for the period 2005 through 2014 was considered. Additional data showing county-wide changes in adult misdemeanor citations issued by El Dorado County law enforcement agencies was also analyzed. This arrest information was subsequently evaluated to better understand changes which have occurred in (a) adult arrests involving felony and misdemeanor crime, (b) adult population arrest rates, (c) misdemeanor arrests and citation usage trends, and (d) the percentage of adult arrests for crimes of violence, property, drug and alcohol offenses.

- **Average Daily Jail Population Trends** – Updated jail records showing the average daily, monthly, and yearly population in custody at the El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities was compiled and analyzed through May 2016. The average number of men, women, pretrial and sentenced, AB 109 inmates, peak inmate ADP populations, and misdemeanor / felony jail bookings was collected and analyzed.
- **Booking and Release Trend Data** – The number and percentage of misdemeanor and felony bookings and releases from the jails and average length of jail stay (ALS) trends through 2015 was developed and analyzed from various jail information sources taken over time.
- **Length of Incarceration** – Current information showing the average length of system-wide jail stay for detainees was reviewed. The average length of incarceration (ALS) for felony and misdemeanor inmates and those with holds and warrants was compared to California state-wide trends for the years 2010 - 2015.
- **Inmate Profile Characteristics** – A point in time jail “snapshot” profile of the population using available demographic, criminal history, and length of incarceration information for current prisoner groupings was analyzed. Selected profile characteristics of the jail populations by custody status and gender was also compiled as part of the Needs Assessment.

This range of statistical reference information provided the baseline data about El Dorado County's correctional system which formed the planning assumptions used to project future jail population levels. The statistical reference data is organized and summarized in the different Sections and Appendices contained in this Report.

## Jail ADP Population Projections

Practical consolidation of the information described above in relation to past experience, practice, and performance were used to develop reasonable assumptions about future populations and criminal justice activity. **These assumptions provided the basis for selecting the method that appears to give the best indication for projecting future jail population levels.** The planning assumptions included:

### Projection Assumptions

**Assumption #1** – Yearly County population projections involving adults ages 18 – 69 is most representative of the population and demographic group of residents effecting jail inmate ADP levels. Total 2017 adult population is estimated at 126,565 residents. California Department of Finance projections show the County adult population base will peak at 127,359 in 2023, and will decline to 122,218 by 2036.

**Assumption #2** – Overall, total reported countywide crimes and rates have declined 10.7% over the 10 year period between 2005 and 2014. This trend will likely continue into the future, but reported violent and property crime rates will continue to be a factor

with respect to arrests and subsequent jail bookings.

**Assumption #3** – Hiring and deployment patterns of law enforcement patrol officers through 2036 should be similar to the general countywide patterns experienced over the period 2010 to 2017.

**Assumption #4** – Local community policing activities combined with law enforcement operations/services into high-risk crime areas of the community will continue as a long-term enforcement policy of El Dorado County police agencies and Sheriff's Office. Enforcement of drug laws, targeting of gang activities and related violence, and apprehension of larger numbers of parolees at large will continue as a high priority for law enforcement.

**Assumption #5** – In spite of the arrests/charging changes recently made with the passage of Proposition 47, particularly for simple drug possession and petty theft offenses, law enforcement agencies will continue to aggressively respond to persisting serious drug problems in the community which will result in at least 1,450 – 1,650 felony / misdemeanor drug arrests annually. Prosecution and judicial programs which emphasize treatment alternatives for selected drug-addicted offenders will continue to be available to the criminal justice system. Without major funding increases, however, expansion of treatment capacity involving out-patient and residential programming “slots” which are reserved for adjudicated drug offenders will limit the volume of offenders Probation, Courts, and El Dorado County Behavioral Health Agency can direct into these programs. jail incarceration will continue to be the primary sentencing disposition available to the Courts.

**Assumption #6** – Countywide arrest patterns, with the exception of drug possession offenses, will likely not change significantly from the trends experienced over the past five years. Adult arrests will continue to fluctuate slightly from year to year, but in spite of the fluctuations in yearly adult arrests, nearly one out of every five felony and misdemeanor arrests in El Dorado County will involve adults who have been arrested for serious crimes of violence and weapons charges. Total arrests will likely range from 5,600 – 6,200 a year. Overall arrest rates per 10,000 population will, however, continue to gradually decrease long-term. Approximately 35.0% of the arrests will involve felony offenses and 65.0% misdemeanor crimes.

**Assumption #7** – Felony and misdemeanor jail bookings are likely to range between 20 - 22 per day. Long-term female jail bookings will represent about one out of four felony and misdemeanor bookings into the County jail. Overall, females, however, will represent no more than about 20.0% of the jail's total inmate population.

**Assumption #8** – When additional jail custody housing capacity is constructed, and the current lack of specialized inmate reentry mental health housing and dedicated program space is eliminated, the combined average length of custody (ALS) for all inmates should continue to be below the state-wide average length of jail custody trends.

**Assumption #9** – The full impact of AB 109 Realignment on the El Dorado County jail system has been reached. For the future, the jail's ADP should include AB 109 inmates who represent between 20% - 25% of the inmates incarcerated in Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails.

**Assumption #10** – The California “Three Strikes” Law was enacted March 7, 1994. As a result of the legislation, “three strike” inmate jail population reached a high in 2005. It is assumed that the overall impact of the Three Strikes Legislation has been absorbed into the County's jail system. Further impact on either the average length of jail stay for felony detainees and ADP levels generally will be minimal in the future.

**Assumption #11** – The projections assume that the District Attorney's felony filing policies will continue and not vary significantly in the future as well as Superior Court sentences for convicted defendants. Because of the mandated changes Proposition 47 has made with selected drug and property offenses, both the DA's charging policies and the Court's sentencing patterns for a significant number of misdemeanor arrest cases will change over time which will likely reduce jail bed capacity needs long-term. Until more actual experience and understanding about policies local criminal justice agencies take with the implementation of Proposition 47, a solid estimate of the law's impact cannot be totally confirmed. A comparative pre- and post Proposition 47 analysis of changes in total quarterly jail felony drug and property offense bookings during the last three months in 2015 shows a reduction of 53 bookings a month, if these monthly bookings were still occurring, the jail system's ADP would have likely risen by 11.4% or 41 incarcerated inmates.

**Assumption #12** – No major community construction / building projects that significantly expands the development of residential housing and light industrial developments which could impact arrests and jail booking trends in the near future is expected to occur in the County.

**Assumption #13** – The entire El Dorado County criminal justice system will continue to strongly support and implement a wide range of validated risk / needs assessments and evidence-based programming within community supervision caseloads and County jail which is designed to reduce long-term recidivism among male and female offenders. Research clearly shows that this programming targeted to the specific needs of individual offenders will reduce criminal behavior. No estimate has been made which would identify any reduction in jail custody bed requirements resulting from the use and incorporation of these evidence-based programs into the County's continuum of services and sanctions case processing procedures.

**Assumption #14** – Existing alternatives to incarceration programs will continue to be used. The need to use alternatives has reached a level that currently few pretrial or sentenced misdemeanants are in custody at the County jail. When additional reentry and mental health treatment beds are brought online in the renovated detention facility, the current alternatives to incarceration policies will remain intact and not be modified overtime. No major program modifications or new alternatives to incarceration or policies are expected to occur in the County's criminal justice system.

**Assumption #15** – In order to operate the County jail facility safely for the public, staff, and inmates, the average daily future inmate population projections include additional bed capacity to meet both high peak population spikes and housing security classification needs of the male/female and mental health incarceration populations.

***Overall population growth and criminal justice system characteristics indicate El Dorado County trends experienced over the past five years should, to a large part, continue through 2036.***

In making the projections, three different methods were examined including (1) trend line projections, (2) multiple linear regression projections, and (3) incarceration rate projections. Projecting population levels under each method was determined using a computer-assisted linear regression statistical modeling method based on actual ADP experience in the jails over the past eight years. The computer-modeling program was run on the SPSS software maintained on the main frame computer at U.C. Davis. The specific projection program used the ARIMA time series model projection methodology. ARIMA estimates non-seasonal and seasonal univariate ARIMA (Box-Jenkins) models, with optional fixed regressor variables. The algorithm allows imbedded missing values in the series. It creates new series containing predicted values, standard errors, confidence intervals, and residuals. ARIMA allows model time series

data to be used for projection purposes. An observation at a given time is modeled as a function of its past values both at non-seasonal and seasonal lags. ARIMA models involves a differencing process.

Use of the different projection methods provide a range of projections from which judgments can be made about future bed/cell space requirements from a planning perspective based on a continuum of low to high growth forecasts.

For planning purposes, separate projections were developed using (1) the 2009 – 2016 entire eight year experience with inmate population levels, arrest rate trends, and incarceration rates, etc., and (2) the most recent experience (five year period). When multiple projections, using the same projection method, were considered, an average of the projections was also developed. The trend line method compares ADP to time. The incarceration rate method uses changes in booking rates per 10,000 population, and ADP levels. The multiple linear regression method compares the growth in ADP to the growth in adult population, arrests to booking ratios overtime, average length of jail stay, and other assumptions about jail release trends.

The distribution by gender and sentence status is based on an analysis of custody status trends for the period 2009 – 2016. The distribution is based on these assumptions:

Gender Status		Custody Status	
<b><u>To 2017-19:</u></b>		<b><u>To 2017-19:</u></b>	
Male	81.0%	Pretrial	53.0%
Female	19.0%	Sentenced	47.0%
<b><u>2020-36:</u></b>		<b><u>2020-36:</u></b>	
Male	80.0%	Pretrial	53.5%
Female	20.0%	Sentenced	46.5%

Analysis of the projection assumptions outlined above resulted in a determination that the range of projections resulting from the various projection methodologies should coincide with the most recent three year experience of inmate population growth in the County's jail system. Analysis of the inmate population projection methods shows the following:

- Regardless of the projection method considered, inmate population levels during the next decade will increase. More importantly, through 2019, there is little significant differences between the jail's ADP levels regardless of the projected methodology.
- Of the three methods considered, **changes in the multiple regression method (compares the growth in jail ADP to the growth in population, arrests to booking ratios over time, average length of jail stay, and other assumptions about jail release trends) over the base period 2012 - 2016 appear to represent the most reasonable approximation of future growth trends, particularly in light of the State's estimated impact AB 109 will have on County jail inmate population levels.** These projections show that system-wide, inmate population will change as follows:

	2017-19*	2020-26	2027-31	2032-36
Total ADP	373	387	392	398
<b>Bed Shortfall</b>	<b>0**</b>	<b>0**</b>	<b>0**</b>	<b>0**</b>

\*Note: Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) jail bed rated capacity is 461. Inmate ADP for 2017 through 2036 is estimated on December 31st of each reporting year.

\*\*Note: Assumes the SB 844 custody beds are added to the jail system.

- System-wide projections by custody status and gender based on the multiple regression methodology shows the following growth trends:

	2017-19	2020-26	2027-31	2032-36
Pretrial	198	207	210	213
Sentenced	<u>175</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>185</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>398</b>
Male	302	310	314	318
Female	<u>71</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>80</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>398</b>

Average daily population projections provide only a basis for estimating future bed space requirements. To provide sufficient flexibility for inmate classification and to accommodate population fluctuations, an allowance above average daily populations must be determined. This allowance should be based on expected variations between average daily population, expected peak population levels and inmate classification.

In recent years, average peak populations have varied widely and have ranged from 3.6% to 16.3% higher than the jail system's ADP. With the addition of the SB 844 jail female and reentry custody beds the Needs Assessment consultant team is recommending, the peak population in the jail should stabilize around 3.0% - 10.0% a year. In order to provide sufficient bed capacity for both peak and inmate classification, for planning purposes, a factor of 4.5% was considered adjusting aggregate inmate population projections. When considering the peak factor, the level of inmates who will be housed in the County's detention system by the 2036 will be as follows:

Estimated Population of El Dorado County's Jails Considering Peak Capacity Requirements				
Year	Projected ADP	Peak Factor	Total	Bed Shortfall
2017-19	373	17	390	0
2020-26	387	17	404	0
2027-31	392	18	410	0
2032-36	398	18	416	0

Long-term, with the addition of the SB 844 female, mental health and reentry custody beds, the both detention facilities in El Dorado County should have sufficient bed capacity to be able to maintain inmate classification and provide special custody housing requirements associated with the local inmate and AB 109 offender populations, who must be detained in the County jail system.



Based on historical inmate population ADP levels, the consultant team also projected the estimated inmate population ADP for the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jail facilities. The population projections assume the Placerville jail will hold approximately 69.0% and the South Lake Tahoe facility will house 31.0% of the system-wide incarcerated population. Based on these assumptions, each facility is projected to have an inmate ADP (including estimated peak populations) for the 20- year period 2017 – 2036 as follows.

<b>Estimated Population of El Dorado County Jails by Facility for the Years 2017 - 2036</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Placerville Jail</b>	<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail</b>	<b>Total Jail System*</b>
2017-19	269	121	390
2020-26	279	125	404
2027-31	283	127	410
2032-36	287	129	416

**\*Note:** Includes peak inmate population factor of 4.5% for adjusting aggregate inmate population projections.

## SECTION 8: FACILITY ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

### El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment

#### Facility Assessment and Evaluation Methodology



*Placerville Jail Kitchen*

The information in this Section of the Jail Needs Assessment study focuses on an overall assessment and evaluation of the El Dorado County Jails' building structures and key building systems including security and electronics. The facility survey and assessment information reported in this section focuses on identifying the detention facility's physical plant and building systems strengths and weaknesses. This information was used to determine the continued usefulness and overall economic viability of each structure.

The assessment focused on factors that included (1) configuration and intended security levels; (2) defined uses of the facility; (3) physical condition of the building elements; (4) quality of the space; and (5) ability to achieve intended

security and level of safety for staff and inmates as well as compliance with standards.

The facility survey / assessment looked at previous reports, inspections, maintenance logs, capital expenditures, and any other documents or work products that influenced or has altered the status of each facility. Information on physical layout, dimensions, and utilization of the detention facility was developed by observation, measurement, and drawings. Information on the history of the institution's defined use was obtained directly from facility personnel. Space measurements from architectural plans were taken from the outside of exterior walls to the center line of the wall between adjacent interior rooms.

This Assessment was conducted over several months and involved many discussions with Sheriff's personnel. The information obtained was intended to provide a broad based understanding about the adequacy of the space and physical arrangement of the two El Dorado County Jail Facilities. It was also intended to provide insight into several fundamental questions about the overall characteristics, continued use and future expandability of each facility. Using the information from the facility survey and evaluation, Vanir examined the following planning questions:

1. Is the detention facility and support space sufficiently sized, configured, and in a condition from a physical plant perspective, to support the security level and program requirements of the adult offender population?
2. Are there renovations, remodeling, or other building modifications which can be made to the existing facility which would make better use of available space for staff, inmates and the public?
3. Does the local adult facility contain building elements or systems which present excessive liability for the County when continuing to operate or use the facility at current "ADP" levels?
4. What is the remaining useful life of the facility?
5. Can the existing facility be economically expanded to accommodate future increased populations?

6. What are the likely and probable construction costs the County will experience in responding to expansion of the institution?
7. Have there been significant changes in either the volume or characteristics of male / female inmate population which should be recognized in any remodeling or housing construction plan to expand the capacity of the facility? Are there selected "special" sub-populations of inmates currently being housed in the facility which could be better served through a different housing configuration or security custody response?
8. Where could expansions occur within the facility site plan that would be compatible with the department's operational standards?
9. Would the future facility be operated under the current custody philosophy?
10. What would be the immediate, short, mid, and long range phased construction recommendations needed to satisfy and / or address the project's identified facility requirements for the El Dorado County jails?
11. What are the likely and probable operational and construction costs the County will experience in responding to expansion of the institution?

Uniform definitions of the space included in each functional use area (FUA) were also developed and applied in the calculations of the space breakdowns. Overall conclusions about the adequacy of a facility and its space provisions incorporated the evaluator's professional knowledge of standard building and design criteria as well as the systems needed to support the operation of such a facility. In some instances, discussions with staff and their opinion of the space and building systems have also been taken into account when evaluating and developing a composite rating of a particular space or area. In reviewing the published results of the evaluation, it is important to note that other individuals with different professional backgrounds (i.e., users versus non-users) may rate or score a facility differently than what is contained in this report. In order to assess the overall building and possible expansion impacts, a facility evaluation and survey was completed. The work included examining the configuration, capacities, utilization, and physical condition of the County's detention facility.

A survey instrument was used to allow the consultants to provide summary ratings for the different FUA's in each of the detention facilities. The areas included in the evaluation are related to categories of standard building design criteria and systems needed to support the operations of a detention facility. Scoring of the functional use areas and building elements were made on a scale of values from 0 - 3 as follows:

<u>El Dorado County</u> <u>Detention Facility Ratings</u>	
0 =	Very Inadequate
1 =	Inadequate
2 =	Adequate
3 =	Very adequate

The methodology used in the facility evaluation process involved the collection, analysis, and assessment of the following data:

#### **Facility Survey and Evaluation Data**

- **Facility Description:** Principal items of information gathered include the date of construction of the facility, total square footage, building configuration, construction

type, and the physical arrangement of space. The number and rated bed capacity of each housing unit, security classifications of living units, and history of structural changes (i.e., additions, renovations, and remodeling) are also identified. Identifiable utility, water, sanitary, heating/ventilating/air conditioning (HVAC) and lighting elements for the building and other information about the institution's fire and life safety systems (fire sprinklers, fire alarms, smoke detectors) was also collected.

- **Defined Functional Area Uses of Jail Facility:** The total gross square footage of the facility was calculated. Square footage space allocation measurements for 15 pre-defined FUA's were developed. These FUAs are categories of spaces grouped into a "title" that encompasses all the adjacent associated spaces. For instance, "Food Service" will contain the kitchen, scullery, food storage area, loading dock for kitchen, dining area, coolers, dry storage, bakery, and janitor's closet in food service only, walk-in coolers, dining room, and kitchen supervisor's office if in food service area, and toilets rooms if in food service area. Uniform definitions of the space included in each FUA were applied in the calculation of the space breakdowns. A comparative space utilization analysis was undertaken as part of the review of the physical characteristics of each institution. The FUA's considered in the facility evaluation are those generic spaces found in detention type facilities. The 15 FUA's allow a facility containing numerous differing spaces to be categorized and compared, averaged, and described. The FUA's reviewed in the detention facilities are the following; (1) administration area, (2) public lobby area, (3) visiting, (4) Central Control, (5) maintenance / storage / utility, (6) food service, (7) laundry, (8) intake / release, (9) medical, (10) programs / classrooms, (11) housing / dayrooms (12) indoor recreation, (13) circulation, (14) outdoor recreation, and (15) vehicle sallyport.
- **Standard Building and Design Criteria:** This review and assessment involved surveying the jail for: (1) appropriate size and efficiency, expansion, capabilities, location and adjacencies of departments, (2) systems - HVAC, plumbing, electrical and lighting, (3) fire and life safety - fire sprinklers, smoke detectors, alarms and panels, doors, emergency lighting, fire resistive materials, furniture and equipment, (4) codes and standards including ADA standards, (5) maintenance – interior / exterior structure, systems, grounds, (6) site - landscaping, parking, handicapped access, walks, curbs, and drainage, (7) structure - exterior walls, roof, foundations, windows, doors, overhangs and chimneys, (8) infrastructure - interior walls, floors, ceilings, finishes, stairs, hand rails, locks, hardware, and flues, and (9) energy conservation - orientation, glazing, insulation, and shading. The review focused on the following areas and issues:

Building Component	Condition
Roof	Leaks, bubbles, cracks, loose tiles.
Exterior Walls	Cracks, condition of surface
Structure	Visible signs of structural problems; cracks in walls, floors or ceilings.
Windows	Operate and lock properly, glazing, sealants.
Doors	Operate and lock properly.
Interior: Floors	Condition of surface, cracks.

System Component	Condition
Interior: Walls	Non-structural cracks, condition of surface.
Interior: Ceilings	Cracks, condition of surface.
Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required / available.
Plumbing	Operation, reliability, surfaces, level of maintenance required / available
Electrical System	Operation, reliability, safety, level of maintenance required / available.
Lighting Systems	Operation, safety, level of maintenance required / available.
Communications	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required / available.
Security Equipment and Systems	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required / available.
Physical Security Items	For locks, doors, windows, fences: operation, reliability, level of maintenance required / available.
Fire Safety Monitors and Fire Sprinklers	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required / available.
Kitchen Equipment	Operation, reliability, level of maintenance required / available.
Site Paving	For parking and walks: paved or not, cracks, potholes, smooth for safety and handicap access.
Outdoor Play Areas	Paved or not, cracks, potholes, smooth for safety and handicap access.

- **Quality of Systems:** Assessments of the current condition of the primary building elements and systems which support the El Dorado County jail facilities were also made. Judgments about systems considered a number of factors involving the quality of materials, reoccurring failures, operability, the ease or difficulty in getting parts or service, and how quickly a repair or upgrade may have been made.
- **Quality of Existing Space:** A separate assessment and rating of the quality of the building and space was also undertaken. The ratings assigned to each space took into account factors including appropriates in: (1) size, (2) efficiency / organization, (3) ability to expand, (4) circulation, (5) location, (6) adjacencies, and (7) level of privacy.

Overall conclusions about the adequacy of the detention facility and the space provisions focused on standard building and design criteria as well as the systems needed to support the operation of such a facility. Discussions with staff and their opinion of the space and building systems were also taken into account when evaluating a particular space or area. This information and analysis helped provide insight into several fundamental questions about the overall characteristics, continued use, and future expandability of the jail facility. **(See Appendix J: Functional Use Area Definitions and Appendix K: Facility Evaluation Survey)**

In order to better understand and identify space deficiencies in the El Dorado County jails, the consultant team also used for comparisons a summary breakdown of the amount of square feet per rated inmate

bed in each functional use area from a database originally developed by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). The database contains functional use area space allocations by rated bed capacity for 79 new generation adult jail facilities constructed with State bonds beginning in the early 90s. Information on four (4) comparably-sized jail facilities included in this database was used for comparison purposes. This information allowed our consultant team to better understand space shortfalls and other deficiencies associated with the El Dorado County jail facilities originally constructed in 1990-2000. The space breakdowns by functional use area for these comparison jail facilities is shown in the following chart. Each of these jail facilities respond to new building codes, seismic regulations, and changes in minimum jail standards including other operational requirements resulting from numerous lawsuits filed in response to inmate overcrowding conditions which led to the construction of these comparably-sized county jail facilities.

<b>4 New Generation Jail Facilities Constructed in California Between 1990 - 2000</b>	
<b>Functional Use Area</b>	<b>Data Base Sq. Ft. Per Bed</b>
Administration	12.4
Lobby / Public	4.9
Visitation	8.2
Central Control	1.3
Maintenance / Storage / Utility	18.4
Food Service	13.9
Laundry	13.9
Intake / Release	24.7
Medical / Medical Housing	9.8
Program	9.3
Housing / Dayroom	208.8
Indoor Recreation Yard	28.4
Interior Circulation	22.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>376.3</b>

Source: Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)

### El Dorado County Jail Facilities Functional Use Areas

The El Dorado County Jails consist of both cells and dormitory housing settings at both facilities. The combination of settings allows for a flexible placement of inmates that adjusts with fluctuating needs. Both facilities have a combined total of 461 BSCC rated beds.

The following two Functional Use Area (FUA) charts provide a detailed breakdown of the space contained in the existing El Dorado County Jails in Placerville and South Lake Tahoe. The functional use areas in each facility include (1) Administration area, (2) Public area, (3) Visiting, (4) Central Control Room, (5) Maintenance / Storage / Mechanical / Electrical, (6) Food Service, (7) Laundry, (8) Intake / Release, (9) Medical, (10) Classrooms / Programs, (11) Housing / Dayrooms, (12) Indoor Recreation, (13) Circulation, (14) Outdoor Recreation, and (15) Vehicle Sallyport.

<b>El Dorado County Placerville Jail Functional Use Area Usable Square Footage</b>			
<b>Building / Space</b>	<b>Total SF</b>	<b>SF / Bed</b>	<b>(%) Percent</b>
1. Administration	5,634	18.6	6.2%
2. Lobby / Public	1,826	6.0	2.0%
3. Visitation	1,397	4.6	1.5%
4. Central Control	789	2.6	0.9%
5. Maintenance / Storage / Utility	6,929	22.9	7.7%
6. Food Service	3,567	11.8	3.9%
7. Laundry	943	3.1	1.0%
8. Intake / Release	5,020	16.6	5.6%
9. Medical / Mental Health	3,622	12.0	4.0%
10. Inmate Programs	2,992	9.9	3.3%
11. Housing / Dayroom	31,541	104.1	34.9%
12. Indoor Recreation Yard	3,623	12.0	4.0%
13. Interior Circulation	11,040	36.4	12.2%
<b>TOTAL INDOOR SPACE</b>	<b>78,923</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>87.4%</b>
14. Outdoor Recreation Yard	4,431	14.6	4.9%
15. Vehicle Sallyport	6,970	23.0	7.7%
<b>TOTAL JAIL SPACE</b>	<b>90,324</b>	<b>298.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<b>El Dorado County South Lake Tahoe Jail Functional Use Area Usable Square Footage</b>			
<b>Building/Space</b>	<b>Total SF</b>	<b>SF / Bed</b>	<b>(%) Percent</b>
1. Administration	3,495	11.5	6.5%
2. Lobby / Public	907	3.0	1.7%
3. Visitation	1,044	3.4	1.9%
4. Central Control	944	3.1	1.8%
5. Maintenance / Storage / Utility	8,985	29.7	16.8%
6. Food Service	1,659	5.5	3.1%
7. Laundry	461	1.5	0.9%
8. Intake / Release	1,954	6.4	3.6%
9. Medical / Mental Health	139	0.5	0.3%
10. Inmate Programs	981	3.2	1.8%
11. Housing / Dayroom	22,589	74.6	42.2%
12. Indoor Recreation Yard	1,158	3.8	2.2%
13. Interior Circulation	6,504	21.5	12.1%
<b>TOTAL INDOOR SPACE</b>	<b>50,820</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>94.9%</b>
14. Outdoor Recreation Yard	1,940	6.4	3.6%
15. Vehicle Sallyport	818	2.7	1.5%
<b>TOTAL JAIL SPACE</b>	<b>53,578</b>	<b>176.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Nearly 90.0% of the combined El Dorado County Jail facilities building structure contains 129,743 gross square feet of indoor space. When the vehicle sallyport and outdoor recreation area is included, the total square footage of the two facilities is 143,902.

### Physical Condition Assessment of the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails

The facility assessment and evaluation information reported in this section focuses on a number of specific space and building systems to determine the continued usefulness and economic viability of each building including: (1) configuration and intended security levels, (2) defined uses of the facility, (3) physical condition of the building elements, (4) quality of the space and (5) ability to achieve intended security and level of safety for staff and inmates as well as compliance with standards.

The chart below represents a summary depicting the rating of each functional use area contained in the facility. The numbers 1 - 15 represent the functional use areas as follows: (1) Administration area, (2) Public area, (3) Visiting, (4) Central Control Room, (5) Maintenance / Storage / Mechanical / Electrical, (6) Food Service, (7) Laundry, (8) Intake / Release, (9) Medical, (10) Classrooms / Programs, (11) Housing / Dayrooms, (12) Indoor Recreation, (13) Circulation, (14) Outdoor Recreation, and (15) Vehicle Sallyport.

El Dorado County Placerville Jail Building Space / Systems Quality Evaluation Ratings																
Building Systems/ Elements	Evaluation Ratings/Functional Use Area															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	AVG
Space	0.50	3.00	0.50	1.50	0.50	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	3.00	0.50	3.00	1.08
HVAC	1.50	3.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	N/A	N/A	1.58
Plumbing	0.50	3.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	2.00	1.00	N/A	1.04
Elect/Lighting	2.00	3.00	0.25	1.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	0.75	1.00	0.75	1.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.48
Noise Control	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.78
Fire Safety	1.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.80
Handicapped/ADA	0.50	2.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.62
Structures	2.00	3.00	0.75	1.25	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	1.72
Security	2.00	3.00	0.50	0.50	1.25	1.50	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.50	1.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>12.51</b>
<b>Summary Space/ Systems Rating</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>

*Building / System Rating Scale: 0 - Very Inadequate, 1 - Inadequate; 2 - Adequate; 3 - Very Adequate. A dash (-) indicates that the space or system does not exist for evaluation.*

From the evaluation assessment of the space and systems for the Placerville jail facility, the overall score is 1.4 – Inadequate.

Systems/ Elements	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Space	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.75	1.50	0.25	0.25	0.75	3.00	2.00	N/A	0.75
HVAC	0.50	0.75	1.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	N/A	N/A
Plumbing	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.50	1.50	N/A	N/A
Elect/Lighting	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75	0.75	3.00	3.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.75	3.00	2.50	N/A	0.75
Noise Control	2.00	1.50	1.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.00	2.00	2.50	N/A	2.00
Fire Safety	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	N/A	1.00
Handicapped/ADA	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	N/A	0.50
Structures	0.75	0.75	1.50	1.00	1.25	1.25	2.00	1.50	0.75	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	N/A	0.50
Security	0.75	0.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.50	1.00	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.50	2.50	N/A	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>13.75</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>6.00</b>
<b>Summary Space/ Systems Rating</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0.9</b>

*Building / System Rating Scale: 0 - Very Inadequate, 1 - Inadequate; 2 - Adequate; 3 - Very Adequate. A dash (-) indicates that the space or system does not exist for evaluation.*

From the evaluation assessment of the space and systems for South Lake Tahoe facility, the overall score is 1.2 - Inadequate.



## Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Building Systems Evaluations

Assessments of the current condition of the primary building elements and systems which support the El Dorado County jails were also made. Judgments about these systems considered a number of factors involving the quality of materials, reoccurring failures, inoperability, the ease or difficulty in getting parts or service, and how quickly a repair or upgrade may have been made. The building systems which were examined included: (1) HVAC, (2) plumbing, (3) lighting, (4) noise, (5) systems, (6) fire and life safety, (7) security, (8) handicapped access, and (9) structure. The system's strengths and deficiencies identified through the assessment include the following:

### **System Strengths:**

- The buildings are predominately of concrete wall construction which shows no signs of structural failure or wear requiring maintenance or upkeep.
- Control Room equipment is relatively modern and security cameras have been recently updated and/or replaced. The electronic security system is the first defense in maintaining security of the facility.
- Circulation inside the facility is well maintained and adequate in most areas of both facilities.
- The Public / Lobby of the Placerville facility was recently remodeled and meets current needs.
- The Vehicle Sallyport at the Placerville facility is adequate and well maintained.

### **System Deficiencies:**

- ADA standards were just emerging in the mid-nineties, prior to the time both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails were constructed. It was of opinion by some that jails were exempt because of the security requirements. On June 15, 1998 the Supreme Court of the United States rendered an opinion which prohibits a "public entity" from discriminating against a "qualified individual with a disability" on account of that individual's disability. Although it is clear that some accommodations have been designed into each correctional facility, some may fall short of the standard. This includes accessible accommodations for inmate housing, inmate programs, toilet rooms and showers; accessible visitation booths, signage, path-of-travel, and parking; as well as general non-custody staff accommodations.
- The medical and mental health treatment areas of both facilities are severely deficient in space and ADA access. Additional treatment rooms and staff areas should be expanded to serve existing and future population needs.
- Housing is inadequate for the existing female population. The current cell and dormitory layout of both facilities does not allow for adequate control of special populations and classifications.
- Current classroom space at both facilities cannot meet the needs of the available programs or serve all eligible inmates due to space and accessibility limitations. Additional program space is needed to allow access to necessary programs and services provided by professional providers and volunteers from the community.

- The electronic security system is the first defense in maintaining security of each facility, and although portions of the system are new, others are outdated and in need of replacement. The Control Rooms should also be able to transfer access to one another. The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) lists four processes fundamental to security: (1) containment, (2) detection, (3) assessment, and (4) response.
  1. **Containment** - Involves restricting detainees' movements and access in controlled areas; separating by classification, eliminating escapes and contraband. This can be accomplished passively with strong construction, locks, hardware, and materials, or actively with qualified staff, technology, and systems.
  2. **Detection** - If "containment" fails (such as the jail) or is compromised, then detection is necessary. This can be accomplished by personnel or technology methods, i.e., bed checks/counts, panel trouble lights, line of sight observation, and cameras, etc.
  3. **Assessment** - After "detection" an assessment or evaluation of the incident or problem including the urgency needs to occur.
  4. **Response** - After "detection" and "assessment" the response is the action taken by staff to counteract the problem. This may include triggering alarms, lighting selected areas, closing gates, and initiating evacuation procedures, calling for help, or taking action.

El Dorado County Jail facilities are in need of door hardware and security system upgrades. Out of date and difficult to use equipment puts an undue hardship on staff. For facilities minimally staffed the burden is exponentially exacerbated.

An evaluation and scoring of the systems at the El Dorado Placerville jail is represented in the chart below, from worst to best. At the top of the list (lowest score) is ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act). The best score is the fire safety. The building is primarily constructed of concrete.

**System Evaluation - Worst to Best**

<b>El Dorado County Placerville Jail</b>	
<b>Functional Use Area</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
Handicapped/ADA	0.62
Plumbing	1.04
Space	1.08
Security	1.42
Electrical/Lighting	1.48
HVAC	1.58
Structures	1.72
Noise Control	1.78
Fire Safety	1.80

*Building / System Rating Scale: 0 - Very Inadequate, 1 - Inadequate; 2 - Adequate; 3 - Very Adequate*

An evaluation and scoring of the systems at the El Dorado South Lake Tahoe jail is represented in the chart below, from worst to best. At the top of the list (lowest score) is ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act). The best score is noise control.

### System Evaluation - Worst to Best

El Dorado County South Lake Tahoe Jail	
Functional Use Area	Ranking
Handicapped/ADA	0.45
Plumbing	0.88
Fire Safety	1.00
HVAC	1.06
Security	1.16
Structures	1.20
Space	1.41
Electrical/Lighting	1.43
Noise Control	1.89

Building / System Rating Scale: 0 - Very Inadequate, 1 - Inadequate; 2 - Adequate; 3 - Very Adequate

### Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails Database Comparisons

California Correctional Facility Space Database – In California, the average square foot per bed for full service correctional facilities consisting of primarily double occupancy cells is 400 square feet per inmate. This is based on a Correctional Facility Database of 79 correctional facility facilities built during the last wave of construction in the 90's. Correctional Facility facilities consisting of primarily dormitories are around 350 square feet per inmate.

A sampling of four county medium correctional facilities were used for this comparable analysis. The average square foot for the sample is 376.34 square feet per bed, slightly lower than the 400. These correctional facilities were all built in California incorporating podular design philosophy. Based on the BSCC Rated Capacity of 303 beds, and an interior gross area of 78,923 square feet, the rated capacity the area per bed in the Placerville facility is 260.47 square feet, which is much lower than the Correctional Facility Database.

The following chart compares each indoor functional use area at the Placerville jail facility to the California Correctional Facility Database.

Data Base Comparison by FUA				
#	Functional Use Area	Placerville Jail Square Foot Per Bed	Data Base Bed	Comparison % +/-
1	Administration	18.6	12.4	33.1%
2	Lobby / Public	6.0	4.9	18.6%
3	Visitation	4.6	8.2	-78.1%
4	Central Control	2.6	1.3	50.8%
5	Maintenance / Storage / Utility	22.9	18.4	19.6%
6	Food Service	11.8	13.9	-17.8%
7	Laundry	3.1	13.9	-345.7%
8	Intake/Release	16.6	24.7	-49.1%
9	Medical / Medical Housing	12.0	9.8	18.4%
10	Program	9.9	9.3	5.8%
11	Housing / Dayroom	104.1	208.8	-100.5%
12	Indoor Recreation Yard	12.0	28.4	-137.6%
13	Interior Circulation	36.4	22.4	38.4%
<b>Total Space / Bed</b>		<b>260.5</b>	<b>376.3</b>	<b>-44.5%</b>

The interior space deficiencies are listed below in ascending order from the worst to the best. Laundry space is highly deficient with less than one-fourth of the space that a typical correctional facility the space that is needed to support the correctional facility operations. Central Control has over twice the space as typical facilities in the Database. **Overall the El Dorado Placerville Jail is consistent with the Database standards for space allocations, with the exceptions below, which include Laundry, Indoor Recreation Yards, Housing / Dayroom, Visitation, Intake / Release, and Food Service.**

Data Base Comparison by FUA				
#	Functional Use Area	Placerville Jail Square Foot Per Bed	Data Base Square Foot Per Bed	Comparison % +/-
1	Laundry	3.1	13.9	-345.7%
2	Indoor Recreation Yard	12.0	28.4	-137.6%
3	Housing / Dayroom	104.1	208.8	-100.5%
4	Visitation	4.6	8.2	-78.1%
5	Intake/Release	16.6	24.7	-49.1%
6	Food Service	11.8	13.9	-17.8%
7	Program	9.9	9.3	5.8%
8	Medical / Medical Housing	12.0	9.8	18.4%
9	Lobby / Public	6.0	4.9	18.6%
10	Maintenance / Storage / Utility	22.9	18.4	19.6%
11	Administration	18.6	12.4	33.1%
12	Interior Circulation	36.4	22.4	38.4%
13	Central Control	2.6	1.3	50.8%
<b>Total Space / Bed</b>		<b>260.5</b>	<b>376.3</b>	<b>-44.5%</b>

A sampling of three county small correctional facilities were used for this comparable analysis with the South Lake Tahoe jail. The average square foot for the sample is 490.85 square feet per bed, higher than the 400 square feet per inmate in the Database. These correctional facility facilities were all built in California incorporating podular design philosophy. Based on the BSCC Rated Capacity of 158 beds, and an interior gross area of 50,820 square feet, the rated capacity the area per inmate is 167.73 square feet in the South Lake Tahoe facility is much lower than the Correctional Facility Database.

The following chart compares each indoor functional use area at South Lake Tahoe Jail facility to the California Correctional Facility Database.

Data Base Comparison by FUA				
#	Functional Use Area	South Lake Tahoe Jail Square Foot Per Bed	Data Base Square Foot Per Bed	Comparison % +/-
1	Administration	11.5	33.9	-193.9%
2	Lobby / Public	3.0	10.9	-263.2%
3	Visitation	3.5	11.1	-221.7%
4	Central Control	3.1	6.9	-121.5%
5	Maintenance / Storage / Utility	29.7	30.8	-4.0%
6	Food Service	5.5	20.9	-280.8%
7	Laundry	1.5	4.5	-198.7%
8	Intake / Release	6.5	54.6	-746.0%
9	Medical / Medical Housing	0.5	28.4	-6082.6%
10	Program	3.2	20.7	-537.3%
11	Housing / Dayroom	74.6	215.4	-188.9%
12	Indoor Recreation Yard	3.8	13.4	-251.6%
13	Interior Circulation	21.5	39.4	-83.5%
<b>Total Space / Bed</b>		<b>167.7</b>	<b>490.9</b>	<b>-192.6%</b>

The interior space deficiencies are listed below in ascending order from the worst to the best. Medical / Medical Housing space is highly deficient with less than 1% of the space that is needed to support the typical correctional facility operations. **Overall the El Dorado South Lake Tahoe Jail is inconsistent with the Database standards for space allocations, as every FUA is below average.**

Data Base Comparison by FUA				
#	Functional Use Area	South Lake Tahoe Jail Square Foot Per Bed	Data Base Square Foot Per Bed	Comparison % +/-
1	Medical / Medical Housing	0.5	28.4	-6082.6%
2	Intake / Release	6.5	54.6	-746.0%
3	Program	3.2	20.7	-537.3%
4	Food Service	5.5	20.9	-280.8%
5	Lobby / Public	3.0	10.9	-263.2%
6	Indoor Recreation Yard	3.8	13.4	-251.6%
7	Visitation	3.5	11.1	-221.7%
8	Laundry	1.5	4.5	-198.7%
9	Administration	11.5	33.9	-193.9%
10	Housing / Dayroom	74.6	215.4	-188.9%
11	Central Control	3.1	6.9	-121.5%
12	Interior Circulation	21.5	39.4	-83.5%
13	Maintenance / Storage / Utility	29.7	30.8	-4.0%
<b>Total Space / Bed</b>		<b>167.7</b>	<b>490.9</b>	<b>-192.6%</b>

A sampling of the same four county medium correctional facilities, and three county small correctional facilities was used for an additional comparable analysis. The average square foot for the sample is 433.60 square feet per bed, slightly higher than the 400 square feet per inmate in the Database. The average area per bed for the combined El Dorado facilities is 214.10 square feet, which is much lower than the Correctional Facility Database.

The following chart compares the average of each indoor functional use area at El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jail facilities to the California Correctional Facility Database.

Data Base Comparison by FUA						
#	Functional Use Area	South Lake Tahoe Jail Square Foot Per Bed	Placerville Jail Square Foot Per Bed	Average of Combined Facilities Square Foot Per Bed	Average of Combined Database Square Foot Per Bed	Comparison % +/-
1	Administration	11.5	18.6	15.1	23.2	-53.8%
2	Lobby / Public	3.0	6.0	4.5	7.9	-74.8%
3	Visitation	3.5	4.6	4.0	9.7	-139.6%
4	Central Control	3.1	2.6	2.9	4.1	-43.2%
5	Maintenance / Storage / Utility	29.7	22.9	26.3	24.6	6.3%
6	Food Service	5.5	11.8	8.6	17.4	-101.3%
7	Laundry	1.5	3.1	2.3	9.2	-297.4%
8	Intake / Release	6.5	16.6	11.5	39.6	-244.4%
9	Medical / Medical Housing	0.5	12.0	6.2	19.1	-207.7%
10	Program	3.2	9.9	6.6	15.0	-128.5%
11	Housing / Dayroom	74.6	104.1	89.3	212.1	-137.4%
12	Indoor Recreation Yard	3.8	12.0	7.9	20.9	-165.2%
13	Interior Circulation	21.5	36.4	29.0	30.9	-6.8%
<b>Total Space / Bed</b>		<b>167.7</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>433.6</b>	<b>-122.6%</b>

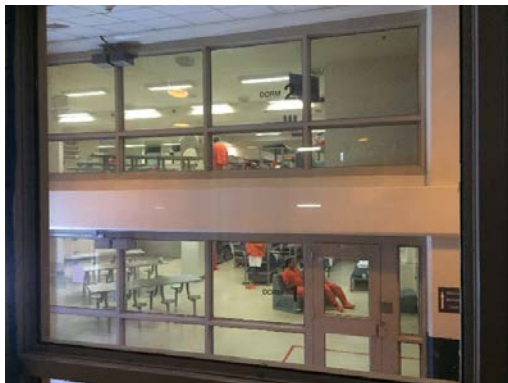
The interior space deficiencies are listed below in ascending order from the worst to the best. Laundry space is highly deficient with less than 30% of the space that is needed to support the typical correctional facility. Maintenance / Storage / Utility is the only area that is comparable to the Database average. **Overall the El Dorado Placerville and South Lake Tahoe jails are inconsistent with the Database standards for space allocations, all but one FUA are below average.**

Data Base Comparison by FUA						
#	Functional Use Area	South Lake Tahoe Jail Square Foot Per Bed	Placerville Jail Square Foot Per Bed	Average of Combined Facilities Square Foot Per Bed	Average of Combined Database Square Foot Per Bed	Comparison % +/-
1	Laundry	1.5	3.1	2.3	9.2	-297.4%
2	Intake / Release	6.5	16.6	11.5	39.6	-244.4%
3	Medical / Medical Housing	0.5	12.0	6.2	19.1	-207.7%
4	Indoor Recreation Yard	3.8	12.0	7.9	20.9	-165.2%
5	Visitation	3.5	4.6	4.0	9.7	-139.6%
6	Housing / Dayroom	74.6	104.1	89.3	212.1	-137.4%
7	Program	3.2	9.9	6.6	15.0	-128.5%
8	Food Service	5.5	11.8	8.6	17.4	-101.3%
9	Lobby / Public	3.0	6.0	4.5	7.9	-74.8%
10	Administration	11.5	18.6	15.1	23.2	-53.8%
11	Central Control	3.1	2.6	2.9	4.1	-43.2%
12	Interior Circulation	21.5	36.4	29.0	30.9	-6.8%
13	Maintenance / Storage / Utility	29.7	22.9	26.3	24.6	6.3%
<b>Total Space / Bed</b>		<b>167.7</b>	<b>260.5</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>433.6</b>	<b>-122.6%</b>

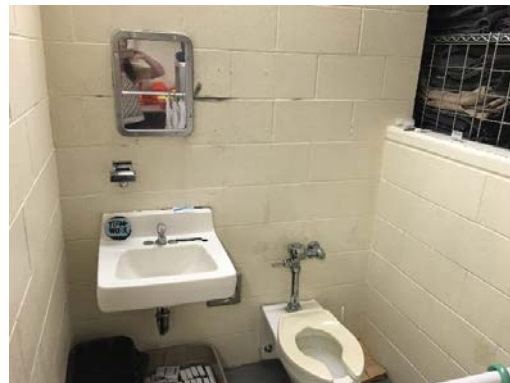
### Major Building Problem Areas Contained in the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Jails

The “Building Space / Systems Quality Evaluation Ratings” charts included in the beginning of this section demonstrate that the following functional use areas that are highly deficient in both facilities are: (1) medical and mental health treatment, (2) housing, and (3) classroom and program space deficiencies. In all but one functional use area, the space in the El Dorado County jails is less than that of a typical correctional facility built today, with the exception of Maintenance / Storage at the South Lake Tahoe jail.

1. Lack of jail space for most functional use areas.
2. Lack of ADA compliant medical and mental health treatment space.
3. Lack of housing, especially female (both dorm & cells) and space for special populations and inmate classifications.
4. Lack of classrooms and program space.



Male only dormitory housing



Non-ADA restroom in dress out area



*Existing classroom space cannot accommodate current population and inmate classifications*



*Medical unit is cramped and needs more space*

## EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS AT THE PLACERVILLE JAIL

The following section contains a summary review of each of the 15 functional use areas contained at the Placerville jail.

### 1. ADMINISTRATION



**Administration** – The space is the connecting hub of the jail to the entire organization. It is the space where administrative staff are located, such as Jail Administrator, support staff, and clerical. It provides a buffer to the jail and the rest of the Department's organizational structure. This function is the primary response to public concerning the inmates, process, laws, etc. This space is generally located outside of the secure perimeter of the jail, but in close proximity for convenient access. Administration area typically includes: (1) staff offices, (2) training rooms, (3) locker room with showers, (4) conference room, (5)

copy room, (6) storage rooms, (7) staff lunch room, (8) IT room, (9) janitor closets, (10) restrooms, (11) records, and (12) public area.

**Standards** - Title 24 is not specific regarding the amount of space needed to manage and operate the Jail. However, Title 15 responds to the duties and requirements such as: maintaining statistical data, preparing manuals and procedures, supervision, administration, etc.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The administration space is comprised of small office areas adjacent to the facility's entry. The total space is 5,634 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- No dedicated lunch room for staff.
- Sergeant's office is small and cramped.

- Briefing Room is inadequate. It has only one work station, and is too small to allow for nine to twelve officers at a time. It also serves as seating for employee breaks.
- Transportation Office space is very inadequate. It lacks enough work stations to serve the seven officers working in it at a time. Also stores shackles, cuffs, belly chains, radio equipment, and staff break room items.
- Lobby was upgraded approximately three years ago.



*Transportation office used by seven officers at once*



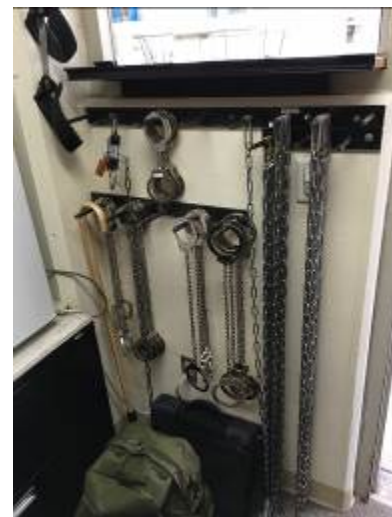
*Briefing Room is too small to seat 12 officers at once*



*Briefing Room work station*



*Staff Break Room in Transportation Office*



*Shackles and cuffs stored in Transportation Office*

## 2. PUBLIC LOBBY AREA

**Public Lobby Area** - This is a staging area for families, the general public, and other agencies wishing to interact with persons in-charge at the Jail, or visiting inmates detained in the facility. Normally, this is a lobby area with public seating. This area may include public toilets, water fountains, telephone, storage lockers, seating, TV, staircases, and elevators to other floors.

**Standards** - Title 24 does not specifically respond to this space.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

There is one main entrance in the front of the building. The total space allocated to the public area is 1,826 square feet.



**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 3 – Extremely Adequate*

- Lobby was upgraded 3 years ago.

### 3. VISITING



**Visiting** - This space is used for the purpose of family, friends and attorney visits with inmates at the jail. Family visiting is a function that needs to be monitored and controlled by staff. Visiting can take the form of contact or non-contact. Contact visiting means that there are no barriers between the inmate and visitor. Non-contact visiting usually means the presence of a security glass barrier between the inmate and visitor, and where communication is conducted through a port in the glass or an electronic device such as a telephone. The latter type of visiting is usually implemented when a potential security risk exists, either from the family or inmate. Attorney visiting usually requires a sound-proof area where attorney-client privilege can be maintained.

**Standards** - Title 24, indicates that space for visiting shall be provided in the jail. Title 15, specifies inmates shall have the opportunity for one or more visits, totaling at least one hour, per week. The regulations do not specify the type of space required for visiting. This is usually left to the Jail Administrator to determine, considering security levels, risks, separation, segregation, case law, county, state and national policy, and design constraints.

#### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The Placerville facility uses non-contact visitation. In some instances, visitation can be a problem in maintaining a contraband-free facility. Therefore, staff must provide searches of the inmates returning to their rooms. Due to the changing inmate profile and the lack of adequate, separate and secure visiting for the inmates, this could become a potential security issue. The non-contact visitation provided in C3 is severely inadequate and in need of repair. An interview room in the booking area can serve up to five people, and is used for attorney, psych, and nurse visits. Contraband control is a constant threat in any facility. The total space allocated to the visitation function is 1,397 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- Limited professional visiting rooms available, with only three in the facility, and is very inadequate. Additional attorney visitation rooms should be added.
- Visitation and interview rooms should be updated so that inmates can be secured when meeting with nurses, attorneys, etc.
- C2 visitation has room for one attorney, and seven inmate rooms. It is inadequate for current population as all but one pod in this area is administrative segregation. All administrative segregation medical visits are held here.
- C3 visitation can accommodate up to nine inmates, and two attorneys. If mixed sexes are utilizing visitation at once, they must maintain a 5:4 ratio of males to females. Consequently, this means that inmates may have to wait for access until the ratio can be maintained.
- Two of the three attorney visitation booths are in C3. The C3 visitation rooms are secure and private, while others in the facility are only dividers.
- Five of the visitation rooms are currently out of order and cannot be used.
- Visitation booths are not ADA compliant.
- The three current attorney visiting booths are not fully ADA compliant.

- Video visitation is not available, but the addition of video visitation booths is being considered. If installed, it will likely require Cat 5 or 6 data lines.
- Morrissey visiting room is currently unusable.



*Visitation Rooms*



*Out-of-Order signs on Visitation Rooms*



*Non-Contact Visitation*

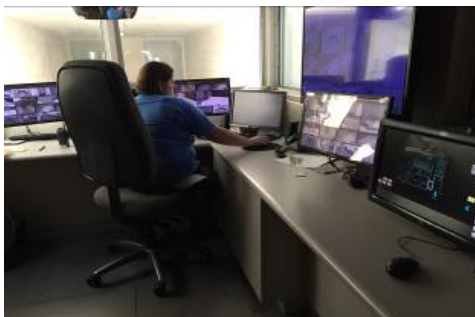


*Out-of-Order sign*



*Interview Room in Booking Area*

#### 4. CENTRAL CONTROL



**Central Control** is a secure space that occurs primarily in newer generation facilities. The Control room, in older facilities, are typically located in the housing or living area and perform limited supervision functions. New generation Central Control rooms, however, performs the function of observing and controlling, by electronic means, all key doors, sallyports, communications, audio monitoring, video monitoring, access to the building, and access throughout the building, etc. This allows for a keyless facility. The Central Control space then becomes the “master key” thus requiring the highest security in the building. With a keyless system, the risk of obtaining

staff keys for escape is eliminated. Direct line-of-sight to key areas of control is also very desirable.

**Standards** - Title 24 does not require a Central Control space, nor does Title 15 respond to it. This space is a product of new generation design thinking in the United States, and is led primarily by adult correctional facilities.

### **EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY**

There are three Control rooms in the Placerville facility, including two housing control rooms. The C1 Control room is located near the intake area. This control space is enclosed and operates independently from the other two control rooms in the facility.

The control rooms contain limited door control, communications with the wards sleeping rooms, video monitoring system to various locations in and around the facility, and direct line-of-sight to housing corridors. Although there have been recent upgrades to the touchscreen control panels, control room, and cameras throughout the facility, there are still concerns for this vital area. The total space allocated to the control room functions is 789 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- The three control rooms are independent and cannot monitor, access or transfer control to one another.
- Limited lock control within the facility.
- Housing control is unable to remotely turn off water, shower, and electrical outlets in the housing units. They are also unable to flush toilets from the Control room to avoid having to enter the cell.
- The number of monitors in Central Control should be increased and spaced throughout the room so officers can view the camera behind them.
- 2016 camera installation added and/or replaced approximately 70 cameras. Some of these cameras should be upgraded to include audio capabilities.
- The floating floor in Central Control is an ongoing maintenance issue. There are few vendors able to service it and it is often in disrepair.
- C1 Control Room is unable to access housing unit cameras, and some cameras are not clear. There is a bad glare through certain windows, and the floating tile flooring slides around as it is not affixed. Space is adequate for one to two staff members.
- C2 Control Room monitors are limited to certain areas, similar to C1 Control Room.
- C3 Control Room lacks cameras for floor or visiting, but can see the yard, outside, visiting, and inmate worker room.



*Glare on C1 Control Room windows*



*View from Central Control into Housing Units*



*Additional monitors are needed to view cameras behind officer assigned to control*



*Glare on monitors*

## 5. MAINTENANCE / STORAGE / UTILITY



**Maintenance/Storage/Utility** - This functional use area contains a number of spaces used primarily for storage and the location of utilities and janitor closets. This type of space exists in almost all facilities. This space could be the heater or boiler room. It could also be the electrical room or telephone closet. Storage space is extremely vital to the operations of the facility. In most cases, there is not enough storage space designed into a facility. In order to operate, the jail needs supplies and goods and a place to put them. The storage needs of a facility are directly proportional to the number of staff and inmates located in the facility. The location of the storage is also very important. Supplies and goods need to be accessible or it will involve more staff or less staff actually supervising the inmates.

**Standards** - Title 24, refers to two types of storage: (1) institutional and personal storage - 80 cubic feet per inmate, and (2) safety equipment storage - secure area for safety equipment such as fire extinguishers, self-contained breathing apparatus, wire and bar cutters, emergency lights, etc. It also speaks of janitorial closets - at least one closet in the security area.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The total space allocated to the maintenance/storage/utility function is 6,929 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- Maintenance staff is currently working out of small Electrical Room off sallyport without temperature control and workspace. An additional Maintenance Room should be added to the ground floor for workroom and storage near Intake.
- Janitor Closet should be added in the Medical Unit.
- Bathtub in the Medical Unit is out of order and should be repaired or replaced.
- Medical Intercom System is out of order and in need of repair or replacement.

- Loading Dock lifts are both broken, and not in use. They should be sealed to prevent the potential for mice entering the facility through the opening.
- Utility sink in Laundry Room has a leak and should be repaired.
- Air Lock Doors are repeatedly breaking and should be replaced. Hinge issues throughout the building should be addressed.
- Sinks in all pod dayrooms are currently particle board and are in the process of being replaced with stainless steel units.
- Plumbing issues throughout the facility should be addressed.
- Mold issues in the Kitchen should be addressed.
- Temperature control is an ongoing issue throughout the building.
- Emergency override for power outages, lighting and electrical need sufficient backup. Generator is sufficient but certain areas need to be added to the emergency backup system.
- Recreation yard roofs lack proper drainage and lighting.
- Data storage of recording and IT is currently inadequate and should be expanded.
- Proper server room with HVAC/ventilation system and waterproofing is needed.
- Telephone room is inadequate.
- Running new lines/pulling conduit is very difficult.
- Perimeter needs paving, adequate lighting and stairs for perimeter checks.

## 6. FOOD SERVICE



**Kitchen** - Meals are required for the inmates being detained during any scheduled meal time. The facility in which the meals are prepared and delivered is left to the County. In some counties, this function is contracted with a private provider or handled by the Sheriff's Department. Jail supervisors have claimed that a meal that is adequate and tasty goes a long way in reducing the anxiety of those being detained. In the design of a typical kitchen, there is a prescribed order of preparation and activity areas. For instance, the baking area (for preparing breads, cakes, and cookies) may contain the ovens, reach-in refrigeration, floor-mounted mixer, bowl and

paddle storage within close proximity to one another. Other specific areas within a kitchen may include salad wash area, frying area, soups and sauces area, slicing area, sandwich make-up area, serving line and scullery, to name a few. Most designers will provide equipment and apparatus needed to support specific tasks within close proximity.

**Standards** - Title 24 is not specific regarding the space needed to prepare the meals. Title 15, responds to the menus, servings, administration, handling, clean-up, sanitation, diets, and frequency of servings, storage, and food handlers for the food service operation. Also cited are the Health and Safety Codes, and the Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law regulations.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The Placerville Jail has a large Kitchen with a full bakery that is sufficient to prepare enough meals for the number of inmates held there. Most of the preparation areas in the Kitchen are open. The Kitchen contains dry storage and freezer areas that are not large enough to store the required two months' worth of meals, significantly reducing the opportunity to take advantage of bulk purchases that lower overhead costs for the facility.

Male inmates typically provide Kitchen staffing. Due to classification and housing issues, female inmates are unable to work in the Kitchen, and it creates some difficulty for them to participate in the Culinary Program. Inmates provide support services as in some other facilities in the State. The meals are delivered on trays, and served to inmates in their housing units. The total space allocated to the food services area is 3,567 square feet.

The Placerville jail facility has a state of the art Culinary Program that also provides catering services to the County. The Culinary Program was started in 2007 at the South Lake Tahoe facility, and their first meal service was for the fire, police, and soup kitchen during the Angora Fire. The Culinary Program offers training for 100-500 hours, and all enrolled inmates received college credit through Lake Tahoe Community College. The facility has an MOU with the College, which pays the facility for each student hour. It covers the inmate wages, plus profit for the General Fund. The hope for the program is that it will be self-sufficient and not require any tax-payer funding.

The program participants from the two El Dorado County jail facilities won 42 awards in the 2016 El Dorado County Fair Baking Competition, including a first place award for brownies, and a Best in Show award. The program has entered the competition since 2006, and the ribbons and awards truly motivate the inmates.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- The Kitchen was remodeled last year and is to capacity. It currently provides meals for 280 people per day.
- HVAC is inadequate. Space needs A/C and temperature control.
- Kitchen aisles are cramped for more than one person, especially during food prep.
- Narrow walkway through stoves creates risk of burns and injury.
- Kitchen is crowded during culinary program and catering events.
- Aisles are narrow, restricting movement and carts.
- Layout is not conducive to culinary class, and additional space for program classes is needed.
- Extremely limited space for food prep in food line. The food line has a pillar at the end that is cumbersome for tray access and service. Additional space in the food line will reduce risk of burns to staff and inmate workers.
- Baking station is inadequate and needs its own dedicated space, as well as an additional mixer. Currently, it must go offline for two to three hours per day while doing freezer pull or prep.
- Kitchen needs an additional braiser to limit lifting involved with using other equipment, as well as an oven. The two existing braisers have approximately ten years remaining lifespan. Ovens and stoves are approximately one year old. Staff currently does not have enough time to clean and prep existing equipment between use. The additional equipment will require additional hoods.
- The existing dishwasher is inadequate. It is used for all trays and equipment and runs thirteen hours per day. One additional dishwasher should be added. Drying racks run down center of room and create wasted space.
- Walk-in freezer is very inadequate and needs double the space. It is over capacity at the beginning of the month when food is delivered. Kitchen staff has encountered problems storing meat due to cross contamination. An additional freezer that could hold up to three pallets could be installed in the second delivery bay of the loading dock that is currently being used for storage.
- Walk-in refrigerator is inadequate and 50% more space is needed for next day food prep.
- Storage is tight in all areas. More efficient storage systems and lower shelves to limit reaching would be beneficial.
- Dry storage is inadequate and needs double the space for monthly deliveries. The facility must keep two months of food onsite per policy, but can currently only hold four to five weeks' worth. Dry Storage needs double space for locked storage, and the flooring should be replaced.
- The Cook's office for head chef and supervisor is small but adequate. Office has limited storage and space. A secure area for paperwork and a larger locked cabinet for items such as knives should be considered.

- Breakroom for workers is used to hold the culinary program. Approximately 8-10 inmate workers must be relocated while culinary program is in session.
- Kitchen has one unisex inmate bathroom, and one unisex staff bathroom.
- Flooring has continual maintenance issues, despite being relatively new. The flooring is prone to chipping from the transport and use of pallets. Missing grit from chips or repairs presents a slipping hazard when wet, repair patches are unsightly, and it presents a sanitary issue.
- While the space is adequate, the loading dock is in need of repairs and continual maintenance. There are currently two bays but only one is needed by Kitchen staff. Adequate storage and organization are lacking.
- Chemicals for the Kitchen need a dedicated storage space. They are currently stored on Loading Dock and are accessible by inmates.
- Both loading dock lifts are broken and not in use. The facility does not need them so they should be removed or sealed off to eliminate the potential for mice to enter through these areas.
- Loading dock lacks any temperature controls and is extremely hot in the summer months, and can top 90 degrees.
- Garbage should be relocated and not stored where fresh food is delivered in the loading dock area.
- Loading dock flooring needs coving at the base of the wall and should match an easy to clean option that coordinates with the Kitchen.
- Deliveries occur five times per week and can take up to 45 minutes each. Food processing is currently performed in the hallway which causes traffic flow issues.



*Culinary Program displays baking competition awards*



*Cramped quarters in meal prep line*



*Overcrowded Dry Storage*



*Kitchen Classroom/Inmate Breakroom*



*Chef's office is small and lacks adequate storage*



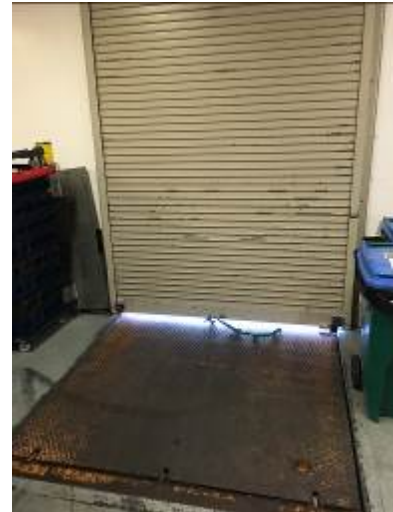
*Loading dock used for storage*



*Inadequate cold storage space*



*Dry storage is not large enough for bulk purchases*



*Loading dock houses trash and presents a potential vermin issue*

## 7. LAUNDRY



**Laundry** - The Laundry area is often thought of as a key “infrastructure space” for the entire jail. The Laundry provides for the complete sanitation of inmate’s clothing, bedding, towels, and other articles. This is a “day to day” operation to maintain cleanliness standards. Normally when designed, the Laundry is sized to support the largest jail population, including overcrowding. This provides for the optimum use of equipment and space. When the laundry requirements exceed the supported capacity, a few courses of action are taken: (1) the Laundry operation is extended, (2) the Laundry space is expanded and additional equipment is added, and/or (3) laundering services are solicited from a private vendor.



**Standards** - Title 24 is not specific regarding the amount and type of space needed for the Laundry. However, Title 15, outlines the clothing and bedding exchange for adults. Outer clothes shall be exchanged at least once a week and undergarments and socks shall be exchanged at least twice each week, unless climate or illness necessitates more frequent exchange. Bedding shall be exchanged at least once each week.

### **EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY**

The laundry is located off the personal storage and detention aide areas. This operation is conducted exclusively by female inmates and runs fifteen to eighteen hours per day. The Laundry consists of two commercial washers and two dryers. The room contains some storage for supplies, lockers for inmate workers, a bathroom and a small supply closet for janitorial supplies. Most of this room is utilized by the laundry function with some adjacent space for storage of inmate's personal property. The room contains a table for folding laundry, which is a key function. The total space allocated to the laundry function is 943 square feet.

#### **Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- Laundry is under capacity with its current 70 lb. washers and dryers. To meet demand, an additional washer and dryer set should be installed. Current space is adequate for addition of larger capacity machines.
- Evaporative cooler was installed in 2016 and should be adequate with the addition of more equipment.
- Space would be adequate if storage for non-laundry related items were available elsewhere.
- New and clean clothing storage is inadequate and more space is needed.
- Flooring is very slippery when wet and presents a slip and fall hazard.
- Inmate workers use utility sink to store snacks and beverages in the same place they wash their hands.
- Plumbing is insufficient and needs updated.



*Clean storage is inadequate*



*Inmate workers store snacks in sink used for hand washing and other cleaning functions*

## 8. INTAKE / RELEASE



**Intake/Release** - This is the space or area where the arrestees and inmates enter or leave the jail. More than likely, a police or sheriff's officer brings them in for booking. The arrestee goes through a battery of processing steps. They may be handcuffed at this time. The transition from police to jail is a critical time in the booking process. This is the time the arrestee may act out or resist being incarcerated. The area needs to be designed to accommodate all types of security risks and should be of the highest security level. After the officer leaves and the processing and I.D. is completed, the arrestee is showered, given jail clothing in exchange for his or her own clothing, given bedding and a hygiene kit, and assigned a room. The arrestee may retain an

attorney or contact a bail bondsman. The spaces included in this functional use are may include: (1) officer report writing area, (2) holding cells for the combative arrestee for staging, (3) waiting area for the compliant, (4) sobering cell, (5) finger print area, (6) photo area, (7) shower and toilet room, (8) adjacent property storage, (9) valuable storage area, (10) bedding and issue storage, (11) medical screening room, (12) interview room, (13) classification office, (14) booking staff office, (15) booking staff toilet, and (16) storage area for large items such as bikes, backpacks, bedrolls, etc.

**Standards** - Title 15 responds to the processes involved in the intake and release of the arrestee. Title 24 states that the jail shall have a reception area pending admission to the facility. This area shall have a weapons locker, secure room for arrestees, access to a shower, secure storage for valuables, accessible telephone, and hot and cold running water for staff.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The intake/release function is conducted in cramped spaces. While in Intake, tattoos and pre-existing injuries are documented, along with booking photos, ID and fingerprinting. Medical screenings are given to those arrestees needing immediate medical or mental health attention, including contacting an on-call doctor or crisis specialist. The total space allocated for this function is 5,020 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Poor natural light.
- Intake and Booking area can be cramped and noisy at times.
- Inmates are cuffed and moved by officers by holding their arm (not freely walking) into the Intake area via the Sallyport.
- Holding cells have noisy sliding doors without food pass throughs that weigh approximately 300-400 lbs. that create a safety risk for the officer and arrestee. Sliding door latches can catch uniforms and arms, and make it difficult to place an agitated inmate inside the cell. Cell doors should be replaced with hinged doors that lock automatically when closed, and use a smaller, non-paracentric key to open them.
- Existing holding cells are inadequate. The addition of a holding cell with toilet is necessary.
- One Holding Cell off the sallyport cannot be used as it lacks running water, a toilet, privacy wall, and does not meet the minimum square footage. It is being used as restraint chair and wheelchair storage. If this area were retrofitted, it could be used as a temporary holding cell.
- Holding Cell C is used as the Medical dayroom, an interview room, and for professional visits. A dedicated Medical dayroom should be added.

- The two existing safety cells are adequate for the population and also serves as overflow for the South Lake Tahoe facility as needed. The safety cells need modernized fixtures that can't be reached, a camera, door padding, and multiple door windows instead of one for better field of view. Safety cells are crucial in serving the medical and mental health needs of the facility.
- There are currently two sobering cells and they are not regularly used. The bars in one of the cells presents a safety hazard, and the old air lock doors should be replaced. One of the existing sobering cells is being converted to an observation cell to serve as a step down from a safety cell.
- Intake shower area and clothing exchange are not ADA compliant. Inmates requiring an ADA shower must use the one in B pod or the Medical Unit.
- There is currently no area for video arraignment, and a holding cell is needed for five to 15 inmates at a time while they wait for in person arraignment.
- Personal storage space is inadequate and has poor ventilation. Fifty percent more storage space should be added. It is used to store items belonging to housed inmates and some new clothing. Items are stored for 120 days for inmate transfers to prison. Unclaimed items are washed and reused for indigent inmates without clothing, or disposed of.
- Plastic property boxes store long term items in the personal storage area. Property boxes are accessed daily. Some are up to 50 lbs., and stored as high as 7' on shelves. The South Lake Tahoe facility utilizes mesh bags instead of boxes, requiring the personal property to be repackaged into paper bags that can easily tear during transport between facilities.
- Personal storage for large items such as backpacks, medical equipment, bikes, etc., is stored at the end of the shelving units and presents a tripping hazard.
- Medical clothing/biohazard suits are stored in personal storage as there is no room in the Medical Unit.
- The Cert Room that stores less lethal weapons should not be stored in the personal storage room. The new Cert Room will need cabinets, lockers, work bench, larger work space, and should be secured.
- Detention aide needs additional and more efficient storage for supplies, commissary, and clothing.
- The Detention aide office work space and storage is very inadequate.
- It is difficult to keep Commissary inventory.
- Court clothing, as well as female and male clean clothing, are stored in separate rooms in the dress out area. The size would be adequate if storage is relocated.



*Booking area and Holding Cells*



*Holding Cell*



*Personal Storage*



*Laundry Storage*



*Detention Aide Office*



*Large items in the way of protective gear in personal storage*



*Non-ADA shower in Booking area*



*Detention Aide storage*



*Sobering Cell bars present safety hazard*



*Holding Cell used as storage for Restraint Chair and Wheelchair*



*Restraint Chair and Wheelchair stored in out of use cell*

## 9. MEDICAL



**Medical** - This functional use area is extremely critical to the jail, Department and County. This is where the medical and mental health screening occurs. The purpose of the medical screening is to identify, at a minimum, those persons with chronic, acute, and communicable conditions, and those inmates who are alcohol or drug dependent. Screening those inmates before they are housed can insure against unnecessary aggravation of their medical or mental conditions, and can dramatically reduce the spread of infection to the rest of the population. The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) has established focused guidelines for the Health Care Administrator. Many small counties contract this service out to a local medical group. However,

when health care services are delivered within the facility, staff, space, equipment, supplies, materials, and resource manuals shall be adequate to the level of care provided. The facility shall have a medical exam room of no less than 100 square feet, contain lockable medical supply storage, and cold/hot water.

**Standards** - Title 15, respond to a wide range of rules and procedures for medical, mental, and dental health care to inmates.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The facility has a nurse onsite 24 hours per day, seven days per week. A Dental Office serves both Placerville and South Lake Tahoe inmates. Nurses evaluate arrestees for intoxication or health issues that may require treatment when they are booked into the facility. CFMG provides staff and medical equipment for both the Placerville and South Lake Tahoe locations. Tele-psych is held in the Exam

Room, and a psychologist is available four hours per week at each facility. The total space allocated to this function is 3,622 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- The addition of one Medical Holding Cell, one Exam Room, a dedicated Medical Interview Room, and Dayroom or Recreation Yard are needed to meet current demand. The additional Holding Cell should have a power outlet to accommodate lactation in the Medical Unit.
- Safety Cell doors should be upgraded with multiple windows for better observation.
- The current 5-person infirmary and 3 individual cells are insufficient. At least 18 medical beds with doorways that can accommodate medical equipment are needed.
- Five fixed infirmary beds were replaced in August 2016.
- Infirmary is limited by floor space and bed size that will fit through the door.
- The new Dental Office is approximately two years old and is used bi-weekly for exams and treatment.
- Mixture of stainless steel and porcelain fixtures should be upgraded to all stainless steel ADA combo units.
- Each room should have one functional outlet for equipment that can be controlled from the nurse's station. Currently, there are multiple outlets in rooms, but they are inaccessible.
- The Safety Cell lights and fixtures require repair or replacement. Door should be updated with multiple 4" windows for observation.
- The Interview Room is heavily used for whole facility (detectives, doctors, attorneys). A dedicated Medical Interview Room at the end of the corridor would be beneficial.
- Current refrigerator is inadequate as it is used for lactation and other medical supplies. A small refrigerator specifically for lactation should be installed.
- The Medical Unit should be modernized or refurbished for mental health programs and treatment.
- Storage in the Medical Unit is severely inadequate, with some supplies stored in the hallway. An additional Storage Room with a bigger area for medical supplies should be added that can accommodate extra medical beds, wheelchairs, walkers, etc. One 3'x6' storage room is being used by Detention Aide and is completely full. A Holding Cell off the Vehicle Sallyport is being used for restraint chair and wheelchair storage.
- There is currently no Janitor Closet in the Medical Unit, and it should be added.
- The bathtub in the Medical Unit is out of order and is not ADA compliant. The shower is ADA accessible, but the floor mats are in need of replacement and the tile is hard to clean. The room has poor ventilation that should be addressed.
- Medical Records are stored in two separate areas - the nurse's station, and records room originally designated as soiled linen storage. The records room should be enlarged, have locked cabinets, and a larger work space installed.
- The size of the pharmacy is insufficient, and should be expanded to include a small dispensary on each floor to limit inmate movement between cells.
- The Lab is very cramped, and stores staff dishes near insulin, medications, urine samples, blood, fluids for medical patients. It also houses the supply storage, centrifuge, lactation, and SEVA equipment.
- The Isolation Cell/Negative Air Room is very inadequate, and serves both facilities as South lake Tahoe does not have one. It lacks sufficient storage space, and the doorway is too small for medical bed access. Space for a decontamination room for masks, etc., as well as biohazard suits should be added. An additional Negative Air Room should be considered to meet current needs.
- The nurse restroom is extremely small (airplane size) and staff must close one door before the other door can open. Consequently, staff have been locked in, and blocked by exit door on multiple occasions.

- The Medical Exam Room is inadequate and an additional exam room should be considered. The existing room has original equipment and fixtures. Locked cabinets for supplies such as syringes, scalpels, etc. should be added. These items are currently being stored in the Supervisor's office next door, leading to interruptions.
- The Medical Manager's Office size is adequate. The cabinets are original and are showing wear. The current layout is sufficient, but casework should be replaced. Additional space for wheelchairs, restraint chair, and stretchers should be included.
- The Medical intercom system is currently out of order. The Central Control panel for medical unit is original, and the intercom was updated 10 years ago. The intercom system was designed so inmates can call for assistance, but some do not work and the call is not received in the Medical Office, putting medical patients at risk.
- The nurse's station serves 3-5 people or more at a time. Records are not kept locked but are stored in a secure area. File storage is insufficient and should be expanded. There is not enough shelving so medication overflow is stored in a bottom drawer. The medication refrigerator should be moved to Pharmacy and replaced with a locked unit.



*Dental Services*



*Medical Cell is too small for large equipment or devices*



*Lack of storage and organization*



*Medical records are stored in linen closet area in unlocked cabinets*



*Out of Order Medical Tub*



*Overflow storage in corridors*



*Airplane sized staff bathroom that can be blocked while in use*



*Pharmacy with overflow medications stored in a drawer*



*Intercom system that needs repair*



*Medical bed does not fit through cell doors*



*Cramped sanitation station outside Isolation Cell*



*Shower in Medical Unit*



## 10. PROGRAMS / CLASSROOMS



**Programs/Classrooms** - While an inmate is being detained at the jail, the County shall provide a space for classroom functions to occur. Each facility shall have multipurpose space for games and activities, dining, visiting, TV meetings, and quiet space for study and reading, such that activities do not conflict with each other.

**Standards** - Title 15 responds to the requirements placed upon the County in meeting the program needs of the detained adult. The range and source of such services shall be at the discretion of the facility administrator, and may include: (a) individual, group and/or family counseling; (b) drug and alcohol abuse counseling; (c) community volunteers; (d) vocational testing and counseling;

(e) employment counseling; (f) referral to community resources and programs; (g) pre-release and release assistance; (h) legal assistance; and, (i) regional center services for the developmentally disabled.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The two existing classrooms can accommodate approximately 10-12 inmates in the facility. These areas are utilized to run ten programs, 14 different religious services, parenting classes, and the visiting barber. The Inmate Services Office serves two staff with adequate storage. The space allocated to programs/classrooms is 2,992 square feet.

The following is a list of the programs offered in the Placerville Jail:

1. **MRT (Moral Reconciliation Therapy) / Substance Abuse Treatment:** MRT is a cognitive-behavioral counseling program that combines education, group and individual counseling, and structured exercises designed to foster moral development in treatment-resistant clients. As long as clients' judgments about right and wrong are made from low levels of moral reasoning, counseling them, training them in job skills, and even punishing them will have little long-lasting impact on their behavior. They must be confronted with the consequences of their behavior and the effect that it has had on their family, friends and community. Poor moral reasoning is common within at-risk populations. Studies show MRT-treated offenders have re-arrest and reincarceration rates 25% to 75% lower than expected. Services are provided by Health and Human Services Agency in Classroom 1 four days a week, with 14 inmates currently attending.
2. **Anger Management:** Inmates participating in anger management develop the following skill sets: (1) identify situations that are likely to set them off and respond in nonaggressive ways before they get angry; (2) learn specific skills to use in situations likely to trigger their anger; (3) recognize when they aren't thinking logically about a situation, and correct their thinking; (4) calm themselves down when they begin to feel upset; (5) express their feelings and needs assertively (but not aggressively) in situations that make them feel angry; (6) focus on problem-solving in frustrating situations — instead of using energy to be angry, they'll learn how to redirect their energy to resolve the situation; and (7) communicate effectively to defuse anger and resolve conflicts. After ten consecutive completed classes, inmates will receive a certification of completion. Services are provided by Progress House in Classroom 2 once a week, with ten inmates currently attending.

3. **Parenting Class:** Parenting class includes communication, problem solving, monitoring, positive reinforcement and non-violent discipline techniques. With input from inmates and their families, researchers built upon the curriculum to make it effective within the context and restrictions of parents and families involved in the criminal justice system. Services are provided by Judy Knapp through Prevention Works in one male and one female Housing Unit once a week, with 24 inmates currently attending.
4. **Pre- Release Class:** The purpose of Pre-Release is to prepare inmates for successful transition back into community living. Throughout the course of Pre-Release, inmates will be presented with information to help them secure housing, find employment, rebuild relationships with family, and access substance abuse prevention assistance upon release. Upon completion of programming, inmates will have a workable re-entry plan, which includes the four objectives listed above. It is a volunteer class taught by a volunteer several times a year in one male and one female Housing Unit, with 13 inmates currently attending.
5. **HEARTS:** HEARTS is an acronym for Heath Education, Addiction Recovery Towards Self-responsibility. The purpose of the program is to focus on alcohol/drug abuse and to reduce the high rate of recidivism among the inmate population. The program teaches substance abuse education along with personal development and the tools necessary to stay clean and sober. After 24 classes, inmates receive a certification of completion. Services are provided by EDCA Life Skills in one male and one female housing unit twice a week, with 27 inmates currently attending.
6. **Adult Education:** The Jail's education program offers inmates the ability to work with a full time teacher and develop high school equivalency, English as a second language, adult basic education and career awareness. Inmates have a wide range of material to learn from to include college level courses as well as the Waste Water Treatment Program offered by Sacramento State. Services are provided by the El Dorado County Office of Education (EDCOE) in Classroom 2 four days a week, with 45 inmates currently attending.
7. **Religious Services and NA/AA:** The Jail has two volunteer chaplains and a staff of volunteers from the community that offer a variety of religious services and Bible studies that are available to all inmates. Current religious services offered include: Sunday Morning Truth Ministry, Non-Denominational Church, LDS Mormon Church, Sunday Evening Bible Study, St. Patrick's Church, Saint Stories, Women's Study, Christian Bible Study, Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, AL-ANON, Spanish Speaking Ministries, Celebrate Recovery, 7th Day Adventist, and Free On the Inside. Services are provided in Classroom 1 and Classroom 2 seven days a week, with one to 20 inmates attending services.
8. **Sheriff's Work Program:** This program is for persons who are sentenced to 30 days or less. They are required to report to the Work Program Office for two consecutive days a week. They are then assigned to a job site in the community where they perform eight hours of service work. They are also required to pay \$20.00 per day as an administrative fee.
9. **Home Electronic Monitoring Program (H.E.M.P.):** H.E.M.P. is designed to allow a sentenced person to continue work and support his/her family. An electronic bracelet is secured to their ankle; then it is programmed to monitor the person's movement between work and home. This is also a privilege that must be paid for, and it is assessed on a sliding scale according to the individual's income. There is also a \$35.00 non-refundable application fee.
10. **Jail Weekender Program:** This program is for sentenced inmates who are allowed by court order to serve weekends in Jail. Inmates who are serving a sentence may request a release into the Weekend Program when they have 20 days or less to serve. There is a \$30.00 per day administrative fee.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- Classrooms have class supply storage, original 1980s cabinets, and a toilet.
- The current classroom space is inadequate, and the facility needs two additional classrooms so additional programs may be added. New classroom space should include adequate storage, tables, chairs and a restroom.
- Existing computers for school programs are approximately ten years old and should be replaced with more modern equipment.
- Only one Smart Board is available in the facility and it is unsightly and in need of replacement.
- Furniture in classrooms is not fixed and could pose a security risk.
- One of the classrooms is used for barber services for inmates several times a month. The barber chair is stored in a hallway when not in use.
- There is a partially accessible elevator for volunteer teacher use.
- School programs for the Administrative Segregation population is held upstairs. This poses a potential safety issue for Administrative Segregation inmates that cross paths with the general population and other classifications.
- The facility needs two additional spaces for Legal Kiosks. The Law Library is housed in old Holding Cells.
- A Restoration of Competencies program is scheduled to begin full-time in the Fall of 2016. The program needs areas for one on one and group sessions, in addition to testing, with a great deal of privacy.



*Outdated computer equipment in classrooms*



*Smart Board is unsightly and needs replaced*



*Inmate Services Office*



*Barber chair stored in hallway*

## 11. HOUSING / DAYROOM



**Housing/Dayroom** - This space is referred to as the “living unit” by the Board of State and Community Corrections. It consists of sleeping rooms and adjacent dayroom space. Dayroom space is an area where the inmate can conduct passive and active activities, such as TV, board games, reading, table tennis, etc. Housing or sleeping rooms come in three forms: (1) single occupancy sleeping rooms, (2) double-occupancy sleeping rooms, and (3) dormitories. This functional use area occupies over fifty percent of the total space in a typical Jail. If the housing unit is locked from the dayroom, then the rooms are required to contain a toilet.

**Standards** - Title 15 contains the operational standards for adult facilities. These include sections relating to fire and life safety, security, segregation, searches, discipline, suicide prevention, bedding and linen issue, hygiene, sanitation, etc. Title 24 relates to the size and adjacency requirements for living units.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The jail has 33% of its total area in housing and dayroom space. There are six living unit wings at the jail. Each housing unit contains a small dayroom, toilets, and shower room. The dayroom, due to its size and configuration is not well suited for physical activities. Adjacent the dayroom space is an outdoor exercise courtyard. The total space allocated to the Housing/Dayroom function is 31,541 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- There are two male dorms, two male housing units, two female housing units and one Recreation Yard in the general population housing area.
- The Administrative Segregation population space is very inadequate for current populations.
- Cells without food pass throughs are a safety and security issue for both high risk inmates and officers, especially in lockdown mode when delivering food. Food delivery without a food pass through requires two officers in lockdown mode and would only require one if they were installed. The installation of additional food pass throughs would open up other areas of the facility for the Administrative Segregation population.
- Visitation and attorney space is very inadequate. Additional attorney visitation room should be added.
- The three current attorney visiting booths are not fully ADA compliant.
- Video Visitation is not available, but the addition of video visitation booths is being considered.
- A Morrissey visiting room is available but is currently unusable.
- C2 Visitation has room for one attorney, and seven inmate rooms. It is inadequate for current population as all but one pod in this area is Administrative Segregation. All Administrative Segregation medical visits are held here.
- Administrative Segregation classes and programs are held upstairs in the housing unit. It is a safety issue due to the potential of Administrative Segregation inmates crossing paths with the general population.
- A large curtain has been added to prevent inmates from seeing each other in nearby pods.
- Air lock doors are an ongoing maintenance issue. Door hinges cause issues throughout the building.

- Sinks in all Pod dayrooms are particle board and are in the process of being upgraded to stainless steel.



*B Pod Cells and Dayroom*



*Dorms 1 and 2*



*C Pod Cells and Dayroom*



*Curtain blocks view between Pods and Dorms*

## 12. INDOOR RECREATION



**Indoor Recreation** - Space should not be confused with the activity of recreation specified in Title 15 standards. The FUA "indoor recreation" is a space that can provide all of the benefits of the outdoor yard, but indoors. This is useful in areas of poor weather or air quality. Not all facilities build gymnasiums or indoor recreation rooms capable of working the large muscle groups. It is easier to supervise and maintain security of inmates in indoor spaces.

**Standards** - Title 15, responds to indoor activities when outdoor activities are not available due to weather.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The Placerville jail has two Recreation Yards – indoor and outdoor. This space is used daily by all general population inmates who receive one hour of recreation per day. The exercise is organized and supervised by staff, and inmates are escorted to and from the Recreation Yards as a group. This space allocated for this function is 3,623 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- The chain link roof is inadequate and does not allow for use during inclement weather. A solid roof with adequate drainage and lighting should be added.
- The facility is utilizing both recreation yards currently. An additional two yards should be considered to serve current population needs.
- The cement in the recreation yards present a slip and fall issue in inclement weather. As such, there are no yard visits that day.
- The C2 recreation yard can be used by up to thirty general population inmates at a time. The Administrative Segregation population in Pods A&B use the yard one at a time.
- Inmates have been able to climb “secure” stairs for the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor emergency exit in the C2 yard.
- Stairs in C2 yard presents a head bump hazard as it is not blocked off under the stairs.
- Balls are often lost to roof covering requiring removal by staff.



Head bump hazard under stairs



Inmates are able to climb the stairs in the Yard

## 13. CIRCULATION



**Circulation** - exists in all facilities. It is this space that allows a person to move from one FUA to another. In public circulation, anyone has access until encountered by a locked door. Private circulation is maintained for jail personnel or selected individuals. This circulation is usually controlled by locked doors and special keys or card locks. In some cases, I.D. badges and visitor passes may be required. In secure circulation, all access is verified and controlled through the use of cameras and intercoms. Doors are electronically opened after satisfactory verification of the person(s) requesting passage.

Some areas will require an escort. I.D. badges are usually required. This is referred to as a “keyless” system.

**Standards** - Title 15 does not address circulation.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The space allocated to circulation is 11,040 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

- Main corridor to kitchen, medical and housing Units has to be closely monitored to prevent population crossing.
- Door to Level 3 should have additional windows to allow for line of sight monitoring.
- Items stored in corridors should be moved elsewhere.



*Door 3 should have additional windows to prevent safety hazard situation.*



*Items are stored in corridors*

## 14. OUTDOOR RECREATION



**Outdoor Exercise** - The outdoor area is where inmates exercise large muscle groups through sports, games, and physical exercise. The yard should be large enough for structured as well as non-structured exercise for all of the inhabitants of the jail. Attention must be given to security, contraband control, and supervision of the inmates. The exercise yard is also a management tool, helping inmates release stored energy. This time allows the inmates to deplete this energy and lessen “discipline problems” in the jail. In geographical areas of the state where outdoor exercise is curtailed due to weather conditions, an indoor or quasi-outdoor exercise area is usually provided by counties.

**Standards** - Title 15 specifies the frequency, duration, and the type of exercise required. Title 24 specifies the size requirements of the exercise yard. As indicated in Title 15, exercise is required everyday. Thus, an indoor area will satisfy part of these requirements during inclement weather.

### **EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY**

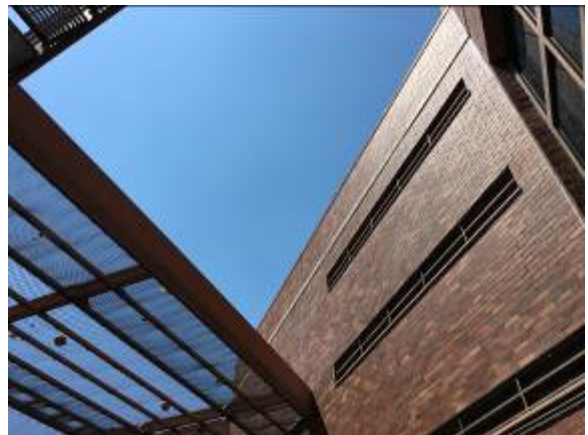
There are two Recreation Yards located near the housing units. All portions of each yard is paved. The C3 Recreation Yard is adjacent to public areas. This has presented a potential problem for maintaining a high degree of security and contraband control. Most of the Yards are viewable by Central Control via a CCTV. Each yard contains a restroom and drinking fountain. The space allocation for this function is 4,431 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 2 - Adequate*

- Although the roof is partially covered by chain link, it could present a potential problem for contraband control with public having access to fence perimeter. There have been attempts to throw contraband into the C3 recreation yard from the parking lot using hand balls.
- The chain link roof is inadequate and does not allow for use during inclement weather. A solid roof with adequate drainage and lighting should be added.
- The facility is utilizing both recreation yards currently, but an additional two yards should be considered to meet current population needs.
- The cement in the recreation yard presents a slip and fall issue in inclement weather. As such, there are no yard visits that day.
- The Administrative Segregation population in Pods A&B use the yard one at a time.
- Balls are often lost to roof covering, requiring removal by staff.



*Balls are lost to roof covering.*



*Exposed roof allows for contraband exposure.*



## 15. VEHICLE SALLYPORT



**Vehicle Sallyport** - This space serves as a secure area where officers can transition arrestees from an automobile to the jail for booking. This space is typically covered and large enough for one or two vehicles. The officer can extract the arrestee from the vehicle with minimized flight risk. The officer locks his or her gun in the trunk of the automobile or in a locker provided in the sallyport. This space can contain an area for the officer to complete reports and summon a jail attendant for entrance into the facility. The vehicle sallyport can be totally enclosed with solid walls and a security garage door or semi-enclosed with fencing and a fenced gate.

**Standards** - None.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO PLACERVILLE JAIL FACILITY

The existing Sallyport provides adequate security, and can serve several vehicles at a time. Once an inmate is secured within the Sallyport, they are cuffed and physically moved by officers who use physical contact, instead of allowing arrestee to walk freely. The Sallyport currently has some overflow storage, as well as a staff picnic and BBQ area. The space for this function is 6,970 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 2 - Adequate*

- Size is mostly adequate and sallyport can tend to back up.
- Gun lockers should be replaced with sliding doors as flaps are a major safety issue.
- Used for overflow storage materials.
- Open roof does little during inclement weather to keep officer and arrestee dry during transitioning.



*Gun lockers should be replaced with sliding doors as flaps are a major safety issue.*



*Storage for overflow items.*

## EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS AT THE SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL

The following section contains a summary review of each of the 14 functional use areas contained at the South Lake Tahoe jail.

### 1. ADMINISTRATION



**Administration** – Space is the connecting hub of the jail to the entire organization. It is the space where administrative staff are located, such as Jail Administrator, support staff, and clerical. It provides a buffer to the Jail and the rest of the Department’s organizational structure. This function is the primary response to public concerning the inmates, process, laws, etc. This space is generally located outside of the secure perimeter of the Jail, but in close proximity for convenient access. Administration typically include: (1) staff offices, (2) training rooms, (3) locker room with showers, (4) conference room, (5) copy room, (6) storage rooms, (7) staff lunch room, (8) IT room, (9) janitor closets, (10) restrooms, (11) records, and (12) public area.

**Standards** - Title 24 is not specific regarding the amount of space needed to manage and operate the Jail. However, Title 15 responds to the duties and requirements such as maintaining statistical data, preparing manuals and procedures, supervision, administration, etc.

#### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

The administration space is comprised of three small office areas adjacent the facility’s entry. The total space is 3,073 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating:* 1 – Inadequate

- There is no lunch room for staff, and some end up eating at their workstation.
- All offices are small and cramped. Additional office space is needed for current staff.
- Storage in all three offices is tight.
- Glass block windows are too cold in the winter so staff must use space heaters that blow the circuits on a regular basis. Extra hot in summer months and A/C is inadequate.
- Carpet is from the 1990s and needs to be replaced.
- Wasted open area that is not being utilized.
- Current cubicles for volunteer teachers are inadequate and could be expanded into the open area outside of the walled offices. Walled offices are preferred to cubicles. GED and vocational teachers need their own office space within the cubicle area. SUDTS and HEARTS can use a shared space, plus an additional volunteer desk.
- Staff Locker Rooms were originally the gym, and is now combination of new and old lockers.
- Men’s and Women’s locker room restrooms and showers are not ADA compliant.
- Staff locker room floor is slippery and chipped, and should be replaced with high traffic carpet.
- Women’s locker room is very small with only one small bench and poor lighting.
- Staff uniform storage has cardboard barrier to protect clean uniforms from mop splashes.

- Briefing Room windows have been tinted to the max, and the interior can still be viewed from the inmate side of the corridor serving the Medical and Classroom #2 areas. To block the view, the staff has lined the windows with rolls of toilet paper on the inmate side.
- Briefing Room has new cabinets and lockers, but lacks an adequate number of computer stations.
- Briefing Room break area lacks a functioning sink to wash dishes. Water is plumbed in the area, but there is no drain. Currently, staff is using the bathroom sink for this function.



*Wasted space could be utilized for volunteer office space and work area.*



*Office space is small and cramped.*



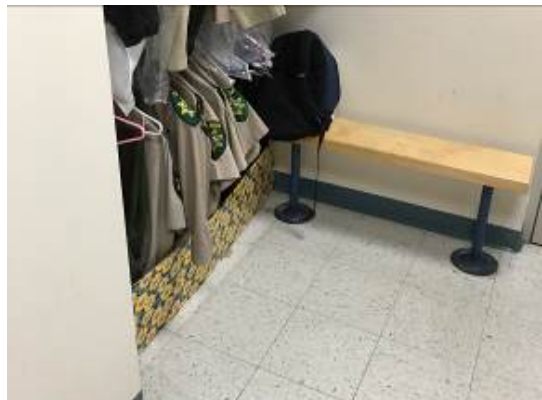
*Receptionist is sitting behind drywall and regular glass that is not bullet proofed or secured.*



*Cubicle space is inadequate for volunteer teachers.*



*Staff Locker Room restrooms and showers are not ADA compliant*



*Flooring is slippery and clean uniforms are protected by cardboard mop guard.*

## 2. PUBLIC LOBBY AREA



**Public Lobby Area** - This is a staging area for families, the general public, and other agencies wishing to interact with persons in-charge at the jail, or visiting inmates detained in the facility. Normally, this is a lobby area with public seating. This area may include public toilets, water fountains, telephone, storage lockers, seating, TV, staircases, and elevators to other floors.

**Standards** - Title 24 does not specifically respond to this space.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

There is one main entrance in the front of the building. The entrance is used by the facility staff, general public, law enforcement, inmates being released, weekenders, work release, court committals, and service providers. The Lobby contains a minimally secure receptionist who facilitates access to the secure jail. A single security door separates the Jail from the public area. The lobby also contains seating for four persons. A set of metal lockers are available for visitor purses and bags. The total space allocated to the public area is 907 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Area is congested and noisy during visiting.
- Seating is not adequate for the numbers of public visitors.
- Receptionist desk can serve up to two officers at a time. It has poor ergonomics and needs new cabinets.
- Receptionist window is not ADA compliant on staff or public sides.
- Front door is not very secure as it could easily be kicked in.
- Receptionist is sitting behind drywall and regular glass (not security glass). Reception area is not bullet proofed or secured.
- Front door is key operated only, and should be able to be accessed remotely by Central Control.
- Visiting Area size is adequate, but should have cameras installed.
- Number of lockers in lobby are adequate but need to be larger. Coat area is not necessary, and could be utilized for other uses.
- Drinking fountain is not ADA compliant.
- Vending machines work but are being removed. The freed space could be used for ADA seating.
- Unisex toilet is not ADA compliant, but has ADA access.
- Flooring is original and should be replaced.
- Glass windows and doors leak and need to be replaced.
- Areas with glass block are very cold or very hot depending on weather.



Receptionist window is not security rated.



Unisex toilet is ADA accessible but not ADA compliant.



Lockers are too small and coat area can be utilized for additional seating.



Vending machines work but are scheduled to be removed to better utilize the space.

### 3. VISITING

**Visiting** - This space is used for the purpose of family, friends and attorney visits with inmates at the Jail. Family visiting is a function that needs to be monitored and controlled by staff. Visiting can take the form of contact or non-contact. Contact visiting means that there are no barriers between the inmate and visitor. Non-contact visiting usually means the presence of a security glass barrier between the inmate and visitor, and where communication is conducted through a port in the glass or an electronic device such as a telephone. The latter type of visiting is usually implemented when a potential security risk exists, either from the family or inmate. Attorney visiting usually requires a sound-proof area where attorney-client privilege can be maintained.

**Standards** - Title 24 indicates that space for visiting shall be provided in the jail. Title 15 specifies that the inmate shall have the opportunity for and shall be allowed one or more visits, totaling at least one hour, per week. The regulations do not specify the type of space required for visiting. This is usually left to the Jail Administrator to determine, considering security levels, risks, separation, segregation, case law, county, state and national policy, and design constraints.

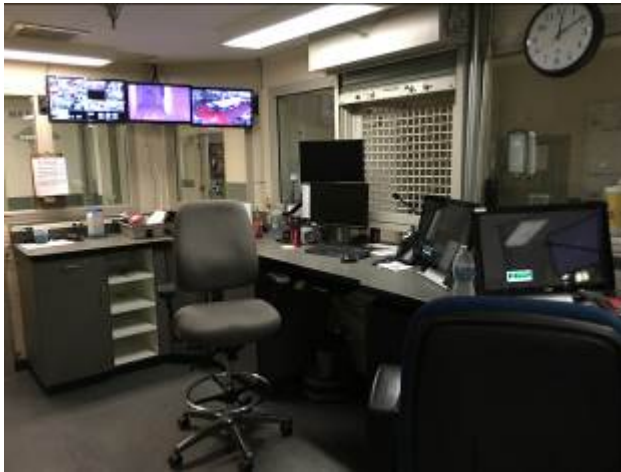
#### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

The South Lake Tahoe facility uses non-contact visitation. In some instances, visitation can be a problem in maintaining a contraband-free facility. Therefore, staff must provide searches of the inmates returning to their rooms. Due to the changing inmate profile and the lack of adequate, separate and secure visiting for the wards, this could become a potential security issue. Contraband control is a constant threat in any facility. The total space allocated to the visitation function is 1,044 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Security is breached by the public access deep into the facility.
- Poor acoustics.
- No public toilets for visitors.
- No dedicated attorney interview space.
- No ADA facilities for the public.
- Visitation rooms are not ADA compliant anywhere in the facility, even for attorney meetings.
- Visiting area size is adequate. Would like cameras. No sound needed.
- Interview Room is being used as a medical exam room.

#### 4. CENTRAL CONTROL



**Central Control** is a secure space that occurs primarily in newer generation facilities. The Control Room, in older facilities, are typically located in the housing or living area and perform limited supervision functions. New generation Central Control Rooms, however, performs the function of observing and controlling, by electronic means, all key doors, sallyports, communications, audio monitoring, video monitoring, access to the building, access throughout the building, etc. This allows for a keyless facility. The Central Control space then becomes the “master key” thus requiring the highest security in the building. With a keyless system, the risk of obtaining staff keys for escape is eliminated. Direct line-of-sight to key areas of control is also very desirable.

**Standards** - Title 24 does not require a Central Control space, nor does Title 15 respond to it. This space is a product of new generation design thinking in the United States, and is led primarily by adult correctional facilities.

#### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

There are two Control Rooms in the South Lake Tahoe Jail Facility. The original Control Room (Booking Control) is located in the original wing off the main housing corridor and the intake area. This space is in the center of the Intake area and is co-mingled with court transportation, and the intake and release functions. This control space is enclosed and operates independently from the Modular Control Room, which is located in the new wing.

The Control Rooms contain: limited door control, communications with the wards sleeping rooms, video monitoring system to various locations in and around the facility, and direct line-of-sight to the multipurpose room, classroom, and housing corridors. It also contains several desks and apparatus for other non-control functions, such as administration, filing, and intake/release functions. The Booking Control Room is in the hub of the facility and all traffic must pass by to access other areas of the facility. The total space allocated to the two Control Room functions is 427 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Modular Control and Booking Control Rooms are independent from one another and cannot monitor, access or transfer control to one another.
- Limited lock control within the facility.

- Water shut off cannot be accessed from either Control Room. It is currently accessed manually between the cells.

*Booking Control Room:*

- Current location and set up is a security and safety issue.
- The Booking Control Room is being ergonomically updated to help eliminate any potential hazards to staff. Risk Management has recommended an update of approximately \$8,000.

*Modular Control Room:*

- Temperature control (heating and A/C) is inadequate. Equipment is from 1992 and has an undersized condenser. Modular Control Room is heated solely by Control Room equipment as there is no heater.
- There are several blind spots from modular control desk. The cameras for these areas are inadequate and the control officer has to physically leave the control desk to move around the room and identify officers coming onto the floor.
- Television monitors for cameras are inadequate and larger monitors are needed.
- Additional camera at MH6 entrance near modular control entrance is needed.
- Lighting needs updated and replacing. Only 50% of the can lights in Modular Control currently work.
- Carpet is approximately 15 years old. It is very frayed and presents tripping hazards in a dimly lit room.
- Speakers are poor for inmate communication.



*Lighting needs updated and replacing. Only 50% of the can lights in Modular Control currently work.*



*Carpet is approximately 15 years old. It is very frayed and presents tripping hazards in a dimly lit room.*



*Television monitors for cameras are inadequate and larger monitors are needed.*

## 5. MAINTENANCE / STORAGE / UTILITY



**Maintenance/Storage/Utility** - This functional use area contains a number of spaces used primarily for storage and the location of utilities and janitor closets. This type of space exists in almost all facilities. This space could be the heater or boiler room. It could also be the electrical room or telephone closet. Storage space is extremely vital to the operations of the facility. In most cases, there is not enough storage space designed into a facility. In order to operate, the jail needs supplies and goods and a place to put them. The storage needs of a facility are directly proportional to the number of staff and inmates located in the facility. The location of the storage is also very important. Supplies and goods need to be accessible or it

will involve more staff or less staff actually supervising the inmates.

**Standards** - Title 24, refers to two types of storage: (1) institutional and personal storage - 80 cubic feet per inmate, and (2) safety equipment storage - secure area for safety equipment such as fire extinguishers, self-contained breathing apparatus, wire and bar cutters, emergency lights, etc. It also speaks of janitorial closets - at least one closet in the security area.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

Storage is in short supply and/or not convenient to staff. The jail doesn't have adequate storage space and that is clearly evident in the utilization of every inch of available space in the facility. The total space allocated to the maintenance/storage/utility function is 9,176 square feet.

#### **Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Corrosive and biohazard chemicals, surplus, ladders, maintenance supplies and equipment are stored in the Sallyport. Biohazard bins are kept in an unlocked Rubbermaid storage cabinet. Tool shed does not close or lock.
- Storage racks are in use in secure corridor.
- Kitchen storage is located off Recreation Yard #2 and needs 25-50% more space to fill current needs. The space is shared with Medical and Detention Aides. Non-perishable food is stored here on occasion.
- Kitchen mop closet is inadequate and needs a larger space.
- Original lighting is an ongoing maintenance issue requiring the replacement of bulbs once or twice a year due to ballast issues. Only 50% of the can lights in modular control currently work.
- Corridors contain structural cracks and off center doors. Cracked walls carry a high risk of hidden contraband.
- Corridor flooring can be slippery and should be replaced with epoxy in areas not currently covered with concrete.
- Fire control system has multiple false alarms and should be replaced with an updated system.
- Temperature control issues in all areas of the facility. Modular control is heated solely by equipment within the room. The kitchen contains only one hood that blows outside air that is not temperature controlled, leading to excess heat in summer months. Ventilation and temperature control in the laundry is poor and insufficient. Briefing room ventilation is inadequate and temperature runs cold.



- Water heaters should not be in use in the dry storage room as they are in violation of the health code and overheats the room by approximately 20-30 degrees.
- Bear-proof garbage cans are needed in several areas around the exterior of the facility. Bears are onsite in spring and winter and are spotted as often as two times per week.
- Flooring in staff locker room is slippery and chipped, and should be replaced with high traffic carpet. Flooring in Kitchen was recently replaced but is prone to chipping.
- Uniform storage in staff locker room has only a cardboard barrier to protect clean uniforms from mop splashes.
- The facility has had ongoing black mold issues in showers and kitchen areas that pose a health risk to officers and inmates. Sheet rock is missing behind some tiled areas.
- Hot water for the dress out area comes from kitchen, taking up to 15-20 minutes for hot water to reach the area, especially in the winter as it is brought up to temperature.
- Modular control can no longer control showers because the cellanoids and system are not working properly. Maintenance must shut off areas through plumbing chases.
- Speakers for inmate communication in the housing units are poor and in need of repair.
- Plumbing is poor and inadequate, with many clogged traps. The clearing of clogged traps requires two officers and an inmate worker with a hazmat suit and goggles to clean them. If they are unsuccessful, it is further inspected by the maintenance staff.
- Plumbing threads are worn out and causes sewage overflow.
- The original wing of the facility is limited to single ply toilet paper as there is no grinder in place.
- Carpet is dirty, frayed, and presents tripping hazards throughout the facility.
- Medical storage is inadequate and not centralized.
- Sink and chemical area in the laundry is very small and hard to clean. The drain behind the washer must be cleaned approximately six times per day or it overflows and floods into the adjacent locked closet and bathroom.
- Detention aide office needs painting. The door into the sallyport has water damage and sticks from swelling.
- Commissary storage is inadequate and needs a paint cabinet.
- Glass blocks in the lobby and front offices are too cold in the winter so staff uses space heaters that blow the circuits on a regular basis. The area is extra hot in summer months, and the A/C is inadequate.
- Window leaks in lobby and reception areas.
- Electronics room has had one fire due to breaker blowout, and all wiring is exposed.



*Laundry drain must be emptied 6 times per day*



*Glass block is poorly insulated*



*Cracks in walls hide contraband*



*Exposed wiring in Electrical Room poses fire hazard*



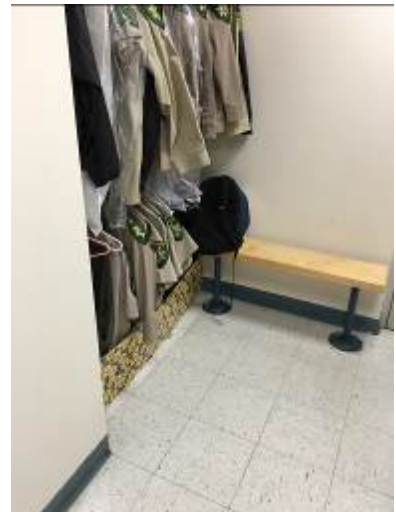
*Temperature control issues throughout facility*



*Water damaged door in Detention Aide office area*



*Storage is inadequate throughout the South Lake Tahoe facility*



*Cardboard mop guard in Locker Room area*

## 6. FOOD SERVICE



**Kitchen** - Meals are required for the inmates being detained during any scheduled meal time. The facility in which the meals are prepared and delivered is left to the County. In some counties, this function is contracted with a private provider or handled by the Sheriff's Department. Jail supervisors have claimed that a meal that is adequate and tasty goes a long way in reducing the anxiety of those being detained. In the design of a typical kitchen, there is a prescribed order of preparation and activity areas. For instance, the baking area (for preparing breads, cakes, and cookies) may contain the ovens, reach-in refrigeration, floor-mounted mixer, bowl and paddle storage within close proximity to one another. Other specific areas

within a kitchen may include salad wash area, frying area, soups and sauces area, slicing area, sandwich make-up area, serving line and scullery, to name a few. Most designers will provide equipment and apparatus needed to support specific tasks within close proximity.

**Standards** - Title 24 is not specific regarding the space needed to prepare the meals. Title 15 responds to the menus, servings, administration, handling, clean-up, sanitation, diets, and frequency of servings, storage, and food handlers for the food service operation. Also cited are the Health and Safety Codes, and the Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law regulations.

## **EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY**

The South Lake Tahoe jail has a large kitchen with a full bakery that is sufficient to prepare enough meals for the number of inmates held there. Most of the preparation areas in the kitchen are open. The kitchen contains dry storage and freezer areas that are not large enough to store more than one month's worth of meals, significantly reducing the opportunity to take advantage of bulk purchases that lower overhead costs for the facility.

Male inmates provide kitchen staffing, and support services as in some other facilities in the State. The meals are delivered on trays, and served to inmates in their housing units. The current buildings design does not allow the kitchen to be expanded. The total space allocated to the food services area is 1,679 square feet. The receiving area was newly implemented in April 2016 with the addition of a razor wire topped fence.

The South Lake Tahoe Jail facility has a state of the art culinary program. The culinary program was started in 2007, and their first meal service was for the fire, police, and soup kitchen during the Angora Fire. The culinary program offers training for 100-500 hours, and all enrolled inmates received college credit through Lake Tahoe Community College. The facility has an MOU with the College, which pays the facility for each student hour. It covers the inmate wage, plus profit for the General Fund. The hope for the program is that it will be self-sufficient and not require any tax-payer funding.

The program participants from the two El Dorado County Jail facilities won 42 awards in the 2016 El Dorado County Fair Baking Competition, including a first place award for brownies, and a Best in Show award. The program has entered the competition since 2006, and the ribbons and awards truly motivate the inmates.

### **Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Kitchen is to capacity.
- HVAC is inadequate. One hood circulates outside air, but it blows hot air in the summer because as it is not temperature controlled.
- Kitchen aisles are cramped for more than one person.
- Kitchen is crowded during culinary program and catering events.
- Aisles are narrow, restricting movement and carts.
- Kitchen needs one braiser to limit lifting involved with using other equipment.
- The two dishwashers do not have the conveyor belt system which would increase efficiency.
- Walk-in refrigerator is very inadequate and needs double the space. It is over capacity at the beginning of the month when food is delivered. Kitchen staff has encountered problems storing meat due to cross contamination.
- Storage is tight in all areas. More efficient storage systems and lower shelves to limit reaching would be beneficial.
- Dry storage is inadequate and needs double the space. It currently houses two water heaters whose location violates the Health Code. The water heaters heat the dry storage room to approximately 90 degrees, when it should be maintained at 60-70 degrees.
- Small storage room needs double or triple the space. Facility currently has to transfer food from Placerville facility due to storage space limitations.

- Storage room located off recreation yard #2 stores kitchen equipment for the year and needs 25-50% more space. Currently sharing the space with Medical and Detention aides, but the space could be adequate if utilized solely by kitchen. Non-perishable food is stored here on occasion.
- Cook office and locked Supervisor's Office have limited storage and space serving two to three Cooks at a time.
- Hand sink has spillover and is a slipping hazard.
- Inmate bathroom does not have a lock or privacy control.
- The facility has had mold issues in the past.
- Sheet rock is missing behind tiles in some areas.
- The mop closet is inadequate and needs double the space.
- Flooring was installed approximately one and a half years ago and has continual maintenance issues, despite being under warranty. The flooring is prone to chipping from the transport and use of pallets, presents a slipping hazard when wet, and repair patches are unsightly.
- The hallway off the kitchen has a non-absorbent ceiling, and the facility has received health code violations for it in the past.
- The receiving area is inadequate and in need of repairs. It does not have a loading dock and needs a pallet door.
- Due to the absence of a loading dock and pallet door in the receiving area, deliveries can take up to one hour from each vendor. The cook must supervise all deliveries leaving the kitchen to be supervised by an officer or the inmates are left unattended.
- The pallet jack used to transport food deliveries into dry storage or the coolers does not fit through the hallway door. Consequently, supplies are moved by handcart to the hallway, then moved up to three times to reach their final destination leaving refrigerated items exposed to heat or cold throughout the entire process.
- The razor wire along the top of the receiving area is not properly installed.



*Baking competition awards*



*Inadequate Cold Storage*



*Overcrowded Dry Storage*



*Water heaters in violation of Health Code*



*High shelving is difficult to reach*



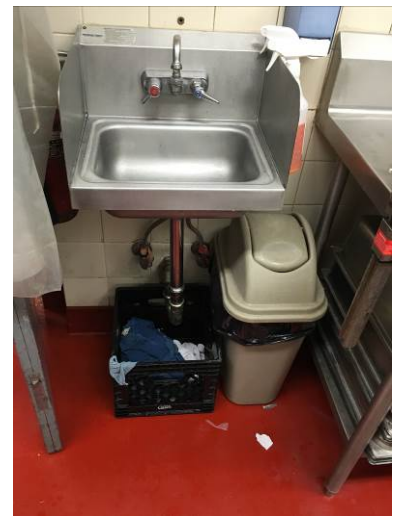
*Hallway is too narrow for pallet jack*



*Inadequate Cold Storage*



*Small Mop Closet*



*Hand Sink Spillover*

## 7. LAUNDRY



**Laundry** - The laundry area is often thought of as a key “infrastructure space” for the entire Jail. The laundry provides for the complete sanitation of inmate’s clothing, bedding, towels, and other articles. This is a “day to day” operation to maintain cleanliness standards. Normally when designed, the laundry is sized to support the largest Jail population, including overcrowding. This provides for the optimum use of equipment and space. When the Laundry requirements exceed the supported capacity, a few courses of action are taken: (1) the laundry operation is extended (a burden to equipment and staffing), (2) the laundry space is expanded and additional equipment is added, and/or (3) laundering services are solicited from a private vendor.

**Standards** - Title 24 is not specific regarding the amount and type of space needed for the laundry. However, Title 15 outlines the clothing and bedding exchange for adults. Outer clothes shall be exchanged at least once a week and undergarments and socks shall be exchanged at least twice each week, unless climate or illness necessitates more frequent exchange. Bedding shall be exchanged at least once each week.

### **EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY**

The laundry is located off the Personal Storage and Detention aide areas. This operation is conducted by female inmates and runs ten hours per day. The laundry room consists of two commercial washers and two dryers. The room contains some storage for supplies. Most of this room is utilized by the laundry function with some adjacent space for storage of inmate's personal property. The room contains a table for folding laundry, which is a key function. The total space allocated to the laundry function is 468 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate

- Minimum storage for clean laundry and storage.
- Sink and chemical area is very small and hard to clean.
- Drain behind washer must be cleaned every other load (approximately 6x per day) or it overflows and floods into a locked closet and bathroom.
- Poor ventilation and is hot year round.



*Clean storage is inadequate*



*Drain overflow must be emptied 6x/day*



*Sink area is small and difficult to maintain cleanliness*



*Chemical storage is inadequate and difficult to clean*



*Posted reminder to empty drain to prevent overflow problems*

## 8. INTAKE / RELEASE



**Intake/Release** - This is the space or area where the arrestees and inmates enter or leave the jail. More than likely, a police or sheriff's officer brings them in for booking. The arrestee goes through a battery of processing steps. They may be handcuffed at this time. The transition from police to jail is a critical time in the booking process. This is the time the arrestee may act out or resist being incarcerated. The area needs to be designed to accommodate all types of security risks and should be of the highest security level. After the officer leaves and the processing and I.D. is completed, the arrestee is showered, given jail clothing in exchange for his or her own clothing, given bedding and a hygiene kit, and assigned a room. The arrestee may retain an

attorney or contact a bail bondsman. The spaces included in this functional use are may include: (1) officer report writing area, (2) holding cells for the combative arrestee for staging, (3) waiting area for the compliant, (4) sobering cell, (5) finger print area, (6) photo area, (7) shower and toilet room, (8) adjacent property storage, (9) valuable storage area, (10) bedding and issue storage, (11) medical screening room, (12) interview room, (13) classification office, (14) booking staff office, (15) booking staff toilet, and (16) storage area for large items such as bikes, backpacks, bedrolls, etc.

**Standards** - Title 15 responds to the processes involved in the intake and release of the arrestee. Title 24 states that the jail shall have a reception area pending admission to the facility. This area shall have a weapons locker, secure room for arrestees, access to a shower, secure storage for valuables, accessible telephone, and hot and cold running water for staff.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

The South Lake Tahoe jail averages two to six intakes per day, with as many as thirty intakes over holiday weekends. The intake/release function is conducted in cramped spaces. Inmates are cuffed and moved by officers by holding their arm (not freely walking) into the Intake area via the Sallyport. While in Intake, tattoos and pre-existing injuries are documented, along with booking photos, ID and fingerprinting. Medical screenings are given to those arrestees needing immediate medical or mental health attention, including contacting an on-call doctor or crisis specialist. There are multiple instances of wasted or unutilized space in this area that could be converted or updated to address more immediate needs, such as Safety Cells. The total space allocated for this function is 1,489 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Poor natural light.
- Booking Control located in Intake area cannot access or monitor the Modular Wing.
- Intake and Booking area can be cramped and noisy at times, especially on holiday weekends when the tourist population rises.
- Tile flooring is the original flooring from the 1990s, requires ongoing maintenance, and is unsightly. It is slippery when wet or during inclement weather, and should be replaced with a slip resistant material to mitigate the injury risks to officers and inmates.
- Cabinets and computer equipment are modern, but are still the original layout. Work stations are made for standing, and handwriting reports. They are not adaptable for computer use as they do not have keyboard trays or seated desks.
- There are not enough power outlets and require the use of two surge protectors.

- The Electronics Room contains exposed wiring and the facility has had at least one fire due to breaker blowout.
- The two Intake stations are inadequate and need updating. To handle the number of intakes, especially during holiday weekends where bookings can rise up to three times the normal rate, the facility needs more booking areas and computer stations. Monitors should be attached to walls, with all towers and printers stored elsewhere to eliminate safety hazards, as laptops can be thrown or used as a weapon.
- Holding cells have noisy sliding doors without food pass throughs that weigh approximately 300-400 lbs. that create a safety risk for the officer and arrestee. Sliding door latches can catch uniforms and arms, and make it difficult to place an agitated inmate inside the cell. Cell doors should be replaced with hinged doors that lock automatically when closed, and use a smaller, non-paracentric key to open them.
- Holding Cell #1 is too large, and should be converted into two smaller holding cells. This would require the addition of one more toilet, phone, etc. High wall should be removed as it presents a safety hazard for inmates that can injure themselves by climbing or jumping on it. Cell door should be replaced with a hinged door with a food pass through slot.
- The one Safety Cell is inadequate for the number of inmates requiring suicide watch. If there are two or more inmates requiring a safety cell, they must be transferred to Placerville due to space restrictions. The transfer to the Placerville facility requires two officers to transport the suicidal inmate, and is a three-hour round trip.
- Sobering Cell #1 is adequate, however the wall must be relocated and the toilet repositioned to avoid frontal view per BSCC regulations. Inmates can climb or jump off the barrier wall in the cell.
- The toilet position in Sobering Cell #2 is adequate, however the wall should be removed.
- The showers in the dress out area are inefficient. Hot water is routed from the Kitchen, taking up to 15-20 minutes to arrive, especially in the winter as it is brought up to temperature. This wastes water and should be replaced with a more efficient and environmentally friendly option.
- The Court holding cell space is adequate, however it should be modified to separate inmates by classifications and the Administrative Segregation population. It also serves as the Dayroom for individual inmates housed in four cells that do not have a Dayroom so they may watch one hour of television.
- Intake shower area and clothing exchange are not ADA accessible.
- Personal storage space is inadequate and has poor ventilation. It is used to store large items such as skis, snowboards, skates and smaller personal items in addition to supplies such as mattresses that don't fit elsewhere in the facility.
- The Placerville facility utilizes large plastic tote boxes instead of the mesh bags used by the South Lake Tahoe Jail, requiring the personal property to be repackaged into paper bags that can easily tear during transport between facilities.
- Detention aide needs additional and more efficient storage for supplies, commissary, and clothing.
- The Commissary serves as storage for the whole facility, the Detention Aide's office, and paperwork. The Detention aide office work space is adequate, but overrun with storage.
- Due to issues with Commissary theft, the supply room should be kept locked.
- The door between the Detention aide office and the sallyport has water damage, lacks a rain guard, and sticks from swelling. The door should be replaced with a security grade door that accesses the sallyport. It is currently a non-security grade door and poses a great risk of entry into the facility from the sallyport.





*Laptops present a potential hazard to intake officers*



*Medical storage and intake*



*Personal Storage*



*Commissary Storage*



*Commissary Storage*



*Electrical Room poses fire hazards*



*Detention Aide office door to Sallyport*



*Water damaged door in Detention Aide office area*



*Sallyport door to Detention Aide office work space*

## 9. MEDICAL



**Medical** - This functional use area is extremely critical to the jail, Department and County. This is where the medical and mental health screening occurs. The purpose of the medical screening is to identify, at a minimum, those persons with chronic, acute, and communicable conditions, and those inmates who are alcohol or drug dependent. Screening those inmates before they are housed can insure against unnecessary aggravation of their medical or mental conditions, and can dramatically reduce the spread of infection to the rest of the population. The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) has established focused guidelines for the Health Care Administrator. Many small counties contract this service out to a local medical group. However,

when health care services are delivered within the facility, staff, space, equipment, supplies, materials, and resource manuals shall be adequate to the level of care provided. The facility shall have a medical exam room of no less than 100 square feet, contain lockable medical supply storage, and cold/hot water.

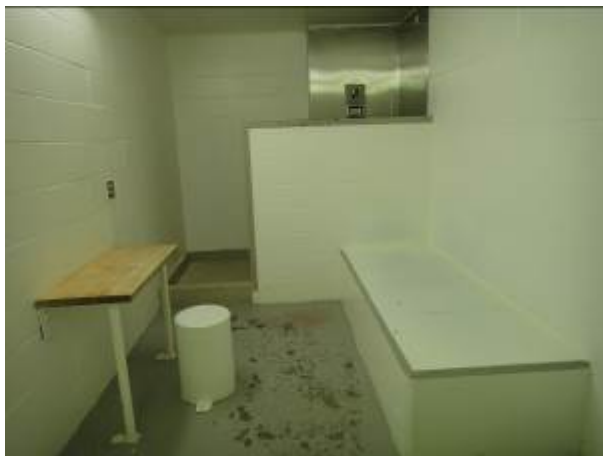
**Standards** - Title 15 responds to a wide range of rules and procedures for medical, mental, and dental health care to inmates.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

This space consists of several small rooms and medical cells that do not meet BSCC regulations and have only minimal ADA accessibility. There is no hand sink, or hot or cold water in the exam room for medical staff. Staff uses the sink in a nearby room for this purpose. Medications are distributed by on call nurse or LVN. The total space allocated to this function is 139 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate

- Minimal patient area and no privacy for the inmate.
- Minimal ADA accessible areas.
- No toilet room for specimen samples
- No clean linen storage.
- No dirty or soiled storage room.
- Biohazardous materials are stored in Rubbermaid cabinet in sallyport for later pickup.
- Facility does not have a dental office due to venting and space restrictions. Approximately four to five inmates are transported to the Placerville facility every two weeks for dental services. The inmate transport requires two officers and takes approximately seven hours round trip.
- Sick calls are taken in the Medical Exam Room officially designated as an Interview Room. As the room lacks running water and hand washing sink for medical staff, it is not certified as an official Medical Exam Room per Title 24 regulations. It is currently being used as a multi-use room for interviews, investigations, parole/probation interviews and evaluations, doctor and nurse sick calls, telepsych, officer interviews, disciplinary interviews, and more. Only small procedures, such as stitches can be provided, and the lab is located under a sink. An official Exam Room with more space meeting Title 24 regulations is needed.
- The Medical Manager Office needs some shelving and storage above the file cabinets. The office serves the Medical Manager, as well as officers when Recreation Yard #2 is in use by a high risk or ADA individual.
- There are four “Medical Cells” from the 1970s that do not meet Title 24 and BSCC regulations. They have a shower and toilet, but do not have an ADA compliant desk.
- There is only one ADA shower and desk that serve the whole facility.
- Area is not equipped with negative air system. Anyone requiring the use of a negative air system must be transferred to the Placerville facility.
- No Medical Holding Cell is available, so the facility is using a Booking Cell as needed. When full, it slows treatment and incurs extra costs for doctors, etc.
- Psychologist is available four hours per week at each facility, with telePsych as needed. Telepsych treatment is currently held in a multi-use room. A dedicated room should be provided for additional privacy and treatment availability.
- Storage is inadequate and not centralized. Need a centralized storage with cabinets.
- Records and files are not stored in locked cabinets.
- Lighting is inadequate, inefficient, and requires ongoing maintenance for bulb replacement.



*Non-ADA compliant Medical Cell*



*Medical Manager Office lacks shelving and storage*



*Exam Room designated as an Interview Room*

## 10. PROGRAMS / CLASSROOMS



**Programs/Classrooms** - While an inmate is being detained at the jail, the County shall provide a space for classroom functions to occur. Each facility shall have multipurpose space for games and activities, dining, visiting, TV meetings, and quiet space for study and reading, such that activities do not conflict with each other.

**Standards** - Title 15 responds to the basic requirements placed upon the County in meeting the program needs of the detained adult. The range and source of such services shall be at the discretion of the facility administrator, and may include: (a) individual, group and/or family counseling; (b) drug and alcohol abuse counseling; (c) community volunteers; (d)

vocational testing and counseling; (e) employment counseling; (f) referral to community resources and programs; (g) prerelease and release assistance; (h) legal assistance; and, (i) regional center services for the developmentally disabled.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

The existing classroom, located in the original wing of the facility, has a maximum capacity of ten (10) persons. The Library is used for larger groups for religious services and GED courses. The space allocated to programs/classrooms is 707 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

#### *Library/Classroom #1*

- Location is only accessible via stairs, and is not ADA accessible.
- Location is inaccessible to high risk inmates that cannot climb stairs due to shackles or restraints.
- Walls are cracked and can serve as hiding places for contraband.
- Library/Classroom #1 is the most unsecured area in the facility for access to contraband.



*Staircase to Library and Recreation Yard*



*Cracks in walls can hide contraband.*



*Whiteboard is old and needs replaced.*

#### *Classroom #2*

- Space is inadequate to accommodate the religious services and GED courses that are held in the Library.
- Teacher's storage area is tight.
- Whiteboard is old and needs to be replaced.
- Layout is mostly wasted space and classroom should be moved elsewhere in the facility.
- Frayed carpet needs to be replaced.



*Carpet is frayed and needs to be replaced.*

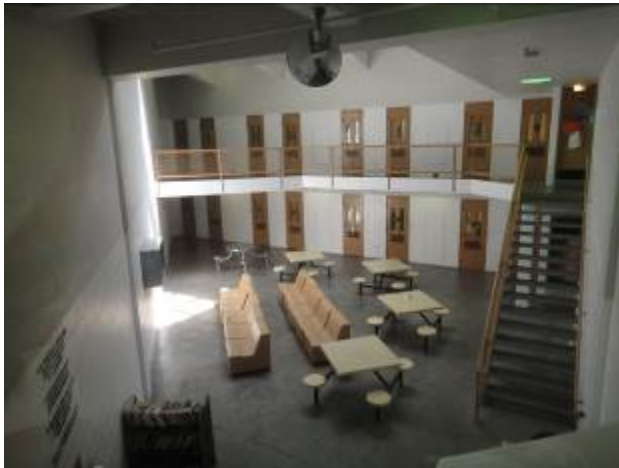


*Whiteboard is old and needs to be replaced.*



Classroom Room #2

## 11. HOUSING / DAYROOM



**Housing/Dayroom** - This space is referred to as the “living unit” by the Board of State and Community Corrections. It consists of sleeping rooms and adjacent dayroom space. Dayroom space is an area where the inmate can conduct passive and active activities, such as TV, board games, reading, table tennis, etc. Housing or sleeping rooms come in three forms: (1) single occupancy sleeping rooms, (2) double-occupancy sleeping rooms, and (3) dormitories. This functional use area occupies over fifty percent of the total space in a typical Jail. If the housing unit is locked from the dayroom, then the rooms are required to contain a toilet.

**Standards** - Title 15 contains the operational standards for adult facilities. These include sections relating to fire and life safety, security, segregation, searches, discipline, suicide prevention, bedding and linen issue, hygiene, sanitation, etc. Title 24 relates to the size and adjacency requirements for living units.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

The jail has 46% of its total area in housing and dayroom space. There are ten living unit wings at the jail. Each housing wing contains a small dayroom, toilets, and shower room. The dayroom, due to its size and configuration is not well suited for physical activities. The total space allocated to the housing/dayroom function is 19,868 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating:* 1 – Inadequate

- Dayroom is small for existing population and is not suitable for many activities.
- No ADA sleeping room.
- Cells without food pass-throughs are a safety and security issue for both high risk inmates and officers, especially in lockdown mode when delivering food. Food delivery without a food pass through requires two officers in lockdown mode and would only require one if they were installed.

Food pass throughs are needed in 65 cells throughout the building. They are currently only in the Administrative Segregation area and F Pod, with only one pass through in the female pod.

- Lighting in pods has been replaced as they burn out.
- Plumbing is poor and inadequate. Have had multiple issues with many clogged traps. It requires two officers and an inmate worker with a hazmat suit and goggles to clean them. If they are unsuccessful, maintenance will look at it and attempt to clear the clog.
- Plumbing threads are worn out and cause overflows of sewage.
- Inmates and staff are limited to single ply toilet paper on the original side of the facility as there is no grinder in place.
- There are no ADA showers in new wing.
- The showers have black mold issues, and present a health risk to officers and inmates.
- Only one shower in the facility has been retrofitted and is stainless steel. Thirteen more are needed, just in the new wing.
- Central Control can no longer control showers because the cellanoids and system are not working.
- The facility lacks a Video Telephone Systems. The addition of this type of system could double as cameras when not in use. Staff feels two systems in each pod would be adequate to meet current needs.
- Halls A, B, C, and D do not contain dayrooms. Inmates are sent to recreation yard individually in place of Dayroom for one hour per day. Halls B and C are currently being used for Administrative Segregation population.
- D Hall contains individual cells for disciplinary and medical issues.
- Housing unit has one small dormitory pod.
- Gate to new “modular” wing was added within the last year, and is controlled by Modular Control.



*Almost all cells in this housing pod lack food pass throughs, and stools are prone to breakage.*



*Housing view from Modular Control Room*

## 12. INDOOR RECREATION



**Indoor Recreation** - Space should not be confused with the activity of recreation specified in Title 15 standards. The FUA “indoor recreation” is a space that can provide all of the benefits of the outdoor yard, but indoors. This is useful in areas of poor weather or air quality. Not all facilities build gymnasiums or indoor recreation rooms capable of working the large muscle groups. It is easier to supervise and maintain security of inmates in indoor spaces.

**Standards** - Title 15 responds to indoor activities when outdoor activities are not available due to weather.

### **EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY**

The South Lake Tahoe jail has two Indoor recreation yards so they may be utilized year round in inclement weather. This space allocated for this function 1,940 and is counted under multipurpose room.

Recreation Yard #1 is an indoor recreation yard with a large basketball court, located on the second tier of the new wing of the facility. This space is used daily by all general population inmates who receive one hour of recreation per day. The exercise is organized and supervised by staff, and inmates are escorted to and from Recreation Yard #1 as a group.

Recreation Yard #2 is an indoor recreation yard that resembles a small basketball court, located in the original wing of the facility. This space is used daily by all Administrative Segregation inmates who receive one hour of recreation per day. The exercise is organized and supervised by staff and Administrative Segregation inmates are escorted to and from Recreation Yard #2 individually. When not in use, it is utilized for staff training.

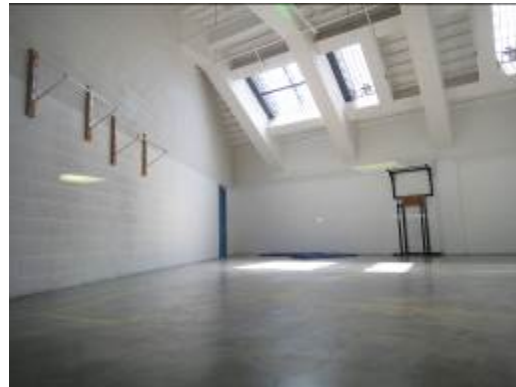
**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 - Inadequate*

#### *Recreation Yard #1*

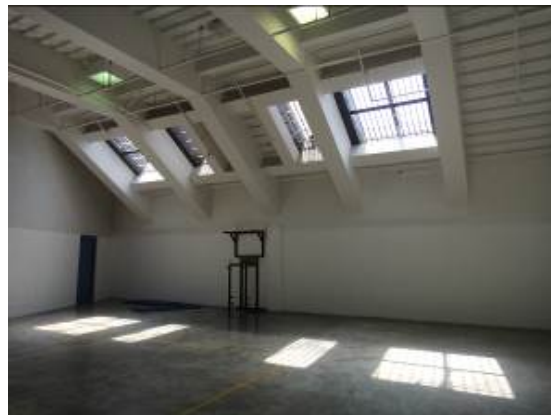
- Needs lift/elevator for ADA compliance, and for inmates that are in leg chains or shackles that cannot climb the stairs.



*Stairs are only access to Recreation Yard #1.*



*Sufficient natural lighting in Recreation Yard #1.*



*Recreation Yard #1*



### Recreation Yard #2

- Not always available to the inmates for exercise when used for officer training.
- Inmates are individually supervised and monitored by officers during their allotted recreation hour each day.
- Windows do not open for air circulation.
- Warm and humid environment.
- Very little natural lighting.
- Wasted space. Staff would like to use area for other things (like a new dorm) if a lift/elevator was available to use the Recreation Yard #1 exclusively.
- Storage room inside is utilized by the kitchen (75%), and Detention aide (25%). Non-perishable food is stored here on occasion.



*Very little natural light in Recreation Yard #2*



*Kitchen and Detention aide storage off Recreation Yard #2*

## 13. CIRCULATION



**Circulation** - Exists in all facilities. It is this space that allows a person to move from one FUA to another. In public circulation, anyone has access until encountered by a locked door. Private circulation is maintained for Jail personnel or selected individuals. This circulation is usually controlled by locked doors and special keys or card locks. In some cases, I.D. badges and visitor passes may be required. In secure circulation, all access is verified and controlled through the continued use of cameras and intercoms. Doors are electronically opened after satisfactory verification of the person(s) requesting passage. Some areas will require an escort. I.D. badges are usually required. This is referred to as a "keyless" system.

**Standards** - Title 15 does not address circulation.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

The space allocated to circulation is 3,595 square feet.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Circulation area near Control Room and nurses station into the original wing of the facility is tight and narrow and should be expanded.

## 14. VEHICLE SALLYPORT



**Vehicle Sallyport** - This space serves as a secure area where officers can transition arrestees from an automobile to the jail for booking. This space is typically covered and large enough for one or two vehicles. The officer can extract the arrestee from the vehicle with minimized flight risk. The officer locks his or her gun in the trunk of the automobile or in a locker provided in the sallyport. This space can contain an area for the officer to complete reports and summon a Jail attendant for entrance into the facility. The vehicle sallyport can be totally enclosed with solid walls and a security garage door or semi-enclosed with fencing and a fenced gate.

**Standards** - None.

### EXISTING CONDITIONS AT THE EL DORADO SOUTH LAKE TAHOE JAIL FACILITY

The existing sallyport provides very little security, and can only serve one vehicle at a time. Once an inmate is secured within the sallyport, they are cuffed and physically moved by officers who use physical contact, instead of allowing arrestee to walk freely. The sallyport is currently being utilized for overflow storage, as well as biohazardous materials awaiting pickup.

**Observations and Evaluations:** *Consultant Evaluation Rating: 1 – Inadequate*

- Size is inadequate as sallyport can only serve one vehicle at a time.
- Gun lockers should be replaced with sliding doors as flaps are a major safety issue.
- Used for overflow storage and work program materials. Stores corrosive and biohazard chemicals, surplus, ladders, and maintenance supplies and equipment.
- Tool shed doesn't close or lock, creating a safety hazard for officers transporting inmates.
- Biohazard bins are stored in an unlocked Rubbermaid storage cabinet.
- Picnic area gets muddy as it sits on an unpaved area.
- Sallyport door into Detention aide office is unsecure. If someone gains entry through the door, they can access the entire facility.
- Roof drain freezes all the way down the wall, deteriorating the wall behind it. This has led to the drain no longer being affixed to the wall (see photo).
- No overhang during inclement weather to keep officer and arrestee dry during transitioning.
- Walk through gate should be relocated. Snow and ice slide off the metal roof above it in the winter creating hazardous conditions.
- Sallyport gate should be replaced as it gets stuck up and down and freezes. The new gate should be taller and more secure.
- Sallyport has one fixed camera that does not swivel. Additional cameras with better coverage should be added.
- Sallyport can only serve one car at a time. This leads to backups, especially when it is snowing.

- Pavement gets icy and presents slip and fall hazards.
- Pavement must be replaced every few years due to damage caused by snow melt application.
- Lighting is insufficient, especially in the winter when it is dark at 4:00 pm.
- The sallyport roof does not connect to the building, leaving areas exposed for animal access. The facility has encountered bears as well as a raccoon that had eaten marijuana from storage on top of the Sallyport roof in the past.



*Gun lockers should be replaced with sliding doors as flaps are a major safety issue.*



*Storage for overflow materials and chemicals.*



*Tool shed doesn't close or lock.*



*Overflow storage.*



*Biohazard bins in an unlocked Rubbermaid storage cabinet.*



*Picnic area gets muddy as it sits on an unpaved area.*



*Unsecure door from Sallyport into Detention Aide office, allowing access to entire facility.*



*Roof drain freezes all the way down the wall in extreme cold conditions.*



*Roof drain no longer attached to wall as it has deteriorated the wall behind it.*

## SECTION 9: CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CONSTRUCTION PLAN

### El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment

#### Guidelines for Development of County Correctional Jail Facilities



**Placerville Jail Control Room and Housing Corridor**

The El Dorado County jail system currently includes two adult correctional facilities. The two correctional facilities are located at South Lake Tahoe and Placerville, California. The jails have a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity for 461 inmates and house both pretrial and sentenced male / female offenders.

The implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act initiated in October 2011 is having a major and significant impact on El Dorado's jail facilities because of the (1) increasing numbers of convicted felony defendants who previously would have been given State Prison sentences, (2) the longer length of sentences for these new locally incarcerated offenders, and (3) the jail facilities' lack of space for inmate programs and

services that must be provided for the population of these longer term inmates.

AB 109 Realignment encourages all California counties, including El Dorado, to create, develop, and implement new inmate assessment processes, treatment, and other service programs including drug / alcohol treatment, mental health services, life skills development, cognitive behavioral counseling, and other State-recognized programming that, when made available to these offender populations, can reduce recidivism. AB 109 also fundamentally acknowledges that counties are better positioned to integrate these public health and social services as part of offender reentry in ways that the State cannot. Most counties, including El Dorado, will, however, need to construct additional and appropriately designed space for these types of programs / services and housing capacity that will accommodate reentry programming for offenders completing sentences and transitioning back to the community.

Currently, about 25.0% or one out of every four inmates in the County jails are AB 109 offenders or parole violators. The longest term for a sentenced AB 109 inmate has been 16 years. At full implementation, the County correctional facilities will have an average daily population of 68 (N3) AB 109 inmates with 45 serving more than three years. These offenders have high needs in the areas of substance abuse, persistent association with negative peer influences, anti-social thinking, insufficient problem-solving skills, mental health issues, lack of vocational and educational skills, post-release homelessness, and/or other basic needs.

The jails in El Dorado County are both older facilities. The Placerville Jail, constructed in 1988, has an inmate population close to its capacity of 303 inmates. The South Lake Tahoe Jail was originally constructed in 1973 with additions and modifications throughout the 1980s. The inmate population is also usually near its capacity of 158. Both facilities were built for less violent and criminally sophisticated inmates compared to current prisoner populations. Inmate populations now include members of prison affiliations, serious recidivists, and offenders with significant mental health disorders. The two detention facilities were also designed for shorter incarceration stays particularly for sentenced inmates. As more serious felons spend longer period in confinement, the inmate classifications and security problems associated with the new inmate population groups is generating a need for different housing configurations (more segregated areas for violent inmates and prisoners with serious disciplinary problems). Inmates currently being housed for longer terms also have more medical needs which require specialized housing environments. The jails were also built before there were as many incarcerated mentally ill offenders. The growth in female incarcerated populations is also becoming extremely problematic for the jails.

In recognition of the lack of appropriate programming space and other bed capacity needs counties are confronting because of AB 109, the State is making available through SB 844 legislation Correctional Facility construction funding grants up to \$25 million for small counties including El Dorado. In order to compete for the SB 844 construction funding, El Dorado County has prepared this comprehensive Jail Needs Assessment Report and developed a detailed proposal that will be submitted for funding evaluation and consideration by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) on February 28, 2017.

The Needs Assessment work has involved the collection and review of current and historical data trends on bookings/arrests, types of inmates, length of stay, and types of services currently provided in the County jail system. The Assessment also focused on identifying the overall impact AB 109 is having on local jail operations and longer term affect on pretrial and sentenced average daily inmate population (ADP) levels. The Assessment also evaluated each facility's physical plant / environment with respect to the types and sizes of functional areas, housing and support areas, and administration space, etc. in order to provide a document that defines these areas and presents potential areas of improvement.

The Assessment has also examined and defined the current operational model / philosophy for managing different types of inmates (including longer term AB 109 (N3) offenders), movement of inmates within each facility, to and from courts, offender classifications, programs, etc. and has identified potential areas of improvement. Also, the report is based on (a) past grand jury reports, (b) the latest BSCC Inspection report, (c) fire plan & inspections, (d) dietary plan, (e) policy and procedure manual, (f) inmate grievances and incident reports, (g) Interviews with jail administration, jail staff and inmates, and (h) population and demographics statistics.

The resulting information highlighted in this section of the Needs Assessment Report responds to the available SB 844 construction requirements with cost-effective recommendations to meet the projected AB 109 and other future inmate custody housing requirements. The proposed SB 844 construction plan by the consultant team responds and provides for the following: (1) female housing and programs to this typically underserved population, (2) housing for the mentally ill to promote integration and reduce segregation, (3) space for the Restoration of Competency (ROC) program, (4) improved spaces for medical treatment and services, (5) office and operational space for pretrial services, veteran's services, and re-entry services, (6) attorney and professional visiting space, (7) additional programming/classroom space, and (8) additional recreational yards.

In the course of finalizing this plan, the Sheriff's Office's Custody Division and planning consultants have also explored many different detention options for adding future inmate custody housing and services. Through these discussions, several basic philosophies and guidelines have emerged as the foundation for all future jail planning and construction including facilities to address the changing custody requirements associated with longer term male and female sentenced inmates. These guidelines are summarized in the following:

#### **El Dorado County Correctional Facility Construction Guidelines**

- *Perimeter Security* – Facilities should be constructed to provide maximum security at the building perimeter with layered security zones within the envelope of the facility. Interior construction should be consistent with the security needs of each functional use area.
- *Podular Housing Design* – The housing units should meet standard podular design criteria. That is a “wheel and spoke” layout concept in a 270 degree pattern. The housing units should contain single, double-occupancy, or dormitory housing configurations. The housing units should be sized to allow the optimum number of inmates while maintaining a high degree of classification separation. The entire housing unit should be observable from any location within the housing module and contain no blind spots.

- Direct / Indirect Supervision – The housing units should be operated as direct / indirect supervision, where the housing unit officer is in immediate observation with inmates to protect against sexual assault or abuse.
- Centralized Inmate Support Services – Each housing unit will allow the following activities or services to occur: dining, laundry room (for clothing issue), programs and education, interviews, medical exams, janitorial, food staging area, and security entrance (sallyport). Visiting needs further exploration. There have been numerous discussions regarding the change in philosophy regarding visiting. The discussions have focused on the use of video visiting, which many other counties have adopted.
- Flexible Reentry Housing Unit – The County jails should have a full security range of housing units ranging from minimum to maximum security. With the shift which is occurring under the AB 109 Realignment Act which is bringing significantly more multi-year sentenced male and female felony inmates to county jail's additional specialized reentry housing that can provide a greater degree of flexibility particularly as inmates are about to begin transitioning from the jails to the community is desirable. The reentry housing provides a "step down," short-term custody environment for this population of detainees and also gives a greater degree of flexibility for managing custody populations across the various security levels.
- State-of-the-Art Security Systems – Incorporate state-of-the-art security control systems that have proven their value and are now "tried and true" systems, thus minimizing breakdowns and failures.
- Staff / Public / Inmate Separation - Maintain to the extent possible separation of the staff / public and inmate in circulation areas, lobbies, drives, and outdoor parking to assure the safe operations of the jails.
- Central Control Point – Overall security management of the jail facilities should be maintained by a Central Control station. Eventually, existing control rooms in the El Dorado jails should be integrated into one main Central Control room. This station should be responsible for the entire safe and secure movement of staff, inmates, and the public movement through all perimeters within the facility and grounds. This secure station should be in a remote area that is inaccessible to inmates, visitors, and away from high traffic areas. Other functions that can be served by the main Central Control are housing intercoms / camera monitors, staff duress alarms, radio transmissions and a fire alarm notification system.
- ADA Compliance – Every room and space within the jails should comply with American with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.
- Visitation – Cameras and monitors shall be installed in every housing unit to allow video visitation for the inmates for families that cannot commute to the jail during seasonal weather conditions. Also, direct face-to-face visitation shall also be provided as required by the funding bond criteria.
- Detention Administration and Staff Areas – The facility should provide appropriate custody staff space to accommodate staff briefings, conferences, training, breaks, meals, showers, toilets, and lockers. This space should provide staff privacy and relaxation away from other jail activities.

## SB 844 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction

This Jail Needs Assessment Update was undertaken in response to the SB 844 Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Funding Program requirements. The requirements call for counties to develop and submit a current Comprehensive Jail Needs Assessment Report or Updated Study if jurisdictions are requesting replacement and/or expansion of their existing adult detention facility. This Needs Assessment Update highlights adult crime trends, County jail inmate ADP trends, and major findings associated with the Facility Assessment and Evaluation Survey process undertaken as part of the County's process in developing a construction grant request.

The information collected and analyzed in the Jail Needs Assessment has demonstrated a major need for female, new reentry, and mental health custody beds and programming / services space at the Placerville County Jail detention facility. In establishing the schedule of construction recommendations, the consultants are mindful that most counties, including El Dorado, do not have sufficient fiscal resources to build adult jail facilities without significant State financial assistance. It is important to understand that the construction recommendations reported here can take from 3 – 5 years from the point of grant award to occupancy. The time-phased sequence also was based on the anticipated timing of the BSCC County Jail Construction Grant Funding cycle contained in the recently enacted SB 844 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Funding Program.

On December 12, 2016, the Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Funding Program under Senate Bill 844 became law. Under the legislation, \$500 million in adult detention facility construction funding through State lease revenue bonds administered by the BSCC was established. In order to complete the legislation, BSCC has appointed a ten member Executive Steering Committee composed of County Sheriffs, Chief Probation Officers, non-profit community-based organizations, and BSCC Board members to develop a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process for determining construction funding awards for SB 844. ***The maximum amount a small county can apply for is \$25 million.***

Completed project proposals are due to BSCC no later than 5:00 PM on February 28, 2017. The construction facility funds awarded to counties will be administered by the State Public Works Board (SPWB) from the issuance of leased revenue bonds. This financing mechanism requires the SPWB to hold ownership interest of the constructed facilities subject to the bonds being sold and paid off (25 – 35 years). The SPWB will lease the constructed adult facilities to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), which will in turn, sub-lease the jail facilities to the participating county for their use and operation during the period of bond indebtedness. Once the bonds are repaid, the facility ownership will then transfer back to the participating county.

Counties that receive construction funding are responsible for the (a) site acquisition, (b) CEQA environmental process, (c) design, (d) construction, (e) staffing, (f) operation, (g) ongoing maintenance and repair of the facility, and (h) any other terms and conditions in the CDCR / participating county agreement. Counties receiving construction funding have the obligation to complete the proposed construction project within the agreed upon timelines, building codes and standards, and established construction budget. Counties are also responsible to fully staff and operate the facility within 90 days after the completion of construction.

County construction projects must be substantially complete within three years after the participating county issues a Notice to Proceed beginning the construction process at the approved building site. It is currently anticipated that counties selected for funding through this RFP process will be issued a conditional Intent to Award letter by the BSCC sometime in early 2017. Counties awarded construction funding are not responsible for debt service or rent payments to the State. Small-sized counties like El Dorado can waive the cash match for the construction grants. The cash match contribution is limited to County costs incurred for CEQA documents, architectural fees, construction management fees, state agency fees, audit, needs assessment, transition planning and additional building construction costs above the grant award.



The purpose of the SB 844 funding program is to support the rehabilitation, programming and service needs of adult offenders at the local community level. Counties may apply for and receive State funds to build new, or expand/renovate existing county facilities. Construction funding may also be used for free-standing buildings (i.e., not in or adjacent to existing county facilities) so long as the county will be the owner and the buildings are designed and constructed to comply with applicable fire and life safety and Title 24 Physical Plant Standards. Thus, for example, construction funding may be used for non-secure or non-residential facilities, subject to the approval of the SPWB, for the purpose of a broad array of rehabilitative or treatment programs providing these facilities comply with Title 15 regulations and the county has and maintains administrative oversight should the county choose to contract operational and program services to private providers. Counties may not build for future capacity beyond the year 2019.

For new facility projects, counties must ensure that the construction plans include all necessary ancillary space to enable the proposed facility to comply with operational, fire/life safety, and physical plant standards contained in Titles 15 and 24 (e.g., dayrooms, education classrooms, dining, recreation, medical exam, visiting, attorney visitation, and mental health conferences) as directed by the BSCC. Ancillary space paid for, in whole or in part, with State funds and/or county matching funds must be reasonable and necessary for facility operations, including administrative support space and rehabilitative program space.

Utilizing the Needs Assessment, the following recommendations have been developed that respond to both housing and infrastructure needs for housing units and program space at the Placerville County Jail. The recommendations are grouped in separate time-phased scheduling sequences that reflect the current BSCC Jail Construction SB 844 funding process. ***As required, SB 844 will only fund detention bed space needs through 2019. Long-term future bed space projections cannot be included in this funding source.***

### Jail Construction Estimated Costs

Because Correctional Facility facilities are some of the most expensive buildings to construct, the consultants examined a number of factors to determine the likely probable cost (in 2016-17 dollars) for the SB 844 Correctional Facility construction and infrastructure projects included in the time-phased schedule of construction recommendations outlined in this report. Refinement of the estimates in this section needs to occur throughout the programming and architectural process. The consultants based the costs on general square footages that were derived through the following means: (1) discussions with staff regarding space needs; (2) hypothetical scenarios; (3) typical spaces found in correctional facilities; (4) field trips to other detention facilities; (5) past practices; (6) current acceptable functional use areas / spaces utilized in the existing facility; and (7) state minimum Correctional Facility standards.

The consultants also looked at (1) available information for recently bid detention facilities, and (2) recognized estimating guides for correctional facility construction. The resulting estimated Statement of Probable Costs are summarized under each construction recommendation and the costs are grouped into two categories covering construction related and project related costs. The construction related costs reflect costs that are submitted by the general contractor at bid time, and the project related costs are those non-general contractor related expenses paid by the owner. The factors that make up the Statement of Probable Costs in each category included the following items:

#### Correctional Facility - Construction Related Costs

- Escalation - Since it is unknown when California BSCC state jail construction financing funds will be granted and when the County will be ready to bid, a factor recognizing the midpoint of construction date of 36 months was provided.
- Design Contingency – Since there is no design at this time, a factor is provided for unknown size and space needs, based on the complexity of the space.

- Contractor's Overhead & Profit / General Conditions – A factor for the contractor's overhead and profit including General Conditions are also identified.

### **Correctional Facility - Project Related Costs**

- Construction Contingency of 7% - These funds are intended for change orders, either owner or contractor initiated. These funds may not be spent.
- Architect / Engineers Fees – This fee varies depending on the complexity and number of specialty consultants employed by the architect for both bridging and working drawings. For Correctional Facility design type of work, in addition to typical engineering: (1) a security hardware consultant; (2) security electronics engineer consultant may be employed.
- Building Construction Management and Inspection – The costs include individuals or firms contracted for building inspection, materials testing, special inspections, construction administration / management (CM), and other project management duties.
- Miscellaneous – This is a placeholder cost for building permit fees, duplication costs, special inspections, geotechnical, and other incidental costs.
- FF&E – Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment is required to may each of the functional use areas in the jail operational. The staff and consultants determined that approximately \$600K would be needed.

The Statement of Probable Costs assigned to each recommendation also includes an allowance for movable furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FF&Es) required for the construction project.

## **Phased El Dorado County Correctional Facility Construction Recommendations**

Based on the facility gaps identified in the Needs Assessment project, the following recommendations have been developed that will respond to both inmate housing and infrastructure needs. The recommendations are grouped in three separate time-phased scheduling sequences that reflect the current BSCC Correctional Facility construction SB 844 funding process. The recommendations are summarized in a matrix format that lists the Statement of Probable Construction Costs identified for the proposed project.

The Consultants are mindful that most counties, including El Dorado, do not have sufficient fiscal resources to build jail facilities without significant State financial assistance. As a result, a priority objective of the **Phase I**, BSCC Senate Bill 844 Correctional Facility Construction Funding would not only address selected major facility infrastructure and deficiencies and shortfalls, but would alleviate the impact the AB 109 Realignment Act and Prop 47 is currently having on the County jail system. It is important to understand that the construction recommendations reported here can take three to five years from the point programming begins to occupancy. This has been taken into consideration when the schedule for each recommendation was set. The time-phased sequence also was based on the anticipated timing of California BSCC Correctional Facility construction grant funding cycles. The **Phase II** immediate and short-term listing of other County jail system projects called for within 1 – 7 years has been structured to address remaining County jail system infrastructure building gaps. The **Phase III** long-term listing of other jail system projects called for within 8 – 15 years has been structured to address remaining planning gaps.

*For the BSCC Senate Bill 844 proposed construction project, a summary line-item budget cost estimate has been prepared and included at the end of the Phase I recommendation project narrative. A detailed description of the scope of work and estimate of both construction and 3-page estimated project costs is included in the Appendix. The construction costs that are identified include factors for (a) escalation, (b) design contingency, and (c) contractor's overhead, profit, and general conditions. The identified "loaded" project costs include items involving the (a) construction contingency, (b) architectural and engineering consultant services, (c) building inspection and materials testing, (d) construction management, and (e) other miscellaneous fees / costs that will be required for the proposed construction project.*

**El Dorado County Sheriff's Office Custody Division**

Recommendation	Scope of Work	Probable Construction Cost
<b>Phase I: Senate Bill 844 Programming &amp; Correctional Facility Construction Project</b>		
<b>Board of State Community Corrections (BSCC) SB 844 Correctional Facility Construction Funding</b>		
Recommendation #1 Placerville	<p><b>SB844 - El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Facility Expansion</b> - Program, design and construct a recovery, rehabilitation reentry facility at the north end of the existing jail which provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Housing:</b> The administrative segregation, female population, and attorney space is very inadequate for current populations and should be expanded or reconfigured.</li> <li>▪ <b>Medical:</b> Number of medical cells and treatment space is inadequate and should be increased.</li> <li>▪ <b>Visitation:</b> With five of the visitation rooms currently out of order, the visitation area, including the three professional visiting rooms, is in dire need of repair and ADA compliance upgrades.</li> <li>▪ <b>Classrooms:</b> The current classroom space is inadequate and two additional classrooms should be added to accommodate new and existing programs.</li> <li>▪ <b>Maintenance:</b> Security hardware and emergency electrical back up should be updated.</li> <li>▪ <b>Indoor Recreation Yard:</b> The facility is utilizing both indoor and outdoor recreation yards currently, but an additional two yards should be considered to serve current population needs.</li> </ul>	\$26,101,835
Recommendation #2 Placerville	<p><b>SB844 – Building Connector</b> – Program, design and construct a circulation connector from the existing jail to the new recovery, rehabilitation reentry facility.</p>	Included in #1
Recommendation #3 Placerville	<p><b>SB844 – Control Rooms</b> – Program, design and construct a means for inter-communication among each of the control rooms.</p>	Included in #1

Recommendation	Scope of Work	Probable Construction Cost
<b>Phase II: Short-term Programming and Correctional Facility Construction (Within 1 – 7 Years)</b>		
<b>Other El Dorado County Capital Construction Funding Sources</b>		
<p>Recommendation #4 Placerville</p>	<p><b>Deferred Maintenance – Placerville</b> - Assess and repair/replace and design the essential space and systems to maintain the effectiveness of the correctional facility operations, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Intake:</b> Additional holding cells and a toilet should be added and ADA upgrades should be made for compliance.</li> <li>▪ <b>Kitchen:</b> Walk-in freezer and dry storage space require double the capacity to meet policy mandates.</li> <li>▪ <b>Laundry:</b> To meet the demand, an additional 70 pound washer and dryer set should be installed.</li> <li>▪ <b>Administration:</b> The transportation office is in need of additional workspace for its seven officers.</li> <li>▪ <b>Outdoor Recreation Yard:</b> A solid roof with adequate drainage and lighting should be considered to allow for use during inclement weather.</li> <li>▪ <b>Visitation:</b> Is inadequate for current population because all but one pod in this area is classified as administrative segregation.</li> </ul>	<p>The deficiencies will need to be designed to determine their full financial impact to the County. Also see Condition Assessment under another study</p>
<p>Recommendation #5 South Lake Tahoe</p>	<p><b>Facility Improvements at South Lake Tahoe Jail</b> – Assess, design, and repair / replace the following essential space and building systems to maintain the effectiveness of the jail operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Medical:</b> The medical cells and medical exam room should be updated for Title 24 and ADA compliance, in addition to addressing additional space needs for mental health programs and treatment.</li> <li>▪ <b>Housing:</b> The housing units should be reconfigured to address current and future population, classification, and female housing needs as well as the addition of ADA shower and sleeping rooms as required.</li> <li>▪ <b>Classrooms:</b> Additional classroom and program space should be added or reconfigured to serve current and future program needs as well as all inmate classifications and populations.</li> <li>▪ <b>Vehicle Sallyport:</b> Multiple hazards and security issues in the vehicle sallyport should be addressed for the safety of the staff and inmates.</li> <li>▪ <b>Administration:</b> HVAC and electrical issues should be addressed due to extreme climate variations throughout the year for the comfort of staff and to eliminate any hazards.</li> <li>▪ <b>Public/Lobby:</b> Additional levels of security for both the receptionist and access to the interior of the facility should be implemented as well as the addition of ADA compliant seating and restrooms for visitors.</li> <li>▪ <b>Visitation:</b> The visitation area of the facility should be modified to accommodate an ADA compliant dedicated attorney interview room.</li> <li>▪ <b>Intake:</b> Holding and safety cells should be reconfigured based on current needs and modified to meet BSCC modesty requirements and ADA compliance.</li> <li>▪ <b>Maintenance:</b> Lighting, electrical, and plumbing systems should be repaired and updated as necessary throughout the facility.</li> <li>▪ <b>Central Control:</b> The modular Control Room should have additional cameras and monitors installed for the safety of both staff and inmates.</li> <li>▪ <b>Indoor Recreation Yards:</b> Access to the second tier recreation yard for ADA and shackled inmates should be provided.</li> <li>▪ <b>Kitchen:</b> Current Health Code violations and black mold should be treated immediately as they present health hazards to both inmates and staff.</li> <li>▪ <b>Laundry:</b> Drainage and ventilation should be repaired and upgraded as necessary.</li> </ul>	<p>The deficiencies will need to be designed to determine their full financial impact to the County</p>

**Phase III: Long-Term Programming and Correctional Facility Planning (Within 8 - 15 Years)**

**Other El Dorado County Capital Construction Funding Sources**

Recommendation #6 Placerville & South Lake Tahoe	<b>Facility Assessment Plan</b> – Reevaluate and study County jail facilities and building systems to determine their usefulness as a result of on-going use, life –cycle, changes in codes and laws, court mandates, and population. Prepare a plan to address the issues outlined in the study.	\$290,000
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1. *The Statement of Probable Costs shown in the recommendation matrix include both construction and project-related costs for Recommendation #1. The three remodeling projects will require other non-state funding sources because they will not qualify for BSCC funding through SB 844 legislation.*

**Scope and Areas to Be Improved With SB 844 Correctional Facility Construction Project**

The Needs Assessment Report has identified several space needs El Dorado County should immediately consider and use to request SB 844 funding to help the Sheriff’s Office correct the deficiencies and gaps with the jail facilities. The consultants have specifically identified a need to expand (1) female housing, (2) medical / mental health, (3) counseling / programming, (4) staff & provider support areas, and (5) inmate services.

The consultant team is recommending, because all of these needs meet the funding criteria contained in SB 844, that the Sheriff’s Office make application to the State for construction funding to help the County address these space needs in its local detention facilities. The consultants along with County jail staff sought ways to improve the secure operations and conditions at the El Dorado County facility on many fronts. These included:

1. The proposed project will provide an effective balance of female housing.
2. The proposed project will provide for program areas to serve each population where they are housed, but also provide the ability to share program space.
3. Treatment staff will be provided with adequate office space, records storage, and pharmacy space.
4. A new building connector will improve controlled staff and inmate circulation from areas of the existing correctional facility.
5. Video visitation space will be provided for medium and maximum security inmates, and face-to-face visitation will provided as well.
6. The facility will become zoned into: public area; inmate and staff areas with and separated accordingly
7. Upgrading of the security electronics as it relates to cameras and audio visual control for the correctional facility.

The proposed project also limits public access to the northern portion of the facility which then allows for circulation to be more efficient as well as divided by security level. This provides for better inmate movement and greater access to program areas. The new building will clearly delineate security levels for circulation. The existing lobby, which is accessible from the visitor parking, will be the access point for public to the expansion facility. The main secure circulation spine with runs north/south will be conduit for all other services and movement within both facilities. The site will include new fencing which will surround all expsnson areas. The following information presents a detailed description of the proposed SB 844 project based on the requirements outlined in the Needs Assessment document. This is followed by a schematic drawing depicting the relationships and size of the inmate housing and program spaces contained in the new SB 844 facility. The preliminary programming and space allocations were developed through discussions and planning sessions the consultant team held with the Sheriff’s Office’s Custody Division staff. **(See Appendix N: El Dorado County Correctional Facility Preliminary Programming and Space Allocations For the SB 844 Project)**

**Phase I: Senate Bill 844 Programming and Correctional Facility Construction Project**

The following narrative describes the key elements and programming associated with each recommendation the consultant team and Sheriff’s Office believes should be included in a funding application prepared and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for SB 844 Correctional Facility Construction funding.

**Recommendation #1: SB844 - El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Jail Expansion** - Program, design and construct a recovery, rehabilitation and re-entry jail expansion facility at the north end of the existing Correctional Facility. A new multi-function building is a primary component of the proposed project. The new 11,000 square foot first floor will consist of two 27-bed housing units, each comprised of single/double bunk and dormitory configurations, housing approximately 54 female inmates. Housing units are to include; dayroom spaces, restroom/shower facilities, support spaces, counseling space, and secured indoor recreation yards. All areas are monitored by a state of the art central control center, located between the housing unit’s dayrooms. The new 11,000 square foot second floor Support & Health Services space includes administrative support, health services, inmate program spaces, storage, face to face single inmate visitation rooms, and attorney-client counseling spaces. The administrative area includes office workstations and staff support spaces. The Health Services area will consist of: fourteen medical single, double and ADA occupancy special use cells, medical offices, medical and records storage, a central pharmacy, medical procedure and exam rooms, a mental health suite, a nurses’ station, and staff work rooms and break rooms. The project will be a highly functional, ADA accessible, energy efficient, and an environmentally resource conscious correctional and reentry facility.

Although the expansion project will be constructed on the current Placerville Jail site and operated by the Sheriff’s Office, there will be a collaborative partnership with Probation, Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA). As a result of the expanded space, contracted service providers will be able to provide additional and enhanced programs and services to the facility. The conceptual design provides space to accommodate the various functions with the flexibility to address current and future inmate program/service needs.

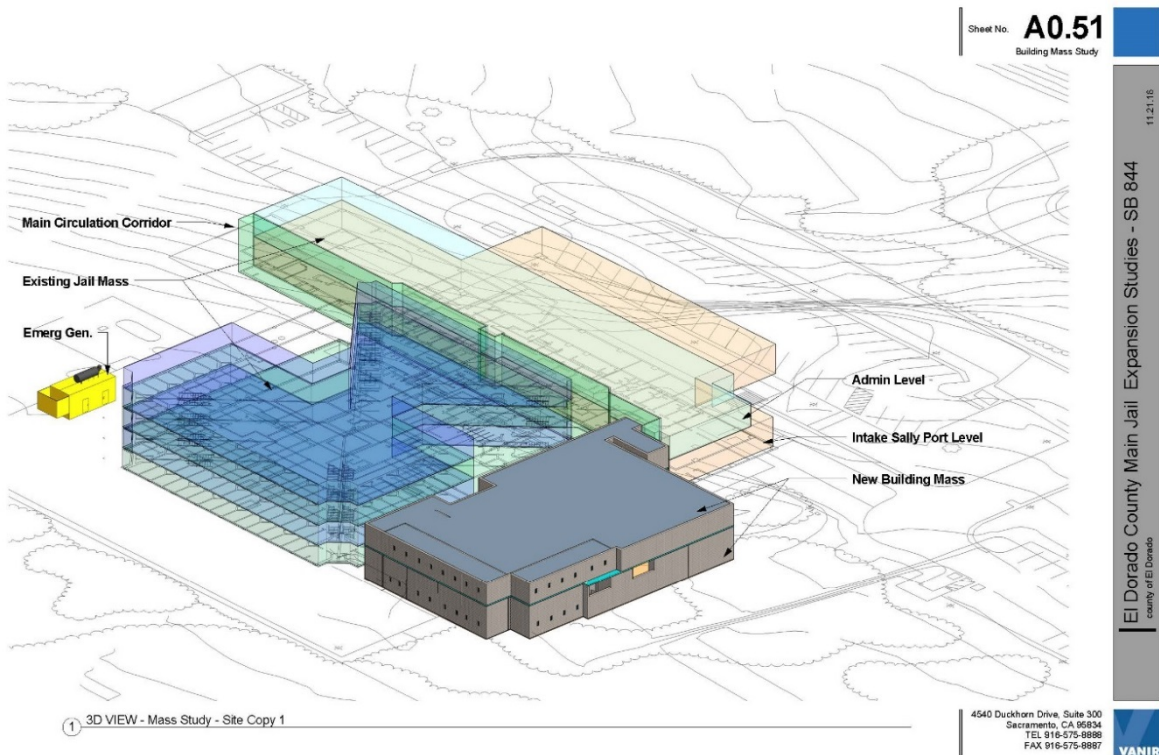
The proposed project also clearly aligns with the legislature’s approach in SB 844 and expectations for how counties should handle and process the new AB 109 Realignment offender populations. A total of three large varying-sized program areas and classrooms will be located on the second floor of the expansion project. There will be a total of approximately 21,912 square feet contained in the El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Facility on two floors. See space chart below.

<b>El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Jail Expansion</b>	
<b>Area Description</b>	<b>Square Feet</b>
<b>Area Summary – First Floor</b>	<b>11,500</b>
1. Female Housing	10,924
2. Utilities	576
<b>Area Summary Second Floor</b>	<b>10,412</b>
1. Administration and Staff Support	1,240
2. Program Space	2,995
3. Mental Health Housing	2,910
4. Medical and Mental Health Support	3,267
<b>Total Area</b>	<b>21,912</b>

Aerial view of existing jail Placerville Jail Facility and proposed new project expansion (in white).



Perspective view of proposed expansion project (in grey).



Floor plan of proposed expansion project.



The following Table provides a summary cost estimate of the SB 844 jail construction project. The cost estimate covers the new proposed Recovery, Rehabilitation Reentry Facility.

**Cost Estimate for SB844 Application  
BUDGET SUMMARY TABLE WORKSHEET**

LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH CONTRIBUTION	IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
1. Construction	\$ 19,840,093	\$ -		\$ 19,840,093
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$ 2,033,610	\$ -		\$ 2,033,610
3. Architectural	\$ 1,884,809	\$ -		\$ 1,884,809
4. Project/ Constr Mgmt	\$ 1,091,205	\$ -		\$ 1,091,205
5. CEQA	\$ -	\$ 42,000		\$ 42,000
6. State Agency Fees**	\$ 150,284	\$ 16,000		\$ 166,284
7. Audit		\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000
8. Needs Assessment		\$ 101,500	\$ -	\$ 101,500
9. Transition Planning		\$ -	\$ 542,000	\$ 542,000
10. County Administration			\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
11. Land Value			\$ 120,335	\$ 120,335
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>\$ 25,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 189,500</b>	<b>\$ 912,335</b>	<b>\$ 26,101,835</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>95.78%</b>	<b>0.73%</b>	<b>3.50%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



**Budget Summary Worksheet (continued)**

<b>Construction</b>		<b>\$19,840,093</b>	Building	\$	18,542,143
<b>Add Eligible Costs</b>	\$ -	<b>\$ 2,033,610</b>	Misc. Other	\$	-
FFE	3.00%	\$ 595,203	Site	\$	-
Permits	1.90%	\$ 376,962	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>18,542,143</b>
Inspection	1.50%	\$ 297,601	Esc. Start Const 0.42%	27	INC
Testing/Geotech	0.90%	\$ 178,561	Esc Mid Pt Const 0.42%	9	INC
Commissioning	0.45%	\$ 89,280	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>18,542,143</b>
Plan Check T24	0.50%	\$ 99,200	Construction Con: 7.00%	\$	1,297,950
Connection Fees	2.00%	\$ 396,802	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>19,840,093</b>
Architectural	9.50%	\$ 1,884,809			
PM/CM	5.50%	\$ 1,091,205		<b>Use</b>	<b>\$ 19,840,093</b>
CEQA	use	\$ 42,000			
State Agency Fees (D)	use	\$ 16,000			
State Agency Fees (S)	use	\$ 150,284			
Audit	use	\$ 30,000			
Needs Assessment	use	\$ 101,500			
Transition Planning	Inhouse	\$ 542,000			
County Admin	Inhouse	\$ 250,000			
Land Value	use	\$ 120,335			

**(See Appendix O: Detailed Project and Construction Estimate for the SB 844 El Dorado Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Re-entry Facility)**

**Recommendation #2: SB844 – Building Connector** – Program, design and construct a circulation connector from the existing correctional facility to the new recovery, rehabilitation and re-entry facility expansion project. This corridor will link the expansion project to the existing facility where all services (food service, medical, and laundry) originates.

The new corridor will link the two building together, to allow meals, laundry and other services to be delivered to the offenders in the new housing pods. The new connector structurally will be independent and supported by columns with no ridged connection to the existing structure.

**Recommendation #3: SB844 Control Rooms** – Program, design and construct a means for inter-communication among each of the control rooms. The three Control Rooms, including the two housing Control Rooms, are independent and cannot monitor, access or transfer control to one another.

## Phase II: Short-term Programming and Correctional Facility Construction (Within 1 – 7 Years)

**Reccomendation #4: Deferred Maintenance – Placerville** - Maintenance staff is currently working out of a small electrical room off the sallyport without temperature control and workspace. An additional maintenance room should be added to the ground floor for workroom and storage near Intake. Air lock doors are an ongoing maintenance issue. Hinge issues throughout the building should be addressed. Emergency override for power outages, lighting, and electrical needs sufficient backup. Generator is sufficient, but certain areas need to be added to the emergency backup system. Data storage of recording and IT is currently inadequate and should be expanded. Proper server room with HVAC / ventilation system and waterproofing is needed. Telephone room is inadequate and should be upgraded. Temperature control is an ongoing issue throughout the building. A janitor's closet should be added in the medical unit. Plumbing issues throughout the facility should be addressed. Recreation yard roofs lack proper drainage and lighting. The building perimeter needs paving, adequate lighting, and stairs for perimeter checks.

Assess, design, and repair / replace and the essential space and systems to maintain the effectiveness of the correctional facility operations including:

- **Intake:** Additional holding cells and a toilet should be added and ADA upgrades should be made for compliance. Holding cell sliding door latches can catch uniforms and arms creating a risk of injury for both inmates and officers. Existing holding cells are inadequate and the addition of a toilet is necessary. The intake shower area and clothing exchange are not ADA compliant. The personal storage space is inadequate and has poor ventilation. Fifty percent (50%) more storage space should be added. The Detention Aide's office work space and storage is very inadequate and additional and more efficient storage space for supplies, commissary, and clothing should be added.
- **Kitchen:** The walk-in freezer and dry storage space require double the capacity to meet policy mandates. The kitchen was remodeled last year and is to capacity. The HVAC is inadequate and temperature controls should be replaced. The narrow walkways and aisles create an ongoing hazard of burns and injury. The walk-in freezer is very inadequate and needs double the space to help with cross-contamination issues. The dry storage area is inadequate and needs double the space as policy dictates the facility must keep two months of food onsite. The baking station is inadequate and needs its own dedicated space because, under current operations, it must go offline for two to three hours per day during freezer pull or prep. An additional braiser should be considered to limit lifting involved with using other equipment because it will help provide staff enough time to clean and prep equipment between use. Both loading dock lifts are broken and should be removed or sealed off to eliminate potential vermin access.
- **Laundry:** To meet demand, an additional 70 pound washer and dryer set should be installed. The laundry is under capacity with its current 70 pound washers and dryers. Flooring is very slippery when wet and presents a slip and fall hazard. New and clean clothing storage is inadequate and more space is needed. Plumbing is insufficient and needs to be updated.

- **Administration:** The transportation office is in need of additional workspace for its seven officers. The briefing room and Sergeant's office are too small and should be relocated or expanded.
- **Outdoor Recreation Yard:** A solid roof with adequate drainage and lighting should be considered to allow for use during inclement weather. Although the roof is partially covered by chain link, it could present a potential problem for contraband control with public access to the fence perimeter. There have been attempts to throw contraband into the C3 recreation yard from the parking lot using hand balls. The chain link roof is inadequate and does not allow for use during inclement weather. A solid roof with adequate drainage and lighting should be considered. The cement in the recreation yard presents a slip and fall issue in inclement weather.
- **Visitation:** With five of the visitation rooms currently out of order, the visitation area, including the three professional visiting rooms, is in dire need of repair and ADA compliance upgrades. The C2 visitation has room for one attorney, and seven are inmate rooms.

**Recommendation #5: Facility Improvements at South Lake Tahoe Jail** – Assess, design, and repair/replace the essential space and systems to maintain the effectiveness of the correctional facility operations including:

- **Medical:** The medical cells and medical exam room should be updated for Title 24 and ADA compliance, in addition to addressing additional space needs for mental health programs and treatment. ADA access should definitely be addressed in this particular area of the facility. Additional space for mental health programs and treatment is necessary. Biohazard storage should be relocated to a secure area other than the unlocked storage shed in the vehicle sallyport. Dedicated dental and tele-psych areas are recommended.
- **Housing:** The housing units should be reconfigured to address current and future population, classification, and female housing needs as well as the addition of an ADA shower and sleeping rooms as required. Female housing must be expanded to accommodate current and future population needs. Black mold should be treated immediately as it presents a health hazard to both inmates and staff. Cell doors should be replaced with food pass through ports for the safety of inmates and staff. The dayrooms are too small and seating should be replaced to eliminate threat of injury. The plumbing should be repaired to address overflow issues.
- **Classrooms:** Additional classroom and program space should be added or reconfigured to serve current and future program needs as well as all inmate classifications and populations. The library second tier classroom is only accessible via stairs and is consequently inaccessible to disabled, high-risk, or shackled inmates. The first floor classroom should be enlarged because it is too small to accommodate the number of programs and space for inmate attendance. Additional classroom and program space should be added or reconfigured to serve current and future program needs. Cracked walls and areas to hide contraband should be repaired as it is the least secure area of the facility.
- **Vehicle Sallyport:** Multiple hazards and security issues in the vehicle sallyport should be addressed for the safety of the staff and inmates. The door into the Detention Aide's office should be immediately replaced with a security grade door. Gun lockers should be replaced to eliminate risk of injury to inmates and staff. Roofing covers the entire sallyport to help reduce slip and fall hazards present in icy and wet weather. Cameras and lighting are inadequate and should be increased. The sallyport gate should be repaired or replaced due to ongoing maintenance

issues. Storage should be relocated to other areas within the facility. Usable space should be increased to accommodate more than one vehicle at a time.

- **Administration:** HVAC and electrical issues should be addressed due to extreme climate variations throughout the year for the comfort of staff and to eliminate any hazards. The administration area of the facility has a clear need for temperature control upgrades due to extreme climate variations throughout the year and the inability of the electrical system to handle space heaters for staff. Staff locker rooms and equipment should be updated to meet ADA requirements for use. Office space should be reconfigured to include additional storage space as well as designated areas for volunteer and program staff.
- **Public/Lobby:** Additional levels of security for both the receptionist and access to the interior of the facility should be implemented as well as the addition of ADA compliant seating and restrooms for visitors. The public lobby area of the facility should be updated to provide additional levels of security for both the receptionist and access to the interior of the facility. The lobby lacks ADA compliant seating and restrooms that should be updated. Windows and doors should be replaced to eliminate current water damage and leaks and to moderate hot and cold temperatures in seasonal weather.
- **Visitation:** The visitation area of the facility should be modified to accommodate an ADA compliant dedicated attorney interview room. Existing and future expansion should be ADA compliant. Visitation space should be relocated closer to the entrance of the building to eliminate public access inside the facility and allow access to the ADA public restroom in the lobby.
- **Intake:** Holding and safety cells should be reconfigured based on current needs and modified to meet BSCC modesty requirements and ADA compliance. The Detention Aide's office door should be immediately replaced with a security door to eliminate a potential breach from the vehicle sallyport. The dress out showers should be updated for ADA compliance with their own water heating system to eliminate the 15-20 minute wait for hot water currently routed from the other side of the facility. Cell doors should be replaced with modern equipment that reduces potential injury and safety concerns for both inmates and staff. Additional computer stations and an adequate power supply should be added to the booking area.
- **Maintenance:** Lighting, electrical, and plumbing systems should be repaired and updated as necessary throughout the facility. Plumbing should be repaired and upgraded as needed to reduce the number of clogged traps. Flooring should be replaced throughout the facility to remove trip, slip, and fall hazards. Temperature control is an ongoing issue throughout the facility that should be addressed as well.
- **Central Control:** The modular Control Room should have additional cameras and monitors installed for the safety of both staff and inmates. The speaker system in the modular Control Room and housing units should be updated for better communication with inmates. Lighting, carpet, and temperature control are issues that should be addressed as well.
- **Indoor Recreation Yards:** Access to the second tier recreation yard for ADA and shackled inmates should be provided to eliminate the need for the first tier recreation yard that could be reconfigured for other uses such as dormitories, staff training areas, or storage. The recreation yards should be reconfigured to eliminate wasted space and better utilization. The first tier yard lacks sufficient air circulation and lighting for comfortable use by inmates and staff and should be adjusted.

- ***Kitchen:*** Current Health Code violations and black mold should be treated immediately as they present health hazards to both inmates and staff. The kitchen is in desperate need of additional dry and cold storage space and larger appliances. The water heaters and non-absorbent ceilings should be relocated and updated to eliminate current Health Code violations. HVAC should be upgraded to address ventilation issues.
- ***Laundry:*** Drainage and ventilation should be repaired or replaced and upgraded as necessary. Ventilation is an ongoing issue that should be addressed. Storage is inadequate and needs expansion.

### Phase III Long-term Programming and Correctional Facility Planning (8-15 years)

**Recommendation #6: Facility Assessment Plan** – Reevaluate and study the facilities and its systems to determine their usefulness as a result of on-going use, lifecycle, changes in codes and laws, court mandates, and population changes. Prepare a plan to address the issues outlined in the study.

Appendix A.

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El Dorado County and California Statewide Population Trends 2010-2036  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

**Comparison of the Growth in California and El Dorado County  
Total Population 2010 - 2036**

Year	<b>Total Population Trend Comparisons</b>			
	El Dorado County Total Population		California Total Population	
	Total	% Change	Total	% Change
2010	181,567		37,341,978	
2011	181,490	0.0%	37,603,339	0.7%
2012	183,596	1.2%	37,901,778	0.8%
2013	184,054	0.2%	38,202,206	0.8%
2014	184,320	0.1%	38,548,204	0.9%
2015	184,833	0.3%	38,896,969	0.9%
2016	185,768	0.5%	39,242,698	0.9%
<b>Average Annual Change (2010-2016)</b>		<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	
2017	186,937	0.6%	39,589,144	0.9%
2018	188,138	0.6%	39,933,359	0.9%
2019	189,455	0.7%	40,275,584	0.9%
2020	190,850	0.7%	40,619,346	0.9%
2021	192,202	0.7%	40,965,875	0.9%
<b>Average Annual Change (2017-2021)</b>		<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	
2022	193,476	0.7%	41,315,865	0.9%
2023	194,721	0.6%	41,667,586	0.9%
2024	195,882	0.6%	42,021,197	0.8%
2025	196,950	0.5%	42,373,301	0.8%
2026	197,939	0.5%	42,722,810	0.8%
<b>Average Annual Change (2022-2026)</b>		<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	
2027	198,861	0.5%	43,075,670	0.8%
2028	199,732	0.4%	43,424,440	0.8%
2029	200,604	0.4%	43,756,527	0.8%
2030	201,509	0.5%	44,088,600	0.8%
2031	202,443	0.5%	44,406,080	0.7%
<b>Average Annual Change (2027-2031)</b>		<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	
2032	203,346	0.4%	44,744,838	0.8%
2033	204,161	0.4%	45,095,505	0.8%
2034	204,926	0.4%	45,425,255	0.7%
2035	205,624	0.3%	45,747,645	0.7%
2036	206,293	0.3%	46,052,773	0.7%
<b>Average Annual Change (2032-2036)</b>		<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	

ElDoradoNA2016/Table3

Source: Based on projections prepared by the California  
Department of Finance 2010-2036

**El Dorado County**  
**Countywide Population Projections by Age Group**  
**2010 - 2036**

<b>Countywide Population Projections by Age Group</b>							
Year	0-17 Years of Age		18-69 Years of Age		70+ Years of Age		Total County Population
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	
2010	41,045	22.6%	122,898	67.7%	17,624	9.7%	<b>181,567</b>
2011	39,817	21.9%	123,284	67.9%	18,389	10.1%	<b>181,490</b>
2012	39,480	21.5%	124,834	68.0%	19,282	10.5%	<b>183,596</b>
2013	38,355	20.8%	125,285	68.1%	20,414	11.1%	<b>184,054</b>
2014	37,437	20.3%	125,665	68.2%	21,218	11.5%	<b>184,320</b>
2015	36,657	19.8%	126,080	68.2%	22,096	12.0%	<b>184,833</b>
2016	36,155	19.5%	126,517	68.1%	23,096	12.4%	<b>185,768</b>
2017	35,783	19.1%	126,565	67.7%	24,589	13.2%	<b>186,937</b>
2018	35,356	18.8%	126,843	67.4%	25,939	13.8%	<b>188,138</b>
2019	35,118	18.5%	127,037	67.1%	27,300	14.4%	<b>189,455</b>
2020	34,934	18.3%	127,198	66.6%	28,718	15.0%	<b>190,850</b>
2021	34,697	18.1%	127,333	66.2%	30,172	15.7%	<b>192,202</b>
2022	34,490	17.8%	127,405	65.9%	31,581	16.3%	<b>193,476</b>
2023	34,318	17.6%	127,359	65.4%	33,044	17.0%	<b>194,721</b>
2024	34,121	17.4%	127,209	64.9%	34,552	17.6%	<b>195,882</b>
2025	33,929	17.2%	126,986	64.5%	36,035	18.3%	<b>196,950</b>
2026	33,871	17.1%	126,538	63.9%	37,530	19.0%	<b>197,939</b>
2027	33,886	17.0%	125,888	63.3%	39,087	19.7%	<b>198,861</b>
2028	34,052	17.0%	125,039	62.6%	40,641	20.3%	<b>199,732</b>
2029	34,214	17.1%	124,373	62.0%	42,017	20.9%	<b>200,604</b>
2030	34,411	17.1%	123,760	61.4%	43,338	21.5%	<b>201,509</b>
2031	34,699	17.1%	123,190	60.9%	44,554	22.0%	<b>202,443</b>
2032	34,947	17.2%	122,670	60.3%	45,729	22.5%	<b>203,346</b>
2033	35,165	17.2%	122,326	59.9%	46,670	22.9%	<b>204,161</b>
2034	35,365	17.3%	122,174	59.6%	47,387	23.1%	<b>204,926</b>
2035	35,535	17.3%	122,080	59.4%	48,009	23.3%	<b>205,624</b>
2036	35,683	17.3%	122,218	59.2%	48,392	23.5%	<b>206,293</b>
<b>% Change 2010 - 2036</b>	<b>-15.0%</b>		<b>-0.6%</b>		<b>63.6%</b>		<b>12.0%</b>

ElDoradoNA2016/Table1

Source: California Dept of Finance, Age, Race/Ethnic Population Projections, 2010 - 2036



**Comparison of the Growth in California and El Dorado  
County Adult (Ages 18 - 69 Years) Populations 2010 - 2036**

Year	Adult Population Trend Comparisons			
	El Dorado County Adult Population		California Adult Population	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
2010	122,898		25,103,955	
2011	123,284	0.3%	25,367,122	1.0%
2012	124,834	1.3%	25,631,278	1.0%
2013	125,285	0.4%	25,875,347	1.0%
2014	125,665	0.3%	26,129,967	1.0%
2015	126,080	0.3%	26,369,040	0.9%
2016	126,517	0.3%	26,583,092	0.8%
<b>Average Annual Change (2010-2016)</b>		<b>0.5%</b>		<b>1.0%</b>
2017	126,565	0.0%	26,742,330	0.6%
2018	126,843	0.2%	26,899,263	0.6%
2019	127,037	0.2%	27,051,041	0.6%
2020	127,198	0.1%	27,181,615	0.5%
2021	127,333	0.1%	27,321,459	0.5%
<b>Average Annual Change (2017-2021)</b>		<b>0.1%</b>		<b>0.5%</b>
2022	127,405	0.1%	27,459,399	0.5%
2023	127,359	0.0%	27,588,557	0.5%
2024	127,209	-0.1%	27,711,493	0.4%
2025	126,986	-0.2%	27,826,901	0.4%
2026	126,538	-0.4%	27,938,272	0.4%
<b>Average Annual Change (2022-2026)</b>		<b>-0.1%</b>		<b>0.4%</b>
2027	125,888	-0.5%	28,031,295	0.3%
2028	125,039	-0.7%	28,119,572	0.3%
2029	124,373	-0.5%	28,210,683	0.3%
2030	123,760	-0.5%	28,280,881	0.2%
2031	123,190	-0.5%	28,361,356	0.3%
<b>Average Annual Change (2027-2031)</b>		<b>-0.5%</b>		<b>0.3%</b>
2032	122,670	-0.4%	28,472,135	0.4%
2033	122,326	-0.3%	28,602,659	0.5%
2034	122,174	-0.1%	28,722,279	0.4%
2035	122,080	-0.1%	28,849,399	0.4%
2036	122,218	0.1%	28,992,209	0.5%
<b>Average Annual Change (2032-2036)</b>		<b>-0.2%</b>		<b>0.4%</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/Table2

Source: Based on projections prepared by the California  
Department of Finance Age 18 - 69

Appendix B.

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El Dorado County and California Statewide Reported Crime Rate Trends  
2005 - 2014

*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

### California Statewide Reported Crimes and Crime Rate Trends 2005-2014

Crime Categories	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Reported Crimes:</b>										
<b>Violent Crimes</b>										
Homicide	2,503	2,483	2,258	2,143	1,970	1,809	1,794	1,878	1,745	1,697
Forcible Rape	9,345	9,213	9,047	8,906	8,698	8,325	7,678	7,828	7,459	9,397
Robbery	63,424	70,961	70,702	69,391	64,006	58,100	54,358	56,491	53,621	48,650
Aggravated Assault	114,321	111,471	109,486	104,793	99,905	95,723	91,483	94,432	88,809	91,681
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,593</b>	<b>194,128</b>	<b>191,493</b>	<b>185,233</b>	<b>174,579</b>	<b>163,957</b>	<b>155,313</b>	<b>160,629</b>	<b>151,634</b>	<b>151,425</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>										
Burglary	249,563	246,449	237,759	237,988	229,523	228,672	230,334	245,601	231,909	202,556
Motor Vehicle Theft	256,998	242,692	220,126	192,631	163,651	152,494	147,030	24,530	165,217	151,790
Larceny / Theft	688,820	666,869	654,481	650,653	613,614	600,357	597,302	634,647	621,207	592,336
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,195,381</b>	<b>1,156,010</b>	<b>1,112,366</b>	<b>1,081,272</b>	<b>1,006,788</b>	<b>981,523</b>	<b>974,666</b>	<b>904,778</b>	<b>1,018,333</b>	<b>946,682</b>
<b>Arson</b>	<b>12,272</b>	<b>12,687</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>10,674</b>	<b>9,233</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>7,164</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>7,446</b>	<b>7,135</b>
<b>Crime Rates:</b>										
Violent Crimes	512	518	507	486	454	422	413	425	399	395
Property Crimes	3,230	3,087	2,945	2,834	2,616	2,528	2,594	2,392	2,678	2,468
Arson	33	34	30	28	24	20	19	20	20	19
<b>Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>2,881</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/Table18

### El Dorado County Reported Crimes and Crime Rate Trends 2005 - 2014

Crime Categories	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Reported Crimes:</b>										
<b>Violent Crimes</b>										
Homicide	5	4	4	8	3	3	4	3	5	3
Rape	21	40	39	29	50	34	30	26	37	48
Robbery	42	51	55	60	71	66	53	57	39	51
Aggravated Assault	419	519	373	354	396	382	303	358	309	307
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>										
Burglary	1,010	993	958	1,086	932	1,112	1,234	983	1,012	830
Motor Vehicle Theft	518	468	297	244	178	174	181	209	301	300
Larceny / Theft	2,104	2,027	1,857	1,750	1,540	1,494	1,678	1,759	1,959	2,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>2,951</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>3,138</b>
<b>Arson</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>El Dorado Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population</b>										
<b>Crime Rates:</b>										
Violent Crimes	281	352	267	254	290	268	215	245	215	225
Property Crimes	2,115	2,002	1,766	1,731	1,479	1,539	1,707	1,631	1,812	1,727
Arson	8	8	13	14	9	7	7	7	3	7
<b>Total Crime Rate</b>										
<b>Per 100,000 Population</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>1,959</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/Table8

Appendix C.

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Number & Yearly Percent Change in Adult Felony &  
Misdemeanor Arrests 2005 - 2014  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

**El Dorado County**  
**Number and Yearly Percent Change in Adult Felony & Misdemeanor Arrests**  
**2005 - 2014**

Year	Felony and Misdemeanor Adult Arrests					
	Felony Arrests		Misdemeanor Arrests		Total Adult Arrests	% Change
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change		
2005	1,925		4,101		6,026	
2006	1,995	-3.6%	4,128	0.7%	6,123	1.6%
2007	1,888	-5.4%	3,853	-6.7%	5,741	-6.2%
2008	1,761	-6.7%	3,906	1.4%	5,667	-1.3%
2009	1,881	-6.8%	4,176	6.9%	6,057	6.9%
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>	<b>1,890</b>		<b>4,033</b>		<b>5,923</b>	
2010	1,682	-10.6%	3,644	-12.7%	5,326	-12.1%
2011	1,658	-1.4%	3,450	-5.3%	5,108	-4.1%
2012	1,749	5.6%	3,462	0.3%	5,211	2.0%
2013	1,926	10.1%	3,479	0.5%	5,405	3.7%
2014	1,974	2.5%	3,610	3.8%	5,584	3.3%
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>	<b>1,798</b>		<b>3,529</b>		<b>5,327</b>	
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>						
<b>2005-2009</b>	<b>1,890</b>		<b>4,033</b>		<b>5,923</b>	
<b>2010-2014</b>	<b>1,798</b>		<b>3,529</b>		<b>5,327</b>	
<b>% Change 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>		<b>-12.5%</b>		<b>-10.1%</b>	

ElDoradoNA12016/Table4

Appendix D.

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Male & Female Adult Arrest Trends 2005 - 14  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

**El Dorado County  
Male and Female Adult Arrest Trends  
2005 - 2014**

Year	Male / Female Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests						Total County-Wide Adult Arrests
	Male Arrests			Female Arrests			
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total	
2005	1,479	3,156	4,635	446	945	1,391	6,026
2006	1,575	3,220	4,795	420	908	1,328	6,123
2007	1,486	2,942	4,428	402	911	1,313	5,741
2008	1,366	2,909	4,275	395	997	1,392	5,667
2009	1,407	3,175	4,582	474	1,001	1,475	6,057
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>5,923</b>
2010	1,244	2,669	3,913	438	975	1,413	5,326
2011	1,246	2,452	3,698	412	998	1,410	5,108
2012	1,308	2,508	3,816	441	954	1,395	5,211
2013	1,414	2,520	3,934	512	959	1,471	5,405
2014	1,481	2,599	4,080	493	1,011	1,504	5,584
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>5,327</b>
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>							
<b>2005-2009</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>5,923</b>
<b>2010-2014</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>5,327</b>
<b>% Change 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>	<b>-17.2%</b>	<b>-14.4%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>

EIDoradoNA12016/Table5



Appendix E.

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Changes in Number of Adult Arrests by Offense Category 2005 - 14  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

**El Dorado County**  
**Changes in the Number of Adult Arrests by Offense Category**  
**2005 - 2014**

Year	OFFENSE CATEGORY					
	Violence & Weapons	Property	Drugs	Alcohol	Other	Total
2005	1,029	522	1,098	2,208	1,169	6,026
2006	1,076	583	899	2,251	1,314	6,123
2007	1,055	469	789	1,987	1,441	5,741
2008	1,057	459	846	1,966	1,339	5,667
2009	1,138	474	923	2,056	1,466	6,057
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>5,923</b>
2010	1,099	501	999	1,781	946	5,326
2011	965	582	955	1,681	925	5,108
2012	929	554	1,034	1,678	1,016	5,211
2013	917	532	1,209	1,646	1,101	5,405
2014	938	634	1,418	1,520	1,074	5,584
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>5,327</b>
<b>Ave. Yearly Arrests</b>						
<b>2005-2009</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>5,923</b>
<b>2010-2014</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>5,327</b>
<b>% Change 2005 - 2014</b>	<b>-9.7%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>-20.7%</b>	<b>-24.6%</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/Table6

Appendix F.

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Adult Felony & Misdemeanor Arrest Rate Trends 2005 - 14  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

**El Dorado County  
Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Rate Trends  
2005 - 2014**

<b>Felony and Misdemeanor Adult Arrest Rates</b>				
Year	Felony Arrest Rates Per 10,000 Population	Misdemeanor Arrest Rates Per 10,000 Population	Total Adult Arrest Rates	% Change
2005	112	239	351	
2006	115	237	352	0.3%
2007	107	219	326	-7.4%
2008	99	220	319	-2.1%
2009	105	233	338	6.0%
<b><i>Ave. Yearly Arrest Rate</i></b>	<b>108</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>338</b>	
2010	93	201	294	-13.1%
2011	92	190	282	-4.1%
2012	97	191	288	2.1%
2013	107	193	300	4.2%
2014	109	199	308	2.7%
<b><i>Ave. Yearly Arrest Rate</i></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>295</b>	
<b><i>Ave. Yearly Arrests</i></b>				
<b><i>2005 - 2009</i></b>	<b>108</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>338</b>	
<b><i>2010 - 2014</i></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>295</b>	
<b><i>% Change 2005 - 2014</i></b>	<b>-8.0%</b>	<b>-15.2%</b>	<b>-12.7%</b>	

EIDoradoNA2016/Table7

Appendix G.

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El Dorado County and California Statewide Adult Arrests by  
Felony & Misdemeanor Offense Category 2005 - 2014  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

Statewide Adult Arrests by Felony and Misdemeanor Offense Category 2005 - 2014											
Offense	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% change
<b>Felony Arrests:</b>											
Homicide	1,771	1,726	1,782	1,629	1,622	1,457	1,438	1,541	1,318	1,332	-24.8%
Forcible Rape	1,862	1,898	1,923	1,867	1,813	1,766	1,585	1,529	1,484	2,169	16.5%
Robbery	12,899	13,737	14,734	15,574	15,378	13,688	13,290	13,384	12,828	12,062	-6.5%
Assault	91,847	90,265	91,231	89,758	87,965	84,585	80,879	79,853	77,794	82,885	-9.8%
Kidnapping	1,673	1,637	1,713	1,630	1,597	1,441	1,468	1,425	1,396	1,319	-21.2%
Burglary	38,438	38,427	40,376	40,694	41,019	40,561	40,763	42,943	42,289	38,592	0.4%
Theft	47,116	46,373	46,174	46,996	42,777	40,917	32,633	34,202	33,802	30,346	-35.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	24,818	22,503	18,069	13,596	11,297	10,804	9,577	11,670	12,287	12,289	-50.5%
Forged Checks/Credit Cards	11,911	11,072	11,042	9,791	8,620	7,477	6,649	6,456	6,160	5,766	-51.6%
Arson	704	703	646	612	572	569	523	618	663	679	-3.6%
Narcotics	50,810	54,335	53,313	51,378	42,453	38,199	35,896	35,767	36,438	35,875	-29.4%
Marijuana	11,258	11,701	14,080	15,082	14,904	14,379	12,140	11,763	12,223	11,917	5.9%
Dangerous Drugs	90,207	81,311	69,484	55,566	54,446	61,392	61,375	68,592	83,909	84,882	-5.9%
Other Drug Violations	1,581	1,422	1,316	1,544	1,308	1,119	1,124	1,228	1,157	1,322	-16.4%
Lewd or Lascivious Conduct	2,663	2,955	2,632	2,691	2,580	2,399	2,223	2,243	1,981	2,041	-23.4%
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	916	916	964	898	830	738	693	531	536	490	-46.5%
Other Sex Law Violations	3,775	3,896	3,806	3,759	3,632	3,541	3,458	3,459	3,321	2,725	-27.8%
Weapons	19,633	19,847	19,777	19,389	18,482	18,216	18,114	16,917	17,054	16,664	-15.1%
Driving Under the Influence	5,963	6,162	6,257	5,969	5,583	4,915	4,655	5,052	4,800	4,873	-18.3%
Hit and Run	1,617	1,539	1,542	1,317	1,169	1,098	1,096	1,100	1,087	1,132	-30.0%
Escape	370	258	227	147	161	118	123	191	353	233	-37.0%
Bookmaking	6	4	1	14	7	4	5	12	0	0	-100.0%
Manslaughter Vehicular	224	207	205	172	148	121	136	131	134	138	-38.4%
Other Felonies	<u>54,943</u>	<u>56,377</u>	<u>55,791</u>	<u>54,592</u>	<u>49,523</u>	<u>47,028</u>	<u>46,668</u>	<u>52,832</u>	<u>58,915</u>	<u>62,576</u>	<u>13.9%</u>
<b>Total Felony</b>	<b>477,005</b>	<b>469,271</b>	<b>457,085</b>	<b>434,665</b>	<b>407,886</b>	<b>396,532</b>	<b>376,511</b>	<b>393,439</b>	<b>411,929</b>	<b>412,307</b>	<b>-13.6%</b>
<b>Misdemeanor Arrests:</b>											
Vehicular Manslaughter	116	132	111	85	82	73	55	60	101	92	-20.7%
Assault & Battery	65,049	66,442	68,813	72,259	72,736	70,612	67,772	67,264	66,267	67,779	4.2%
Burglary	314	399	332	340	478	535	523	553	567	3,048	870.7%
Petty Theft	40,853	36,641	38,951	42,340	44,550	44,471	49,712	50,156	48,635	48,761	19.4%
Other Theft	4,064	3,995	4,078	4,458	4,197	3,821	3,764	3,966	3,516	4,002	-1.5%
Checks/Credit Cards	710	740	772	584	533	429	400	401	409	468	-34.1%
Marijuana	35,011	38,707	43,419	47,075	46,579	39,858	1,933	2,479	1,995	2,243	-93.6%
Dangerous Drugs	5,430	5,302	6,687	7,854	7,644	7,716	7,384	7,409	8,325	10,006	84.3%
Other Drugs	91,070	88,115	82,676	69,984	63,917	64,511	59,998	62,516	64,678	74,782	-17.9%
Indecent Exposure	1,403	1,311	1,292	1,291	1,290	1,226	1,178	1,273	1,219	1,288	-8.2%
Annoying Children	627	680	696	579	583	583	558	567	543	475	-24.2%
Obscene Matter	67	69	67	74	59	71	70	40	50	60	-10.4%
Lewd Conduct	3,750	3,526	3,718	3,049	2,925	1,815	1,680	1,702	1,312	1,367	-63.5%
Prostitution	12,893	11,968	11,970	12,483	12,069	11,670	9,979	9,962	9,668	8,648	-32.9%
Contributing Delinquency/Minor	1,396	1,597	1,805	2,010	1,797	1,433	1,290	1,203	1,015	985	-29.4%
Drunk	93,214	102,823	110,569	118,509	112,406	104,095	96,976	93,542	89,184	88,509	-5.0%
Liquor Laws	17,161	16,566	15,706	14,656	13,580	12,939	12,478	12,495	11,828	13,643	-20.5%
Disorderly Conduct	5,347	4,849	3,734	3,996	3,859	4,384	4,997	5,943	7,021	7,942	48.5%
Disturbing the Peace	4,654	4,828	4,832	4,427	4,429	4,242	4,333	3,538	3,150	3,352	-28.0%
Vandalism	6,763	7,130	7,110	6,695	6,369	6,263	6,188	6,101	6,167	6,341	-6.2%
Malicious Mischief	434	362	377	334	353	382	352	428	478	425	-2.1%
Trespassing	14,486	13,968	13,448	12,476	12,136	12,249	12,346	13,269	14,789	16,401	13.2%
Weapons	4,041	4,277	4,279	4,277	4,194	4,181	3,950	4,265	4,312	4,037	-0.1%
Driving Under the Influence	175,004	191,282	198,296	209,737	203,879	192,247	177,118	169,606	156,799	150,920	-13.8%
Hit and Run	6,622	6,908	6,550	6,201	5,799	5,481	5,018	4,955	4,788	5,090	-23.1%
Selected Traffic Violations	23,192	23,122	21,860	21,680	20,104	18,051	16,240	14,115	12,411	12,575	-45.8%
Joy Riding	257	268	219	194	159	125	119	112	128	117	-54.5%
Gambling	569	492	610	566	607	485	565	421	378	270	-52.5%
Non-support	104	164	138	75	57	46	49	50	47	46	-55.8%
Glue Sniffing	608	1,175	1,193	1,604	1,391	1,229	1,021	1,310	901	1,211	99.2%
City/County Ordinance	61,217	59,658	61,639	61,713	61,223	58,598	61,442	59,596	51,311	51,680	-15.6%
FTA Non-Traffic	95,286	100,326	103,347	109,105	105,453	101,302	98,984	92,361	92,584	92,955	-2.4%
Other Misdemeanors	38,033	36,797	36,100	36,672	36,391	34,427	30,094	29,606	29,063	31,162	-18.1%
Burglary Tools	2,260	2,089	2,019	1,895	1,858	1,959	2,064	2,484	2,509	2,434	7.7%
Other Sex Offenses	328	437	438	514	485	434	433	497	422	481	46.6%
Escape	40	39	33	27	26	15	12	7	26	14	-65.0%
Arson	<u>53</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<b>Total Misdemeanor</b>	<b>812,426</b>	<b>837,244</b>	<b>857,959</b>	<b>879,896</b>	<b>854,270</b>	<b>812,026</b>	<b>741,122</b>	<b>724,327</b>	<b>696,670</b>	<b>713,715</b>	<b>-12.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL ARRESTS</b>	<b>1,289,431</b>	<b>1,306,515</b>	<b>1,315,044</b>	<b>1,314,561</b>	<b>1,262,156</b>	<b>1,208,558</b>	<b>1,117,633</b>	<b>1,117,766</b>	<b>1,108,599</b>	<b>1,126,022</b>	<b>-12.7%</b>

**EI Dorado County Adult Arrests by Felony and Misdemeanor Offense Category 2005 - 2014**

Offense	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% change
<b>Felony Arrests:</b>											
Homicide	4	5	3	6	1	4	3	5	3	4	0.0%
Forcible Rape	11	8	3	5	4	6	4	6	5	11	0.0%
Robbery	14	22	18	23	26	31	29	28	22	25	78.6%
Assault	461	507	511	456	494	445	422	395	390	392	-15.0%
Kidnapping	13	9	10	12	20	8	9	8	11	3	-76.9%
Burglary	147	184	131	138	147	128	150	135	144	113	-23.1%
Theft	146	149	123	134	139	146	139	127	124	122	-16.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	61	56	33	13	20	19	27	17	33	62	1.6%
Forged Checks/Credit Cards	36	24	31	27	30	32	24	28	17	25	-30.6%
Arson	5	1	8	2	2	3	3	4	2	4	-20.0%
Narcotics	101	112	112	145	176	154	126	164	185	202	100.0%
Marijuana	72	43	58	61	49	51	47	84	129	145	101.4%
Dangerous Drugs	384	299	202	163	155	175	225	260	289	346	-9.9%
Other Drug Violations	10	2	9	10	4	3	2	21	18	26	160.0%
Lewd or Lascivious Conduct	12	23	7	16	13	12	5	11	7	7	-41.7%
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse	9	6	6	3	3	4	0	1	4	1	-88.9%
Other Sex Law Violations	24	24	20	19	23	16	16	20	19	14	-41.7%
Weapons	62	67	64	62	62	65	84	52	62	54	-12.9%
Driving Under the Influence	61	56	53	38	54	51	42	49	53	55	-9.8%
Hit and Run	17	10	7	6	6	8	3	4	6	5	-70.6%
Escape	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	-100.0%
Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Manslaughter Vehicular	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	200.0%
Other Felonies	<u>273</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>30.0%</u>
<b>Total Felony</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Misdemeanor Arrests:</b>											
Vehicular Manslaughter	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	1	n/a
Assault & Battery	383	432	387	430	472	433	359	410	372	400	4.4%
Burglary	8	6	5	3	7	9	20	17	8	18	125.0%
Petty Theft	81	132	109	114	96	132	169	182	165	221	172.8%
Other Theft	29	26	21	22	24	28	50	35	35	65	124.1%
Checks/Credit Cards	9	5	8	6	9	4	8	9	4	4	-55.6%
Marijuana	138	162	138	154	164	127	18	25	26	17	-87.7%
Dangerous Drugs	11	6	39	103	179	220	191	127	207	242	2100.0%
Other Drugs	382	275	231	210	196	269	346	353	355	440	15.2%
Indecent Exposure	3	7	4	4	4	6	2	2	5	5	66.7%
Annoying Children	4	9	4	4	5	3	1	1	4	2	-50.0%
Obscene Matter	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	n/a
Lewd Conduct	1	3	2	1	9	17	14	4	1	0	-100.0%
Prostitution	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	-100.0%
Contributing Delinquency/Minor	31	36	31	33	42	22	10	9	12	9	-71.0%
Drunk	709	765	678	554	609	459	421	502	479	447	-37.0%
Liquor Laws	64	31	29	26	31	13	21	15	10	38	-40.6%
Disorderly Conduct	14	3	2	9	6	3	4	10	16	12	-14.3%
Disturbing the Peace	30	18	27	28	16	23	24	29	13	28	-6.7%
Vandalism	41	40	34	40	30	26	34	31	38	33	-19.5%
Malicious Mischief	3	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	-66.7%
Trespassing	45	43	38	25	42	44	38	52	91	61	35.6%
Weapons	36	19	25	23	20	21	34	23	22	26	-27.8%
Driving Under the Influence	1,299	1,342	1,167	1,291	1,298	1,210	1,159	1,093	1,063	931	-28.3%
Hit and Run	41	42	35	33	36	27	34	34	31	28	-31.7%
Selected Traffic Violations	84	51	44	49	57	14	19	24	32	31	-63.1%
Joy Riding	2	1	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	-100.0%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	n/a
Non-support	2	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%
Glue Sniffing	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	2	n/a
City/County Ordinance	43	100	52	85	99	66	34	39	50	102	137.2%
FTA Non-Traffic	363	341	524	477	524	260	238	250	223	230	-36.6%
Other Misdemeanors	229	222	204	173	187	197	186	169	199	209	-8.7%
Burglary Tools	12	1	3	4	3	4	10	2	6	6	-50.0%
Other Sex Offenses	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	0.0%
Escape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Arson	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	-100.0%
<b>Total Misdemeanor</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>-12.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL ARRESTS</b>	<b>6,026</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>

Appendix H.

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Changes in Jail Pretrial/Sentenced & Male/Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2007 - 2015  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*



El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2007										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	n/a	124	17	141	78	6	84	202	23	225
February	n/a	124	15	139	88	6	94	212	21	233
March	n/a	123	15	138	91	7	98	214	22	236
April	n/a	112	20	132	102	6	108	214	26	240
May	n/a	117	16	133	83	9	92	200	25	225
June	n/a	106	16	122	97	10	107	203	26	229
July	n/a	111	16	127	98	10	108	209	26	235
August	n/a	101	14	115	98	12	110	199	26	225
September	n/a	100	12	112	108	12	120	208	24	232
October	n/a	93	15	108	90	10	100	183	25	208
November	n/a	104	15	119	81	12	93	185	27	212
December	n/a	111	12	123	82	14	96	193	26	219
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	n/a	46	6	52	57	13	70	103	19	122
February	n/a	54	8	62	50	13	63	104	21	125
March	n/a	54	10	64	57	15	72	111	25	136
April	n/a	53	7	60	49	16	65	102	23	125
May	n/a	36	7	43	61	18	79	97	25	122
June	n/a	53	9	62	36	16	52	89	25	114
July	n/a	30	7	37	59	17	76	89	24	113
August	n/a	52	6	58	47	19	66	99	25	124
September	n/a	52	5	57	45	19	64	97	24	121
October	n/a	62	11	73	49	8	57	111	19	130
November	n/a	56	11	67	44	10	54	100	21	121
December	n/a	46	10	56	47	10	57	93	20	113
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>123</b>

ElDoradoNA2016/Tabl9

El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2008										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	n/a	105	14	119	83	14	97	188	28	216
February	n/a	101	15	116	84	10	94	185	25	210
March	n/a	0	13	118	73	11	84	178	24	202
April	n/a	103	11	114	90	13	103	193	24	217
May	n/a	111	8	119	100	10	110	211	18	229
June	n/a	101	8	109	109	11	120	210	19	229
July	n/a	107	12	119	85	13	98	192	25	217
August	n/a	100	15	115	97	12	109	197	27	224
September	n/a	119	16	135	93	8	101	212	24	236
October	n/a	103	18	121	86	13	99	189	31	220
November	n/a	97	20	117	95	17	112	192	37	229
December	n/a	103	14	117	88	19	107	191	33	224
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	n/a	54	9	63	42	7	49	96	16	112
February	n/a	41	6	47	51	11	62	92	17	109
March	n/a	38	9	47	59	11	70	97	20	117
April	n/a	51	7	58	52	11	63	103	18	121
May	n/a	58	8	66	53	13	66	111	21	132
June	n/a	52	8	60	48	8	56	100	16	116
July	n/a	62	9	71	40	12	52	102	21	123
August	n/a	67	12	79	44	11	55	111	23	134
September	n/a	67	12	79	48	6	54	115	18	133
October	n/a	52	9	61	63	14	77	115	23	138
November	n/a	55	7	62	59	6	65	114	13	127
December	n/a	53	5	58	52	5	57	105	10	115
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>123</b>

ElDoradoNA2016/Tabl10

El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2009										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	510	93	18	111	97	22	119	190	40	230
February	456	101	21	122	100	19	119	201	40	241
March	506	98	18	116	97	25	122	195	43	238
April	457	92	13	105	97	19	116	189	32	221
May	440	100	21	121	100	20	120	200	41	241
June	501	101	19	120	93	22	115	194	41	235
July	450	90	30	120	91	13	104	181	43	224
August	521	92	17	109	102	15	117	194	32	226
September	452	109	21	130	102	19	121	211	40	251
October	465	96	19	115	111	18	129	207	37	244
November	441	110	16	126	108	18	126	218	34	252
December	413	104	22	126	99	19	118	203	41	244
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>5,612</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	235	53	4	57	34	5	39	87	9	96
February	195	64	4	68	39	7	46	103	11	114
March	209	55	7	62	51	9	60	106	16	122
April	195	61	10	71	51	8	59	112	18	130
May	232	66	12	78	35	9	44	101	21	122
June	198	69	8	77	37	9	46	106	17	123
July	238	37	7	34	62	18	80	99	25	124
August	207	60	8	68	46	12	58	106	20	126
September	206	67	8	75	42	8	50	109	16	125
October	188	75	7	82	38	10	48	113	17	130
November	172	70	3	73	44	8	52	114	11	125
December	199	67	7	74	39	4	43	106	11	117
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>121</b>

EIDoradoNA2016Table11

El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2010										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	426	104	27	131	88	19	107	192	46	238
February	420	91	16	107	106	27	133	197	43	240
March	417	79	19	98	93	20	113	172	39	211
April	390	83	25	108	94	19	113	177	44	221
May	469	94	15	109	101	23	124	199	38	233
June	503	102	13	115	97	22	119	189	35	234
July	438	95	20	115	94	21	115	187	41	230
August	461	85	14	99	102	25	127	186	39	226
September	433	83	20	103	103	18	121	187	38	224
October	422	96	13	109	91	21	112	172	34	221
November	343	91	11	102	81	21	102	172	32	204
December	373	74	11	85	85	21	106	159	32	191
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	175	58	9	67	42	8	50	100	17	117
February	156	65	8	73	34	4	38	99	12	111
March	134	64	5	69	40	4	44	104	9	113
April	139	61	3	64	42	6	48	103	9	112
May	161	58	9	67	41	5	46	99	14	113
June	195	62	8	70	35	5	40	97	13	110
July	238	69	7	76	30	2	32	99	9	108
August	179	74	4	78	34	3	37	108	7	115
September	182	58	5	63	50	6	56	108	11	119
October	177	65	8	73	36	7	43	101	15	116
November	127	65	9	74	33	5	38	98	14	112
December	160	55	9	64	40	5	45	95	14	109
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>113</b>

EIDoradoNA2016Table12

El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2011										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	409	85	17	102	80	15	95	165	32	197
February	349	89	12	101	87	18	105	176	30	206
March	424	88	24	112	72	24	96	160	48	208
April	412	93	12	105	69	21	90	162	33	195
May	402	100	21	121	69	18	87	169	39	208
June	440	113	26	139	74	19	93	187	45	232
July	419	99	25	124	85	18	103	184	43	227
August	399	104	27	131	77	15	92	181	42	223
September	436	112	24	136	87	26	113	199	50	249
October	401	101	22	123	86	25	111	187	47	234
November	414	96	16	112	97	22	119	193	38	231
December	384	94	12	106	101	23	124	195	35	230
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>4,889</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>220</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	211	45	13	58	80	18	98	125	31	156
February	156	41	11	52	74	14	88	115	25	140
March	159	45	9	54	70	12	82	115	21	136
April	166	41	6	47	86	6	92	127	12	139
May	152	53	11	64	82	4	86	135	15	150
June	167	53	12	65	66	6	72	119	18	137
July	202	56	13	69	62	6	68	118	19	137
August	195	57	5	62	64	10	74	121	15	136
September	153	49	6	55	70	12	82	119	18	137
October	183	47	4	51	72	14	86	119	18	137
November	125	41	7	48	102	5	107	143	12	155
December	177	33	1	34	110	5	115	143	6	149
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>142</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/Tab13

El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2012										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	419	109	15	122	111	23	134	220	38	258
February	407	98	18	116	108	21	129	206	39	245
March	422	83	18	101	101	29	130	184	47	231
April	391	102	16	118	93	23	116	195	39	234
May	461	110	19	129	92	21	113	202	40	242
June	450	112	19	131	87	20	107	199	39	238
July	375	97	13	110	84	26	110	181	39	220
August	398	94	18	112	91	24	115	185	42	227
September	417	115	15	130	94	21	115	209	36	245
October	400	115	16	131	104	23	127	219	39	258
November	423	110	27	137	100	23	123	210	50	260
December	354	117	12	129	104	24	128	221	36	257
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	167	39	6	45	52	1	53	91	7	98
February	178	43	7	50	56	8	64	99	15	114
March	168	49	3	52	50	5	55	99	8	107
April	158	46	7	53	51	5	56	97	12	109
May	173	49	9	58	49	5	44	98	14	112
June	166	49	7	56	45	4	49	94	11	105
July	202	42	7	49	55	5	60	97	12	109
August	202	54	9	63	47	6	53	101	15	116
September	136	48	5	53	53	9	62	101	14	115
October	162	49	11	60	58	6	64	107	17	124
November	133	51	13	64	58	6	64	109	19	128
December	130	43	9	52	57	8	65	100	17	117
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>114</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/Tab14

El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2013										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	382	127	16	143	97	27	124	224	43	267
February	347	110	17	127	107	29	136	217	46	263
March	407	128	16	144	96	24	120	224	40	264
April	410	126	18	144	88	24	112	214	42	256
May	451	123	21	144	94	21	115	217	42	259
June	429	125	24	149	95	20	115	220	44	268
July	458	128	27	155	85	19	104	213	46	259
August	447	119	23	142	89	15	104	208	38	246
September	443	123	26	149	88	17	105	211	43	254
October	447	127	24	151	81	12	93	208	36	244
November	390	122	27	149	92	11	103	214	38	252
December	387	126	25	151	79	17	96	205	42	247
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	142	38	9	47	57	10	67	95	19	114
February	131	27	3	30	64	13	77	91	16	107
March	211	45	11	56	55	9	64	100	20	120
April	176	42	8	50	62	12	74	104	20	124
May	141	42	9	51	55	14	69	97	23	120
June	171	46	8	54	49	13	62	95	21	116
July	210	51	9	60	44	17	61	95	26	121
August	210	42	10	52	41	16	57	83	26	109
September	143	42	7	49	45	15	60	87	22	109
October	141	33	3	36	51	15	66	84	18	102
November	140	37	3	40	46	13	59	83	16	99
December	164	43	2	45	43	12	55	86	14	100
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>118</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/16/15

El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2014										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	451	124	32	156	80	17	97	204	49	253
February	418	132	26	158	75	20	95	207	46	253
March	444	125	27	152	82	24	106	207	51	258
April	387	124	27	151	87	22	109	211	49	260
May	447	130	25	155	87	24	111	217	49	266
June	440	137	30	167	80	22	102	217	52	269
July	487	135	29	164	83	22	105	218	51	269
August	443	131	30	161	92	22	114	223	52	275
September	424	128	28	156	93	26	119	221	54	275
October	460	131	21	152	93	28	121	224	49	273
November	331	117	23	140	93	27	120	210	50	260
December	315	107	23	130	99	26	125	206	49	255
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	165	36	6	42	50	11	61	86	17	103
February	147	37	9	46	53	14	67	90	23	113
March	177	40	9	49	53	13	66	93	22	115
April	173	36	9	45	51	15	66	87	24	111
May	170	34	11	45	58	16	74	92	27	119
June	175	41	11	52	66	18	84	107	29	136
July	239	45	12	57	70	16	86	115	28	143
August	198	45	9	54	73	16	89	118	25	143
September	169	48	8	56	71	16	87	119	24	143
October	164	48	7	55	74	18	92	122	25	147
November	161	49	6	55	64	12	76	113	18	131
December	171	46	6	52	50	9	59	96	15	111
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>126</b>

EIDoradoNA2016/16/16

El Dorado County Jail System										
Changes in Jail Pretrial / Sentenced and Male / Female Monthly Inmate ADP 2015										
Months / Year	Total Bookings	Pretrial Inmate ADP			Sentenced Inmate ADP			El Dorado Jail System		
		Pretrial Male	Pretrial Female	Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced Male	Sentenced Female	Total Sentenced ADP	Total Jail Male ADP	Total Jail Female ADP	Total Inmate ADP
<b>Placerville Jail:</b>										
January	328	107	20	127	98	27	125	205	47	<b>252</b>
February	337	118	21	139	88	28	116	206	49	<b>255</b>
March	347	113	20	133	96	28	124	209	48	<b>257</b>
April	361	118	24	142	94	24	118	212	48	<b>260</b>
May	365	127	24	151	92	24	116	219	48	<b>267</b>
June	362	118	27	145	97	19	116	215	46	<b>261</b>
July	349	121	27	148	101	21	122	222	48	<b>270</b>
August	365	130	27	157	95	27	122	225	54	<b>279</b>
September	341	129	26	155	97	26	123	226	52	<b>278</b>
October	352	127	25	152	94	27	121	221	52	<b>273</b>
November	318	122	23	145	94	25	119	216	48	<b>264</b>
December	350	123	27	150	92	23	115	215	50	<b>265</b>
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>South Lake Tahoe Jail:</b>										
January	165	51	8	59	42	8	50	93	16	<b>109</b>
February	156	57	8	65	39	8	47	96	16	<b>112</b>
March	187	56	8	64	41	7	48	97	15	<b>112</b>
April	150	54	12	66	46	6	52	100	18	<b>118</b>
May	145	50	10	60	50	5	55	100	15	<b>115</b>
June	167	42	7	49	56	8	64	98	15	<b>113</b>
July	216	52	6	58	55	12	67	107	18	<b>125</b>
August	150	53	7	60	51	11	62	104	18	<b>122</b>
September	150	49	6	55	62	10	72	111	16	<b>127</b>
October	185	48	10	58	66	8	74	114	18	<b>132</b>
November	126	50	10	60	60	8	68	110	18	<b>128</b>
December	144	53	8	61	58	9	67	111	17	<b>128</b>
<b>Yearly Bookings &amp; Average Inmate ADP</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>132</b>

EIDoradoNA2016Table17

Appendix I.

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Summary Analysis of Proposition 47 Penal Code Offense Modification  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*



## ANALYSIS OF PROPOSITION 47: THE SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD AND SCHOOLS ACT

On June 30, 2014, the Secretary of State announced that “The Safe Neighborhood and Schools Act” will come before the voters as Proposition 47 at the November 4, 2014 election.

This analysis attempts to summarize, in question-and-answer form, the primary changes to California law that will occur if the initiative passes. If any errors are noted, or you believe other aspects of the initiative should be addressed here, please contact me at [Brian@gurwitzlaw.com](mailto:Brian@gurwitzlaw.com).

### *What would the initiative do if it passes?*

As described below in greater detail, the initiative would: (1) reduce felony and wobbler offenses for simple drug possession to straight misdemeanors for most people, (2) reduce a number of theft-related wobblers to straight misdemeanors for most people, and (3) retroactively allow most people convicted of felonies under prior law to reduce their convictions to misdemeanors if their crimes would not have been felonies if committed after the initiative’s effective date.

### *Why is this initiative called the “Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act”?*

Aside from the fact that an initiative called the “Soft on Crime Act” is unlikely to win on election day, the initiative backers claim that it will decrease state spending by \$150-\$250 million per year. The annual savings, as determined by the Department of Finance, would be directed to mental health and substance abuse treatment programs (65 percent), K-12 education (25 percent), and trauma recovery services for crime victims (10 percent).

*When would it go into effect?*

Like all initiatives that do not specify an effective date, it would become law the day after the election – i.e., November 5, 2014. (See Cal. Const., art. II, § 10, subd. (a).)

*How would the initiative change drug possession statutes?*

All felony and wobbler simple possession offenses under Health and Safety Code sections 11350, 11357, and 11377 would become one-year misdemeanors unless the defendant was previously convicted of a registerable sex offense or an offense specified in Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv).<sup>1</sup>

For the small category of defendants with one of these qualifying prior convictions, a Health and Safety Code section 11350(a) possession offense would remain a straight felony, while a possession offense under Health and Safety Code section 11357(a) or 11377(a) would likely remain a wobbler.<sup>2</sup>

*How would the initiative change theft-related statutes?*

The initiative would foreclose prosecutors from charging most low-level theft crimes as felonies. As described in detail below, it would do so by amending

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<sup>1</sup> Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv) offenses include: (1) crimes designated as “sexually violent offenses” under Welfare and Institutions Code section 6600(b); (2) oral copulation, sodomy, or sexual penetration of a child under 14 who is also more than 10 years younger than the defendant, as specified in Penal Code sections 288a, 286, and 289, respectively; (3) molestation of a child under 14, as specified in Penal Code section 288; (4) any homicide or attempted-homicide offense as defined by Penal Code section 187 to

<sup>2</sup>The modifier “likely” is used here because the statutory language in sections 11357(a) and 11377(a) indicates that the offense is only a misdemeanor for a person without a qualifying conviction, but “may instead be” punished pursuant to Penal Code section 1170(h) for a person with such a conviction. The “may instead be” language does not expressly permit misdemeanor punishment for these defendants, but its non-mandatory nature suggests that misdemeanor punishment is still available. This argument is strengthened by the fact that the initiative drafters used the word “shall instead be” rather than “may instead be” in Health and Safety Code section 11350(a), which is currently a straight felony. Taken together, it seems likely that the drafters intended to have sentencing options remain the same for defendants with a qualifying prior conviction, as opposed to transforming all existing wobblers into straight felonies.



existing laws defining burglary, grand theft, receiving stolen property, petty theft with a prior, forgery, and check fraud.

a. Burglary/Shoplifting

The initiative changes existing burglary law by creating the misdemeanor crime of shoplifting in Penal Code section 459a. The new statute provides that notwithstanding the burglary statute (which punishes commercial burglary as a wobbler) it is only a misdemeanor for most people to enter a commercial establishment with intent to commit larceny, while it is open during regular business hours, if the value of property taken, or intended to be taken, does not exceed \$950 in value.

If the defendant has a prior conviction for a registerable sex offense or a crime specified in Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv) (see footnote 1, *supra*), the crime of shoplifting would be punishable as a felony, likely as a wobbler.<sup>3</sup> For all other defendants, the maximum punishment would be six months.<sup>4</sup>

Significantly, the initiative precludes prosecutors from charging both the crime of shoplifting *and* the crime of burglary or theft of the same property. An election needs to be made at the time of filing. It therefore seems likely that in the vast majority of shoplifting cases, only the crime of petty theft would be charged, even if there is evidence of intent to steal prior to entry. That is because a prosecutor who charges shoplifting alone risks a complete acquittal if the jury concludes that the defendant stole property, but has a reasonable doubt as to when the defendant formed the intent to steal.

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<sup>3</sup> Here again, the word “likely” is used because even though statute does not expressly permit misdemeanor punishment for a defendant with a qualifying conviction, the non-mandatory nature of the phrase “may instead be punished [as a felony]” suggests that misdemeanor punishment is still available. This is particularly true given that the words “shall be punishable” is used by the drafters elsewhere in the initiative where it seems that straight felony punishment was intended. (See footnote 2, *supra*.)

<sup>4</sup> While the initiative does not expressly define the maximum term of misdemeanor imprisonment, the default is six months when a law does not specify one. (Pen. Code, § 19.)

b. Grand Theft

Existing law allows prosecutors to charge grand theft – as opposed to petty theft – in any case when the value of property stolen exceeds \$950. But grand theft may be charged for lesser amounts under numerous specified circumstances, regardless of the property’s value. Common examples included theft from the person (Pen. Code, § 487, subd. (c)), grand theft of a firearm (Pen. Code, § 487, subd. (d)(2)), and grand theft auto (Pen. Code, § 487, subd. (d)(1)). The grand theft cut-off is \$250 in numerous esoteric cases – including grand theft of avocado, shellfish, and mules.

The initiative would require a \$950 value to prove *any* grand theft offense, unless the defendant has a prior conviction for a registerable sex offense or a crime specified in Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv) (see footnote 1, *supra*). For that class of defendants, the status of grand theft laws will be open to interpretation.<sup>5</sup>

c. Receiving Stolen Property

The initiative would make the crime of receiving stolen property (Pen. Code, § 496) a straight one-year misdemeanor for most defendants, when the value of property at issue does not exceed \$950. It would remain a wobbler when the property is of higher value.

If the defendant has a prior conviction for a registerable sex offense or a crime specified in Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv) (see footnote 1, *supra*), the crime would remain a wobbler, regardless of the property’s value.

d. Petty Theft with a Prior

Current law allows prosecutors to elevate petty theft misdemeanors to felony status if the defendant has three or more specified theft-related prior convictions, or even a single prior specified theft conviction if he also is a registered sex offender and/or has been previously convicted of a serious or violent felony. (Pen. Code, § 666.)

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<sup>5</sup> The status of grand theft laws as applied to individuals with prior conviction for a registerable sex offense or a crime specified in Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv) is somewhat murky based on the unclear language set forth in proposed Penal Code section 490.2. It is unclear whether the new \$950 global cut-off would apply to these defendants before grand theft can be charged, or whether the existing cut-offs would apply to them.

The initiative would change this rubric, allowing Penal Code section 666 to be charged when the defendant has a single prior specified theft conviction, but only if the defendant also has a prior conviction for a registerable sex offense or a crime specified in Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv). It would no longer apply to other defendants without these types of convictions, no matter how many prior theft convictions they have.

e. Forgery

The initiative amends Penal Code section 473 to provide that forgery is only a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum term of one year, for most people when the value of the check, bond, bank bill, note, cashier's check, traveler's check, or money order at issue does not exceed \$950 in value.

If the defendant has a prior conviction for a registerable sex offense or a crime specified in Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv) (see footnote 1, *supra*), the crime of forgery would be punishable as a felony, likely as a wobbler.<sup>6</sup>

The new punishment reductions do not apply to those convicted of both forgery and identity theft (Pen. Code, § 530.5).

f. Check Fraud

The initiative amends the check fraud statute (Pen. Code, § 476a) to require misdemeanor punishment, with a maximum punishment of one year in jail, for most people who commit the offense when the total amount of checks, drafts, or orders at issue does not exceed \$950 in value. (The current misdemeanor cut-off is \$400.)

If the defendant has a prior conviction for a registerable sex offense or a crime specified in Penal Code section 667(e)(2)(C)(iv) (see footnote 1, *supra*), the crime of check fraud would be punishable as a felony, likely as a wobbler, regardless of the value of the checks, drafts or orders.<sup>7</sup>

Under existing law, any check fraud offense may be charged as a felony, irrespective of the value of checks at issue, if the defendant has one or more prior convictions for specified forgery- or fraud-related offenses. The initiative changes

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<sup>6</sup> See footnote 3, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 3, *supra*.

that to require three or more prior convictions before felony prosecution is permissible irrespective of the value of the check(s).

*Is the initiative retroactive?*

Any defendant who committed a crime before the effective date of the initiative, but is convicted on or after November 5, 2014, will likely be entitled to all of the law's benefits, just as if the crime had been committed after the initiative's approval. (See *In re Estrada* (1965) 63 Cal.2d 740, 742-748 [holding that absent contrary legislative intent, legislation mitigating the punishment for an offense is presumed to apply to defendants not yet convicted before the statute's operative date]; accord, *People v. Brown* (2012) 54 Cal.4th 314, 323-328 [discussing the continued viability of the *Estrada* rule].)

In addition, the initiative provides broad retroactivity provisions - discussed in detail below - that allow for resentencing and/or reduction of pre-November 5, 2014 felony convictions to misdemeanors for those who would not have been convicted of felonies had they committed their offenses after the initiative's effective date. The retroactivity provisions would be codified in Penal Code section 1170.18.<sup>8</sup>

*What is the process for reducing a prior felony conviction to a misdemeanor?*

The retroactivity provisions differ depending on whether the person has completed his sentence (and is simply applying to have a prior felony conviction designated as a misdemeanor conviction), or is still serving his sentence (and is petitioning the court for resentencing).

In either situation, the application or petition must be filed within three years of the initiative's effective date (i.e., no later than November 5, 2017), unless good cause is shown for not filing within that time.

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<sup>8</sup> It is beyond the scope of this analysis to determine precisely how the courts will treat those convicted before November 5, 2014 but whose judgments of conviction were not yet final as of that date (i.e., because their appeals were still pending or their appellate rights had not lapsed). There will undoubtedly be litigation to determine whether they should be entitled to all the benefits of the initiative, or only the more limited ones granted by Penal Code section 1170.18.

Those who have completed their sentence are entitled to have their felony convictions redesignated as misdemeanors, irrespective of whether they are a risk to public safety. These post-sentence individuals are entitled to the reduction as a matter of right, provided only that they apply to the court within the specified period, and that their crimes would only have been punishable as misdemeanors if committed after the initiative became law.

In contrast, those still serving their sentences may petition the court for resentencing, but it may be denied if the court finds that the defendant poses an “unreasonable risk of danger to public safety,” which is defined as an “unreasonable risk that the petitioner will commit a new violent felony within the meaning of clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667.”

A public safety risk will seemingly be an exceptional finding for courts to make during resentencing proceedings, since the crimes set forth in the provision quoted above are so egregious. (See footnote 1.) In other words, a petitioner cannot be denied resentencing simply because he is likely to commit felonies in the future, even serious ones.

Significantly, though, it appears that even if a defendant is denied resentencing, he may have the felony conviction redesignated a misdemeanor after completing the original sentence.

*Does a post-conviction redesignation of a felony to a misdemeanor mean that it becomes a misdemeanor for all purposes?*

A post-conviction redesignation of a felony to a misdemeanor means that the conviction is to be treated as a misdemeanor for all purposes, except when it comes to felon-in-possession firearm statutes. (See Pen. Code sections 29800 et seq.)

Accordingly, if a defendant convicted of a felony wishes to possess firearms in the future, a post-conviction reduction pursuant to Penal Code section 17(b), if available, would be the better option. (See *People v. Gilbreth* (2007) 156 Cal.App.4th 53 [a reduction of a felony offense to a misdemeanor precludes its use as a predicate offense under the felon-in-possession statutes].)

Appendix J.

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El Dorado County Jail Facilities Functional Use Area Definitions  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

## El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities Functional Use Area Definitions

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<b>INTERIOR FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS</b>	
<p><b>1. Administration Area:</b></p> <p>Administration Functions:            Administrative Offices            Training Room(s)*            Staff Lounge            Staff Locker Rooms            Staff Lunch Room            Staff Restrooms            Staff Exercise Room*            Conference Room(s)            Records (other than Intake/Release Records)            Interview</p>	<p>Intake/Booking Offices            Lobby, except for a lobby used specifically for administration only            Public Toilets            Intake/Release Records</p>
<p><b>2. Visiting/Lobby &amp; Public Area:</b></p> <p>Inmate Visiting:            Contact Visiting Rooms            Non-Contact Visiting Rooms            Attorney Visiting/Interview Rooms            Family Reunification Contact Visiting (Court-ordered / CPS)            Video Visitation Kiosks (if in a dedicated Visiting area)            Visiting Lobby (if there is a Lobby specifically for Visiting)            Holding Rooms (used for staging of detainees for or from Visiting)            Restrooms just for Visiting            Staff areas within Visiting including Visiting Control Room            Vending Machine area (if just for Visiting)            Child Care Area(s)</p> <p>Lobby &amp; Public Areas:            Main Public Lobby            Public Restrooms            Public Entrance            Vending Machine Area if for Public and is Accessible from Lobby            Video Visitation Kiosks (if in Public Lobby)</p>	<p>Central Control            Main Lobby (if used for more than Pre- and Post-Visiting)</p> <p>Visiting Areas            Visiting Lobby (if there is a Lobby just for Visiting)</p>

\* These spaces, as well as others, may not be included in all jail facilities. They also can also be in a separate part of the jail, not adjacent to the other administration areas

**El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities  
Functional Use Area Definitions**

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<p><b>3. Food Service Area:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kitchen</li> <li>Food Storage Areas</li> <li>Food Preparation Areas</li> <li>Food Staging Areas</li> <li>Dining Rooms for inmates that are separate from Dayrooms</li> <li>Bakery</li> <li>Loading Dock/Receiving Area (that part of it primarily for Food Service it within building perimeter)</li> <li>Restrooms just for Food Service</li> <li>Cart Storage</li> <li>Garbage Storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff Dining</li> <li>Dayrooms (even if Dining takes place there)</li> <li>Loading Dock (outside of building perimeter)</li> <li>Loading Dock (that is part inside of building Perimeter used by other components)</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Central Control:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Control Room</li> <li>Restroom (if just for Central Control)</li> <li>Sallyport (if just for Central Control)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control Room(s) in Housing Areas, Booking or other areas that do not monitor doors, fire and safety systems for most of the jail facility</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Electrical:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large HVAC Chase that serves more than one space</li> <li>Janitor Closets used by multiple components</li> <li>Telephone Terminal Area</li> <li>Mechanical Areas which serve more than one space</li> <li>Electrical Areas which serve more than one space</li> <li>Central Trash Area within building</li> <li>General Storage</li> <li>Maintenance Shops</li> <li>Maintenance Office</li> <li>Maintenance Storage</li> <li>General Receiving</li> <li>Communication Equipment Rooms</li> <li>Elevator Equipment Room</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receiving Areas (for specific area only) (i.e., kitchen)</li> <li>Pipe Chases</li> <li>Janitor Closets for particular components (e.g., a Janitor Closet in Housing is part of Housing)</li> <li>Garbage/Trash Storage for a particular space</li> <li>Specific HVAC chases that serve an area (i.e., housing)</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Laundry:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Washing Areas (even if within Housing Area - Subtract from Housing and count as Laundry)</li> <li>Drying Areas (even if within Housing Area - Subtract from Housing and count as Laundry)</li> <li>Folding Areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inmate Property Storage</li> <li>Inmate Personal Clothing Storage</li> </ul>



**El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities  
Functional Use Area Definitions**

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<p><b>Laundry (continued):</b>  Mending Areas  Clean Storage of Laundry Areas  Dirty Laundry Area  Delivery/Staging of Laundry Area  Cart Storage Area  Dry Cleaning Area  Restrooms just for Laundry  Laundry facilities throughout facility  (i.e., female housing Laundry)</p>	
<p><b>7. Intake Processing Area/Release:</b></p> <p>Inmate Processing Area/Booking Area  Booking Control Room  Photo Area  I. D. Area  Holding Cells  Safety Cells in Intake/Release  Drunk/Detox Cells  Hearing Rooms  Phone Areas  Release and Detainee Processing/  Waiting Lobbies  Intake/Release Records  Intake/Release Administration Offices  Interview Rooms  Medical Areas just for Intake Examinations  (within Intake Area)  Other Transportation/Staging Areas  (to Courts and other detention facilities)  Restrooms (staff and inmates) for use in  Intake/Release  Line-up in Intake/Release  Inmate Property Storage</p>	<p>Courtrooms  Judges Areas  Court Clerk Areas  Other Court-associated Areas  Medical Areas (used by all inmates or just staff)  Attorney Interview Rooms  Vehicle Sallyport (for drop-off/pick-up  of inmates)  Safety Cells in Housing and Medical Areas</p>
<p><b>8. Medical/Mental Health/Dental Care:</b></p> <p>Medical Offices  Medical Waiting Areas  Short-term Patient Rooms/Infirmary  Psychiatrist/Psychologist Offices and  Counseling Rooms  Medical Storage  Pharmacy and Medicine Distribution  Ambulance Dock (if within building perimeter)  Officers Station/Control Room (if just for  Medical)  Emergency Rooms  Treatment Rooms  Exam Rooms</p>	<p>Housing Modules (for longer-term care of  mentally ill or adults with physical disabilities  that require separation from general  population, but not constant care,  included in Housing)  Ambulance Dock (if outside of the building  perimeter)</p>

**El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities  
Functional Use Area Definitions**

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<p><b>Medical/Mental Health/Dental Care (con't):</b> Restrooms, Showers (just for Medical) Exam Rooms in Housing Dental Examination Room Interview</p>	
<p><b>9. Classrooms and Program Space:</b></p> <p>Education Programs: Academic Classrooms Vocational Classrooms/Shops/Industries/ Factories Offices for Instructors Inmate Library: General Library Office for Library Storage Room for Library Religious Services: Chapel/Religious Meeting Rooms Chaplains Offices Treatment Programs: Interview/Counseling Rooms Group/Treatment Program Rooms True Multipurpose Rooms (not Dayrooms) Volunteer Offices Barber/Beauty Shops Commissary/Inmate Store Mail/Package Areas Furlough Administration Areas</p>	<p>Dayrooms Indoor Recreation Areas (unless truly Multipurpose) Outdoor Recreation Areas Visiting Areas Psychologist/Psychiatrist Offices Furlough Housing Areas Outdoor Recreation Areas Visiting Areas Psychologist/Psychiatrist Offices Multipurpose Rooms that are used for Indoor Exercise 75% or more of the time should count as Indoor Exercise Area, Multipurpose is, likely, mostly used for Indoor Exercise)</p>
<p><b>10. Housing/Dayrooms:</b></p> <p>Cells Dormitories Dayrooms Showers, Toilets, Sinks in Housing Areas Control Rooms for Housing only Staff Areas for Housing only Sallyport/Circulation for Housing only Disciplinary Cells Mental Health Housing Units/Modules (May be included in #9 depending on type/intensity of treatment program) Work/Educational Furlough Housing Areas Inmate Housing Areas All other Housing Areas Janitor Closets in Housing Trash Storage in Housing Mechanical/Electrical Rooms for Housing only</p>	<p>Recreation Areas and other program areas that are adjacent or within Housing (always count Recreation Programs as Programs) Drunk/Detox Cells (in Intake/Release) Work/Educational Furlough Administration Area (put in programs) Medical in Housing Mental Health Treatment Program Rooms Tele-med Rooms Tele-psych Rooms</p>

## El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities Functional Use Area Definitions

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<p><b>11. Interior Circulation:</b></p> <p>General Circulation Corridors and Hallways (between functional use areas) Tunnel between buildings Elevators Escalators Vestibules</p>	<p>Corridors or Hallways that provide circulation within a functional use area (e.g. within Housing Units, within Intake/Release) Lobbies Mezzanine Balcony</p>
EXTERIOR FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS	
<p><b>12. Vehicle Sallyport</b></p> <p>Exterior Sallyport (walls or fenced enclosure, roof/mesh covering or open to sky) Interior Sallyport (within building perimeter, direct access for vehicles)</p>	
<p><b>13. Quasi-Outdoor Recreation</b></p> <p>Recreation area that is partially enclosed (walls or fenced enclosure, roof/mesh covering on all or part of recreation area.</p>	<p>Interior, fully-enclosed gymnasium Exterior, fully-open recreation yard</p>
<p><b>14. Quasi-Outdoor Circulation</b></p> <p>Covered, semi-enclosed pathway between buildings or exterior areas.</p>	<p>Sidewalks Roads</p>
NON-JAIL FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS	
<p><b>15. Non-Jail Administration</b></p> <p>Sheriff's Administration Work areas, briefing rooms, training rooms, break rooms and locker rooms for Patrol Officers <b>exclusively</b> or <b>more than 75%</b>. Dispatch 911 Call Center Evidence Storage Coroner/Morgue Facilities</p>	<p>If work areas, briefing rooms, training rooms, break rooms and locker rooms are shared equally between Jail Staff and Patrol, the space may be split between Non-Jail Administration (15) and Jail Administration (1).</p>

## **Appendix K.**

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**Facility Evaluation Survey**  
***El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment***

**El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities  
Facility Survey and Evaluation**

**General Physical Plant Characteristics**

County \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Type (BSCC, DJJ, Etc.) \_\_\_\_\_ Date Built \_\_\_\_\_ Total GSF \_\_\_\_\_ No. Buildings \_\_\_\_\_  
No. Floors (Ea. Bldg.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility/Building Configuration \_\_\_\_\_

Construction Type:  
Floors \_\_\_\_\_  
Exterior Walls \_\_\_\_\_  
Interior Walls \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof \_\_\_\_\_  
Exterior Skin: Walls \_\_\_\_\_ Roof \_\_\_\_\_

Utilities: Electric Service \_\_\_\_\_ Gas \_\_\_\_\_  
Water: Utility \_\_\_\_\_ On-Site Well \_\_\_\_\_

Sanitary Sewer: Utility \_\_\_\_\_ Septic System \_\_\_\_\_ Holding System \_\_\_\_\_

HVAC: Air Conditioning \_\_\_\_\_ Evaporative Cooling \_\_\_\_\_

Lighting Systems: Interior \_\_\_\_\_  
Exterior \_\_\_\_\_  
Special \_\_\_\_\_

Conveying Systems: Elevator(s) \_\_\_\_\_ No. Stops \_\_\_\_\_ Escalator(s) \_\_\_\_\_ No. Stops \_\_\_\_\_  
Dumbwaiter(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Stops \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Systems: Fire Sprinklers \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Alarms \_\_\_\_\_ Smoke Detectors \_\_\_\_\_  
Smoke Purge System \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency Lights \_\_\_\_\_ Emergency Generator \_\_\_\_\_  
Exit Lights \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Monitoring Station \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Audio Phone Station \_\_\_\_\_

Remodel/Addition:  
1) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Description \_\_\_\_\_  
2) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Description \_\_\_\_\_  
3) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Description \_\_\_\_\_  
4) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Description \_\_\_\_\_  
5) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Description \_\_\_\_\_  
6) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Description \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Completed by: Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities  
Facility Survey and Evaluation**

**Facility Adequacy – Part 1**

ITEM	FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>SPACE</b>																	
Appropriate size																	
Efficiency/Organization																	
Allows Expansion																	
Circulation																	
Location																	
Adjacencies																	
Privacy																	
<b>HVAC</b>																	
Air Circulation																	
Heat																	
Cooling																	
Controls																	
Supply																	
Return																	
Ventilation																	
Insulation																	
<b>PLUMBING</b>																	
Adequacy																	
Toilets																	
Sinks																	
Urinals																	
Toilet Partitions																	
Water Heater																	
Faucets																	
Drinking Fountain																	
Insulation																	
Showers																	
<b>LIGHTING</b>																	
Adequacy																	
Lighting Controls																	
Level																	
Light Lens																	
Natural Light																	
Energy Efficient																	
<b>NOISE</b>																	
Noise Level																	
Noise Control																	
Acoustics																	

*A – Very Adequate, B – Adequate, C – Neutral (Needs Minor Repair),  
D – Inadequate (Needs Major Repairs), F - Very Inadequate (Beyond Repair/Replace)*

**El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities  
Facility Survey and Evaluation**

**Facility Adequacy – Part 2**

ITEM	FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>SYSTEMS</b>																	
Paging																	
Speakers																	
Cameras																	
Monitors																	
Intercom																	
Duress																	
Press to Talk																	
Radio																	
<b>FIRE SAFETY</b>																	
Smoke Detectors																	
Heat Detectors																	
Pull Stations																	
Alarm Panel																	
Smoke Evacuation Alarm																	
Emergency Lights																	
Fire Escapes																	
Auto Door Closures																	
Fire Sprinklers																	
Halon																	
Wet Stand Pipes																	
Dry Stand Pipes																	
Crash Door Hardware																	
Adequate Exiting Materials																	
Wire Glazing																	
Fire Rated Doors																	
<b>SECURITY</b>																	
Max Hardware/Doors																	
Med Hardware/Doors																	
Min Hardware/Doors																	
Staff Observation																	
Sightlines																	
Secure Control Station																	
Sallyport																	
Security Glazing																	
Walls																	
Ceilings																	

*A – Very Adequate, B – Adequate, C – Neutral (Needs Minor Repair),  
D – Inadequate (Needs Major Repairs), F - Very Inadequate (Beyond Repair/Replace)*

**El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities  
Facility Survey and Evaluation**

**Facility Adequacy – Part 3**

ITEM	FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>SECURITY</b>																	
Floors																	
Secure Cells																	
Structural Soundness																	
Safety Cell																	
Secure From Within																	
Secure From Outside																	
Fixtures																	
Furnishings																	
<b>HANDICAP ACCESS</b>																	
Doors Width																	
Door Swing																	
Grab Bars																	
Ramps																	
Washbasin																	
Toilet																	
Restroom Facilities																	
Toilet Stall																	
Water Fountain																	
Curbs																	
Parking																	
Telephone																	
Recreational Facilities																	
Elevators																	
Emergency Exits																	
Isles																	
Classroom Furniture																	
Cells																	
<b>STRUCTURE</b>																	
Wall Finish																	
Floors Covering																	
Ceiling Finish																	
Windows/Glazing																	
Doors/Hardware																	
Furniture																	
Equipment																	
Fixtures																	

*A – Very Adequate, B – Adequate, C – Neutral (Needs Minor Repair),  
D – Inadequate (Needs Major Repairs), F - Very Inadequate (Beyond Repair/Replace)*

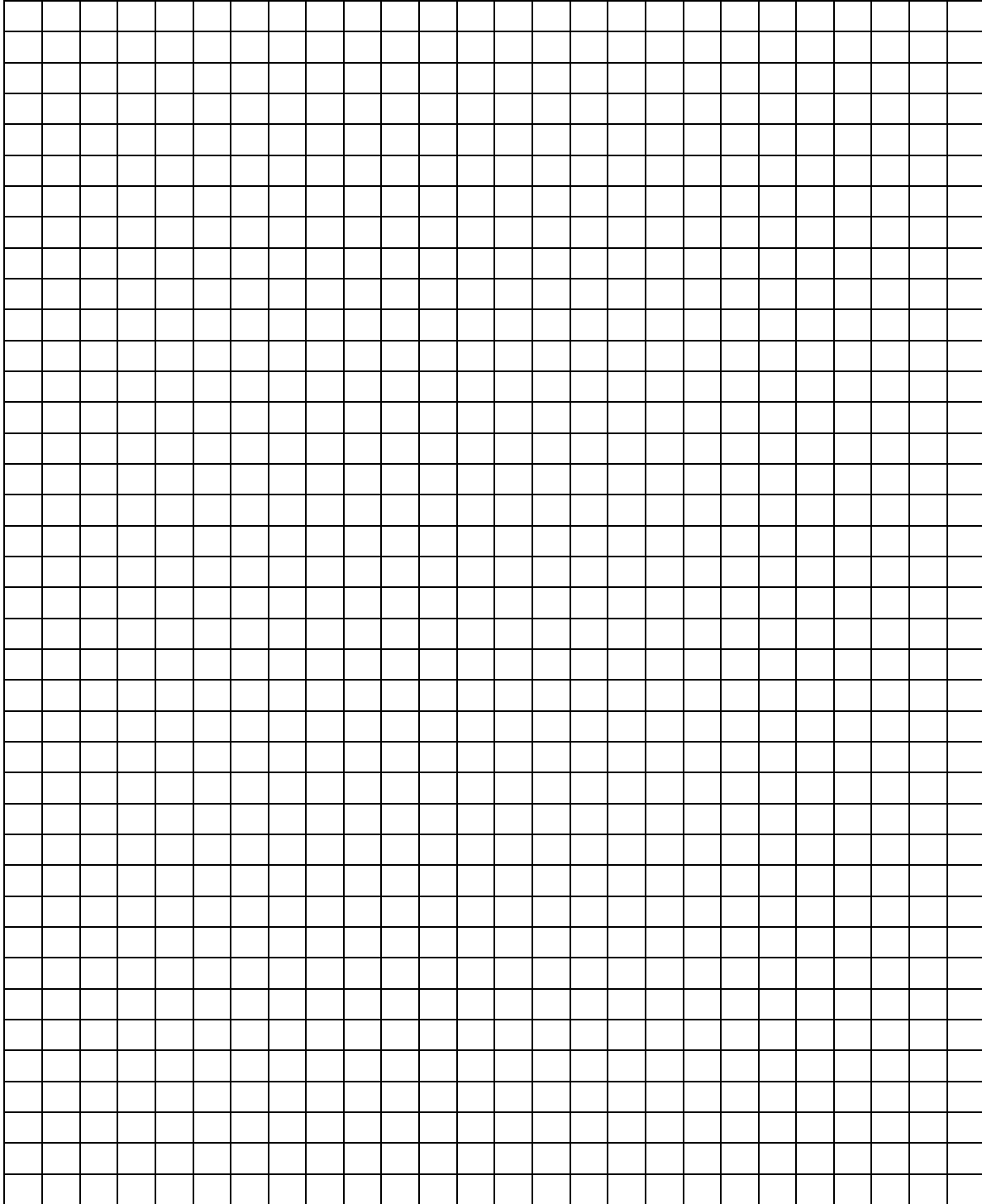






**El Dorado County Placerville and South Lake Tahoe Adult Detention Facilities  
Facility Survey and Evaluation**

**Basic Building Floor Plan Sketch and Drawing**



Appendix L.

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El Dorado County Inmate Classification and Segregation  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*



EL DORADO COUNTY  <b>SHERIFF'S OFFICE</b>  CUSTODY DIVISION  <b>POLICY AND PROCEDURES</b>	SECTION: <b>5.01</b>	PAGES: <b>1 of 21</b>
	RELATED STANDARDS: <b>CCR. TITLE 15, SECTION 1050, 1053. Jones v Blanas, AB 659 (Correa), Chapter 248</b>	
	ISSUE DATE: <b>06-99</b>	REVISION DATE: <b>02-11-09</b>
<b>CHAPTER:</b> <b>CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION</b>	<b>SUBJECT:</b> <b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	

**I. POLICY:**

The inmate classification procedure shall be consistent with CCR Title 15 guidelines. All inmates shall be classified objectively using the criteria stated in the policy. Discrimination against any inmate shall not be tolerated.

**II. PROCEDURE:**

1. The intake officer shall begin the classification procedure by completing the Inmate Pre-Classification Form in the Inmate Information section in the jail booking system.
2. Using the Pre-Classification questions (Appendix A), the Medical Screening Form, Medical Staff recommendations, and general observations, the inmate shall be placed into an appropriate holding cell to await processing.
  - a) Holding Cell.
  - b) Medical Housing
  - c) Sobering Cell
  - d) Safety Cell or Emergency Restraint Chair.
3. Once it has been determined that an inmate is to be housed, an officer shall complete the Inmate Classification Screen, Appendix B. Using all available resources the officer will determine the appropriate classification, pod, and cell.
  - Inmates who do not have identification and cannot be identified through DOJ shall be placed into Administrative Segregation. The Classification Unit will investigate and review all information to assist in properly classifying the inmate.
  - c) Enter classification, housing location, and any other pertinent information, i.e. Gang Affiliation, Keep Aways, into the computer.
  - d) Update the inmate management card with any additional information, i.e., keep aways, admitted gang affiliation, medical issues, etc.

4. The Initial Assessment Scale is assigned to a point system based on the inmate's current charges, stability factors and criminal history. Criminal History is not to exceed the past 5 years unless a definite pattern exists, and escape history shall be within 10 years of arrest, (refer to the Classification Charge Sheet, Appendix D).

0-14 points in the Custody Evaluation.....Medium  
15 or more points in the Custody Evaluation.....Administrative Segregation  
(Special Management Issues are also administrative segregation considerations).

5. Inmates classified as Administrative Segregation shall require a classification interview prior to placement into another housing unit.

### III. **CLASSIFICATION CODES :**

1. The classification codes are listed below with descriptions for easy reference. The codes are made up of various number and/or letter combinations to describe the correct classification for each inmate. Numbers define the classification level and letters designate a specialized descriptor.

**H=Hold**  
**P=Protective Custody**  
**S=Suicidal**  
**J=Court Ordered Juvenile**  
**C=Civil Prisoner**  
**G=Gang Affiliation**  
**R=High Risk**  
**I=Inmate Worker**  
**M=Medical**  
**W=Weekender**  
**X=Work Release**

**0=No Holds** (or other circumstances related to the inmate's classification.)  
**4=Medium Security/General Population**  
**5=Maximum Security**  
**7=Administrative Segregation**  
**8=Disciplinary Isolation**

2. Only Classification shall reclassify and move inmates in specialized housing unless exigent circumstances exist and there is no Classification Officer on duty. When a Classification Officer is unavailable, the Duty Sergeant or his/her designee may make immediate changes to an inmate's classification and housing assignment. An Administrative Segregation form (Appendix C) shall be completed prior to the inmate being moved to an appropriate housing area.
3. Whenever an inmate's classification changes, authorized personnel shall make the necessary code changes in the jail management system.

#### IV. **SPECIALIZED INMATE HOUSING:**

1. Inmates who meet the criteria specified in the section below will be assessed on a case by case basis to determine if segregated housing is appropriate. Inmates who are segregated will be kept separate whenever possible from all others who do not have like requirements. Exceptions to this would be during court movement, approved programs, or in the presence of authorized personnel.
2. **The Floor Officer shall be responsible for advising Transportation Officers of all inmates with security and safety concerns or classification issues prior to the inmate(s) leaving the facility.**

##### **A. ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION-7**

Every inmate who is placed into Administrative Segregation shall receive a classification review every (7) seven days for the first (28) twenty-eight days of their incarceration and every (30) thirty days thereafter as long as they are continually housed in this type of specialized housing setting.

The purpose of Administrative Segregation is to insure the safety, security, and special handling needs of all inmates housed in the Facility. Access to programs will be based on these needs.

Administrative Segregation may be required for the following types of inmates:

- a) Inmates deemed to be classified as High Risk (minimum of a two-officer move).
- b) Sex Offenders, i.e., PC 288, 261, 290, 243.4, or other related or applicable charges.
- c) Alternative lifestyles such as homosexual, bisexual, transsexual/transvestite, which may cause the inmate to become a victim if placed into General Population.
- d) Youthful or elderly appearance.
- e) Developmentally Disabled or other mental health related conditions.
- f) Famous persons.
- g) High public notoriety.
- h) Law enforcement employee, informant, or victim within the facility.
- i) Civil prisoners or Juveniles court ordered to be housed in adult detention.
- j) Those detained only as a witness.
- k) Witness against another inmate.
- l) State/Federal inmates received from prison. (72 hour contraband watch)
- m) Inmates who have demonstrated an inability to get along with others or otherwise have become a manageability problem.
- n) Crime partners at the request of the arresting officer or District Attorney for a reasonable duration.
- o) Medical issues or conditions.
- p) Ex-Gang Member or those identified as Sensitive Needs.



## **B. HIGH RISK – R7**

**The Jail Commander or his/her designee, shall review and approve all High Risk classifications.** High-risk inmates are those who are Administratively Segregated; who pose the **HIGHEST** level of security threat to staff and the security of the facility. Extra caution **SHALL** be exercised whenever dealing with or handling this type of inmate. They shall be moved with a minimum of **TWO OFFICERS** at all times when they leave the pod. Dayroom time shall be restricted to (1) one hour per day, excepting the need for legal phone calls. Programs are not available to these inmates except individual ministries that shall be conducted in a secure attorney visiting booth only.

**High-risk inmates are to be dressed in RED jail uniforms. They shall be kept separate at all times from other inmates and shall be restrained in waist and ankle chains during movement outside the pod. These inmates shall not have any other privileges restricted unless it is necessary to maintain facility security and/or for staff safety.**

The following types of inmates may be classified in the High-Risk category:

- a) Escape history with force or violence.
- b) Current charges or a history of violent assaults on law enforcement officers, custody staff, other inmates, or any victim.
- c) Those displaying bizarre, unusual or psychotic behavior where violent outbursts or unpredictable behavior is present with the potential for physical harm.
- d) Documented threats toward staff or inmates with a theme of violence and the present ability to carry out those threats.

The Classification Unit will consider all in-custody conduct. The inmate's classification will be downgraded if appropriate. **AT NO TIME** will a HIGH-RISK inmate be downgraded solely to make room for another inmate. All recommendations for down grading any HIGH-RISK inmate and/or maintaining an inmate in High-Risk classification, **SHALL** be reviewed by the Classification Sergeant or Jail Commander.

## **C. DISCIPLINARY ISOLATION-8**

Disciplinary isolation is distinguished from Administrative Segregation in that the inmate is being penalized after he/she has violated institutional rules and has been afforded a disciplinary hearing.

## **D. MEDICAL ISOLATION AND DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED-M7**

Inmates placed into Medical Housing will be handled in the same manner as any inmate who has been designated as Administratively Segregated. Medical Isolation is designed to ensure the control of contagious diseases, protect the physically or developmentally disabled person, and ensure additional medical care is administered to those who have special requirements and healthcare issues. Inmates requiring specialized housing in Medical are to be placed there for their own safety, the safety of staff, and other inmates.

## **E. MAXIMUM SECURITY-5**

Maximum Security inmates are classified as those who are prone to be assaultive toward staff or other inmates; display predatory behavior; prone to escape; manageability or disciplinary problems; have current charges or a history of violent crimes; crimes involving the possibility of capital punishment; have a high level of sophistication; involvement in organized criminal groups, prison and/or street gangs, or those who express or display racial prejudice which would require separation from less sophisticated inmates.

#### **F. PROTECTED CUSTODY– P**

Inmates that have been identified as a sex offender, a potential victim, ex-gang member or inmate identified as sensitive needs.

#### **G. SPECIALIZED FEMALE HOUSING**

The same criteria is applicable to all female inmates who meet any of the descriptions for specialized housing. In most cases they will still be housed in a regular female housing unit but shall be kept separate from General Population inmates. Females shall not be housed with male inmates regardless of classification.

#### **H. JUVENILE COMMITMENTS–J**

1. Minors delivered to the El Dorado County Jail must be confined under the provisions set forth in Jail Manual Policy 5.05. Multiple juveniles in custody shall be classified using the same criteria set forth in this policy and in conjunction with policy 5.05, Minors in Custody.

#### **I. CIVIL COMMITMENTS–C**

1. Adults who have been committed/remanded by the courts or by an order to be delivered to the El Dorado County Jail in any civil matter shall be maintained in separate and secured housing under the guidelines of administrative segregation defined in this order. They are not to have any physical contact with other inmates who are incarcerated on criminal charges per PC 4001 and 4002.

**EXCEPTION:**

Inmates pending civil process under the Persistent Sexual Offenders/Violent Sexual Predator Act (PC 290) shall be housed separately in Administrative Segregation as defined in this order. Such inmate shall be housed with other inmates with similar offenses or criminal histories as described in this order if granted a waiver from the Court.

2. Civil detainees are also constitutionally entitled to more considerate treatment. A presumption of punitive conditions arises where the individual is detained under conditions identical to, similar to, or more restrictive than those under which pretrial criminal detainees are held. Civil detainees must be allowed additional privileges, including and especially those detainees being held per the Sexually Violent Predator Act. Additional yard, visitation, and dayroom time will be offered to these inmates whenever possible, but shall not impinge on the rights of the pretrial criminal detainees or interfere with the safe and secure operation of the jail.

#### **J. GENERAL POPULATION/MEDIUM SECURITY INMATES-4**

1. General population inmates are classified as Medium Security. There are no restrictions on dayroom time and they are eligible to attend all programs. Medium security inmates are not to be mixed with other inmates of different classification levels or housing units except for approved educational programs.
  - Weekenders are generally considered Medium Security, unless another criteria is applicable.

#### **K. INMATE WORKERS-I4**

1. General Population/Medium Security inmates, who meet the criteria, may be selected for work detail either inside or outside of the facility. Inmate Workers are usually of the lowest classification level, however they should still be scrutinized to ensure officer safety and facility security.

#### **V. CLASSIFICATION REVIEWS:**

1. Any officer may initiate a Classification review, by completing the top portion of the Classification Review Form (Appendix E) and placing it in the Classification Basket. If an inmate must be moved out of their present location for safety or security reasons, they may be locked down in their present location or moved to Administrative Segregation pending a review. Any new information regarding an inmate's classification status shall be forwarded to Classification. Upon the completion of a review and appropriate action taken, the Classification Officer will complete the Classification Review form and make all necessary computer entries. Copies of the classification review will be forwarded to the reporting officer, the Classification Sergeant, and the original shall be filed in the inmate's booking file. Regularly scheduled reviews include:
  - a) Specialized housing as described in this order.
  - b) Incidents that may change an inmate's classification.
  - c) Re-entry into General Population after Disciplinary Isolation.
    - The Jail Commander must review any inmate's file if disciplinary isolation lasts more than 30 days. It shall include a consultation with Medical/Mental Health staff. Such reviews shall continue at least every fifteen days thereafter until disciplinary status has ended.
  - d) All High-Risk inmates shall have their status reviewed and approved by the Jail Commander. The Classification Sergeant or officer shall make recommendations to the Jail Commander regarding the inmate's status.
  - e) The Classification Sergeant shall review all classifications that are downgraded.
  - f) Inmate's requests for re-classification.
  - g) Answer/resolve inmate grievances or appeals regarding classification.
  - h) Update Inmate Management Cards, files, and computer entries as needed.

#### **VI. MAJOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION OR INMATE INCIDENT:**

1. Staff shall place a copy of any Inmate Incident Report, or disciplinary action taken into the Classification Basket for notification and review by the classification team.
2. A formal contract (Appendix F) may be used as a tool to assist in the down grading process. The inmate should be given a reasonable opportunity to conform to inmate rules and regulations.

**VII. INMATE REQUESTS AND APPEALS:**

1. Inmates may use an Inmate Request Slip to request a change in their classification. They may make one request every thirty days. All requests will be reviewed by Classification; the inmate evaluated, and upon meeting the classification criteria, will be re-classified.
2. An inmate shall never be re-classified and re-housed simply to make space for another, where the inmate may present a threat to staff, other inmates, or the security of the facility.
3. Inmates may appeal their classification or housing assignment by utilizing the Inmate Grievance procedure. All classification grievances shall be forwarded to the Classification Team for review/resolution. Grievances shall be handled in the same manner as other inmate grievances.
4. Inmates may appeal their classification no more than once every thirty days.
5. All documents are to be kept in the Inmates Booking File or Classification File.

Division Commander \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

County Counsel \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Medical \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

EL DORADO COUNTY  <b>SHERIFF'S OFFICE</b>  CUSTODY DIVISION  <b>POLICY AND PROCEDURES</b>	SECTION: <b>5.04</b>	PAGES: <b>1 Of 2</b>
	RELATED STANDARDS: <b>Title 15 Section 1050, California Penal Code Section 4001, 4002, 1610 Jones v Blanas, AB 659 (Correa), Chapter 248</b>	
	ISSUE DATE: <b>06-99</b>	REVISION DATE: <b>08-12-09</b>
CHAPTER: CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION	SUBJECT: CIVIL INMATES	

**I. POLICY:**

To address specific issues relating to inmates incarcerated under Civil Procedure. All inmates shall be classified objectively using the criteria stated in the policy. Discrimination against any inmate shall not be tolerated.

**II. CRITERIA:**

A. Adult inmates who have been committed/remanded by the courts or by an order to be delivered to the El Dorado County Jail in any civil matter. There are several criteria which dictate "Civil" matters. Those criteria include:

1. An inmate who may be time served in State Prison. Prior to release the inmate must have an administrative hearing requested and conducted by the CA Dept. of Corrections.
  - a) This hearing can be conducted for inmates who have been found guilty of felony sex offenses that fall under the criteria of The Violent Sexual Predator/Habitual Sexual Offender Act (Megan's Law) PC 290.
  - b) A narcotics offense where the individual has been sentenced to a CDC Rehabilitation Facility (CRC Norco), narcotics diversion program inmates.
  - c) Any parolee who has been re-arrested for a violation of parole under W&I 3151, who has a CDC "N" number and has no NEW unrelated offenses.
  - d) Inmates returned from a CDC Medical/Mental Health Facility under PC 1370 for a crime where they have been deemed incompetent to stand trial previously, or criminally insane.
2. Any inmate in our custody who through court proceedings has had their criminal proceedings suspended under PC 1368, to determine if they are competent to stand trial.
3. Any person who has been remanded to the custody of the Sheriff for contempt of court or a violation of a court in a civil matter, e.g., civil remand (CCP 1218, 1219).

**III. SPECIAL HANDLING ISSUES:**

A. Housing:

1. Due to the nature of their incarceration, inmates fitting the Civil Inmate criteria shall be kept separate from all other inmates who are in custody for criminal offenses. They may not have any physical contact with non-civil inmates unless staff is present. They shall not be housed in the same cell or common area (room, dorm, etc.) with any non-civil inmate. PC 4001, 4002.

*NOTE: This does NOT pertain to Work Program Inmates.*

- a) Per AB 659, multiple civil inmates may be housed and/or grouped together unless there are other articulable reasons to maintain them separately.
- b) Inmates who are held pending civil process under the sexually violent predator laws shall be held in administrative segregation. Inmates held under this civil process may waive placement in administrative segregation by petitioning the court. In the event the court waives placement in administrative segregation, the inmate shall be with other inmates of the same classification.

B. Searches:

1. Civil inmates arriving from another facility or who have been out to court, medical appointment, etc., may be strip-searched per policy.
2. Inmates who have been arrested on a parole violation under W&I 3151 may be strip- searched per policy due to the nature of the charges (narcotics offenses).
3. Inmates who have been arrested or remanded under a Civil procedure or for contempt of court, or are held as a witness only under a Civil Court order, SHALL NOT be strip-searched per policy prior to initial housing. Once they have been housed, go out to court, and are still held as a Civil inmate, they are eligible for strip-search per policy.

C. Privileges and Programs:

Civil inmates are also constitutionally entitled to more considerate treatment. A presumption of punitive conditions arises where individual is detained under conditions identical to, similar to, or more restrictive than those under which pretrial criminal detainees are held. Civil detainees must be allowed additional privileges, including and especially those detainees being held per the Sexually Violent Predator Act. Additional yard, visitation, and dayroom time will be offered to these inmates whenever possible, but shall not impinge on the rights of the pretrial criminal detainees or interfere with the safe and secure operation of the jail.

1. Civil inmates are to be afforded all other rights, privileges and programs per CCR Title 15 guidelines.
  - a) They may attend programs as long as they are kept separate from inmates of a different classification.

Division Commander \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

County Counsel \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Appendix M.

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Placerville Jail Inmate Programs Weekly Schedule  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

**Placerville Jail Inmate Programs Weekly Schedule**

**SUNDAY Program Schedule**

Housing Unit	C2 Classroom	Time	C3 Classroom	Housing Unit
		0700-0730		
		0730-0800		
ALL C2 Housing Units sent separately	Haircuts	0800-0830	Sunday Morning Truth Ministry	All C3 Housing Units sent separately
		0830-0900		
		0900-0930		
		0930-1000		
		1000-1030		
		1030-1100		
		1100-1130		
		1130-1200		
		1200-1230		
		1230-1300		
All C2 Housing Units sent separately	Non-Denom Church	1300-1330	Non-Denom Church (women only)	All C3 female Housing Units sent separately
		1330-1400		
		1400-1430		
		1430-1500		
		1500-1530		
		1530-1600		
		1600-1630		
		1630-1700		
		1700-1730		
		1730-1800		
		1800-1830		
		1830-1900		
All C2 Housing Units sent separately	LDS Mormom Church	1900-1930	Sunday Evening Bible Study	All C3 Housing Units sent separately
		1930-2000		
		2000-2030		
		2030-2100		
		2100-2130		
		2130-2200		
		2200-2230		
		2230-2300		

Inmates should be offered each of these programs separately according to the schedule. It does not matter if they attended one of the programs earlier. They should be offered attendance at each scheduled program of the day.



**MONDAY Program Schedule**

Housing Unit	C2 Classroom	Time	C3 Classroom	Housing Unit
		0700-0730		
		0730-0800		
		0800-0830		
		0830-0900		
		0900-0930		
Inmates Scheduled in TracNet	MRT Group Therapy	0930-1000	School	Inmates Scheduled in TracNet
		1000-1030		
		1030-1100		
		1100-1130		
		1130-1200		
Inmates Scheduled in TracNet	MRT Individual Treatment	1200-1230	School	Inmates Scheduled in TracNet
		1230-1300		
		1300-1330		
		1330-1400		
		1400-1430		
		1430-1500		
		1500-1530		
		1530-1600		
		1600-1630		
		1630-1700		
		1700-1730		
		1730-1800		
		1800-1830		
		1830-1900		
All C2 Level Inmates sent separately	Non-Denom Church	1900-1930	Mormon Church Service	All C2 and C3 Housing Units sent separately
		1930-2000		
		2000-2030		
		2030-2100		
		2100-2130		
		2130-2200		
		2200-2230		
		2230-2300		

Inmates should be offered each of these programs separately according to the schedule. It does not matter if they attended one of the programs earlier. They should be offered attendance at each scheduled program of the day.

### TUESDAY Program Schedule

Housing Unit	C2 Classroom	Time	C3 Classroom	Housing Unit
		0700-0730		
		0730-0800		
Schedule in TracNet	MRT Group Therapy	0800-0830	School	G Pod H.E.A.R.T.S. List in TracNet
		0830-0900		
		0900-0930		
		0930-1000		
		1000-1030		
		1030-1100		
		1100-1130		
		1130-1200		
Schedule in TracNet	MRT Individual Treatment	1200-1230	School	Dorm 3 H.E.A.R.T.S. List in TracNet
		1230-1300		
		1300-1330		
		1330-1400		
		1400-1430		
		1430-1500		
C2 Level	St. Patricks Church	1500-1530	Saint Stories	Females Only
		1530-1600		
		1600-1630		
		1630-1700		
		1700-1730		
		1730-1800		
		1800-1830		
		1830-1900		
All C2 Level Inmates sent separately	Men's A.A.	1900-1930	Men's A.A. All C-3 housing Units sent separately	G-pod Parenting Class (List in TracNet)
		1930-2000		
		2000-2030		
		2030-2100		
		2100-2130		
		2130-2200		
		2200-2230		
		2230-2300		

Inmates should be offered each of these programs separately according to the schedule. It does not matter if they attended one of the programs earlier. They should be offered attendance at each scheduled program of the day.

***The Female Chaplain will provide individual counseling in Law Library from 1300-1630 hrs.***

**WEDNESDAY Program Schedule**

Housing Unit	C2 Classroom	Time	C3 Classroom	Housing Unit
		0700-0730		
		0730-0800		
Schedule in TracNet	MRT Group Treatment	0800-0830	School	
		0830-0900		
		0900-0930		
		0930-1000		
		1000-1030		
		1030-1100		
		1100-1130		
		1130-1200		
		1200-1230	School	Pre-Release Class in Dorm 3 or G Pod List in TracNet
		1230-1300		
Schedule in TracNet	MRT Individual Treatment	1300-1330		
		1330-1400		
		1400-1430		
		1430-1500		
		1500-1530		
		1530-1600		
		1600-1630		
		1630-1700		
		1700-1730		
		1730-1800		
		1800-1830		
		1830-1900		
All C2 and C3 Inmates sent separately	Christian Bible Study	1900-1930	Women's A.A. G and Hpod Seperatley	Dorm-3 Parenting class 1900-2100 List in TracNet
		1930-2000		
		2000-2030		
		2030-2100		
		2100-2130	Women's N.A.	G and H Pod separately
		2130-2200		
		2200-2230		
		2230-2300		

Inmates should be offered each of these programs separately according to the schedule. It does not matter if they attended one of the programs earlier. They should be offered attendance at each scheduled program of the day.

### THURSDAY Program Schedule

Housing Unit	C2 Classroom	Time	C3 Classroom	Housing Unit
		0700-0730		
		0730-0800		
Schedule in TracNet	MRT Group Therapy	0800-0830	School	G pod H.E.A.R.T.S. List in TracNet
		0830-0900		
		0900-0930		
		0930-1000		
		1000-1030		
		1030-1100		
		1100-1130		
		1130-1200		
Schedule in TracNet	MRT Individual Treatment	1200-1230	School	Dorm 3 H.E.A.R.T.S. List in TracNet
		1230-1300		
		1300-1330		
		1330-1400		
		1400-1430		
		1430-1500		
All C2 Housing Units	Non-Denom Church	1500-1530	AL-ANON	G and H Pod separately
		1530-1600		
		1600-1630		
		1630-1700		
		1700-1730		
		1730-1800		
		1800-1830		
		1830-1900		
All C2 Housing Units	Men's N.A.	1900-1930	Women's Bible Study	G and H Pod separately
		1930-2000		
		2000-2030		
		2030-2100		
All C3 Housing Units	Men's N.A.	2100-2130	Spanish Speaking Ministries	All C2 and C3 Housing Units separately
		2130-2200		
		2200-2230		
		2230-2300		

Inmates should be offered each of these programs separately according to the schedule. It does not matter if they attended one of the programs earlier. They should be offered attendance at each scheduled program of the day.

**FRIDAY Program Schedule**

Housing Unit	C2 Classroom	Time	C3 Classroom	Housing Unit
		0700-0730		
		0730-0800		
Schedule in TracNet	Chaplain	0800-0830		
		0830-0900		
		0900-0930	Male Anger Management	Schedule in TracNet
		0930-1000		
		1000-1030		
		1030-1100		
		1100-1130		
		1130-1200		
		1200-1230		
		1230-1300		
		1300-1330	Female Anger Management	Schedule in TracNet
		1330-1400		
		1400-1430		
		1430-1500		
		1500-1530	Women's Bible Study	G and H Pod separately
1530-1600				
1600-1630				
		1630-1700		
		1700-1730		
		1730-1800		
		1800-1830		
		1830-1900		
All C2 Housing Units Separately	Celebrate Recovery	1900-1930	Celebrate Recovery All C-3 Housing Units Separately	Dorm 3 Parenting Class (Schedule in Tracnet)
		1930-2000		
		2000-2030		
		2030-2100		
		2100-2130		
		2130-2200		
		2200-2230		
2230-2300				

Inmates should be offered each of these programs separately according to the schedule. It does not matter if they attended one of the programs earlier. They should be offered attendance at each scheduled program of the day.

**SATURDAY Program Schedule**

Housing Unit	C2 Classroom	Time	C3 Classroom	Housing Unit
		0700-0730		
		0730-0800		
All C2 Housing Units	Bible Study	0800-0830	C3 Inmate Haircuts	All C3 Inmates Separately
		0830-0900		
		0900-0930		
		0930-1000		
		1000-1030		
		1030-1100		
		1100-1130		
		1130-1200		
All C2 Housing Units Separately	LDS (Mormon Church)	1200-1230	7th Day Adventist	All C3 Housing Units separately
		1230-1300		
		1300-1330		
		1330-1400		
		1400-1430		
		1430-1500		
		1500-1530		
		1530-1600		
		1600-1630		
		1630-1700		
		1700-1730		
		1730-1800		
		1800-1830		
		1830-1900		
All C2 Housing Units Separately	Free On The Inside	1900-1930	Free On The Inside	All C3 Housing Units separately
		1930-2000		
		2000-2030		
		2030-2100		
		2100-2130		
		2130-2200		
		2200-2230		
		2230-2300		

Inmates should be offered each of these programs separately according to the schedule. It does not matter if they attended one of the programs earlier. They should be offered attendance at each scheduled program of the day.

Appendix N.

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El Dorado County Preliminary Programming and Space Allocations  
For the Proposed Recovery, Rehabilitation and Re-Entry Facility  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

**0.0 PROGRAM AREA SUMMARY**

Area Summary	Area	\$/SF	Level	% Total
1.1 Admin & Staff Support	1,240		2	5.7%
1.2 CCRC Day Reporting	0		0	0.0%
1.3 SWAP	0		0	0.0%
1.4 Inmate Program space	2,995		2	13.7%
1.5 CCRC Probation	0		0	0.0%
1.6 Inmate Housing	10,924		1	49.9%
1.7 Mental Health Beds	2,910		2	13.3%
1.8 Medical & Mental Health	3,267		2	14.9%
1.9 Kitchen / Culinary Arts	0		2	0.0%
1.10 Utility	<u>576</u>		1	<u>2.6%</u>
	<b>21,911</b>			<b>100.0%</b>
<i>First floor (housing)</i>	<i>11,500</i>		1	52.5%
<i>Second floor (support)</i>	<i>10,412</i>		2	47.5%
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM AREA</b>	<b>21,911</b>			<b>100.0%</b>
<i>Layout Vairance</i>	<i>349</i>			
	<i>22,260</i>			
<b>Construction Cost Estimate</b>	<b>\$12,243,170.50</b>	<b>\$550</b>		

**Conceptual Project Budget Summary**

TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COST	\$12,243,171			
SITE CONSTRUCTION COST	<u>\$2,500,000</u>	Lump	0	
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>\$14,743,171</b>			
Escalation ( Months)	\$2,282,243	0.4300%	36	
C/O contingency	\$1,032,022	7%		
Soft Cost (AE, CM, Fees, Inspections, Permits etc.)	\$4,422,951	30%		
FF&E	\$500,000			
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>	<b>\$22,980,386</b>	<b>\$1,049</b>		
State Contribution 844 max	\$25,000,000			
Cash Match	<u>\$0</u>			
Sub Total	\$25,000,000			
Difference	2,019,614			



**1.1 Administration and Staff Support - Jail**

Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty	Gross Usable Area (SF)	Comments
1.1	1.01	Control./ Lobby	80	20%	96	1	96 Sally port
1.1	1.02	Reception	98	20%	118	0	0
1.1	1.03	Brief	500	20%	600	0	0
1.1	1.04	Offices	250	20%	300	1	300 3 person
1.1	1.04	Supervisor Office	100	20%	120	0	0
1.1	1.05	Commanders Office	120	20%	144	0	0
1.1	1.06	Conference Room	140	20%	168	0	0 connect to Lobby
1.1	1.07	Work Room/Copy	131	20%	157	1	157 Printer/Work-Shared
1.1	1.08	Ready Room	100	20%	120	0	0
1.1	1.09	Staff Lounge	140	20%	168	1	168
1.1	1.10	Men	60	20%	72	0	0
1.1	1.11	Women	60	20%	72	1	72 Unisex
1.1	1.12	Staff Lockers Men	180	20%	216	0	0
1.1	1.13	Staff Lockers Women	180	20%	216	0	0
1.1	1.14	Janitor	50	20%	60	1	60
1.1	1.15	IT Room	150	20%	180	1	180

Component Net Area:	1,033	
Grossing Factor:	20%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

**1.2 CCRC - DHHS Day Reporting**

Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty	Total Net Usable Area (SF)	Comments
1.2	1.01	Lobby	420	20%	504	0	0 Shared w/ CCRC Probation
1.2	1.02	Physicians Office (DHHS)	110	20%	132	0	0 med storage
1.2	1.03	Nurses Office (DHHS)	110	20%	132	0	0 sink counter and exam area
1.2	1.04	Offices (DHHS)	140	20%	168	0	0 for two stations
1.2	1.05	Open Cubicle Area (DHHS)	64	40%	90	0	0 for four stations
1.2	1.06	Supervisors Office	120	20%	144	0	0
1.2	1.07	Staff Conference Room	150	20%	180	0	0 Shared w/ CCRC Probation
1.2	1.08	Large Program Classrooms	425	20%	510	0	0 Shared w/ CCRC Probation
1.2	1.09	Work Room	120	20%	144	0	0 Printer/Work
1.2	1.10	Interview Room	100	20%	120	0	0 2 doors- Shared w/ CCRC Probation (4 total)
1.2	1.11	Program Participant Break Room	160	20%	192	0	0 Shared w/ CCRC Probation
1.2	1.12	Specimen Toilet	65	20%	78	0	0 For drug testing/Utilize adjacent toilet(share w/ Probation)
1.2	1.13	Staff Restrooms	200	20%	240	0	0 large staff restroom
1.2	1.14	File Storage	150	20%	180	0	0 Join with workroom

Component Net Area:	0	
Grossing Factor:	30%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

**1.3 SHERIFF'S SWAP & JAIL ALTERNATIVES**

Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty	Total Net Usable Area (SF)	Comments	
1.3	1.01	Supervisor's Office	150	20%	180	0	0	
1.3	1.02	Waiting Area & Reception	150	20%	180	0	0	gun lockers (15) w/clearing-dump tube off circulation
1.3	1.03	Staff Stations	64	35%	86	0	0	
1.3	1.04	Public Restrooms	250	20%	300	0	0	shared across lobby
1.3	1.05	Storage	200	20%	240	0	0	
1.3	1.06	Program Space	300	20%	360	0	0	Kitchen/multi use
1.3	1.07	Sm Interview Rooms	100	20%	120	0	0	
1.3	1.08	Staff Toilet	58	20%	70	0	0	
1.3	1.09	Sheriff Records	120	20%	144	0	0	
1.3	1.10	Contract Providers	64	40%	90	0	0	
1.3	1.11	IT Room	120	20%	144	0	0	
1.3	1.12	Outdoor Storage	250	20%	300	0	0	

Component Net Area:	0	
Grossing Factor:	25%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

**1.4 INMATE PROGRAM SPACE**

Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty	Total Net Usable Area (SF)	Comments	
1.4	1.01	Classroom/Program	300	20%	360	4	1,440	Inc sink - access to BO area 16 inmates
1.4	1.02	Work/ copy / books	160	20%	192	1	192	
1.4	1.03	Office	240	20%	288	0	0	for 3
1.4	1.04	Inmate Toilet	70	20%	84	2	168	ADA
1.4	1.05	Staff Toilet	60	20%	72	1	72	
1.4	1.06	Storage	100	20%	120	2	240	
1.4	1.07	AV closet	40	20%	48	4	192	
1.4	1.07	Multi Purpose	400	20%	480	0	0	

Component Net Area:	2,304	
Grossing Factor:	30%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

**1.5 CCRC (Community Corrections Resource Center) Probation**

Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty	Total Net Usable Area (SF)	Comments
1.5 1.01	Lobby	420	20%	504	0	0	Add 2-3 video visitation booths/alcove ( 4x5 )
1.5 1.02	Assisted Toilet	58	20%	70	0	0	Assisted
1.5 1.03	Reception	64	20%	77	0	0	Combined w/waiting
1.5 1.04	Offices (Probation)	100	20%	120	0	0	
1.5 1.05	Supervisors Office	140	20%	168	0	0	
1.5 1.06	Group Conference Room	325	20%	390	0	0	Group
1.5 1.07	Work Room	160	20%	192	0	0	Printer/Work-Shared
1.5 1.08	Clerical (Open Office)	64	40%	90	0	0	analyst
1.5 1.09	Interview Room	100	20%	120	0	0	Shared with CCRC-DHHS (4 total)
1.5 1.10	Staff Break	160	20%	192	0	0	Shared w/central break room
1.5 1.11	Specimen Toilet	65	20%	78	0	0	For drug testing/Utilize adjacent toilet
1.5 1.12	File Storage	120	20%	144	0	0	
1.5 1.13	Storage	100	20%	120	0	0	
1.5 1.14	Janitor	70	20%	84	0	0	
1.5 1.15	Electric Room	60	20%	72	0	0	

Component Net Area:	0	
Grossing Factor:	30%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

**1.6 Inmate Housing - Dormitory , Singles, Doubles - 54 beds - two pods of 27 ea**

Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty per pod/unit	Gross Usable Area (SF)	Comments
1.6 1.01	Ad Seg Single Room -2 per unit	70	35%	95	0	0	70 sf per inmate total of 4 rooms for jail
1.6 1.02	Dormitory- 8 inmates - Female	280	20%	336	3	1,008	35 per inmate (double B) - 50 sf per inmate (single B)
1.6 1.03	Dormitory- xx inmates each	0	20%	0	0	0	35 per inmate (double B) - 50 sf per inmate (single B)
1.6 1.04	Double Cell	70	35%	95	12	1,134	70 sf per cell
1.6 1.05	Double Accessible Cell	100	35%	135	2	270	100 sf per ADA cell
1.6 1.06	Single Cell	70	35%	95	0	0	cells - toilet in cell no shower
1.6 1.07	Single Accessible Cell	100	35%	135	2	270	ADA cells
1.6 1.08	Dayroom (8 Dorm)	1120	20%	1,344	0	0	Title 24 min=35 sf. Per inmate +3' @ door _Single Story
1.6 1.09	Dayroom (xx Dorm)	0	20%	0	0	0	Title 24 min=35 sf. Per inmate +3' @ door _Single Story
1.6 1.10	Dayroom (Doubles & Dorm combo)	945	30%	1,229	2	2,457	Title 24 min=35 sf. Per inmate +3' @ door _Single Story
1.6 1.11	Dayroom (Single)	0	35%	0	0	0	Title 24 min=35 sf. Per inmate +3' @ door _Single Story
1.6 1.12	Dorm Toilet	40	20%	48	3	144	1/ 8 dorm (inside)
1.6 1.13	Showers Dorms	30	20%	36	0	0	1 ea dorm unit ( 1 shower/ 20)
1.6 1.14	Showers off day room	30	20%	36	2	72	( 1 shower/ 20) 1 each pod
1.6 1.15	HC Showers off day room	40	20%	48	2	96	( 1 shower/ 20) 1 each pod
1.6 1.16	HC Showers Dorms	40	20%	48	0	0	1 ea dorm block
1.6 1.17	Day Room Toilet	60	20%	72	0	0	1 per dorm room (inside room)
1.6 1.18	Janitor	40	20%	48	2	96	1 ea pod
1.6 1.19	Storage	80	20%	96	2	192	1 ea pod
1.6 1.20	Medical Screening	80	20%	96	2	192	centralized-
1.6 1.21	Visitation	80	20%	96	5	480	one for Attorney/ADA
1.6 1.22	Interview	80	20%	96	2	192	
1.6 1.23	Staff Toilet	60	20%	72	0	0	
1.6 1.24	Rec Equipment Storage	80	20%	96	1	96	in site area allocation
1.6 1.25	Indoor/Outdoor Recreation	1200	20%	1,440	1	1,440	1-600, 2-300
1.6 1.26	Exterior Accessible Toilet	50	20%	60	3	180	
1.6 1.27	Control Room with toilet	200	20%	240	1	240	
1.6 1.28	Electrical for control room	150	20%	180	1	180	

Component Net Area:	8,739	
Grossing Factor:	25%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

1.7 Mental Health Housing 8 Beds - (One Floor no Tier)									
Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty per pod/unit	Units	Total Usable Area (SF)	Comments	
1.7	1.01	Single Room - Med cell	90	20%	108	8	1	864	
1.7	1.02	Officers Station	70	20%	84	0	0	0	
1.7	1.03	Double Room - MH cell	80	35%	108	1	1	108	
1.7	1.04	Double Accessible Cell - MH	106	35%	143	1	1	143	add shower to cell?
1.7	1.05	Single Accessible Cell -Med	70	35%	95	2	1	189	add shower
1.7	1.05	Suicide	70	35%	95	1	1	95	
1.7	1.05	Safety	70	35%	95	1	1	95	
1.7	1.06	Dayroom -Med cells	250	35%	338	1	1	338	
1.7	1.07	Visitation	80	20%	96	1	1	96	video visitation - ada 2 rooms
1.7	1.08	Day Room ADA Toilet	50	35%	68	0	0	0	
1.7	1.09	Showers ADA	45	20%	54	2	1	108	
1.7	1.10	Showers Med	35	20%	42	1	1	42	
1.7	1.11	HC Showers Med	45	20%	54	0	0	0	
1.7	1.12	Day Room ADA Toilet - Med	60	20%	72	1	1	72	1 toilet 1 urinal
1.7	1.13	Janitor	50	20%	60	1	1	60	
1.7	1.14	Storage	100	20%	120	1	1	120	
1.7	1.15	Medical Screening	80	20%	96	1	1	96	interview

Component Net Area:	2,425	
Grossing Factor:	20%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>2,910</b>	TOTAL

1.8 MEDICAL & MENTAL HEALTH								
Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty	Total Net Usable Area (SF)	Comments	
1.8	1.01	Medical Exam	144	20%	173	2	346	one - tele med
1.8	1.02	Dental Exam	144	20%	173	0	0	
1.8	1.03	Medical Screening	100	20%	120	0	0	in Intake
1.8	1.04	X-ray	100	20%	120	1	120	
1.8	1.05	Nurses workstation	140	20%	168	1	168	open area for two nurses
1.8	1.06	Medical Office	100	20%	120	2	240	
1.8	1.07	Pharmacy	240	20%	288	1	288	med cart sink counter
1.8	1.08	Psychiatrist	100	20%	120	1	120	
1.8	1.09	Mental Health Interview	100	20%	120	0	0	
1.8	1.10	Storage	100	20%	120	1	120	
1.8	1.11	Mental Health	100	20%	120	1	120	tele med
1.8	1.12	Clinician Work Area	64	35%	86	1	86	Cubicles - where is this
1.8	1.13	Conference Room	140	20%	168	0	0	connect to Lobby
1.8	1.14	Work Room/Copy	140	20%	168	1	168	Printer/Work-Shared
1.8	1.15	Medical Storage	180	20%	216	1	216	crutches, wheelchair, gurney
1.8	1.16	Medical Records	120	20%	144	1	144	
1.8	1.17	Inmate toilet and Shower	90	20%	108	1	108	
1.8	1.18	Clean storage	80	20%	96	1	96	
1.8	1.19	Dirty storage	50	20%	60	1	60	
1.8	1.20	Staff toilet	60	20%	72	1	72	
1.8	1.21	Janitor	70	20%	84	1	84	
1.8	1.21	IT	48	20%	58	1	58	

Component Net Area:	2,614	
Grossing Factor:	25%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>3,267</b>	TOTAL

1.9 KITCHEN- CULINARY ARTS								
Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty	Total Net Usable Area (SF)	Comments	
1.9	1.01	Kitchen	500	20%	600	1	0	Culinary Arts
1.7	1.02	Staff Restroom	60	20%	72	0	0	
1.7	1.02	Inmate Restroom	70	20%	84	0	0	
1.7	1.03	Janitor	40	20%	48	0	0	
1.7	1.04	Cold Storage	100	20%	120	0	0	Reach In
1.7	1.04	Dry Goods	180	20%	216	0	0	
1.7	1.05	Office	100	20%	120	0	0	
1.7	1.06	Delivery	160	20%	192	0	0	

Component Net Area:	0	
Grossing Factor:	30%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>0</b>	TOTAL

1.10 UTILITY								
Component Number	Space Component	Net Area (SF)	Efficiency Factor	Net Usable Area	Qty	Total Net Usable Area (SF)	Comments	
1.10	1.01	Electrical	150	20%	180	1	180	
1.10	1.02	Mechanical	150	20%	180	1	180	
1.10	1.03	Data/Telephone	100	20%	120	1	120	
1.10	1.04	Generator	200	20%	240	0	0	
1.10	1.05	Janitor	70	20%	84	0	0	
1.10	1.06	Small Electrical Room	40	20%	48	0	0	Sub panel areas
1.10	1.07	Staff Toilet	60	20%	72	0	0	

Component Net Area:	480	
Grossing Factor:	20%	
<b>Total Component Sq Ft.</b>	<b>576</b>	TOTAL

Appendix O.

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Detailed Project and Construction Estimate for the SB 844 El Dorado Recovery,  
Rehabilitation and Re-entry Facility  
*El Dorado County Jail Needs Assessment*

MARKUPS

Job Information	
JOBDES	El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion
JOBDES2	Conceptual Cost Estimate
JOBGC	Main Jail Expansion - SB 844
JOBLOC	El Dorado County
JOBSTA	
Estimate Date	January 7, 2017
Revision Date	February 4, 2017
Escalation Date	
Mark-ups	
Labor Supervision	7.50%
Labor Markup	20.00%
Material Markup	10.00%
Equipment Markup	10.00%
Subcontractor Markup	5.00%
General Contractor Markup	5.00%
General Contractor Overhead	7.5%
Sales Tax	7.50%
Contractor Bond	2.50%
Contingency	20.0%
Market Factor	3.0%
Annual Escalation Rate	5.04%
Escalation	0.0%
Areas	
Site Area	35,000 sf
Building Area	22,500 sf
Roof Area	
Estimators	
Lead Estimator	
Mech Estimator	
Electrical Estimator	



Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion

Title: Conceptual Cost Estimate

Date: January 7, 2017 & revised on February 4, 2017

TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
<b>03 30 00</b>	<b>FOUNDATION CONCRETE</b>				
03 30 00	Foundation	22,500	GSF	\$9.45	\$212,625
03 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
03 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
03 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
03 30 00					
<b>03 30 00</b>	<b>FOUNDATION CONCRETE</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$9.45</b>	<b>\$212,625</b>
<b>03 30 00</b>	<b>SLAB ON GRADE CONCRETE</b>				
03 30 00	Slab on Grade	12,375	GSF	\$6.83	\$84,459
03 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
03 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
03 30 00					
<b>03 30 00</b>	<b>SLAB ON GRADE CONCRETE</b>		<b>FLSF</b>	<b>\$3.75</b>	<b>\$84,459</b>
<b>03 30 00</b>	<b>MISC. CONCRETE</b>				
03 30 00	Misc Concrete	22,500	GSF	\$3.15	\$70,875
03 30 00	Elevator Pit	1	ls	\$15,750.00	\$15,750
03 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
03 30 00					
<b>03 30 00</b>	<b>MISC. CONCRETE</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$3.85</b>	<b>\$86,625</b>
<b>04 20 00</b>	<b>MASONRY - EXT. WALLS</b>				
04 20 00	Masonry Walls	22,500	GSF	\$39.90	\$897,750
04 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
04 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
04 20 00					
<b>04 20 00</b>	<b>MASONRY - EXT. WALLS</b>		<b>WLSF</b>	<b>\$39.90</b>	<b>\$897,750</b>
<b>04 20 00</b>	<b>MASONRY - INT. WALLS</b>				
04 20 00	Masonry Walls	22,500	GSF	\$15.75	\$354,375
04 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
04 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
04 20 00					
<b>04 20 00</b>	<b>MASONRY - INT. WALLS</b>		<b>WLSF</b>	<b>\$15.75</b>	<b>\$354,375</b>
<b>05 12 00</b>	<b>STRUCTURAL STEEL</b>				
05 12 00	Structural Steel	22,500	GSF	\$28.88	\$649,688
05 12 00				\$0.00	\$0
05 12 00				\$0.00	\$0
05 12 00					
<b>05 12 00</b>	<b>STRUCTURAL STEEL</b>		<b>LBS</b>	<b>\$28.88</b>	<b>\$649,688</b>
<b>05 30 00</b>	<b>METAL DECK - ROOF</b>				
05 30 00	1½" Metal Deck, 20 ga	22,500	SF	\$3.68	\$82,688
05 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
05 30 00					
<b>05 30 00</b>	<b>METAL DECK - ROOF</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$3.68</b>	<b>\$82,688</b>
<b>05 50 00</b>	<b>MISC. METALS</b>				
05 50 00	Misc Metals	22,500	GSF	\$2.10	\$47,250
05 50 00	Sally Port Canopy w/ framing	0	SF	\$0.00	\$0
05 50 00					
<b>05 50 00</b>	<b>MISC. METALS</b>		<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$2.10</b>	<b>\$47,250</b>
<b>05 51 00</b>	<b>STEEL STAIRS</b>				





Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion

Title: Conceptual Cost Estimate

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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
05 51 00	Complete w/Railing	2	set	\$26,250.00	\$52,500
05 51 00				\$0.00	\$0
05 51 00					
<b>05 51 00</b>	<b>STEEL STAIRS</b>		<b>FLT</b>	<b>\$2.33</b>	<b>\$52,500</b>
<b>06 10 00</b>	<b>ROUGH CARPENTRY NON GRADE FLOORS</b>				
06 10 00	Allowance	22,500	GSF	\$1.05	\$23,625
06 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
06 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
06 10 00					
<b>06 10 00</b>	<b>ROUGH CARPENTRY NON GRADE FLOORS</b>		<b>FLSF</b>	<b>\$1.05</b>	<b>\$23,625</b>
<b>06 20 00</b>	<b>FINISH CARPENTRY</b>				
06 20 00	Allowance	22,500	GSF	\$0.53	\$11,813
06 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
06 20 00					
<b>06 20 00</b>	<b>FINISH CARPENTRY</b>		<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$0.53</b>	<b>\$11,813</b>
<b>06 41 00</b>	<b>CASEWORK</b>				
06 41 00	Casework	22,500	GSF	\$8.40	\$189,000
06 41 00				\$0.00	\$0
06 41 00					
<b>06 41 00</b>	<b>CASEWORK</b>		<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$8.40</b>	<b>\$189,000</b>
<b>07 21 00</b>	<b>INSULATION</b>				
07 21 00	Insulation	22,500	GSF	\$1.05	\$23,625
07 21 00				\$0.00	\$0
07 21 00				\$0.00	\$0
07 21 00					
<b>07 21 00</b>	<b>INSULATION</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$1.05</b>	<b>\$23,625</b>
<b>07 81 00</b>	<b>FIRE PROOFING</b>				
07 81 00	Fire Proofing	22,500	GSF	\$2.89	\$64,969
07 81 00				\$0.00	\$0
07 81 00				\$0.00	\$0
07 81 00					
<b>07 81 00</b>	<b>FIRE PROOFING</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$2.89</b>	<b>\$64,969</b>
<b>07 84 00</b>	<b>FIRESTOPPING</b>				
07 84 00	Firestopping	22,500	GSF	\$1.58	\$35,438
07 84 00				\$0.00	\$0
07 84 00				\$0.00	\$0
07 84 00					
<b>07 84 00</b>	<b>FIRESTOPPING</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$1.58</b>	<b>\$35,438</b>
<b>07 50 00</b>	<b>MEMBRANE ROOFING</b>				
07 50 00	Roofing, complete	12,375	Roof	\$15.75	\$194,906
07 50 00	Add for flashing and SM	22,500	GSF	\$1.58	\$35,438
07 50 00				\$0.00	\$0
07 50 00					
<b>07 50 00</b>	<b>MEMBRANE ROOFING</b>		<b>RFSF</b>	<b>\$10.24</b>	<b>\$230,344</b>
<b>07 92 00</b>	<b>SEALANTS</b>				
07 92 00	Caulking and Sealants	22,500	GSF	\$1.84	\$41,344
07 92 00				\$0.00	\$0
07 92 00				\$0.00	\$0



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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
07 92 00					
<b>07 92 00</b>	<b>SEALANTS</b>		<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$1.84</b>	<b>\$41,344</b>
<b>08 10 00</b>	<b>HM/WD DOORS / FRAMES / HRDWR - EXT</b>				
08 10 00	Exterior Doors	22,500	GSF	\$1.05	\$23,625
08 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 10 00					
<b>08 10 00</b>	<b>HM/WD DOORS / FRAMES / HRDWR - EXT</b>		<b>LFS</b>	<b>\$1.05</b>	<b>\$23,625</b>
<b>08 10 00</b>	<b>HM/WD DOORS / FRAMES / HRDWR - INT</b>				
08 10 00	Interior Doors	22,500	GSF	\$3.15	\$70,875
08 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 10 00					
<b>08 10 00</b>	<b>HM/WD DOORS / FRAMES / HRDWR - INT</b>		<b>LFS</b>	<b>\$3.15</b>	<b>\$70,875</b>
<b>08 34 53</b>	<b>SECURITY DOORS / FRAMES / HRDWR</b>				
08 34 53	Security Doors , ext and int	22,500	GSF	\$26.25	\$590,625
08 34 53				\$0.00	\$0
08 34 53				\$0.00	\$0
08 34 53					
<b>08 34 53</b>	<b>SECURITY DOORS / FRAMES / HRDWR</b>		<b>DRS</b>	<b>\$26.25</b>	<b>\$590,625</b>
<b>08 33 00</b>	<b>ROLL-UP DOORS</b>				
08 33 00	Utility	1	set	\$18,375.00	\$18,375
08 33 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 33 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 33 00					
<b>08 33 00</b>	<b>ROLL-UP DOORS</b>		<b>DRS</b>	<b>\$0.82</b>	<b>\$18,375</b>
<b>08 60 00</b>	<b>ROOF WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHTS</b>				
08 60 00	Skylights	22,500	GSF	\$1.05	\$23,625
08 60 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 60 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 60 00					
<b>08 60 00</b>	<b>ROOF WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHTS</b>		<b>RFSF</b>	<b>\$1.05</b>	<b>\$23,625</b>
<b>08 41 13</b>	<b>ALUMINUM DOORS</b>				
08 41 13	Storefront Doors	22,500	GSF	\$0.84	\$18,900
08 41 13				\$0.00	\$0
08 41 13				\$0.00	\$0
08 41 13					
<b>08 41 13</b>	<b>ALUMINUM DOORS</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$0.84</b>	<b>\$18,900</b>
<b>00 88 00</b>	<b>GLASS &amp; GLAZING - EXTERIOR</b>				
08 80 00	Exterior Windows, glass and glazing	22,500	GSF	\$12.60	\$283,500
08 80 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 80 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 80 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 80 00					
<b>00 88 00</b>	<b>GLASS &amp; GLAZING - EXTERIOR</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$12.60</b>	<b>\$283,500</b>
<b>08 80 00</b>	<b>GLASS &amp; GLAZING - INTERIOR</b>				
08 80 00	Interior Windows, glass and glazing	22,500	GSF	\$6.30	\$141,750
08 80 00				\$0.00	\$0



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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
08 80 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 80 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 80 00					
<b>08 80 00</b>	<b>GLASS &amp; GLAZING - INTERIOR</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$6.30</b>	<b>\$141,750</b>
<b>08 90 00</b>	<b>LOUVERS AND VENTS</b>				
08 90 00	Louvers - allowance	1	LS	\$7,875.00	\$7,875
08 90 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 90 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 90 00				\$0.00	\$0
08 90 00					
<b>08 90 00</b>	<b>LOUVERS AND VENTS</b>		<b>DRS</b>	<b>\$0.35</b>	<b>\$7,875</b>
<b>09 20 00</b>	<b>MTL STUDS / DRYWALL - EXTERIOR WALL</b>				
09 20 00	MS and GWB	22,500	GSF	\$2.10	\$47,250
09 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 20 00					
<b>09 20 00</b>	<b>MTL STUDS / DRYWALL - EXTERIOR WALL</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$2.10</b>	<b>\$47,250</b>
<b>09 20 00</b>	<b>MTL STUDS / DRYWALL - INTERIOR WALL</b>				
09 20 00	MS and GWB	22,500	GSF	\$6.30	\$141,750
09 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 20 00					
<b>09 20 00</b>	<b>MTL STUDS / DRYWALL - INTERIOR WALL</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$6.30</b>	<b>\$141,750</b>
<b>09 20 00</b>	<b>MTL FRAMING / DRYWALL - CEILINGS</b>				
09 20 00	Hard Ceilings with Framing	22,500	GSF	\$10.50	\$236,250
09 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 20 00					
<b>09 20 00</b>	<b>MTL FRAMING / DRYWALL - CEILINGS</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$10.50</b>	<b>\$236,250</b>
<b>09 30 00</b>	<b>TILE &amp; STONE FLOORS AND WALLS</b>				
09 30 00	Ceramic Tile	22,500	GSF	\$2.63	\$59,063
09 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 30 00					
<b>09 30 00</b>	<b>TILE &amp; STONE FLOORS AND WALLS</b>		<b>FLSF</b>	<b>\$2.63</b>	<b>\$59,063</b>
<b>09 51 00</b>	<b>ACOUSTICAL CEILING</b>				
09 51 00	Acoustical Ceilings	22,500	GSF	\$1.05	\$23,625
09 51 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 51 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 51 00					
<b>09 51 00</b>	<b>ACOUSTICAL CEILING</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$1.05</b>	<b>\$23,625</b>
<b>09 65 00</b>	<b>RESILIENT FLOORING</b>				
09 65 00	Flooring - Mixed	22,500	GSF	\$2.10	\$47,250
09 65 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 65 00					
<b>09 65 00</b>	<b>RESILIENT FLOORING</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$2.10</b>	<b>\$47,250</b>
<b>09 90 00</b>	<b>PAINTING</b>				
09 90 00	Exterior Paint	22,500	GSF	\$2.10	\$47,250



Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion

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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
09 90 00	Interior Paint	22,500	GSF	\$5.25	\$118,125
09 90 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 90 00					
<b>09 90 00</b>	<b>PAINTING</b>		<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$7.35</b>	<b>\$165,375</b>
<b>09 97 00</b>	<b>MISC FINISHES</b>				
09 97 00	Misc Finishes	22,500	GSF	\$9.45	\$212,625
09 97 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 97 00				\$0.00	\$0
09 97 00					
<b>09 97 00</b>	<b>MISC FINISHES</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$9.45</b>	<b>\$212,625</b>
<b>10 10 00</b>	<b>INFORMATION SPECIALTIES</b>				
10 10 00	Signage	22,500	GSF	\$0.53	\$11,813
10 10 00	building Sign	1	LS	\$5,250.00	\$5,250
10 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
10 10 00					
<b>10 10 00</b>	<b>INFORMATION SPECIALTIES</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$0.76</b>	<b>\$17,063</b>
<b>10 20 00</b>	<b>INTERIOR SPECIALTIES</b>				
10 20 00	Interior Specialties	22,500	GSF	\$5.25	\$118,125
10 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
10 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
10 20 00					
<b>10 20 00</b>	<b>INTERIOR SPECIALTIES</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$5.25</b>	<b>\$118,125</b>
<b>11 50 00</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>				
11 50 00	Educational And Program Equipment	22,500	GSF	\$1.05	\$23,625
11 50 00	Athletic And Recreational Equipment	22,500	GSF	\$0.26	\$5,906
11 50 00	Detention Equipment	22,500	GSF	\$4.20	\$94,500
11 50 00	Healthcare Equipment, OFOI	0	GSF	\$0.00	\$0
11 50 00	Kitchen And Laundry Equipment	0	GSF	\$0.00	\$0
11 50 00				\$0.00	\$0
11 50 00					
<b>11 50 00</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$5.51</b>	<b>\$124,031</b>
<b>12 40 00</b>	<b>FURNISHINGS AND ACCESSORIES</b>				
12 40 00	FF and E, see 3 page			\$0.00	\$0
12 40 00				\$0.00	\$0
12 40 00				\$0.00	\$0
12 40 00					
<b>12 40 00</b>	<b>FURNISHINGS AND ACCESSORIES</b>		<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>12 21 00</b>	<b>WINDOW TREATMENTS</b>				
12 21 00	Window Treatments	22,500	GSF	\$0.79	\$17,719
12 21 00				\$0.00	\$0
12 21 00				\$0.00	\$0
12 21 00					
<b>12 21 00</b>	<b>WINDOW TREATMENTS</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$0.79</b>	<b>\$17,719</b>
<b>14 20 22</b>	<b>ELEVATORS</b>				
14 20 22	2 Stop elevator	1	ls	\$84,000.00	\$84,000
14 20 22				\$0.00	\$0
14 20 22				\$0.00	\$0
14 20 22					



Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion

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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
<b>14 20 22</b>	<b>ELEVATORS</b>		<b>STOP</b>	<b>\$3.73</b>	<b>\$84,000</b>
<b>21 10 00</b>	<b>WATER-BASED FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS</b>				
21 10 00	Fire Sprinklers	22,500	GSF	\$7.09	\$159,469
21 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
21 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
21 10 00					
<b>21 10 00</b>	<b>WATER-BASED FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$7.09</b>	<b>\$159,469</b>
<b>22 10 00</b>	<b>PLUMBING</b>				
22 10 00	Plumbing	22,500	GSF	\$42.00	\$945,000
22 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
22 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
22 10 00					
<b>22 10 00</b>	<b>PLUMBING</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$42.00</b>	<b>\$945,000</b>
<b>22 70 00</b>	<b>PLUMBING - ROOF DRAINAGE</b>				
22 70 00	Roof Drainage	12,375	GSF	\$3.15	\$38,981
22 70 00				\$0.00	\$0
22 70 00				\$0.00	\$0
22 70 00					
<b>22 70 00</b>	<b>PLUMBING - ROOF DRAINAGE</b>		<b>DRAIN</b>	<b>\$1.73</b>	<b>\$38,981</b>
<b>23 20 00</b>	<b>HVAC</b>				
23 20 00	HVAC	22,500	GSF	\$35.70	\$803,250
23 20 00				\$0.00	\$0
23 20 00					
<b>23 20 00</b>	<b>HVAC</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$35.70</b>	<b>\$803,250</b>
<b>25 00 00</b>	<b>INTEGRATED AUTOMATION</b>				
25 00 00	None			\$0.00	\$0
25 00 00				\$0.00	\$0
25 00 00				\$0.00	\$0
25 00 00					
<b>25 00 00</b>	<b>INTEGRATED AUTOMATION</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>26 32 00</b>	<b>EMERGENCY GENERATOR</b>				
26 32 00	See site	0		\$0.00	\$0
26 32 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 32 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 32 00					
<b>26 32 00</b>	<b>EMERGENCY GENERATOR</b>		<b>KW</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>26 00 00</b>	<b>MAIN SWITCHGEAR</b>				
26 00 00	Main switchboard 1600a 277/480v 3 phase 4wire	1	EA	\$47,250.00	\$47,250
26 00 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 00 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 00 00					
<b>26 00 00</b>	<b>MAIN SWITCHGEAR</b>		<b>AMPS</b>	<b>\$2.10</b>	<b>\$47,250</b>
<b>26 00 00</b>	<b>BUILDING POWER</b>				
26 00 00	BUILDING DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT	22,500	GSF	\$5.25	\$118,125
26 00 00	BUILDING POWER FEEDERS	22,500	GSF	\$4.20	\$94,500
26 00 00	POWER DISTRIBUTION / RECEPTACLES	22,500	GSF	\$6.30	\$141,750
26 00 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 00 00					



**Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion**

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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
<b>26 00 00</b>	<b>BUILDING POWER</b>		<b>AMPS</b>	<b>\$15.75</b>	<b>\$354,375</b>
<b>26 50 00</b>	<b>LIGHTING &amp; LIGHTING DISTRIBUTION</b>				
26 50 00	LIGHTING & LIGHTING DISTRIBUTION	22,500	GSF	\$14.18	\$318,938
26 50 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 50 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 50 00					
<b>26 50 00</b>	<b>LIGHTING &amp; LIGHTING DISTRIBUTION</b>		<b>FIXT</b>	<b>\$14.18</b>	<b>\$318,938</b>
<b>27 30 00</b>	<b>LOW VOLTAGE</b>				
27 30 00	VOICE AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS	22,500	GSF	\$10.50	\$236,250
27 30 00	AUDIO-VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS	22,500	GSF	\$11.03	\$248,063
27 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
27 30 00					
<b>27 30 00</b>	<b>LOW VOLTAGE</b>		<b>OPNG</b>	<b>\$21.53</b>	<b>\$484,313</b>
<b>28 00 00</b>	<b>ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY</b>				
28 00 00	ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	22,500	GSF	\$31.50	\$708,750
28 00 00				\$0.00	\$0
28 00 00				\$0.00	\$0
28 00 00					
<b>28 00 00</b>	<b>ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY</b>		<b>DEVICE</b>	<b>\$31.50</b>	<b>\$708,750</b>
<b>28 30 00</b>	<b>FIRE ALARM SYSTEM</b>				
28 30 00	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	22,500	GSF	\$4.99	\$112,219
28 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
28 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
28 30 00					
<b>28 30 00</b>	<b>FIRE ALARM SYSTEM</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>GSF</b>	<b>\$4.99</b>	<b>\$112,219</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Subtotal subcontractor cost</b>			<b>\$423.73</b>	<b>\$9,533,934</b>
	General contractor job overhead	7.50%		\$31.78	\$715,045
	General contractor markup	5.00%		\$22.78	\$512,449
	General contractor bond	2.50%		\$11.96	\$269,036
	Design Contingency	20.00%		\$98.05	\$2,206,093
	Market Factor	3.00%		\$17.65	\$397,097
	<b>Current Construction Cost</b>			<b>\$605.94</b>	<b>\$13,633,654</b>



**Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion**

**Title: Conceptual Cost Estimate**

**Date: January 7, 2017 & revised on February 4, 2017**

TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
2	Existing Conditions			\$0.00	\$0
3	Concrete			\$17.05	\$383,709
4	Masonry			\$55.65	\$1,252,125
5	Metals			\$36.98	\$832,125
6	Wood, Plastics & Composites			\$9.98	\$224,438
7	Thermal & Moisture Protection			\$17.59	\$395,719
8	Openings			\$52.41	\$1,179,150
9	Finishes			\$41.48	\$933,188
10	Specialties			\$6.01	\$135,188
11	Equipment			\$5.51	\$124,031
12	Furnishings			\$0.79	\$17,719
13	Special Construction			\$0.00	\$0
14	Conveying Systems			\$3.73	\$84,000
21	Fire Suppression			\$7.09	\$159,469
22	Plumbing			\$43.73	\$983,981
23	HVAC			\$35.70	\$803,250
25	Integrated Automation			\$0.00	\$0
26	Electrical			\$32.03	\$720,563
27	Communications			\$21.53	\$484,313
28	Electronic Safety and Security			\$36.49	\$820,969
31	Earthwork			\$0.00	\$0
32	Exterior Improvements			\$0.00	\$0
33	Utilites			\$0.00	\$0
34	Transportation			\$0.00	\$0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>\$423.73</b>	<b>\$9,533,934</b>
	General Contractor Job Overhead	7.5%		\$31.78	\$715,045
	General Contractor Markup	5.0%		\$22.78	\$512,449
	General Contractor Bond	2.5%		\$11.96	\$269,036
	Design Contingency	20.0%		\$98.05	\$2,206,093
	Market Factor	3.0%		\$17.65	\$397,097
<b>Current Construction Cost</b>				<b>\$605.94</b>	<b>\$13,633,654</b>



**Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion**

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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
<b>02 41 00</b>	<b>DEMOLITION</b>				
02 41 00	Site Demo - Allowance for minimal	35,000	SSF	\$1.58	\$55,125
02 41 00	Demo existing jail, cap / remove utilities - N/A	0	SF	\$0.00	\$0
02 41 00				\$0.00	\$0
02 41 00					
<b>02 41 00</b>	<b>DEMOLITION</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$2.45</b>	<b>\$55,125</b>
<b>02 60 00</b>	<b>CONTAMINATED SITE MATERIAL REMOVAL</b>				
02 60 00	Not Included or assumed required			\$0.00	\$0
02 60 00				\$0.00	\$0
02 60 00				\$0.00	\$0
02 60 00					
<b>02 60 00</b>	<b>CONTAMINATED SITE MATERIAL REMOVAL</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>31 00 00</b>	<b>EARTHWORK</b>				
31 00 00	Clear and Grub Site	35,000	SF	\$0.53	\$18,375
31 00 00	Site Grading - assumed 5 foot average cut & fill	6,481	CY	\$6.30	\$40,833
31 00 00	Add for building pad	13,500	SF	\$5.25	\$70,875
31 00 00	Allowance for rock removal	1	LS	\$15,750.00	\$15,750
31 00 00	Clear and Grub Roadway - N/A	0	SF	\$0.00	\$0
31 00 00	Grading Roadway - N/A	0	CY	\$0.00	\$0
31 00 00				\$0.00	\$0
31 00 00					
<b>31 00 00</b>	<b>EARTHWORK</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$6.48</b>	<b>\$145,833</b>
<b>31 60 00</b>	<b>SPECIAL FOUNDATIONS</b>				
31 60 00	Assume none required			\$0.00	\$0
31 60 00				\$0.00	\$0
31 60 00					
<b>31 60 00</b>	<b>SPECIAL FOUNDATIONS</b>		<b>CY</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>32 12 00</b>	<b>ASPHALT PAVING</b>				
32 12 00	Parking Lots (complete, incl curb and gutter) - assumed	15,000	SF	\$13.13	\$196,875
32 12 00	Entry to Sally Port (included)	0	SF	\$0.00	\$0
32 12 00	Paving ( E) gravel Roadway from NE parking to SW parking - TBD	0	SF	\$0.00	\$0
32 12 00				\$0.00	\$0
32 12 00					
<b>32 12 00</b>	<b>ASPHALT PAVING</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$8.75</b>	<b>\$196,875</b>
<b>32 13 00</b>	<b>CONCRETE PAVING</b>				
32 13 00	Sally Port concrete Paving - N/A	0	SF	\$0.00	\$0
32 13 00	Onsite Pedestrian Walkways - allowance	5,000	SF	\$7.88	\$39,375
32 13 00				\$0.00	\$0
32 13 00					
<b>32 13 00</b>	<b>CONCRETE PAVING</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$1.75</b>	<b>\$39,375</b>
<b>32 16 00</b>	<b>CONCRETE CURBS AND GUTTERS</b>				
32 16 00	Parking Lot Curbs and Gutters incl w/ paving cost			\$0.00	\$0
32 16 00				\$0.00	\$0
32 16 00					
<b>32 16 00</b>	<b>CONCRETE CURBS AND GUTTERS</b>		<b>LF</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>32 30 00</b>	<b>CONCRETE RAMPS AND RETAINING WALLS</b>				
32 30 00	Allowance for 10' H CMU wall w/footing	200	LF	\$504.00	\$100,800





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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
32 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
32 30 00					
<b>32 30 00</b>	<b>CONCRETE RAMPS AND RETAINING WALLS</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$4.48</b>	<b>\$100,800</b>
<b>32 31 00</b>	<b>FENCES &amp; GATES</b>				
32 31 00	Fencing - Allowance	1,000	LF	\$168.00	\$168,000
32 31 00	Fencing - Sally Port - N/A	0	LF	\$0.00	\$0
32 31 00	Sally Port Gates - N/A	0	EA	\$0.00	\$0
32 31 00	Vehicle Gate - Allowance	2	ALLOW	\$18,375.00	\$36,750
32 31 00	Pedestrian Gates -	4	ALLOW	\$10,500.00	\$42,000
32 31 00				\$0.00	\$0
32 31 00					
<b>32 31 00</b>	<b>FENCES &amp; GATES</b>		<b>LF</b>	<b>\$10.97</b>	<b>\$246,750</b>
<b>32 50 00</b>	<b>MISC. SITE IMPROVEMENTS</b>				
32 50 00	Entry Plaza	0	SF	\$0.00	\$0
32 50 00	Athletic Equipment - Allowance	1	LS	\$26,250.00	\$26,250
32 50 00				\$0.00	\$0
32 50 00					
<b>32 50 00</b>	<b>MISC. SITE IMPROVEMENTS</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$1.17</b>	<b>\$26,250</b>
<b>32 92 00</b>	<b>LANDSCAPING AND IRRIGATION</b>				
32 92 00	Landscaping - lawn, including irrigation, allowance	5,000	SF	\$2.10	\$10,500
32 92 00	Landscaping - planting, including irrigation, allowance	1,000	SF	\$3.68	\$3,675
32 92 00					
<b>32 92 00</b>	<b>LANDSCAPING AND IRRIGATION</b>		<b>SF</b>	<b>\$0.63</b>	<b>\$14,175</b>
<b>33 10 00</b>	<b>DOMESTIC &amp; FIRE WATER</b>				
33 10 00	<i>FIRE WATER</i>			\$0.00	\$0
33 10 00	8" FW line to Building	500	LF	\$68.25	\$34,125
33 10 00	6" FW line to hydrants	200	LF	\$52.50	\$10,500
33 10 00	Fire Hydrant	1	EA	\$2,940.00	\$2,940
33 10 00	Fire Dept Connection	1	EA	\$2,310.00	\$2,310
33 10 00	Double Check Valve Assembly	1	EA	\$16,299.13	\$16,299
33 10 00	Knox Box	1	EA	\$472.50	\$473
33 10 00	Connection to (e) Water Line	2	EA	\$3,150.00	\$6,300
33 10 00	Valves, Boxes and thrust blocks	1	LS	\$7,875.00	\$7,875
33 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 10 00	<i>DOMESTIC WATER</i>			\$0.00	\$0
33 10 00	6" DW line, PVC C900	250	LF	\$52.50	\$13,125
33 10 00	6" Backflow Preventer	1	EA	\$7,511.57	\$7,512
33 10 00	6" Water Meter	1	EA	\$10,451.33	\$10,451
33 10 00	Connection to (e) Water Line	1	LS	\$1,890.00	\$1,890
33 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 10 00					
<b>33 10 00</b>	<b>DOMESTIC &amp; FIRE WATER</b>		<b>LF</b>	<b>\$5.06</b>	<b>\$113,800</b>
<b>33 51 00</b>	<b>NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION</b>				
33 51 00	Natural Gas - Allowance	1	LS	\$10,500.00	\$10,500
33 51 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 51 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 51 00					



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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
<b>33 51 00</b>	<b>NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION</b>		<b>LF</b>	<b>\$0.47</b>	<b>\$10,500</b>
<b>33 30 00</b>	<b>SANITARY SEWER</b>				
33 30 00	Remove ( E) SS	180	lf	\$26.25	\$4,725
33 30 00	New SS	400	lf	\$78.75	\$31,500
33 30 00	New MH	3	ea	\$7,875.00	\$23,625
33 30 00	6" SS line for new jail	150	lf	\$52.50	\$7,875
33 30 00	Connect to (E) SS line	3	EA	\$1,942.50	\$5,828
33 30 00	Clean-outs	2	EA	\$457.34	\$915
33 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 30 00					
<b>33 30 00</b>	<b>SANITARY SEWER</b>		<b>LF</b>	<b>\$3.31</b>	<b>\$74,467</b>
<b>33 40 00</b>	<b>STORM SEWER</b>				
33 40 00	Remove ( E) SD	360	lf	\$26.25	\$9,450
33 40 00	New SD	400	lf	\$78.75	\$31,500
33 40 00	New MH	3	ea	\$7,875.00	\$23,625
33 40 00	Storm Drain System	12,500	SF	\$1.26	\$15,750
33 40 00	Site drainage & maint	35,000	SF	\$0.53	\$18,375
33 40 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 40 00					
<b>33 40 00</b>	<b>STORM SEWER</b>		<b>LF</b>	<b>\$4.39</b>	<b>\$98,700</b>
<b>33 60 00</b>	<b>HYDRONIC AND STEAM ENERGY UTILITIES</b>				
33 60 00	None			\$0.00	\$0
33 60 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 60 00					
<b>33 60 00</b>	<b>HYDRONIC AND STEAM ENERGY UTILITIES</b>		<b>LF</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>26 30 00</b>	<b>EMERGENCY GENERATOR</b>				
26 30 00	Emergency Generator	500	KW	\$630.00	\$315,000
26 30 00	Emergency Generator pad & enclosure	400	SF	\$210.00	\$84,000
26 30 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 30 00					
<b>26 30 00</b>	<b>EMERGENCY GENERATOR</b>		<b>KW</b>	<b>\$17.73</b>	<b>\$399,000</b>
<b>33 71 00</b>	<b>UTILITY CO CONDUCTORS</b>				
33 71 00	PG&E vault - TBD	0	ea	\$0.00	\$0
33 71 00	Utility Primary Conduit 2-5" pvc conduit only	500	lf	\$61.36	\$30,682
33 71 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 71 00					
<b>33 71 00</b>	<b>UTILITY CO CONDUCTORS</b>		<b>LF</b>	<b>\$1.36</b>	<b>\$30,682</b>
<b>33 73 00</b>	<b>UTILITY CO TRANSFORMERS</b>				
33 73 00	Transformer pad w-grounding	1	ea	\$6,825.00	\$6,825
33 73 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 73 00					
<b>33 73 00</b>	<b>UTILITY CO TRANSFORMERS</b>		<b>KVA</b>	<b>\$0.30</b>	<b>\$6,825</b>
<b>26 10 00</b>	<b>MAIN SERVICE EQUIPMENT</b>				
26 10 00	See Building			\$0.00	\$0
26 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 10 00					
<b>26 10 00</b>	<b>MAIN SERVICE EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>AMPS</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>26 10 00</b>	<b>DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT</b>				



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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
26 10 00	See Building			\$0.00	\$0
26 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 10 00					
<b>26 10 00</b>	<b>DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>SITESF</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>26 10 00</b>	<b>SITE ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION</b>				
26 10 00	Secondary conduit only, 8-5"	250	LF	\$157.50	\$39,375
26 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 10 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 10 00					
<b>26 10 00</b>	<b>SITE ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>SITESF</b>	<b>\$1.75</b>	<b>\$39,375</b>
<b>26 56 00</b>	<b>SITE LIGHTING</b>				
26 56 00	Site Lighting	23,750	SF	\$1.05	\$24,938
26 56 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 56 00				\$0.00	\$0
26 56 00					
<b>26 56 00</b>	<b>SITE LIGHTING</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>SITESF</b>	<b>\$1.11</b>	<b>\$24,938</b>
<b>33 82 00</b>	<b>LOW VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION</b>				
33 82 00	Low Voltage Distribution - Allowance	23,750	SF	\$0.26	\$6,234
33 82 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 82 00					
<b>33 82 00</b>	<b>LOW VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>SITESF</b>	<b>\$0.28</b>	<b>\$6,234</b>
<b>33 82 00</b>	<b>SITE SECURITY SYSTEMS</b>				
33 82 00	Site security control conduit only to gate w-trenching	23,750	SF	\$4.20	\$99,750
33 82 00				\$0.00	\$0
33 82 00					
<b>33 82 00</b>	<b>SITE SECURITY SYSTEMS</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>SITESF</b>	<b>\$4.43</b>	<b>\$99,750</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Subtotal subcontractor cost</b>			<b>\$76.86</b>	<b>\$1,729,453</b>
	General contractor job overhead	7.50%		\$5.76	\$129,709
	General contractor markup	5.00%		\$4.13	\$92,958
	General contractor bond	2.50%		\$2.17	\$48,803
	Design Contingency	20.00%		\$17.79	\$400,185
	Market Factor	3.00%		\$3.20	\$72,033
	<b>Total construction cost</b>			<b>\$109.92</b>	<b>\$2,473,141</b>



**Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion**

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TRADE	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST - SUB
2	Existing Conditions			\$2.45	\$55,125
3	Concrete			\$0.00	\$0
4	Masonry			\$0.00	\$0
5	Metals			\$0.00	\$0
6	Wood, Plastics & Composites			\$0.00	\$0
7	Thermal & Moisture Protection			\$0.00	\$0
8	Openings			\$0.00	\$0
9	Finishes			\$0.00	\$0
10	Specialties			\$0.00	\$0
11	Equipment			\$0.00	\$0
12	Furnishings			\$0.00	\$0
13	Special Construction			\$0.00	\$0
14	Conveying Systems			\$0.00	\$0
21	Fire Suppression			\$0.00	\$0
22	Plumbing			\$0.00	\$0
23	HVAC			\$0.00	\$0
25	Integrated Automation			\$0.00	\$0
26	Electrical			\$20.59	\$463,313
27	Communications			\$0.00	\$0
28	Electronic Safety and Security			\$0.00	\$0
31	Earthwork			\$6.48	\$145,833
32	Exterior Improvements			\$27.74	\$624,225
33	Utilites			\$19.60	\$440,958
34	Transportation			\$0.00	\$0
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>\$76.86</b>	<b>\$1,729,453</b>
	General Contractor Job Overhead	7.5%		\$5.76	\$129,709
	General Contractor Markup	5.0%		\$4.13	\$92,958
	General Contractor Bond	2.5%		\$2.17	\$48,803
	Design Contingency	20.0%		\$17.79	\$400,185
	Market Factor	3.0%		\$3.20	\$72,033
<b>Current Construction Cost</b>				<b>\$109.92</b>	<b>\$2,473,141</b>



**Project: El Dorado County Main Jail Expansion**  
**Title: Conceptual Cost Estimate**      **Design / Bid / Build**  
**Date: January 7, 2017 & revised on February 4, 2017**

CSI	Description	Base Cost	Cost/sf
2	Existing Conditions	\$55,125	\$2.45
3	Concrete	\$383,709	\$17.05
4	Masonry	\$1,252,125	\$55.65
5	Metals	\$832,125	\$36.98
6	Wood, Plastics & Composites	\$224,438	\$9.98
7	Thermal & Moisture Protection	\$395,719	\$17.59
8	Openings	\$1,179,150	\$52.41
9	Finishes	\$933,188	\$41.48
10	Specialties	\$135,188	\$6.01
11	Equipment	\$124,031	\$5.51
12	Furnishings	\$17,719	\$0.79
13	Special Construction	\$0	\$0.00
14	Conveying Systems	\$84,000	\$3.73
21	Fire Suppression	\$159,469	\$7.09
22	Plumbing	\$983,981	\$43.73
23	HVAC	\$803,250	\$35.70
25	Integrated Automation	\$0	\$0.00
26	Electrical	\$1,183,875	\$52.62
27	Communications	\$484,313	\$21.53
28	Electronic Safety and Security	\$820,969	\$36.49
31	Earthwork	\$145,833	\$6.48
32	Exterior Improvements	\$624,225	\$27.74
33	Utilities	\$440,958	\$19.60
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$11,263,388</b>	<b>\$500.60</b>
	General Contractor Job Overhead	7.50%	\$844,754
	General Contractor Markup	5.00%	\$605,407
	General Contractor Bond	2.50%	\$317,839
	Estimate / Design Contingency	20.00%	\$2,606,278
	Market Factor	3.00%	\$469,130
	<b>Construction Cost -- January 2017</b>	<b>\$16,106,796</b>	<b>\$715.86</b>

Building Structure is unique due to the 2nd level layout which results 1st level Day Room and Rec Yard be covered by 2nd level.

**COUNTY OF El Dorado  
Main Jail Expansion - SB 844**

**ESTABLISHMENT  
PROJECT COST SUMMARY**

PRPJECT: Main Jail Expansion  
 LOCATION: El Dorado County  
 DEPARTMENT:  
 DESIGN BY: Vanir CM  
 PROJECT MGR:  
 DELIVERY: **Design / Bid / Build**

BEGINNING/CURRENT CCCI: 6373/6373  
 DATE ESTIMATED: 1/7/2017  
 PREPARED BY:  
 PROJECT I.D.: **BSCC PROVIDES**  
 START OF CONSTR: 4/15/2019  
 CONSTR. COMPLETE: 10/22/2020

DESCRIPTION

**ESTIMATE SUMMARY**

Sitework	\$	2,473,141
New Construction	\$	13,633,654
		\$ 16,106,796

ESTIMATED TOTAL CURRENT COSTS: **\$16,106,796**

Adjust CCCI from/to:	Jan-17	Jan-17
	6373	6373

ESTIMATED TOTAL CURRENT COSTS AS OF: **\$16,106,796**

	months	rate	
Escalation to Start of Construction	27	0.42%	\$ 1,826,511
Escalation to Mid Point	9	0.42%	\$ 608,837

ESTIMATED TOTAL CURRENT COSTS WITH ESCALATION: **\$18,542,143**

Contingency At:	rate	
	7.00%	\$1,297,950.04

ESTIMATED TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST: **\$19,840,093**

**SUMMARY OF COSTS BY PHASE  
ESTABLISHMENT**

PRPJECT: Main Jail Expansion  
 LOCATION: El Dorado County  
 DELIVERY: **Design / Bid / Build**

PRELIMINARY EST: TBD  
 DATE ESTIMATED: 1/7/2017

CONSTRUCTION DURATION: 18 Months  
 ESTIMATED CONTRACT: \$18,542,143 \$18,542,143  
 CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY: \$1,297,950 \$1,297,950  
 TOTAL: \$19,840,093 \$19,840,093

CATEGORY	STUDY	PRELIMINARY PLANS	WORKING DRAWINGS	CONSTRUCTION	TOTAL
<b>ARCHITECTURAL &amp; ENGINEERING SERVICES</b>					
A&E Design	\$0	\$660,000	\$942,000	\$283,000	\$1,885,000
Construction Inspection	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$298,000	\$298,000
Project Scheduling & Cost Analysis	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advertising, Printing & Mailing	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
<b>SUBTOTAL A&amp;E SERVICES</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$660,000</b>	<b>\$947,000</b>	<b>\$581,000</b>	<b>\$2,188,000</b>
<b>OTHER PROJECT COSTS</b>					
Contract Insp/Materials Testing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$144,500	\$144,500
Special Consultant - Geotech	\$0	\$34,000	\$0	\$0	\$34,000
Contract Const. Mgmt / Project Mgmt	\$0	\$164,000	\$218,000	\$708,907	\$1,090,907
Land Value	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agency Retained Items (FF&E)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$595,000	\$595,000
Building Commissioning	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85,000	\$85,000
Permits and Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$377,000	\$377,000
Utility connection fee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$396,500	\$396,500
County Plan Check	\$0	\$19,800	\$79,200	\$0	\$99,000
Audit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000
Real Estate Due Diligence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Agency Fees (DGS)	\$0	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$16,000
State Fire Marshal Fees	\$0	\$37,500	\$0	\$112,500	\$150,000
Transition Planning	\$0	\$97,600	\$146,300	\$298,100	\$542,000
County Administration	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$150,000	\$250,000
CEQA	\$0	\$35,700	\$0	\$6,300	\$42,000
Needs Assessment	\$0	\$101,500	\$0	\$0	\$101,500
<b>SUBTOTAL OTHER PROJ COSTS</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$556,100</b>	<b>\$493,500</b>	<b>\$2,903,807</b>	<b>\$3,953,407</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COST</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,216,100</b>	<b>\$1,440,500</b>	<b>\$23,324,900</b>	<b>\$25,981,500</b>
LESS FUNDS AUTHORIZED	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
LESS FUNDS AVAILABLE NOT TRANSFERRED	\$0	\$1,216,100	\$1,440,500	\$23,324,900	\$25,981,500
CARRY OVER	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>BALANCE OF FUNDS REQUIRED</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**FUNDING DATA & ESTIMATE NOTES**

PRPJECT: Main Jail Expansion  
 LOCATION: El Dorado County  
 DELIVERY:

0

PRELIMINARY EST:  
 DATE ESTIMATED:

TBD  
 1/7/2017

THIS PAGE IS BSCC'S RESPONSIBILITY

FUNDING DATA

<u>Chapter / Item</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Funds Authorized			
Local Funding	A	\$0	
 Total Funds Authorized			<u>\$ -</u>
Funds Available Not Authorized			
Local Funding	PC	\$0	
Ch. 37/2014	PC	\$0	
Local Funding	DB	\$0	
Ch. 37/2014	DB	\$0	
 Total Funds Allocated Not Authorized			<u>\$ -</u>
Total Funds Authorized and Allocated			<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

ESTIMATE NOTES

1. Estimated costs in this estimate are indexed from the CCI Index as of the date of estimate preparation. The project estimate is then escalated to the scheduled start of construction and then to an assumed construction midpoint in accordance with Budget Letter BL 10-15.



## **1. Statement of Need**

*What are the safety, efficiency, and offender programming and/or treatment needs addressed by this construction proposal? Please cite findings from the needs assessment (through 2019) submitted with this proposal.*

The [REDACTED] Sheriff's Office operates the County's two jail facilities which are located at [REDACTED] in [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. Both jails are rated as Type II detention facility by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) with a current rated capacity of 303 beds in [REDACTED], and 158 beds in [REDACTED]. The jails were constructed in 1973 ([REDACTED]) and 1988 ([REDACTED]). Since their construction, the inmate population has significantly changed and increased. In addition to a rapidly increasing female population, both facilities face challenges addressing the multiple classifications and housing separation that is required. Beds in the various housing pods have a combination of single and double cells, and dorms with two-tier bunks. Due to inmate classifications, not all beds can be used at all times. The Table below shows the bed capacity and classification for each of the Sheriff's detention facilities.

Compounded with inmate population pressure that complicate classification decisions, the jail's physical layout does not provide adequate space for programmatic opportunities or necessary inmate services, such as medical and mental health treatment, which are essential for a modern adult detention facility. As a result of physical plant gaps and facility needs, the County is actively pursuing the construction of inmate programming and medical/mental health services space as well as addressing the female population housing needs.

Additionally, offender programming takes place in relatively small classrooms at each facility. These classrooms serve as the meeting space for multiple programs,

volunteer services, church services, and the barber. Scheduling programs and services are challenging. The multi-purpose space can only hold 10-15 individuals at a time, which restricts the number of inmates who can take part. The jail's inmate programs are offered and delivered on a scheduled basis seven-days-a-week. All classes are available on a first come, first serve basis, but may not be available based on an inmate's classification level.

In 2016 the County retained a consultant team to prepare a 2016 Jail Needs Assessment. The effort for the Needs Assessment Update Study focused on compiling and analyzing historical jail inmate population trends which have been used to prepare an updated jail inmate profile with average daily population (ADP) inmate projections through 2019 as well as identifying the detention facility's physical plant and primary building system's strengths and weaknesses. This information was used to determine the continued operability and overall economic viability of the structure. The Assessment focused on factors that included (a) configuration and intended security levels, (b) defined uses of the facility, (c) physical condition of the building elements, (d) quality of the space, and (e) ability to achieve intended security and level of safety for staff and inmates as well as compliance with Title 15 and 24 standards. Operationally, the Assessment found (1) there are not enough beds/bunks to meet current custody security housing needs; (2) the medical and mental health treatment areas are insufficient; and (3) inadequate classroom and programming space.

The following is a summary of the major safety, efficiency, and program/treatment needs identified in the Assessment which our construction project addresses.

**The 3 Key Problems (highest to lowest)**

1. Lack of ADA compliant medical and mental health treatment space
2. Lack of female housing (both dorm & cells) and space for special populations and classifications
3. Lack of classroom and program space

The Sheriff's Office is responsible for the safe and humane custody of the inmate population, proposes the following project to respond to the deficiencies and gaps within the jail facility. It starts with the proposed Project name:

***Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reentry Facility (RRRF)***

- **Recovery-** The journey of recovery for an individual can begin through medication stabilization, education, and support leading to the resolution of court issues and release.
- **Rehabilitation-** Assist those in returning to a condition of health and purpose through constructive activities and learning.
- **Reentry-** With the initial foundation of services provided in the jail, and continued support available after release, an individual gains the tools needed for successful re-integration into the community.

The rural nature of [REDACTED], and specifically the [REDACTED] Jail, make modernizing both facilities a challenge. The [REDACTED] Jail cannot be remodeled at this time due to environmental and land restrictions, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] lengthy process, and the timeline for SB 844. As a result of these constraints and the system wide benefit of the planned facility, construction is being proposed only for the [REDACTED] Jail. Inmates will still be transferred between the two facilities so there will be a system wide benefit from the expanded programs, services, reentry, and medical and mental health treatment options available at the [REDACTED] Jail.

***Existing Facilities***

There are 12 pods designed in a spoke wagon wheel design, clustered around a

housing control. Two of the pods are housed with females that have encroached upon the male housing units. The Sheriff's Office has had to hang privacy curtains as a sight barrier between the housing units to prevent inappropriate communications among the male and female inmates.

### ***Physical Plant and Functional Deficiencies***

In order to better understand and identify space deficiencies in the [REDACTED] Jails, the Needs Assessment Study compared a summary breakdown of the amount of square feet per rated inmate bed in each functional use area (FUA) from a database. The following table provides a comparison of the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Jails to the database of 27 recently built similar sized facilities in California.

The information shows that the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Jails contain an average of 237.46 square foot per bed compared to a state average of 495.25 square foot per bed in the database, which is 108.6% less. The chart also shows that maintenance/storage/utility and circulation exceed or are near average with the database. Housing, medical, visitation, and program space are approximately 128-139% below average.

Data Base Comparison by FUA				
#	Functional Use Area	Average of Combined Facilities Square Foot Per Bed	Average of Combined Database Square Foot Per Bed	Comparison % +/-
1	Outdoor Recreation Yard	10.51	43.30	-312.0%
2	Laundry	2.32	9.20	-297.4%
3	Intake / Release	11.51	39.64	-244.4%
4	Medical / Medical Housing	6.21	19.10	-207.7%
5	Indoor Recreation Yard	7.89	20.93	-165.2%
6	Visitation	4.03	9.66	-139.6%
7	Housing / Dayroom	89.33	212.06	-137.4%
8	Program	6.56	14.98	-128.5%
9	Food Service	8.63	17.37	-101.3%
10	Lobby / Public	4.51	7.89	-74.8%
11	Administration	15.06	23.17	-53.8%
12	Central Control	2.86	4.10	-43.2%
13	Vehicle Sallyport	12.85	18.36	-42.8%
14	Interior Circulation	28.96	30.92	-6.8%
15	Maintenance / Storage / Utility	26.26	24.62	6.3%
<b>Total Space / Bed</b>		<b>237.46</b>	<b>495.25</b>	<b>-108.6%</b>

### ***Medical and Mental Health Deficiencies***

Housing in the medical unit is based upon triage priority and classification. The [REDACTED] facility has three single cells and a five-person general population infirmary in their medical unit. [REDACTED] inmates needing dental care or more specialized long term mental health treatment are transported to the [REDACTED] Jail for treatment. [REDACTED] is contracting with CFMG as their onsite medical services provider at both facilities, but lack the adequate accommodations and space for efficient and secure treatment of inmates.

### ***Inmate Programming Space Deficiencies***

The space deficiencies identified in the Needs Assessment prove the jail's programming space is significantly under-sized for its population and classifications. In addition to insufficient classroom space, both facilities lack dedicated program space to accommodate small and larger group counseling sessions, and treatment programming

for its inmate populations. With the implementation of AB 109, which is shifting inmate populations to longer term offenders, the lack of program space severely limits the jail's ability to provide offenders the variety of programming options that criminal justice research has shown will aid in reducing offender recidivism.

***Inmate Population Pressures and Bed Space Deficiencies***

The Needs Assessment identified that operationally, there are not enough beds to meet current classification and female housing needs. The jail does not have the ability to appropriately separate inmates by classification and gender given the limited number of housing pods. The [REDACTED] Jail lacks physically secure custody housing to segregate inmates who should be housed in higher custody, single occupancy units because of their classification, and also lack adequate housing for the rapidly increasing female population. From 2007-2015, there was a 31.3% increase in the female average daily population (ADP). In 2015, the female ADP was 65 inmates, 20% of whom were AB 109 inmates. In 2016, there were seven inmates receiving OB/Pre-Natal care, with more inmates carrying pregnancies to term. Due to the limited classroom space and classification, the female population's access to programming is underserved.

An updated jail population profile for 2015 pre-trial and sentenced male and female inmates currently housed the jail shows the following:

<b>Comparison Between [REDACTED] Jails and California County Jails Breakdown of Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate ADP Levels December 2015</b>			
<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>(%) Pretrial Jail ADP</u>	<u>(%) Sentenced Jail ADP</u>	<u>Total</u>
[REDACTED] Jails	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%
California County Jails	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%

Using historical trend data (County population, crime rates, felony/misdemeanor arrests, jail bookings, and inmate population levels) compiled during the study, the inmate population levels were projected through the year 2019. The data indicates that current trends should in large part continue through 2019 (with the exception of the impact of Proposition 47).

### ***AB 109 Impacts***

The AB 109 Realignment Act has resulted in significantly more multi-year sentenced felony inmates in the County Jails. Because of this the [REDACTED] Jails are near capacity for certain populations, and it faces ongoing classification separation as well as female housing issues. Additionally, the Jails lack adequate medical exam rooms, mental health service support space, appropriate space to conduct evidence based programs that are necessary to reduce recidivism, and visitation areas. All 20 visitation booths are not ADA compliant. The three attorney visiting booths are also used for professional visits from counselors, psychiatrists, psychologists, CPS workers, and clergy. Eight open partitioned booths are not secure and create classification issues.

Community service providers, such as [REDACTED] Behavioral Health Department, Social Services Department, Probation Department, and Public Defenders Office have expressed full support for expanding the jail housing, programming, mental health treatment, and professional visiting space. The current lack of program and treatment space has limited the types and frequency of programs offered at the Jails by these agencies. Therefore, additional housing to serve these populations in a new unit with centralized core services where evidence-based programs and medical and mental

health services can be successfully delivered efficiently and cost effectively is not only desirable but necessary.

The construction of this new project fulfills a critical need of the [REDACTED] Jail system, and it provides a safe, highly structured and service focused custody environment where inmates of all security classifications can receive services and participate in evidence based programs. The additional programs and services, including reentry housing, professional visitation, timely access to counsel, psych evaluation space for Restoration of Competency (ROC), and other psych assessments is essential.

## **2. Scope of Work**

*Describe the areas, if any, of the current facility to be replaced or renovated, and the nature of the renovation, including the number of cells, offices, classrooms or other programming / treatment spaces to be replaced or added and the basic design of the new or renovated units.*

### **Summary Overview**

With SB 844 funding, the County will be able to leave the existing [REDACTED] Jail intact, and add an expansion that will address classification, visitation, medical and mental health treatment, and program space needs. Construction of the new [REDACTED] Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reentry Facility (RRRF) will fulfill a critical need of the County's criminal justice system and provide a safe, highly structured and service-focused environment where inmates of all security classifications can receive services and participate in expanded mental health, education, drug counseling, life skills development, and inmate reentry services/programming space.

The RRRF project consists of the construction and related site work of a two-story addition that will connect to the existing facility via a secure corridor and work within the



existing multi-tier design on 0.65 acres of county-owned land, adjacent to the county's existing jail facility.

The new 11,000 square foot first floor will consist of two 27-bed housing units, each comprised of single/double bunk and dormitory configurations, housing approximately 54 female inmates. Housing units are to include; dayroom spaces, restroom/shower facilities, support spaces, counseling space, and secured indoor recreation yards. All areas are monitored by a state of the art central control center, located between the housing unit's dayrooms. The new 11,000 square foot second floor Support & Health Services space includes administrative support, health services, inmate program spaces, storage, face-to-face single inmate visitation rooms, and attorney-client counseling spaces. The administrative area includes office workstations and staff support spaces. The Health Services area will consist of: fourteen medical single, double and ADA occupancy special use cells, medical offices, medical and records storage, a central pharmacy, medical procedure and exam rooms, a mental health suite, a nurses' station, and staff work rooms and break rooms. The project will be a highly functional, ADA accessible, energy efficient, and an environmentally resource conscious correctional and reentry facility.

### ***Scope of Project Construction***

Although the expansion project will be constructed on the current Placerville Jail site and operated by the Sheriff's Office, there will be a collaborative partnership with Probation and the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA). As a result of the expanded space, contracted service providers will be able to provide additional and enhanced programs and services to the facility. The conceptual design provides space to

accommodate the various functions with the flexibility to address current and future inmate program/service needs.

The proposed project also clearly aligns with the legislature’s approach in SB 844 and expectations for how counties should handle and process the new AB 109 Realignment offender populations. A total of three large varying-sized program areas and classrooms will be located on the second floor of the expansion project. Functional Use Area space planned for the expansion project is shown in the following Table.

Indoor Area	Sq Ft
Administration & Staff Support	1,240
Programming	2,995
Inmate Housing	10,924
Mental Health Beds	2,910
Medical and Mental Health	3,267
Utility	576
<b>Total:</b>	<b>21,912</b>

The programming and inmate support spaces designed for the expansion incorporates what criminal justice research has shown will aid in reducing offender recidivism and controlling crime in local jurisdictions. The RRRF will also provide the County’s Court system with more options, intermediate sentencing sanctions, and alternatives involving both pretrial and sentenced offenders.

***Decommissioned Housing***

In addition to the new classroom space, the County will convert existing decommissioned housing to classroom/program space (not part of this project scope).

<b><u>Beds Constructed</u></b>
Minimum Security Beds: 0
Medium Security Beds: 46

High Security Beds: 8 <u>Special Use Beds: 14</u> Total Beds: 68  Beds Removed/Decommissioned: 60 (2 Dorms, 2 Pods) Net Beds After Project Completion: 8
---

**Efforts to Address Sexual Abuse**

The RRRF expansion will be designed to alleviate classification concerns and address any sexual abuse prevention measures. The following current systems will be implemented and enhanced in the new expansion project.

Sexual Abuse Prevention Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All staff, service providers, and volunteers with access to inmates undergo training including mandatory reporting</li> <li>• All reported violations are investigated by certified staff in the Sexual Assault Team of the Investigation Unit</li> <li>• All staff, service providers, and volunteers receive ongoing training related to sexual abuse prevention, LGBT, sexual harassment, and sexual victimization prevention and awareness</li> <li>• Full time Sexual Abuse Prevention Coordinator serving the Jail Division</li> <li>• Sufficient staff to maintain the high level of sexual abuse prevention</li> <li>• Classification and medical screening at intake to determine level of risk</li> <li>• Separation of those inmates within classification system that are likely to victimize or be victimized</li> <li>• Clear sight lines and good visual into all spaces</li> <li>• Good lighting to all inmate areas of the facility</li> <li>• Recorded video surveillance of all inmate areas, with the exception of showers and toilet areas</li> <li>• Regular reviews of visitation recordings, phone recordings and viewing of non-legal mail to uncover potential victimization</li> <li>• Signage throughout the facility notifying inmates of their rights to be free from sexual abuse and harassment</li> <li>• Pamphlets and handbooks providing inmates information about their rights and resources regarding sexual victimization</li> <li>• Hotlines and mailboxes available to report victimization or seek counseling</li> </ul>

**3. Programming and Services**

*Describe the programming and/or treatment services currently provided in your facility. Provide the requested data on pretrial inmates and risk-based pretrial release services. Describe the facilities or services to be added as a result of the proposed construction; the objective of the facilities and services; and the staffing and changes in staffing required to provide the services.*

## **Summary Overview**

Part of ██████████ Sheriff's Office Mission is, "... to deliver consistent and humane treatment to those placed in our care and custody, and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of our community..." That manner includes providing evidence based programs and services intended to assist offenders in learning essential skills, positively change behavior, and reduce recidivism.

The specific best practice program components the Sheriff's Office offers have been proven to reduce recidivism and future victimization by helping inmates transition from a custodial environment to the community. The added programming space will also permit the Sheriff to expand and add additional vocational training programs which allow inmates to learn trade skills, thereby increasing their employability success in the community while incarcerated or supervised in the community in one of the alternative programs the County has already developed. With increased programming and service space, the Sheriff's Office will also allocate staff resources to identify and provide connection with community and correctional programs that can assist with post-release services. Additionally, they will coordinate individual offender jail exit transitional plans to reduce the number of service gaps in treatment and employment that will be initiated while an offender is incarcerated in the ██████████ Jails.

## **Current and Expanded Programs and Services**

In-custody programming is extremely limited by the population classification system and the overall lack of reentry programming space in the current jail footprint. Current available classes and programs include: (a) *Anger Management*, (b) *Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)*, (c) *Health Education and Recovery Through Self-*

*Responsibility (HEARTS), (d) Parenting, (e) Adult Education, (f) Pre-Release, (g) AA/NA, (h) Public Guardian Services, (i) Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services (SUDTS), (j) Restoration of Competency Program (ROC), and (k) various types of faith-based programs.* These core services are available to both male and female detainees. The MRT, Substance Abuse Treatment, and Restoration of Competency programming is provided by trained staff assigned to the Jail through the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA). Anger Management courses are provided by Progress House. Parenting Classes are provided by Prevention Works. [REDACTED] jail's educational services are provided through the [REDACTED] Office of Education ([REDACTED]).

The Eureka Microskills Assessment is performed twice a month, and the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment is performed once a month to determine programming.

**Anger Management** - Inmates participating in anger management learn to: identify situations that are likely to make them angry, ways to diffuse their anger, express their feelings and needs assertively (not aggressively), and focus on problem-solving in frustrating situations. After 10 consecutive completed classes, inmates will receive a certification of completion.

**MRT (Moral Reconation Therapy)/Substance Abuse Treatment** - MRT is an evidenced-based cognitive-behavioral restructuring curriculum designed to target the top four criminogenic need factors. It provides a forum for training institutional correctional and/or community supervision staff to engage offenders in directed skill building with offender to support change criminal thinking. Studies show MRT-treated offenders have rearrests and re-incarceration rates 25% to 75% lower than expected.

**HEARTS (Health Education, Addiction Recovery Towards Self-Responsibility)** - The purpose of the program is to focus on alcohol/drug abuse and to reduce the high rate of recidivism among the inmate population. The program provides substance abuse education along with personal development and tools necessary to stay clean and sober. After satisfactorily attending 24 group sessions, inmates receive a certification of completion.

**Parenting Class** - Parenting classes include positive communication, building internal capacity for problem solving, appropriate parental monitoring skills, and effective use of positive reinforcement and non-violent discipline techniques effective with children. Developed from input from inmates and their families, researchers created the curriculum to make it effective within the context and restrictions of parents and families involved in the criminal justice system and incarceration.

**Adult Education** - The [REDACTED] Office of Education ([REDACTED]) has partnered with the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) to provide enhanced educational services to the [REDACTED] Jail. Adult learners have the opportunity to attend self-paced and courses four days a week for up to five hours. Participating inmates have the opportunity to earn a WASC-accredited high school diploma and/or a GED certificate while in custody, or earn credits that will transfer to an [REDACTED]OE or Adult learning program upon their release from custody. [REDACTED]OE Adult Education offers elementary and basic skills instruction in three distinct educational program areas: Adult Basic Education (ABE) for individuals who are below GED level; GED preparation and testing; and a high school diploma program. Vocational and career development opportunities are also available through the use of online courses.

**Pre- Release Class** - The purpose of Pre-Release is to prepare inmates for successful transition back into community living. Throughout the course of Pre-Release, inmates will be presented with information to help them secure housing, find employment, rebuild relationships with family and access substance abuse prevention assistance upon release. Upon completion of programming, inmates will have a workable reentry plan, which includes the four objectives listed above.

**Religious Services and NA/AA** - The Jail has two volunteer chaplains and a staff of volunteers from the community that offer a variety of religious services and Bible studies that are available to all inmates. Current religious services offered all day on Sunday and every evening throughout the week include: Sunday Morning Truth Ministry, Non-Denominational church, LDS Mormon Church, Sunday Evening Bible Study, St. Patrick's Church, Saint Stories, Women's Study, Christian Bible Study, Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, AL-ANON, Spanish Speaking Ministries, Celebrate Recovery, 7th Day Adventist, and Free on the Inside.

**Culinary Vocational Class** - The **El Dorado** Sheriff's Office in partnership with **Lake Tahoe** Community College offer a 1500-hour Culinary Certification course to qualified inmates. The course is broken down into 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 hour segments depending on the participant's length of sentence. A 19 hour Serv-Safe Certification, regarding hygienic food preparation, required for employment in the food industry, may also be earned through this program. This program doesn't just teach cooking for one's or family's nutritional needs: it offers life skills, how to keep a job, and self-esteem.

**Restoration of Competency (ROC)** - By Board of Supervisors resolution designating our jails as treatment facilities for the purpose of providing Restoration of Competency

services to misdemeanor defendants, deemed by the Superior Court “incompetent to stand trial”, the following ROC services are provided: assessment, intensive restorative treatment using vigorous and targeted interventions which focus on objective competency assessment, medication treatment and management for diagnosed mental disorder(s), and experiential educational training modules to restore competency. This program provides more rapid results for restoring competency and provides a defendant an improved path towards legal due process.

**Crisis Intervention Services** - All Correctional Officers are sent to an 8-hour introduction course and when available a 24 to 32-hour Crisis Intervention training. The objectives are to increase the ability of an officer to recognize an individual with mental illness, increase empathetic responses, provide skills for de-escalating situations, and increase proficiency in nonviolent crisis intervention techniques with inmates exhibiting behaviors related to a mental health crisis.

**Sheriff's Work Program** - This program is an alternative sentence option for persons sentenced to 30 days or less. Participants are required to report to the Work Program Office for one or more days per week. They are then assigned to a job site in the community where they perform 8 hours of service work. They are also required to pay a maximum fee of \$20.00 per day, based on ability to pay.

**Electronic Monitoring Program (E.M.P.)** - E.M.P. is designed to allow a sentenced person to continue work and support his/her family. An electronic bracelet is secured to their ankle; then it is programmed to monitor the person's movement between work and home. This is also a privilege that must be paid for, and it is assessed on a sliding scale according to the individual's income. There is also a \$35.00 non-refundable



application fee.

**Intermittent Sentencing Program** - This program is for sentenced inmates who are allowed by court order to serve their sentence in blocks of days. Inmates who are serving a sentence may request a release into the program when they have 20 days or less to serve. There is a \$30.00 per day administrative fee.

***Programs and Services to be Added as a Result of the Proposed Construction***

State wide analysis of local offender risk and needs assessment data shows education levels, work history, job readiness, drug and alcohol abuse history, and physical/mental health issues vary widely. Analysis does show that two out of five jail inmates have not earned a high school diploma or a General Education Development (GED) certificate. Three of every four offenders released have a significant substance abuse/addiction problem and more than one out of three report some form of physical or mental disability. Fifty-five percent have children under the age of 18 who often depend on them for some financial support. Only one out of five have had sustained employment. These deficits and limitations create substantial challenges for people who are released from jail into the community. Other data also shows the level of programming and services at the jail is continually encountering pretrial and sentenced inmates needing mental health and healthcare services.

In total, the data demonstrates offenders placed in local County Jail custody, community supervision, and treatment programs have high needs in the area of (a) substance abuse, (b) mental health issues, (c) lack of vocation/educational skills, (d) post-release homelessness, (e) job development and supportive employment, (f) medical issues, (g) psychotropic medication management and monitoring, and (h) help with

accessing and completing eligibility documentation for Federal/State financial assistance programs.

The proposed RRRF with multiple in custody program rooms would provide much needed educational and reentry program opportunities for the entire jail population. By adding additional vocational training space and combining the administration of existing alternative programs, these new program spaces will serve a much greater portion of the local offender population with expanded offerings and many more hours of program participation.

The overall operational goal and objective for building the new RRRF is to bring about an appropriate blend of criminal justice supervision and evidence-based treatment strategies that maintain, but then improve, community public safety through recidivism rate reductions that ultimately lead to long-term crime rate reductions.

The future programming that will be offered in the expanded program spaces includes evidence-based programs such as:

- **Offender Needs Assessments (ONA)** - A tool to assist with identifying the highest criminogenic and stabilization need factors for assisting the offender.
- **SMART Goal Case Planning** - While considering all the ONA factors, developing case plans with appropriate interventions (services) that will reduce risks associated with criminogenic and stabilization factors.
- **Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)** - An evidenced-based program provided by a clinician for targeting need factors associated with personality disorders through support-oriented, cognitive-based, and collaborative relationship building with an offender.

- **Thinking for a Change (T4C)** - An evidenced-based program developed by the National Institute of Corrections to assist institutional and community supervision staff with targeting criminogenic need factors associated with criminal thinking through cognitive-behavioral restructuring and the development of social skills and problem-solving through directed practice.
- **The Matrix Model (For Criminal Justice Settings)** - An evidenced-based program provided by a trained professional to provide intensive alcohol and drug treatment to offenders in institutional and community correction settings.
- **Cognitive-Based Restructuring Journaling (Change Companies Curriculum)** - An evidenced-based program provided by a trained professional to target criminogenic need factors and specific adult addiction and mental health issues.

### ***Reentry Services***

A key element that [REDACTED] jail system currently lacks concerns jail reentry services for inmates transitioning from incarceration back to their community. The Sheriff's Office and the local CCP have consistently expressed a strong interest to develop and implement, when additional dedicated inmate program space becomes available to the jail system, a structured jail reentry services program as proposed. Currently, inmates leave the jail facility with little or no follow-up assistance. Most need assistance with employment, housing, drug use or other problems before they were booked into the jail and most still have service needs when released from detention. The new reentry unit created by the vacated female housing units will allow the AB 109, and other local inmates, to transition into the community. The planned construction will give the Sheriff's Office its very first opportunity to develop and implement a "step down"

housing arrangement with appropriate program space for reentry services. The services will target factors that are linked to reoffending such as substance abuse, anti-social personality and hostility or anger. The discharge process would begin at least 30 days prior to release. The discharge interventions would include assessments, employment preparation classes, assistance with transportation, housing, and securing the identification documents which will aid in determining eligibility for other key financial support services.

### ***Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA)***

Expansion and more offender access to education, employability skills, and job training services are needed. If space is made available, [REDACTED]OE and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA) program can begin programming for individuals in custody in the jail facility. Future programming will include 90-120 minute workshops twice a month on such topics as: *Vocational Assessment, Job Search 101: Tips for Finding the Jobs, Using the One Stop and Other Available Resources, How to Complete Employment Applications, Interviewing for the Job, and How to Deal with Rejection: Attitude Up*. Those who are determined by WIOA staff to be good candidates for the program could potentially access occupational and on the job training services upon release.

In addition, the plan is to provide offenders with information and assistance around obtaining public assistance and other benefits. HHSA will also offer Transition Planning for inmates with behavioral health needs through expansion of Substance Use Disorder education and assessments and provision of brief mental health assessments. With the goal of determining what an inmate's needs and level of care will be upon community

Reentry, HHSA will make appropriate referrals and with a signed Release of Information, contact providers to set up initial appointments.

### ***Probation Department Programs and Services***

The Sheriff's Office's Custody Division has also been working with the Probation Department to develop an agreement on a broad range of future program classes which can be carried out in the new program space. Probation Officers will be housed and work within the facility, and implement the following tasks:

- Complete Static Risk (SR) and ONA assessments on offenders that will be released from custody to traditional probation supervision or mandatory supervision upon completion of custodial sentence.
- Complete necessary transitional case plans and make arrangements and necessary intervention plans with either the Community Corrections Center and/or other community based service programs.
- Work on the programs mentioned above prior to the offender's release from custody.
- Build professional relationships with offender while he/she is serving a custodial sentence.
- Take a proactive approach in seeking out offenders that may be eligible for pretrial and alternative sentencing.

In addition, the proposal includes a plan to provide offenders with access to housing stabilization services and assistance with obtaining public assistance and other benefit eligibility services. The facility also plans to provide Substance Use Disorder assessments to those clients who are scheduled to be released and connect them with the appropriate treatment provider in the community. Additional professional providers

will be going into the jail to assist with preparing and connecting clients to a variety of community services.

The cost of existing program services is being provided by the agencies and public/private organizations who are delivering the programming/services in the County Jail. They have agreed to continue providing ongoing funding for future classes and vocational training programs offered through the proposed [REDACTED] RRRF.

### ***Pretrial ADP***

Over the period January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015, the E [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Jails had an average daily population (ADP) of 384 inmates. The ADP of inmates on pretrial status over this period was 204. As the data indicated, the percentage of inmates on pretrial status for this time period was 53%.

### ***[REDACTED] Risk Assessment Based Pretrial Release Program***

[REDACTED] current and continuing approach to reducing the need for jail custody beds is a result of collaborative efforts among key local agencies including the courts, corrections, probation, public defender, district attorney, social services, law enforcement, and the executive staff. A key aspect of this process has been the acceptance of the fundamental tenants of evidence based practices and the agreement among the agencies to support key principles in local programming efforts. The County's criminal justice system uses validated actuarial assessment tools to guide program and supervision decisions and has established analytic capabilities to monitor relevant trends and evaluate program outcomes. For example, the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), includes the use of alternatives to incarceration, governed by criteria of safe management, appropriate punishment, evidence of recidivism reduction, and cost. The

primary alternative to incarceration program which have been substantially expanded with the implementation of realignment include the following: (1) misdemeanor citation release, (2) pretrial release, (3) pre-arraignment felony agreement to appear, (4) alternative to custody programs, and (5) alternative sentencing program.

The Pretrial Supervision Program (PTSP) was established through the Recidivism Reduction Grant fund administered by the Judicial Council. Funding for the grant was awarded in April 2015, and after preparation and planning, services began on the Western Slope of the County in June 2015. Since June 2015, the implementation process has continued and more automated processes have come online. Processes have been refined between stakeholder agencies to assist with the administration and daily management of pretrial services, including data collection practices. After additional planning, services were expanded to the Eastern Slope (South Lake Tahoe) of the County in December 2016. The pretrial program has the ability to offer court hearing reminder supervision, electronic monitoring services, voluntary assessment, and treatment services (mental health, substance abuse, and temporary housing services) to participants.

The Custody Officers complete pretrial risk assessments on all booked offenders and email the applications to the Pre-trial Probation Officer to determine if offenders are eligible for pretrial services based on risk factors considered for pretrial candidates. ■

■ uses the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) to assist in the determination of a detainee's eligibility for the PTSP. This tool measures a detainee's risk for failure to appear at future court proceedings and risk of re-offense. Currently, the PTSP is set-up with the critical decision point of release occurring at the

arraignment hearing. Prior to arraignment, many detained individuals benefit from the traditional points of release including bail (surety bond) and/or discretionary circumstances used by corrections staff as defined in 853.6 of the Penal Code. The PTSP officer generally completes screening of all detainees that have been placed in custody Monday through Friday, with the exception of holidays and/or non-judicial day, prior to a detainee's arraignment hearing. If found eligible for PTSP, the court will offer and grant pretrial services to a detainee at the arraignment or at any subsequent hearing prior to disposition of his/her case(s).

### ***Staffing for Jail Programming, Treatment Services and Housing***

The Jail's complement of community service providers including the County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) and Probation Department will continue to support programming needs at the detention facility. HHSA and Probation have existing revenue sources and have staff already funded to provide some of the additional services, but have not had the facilities to provide them in. The ability to have office and programming space for Probation and HHSA will help improve efficiencies of services to the jail inmate population. The HHSA's Behavioral Health Division will work with the Sheriff's Office to develop, improve, and implement additional mental health treatment services provided in the jail. Both Departments will work to identify the needed resources for the increase in programs because of the additional space in the standalone facility.

The Sheriff's Office has prepared an estimate of staffing needs for the new facility. The analysis was completed using the workbook provided by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). The resulting analysis shows that to accommodate the proposed construction for the SB 844 Application, the Sheriff's Office will need a net increase of 8



staff: 4 Housing Control Officers will operate the control tower 24/7, 3 Medical/Health Services Officers will be added to augment the current Medical Officer allocation and will monitor and control the medical/mental health wing, and 1 Programming Sergeant will be added for oversight, supervision, and to act as the coordinator and liaison for all programming, Inmates Services, and medical/mental health services. The following Tables shows, the year one salaries and benefits cost will be [REDACTED]. The Board of Supervisors have agreed to fund these positions within 90 days of occupancy of the [REDACTED] RRRF.

#### **4. Administrative Work Plan:**

*Describe the steps required to accomplish this project. Include a project schedule, list the division/offices including personnel that will be responsible for each phase of the project, and how it will be coordinated among responsible officials both internally and externally.*

The Project will be managed from start to finish by the [REDACTED] Core Team. This team will participate throughout all phases from performance requirements to occupancy. The Core Team members will be representatives of the County and contract consultant firms.

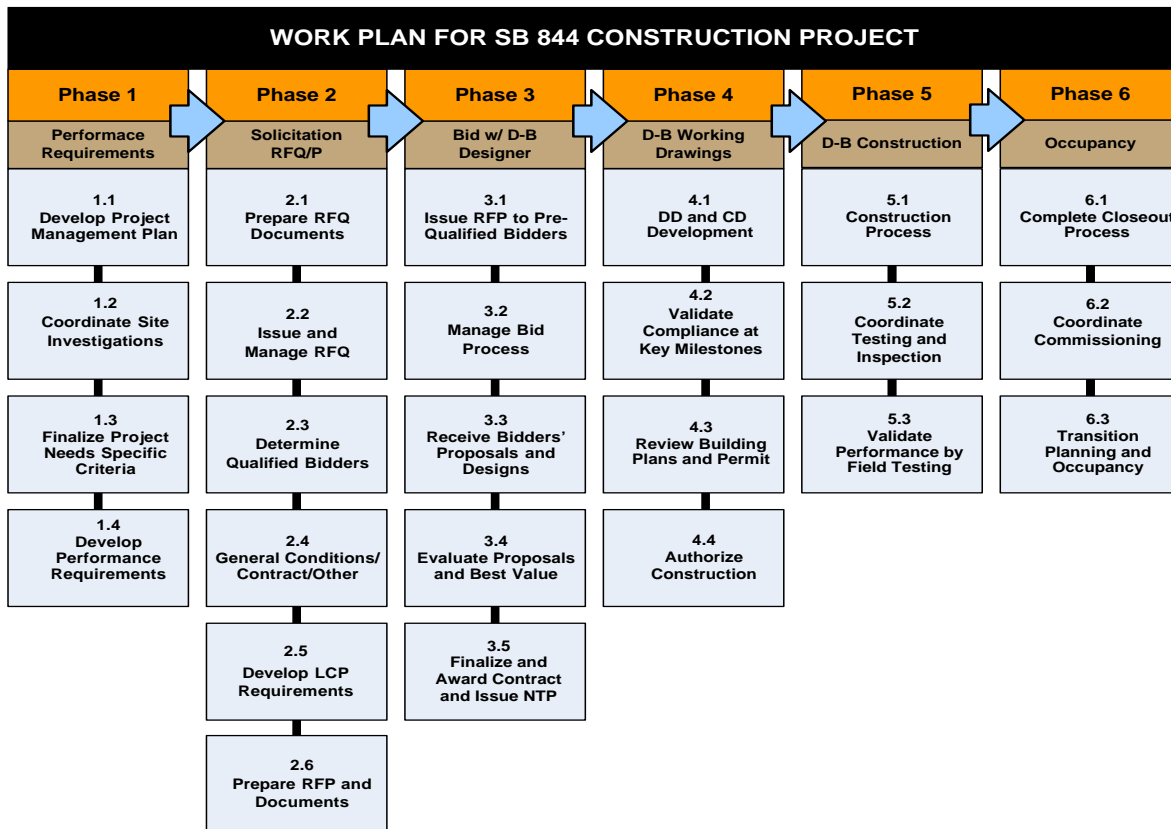
[REDACTED] Administrative Office (CAO) Facilities Manager (FM), [REDACTED] will provide the overall coordination for the project and will serve as the County Construction Administrator. He will provide direct administration and oversight of the full Core Team. He will also oversee and manage the consultant contracts such as the Design-Build Entity (DBE), Construction Manager and Architect. [REDACTED] will lead the multi-disciplinary Project Team consisting of County staff from the following Agencies and Departments: [REDACTED] Sheriff's Office ([REDACTED] SO), County Administrative

Office, County Counsel, Property Management, Health and Human Services, and Information Technology. The Project Contact person will be CAO Capital Programs Manager, [REDACTED] who will be the CAO representative on the Core Team.

The [REDACTED] Sheriff's Office ([REDACTED] SO) will be involved with every aspect of the Project. The Capital Projects Coordinator will be the [REDACTED] SO, [REDACTED], who will represent the interests of the [REDACTED] SO and provide technical assistance and operational expertise. [REDACTED] will also lead the [REDACTED] SO Transition Team.

The Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, [REDACTED] will provide direction and oversight as the Project Financial Officer. [REDACTED] County Board of Supervisors (BOS) will also play an active role in project funding, updates, and approvals. The CAO and [REDACTED] SO will provide Clerical Support for accounting, project record keeping and documentation. A contracted Project/Construction Management firm will provide all aspects of project/ construction management (PM/CM) throughout the project. Since this is a Design-Build construction delivery method, a Master Architect will prepare bridging documents. The Design-Build Entity (DBE) will consist of a building contractor and an Architect of Record. The PM/CM and County will respond to all inquiries throughout the Project.

**Work Plan** – The following County work plan depicts the six phases of the Design-Build process and associated tasks for each phase. Each of the County's Core Team will have some responsibility to each of the tasks. The CAO Facility Manager will lead the core team through the Design-Build process.



Design-Build Project Schedule - the timeline for the entire project is estimated to take 36 months from conditional funding award to occupancy, utilizing the State milestone processing durations for each of the six tasks outlined in the Capital Outlay State Public Work Board Guidelines and the Work Plan above.

### 5. Budget Narrative:

*Describe the amounts and types of funding proposed and why each element is required to carry out the proposed project. Describe how the county will meet its funding contribution (match) requirements for all project costs in excess if the amount of state financing requested and how operational costs (including programming costs) for the facility will be sustained.*

#### **Amount and Types of Funding**

\_\_\_\_\_ is requesting **\$25 million** in State funding to construct the

approximately 22,000 SF multi-purpose facility to accommodate a variety of functional uses including a new 54 bed female housing unit to address the current lack of bed space for this underserved population. A dedicated 14-bed medical and mental health treatment housing unit with one safety cell and adjacent program space and support areas for professional providers assigned to the new unit will also be added, for a 68-bed total. The vacated female housing units will be converted for male reentry housing, and additional programming space will be created from converted dorms on each floor.

The project has been planned for operational and cost efficiencies. A conceptual plan and cost estimate were developed as part of the Needs Assessment Update to validate the required project costs. The Design-Build delivery method will be used to take advantage of collaboration between the County, design-builder, and sub-contractors for the most efficient and cost-effective facility.

Types of funding requested include:

- Construction – \$19,840,093. Includes all costs associated with fixed construction costs for the new facility and associated site improvements. Includes Design Build Entity Contractor and Architect of Record.
- Additional Eligible Costs – \$2,167,893. Includes cost for non-fixed items necessary to operate the facility and outfit program and treatment areas such as furniture, fixtures and equipment, and inmate management systems, as well as infrastructure to support a video visitation system. This item also includes construction support activities such as inspections and testing, utility connection fees, commissioning, Title-24 plan check services and PG&E design and engineering.

- Professional Services – \$2,976,014. The County will engage an architectural firm to develop Performance Criteria documents, and a construction management firm to assist with the budgeting and management of construction activities.
- State Agency Fees/Audit – \$166,284. Includes cost for State Fire Marshal (SFM) fees and due diligence. The County will engage an outside firm to provide audit services. The fees for the SFM review and the audit are shown as Cash Contribution on the Budget Summary Table.
- Needs Assessment/CEQA – \$143,500. The County has already engaged an outside firm to provide a Jail Needs Assessment Update and CEQA. These fees are shown as Cash Contribution on the Budget Summary Table.
- Project Administration and Transition Planning – \$792,000 The County will use its staff to provide internal administration for the project and Sheriff's personnel for transition planning and operational training for the new facility. The County is using these costs as In-Kind contribution.
- Land Value – The value of the site for the new RRRF has been established by the County at **\$120,344**. The final land appraisal will be completed after award.

### **County Contribution**

The Board of Supervisors approved submitting this application for SB 844 funding. The county, being a small county, is requesting a waiver of the matching funds but understands that there will be project costs that they will need to bear, and will provide \$1,236,128 in cash and in-kind contribution (match) to cover 4.71% of Project costs. The County will provide the cash contribution from the County's General Fund.

## **Sustaining Operational Costs**

As part of the consideration in approving submittal of this SB 844 application, the Board of Supervisors was advised that operating costs, including programming, staffing and operations for the new RRRF will be about \$966,831 more than the current Jail's operating costs. Public Safety is a priority of the County and these cost increases will be taken into account in the County's financial planning.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>PG&amp;E</b>	<b>Hunt &amp; Sons</b>	<b>City of XXXXX</b>	<b>EID</b>	<b>Total Utilities</b>
FY 13/14	\$ 239,320	\$ 82,219	\$ 157,764	\$ 24,851	\$ 504,154
FY 14/15	\$ 248,100	\$ 67,815	\$ 175,447	\$ 26,789	\$ 518,151
FY 15/16	\$ 274,472	\$ 58,912	\$ 180,018	\$ 27,330	\$ 540,732
<b>3 Year Average of Total Utility Cost: \$521,012</b>					
<b>Projected Yearly Cost- 20% of Utilities for Expansion: \$104,202</b>					

The approved BOS resolution assures that the County will staff the facility after completion of construction.

Custody & Programming Staffing– The Sheriff's Office has prepared an estimate of staffing needs to operate the new facility. The resulting analysis shows that the Sheriff's Office will need eight additional staff positions to operate the new facility. Four housing control officers will operate the control tower, three Medical/Health Services Officers to supplement the current Medical Officer and one Programming Sergeant for oversight management.