



SENATE BILL 863, ADULT LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM PROPOSAL FORM

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SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

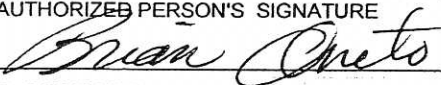
A. APPLICANT INFORMATION AND PROPOSAL TYPE				
COUNTY NAME Amador		STATE FINANCING REQUESTED \$ 17,179,000		
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 and UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>		
TYPE OF PROPOSAL – INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY /REGIONAL FACILITY PLEASE CHECK ONE (ONLY):				
INDIVIDUAL COUNTY FACILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		REGIONAL FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/>		
B: BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
FACILITY NAME New Housing, Programs and Treatment Services Facility				
PROJECT DESCRIPTION A new facility north of the existing jail to add programming and medical and mental health treatment services space, and maximum security replacement beds.				
STREET ADDRESS 700 Court Street				
CITY Jackson		STATE California		ZIP CODE 95642
C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE <u>AND</u> CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY.				
FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV) II	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW STAND-ALONE FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> RENOVATION/ REMODELING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTING BEDS OR OTHER SPACE AT EXISTING FACILITY	
D. BEDS CONSTRUCTED – Provide the number of BSCC-rated beds and non-rated special use beds that will be subject to construction as a result of the project, <u>whether remodel/renovation or new construction.</u>				
	A. MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS	B. MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS	C. MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS	D. SPECIAL USE BEDS
Number of beds constructed			40	
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)	40			

E. APPLICANT'S AGREEMENT

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

PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AGREEMENT

NAME **Brian Oneto** TITLE **Chairman of the Board of Supervisors**

AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE  DATE **August 25, 2015**

F. DESIGNATED COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

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

COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR

NAME **Jon Hopkins** TITLE **General Services Director**

DEPARTMENT **General Services Department** TELEPHONE NUMBER **(209) 223-6375**

STREET ADDRESS **12200-B Airport Road**

CITY **Jackson** STATE **California** ZIP CODE **95642** E-MAIL ADDRESS **jhopkins@co.amador.ca.us**

G. DESIGNATED PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

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

PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER

NAME **Chuck Iley** TITLE **County Administrative Officer**

DEPARTMENT **County Administration** TELEPHONE NUMBER **(209)223-6470**

STREET ADDRESS **810 Court Street**

CITY **Jackson** STATE **California** ZIP CODE **95642** E-MAIL ADDRESS **ciley@co.amador.ca.us**

H. DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

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

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON

NAME **Jim Wegner** TITLE **Undersheriff**

DEPARTMENT **Amador County Sheriff's Office** TELEPHONE NUMBER **(209)223-6500**

STREET ADDRESS **700 Court Street**

CITY **Jackson** STATE **California** ZIP CODE **95642** E-MAIL ADDRESS **jwegner@amadorgov.org**

SECTION 2: BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Summary Instructions

Definitions of total project costs for purposes of this program (state reimbursed, county cash contribution, and county in-kind contribution) can be found in the "Budget Considerations" page 22 of the Senate Bill (SB) 863, Construction of Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities (ALCJF's) Request for Proposals (RFP). The county cash and in-kind contributions are collectively the county contribution. Those defined costs in the RFP shall be the guide for accurately completing this budget summary section.

In the Budget Summary Table that follows in part D of this section, indicate the amount of state financing requested and the amount of cash and/or in-kind contributions allotted to each budget line-item, in total defining the total project costs. It is necessary to fully include each eligible project cost for state-reimbursed, county cash, and county in-kind contribution amounts.

The in-kind contribution line items represent only county staff salaries and benefits, needs assessment costs, transition planning costs and/or current fair market value of land. An appraisal of land value will only be required after conditional award and only if land value is included as part of the county's contribution.

The total amount of state financing requested cannot exceed 90 percent of the total project costs. The county contribution must be a minimum of 10 percent of the total project costs (unless the applicant is a small county petitioning for a reduction in the county contribution amount). County contributions can be any combination of cash or in-kind project costs. Small counties requesting a reduction in county contribution must state so in part A of this section. The County contribution must include all costs directly related to the project necessary to complete the design and construction of the proposed project, except for those eligible costs for which state reimbursement is being requested.

State financing limits (maximums) for all county proposals are as follows. For proposed regional ALCJF's, the size of the lead county determines the maximum amount of funds to be requested for the entire project:

- **\$80,000,000** for large counties;
- **\$40,000,000** for medium counties; and,
- **\$20,000,000** for small counties.

A. Under 200,000 Population County Petition for Reduction in Contribution

Counties with a population below 200,000 may petition the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for a reduction in its county contribution. This proposal document will serve as the petition and the BSCC Board's acceptance of the county's contribution reduction, provided the county abides by all terms and conditions of this SB 863 RFP and Proposal process and receives a conditional award. The county (below 200,000 population) may request to reduce the required match to an amount not less than the total non-state reimbursable projects cost as defined in Title 15, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter 6, Construction Financing Program section 1712.3. If requesting a reduction in match contribution, check the box below to indicate the county's petition.

By checking this box the county hereby petitions for a contribution reduction request as reflected in the proposal budget.

B. Readiness to Proceed Preference

In order to attest that the county is seeking the readiness to proceed with the proposed project, the county included a Board of Supervisors' resolution doing the following: 1) identifying and authorizing an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the counties' contribution, 2) approving the forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the board to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized in SB 863 3) and authorizing the appropriate signatory or signatories to execute those documents at the appropriate times. The identified matching funds in the resolution shall be compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing. Additionally see Section 6 "Board of Supervisors' Resolution" for further instructions.

This proposal includes a Board of Supervisors' Resolution that is attached and includes language that assures funding is available and compatible with state's lease revenue bond financing. See below for the description of compatible funds.

County Cash Contribution Funds Are Legal and Authorized. The payment of the county cash contribution funds for the proposed adult local criminal justice facility project (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the County is a party or by which the County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the County.

No Prior Pledge. The county cash contribution funds and the Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the County. In addition, the county cash contribution funds and the

Project are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the County or its creditors. The County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works Board for the Project (the "Bonds") or the trustee for the Bonds.

Authorization to Proceed with the Project. The Project proposed in the County's SB 863 Financing Program proposal is authorized to proceed in its entirety when and if state financing is awarded for the Project within the SB 863 Financing Program.

C. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance

Has the county completed the CEQA compliance for the project site?

Yes. If so, include documentation evidencing the completion (preference points).

No. If no, describe the status of the CEQA certification.

D. Budget Summary Table (Report to Nearest \$1,000)

LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH CONTRIBUTION	IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
1. Construction	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 0		\$ 13,500,000
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$ 1,273,000	\$ 88,000		\$ 1,361,000
3. Architectural	\$ 1,620,000	\$ 117,000		\$ 1,737,000
4. Project/Construction Management	\$ 770,000	\$ 40,000		\$ 810,000
5. CEQA	\$ 0	\$ 22,000		\$ 22,000
6. State Agency Fees**	\$ 16,000	\$ 125,000		\$ 141,000
7. Audit		\$ 20,000	\$ 0	\$ 20,000
8. Needs Assessment		\$ 47,000	\$ 0	\$ 47,000
9. Transition Planning		\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
10. County Administration			\$ 0	\$ 0
11. Land Value			\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$ 17,179,000	\$ 459,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 17,788,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	96.58%	2.58%	0.84%	100.00 %

* Additional Eligible Costs: This line item is limited to specified fees and moveable equipment and moveable furnishings (eligible for state reimbursement or cash contribution), and public art (eligible for cash contribution only)

** For State Agency Fees: State reimbursable costs include Real Estate Due Diligence only. State Fire Marshal fees may only be claimed as cash match.

Provide an explanation below of how the dollar figures were determined for each of the budget categories above that contain dollar amounts. Every cash contribution (match) line item shall be included with a reporting of the full amount budgeted unless a line item is not an actual cash contribution project cost for the county. (In that case, indicate so below.) For each budget category explanation below, include how state financing and the county contribution dollar amounts have been determined and calculated (be specific).

1. **Construction (includes fixed equipment and furnishings) (state reimbursement/cash match):** Includes construction (bid) costs, fixed equipment and furnishings included in construction cost, change order contingency and a geographic location factor. Construction cost estimates were provided by a professional estimating firm and were escalated to the mid-point of construction. Estimates were based on conceptual layouts and square footages provide by an architectural firm.

2. **Additional Eligible Costs (specified allowable fees, moveable equipment and furnishings, and public art)**

a) **Define each allowable fee types and the cost of each:** The County is seeking

reimbursement for the following costs: Inmate management system (\$120,000), communication systems for video kiosks (\$50,000), Construction testing and inspection fees (\$338,000), building system commissioning (\$60,000), and plan check consultant fees (\$30,000).

The County is contributing \$88,000 for related offsite work required for the project including utility upgrades, relocation of an existing trailer pad for the Sheriff's mobile command unit, and site due diligence services occurring prior to project establishment.

- b) Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings total amount: \$675,000**
- c) Public art total amount: \$0**

3. Architectural(state reimbursement/cash match):

- a) Describe the county's current stage in the architectural process:** The County has completed preliminary architectural programming and conceptual planning for the project.
- b) Given the approval requirements of the State Public Works Board (SPWB) and associated state reimbursement parameters (see "State Lease Revenue Bond Financing" section in the RFP), define which portions/phases of the architectural services the county intends to seek state dollar reimbursement:** The County will seek reimbursement for architectural and engineering services that are required to complete Schematic Design, Design Development, Construction Documents, Bidding and Construction Administration. The services will include specialty consultants for design of security electronics systems, audiovisual and acoustical engineering, detention and non-detention furnishings and equipment selection.
- c) Define the budgeted amount for what is described in b) above:** The architectural and engineering services fees are budgeted based on industry standard.
- d) Define which portion/phases of the architectural services the county intends to cover with county contribution dollars:** The County will contribute the cost of architectural and engineering services that have occurred or will occur prior to project establishment. These services include preparation of architectural program and conceptual plan, and assistance with the preparation of project establishment documents.

Define the budgeted amount for what is described in d) above: \$117,000

- 4. Project/Construction Management - Describe which portions/phases of the construction management services the county intends to claim as:** The County will seek reimbursement for construction manager (consultant) to provide services that are required during Schematic Design, Design Development, Construction Documents, Bidding and Construction Administration, The estimated cost for these services is \$770,000. The County will contribute \$40,000 for construction management services that are needed prior to Project Establishment. The total fee for the construction management services described above was determined by a percentage of construction cost (6% of \$13,500,000 = \$810,000).
 - a) Cash - \$40,000**

b) In-Kind – 0

5. **CEQA – may be state reimbursement (consultant or contractor) or cash match**
CEQA compliance has been completed with a Final Notice of Determination on a Mitigated Negative Declaration. The amount of \$22,000 includes the costs of permits, and professional services required for biological and geotechnical study's.
6. **State Agency Fees – Counties should consider approximate costs for the SFM review which may be county cash contribution (match). \$16,000 for the due diligence costs which may be county cash contribution (match) or state reimbursement.** The County's cash contribution for the State Fire Marshal review is estimated to be \$125,000. The County will seek reimbursement for due diligence costs of \$20,000.
7. **Audit of Grant - Define whether the county is intending to use independent county auditor (in-kind) or services of contracted auditor (cash) and amount budgeted:** The County will contribute \$16,000 for the services of a contracted auditor.
8. **Needs Assessment - Define work performed by county staff (in-kind), define hired contracted staff services specifically for the development of the needs assessment (cash match) :** The County is contributing the cost of \$47,000 for contracted services that were provided to complete a needs assessment update.
9. **Transition Planning – Define work performed by county staff (in-kind), define the staff hired specifically for the proposed project (cash match):** 0
10. **County Administration – Define the county staff salaries/benefits directly associated with the proposed project.** 0
11. **Site Acquisition - Describe the cost or current fair market value (in-kind):** A land value appraisal was prepared based on a project boundary that was defined for the conceptual project site plan.

SECTION 3: PROJECT TIMETABLE

Prior to completing this timetable, the county must consult with all appropriate county staff (e.g., county counsel, general services, public works, county administrator) to ensure that dates are achievable. Please consult the “State Public Works Board (State Capital Outlay Process)/Board of State and Community Corrections Processes and Requirements” section, page 30 of the RFP for further information. Complete the table below indicating start and completion dates for each key event, including comments if desired. Note the required time frames for specific milestone activities in this process. The BSCC Board intends to make conditional awards at its November 2015 board meeting.

KEY EVENTS	START DATES	COMPLETION DATES	COMMENTS
Site assurance/comparable long-term possession <u>within 90 days of award</u>	11/6/2015	2/4/2016	
Real estate due diligence package submitted <u>within 120 days of award</u>	11/6/2015	2/4/2016	
SPWB meeting – Project established <u>within 18 months of award</u>	2/29/2016	6/10/2016	
Schematic Design with Operational Program Statement <u>within 24 months of award</u> (design-bid-build projects)	6/20/2016	9/9/2016	
Performance criteria with Operational Program Statement <u>within 30 months of award</u> (design-build projects)	-	-	
Design Development (preliminary drawings) with Staffing Plan	9/12/2016	2/24/2017	
Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis approved by the Board of Supervisors	9/12/2016	1/20/2017	
Construction Documents (working drawings)	2/27/2017	9/18/2017	
Construction Bids or Design-Build Solicitation	9/18/2017	11/3/2017	
Notice to Proceed <u>within 42 months of award</u>	11/6/2017	12/1/2017	
Construction (maximum three years to complete)	12/4/2017	4/19/2019	
Staffing/Occupancy <u>within 90 days of completion</u>	3/19/2019	6/14/2019	

SECTION 4: FACT SHEET

To capture key information from Section 5: Narrative, applicants must complete this Fact Sheet. Minimal information is requested. Narrative information or explanations are not to be included on this Fact Sheet nor as part of the tables in this section. Explanations of what is provided in these tables may be included in the Narrative section of the Proposal Form. Proposal narratives may include reference back to one or more of these specific tables (e.g., refer to Table 4 in Section 4 Fact Sheet).

Table 1: Provide the following information

1.	County general population	36,300
2.	Number of detention facilities	1
3.	BSCC-rated capacity of jail system (multiple facilities)	76
4.	ADP (Secure Detention) of system	98
5.	ADP (Alternatives to Detention) of system	12.8
6.	Percentage felony inmates of system	88.7
7.	Percentage non-sentenced inmates of system	54.7
8.	Arrests per month	93
9.	Bookings per month of system	136
10.	“Lack of Space” releases per month	139

Table 2: Provide the name, BSCC-rated capacity (RC) and ADP of the adult detention facilities (type II, III, and IV) in your jurisdiction (county)

	Facility Name	RC	ADP
1.	Amador County Jail	76	98

Table 3: List the current offender programming in place and the ADP in each program

Pre-Trial Program		ADP
1.	High School Diploma/GED	0
2.	NA	1
3.	AA	3
4.	Positive Parenting/Life Skills	0
5.	Bible Study	16
6.	Mental Health Crisis Counseling	3
7.	Contact Visits	0
8.	Medi-Cal/Cal-Works Counseling	1
9.	Drug & Alcohol Group Male	0
10	Drug & Alcohol Group Female	1
Sentenced Offender Program		ADP
1.	High School Diploma/GED	0
2.	NA	3
3.	AA	4
4.	Positive Parenting/Life Skills	2
5.	Bible Study	10
6.	Mental Health Crisis Counseling	0
7.	Contact Visits	0
8.	Medi-Cal/Cal-Works Counseling	1
9.	Drug & Alcohol Group Male	6
10	Drug & Alcohol Group Female	4

Table 4: List of the offender assessments used for determining programming

Assessment tools		Assessments per Month
1.	Virginia Pre-Trial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI)	38
2.	National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) (CAIS)	37

SECTION 5: NARRATIVE

Section 5 is limited to 35 pages and must be double-spaced with one-inch margins. All narrative (Section 5) must use no smaller than 12-point Arial font and be ordered in the 6 subject areas listed below. If the narrative can be written in less than the maximum 35 pages, please do so (avoid “filler”). Pictures, charts, illustrations, or diagrams are encouraged in the narrative. Data sources must be identified.

If the project is for a regional ALCJF (must meet the requirements outlined in the “Eligible Projects” section, “Limit on Number of Projects/Set Asides” (pages 9 and 10) section of the RFP), clearly indicate so. Include the names of the partnering counties and their individual data that support the project and respond to the requested narrative points.

The Proposal structure is designed so county applicants can demonstrate how their proposed project meets the need for ALCJFs as stated in SB 863, and how proposed expenditures of public funds meet the identified need and are justified. The presentation of information about the proposed project should allow both applicants and raters to make a step-by-step connection between the need addressed by the project and its associated budget request. The raters will ask many questions about the proposed project as they evaluate, including but not limited to:

- What need is the project designed to meet?
- What construction work does the county propose is necessary to meet this need?
- How will offender programming and/or treatment be served in the proposed new or renovated facility?
- What is the county plan of action to accomplish the legal, design, and build steps required for this project?
- What is the total project cost, what are the funding sources, and how will the county allocate expenditures of these funds?
- Will the county be prepared to proceed with the project in a timely manner if financing is approved?

SB 863 describes the purpose for which ALCFJ construction financing is to be awarded. Additionally, the legislation states specific factors to be considered in assessing how well a proposal suits those purposes. In each section of the proposal, the rater (1) assesses how well the narrative addresses the general merit factors that apply to this section, and (2) assesses special factors mentioned in the SB 863 legislation as criteria for financing.

- a. General merit is assessed on a 13-point scale:
 - 0 Fails to meet minimum standards for financing
 - 1-3 Reaches minimum standards despite deficiencies
 - 4-6 Generally adequate
 - 7-9 Good
 - 10-12 Excellent
- b. Special merit factors are scored from 0 to 4; depending on the factor, it may be scored on a 0-4 range, or as yes/no (0/4), or in one case with 3 values (0, 2, 4).

For an ALCJF construction project, county applicants must answer the following questions:

- 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.**

General Merit Factors

- A. To what extent does the need described in the proposal match the legislative intent of SB 863 (GC section 15820.933)?
- B. Does the applicant provide a compelling case for the use of state financing to meet this need?
- C. How well is the description of need supported by evidence provided by the applicant?

Special Factors:

- A. Has the applicant received financing under AB900 or SB1022?
(SB 863-GC section 15820.936(b) scoring consideration)
- B. To what extent does the need include expanded program or treatment space?
(SB 863-GC section 15820.936(c) funding consideration)

- 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.**

General Merit Factors:

- A. How will the planned replacement, renovation, or new construction meet the needs described in Question 1 (Statement of Need)?
- B. How well does the proposed project plan suit general operational requirements for the type of facility in the proposal, including factors such as safety, security and efficiency?
- C. Where applicable, how well does the proposed project meet specific needs for programming and treatment space?

Special factors (GC section 15820.936(c)):

- A. How feasible is the county plan for seeking to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity; or, (SB 863-funding consideration)

How feasible is the county plan for seeking to renovate existing or build new facilities that provide adequate space for the provision of treatment and rehabilitation services, including mental health treatment? (SB 863-funding consideration)

Note: Raters will award special points on the feasibility of the plan for replacing unsafe housing, providing adequate treatment space, or both.

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 objectives of the facilities and services; and the staffing and changes in staffing required to provide the services.

General Merit Factors:

- A. How clearly described are the facility's current programming and/or treatment services?
- B. If improvements to programming and/or treatment services are expected as a result of the planned construction project:
 - Are the improvements to programming and/or treatment services clearly described?
 - How strong is the evidence provided by the applicant that the programming and/or treatment services planned for inmates upon project completion will help reduce recidivism or meet inmates' health and treatment needs while incarcerated?
- C. If improvements are designed to replace compacted, outdated, or unsafe housing capacity:
 - Are the improvements to housing deficiencies clearly described?
 - To what extent will the deficiencies be remedied by the proposed construction?
- D. How thorough are operational objectives met by the staffing plan and lines of authority (including interagency partnerships, if relevant) in program and treatment management?

Special Factors

- A. The county provided documentation that states the percentage of its inmates on pretrial status between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013?
(SB 863- GC section 15820.936(b), mandatory criterion)
- B. A description of the county risk-assessment-based pretrial release program is provided in the narrative of question 3.
(SB 863- GC section 15820.936(b), mandatory criterion)

- 4. Administrative Work Plan: Describe the steps required to accomplish this project. Include a project schedule, and 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.**

General Merit Factors:

- A. How clearly described are the elements of the work plan: timeline, assigned responsibilities, and coordination?
- B. Can the scope of work described in Question 2 (Scope of Work) feasibly be accomplished within the time allotted?

- 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 of the amount of state financing requested and how operational costs (including programming costs) for the facility will be sustained.**

General Merit Factors:

- A. Is the allocation of effort in the budget appropriately matched to the objectives described for the project under need, scope of work, offender treatment and programming, and administrative work plan?
- B. Are the budgeted costs an efficient use of state resources?
- C. Rate the applicant's plan for sustaining operational costs, including programming over the long term.

6. Readiness to Proceed

- A. Did the county provide a board resolution: 1) authorizing an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the counties' contribution 2) approving the forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the board (SPBW) to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation, 3) authorizing the appropriate signatory or signatories to execute those documents at the appropriate times. The matching funds mentioned in the resolution shall be compatible with the state's lease revenue bond financing. See page 4 of the Proposal Form for the definition of "compatible funds". (SB-863 funding preference (GC section 15820.936(b))

Note: Finance and the SPWB will ultimately make the final determination of any fund source's compatibility with the SPWB's lease revenue bond financing.

- B. Did the county provide documentation evidencing CEQA compliance has been completed? Documentation of CEQA compliance shall be either a final Notice of Determination or a final Notice of Exemption, as appropriate, and a letter from county counsel certifying the associated statute of limitations has expired and either no challenges were filed or identifying any challenges filed and explaining how they have been resolved in a manner that allows the project to proceed as proposed. (SB 863-funding preference, GC section 15820.936(b))

The evaluation factors to be used and the maximum points that will be allocated to each factor are shown in the table below.

EVALUATION FACTOR		Scoring Method	Max Pts	Section Max	Weight	Total
1.	Statement of Need	0-12	12	20	1.2	24
	SF A: Past Financing	0,2,4	4			
	SF B: Need expanded program/treatment space	0-4	4			
2.	Scope of Work	0-12	12	16	1	16
	SF A/B: Feasible plan to replace compacted housing/expand program/treatment space	0-4	4			
3.	Offender Programming and Services	0-12	12	20	1.5	30
	SF A: Documents pretrial inmate percentage	0/4	4			
	SF B: Describes risk assessment-based pretrial release process	0/4	4			
4.	Administrative Work Plan	0-12	12	12	1	12
5.	Budget Narrative	0-12	12	16	1	12
6.	A. Readiness: Board Resolution	0/12	12	24	1	24
	B. Readiness: CEQA Compliance	0/12	12			
TOTAL POINTS			84	104		118

Notes:

SF Special Factor
 0-12 Scored on a 0 to 12 pt. range
 0, 2, 4 0- funded under AB900 or SB1022;
 2- partially funded or award returned;
 4- no financing or awards under AB900 or SB1022
 0-4 Scored on a 0 to 4 pt. range
 0/4 Scored 4 if pass, 0 if fail
 0/12 Scored 12 if pass, 0 if fail

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 Amador County Sheriff's Office operates the County's only jail facility which is located at 700 Court Street in downtown Jackson, California. The jail is rated as a Type II detention facility by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) with a current rated capacity of 76 beds. When the jail was constructed in 1984 it was viewed by the State Board of Corrections (now known as the BSCC) as a small jail model for effective and efficient design. Since its construction 31 years ago, the inmate population has significantly changed and increased. The facility was originally built with a design capacity of 42 beds, configured with six (6) podular housing units containing single-occupancy cells. Over time, the single cells have been converted to double-occupancy cells to accommodate the increasing inmate population and to manage over-crowding. Additionally, triple bunks have been added to the dayrooms of the housing units to address peaking and classification needs. Currently the total bed capacity of the jail is 105-beds.

Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities			
<i>Housing Unit</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>BSCC Rated Capacity</i>	<i>Total Number of Fixed Beds</i>
A	General Population	12	15
B	General Population	11	15
C	Protective Custody	11	15
D	General Population	20	30
E	Female	11	15
F	Inmate Workers	11	15
<i>Total</i>		<i>76</i>	<i>105</i>

Compounded with inmate population pressure, the facility is outdated and the jails infrastructure is generally in need of replacement. In addition to capacity issues 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. For example, the jail only has one outdoor recreation yard, a single multipurpose (program) room, and one medical exam room to handle the entire male and female incarcerated populations; the program area mentioned is part of the circulation to the kitchen and laundry and the exam room can only be accessed from the intake area, which means that new arrestees must overlap with sterile inmates. As a result of these 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 replacement of custody housing.

In 2014 the County retained a consultant team to prepare a 2015 Jail Needs Assessment Update. 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 2034 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 there are not enough beds/bunks to meet current custody security housing needs. (See Attachment 3: Amador County Jail Photo Layout)*** The following is a summary of the major safety, efficiency, and program/treatment needs identified in the Assessment which our construction project addresses.

Amador County Jail
2015 Major Needs Assessment Findings and Conclusions

The Amador County Jail needs to:

Safety

- *Replace sub-standard beds in compacted housing pods in the 31 year old Main Jail.*
- *Construct new generation housing capacity which reflects the (a) changing inmate security custody profiles, (b) inmate classification characteristics/needs, and (c) will eliminate overcrowding.*

Efficiency

- *Develop and use custody housing configurations which embody new generation podular facility expansion which meets “best practice” detention operational standards and use of technology which provides flexibility to meet a wide range of varying inmate classifications.*
- *Reduce need for transport of inmates for medical and dental exams.*

Programming and Treatment

- *Expand classrooms and program space to allow for a wide variety of programming and evidence-based counseling which reduces recidivism while addressing individual inmate needs.*
- *Expand treatment space and support staff areas which can be used for inmates with medical, dental and mental health treatment needs.*

Physical Plant and Functional Needs

In order to better understand and identify space deficiencies in the Amador County Jail, the Needs Assessment Study compared a summary breakdown of the amount of square feet per rated inmate bed in each functional use area from a database. The database contains functional use area space allocations by rated bed capacity for 78 new generation adult jail/detention facilities constructed with State bonds beginning in the early 90s.

The following table provides a comparison of the Amador County Jail to the 27 jails in the small county jail database.

Comparison of Amador County Jail Defined Space Allocations with Other California County Small Jails					
Functional Use Area/Space	Amador County Jail		California Small County Jail Database		
	Gross Square Footage (GSF)	Percent of Total Square Footage	Number of Jails used in the Comparison	Average Square Footage	Percent of Total Square Footage
1. Administration Area	529	3.8%	22	2,896	7.1%
2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area	1,264	9.0%	21	2,993	7.3%
3. Food Service Area	580	4.1%	18	4,401	10.7%
4. Central Control Room	314	2.2%	19	729	1.8%
5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Elect	794	5.7%	23	1,879	4.6%
6. Laundry	402	2.9%	16	661	1.6%
7. Intake Processing Area/Release	928	6.6%	23	3,727	9.1%
8. Medical/Mental Health/Dental Care	117	0.8%	19	1,453	3.5%
9. Classrooms and Program Space	608*	4.3%	21	1,285	3.1%
10. Housing and Dayrooms	7,149	50.8%	27	17,992	43.8%
11. Interior Circulation	1,382	9.8%	25	3,034	7.4%
Total Interior Jail Space	14,067	100.0%		41,050	100.0%

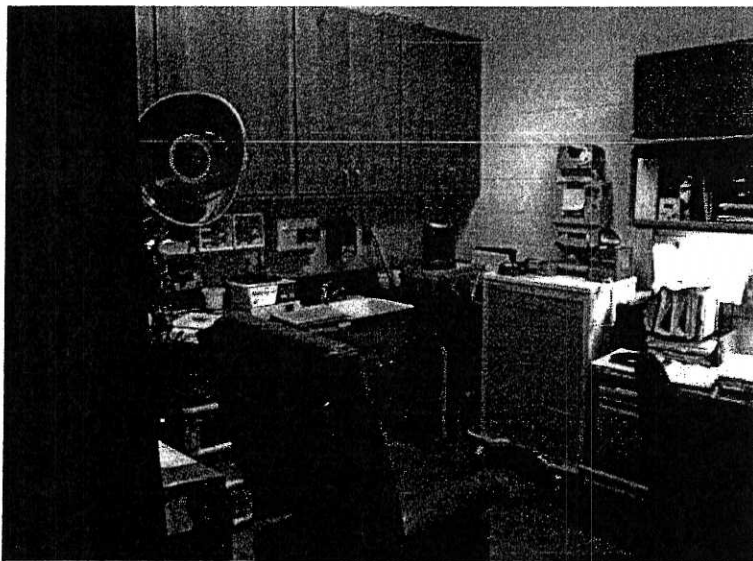
** Classroom/Program space is not dedicated to programs, the 608 GSF includes circulation for access to Kitchen and Laundry. The actual useable area of the classroom is 300 square feet which is 2.1% of the total jail square footage.*

Note: Areas shown are averaged for jails in small counties that have populations of less than 200,000.

The information shows that the Amador County Jail contains 14,067 square feet of interior space while the state-wide average of 27 facilities is 41,050 square feet. Even though the Amador County Jail facility is highly efficient, there is virtually no room for growth in any of the defined functional use spaces, particularly in housing and dayroom areas.

Based on this comparative data, the 31 year old jail facility has nearly three times less operational space for inmate functions compared to other modern, new generation jail facilities in California. The Comparison also shows that the average floor area per bed among small counties is 365.2 square feet while the Amador County Jail only contains 185.1 square feet per bed/bunk.

Medical/ Mental Health and Dental Care Needs



The jails only medical exam room is located in the jails Intake area outside of booking

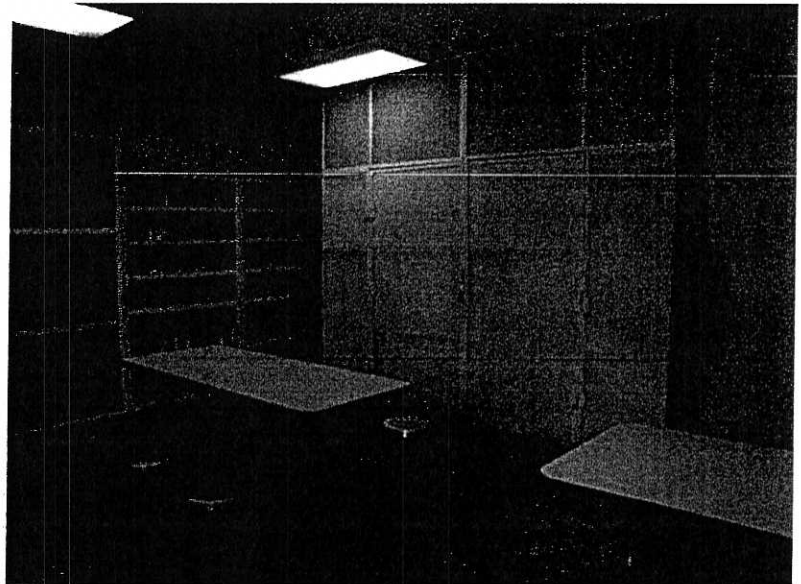
Two critically deficient areas in the jail are: (1) medical / mental health / dental care; and (2) inmate program space. The Amador County Jail Medical Unit consists of a single dramatically undersized exam room with zero dedicated medical or mental health treatment space and housing. When an inmate requires

segregation for potential communicable diseases, the sobering cell in the intake area is utilized. Inmates requiring constant monitoring, including mental health cases, also are temporarily housed in this sobering cell. Because the inmate population is consistently greater than the jails rated bed capacity, the detention facility utilizes temporary holding cells in intake for extended housing. These are all noncompliant uses of the sobering cell or the temporary holding cells in the intake area. The facility offers a mobile x-ray service to inmates. There is no telemedicine currently being offered within the facility. Inmates needing dental care are transported out of the jail for dental services. The Amador County Jail is contracting with California Forensic Medical Group as their onsite medical services provider but lacks the necessary accommodations for efficient and secure treatment of inmates.

The Needs Assessment has shown that the jail's current inmate medical space is considerably small and inadequate for the number of inmates and will be further compounded by any increase in inmate population. The average square footage of similarly sized detention facilities in California is 1,453 square feet. The Amador County Jail has just 117 square feet of medical space.

Inmate Programming Space Needs

Another example of the space deficiencies in the jail occurs with the existing inmate program space. In addition to classroom space, a jail needs to have dedicated program space which can accommodate small and larger group counseling sessions and treatment programming for incarcerated inmate populations.



The jail's only classroom. It serves multiple functions and is not dedicated to inmate programs. This space also serves as a corridor to access the laundry and the kitchen

The space deficiencies identified in the Needs Assessment prove the jail's programming space is significantly under-sized. The program area is not a dedicated room, rather it is located within the circulation between the housing units and the kitchen and laundry; it is therefore difficult to control, secure, or isolate from other inmate classifications. This area contains no sanitary facilities for inmates or staff. The jail facility lacks multiple program rooms to serve separate inmate groups simultaneously. 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. The current

programming space in the County Jail is considerably small and inadequate for the number of inmates. The average building area dedicated to program space in similarly sized detention facilities throughout California is 1,285 square feet. The Amador County Jail has just 300 square feet of useable programming space that is shared with jail circulation. In an era where evidence-based programming is seen as the key to rehabilitation, this is a huge disparity.

Inmate Population Pressures and Bed Space Needs

The Needs Assessment Identified that operationally, there are not enough beds to meet current custody security housing needs. The jail does not have the ability to appropriately segregate inmates when they are consistently operating at peak population levels. Furthermore the jail lacks the physically secure custody housing to segregate inmates who should be housed in higher custody, single occupancy units because of their classification.

An updated jail population profile for 2014 pre-trial and sentenced male and female inmates currently housed the jail shows the following:

- *In the most recent period, 2008 to 2014, between 13 to 27 inmates have consistently been released each month from the jail because of the lack of housing capacity.*
- *The facility is confronting the need to house inmates for longer periods of incarceration as a result of the 2011 implementation of AB 109. In 2014, with an inmate population (ADP) totaling 98, the jail is operating at 128.9% of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity of 76. The pretrial inmate population comprises about 51.0% of the total custody bed space. The sentenced inmate population makes up 49.0% of the detention bed space. Because of overcrowding, the jail, over the past three years, has virtually eliminated most pretrial and sentenced misdemeanants from the incarcerated population. **Prior to taking these steps, the County jail had an ADP of misdemeanants that ranged from 16 to 25.***

- *AB 109 has had a significant impact on county jail custody trends. Currently, 23.8% or 19 of the inmates are AB 109 convicted felons sentenced to County jail. Because of the lack of bed space, the overwhelming majority of jail detainees (83.1%) are released after booking or prior to completing their Court sentence. Only 16.9% are continuing custody inmates (time served, etc.) who are sentenced or held in a pretrial status pending disposition of their arrest. An average of 27 inmates have consistently been released each month from the detention facility since 2013 due to the lack of housing capacity. In 2014, 320 such releases occurred, an increase of 110.6% since 2008. Because of the continued crowding and because of the high ADP (113) in 2012, the jail staff are continually forced to release both pretrial and sentenced detainees each month because of the lack of jail bed space. Sentenced inmates who are released early are being released from custody an average of ten days prior to the completion of their Court sentence. **If these early releases were not occurring, the jail's average daily population (ADP) last year would be nine inmates higher, bringing the facility's reported ADP from 98 - 107.***
- *One out of every four detainees (22.6%) require high-security housing. The jail, however, currently contains no single cells which can accommodate this inmate population. The other housing in the facility includes double-occupancy cells which can accommodate medium and minimum security inmates.*
- *Because the jail lacks sufficient housing to segregate different classifications and genders properly, classification personnel are frequently forced to compromise housing assignments. The most challenging inmates are classified by: identifying the highest security pretrial and sentenced inmates who have committed a violent offence; escape history; gang affiliation; history of behavioral problems, enemies in the facility, or other*

protective custody requirements. **These types of inmates are given priority for housing.**

- Analysis of the first quarter implementation of Proposition 47 considering jail booking and offense information does show that the new law will likely **not** result in significant change to the jail's ADP levels. Only ten of the jail's bookings during this first quarter have dealt with defendants charged with a single Proposition 47 offense or Proposition 47 and other offense.
- The County's criminal justice system also makes extensive use of both pretrial and sentenced alternatives to incarceration programs. Analysis of 2014 program data shows that these programs had a total of 503 participants. The participants were supervised in the community in lieu of jail incarceration a total of 4,673 days. **These offenders represent an average daily population (ADP) of 12.8 pretrial or sentenced offenders who would have been jailed if the programs did not exist.**

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 2034. The data indicates that current trends should in large part continue through 2034 (with the exception of the impact of Proposition 47) The following Table shows the estimated future inmate population levels for Amador County's jail system.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Projected ADP</i>	<i>Peak & Inmate Classification Factor</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015 – 19	110	13	123
2020 – 24	111	14	125
2025 – 29	123	15	138
2030 – 34	125	15	140

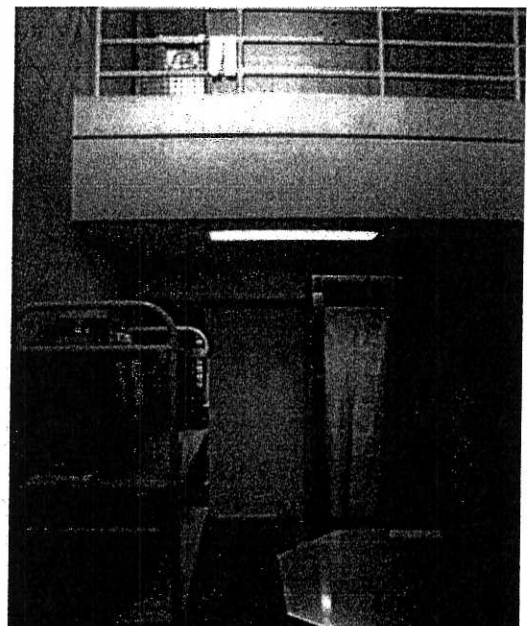
The following table of system-wide projections by inmate classifications and

type of security housing, shows the bed space breakdown and higher and lower security housing trends through 2034.

Inmates Classifications and Type of Security Housing	2014	2015 to 2019	2020 to 2024	2025 to 2029	2030 to 2034
<i>High Security:</i>					
Single Cells (AdSeg, PC, Medical / Mental Health & Maximum Security)	22	25	26	28	29
<i>Lower Security:</i>					
Double-occupancy Cells	76	85	85	95	96
Total Beds / Bunks	98	110	111	123	125

Summary Observations

The AB 109 Realignment Act has resulted in significantly more multi-year sentenced felony inmates in the County jail. Because of this the Amador County Jail is overcrowded, it doesn't provide adequate housing, and there are too few beds. Bunk beds have been added in the dayrooms of the existing pods to accommodate the additional inmates and the population peaks that often exceed the jail's rated capacity. These beds are not only sub-standard, but they occupy dayroom space which is otherwise required for the population of those pods. This also creates a dangerous situation because it places too



The jails housing pods have triple bunks in the dayrooms

many inmates in small areas and does not provide the variety of space to account for the varied populations held in the Amador Jail. Additionally, the jail lacks medical and dental exam rooms, mental health service support space, and appropriate space to conduct evidence based programs that are necessary to reduce recidivism. Community service providers, such as Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency, Amador County

Behavioral Health Department, Social Services Departments, the Amador County Library and the Probation Department, have expressed full support for expanding the jail housing and programming and mental health treatment space. The current lack of program and treatment space has limited the types and frequency of programs offered at the jail by these agencies.

Therefore replacement housing that provides the right type of beds for these inmates 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 facility fulfills a critical need of the Amador County jail 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.

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.

Because the specific needs identified by the 2015 Jail Needs Assessment Update align with the funding criteria contained in SB 863, Amador County and the Amador County Sheriff's Office are applying for State funding which would enable the County to address these critical space needs within its jail system. The proposed project will provide:

- (a) New medical and dental exam space, and a respiratory isolation room and safety cell.
- (b) New program areas directly accessible from the dayrooms of the new housing units and the ability to share those program spaces with inmates in the existing housing units.
- (c) A new interview/counseling/program room, and office space which can be used by staff and service providers.

- (d) The addition of two new housing pods with semi-direct supervision to alleviate overcrowding; provide appropriate segregation of populations/classifications including mental health inmates.
- (e) New recreation yards directly accessible from the dayrooms of the new housing units.
- (f) A new Central Control with visual control over new housing and treatment, and blind control over existing housing.
- (g) Additional parking for staff and visitors to alleviate conditions which are already overtaxed and remove obstructions to new and existing buildings for fire apparatus.

The SB 863 jail expansion project will not only correct many of the deficiencies that impact operations at the Amador County jail, it will provide adequate housing and appropriate classroom space for inmates to have a wide range of additional education, prevention and intervention services and opportunities to develop skills that will prepare them for their return to the community. Following is a detailed description of the SB 863 Project Scope.

Project Overview

The project consists of a new stand-alone facility addition north of the existing jail facility on County owned land. The new facility will be designed with space for medical and mental health services and dedicated programming spaces specifically arranged to accommodate evidence-based programming. The proposed project will include two new housing pods. ***(See Attachment 1: Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Project Site and Building Conceptual Plan)***

At the center of the building, with a 360 degree view of all inmate spaces and circulation, is a new central control. Visual control of all inmate areas is critical due to the mental health population housed in this facility. This central control will also have blind control via CCTV of the existing facility. Because this central control is at the floor level of the two new dayrooms and because it directly adjoins them, there is an opportunity to

provide operable windows or speak-throughs into the dayrooms so that face-to-face communication creates a semi-direct observation atmosphere.

Medical, Dental and Mental Health Treatment

The new facility will be designed to accommodate the medical and dental treatment as well as the behavioral health and treatment needs of the mental health population in the jail. Services include a respiratory isolation room and a safety cell which are both accessible through a vestibule which serves as an ante room; both of these rooms are visible from control. Also included are an exam room and dental exam/procedure room. A small interview room allows for one-on-one interviews with inmates or can be used as small program rooms, private interviews, and remote video interviews or tele-psych. A small staff office provides space for custody staff or treatment providers to take care of paperwork.

Programming and Services Rooms

The two large program rooms are different sizes to accommodate a variety of programs which include group therapy, educational instruction, religious services, etc. The program rooms and the yards are both arranged in such a way that inmates in the existing jail can securely access them if necessary. In addition, medical and dental exam treatment areas are directly accessible to the new housing pods, as well as the inmates housed in the existing facility via the main security corridor. While this treatment area is most efficiently used to serve the needs of the population of the new housing unit, it will be used to serve the entire population of the jail, overcoming the lack of dedicated programming space of the existing facility.

Housing

Each of the two housing pods accommodates 10 cells for a total of 20 cells in the new facility. While proper classification of inmates will require a mix of single and double cells, for flexibility the cells and dayrooms are configured to accommodate 20 inmates each; 40

inmates maximum. The plumbing for cells will be served by a rear chase which not only allows for more windows into the dayroom (and greater views into cells) but eliminates the need to secure inmates in their cells when maintenance is required. Open dayrooms will be provided with ample natural light through glazed openings. Rough-ins are provided to allow future installation of video visitation.

Inmates will have direct access to recreation yards and programs spaces from their dayrooms which minimizes inmate movement and maximizes opportunities for inmates to be outside of their cells, receiving therapeutic treatment.

Connecting the Existing Jail to New Programming and Services Space

Covered exterior circulation will connect the existing jail with the new building. The new corridor will link the two buildings, to allow meals, laundry and other services to be delivered to inmates in the new housing pods. The new connector structure will be independently supported by columns with no ridged connection to the existing structure. The canopy will be outfitted with fire sprinklers.

Resolving Storage Needs

Institutional storage and file storage for long term medical records will be provided at a basement level. A basement is a byproduct of the sloping site; the design is simply capturing the space created under the building.

Resolving Deficiencies with Facility Access

A new parking lot will provide parking for additional staff and the public. Currently the existing parking is overtaxed and creates dangerous conditions because parked cars block fire access around the existing building. Additional parking would reduce this danger while simultaneously providing new accessible parking and an accessible path of travel to the new building from the public way.

“Green” Building

The County has integrated green building strategies into the project planning. The new construction will utilize rain water harvesting as means to mitigate storm water run-off from the project site. The collected rain water will be utilized for toilet flushing in the new facility in combination with low-flow plumbing fixtures. Additionally, the County intends to achieve a goal of 15% or more reduction in energy consumption below Title 24 Standards. To accomplish this goal, the project incorporates the use of solar renewable energy, energy efficient mechanical and electrical equipment and smart metering.

Project Feasibility

The County has completed programming and conceptual design of the new facility. The County has clear title to the jail property. The building, parking, and utility designs have already taken into account the site conditions present at existing jail. In addition to the CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration, geotechnical and site testing which includes soil coring and ground penetrating radar have been completed. Trees have been surveyed and identified for removal to make way for construction. The plans and diagrams in this document have been shown to the Office of the State Fire Marshal to confirm that the proposed conceptual solution satisfies fire and life safety concerns for the new building and its impact on the existing building. All of the costs associated with this project are represented in the project budget. The proposed project is a very feasible solution to resolving the identified needs for programming and treatment and replacement beds in appropriate housing. (See ***Attachment 2: Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Project Conceptual Massing***)

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 objectives of the facilities and services; and the staffing and changes in staffing required to provide the services.

Current Programs and Services

The program space need in the Amador Jail is acute because the facility only has one extremely limited program/multipurpose room with very limited capacity for in-custody inmates. In spite of the lack of properly-sized and dedicated programming space, the Sheriff's Office provides programs to inmates on a very limited basis. The jail also provides an array of mandatory Title 15 programs that include (a) law library/legal resources, (b) recreational reading library, (c) visitation, (d) recreation, (e) religious services, (f) telephone access, and (g) medical and mental health services.

Following is a list of current programming and treatment Services provided in the Jail. These programs and services are provided on limited basis due to the lack of adequate program space.

- *High School Diploma GED* - This program is run under the supervision of the Amador County Unified School District Adult Education Program. The focus of the Jail Program is to enable inmates in the Amador County Jail the opportunity to continue or enhance their educational needs, from obtaining a high school diploma, preparation for the General Education Development Test, or remediation of Junior High School/ Elementary subjects.
- *Narcotics Anonymous (NA)* - This program is facilitated by volunteers from the community, who meet with groups of inmates. The group atmosphere provides help from peers and offers an ongoing support network for addicts who wish to pursue and maintain a drug-free lifestyle.
- *Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)* - This program is facilitated by volunteers from the community, who meet with groups of inmates. Its primary purpose is to help alcoholics "to stay sober and help other alcoholics achieve sobriety."

- *Positive Parenting/Life Skills Education* - This program is run by the Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency. The facilitator meets with groups of inmates and provides them with child development skills and personal development skills to assist them in their role as a parent.
- *Bible Study* - This program is facilitated by volunteers from the community, who meet with groups of inmates and study various religious beliefs.
- *Attorney Visits* - The jail offers a room where attorneys can meet with their clients in private. Attorneys arrive at the jail and request to meet with their client on a first come, first served basis.
- *Mental Health Crisis Counseling* - Amador County Health & Human Services meets with inmates who have been placed on suicide watch for harming themselves or making threats to harm themselves, or demonstrates behavior which leads staff to believe behavioral health intervention is necessary. The clinician assesses the inmate and makes recommendations for continued observation or clears them to return to general population.
- *Family Contact Visits* - This program is offered to sentenced inmates that wish to visit with their children, up to age ten (10). Inmates are allowed two visits per month, as long as they attend the Positive Parenting/Life Skills Education class. Visits are held in a controlled environment supervised by a Correctional Officer. No other family members are allowed.
- *Medi-Cal and CalWorks Counseling* - Amador County Health & Human Services runs this program. Social Services employees meet with inmates each week who have no health care coverage and assist them in getting enrolled. They also ensure that those already enrolled in Medi-Cal know how to get their benefits reinstated upon release from custody.

- *Drug and Alcohol Treatment* - The jail also has programs run by Amador County Health & Human Services. Drug and Alcohol employees facilitate the programs. The program for female inmates deals with self-esteem, relationships, and creating after release plans. The program for male inmates deals with the nature of addiction, programs available in the community and referrals.

Pretrial ADP

Over the period of January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013 the Amador County Jail had an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 96 inmates. The ADP of inmates on pretrial status over this period was 53. As the data indicates, the percentage of inmates on pretrial status for this time period was 54%.

Amador County's Risk-assessment-based Pretrial Release Program

Amador 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, Corrections, 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 Amador 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. 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 only when necessary to avoid a continuing overcrowding housing capacity issue. 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.
- ***Pre-Trial Release:*** A dedicated Probation Officer works with jail personnel to interview defendants, check references, and make recommendations so judges can quickly make informed decisions about recognizance releases and conditional supervised Own Recognizance releases. The purpose of the initial booking interview is to obtain information on the arrestees' community ties and criminal record, in order to determine eligibility for release. The Pre-Trial program uses the Virginia Pre-Trial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS). Additionally, the Pre-Trial Release program managed through the Probation Department also provides the Courts with an alternative supervised Own Recognizance option. The Supervised Own Recognizance release is a conditional release. Defendants released on Supervised Own Recognizance agree to comply with Court-ordered conditions, which are closely monitored by officers assigned to the Alternative Corrections Unit or their designees and are beyond those associated with traditional Own Recognizance Release.
- ***Pre-Arrestment Felony Agreement to Appear:*** The Amador County Sheriff and the Superior Court have entered into an agreement whereby lower level felony offenders are released from the Amador 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 Amador County or a contiguous county. Disqualifying factors include the following: the arrestee cannot be on felony probation or parole in the past 12 months, cannot be arrested for any felony in the past 12 months, cannot be charged with a crime involving the use of force or violence, cannot be charged with 11350(a)HS, 11352(a)HS, 11357(a)HS, 11360HS, 11377(a)HS or 11379HS (charged solely as "transportation", not sales or furnishing) and cannot have been convicted of a felony within the last seven years. 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). Finally, there 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.

- *Alternative Custody Programs:* The Chief Probation Officer of Amador County, as a designated Correctional Administrator by the Amador County Board of Supervisors, also operates the following alternative custody programs in partnership with the Amador County Sheriff: (a) 4024.2 PC – Work Program, (b) 1203.016 PC – Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program, and (c) 1205.3/1209.5 PC – Community Service in lieu of fine.
- *Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP):* The Amador County Probation Department's primary in lieu of jail program is the Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP). Referrals to the program are made by the Superior Court when an offender has been ordered to serve a jail sentence. The Court will transmit a copy of the commitment/remand form to the jail and probation department. The Court may recommend a defendant for alternative

custody or declare the defendant ineligible. The offender will be instructed to report to the Amador County Probation Department to submit an application if they wish to participate in the alternative custody program. After probation's review of the application, the offender can be assigned to the Alternative Sentencing Program. Participants are supervised in the field by the assigned probation officer. Higher risk participants will be placed on Electronic Monitoring. Participants are assessed program fees of \$60/ a case and/or \$10/ day for electronic monitoring equipment. No offender can be denied participation or removed from the Alternative Sentencing Program due to their inability to pay all or a portion of the program fees.

- *County Parole:* The Board which consists of two sworn members of the Sheriff's Office, and a Probation Officer, and a public appointee reviews inmates for eligibility, providing inmates with a behavioral incentive and reduction in time served for deserving inmates.

Project Objectives for Programs and Services

The SB 863 jail expansion project will add to the existing Amador County jail facility replacement housing, medical, dental and mental health treatment space, and appropriate classroom space for inmates to have a wide range of evidence based programs and additional education, prevention and intervention services and opportunities to develop skills that will prepare them for their return to the community.

Evidence Based Programming

Two program rooms of different sizes will accommodate a variety of programs which include group therapy, educational instruction, religious services, etc. The program rooms and the yards are both arranged in such a way that inmates in the existing jail can securely access them if necessary. The adjacent new programming space will allow the Sheriff's Office to begin providing a wide range of evidence-based programs such as life and vocational skills training. In addition, a treatment area is directly accessible to the new

housing, as well as from the main security corridor to the remainder of the facility. This programming and treatment area will be dedicated to serving the needs of the entire jail population and it will most efficiently serve the inmates housed in the new facility. The following are descriptions of the Evidence Based Programs currently provided by The Amador County Probation Department. These programs are provided in a non-custodial environment only due to the lack of programming space at the current jail. Amador County Probation, Health and Human Services Department, and the Sheriff's Office are currently planning to provide these programs at the jail in the new programming space.

- *Thinking For A Change (T4C)* - An integrated, cognitive behavioral change program for offenders that includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. The Probation Departments goal is to provide a T4C program to offenders while in-custody in an effort to not only change harmful thought processes while in-custody, but to also give offenders a head start on programming they will attend while on a grant of community supervision.
- *Probation Literacy Assistance Network (Plan)* – This program offers probationers the educational support and resources that are necessary in order to acquire basic-to-intermediate literacy skills. It also offers assistance to participants who have identified vocational goals that are focused toward increasing their job skills and/or employability. Services include: GED Preparation, Computer Basics Skills, Keyboard/Typing Skills, Reading & Vocabulary Improvement, Writing/Composition, Mathematics, Resume Building, Job Seeking, Job Application & Interview Skills, and Individual Vocational Goals.
- *Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)*: This 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.

Medical, Dental and Mental Health Treatment

Inmate services space is planned to accommodate the medical, dental and mental health treatment needs of the mental health population of the jail.

- *Medical Exam:* The new medical exam room will improve inmate access to medical services. Unlike the existing medical exam room, the new room will be appropriately sized and appointed to support the needs of the California Forensic Medical Group, the organization contracted to provide medical services to the Amador County Jail inmates. In addition, this exam room is located such that inmates do not need to cross circulation paths with new arrestees (the current exam room is in the intake area). It will allow for greater access to inmates and to service providers in a secure, efficient manner.
- *Dental Exam:* The new dental exam room will allow basic dental services to be provided at the jail, and eliminate the current practice of transporting inmates out of the jail for dental services. This will not only allow for greater access of dental services to inmates, it will eliminate the security risk associated with inmates leaving the jail. Providing a dental exam room in the jail will also reduce an unnecessary burden on staffing.
- *Respiratory Isolation:* The new respiratory isolation room will allow inmates with contagious diseases to remain in the jail rather than being transported to the hospital, being isolated in a sobering cell which is not adequately designed for sick inmates, or simply spreading the disease among other inmates.

- *Safety Cell:* The safety cell will provide a safe location to temporarily hold an inmate in mental health crisis. Without such an amenity, an inmate would be at greater risk.
- *Interview/counseling room:* The interview room will allow for one-on-one interviews and/or treatment. Currently, there is not a secure location in the jail which provides the correct environment in a secure setting for counseling. This room will also be equipped with the technology to support tele-psychiatry.

Resolving Compacted and Outdated Housing

Both pods in the new facility will accommodate 10 cells; with all cells built to be double occupancy, the combined maximum inmate population for the new housing will be 40. The added beds will replace (21) beds in the existing facility and allow greater flexibility to manage classification and peaks in the population as follows:

- The new beds will replace the 21-beds (triple bunks) that are currently located in the dayrooms of six of the existing housing pods A through F. These beds are not BSCC board rated, they are sub-standard, and they occupy dayroom space which is otherwise required for the population of those pods. ***See Chart Below: Existing Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities.***
- The new beds will allow the jail staff greater flexibility to manage higher security inmates housed in the existing jail, by utilizing the double bunked cells for single occupancy when needed. Overall this will allow for a greater range of single occupancy cells, which the jail currently lacks. With the new housing the jail will also meet projected needs for maximum security housing (see the *Inmates Classifications and Type of Security Housing* chart provided in response to question 1 (Statement of Need).) The projection indicates that in 2019, when the new facility is in operation, the facility will need (25) single occupancy cells to house High security Single Cells (AdSeg, PC, Medical /Mental

Health & Maximum Security). See Chart Below: New Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities.

Existing Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities							
Housing Unit	Classification	BSCC Rated Capacity	Number Cells	Number Beds			Total Number of Fixed Beds
				Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Triple Bunks in Dayrooms	
A	General Population	12	6	0	12	3	15
B	General Population	11	6	0	12	3	15
C	Protective Custody	11	6	0	12	3	15
D	General Population	20	12	0	24	6	30
E	Female	11	6	0	12	3	15
F	Inmate Workers	11	6	0	12	3	15
Total		76	42	0	84	21	105

New Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities							
Housing Unit	Classification	BSCC Rated Capacity	Number Cells	Number Beds			Total Number of Fixed Beds
				Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Triple Bunks in Dayrooms	
A	General Population	12	6	0	12	0	12
B	General Population	11	6	1	10	0	11
C	Protective Custody	11	6	1	10	0	11
D	General Population	20	12	4	16	0	20
E	Female	11	6	1	10	0	11
F	Inmate Workers	11	6	1	10	0	11
G	Maximum Security	20*	10	0	20	0	20
H	Maximum Security	20*	10	0	20	0	20
Total		116	62	8	108	0	116

* Rated Capacity based on double bunking each cell in the new housing unit. Allows flexibility to use cells for single or double occupancy for classification and peaking needs.

Finally, the new housing will provide Inmates with direct access to recreation yards and programs spaces from their dayrooms which minimizes inmate movement and maximizes opportunities for inmates to be outside of their cells, receiving therapeutic treatment.

Staffing for Programming, Treatment Services, and Housing

Amador County, the Sheriff's Office and their justice community partners through the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), share a common interest in the successful pursuit of the SB 863 funding. These partners have collaborated in the planning and development of the conceptual project and have begun planning for the staffing needs to provide new evidence based programs and treatment services when the new facility is completed.

Inmate Programming Services: The justice partners and community service partners, such as Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency, Amador County Behavioral Health Department, Social Services Department, the Amador County Library and Amador County Probation will continue to support programming needs at the jail. These agencies will provide resources for the increase in programs that will be needed with additional space in the new facility. Funding for these programs will be provided through existing revenue sources such as the Amador County CCP. The CCP has discussed in-custody programming and will support such programming. However, currently most discussions and planning for allocating the needed funds don't get very far because of the limited to no programming space at the jail facility. The Community Corrections Budget managed by the CCP allows for a very fluid response to the community's needs.

"Expanding new evidence based programs to the in-custody population is limited solely by the lack of programming space at the jail. . . . A project of this scope is long overdue for Amador County"

Mark J. Bonini, Chief Probation Officer

(March 26, 2015 Letter of Support)

Medical Services: The new medical and dental treatment space will give the County the ability to provide consistent and efficient treatment services to inmates at the jail. Currently, inmates are transported to another County jail, or private practice for dental services. The Sheriff's Office will continue to contract with California Forensic Medical Group (CFMG) to provide medical and pharmacy services in the jail. With a new dental exam room the Sheriff's Office will have the ability to provide routine dental services to inmates by contracting with CFMG or with a local dentist.

Mental Health Treatment Services: The Amador County CCP budget funds an employee of the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department to provide referrals to programming offered by the various departments under the HHS umbrella but more specifically, that person offers Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT). While MRT is provided by the HHS employee, the HHS employee also ensures all services offenders may be eligible for through the HHS umbrella are accessed. The CCP will bring the program into the jail when the new space becomes available as currently there is no space to provide this program.

"With additional space, Evidence Based Therapy programming could occur regularly in such a way as to reduce offender problems like aggression, drug use and resistance as well as to prepare those offenders for productive post-release behavior."

James A Foley, Director Amador County Health and Human Services

(March 27, 2015 Letter of Support)

Housing and Custody Staffing: The new facility will not drastically change the day to day duties of the correctional officers. Given the minimal increase in beds, the amount of work is not expected to increase substantially either.

The conceptual design for the new facility will have one fixed post/control room that will become the primary control center. It will have the capability of controlling the addition as well as the existing facility. The County and Sheriff's Office, in a separately funded project, will upgrade security electronics systems in the existing facility to be interoperable

with the primary control. The existing control room and facility will still be staffed, however not at the same level due to it no longer being primary control. The existing facility will continue to house inmates and will still be the primary entry point into the jail. The facilities only sally port, holding cells, sobering cells, safety cells and main booking area, will function efficiently with a reduced staff. As such by simply transitioning the existing staff, (except staff assigned to transportation) to the new addition, and adding minimal staffing to the existing facility, sufficient staff will be provided to insure safe and efficient operations.

This will involve the addition of approximately ten (10) Correctional Officers, which will allow for two assigned each day to day shift and swing shift, and one assigned each day to graveyard. This would only be possible given interoperability between control rooms. It maintains safe staffing at booking/holding, at each inmate supervision point, allows for staff to flow to and from each facility as necessary to conduct required duties, provide assistance and support.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PLAN

Describe the steps required to accomplish this project. Include a project schedule, and 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.

Amador County has developed a project management, construction and administrative work plan specifically to address the needs of the proposed SB 863 Amador County Jail Programs, Treatment and Replacement Housing project. This work plan leverages County resources to the fullest while assuring the project scope, project schedule, construction budget, and construction quality are maintained. The work plan methodology described below is consistent with other capital improvement projects undertaken by the County and has been successfully utilized for other adult detention facilities throughout the state.

- County Contracts for Architectural and Engineering Services;

- County contracts with a construction management firm for the construction oversight of the project;
- County submits site assurance and real estate due diligence package;
- County Board of Supervisors contracts with an architectural firm for the preparation of a conceptual design, development of plans and specifications, and assistance during the design-bid-build process;
- County submits Project Establishment documents for the State Public Works Board (SPWB) approval and Project Establishment;
- County staff work with the architectural firm to prepare preliminary plans;
- County prepares an Operational Program Statement and Staffing Plan including anticipated operating costs;
- County submits preliminary plans to Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and the State Fire Marshal for review and approval. The submittal will include an Operational Program Statement and Staffing Plan;
- County staff work with the architectural firm to prepare working drawings;
- County submits construction documents to Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and the State Fire Marshal for review and approval;
- Department of Finance approves working drawings and issues a Proceed to Bid;
- Bids are received and evaluated;
- County Board of Supervisors awards a construction contract;
- Department of Finance approves Construction Contract and Issues a Notice to Proceed for construction;
- Construction is initiated;
- Construction, including punch list, is completed;

- Facility is commissioned and construction contract is closed out;
- Occupant move-in proceeds;
- Operation of new facility begins;

Project Management

The Amador County SB 863 Jail Programs, Treatment and Replacement Housing project will be handled from start to finish by a Project Oversight Team and a Project Management Team supplemented by a construction management (CM) consultant and architect/engineer (A/E) consultant. Members of both of these teams have been involved in the planning and preparation of this application and will continue to participate throughout planning, programming, development of design and construction documents, bidding, construction, transition and occupancy.

The County has organized a Jail Construction Committee that has been involved in the programming and conceptual planning of the SB 863 project. The team members consist of representatives of the Board of Supervisors, Sheriff's Office and General Services Department.

Jail Construction Committee: John Plasse – Amador County Supervisor; Richard Forster – Amador County Supervisor; Martin Ryan – Amador County Sheriff; Jim Wegner - Amador County Undersheriff; Chuck Iley – County Administrator; Jon Hopkins – Director, General Services.

The Committee is responsible to provide regular updates and review to the Board of Supervisors and provide oversight, direction and guidance to the Project Management Team. Jon Hopkins has also been designated as the County Construction Administrator with over 30 years of construction experience.

The Project Management Team members will consist of representatives of the Sheriff's Office, General Services, Administrative Office and representatives of other County agencies as needed:

Project Management Team:

Jim Wegner – Amador County Undersheriff; Jon Hopkins – General Services Project Manager; Representatives of other County Agencies as needed including County Counsel, County Administration, Behavioral Health, Information Technology, Community Development, etc.

The Amador County General Services Department will provide the overall coordination of the project and provide direct administration and oversight of the Project Management Team. They will also oversee and manage the contracted (CM) firm and (A/E). Jon Hopkins, General Services Project Manager, will serve as construction project management lead.

Sheriff's Office members of the team will represent the interests of the Sheriff and provide technical assistance and operational expertise, and will form the Transition Team. In addition to other responsibilities the Transition Team will be responsible for planning and implementation of new programs and hiring and training new staff.

County Administrative Officer Chuck Iley will serve as the Financial Officer for the project coordinating with other County offices on all financial aspects of the project, including close coordination with the Auditor-Controller and Treasurer Tax-Collector for cash management of project costs. The Project Management Team will also include the expertise, as needed, of staff from other County Agencies and Departments: Sheriff, Capital Projects and Facilities, County Administrative Office, County Counsel, County Probation, Health, and Human Services, and others.

Clerical support for accounting, project record keeping and documentation will be provided by General Services and the Sheriff's Office. A full-service CM firm will be contracted to provide all aspects of construction management throughout the complete project. A contracted A/E will be responsible for the development of the design and construction documents and assisting the county in bidding and construction administration.

General Services will process consultant and contractor payment applications, and in turn, submit them to the State for reimbursement. County staff have project administration systems that utilizes both proven monitoring and control protocols. The County also has scheduling, budgeting and cost accounting software in place to aid in the success of this project. Designated County staff will respond to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) on all contract matters, and the Architect will respond to all minimum codes and standards issues. The construction management firm will assist with the monitoring, scheduling, and coordinating all activities on behalf of the County and Sheriff's Office. *(See Attachment 4: Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Project Schedule)*

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 of the amount of state financing requested and how operational costs (including programming costs) for the facility will be sustained.

The County of Amador, and planning consultants worked collaboratively to determine the project costs identified in the budget summary table. The following narrative provides an overview of these costs:

Construction Cost (\$13,500,000): With these construction dollars, the County will have the necessary funds to carry out the objectives of this project by constructing the new standalone facility with programming and treatment space and replacement housing. Additionally, the county will construct a new parking area for staff and new accessible

parking stalls for visitors. The estimated cost of construction was determined in 2015 dollars and then escalated to the mid-point of construction based on the anticipated project schedule. Included in the construction (bid) costs are; fixed equipment and furnishings, change order contingency, and a geographic location factor. Construction cost estimates were provided by a Vanir, a firm experienced with jail construction, and based on a conceptual building plan and site layout prepared by Nacht & Lewis.

Additional Eligible Costs (\$1,361,000): Additional eligible costs include: *Furniture fixtures and equipment (\$675,000):* Includes moveable furnishings for the new facility including furnishings for dayrooms and inmate programs and treatment space. In addition audio visual equipment and office furnishings, shelving will be purchased. Medical equipment such as exam table and tele-med and tele-psych equipment, as well as dental equipment are included; *Inmate management system (\$120,000):* new software and hardware for the new facility to integrate the existing inmate management system; *Communications System (\$50,000):* for inmate commissary and video visitation kiosks; *Materials Testing and Inspection (\$338,000):* For construction materials and testing and full time inspection services during construction; *Building Systems Commissioning (\$60,000):* Cost of consulting services; *Building Department Plan Check Fees (\$30,000):* The County will contract with a service provider to review the plans for compliance with the Building Code.

The County is contributing (\$88,000) in additional eligible costs related to offsite work required for the project including; utility upgrades, relocation of an existing trailer pad for the Sheriff's mobile command unit, and site due diligence services occurring prior to project establishment.

Architectural (\$1,737,000): The County will contract with an Architectural firm experienced in Jail design and construction to provide planning, design and construction

contract documents as well as construction administration services. All required engineering services will be provided under this contract. The Architect will assist the county with services needed for project establishment. The County has included the cost of these services as part of their cash contribution.

Construction Management (CM) (\$810,000): The County intends to contract with an experienced CM firm to support the County's project management efforts and construction phase management of the construction contract. The CM will also provide an independent opinion of construction costs. The CM will assist the county with services needed for project establishment. The County has included the cost of these services in the cash match.

Cash Match Requirements

The Board of Supervisors has unanimously approved submitting this application for SB 863 fund and has acknowledged the funding requirements, including the \$ 455,000 in required cash match. The County has appropriated, or will appropriate the amount of cash contribution funds after conditional project award but before state/county funding agreements. The Project proposed in the County's SB 863 Financing Program proposal is authorized to proceed in its entirety when and if state financing is awarded for the Project within the SB 863 Financing Program.

Sustaining the Cost of Operations:

The Sheriff's Office and County construction staff are seeking building designs with minimum staffing cost that will translate into the lowest long-term lifecycle cost expense to community taxpayers. The County intends on not only minimizing capital construction costs, but is specifically mindful of the need to minimize lifecycle cost including, annual staffing and operations cost of the new jail housing, medical and mental health services space, and expanded program areas. The programming and inmate services spaces designed for the project incorporates what research is showing will aid in reducing recidivism and controlling

crime. The project specifically provides much needed program and vocational training opportunities for male and female inmates that can support offender reentry efforts. This will also give the County's jail the ability to implement more varied inmate programming options and deliver programs and services efficiently and cost effectively.

The Sheriff's Office has prepared an estimate of staffing needs for the new facility. The staffing allocation for this building will require an additional 10 Correctional Officer positions. The Sheriff's Office financial staff has projected this additional cost to be as follows: Year 1 – \$945,972; Year 2 – \$974,351, and Year 3 – \$1,003,581. This estimate includes the new staff positions identified above in addition to the cost for services, food, supplies and energy. The County through their submittal of this SB 863 funding proposal is committing to the staffing and operations of the new facility. With a conditional funding award the County will commit through its budgetary practices and long range financial planning the funding to operate the new facility. This will include a planning effort of the County CCP to fund the necessary staffing and support for evidence based programs and mental health treatment.

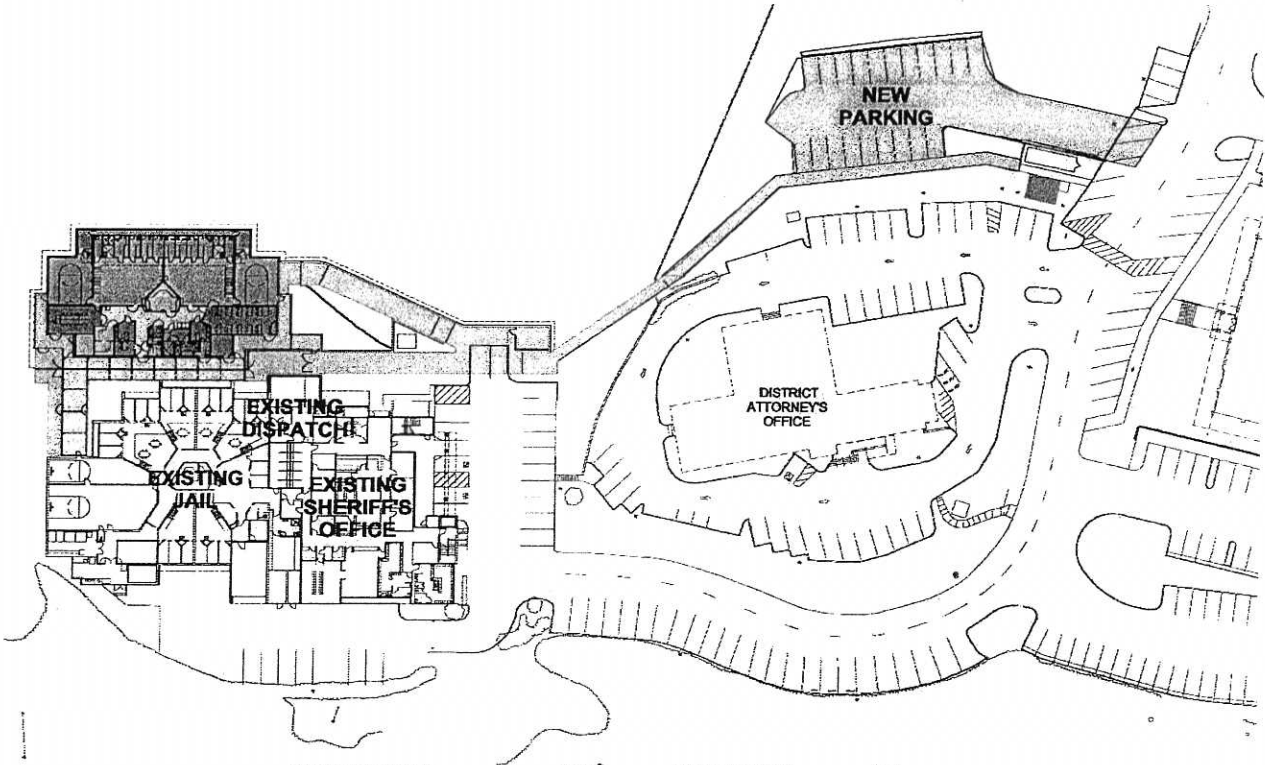
6. READINESS TO PROCEED

Amador County's Board of Supervisors has approved a resolution which is included with this application. The resolution authorizes an adequate amount of available matching funds, approves the forms of project documents deemed necessary for financing, and authorizes an appropriate signatory to execute these documents.

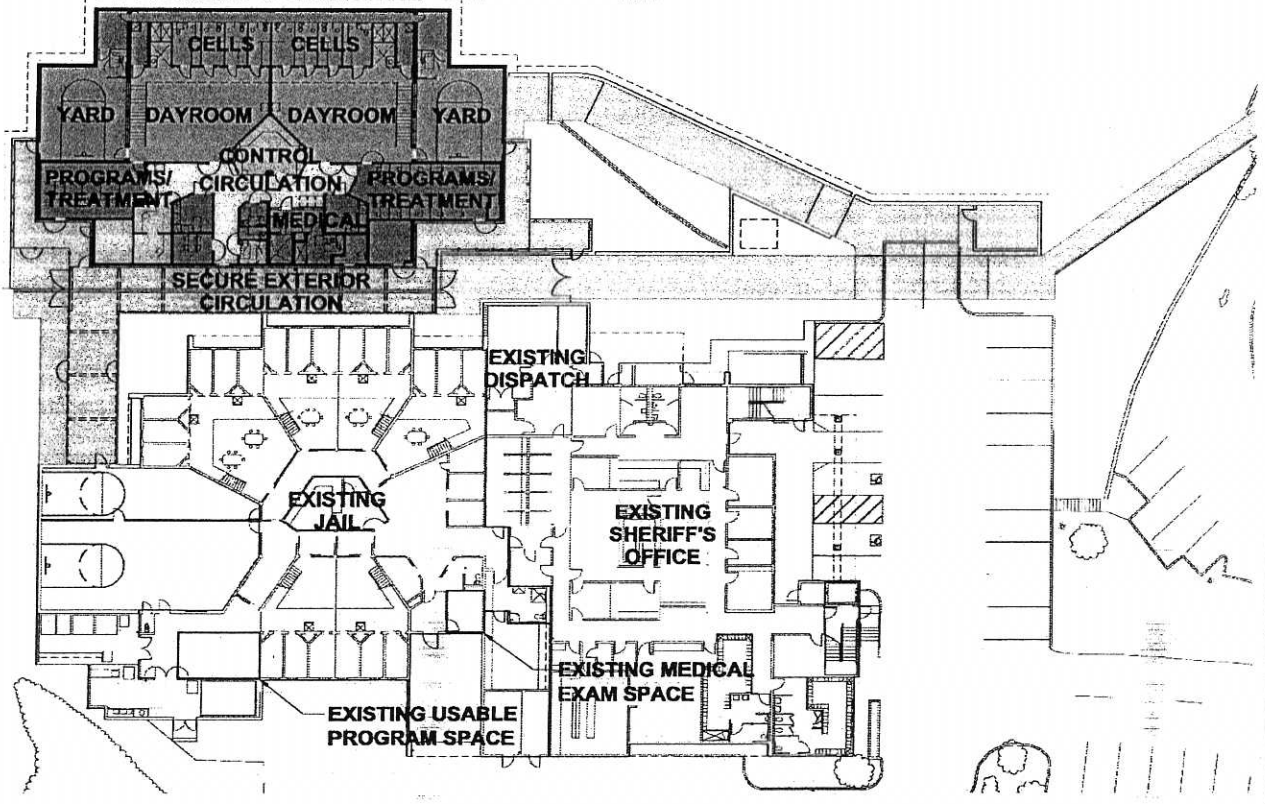
Documentation evidencing CEQA compliance is provided with this application including a final Notice of Determination and a letter from County Counsel certifying that the statute of limitations has expired. A single challenge has been filed, which is ongoing, but it is the opinion of County Counsel that the challenge lacks merit and the Project will proceed as proposed.

Attachment 1: Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Site and Building Conceptual Plan

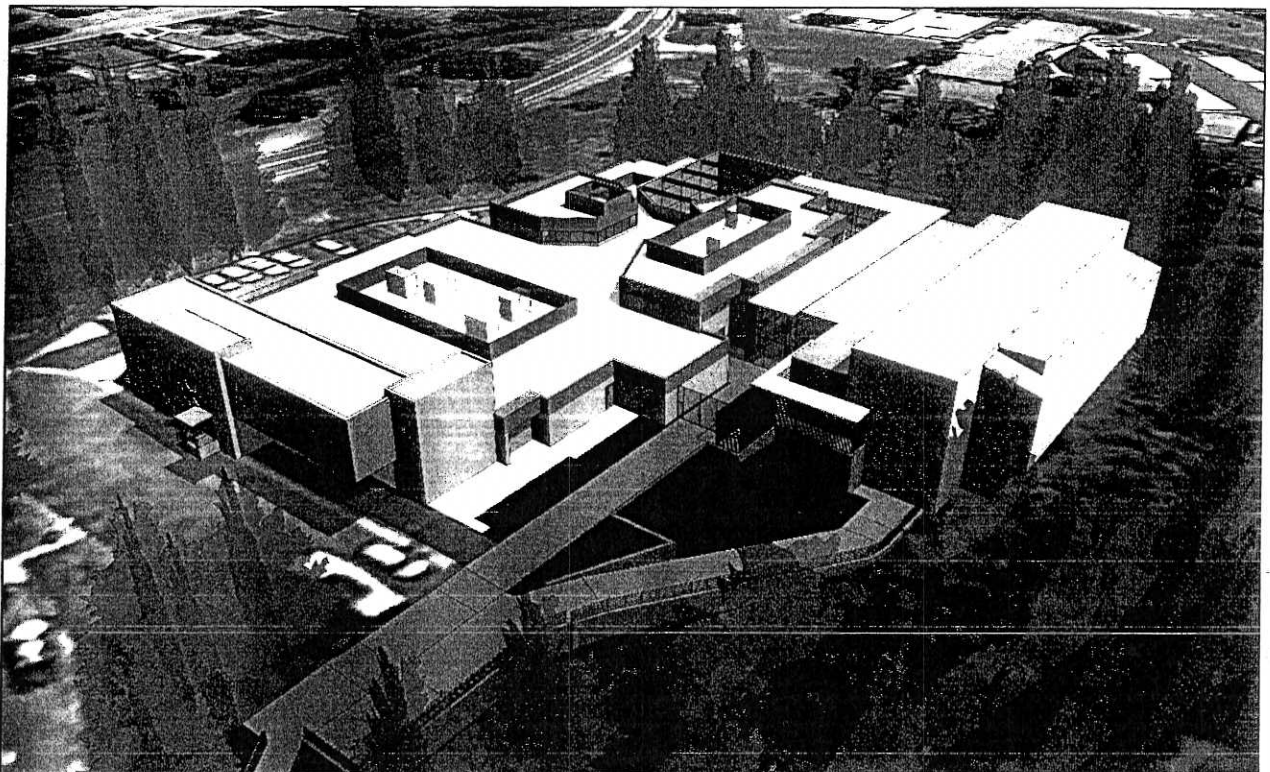
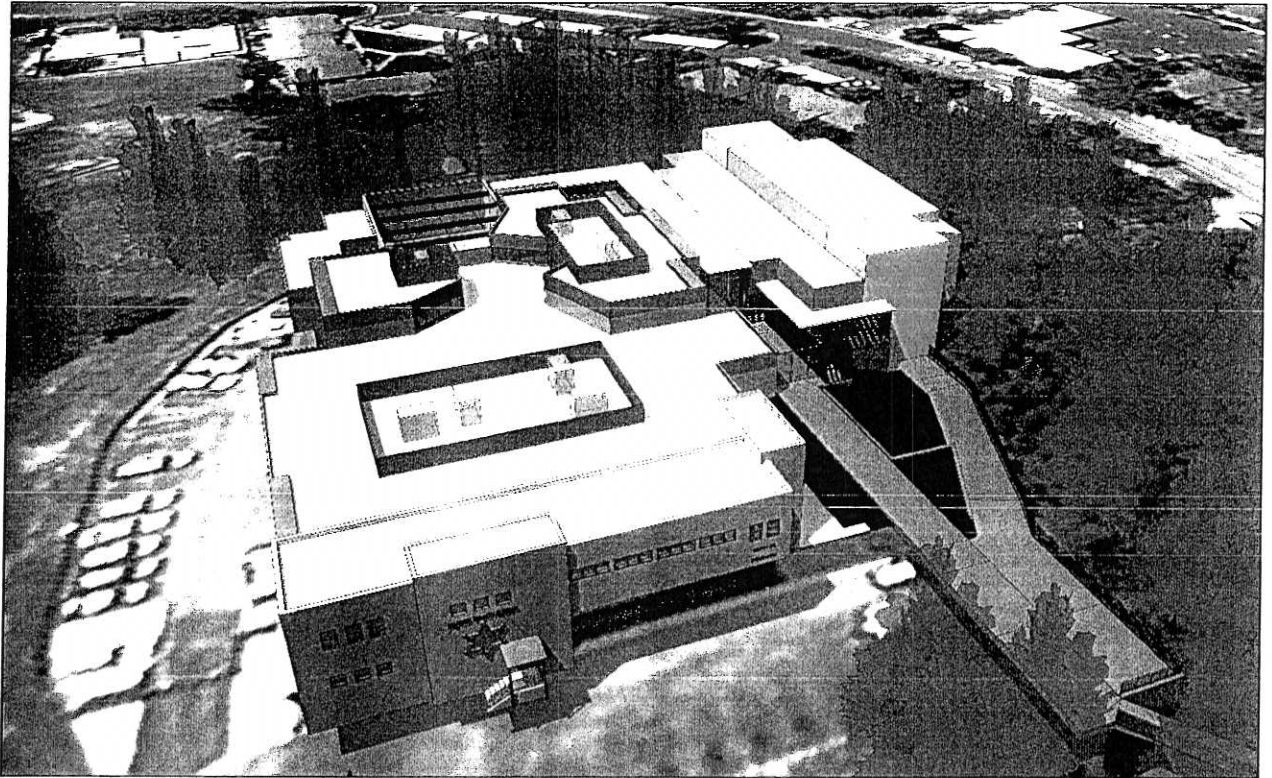
Site Plan



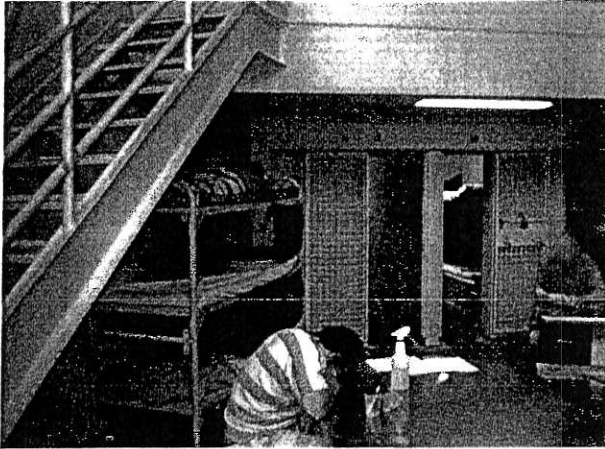
Building Plan



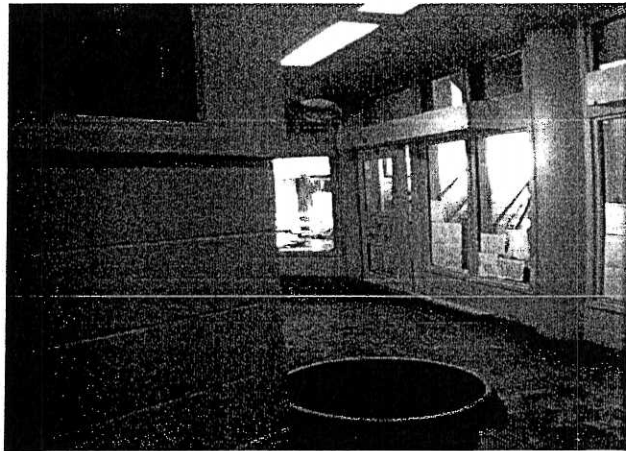
Attachment 2: Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Project Conceptual Massing



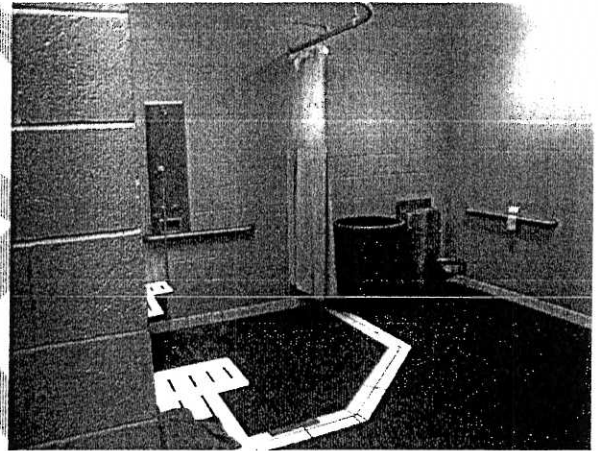
Attachment 3: Amador County Jail Photo Layout



Typical crowded conditions in the jails housing pods



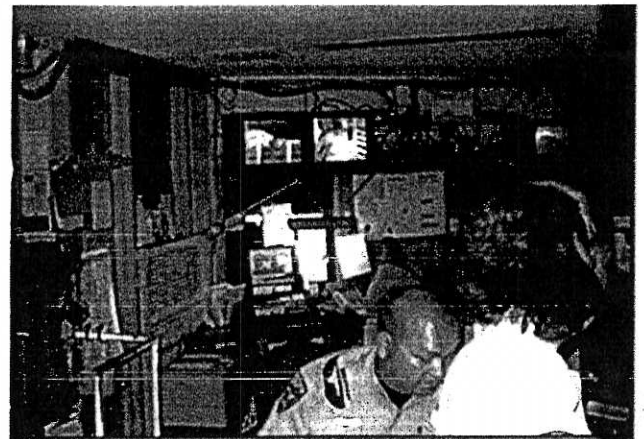
Poor Sightlines in Housing Corridor



The jails only ADA Shower and Toilet are located in the booking area



Housing Unit Door Control Panel



Central control in the Amador County Jail is often crowded making it difficult for officers to perform their custody functions.

Attachment 4: Amador County Jail SB 863 Project Schedule

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish
1	BSCC Notice of Conditional Award	Fri 11/8/15	Fri 11/8/15
2	Pre Design Phase	Fri 11/8/15	Fri 6/17/16
3	Agency Coordination Meetings: BSCC, CSFM	Fri 11/8/15	Mon 1/4/16
4	Due Diligence	Fri 11/8/15	Wed 2/3/16
5	Site Assurnace	Fri 11/8/15	Wed 2/3/16
6	Task 1: SPWB Meeting Project Establishment	Wed 11/11/15	Fri 6/17/16
7	Preliminary Plans Phase	Sat 6/18/16	Fri 2/24/17
8	Schematic Design	Sat 6/18/16	Sat 9/24/16
9	Schematic Design Documents	Sat 6/18/16	Fri 9/8/16
10	County Prepare Operational Program Statement	Sat 6/18/16	Fri 9/8/16
11	Preliminary Budgetary Cost Estimate	Thu 8/25/16	Thu 9/8/16
12	BSCC/CSFM Submittal and Review	Thu 8/11/16	Mon 9/19/16
13	County/CM Review	Sat 9/10/16	Sat 9/24/16
14	Design Development	Tue 9/20/16	Fri 2/24/17
15	50% DD Completion	Tue 9/20/16	Fri 11/18/16
16	BSCC/CSFM Submittal and Review	Sun 1/8/17	Thu 2/16/17
17	Owner/CM Review	Sat 1/19/16	Tue 12/6/16
18	100% DD Completion	Sat 1/19/16	Tue 1/17/17
19	Cost Estimate	Tue 12/13/16	Sat 12/31/16
20	Owner/CM Review	Wed 1/18/17	Sat 2/18/17
21	Prepare SPWB Preliminary Plans Submittal	Wed 1/18/17	Sat 2/18/17
22	SPWB Submittal	Sun 2/19/17	Sun 2/19/17
23	Task 2: SPWB Meeting, Preliminary Plan Approval	Fri 2/24/17	Fri 2/24/17
24	Task 3: SPWB Meeting - Consent to Ground Lease/ Right of	Fri 2/24/17	Fri 2/24/17
25	Construction Documents Phase	Fri 2/24/17	Fri 9/8/17
26	Construction Documents	Fri 2/24/17	Sun 6/18/17
27	Cost Estimate	Sat 5/20/17	Sat 6/10/17
28	100% CD Completion	Sun 6/18/17	Sun 6/18/17
29	Owner/CM Review	Mon 6/19/17	Sun 7/16/17
30	BSCC/CSFM/SPWB Staff - 100% CD Submittal and Review	Mon 6/19/17	Fri 9/8/17
31	County Plan Check Review	Mon 6/19/17	Mon 6/19/17
32	Prepare Bid Documents	Fri 8/18/17	Fri 9/8/17
33	Board of Supervisors Approval	Sun 7/16/17	Sun 7/16/17
34	Task 4: Pooled Money Investment Board - Loan Request	Fri 9/8/17	Fri 9/8/17
35	Task 5: Dept. of Finance Review and Approval - Proceed to Bid	Fri 9/8/17	Fri 9/8/17
36	Bidding Phase	Mon 9/11/17	Fri 12/1/17
37	Pre-Bid Meeting	Mon 9/11/17	Mon 9/11/17
38	Bidding	Sat 9/16/17	Mon 9/11/17
39	County Board of Supervisors Bid Review/Award and Approval	Sat 9/16/17	Tue 11/14/17
40	Task 6: Finance Action to Award Construction Contract	Wed 11/15/17	Fri 12/1/17
41	Construction Phase	Fri 12/1/17	Fri 12/1/17
42	Notice to Proceed	Mon 12/4/17	Wed 4/17/19
43	Building Permit	Mon 12/4/17	Mon 12/4/17
44	Pre-construction meeting	Mon 12/4/17	Mon 12/11/17
45	Construction	Mon 12/4/17	Mon 12/4/17
46	Project Closeout/Warranty	Mon 12/4/17	Wed 4/17/19
47	Punchlist Inspections	Tue 2/19/19	Fri 6/14/19
48	Review Operations and Maintenance Systems	Fri 3/1/19	Thu 4/11/19
49	Building Systems Commissioning	Fri 3/1/19	Sat 4/13/19
50	Substantial Completion	Tue 2/19/19	Fri 4/19/19
51	Final Regulatory Agency Inspections and Approval	Fri 4/12/19	Fri 4/12/19
52	Occupancy	Fri 3/1/19	Sat 3/30/19
53		Sun 3/17/19	Fri 6/14/19

SECTION 6: BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' RESOLUTION

All counties applying for SB 863 financing must include a Board of Supervisors' resolution with the proposal submittal. The resolution must include the requisite components as outlined below. For counties submitting multiple proposals (which requires participation in a regional ALCJF as described in the RFP), separate resolutions for each proposal, with the necessary language contained in each resolution, are required.

The Board of Supervisors' resolution for the project shall be attached to the original proposal and contain the following:

- A. Names, titles, and positions of county construction administrator, project financial officer, and project contact person.
- B. Approving the forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the board (SPBW) to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation.
- C. Authorization of appropriate county official to sign the applicant's Agreement and submit the proposal for funding.
- D. Assurance that the county will adhere to state requirements and terms of the agreements between the county, the BSCC, and the SPWB in the expenditure of state financing and county match funds.
- E. Assurance that authorizes an adequate amount of available matching funds to satisfy the counties' contribution. The identified matching funds in the resolution shall be compatible with the states' lease revenue bond financing. (see page 4 of this form for description of compatible funds)
- F. Assurance that the county will fully and safely staff and operate the facility that is being constructed (consistent with Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 1, Subchapter 6 section 1756 (j) 5) within 90 days after project completion.
- G. All projects shall provide the following site assurance for the county facility at the time of proposal or not later than 90 days following the BSCC's notice of Intent to Award: 1) assurance that the county has project site control through either fee simple ownership of the site or comparable long-term possession of the site and right of access to the project sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the site; and, 2) will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site of facility subject to construction, or lease the facility for operation to other entities, without permission and instructions from the BSCC, for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds secured by the financed project remain outstanding.
- H. Attestation to \$_____ as the current fair market land value for the proposed new or expanded facility. This can be claimed for on-site land value for new facility construction, on-site land value of a closed facility that will be renovated and

reopened, or on-site land value used for expansion of an existing facility. It cannot be claimed for land value under an existing operational facility. (If claimed as in-kind match, actual on-site land value documentation from an independent appraisal will be required as a pre-agreement condition.)

- I. Regional ALCJF projects only: A Board of Supervisors' resolution from the lead county in the regional partnership containing the items identified above, along with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between each of the partner counties. Please consider the information about regional ALCJFs for the purposes of this funding program as described in the "Eligible Projects" section, "Limit on Number of Projects/Set Asides" sub-section of the RFP, before developing these documents. If preliminary MOUs and JPAs are submitted, final documents must be submitted within 90 days following the notification to the lead county of conditional Intent to Award state financing.

Note: Additionally, refer to "Section 5: Narrative - Readiness to Proceed."

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE
COUNTY OF AMADOR, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

IN THE MATTER OF:

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING APPLICATION FOR)
ADULT DETENTION FACILITY EXPANSION SB 86) RESOLUTION NO. 15-085
CONSTRUCTION FROM THE BOARD OF STATE)
AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS)
)

WHEREAS, the existing Amador County Jail lacks the appropriate programming and treatment space to impose court ordered criminal justice sanctions for felons sentenced in Amador County; and

WHEREAS, the existing Jail is the only facility used to house and treat in-custody adult offenders sentenced to the County; and

WHEREAS, the need to provide programs, including evidenced based programs and treatment to offenders, focused on mental health issues to help reduce recidivism, as identified in the August 2015 Needs Assessment Study; and

WHEREAS, the Sheriff of Amador County is given the responsibility to address the needs of inmates with mental health issues.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Amador that this Board hereby:

1. Appoints Jon Hopkins, General Services Director, as the County Construction Administrator; Chuck Iley, County Administrative Officer, as the Project Financial Officer; and James Wegner, Undersheriff, as the Project Contact Person; and,
2. Approves the Proposal Form, Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Agreement, Ground Lease, Right of Entry for Construction and Operation Agreement, Facility Lease, Facility Sublease, and all other forms of the project documents deemed necessary, as identified by the State Public Works Board (SPWB) to the BSCC, to effectuate the financing authorized by the legislation; and,
3. Authorizes Brian Oneto, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Amador County, to sign the Applicant's Agreement and submit the SB863 Financing Program proposal for the purpose of adding programing and treatment space to the existing County Jail facility with a petition for a contribution reduction; and,
4. Assures that the County will adhere to state requirements and the terms of the agreements between Amador County, the BSCC, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), and the SPWB in the expenditure of State funds and County cash contribution funds; and,
5. Assures the County has appropriated, or will appropriate after conditional project award but before state/county funding agreements, the amount of cash contribution funds identified by the County in the Proposal Form Budget Summary Table, submitted to the BSCC from the following sources: the County's Capital Facility Fees, Government Code section 30070 funding (AB 443), and the County's General Fund. The contribution of said funds are legal and authorized and not subject to any prior pledge; and,

The Project proposed in the County's SB 863 Financing Program proposal is authorized to proceed in its entirety when and if state financing is awarded for the Project within the SB 863 Financing Program; and,

6. Assures that the County will fully and safely staff and operate the expanded jail facility that is being constructed (consistent with Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 1, Subchapter 6 section 1756 (j) 5) within ninety (90) days after project completion; and,

7. Assures the BSCC that the County has project site control in fee simple title and right of access to the project sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the site, and will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of real property title, or other interest in the site of the facility subject to construction, or lease the facility for operation to other entities, without permission and instructions from the BSCC, for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds secured by the financed project remain outstanding; and,

8. Attest to One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000.00) as the current fair market land value for the proposed expanded facility as evidenced in the County's independent appraisal conducted by Wright Appraisals, Inc. on July 20, 2015.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Amador at a regular meeting held thereof on the 25th day of August, 2015 by the following vote:

AYES: Brian Oneto, John Plasse, Louis D. Boitano, Richard M. Forster, and
Lynn A. Morgan

NOES: None

ABSENT: None



Brian Oneto, Chairman, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

JENNIFER BURNS, Clerk of the
Board of Supervisors, Amador County,
California



Deputy

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE
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7. Assures the BSCC that the County has project site control in fee simple title and right of access to the project sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the site, and will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of real property title, or other interest in the site of the facility subject to construction, or lease the facility for operation to other entities, without permission and instructions from the BSCC, for so long as the SPWB lease-revenue bonds secured by the financed project remain outstanding; and,

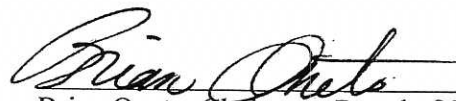
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Lynn A. Morgan

NOES: None

ABSENT: None



Brian Oneto, Chairman, Board of Supervisors


ATTEST:

JENNIFER BURNS, Clerk of the
Board of Supervisors, Amador County,
California



Deputy

THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT IS
A CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL
ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE

ATTEST: AUG 25 2015

Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
Amador County, California

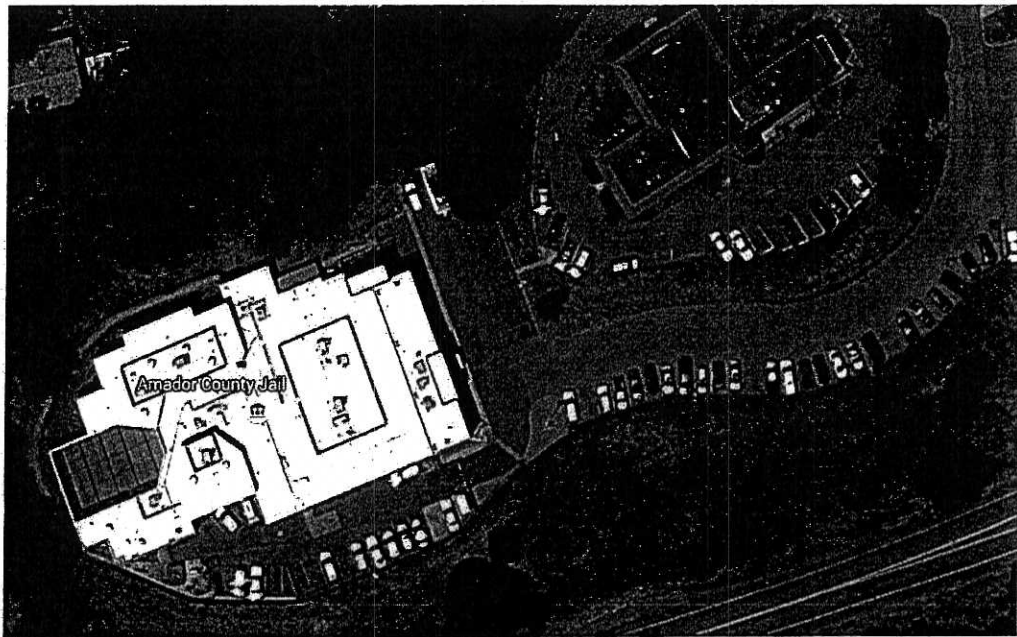




Amador County Sheriff's Office

Jail Needs Assessment Update

July 2015



Amador County Jail and Sheriff's Office, 700 Court Street, Jackson, CA

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

Amador County Sheriff's Office 2015 Jail Needs Assessment Update

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2015 Jail Needs Assessment Update**

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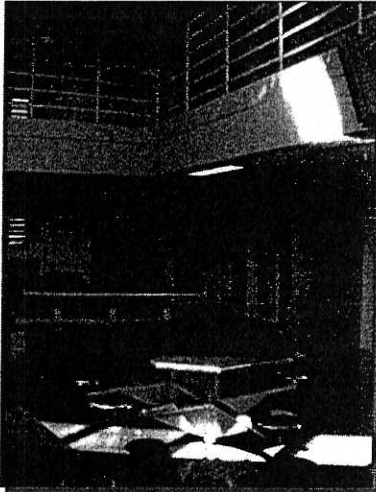
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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update

Introduction and Historical Perspective



Amador Jail Housing Unit

The Amador County Sheriff's Office operates the County's only jail facility which is located at 700 Court Street in Jackson, California. The jail is rated as a Type II detention facility by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) with a current rated capacity of 76 beds.

When the jail was constructed in 1984 it was viewed by the State Board of Corrections, now the Board of State and Community Corrections, as a small jail model for effective and efficient design. Since its construction 31 years ago, the inmate population has significantly changed and increased. The facility was originally built with 42 cells and a design capacity of 42 beds, configured with six (6) podular housing units containing single-occupancy cells. Over time, the single cells have been converted to double-occupancy cells to accommodate the increasing inmate population and to manage overcrowding. Furthermore, triple bunks have been added to the dayrooms of the housing pods to address peaking and classification needs.

In addition to inmate population pressure, the facility is outdated and is experiencing a number of significant maintenance issues. The jail's infrastructure generally has become antiquated and some systems are in need of replacement. Capacity issues and failing infrastructure 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 that are essential for a modern adult detention facility. For example, the jail has only one outdoor recreation yard, a single multipurpose (program) room, and one medical exam room to handle the entire male and female incarcerated populations.

Operationally, there are not adequate beds to meet current custody security housing needs. The Amador County jail does not have the ability to appropriately segregate inmates due to peak population levels and it has a lack of physically secure custody housing to segregate inmates who should be housed in higher custody single occupancy units based on their classification. The Amador County jail facility is also confronting the need to house inmates for longer periods of incarceration resulting from the 2011 implementation of AB 109 which is diverting a significant number of offenders from the State prison system to county 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 California Senate Bill 863 legislation, jail construction funding up to \$20 million for small counties including Amador. In order to compete for the SB 863 construction funding, Amador County has prepared this comprehensive Jail Needs Assessment Update Report and developed a detailed proposal that will be submitted for funding evaluation and consideration by the BSCC on August 28, 2015.

Because of the identified physical plant gaps and facility needs, the County is actively pursuing funding for the construction of much needed inmate programs and medical, dental and mental health treatment space, and replacement custody housing. In December of 2014 the County retained the consultant team of Nacht & Lewis, Vanir Construction Management, and the Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF). The consultant team prepared the 2015 Jail Needs Assessment Update and plan for proposed renovations to the County's adult jail detention facility that could be constructed with a funding award through SB 863. A portion of the effort has focused on compiling and analyzing historical jail inmate population trends. The

trends have been used to prepare an updated jail inmate profile with average daily population (ADP) inmate projections over a 20 year planning period, from 2014 to 2034. The information is intended to support an SB 863 jail construction application.

Updated Arrests, Bookings and Inmate ADP Trends

In May 2009 the Amador County Sheriff's Office contracted with TRG Consulting to prepare the original jail Needs Assessment Study that the County has relied on for several years when addressing custody needs in the jail. The study followed the guidelines and content criteria identified in the BSCC Title 15 Minimum Standards and regulations for Adult Detention Facilities. The published report examined and provided information that the consultant team relied on for updating the construction needs and future facility building recommendations outlined in this document.

CJRF staff worked with the Amador County Sheriff's Office to collect and analyze jail inmate population data that was used to prepare an updated population profile of 2014 pretrial and sentenced male and female inmates currently housed at the County jail facility

The information and data which has been compiled and analyzed shows the following:

*The 31 year old Amador County Jail has a total of 76 rated custody beds. The jail housing originally included 42 single-cells, and no dormitory beds / bunks. The single-cells have been converted to double-occupancy cells. The jail does not have the ability to segregate numerous classifications of inmates because of crowding and the lack of physically secure custody housing to separate inmates who should be housed in higher security, single- and double-occupancy units because of their classification. Over the past 13 years, the jail has been processing an average of 164 bookings each month. This represents an average of five bookings per day. The jail has a 2014 average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 98. Currently, the jail is operating at 128.9% of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated custody bed capacity of 76. Pretrial inmate population comprises about 51.0% of the total custody bed space. **The sentenced inmate population makes up 49.0% of the detention bed space. Because of the overcrowding, the jail, over the past three years, has virtually eliminated most pretrial and sentenced misdemeanants from the incarcerated population. Prior to taking these steps, the County jail had an ADP of misdemeanants that ranged from 16 - 25.***

*The AB 109 Realignment Act has had a significant impact on County jail custody trends. In a jail snapshot the consultants took in December 2014, 23.8% or 19 of the incarcerated inmate population were AB 109 convicted felons sentenced to County jail, parolees, PRCS offenders held under the Realignment Act flash incarceration and revocation provisions of the law, or are probation violators (1203.2 PC). Because of the lack of bed space, the overwhelming majority of jail detainees (83.1%) secure a release from the facility after booking or prior to completing their Court sentence. Only 16.9% are continuing custody inmates (time served, etc.) who are sentenced or held in a pretrial status pending disposition of their arrest. An average of 27 inmates has consistently been released each month from the detention facility since 2013 because of the lack of housing capacity. Since 2008, early releases have increased 110.6% due to the lack of custody beds. Because of the continued overcrowding and because of the high ADP (113) in 2012, the jail staff is continually having to release both pretrial and sentenced detainees each month because of the lack of jail bed space. **Sentenced inmates who are released early are being released from custody an average of ten days prior to the completion of their Court sentence. If these early releases were not occurring, the jail's average daily population (ADP) last year would be nine inmates higher, bringing the facility's reported ADP from 98 - 107.***

The jail currently has an inmate population in which one out of every four detainees (22.6%) require high-security housing. The jail, however, currently contains no single cells which can accommodate the inmate population. The other housing in the facility includes double-occupancy cells which can house medium and minimum security inmates. From a practical operational standpoint, regardless of an individual's classification and because the jail lacks sufficient housing pods to segregate numerous classifications of male and female inmates, the classification personnel are focusing housing assignments on identifying the highest security inmates. These include 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.

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. **No firm data showing what the total impact of this new legislation will have on county jail inmate ADP levels has been developed. An estimate of the law's impact cannot be totally confirmed until there is more experience and understanding about policies local criminal justice agencies take with the implementation of Proposition 47. Analysis of the first quarter implementation of the law considering jail booking and offense information does show that the new law will likely not significantly change or impact the jail's ADP levels. Only ten of the jail's bookings during this first quarter have dealt with defendants charged with a single Proposition 47 offense or Proposition 47 and other offense.**

The County's criminal justice system also makes extensive use of both pretrial and sentenced alternatives to incarceration programs. Analysis of 2014 program data shows that these programs had a total of 503 participants. The participants were supervised in the community in lieu of jail incarceration a total of 4,673 days. **These offenders represent an average daily population (ADP) of 12.8 pretrial or sentenced offenders who would have been jailed if the programs did not exist.**

Using historical trend data (County population, crime rates, felony/misdemeanor arrests, jail bookings, and inmate population levels) compiled during the study, additional information was developed which projects inmate population levels through the year 2034. The data indicates that the overall population and criminal justice system characteristics Amador County has experienced over the past five years should, to a large part, continue through 2034 with the exception of the impact Proposition 47 could have on jail inmate counts. The following Table shows the estimated future inmate population levels for Amador County's jail system.

Year	Projected ADP	Peak & Inmate Classification Factor	Total
2015 – 19	110	13	123
2020 – 24	111	14	125
2025 – 29	123	15	138
2030 – 34	125	15	140

Over the 20-year planning period, population projections take into consideration (a) peak housing capacity factors, and (b) inmate classification requirements. The projection of inmate ADP also assumes that when additional bed capacity is made available, early releases for pretrial and sentenced inmates will be reduced. **The jail will also have reached full implementation of AB 109 Realignment law with a projected ADP of 25-29 inmates.**

Facility Assessment and Evaluation

Part of the consultant's work in developing the Updated 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. **See Section 6: Facility Assessment and Evaluation.**

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. Information on physical layout, dimensions and utilization of the detention facility was developed by observation, measurement, and review of the original construction drawings. Additional information pertaining to the history of the institution's defined use was obtained from facility personnel and from available documentation such as the Board of Community and State Corrections (BSCC) inspection reports.

In order to better understand and identify space deficiencies in the Amador County Jail, 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. The database contains functional use area space allocations by rated bed capacity for 78 new generation adult jail/detention facilities constructed with State bonds beginning in the early 90s.

Because very little has changed relating to jail design, this information allowed our consultant team to better understand space shortfalls and other deficiencies associated with the older Amador County Jail originally constructed in 1984. The space breakdowns by functional use area for these comparison jail facilities are shown below. Each of the comparative jail facilities responds to new building designs, 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.

On the following page is a comparison of the Amador County Jail to the 27 jails in the small county jail database. **The information shows that the Amador County Jail contains 14,067 square feet of interior space while the state-wide average of 27 facilities is 41,050 square feet. Even though the Amador County Jail facility is highly efficient, there is virtually no room for growth in any of the defined functional use spaces, particularly in housing and dayroom areas. Based on this comparative data, the Amador County 31 year old jail facility has nearly three times less operational space for inmate functions compared to other modern, new generation jail facilities in California.**

Comparison of Amador County Jail Defined Space Allocations with Other California County Small Jails					
Functional Use Area/Space	Amador County Jail		California Small County Jail Database		
	Gross Square Footage (GSF)	Percent of Total Square Footage	Number of Jails used in the Comparison	Average Square Footage	Percent of Total Square Footage
1. Administration Area	529	3.8%	22	2,896	7.1%
2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area	1,264	9.0%	21	2,993	7.3%
3. Food Service Area	580	4.1%	18	4,401	10.7%
4. Central Control Room	314	2.2%	19	729	1.8%
5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Elect	794	5.7%	23	1,879	4.6%
6. Laundry	402	2.9%	16	661	1.6%
7. Intake Processing Area/Release	928	6.6%	23	3,727	9.1%
8. Medical/Mental Health/Dental Care	117	0.8%	19	1,453	3.5%
9. Classrooms and Program Space	608	4.3%	21	1,285	3.1%
10. Housing and Dayrooms	7,149	50.8%	27	17,992	43.8%
11. Interior Circulation	1,382	9.8%	25	3,034	7.4%
Total Interior Jail Space	14,067	100.0%		41,050	100.0%

As an overall conclusion, from the Building Space / Systems Quality Evaluation Ratings summary Chart shown at the beginning of this Section of the Jail Needs Assessment Update, the consultant team has identified the following functional use areas as being highly deficient: (1) Housing / Dayrooms, (2) Medical / Mental Health, (3) Central control, (4) Maintenance / Storage / Utilities, (5) Laundry, and (6) Intake / Release. Overall each of the following functional use areas are highly deficient in space as compared to the 27 facilities in the consultant's database. Today, modern custody standards have emerged along with the space needed to manage jail facilities while providing safety to staff, inmates, and the public.

Two critically deficient areas in the jail include (1) medical / mental health / dental care, and (2) inmate program space. Health care services are a critical function within the jail system. This is where the medical, mental health, and dental screening for detainees occurs. The purpose of the screening is to identify, at a minimum, those individuals with chronic, acute, and communicable conditions, and those detainees who are alcohol or drug dependent and those with serious emotional disorders and dental needs. Screening detainees before they are housed is necessary to avoid aggravation of their medical, dental, or mental health conditions and it can dramatically reduce the spread of infection to the rest of the inmate population. The (BSCC) has established specific guidelines for the facility's health care administrator to follow. Many small counties contract this service out to a local medical group. However, when health care services are delivered within a jail facility, staff, space, equipment, supplies, materials, and resource manuals must be adequate for the level of care provided at the detention facility. At a minimum, the facility must have a medical exam room of no less than 144 square feet and it must contain lockable medical supply storage and cold/hot water. Title 15 Minimum Jail Standards also responds to a wide range of rules and procedures for medical, mental health, and dental health care for inmates, i.e. Division 3, Article 9.

The Amador County Jail Medical Unit contains only a single dramatically undersized exam room and zero dedicated medical or mental health housing. When an inmate requires segregation for potential communicable diseases, the sobering cell is utilized. Inmates requiring constant monitoring, including mental health cases, also are temporarily housed in the sobering cell. Occasionally when the population increases beyond capacity, the detention facility also utilizes these cells for temporary housing. These are all noncompliant uses of the sobering cell. The facility offers a mobile x-ray service to inmates. There is no telemedicine being offered currently within the facility. Inmates needing dental care are sent out for dental services. The Amador County Jail is contracting with California Forensic Medical Group as their onsite medical services provider.

The Needs Assessment has shown that the jail's current inmate medical space is considerably small and inadequate for the number of inmates and will be further compounded by additional inmate population. The average square footage of similarly sized detention facilities in California is **1,453** square feet. The Amador County Jail has just **117** square feet of medical space.

Another example of the space deficiencies in the jail occurs with the existing inmate program space. Operationally, in addition to classroom space, a jail needs to have dedicated program space which can accommodate small and larger group counseling sessions and treatment programming for incarcerated inmate populations. In recent years, California sheriff's departments have begun training staff and working collaboratively with qualified treatment providers who are experienced in providing evidence-based cognitive behavioral rehabilitative programming to adult offenders. These programs have demonstrated that when properly directed to high-risk offenders, they can reduce long-term recidivism rates. Jails throughout California are working to bring these programs into the detention environment in an effort to reduce recidivism rates among the incarcerated populations. These program areas need to be large enough to accommodate one-on-one, face-to-face counseling sessions, group orientations, and follow-up structured counseling for 12 – 15 participants.

With the implementation of AB 109 in October 2011, more non-serious/non-violent/non-sex-related (N3), Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders, flash incarceration probationers, and pre- and post-revocation parolees are serving longer sentences in the Amador County Jail. As a result of AB 109, it is the Sheriff's Department's intent to maximize the availability of programs for inmates. Existing programs and services offered in custody including: (a) High School Diploma / GED, (b) Narcotics Anonymous (NA), (c) Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), (d) Parenting courses, (e) Bible Study, and (f) Attorney visits.

The space deficiencies identified in the Needs Assessment showed the jail's programming space is not adequately sized and the program area does not have sanitary facilities for inmates and staff. The program room also serves as an access corridor for food and laundry carts, which further constrains the functionality of the space. More importantly, the jail lacks multiple program rooms to serve separate inmate groups at the same time. With the implementation of AB 109, which is shifting inmate populations to longer term offenders, the lack of space for inmate programs severely limits the jail's ability to offer offenders other programming options that criminal justice research has shown will aid in reducing offender recidivism. The current amount of total programming space in the County Jail is considerably small and inadequate for the number of inmates. The average square footage of dedicated custody program space in similarly sized detention facilities throughout California is **1,285** square feet. The Amador County Jail has just **608** square feet of non-dedicated programming space. In an era where evidence-based programming is seen as the key to rehabilitation, this is a huge disparity.

Jail Facility Construction Plan

The Jail Needs Assessment Update Project has identified several deficiencies which need to be corrected at the Amador County Jail which are priorities of Amador County's SB 863 funding application. The consultants have specifically identified the need to expand (1) support space for medical and mental health treatment, counseling and inmate programming, (2) staff and service provider support areas, and (3) construct new housing that provides replacement beds which are needed to begin alleviating current overcrowding in the facility, eliminate sub-standard beds currently located in dayrooms, and provide the jail with the sufficient beds for segregation of the highest security inmates.

The AB 109 Realignment Act has resulted in significantly more multi-year sentenced felony inmates in the County jail. Because of this the Amador County Jail is overcrowded, it doesn't have adequate housing to segregate inmates, and there are too few beds. Bunk beds have been added in the dayrooms of the existing pods to accommodate the additional inmates and the population peaks that often exceed the jails rated capacity. These beds are not only sub-standard, but they occupy dayroom space which is otherwise required for the population of those pods. This also creates a dangerous situation because it places too many inmates in small areas and does not provide the variety of space to account for the varied populations held in the Amador Jail. Additionally, the jail lacks medical and dental exam rooms, mental health service

support space, and appropriate space to conduct evidence based programs that are necessary to reduce recidivism. Community service providers, such as Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency, Amador County Behavioral Health Department, Social Services Departments, the Amador County Library and the Probation Department, have expressed full support for expanding the jail housing and programming and mental health treatment space. The current lack of program and treatment space has limited the types and frequency of programs offered at the jail by these agencies.

Therefore replacement housing that provides the right type of beds for these inmates in a specialized unit (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 a new specialized housing unit fulfills a critical need of the Amador County jail 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.

Because the specific needs align with the funding criteria contained in SB 863, the consultant team is recommending that the Amador County apply for State funding which would enable the County to address these critical space needs within its jail system. The consultants in conjunction with jail staff have explored strategies to improve the secure operations and conditions at the Amador County Facility on multiple fronts. The proposed project will provide:

- (a) the addition of two new security housing pods with semi-direct supervision to replace existing substandard beds, alleviate overcrowding; provide appropriate segregation of populations/classifications.
- (b) new program areas directly accessible from the dayrooms of the new housing units *and* the ability to share those program spaces with inmates in the existing housing units
- (c) new recreation yards directly accessible from the dayrooms of the new housing units
- (d) new medical and dental exam space, and respiratory isolation room and safety cell which can be observed from control
- (e) an interview room and office space which can be used by treatment staff
- (f) a new Central Control with visual control over new housing and treatment, and blind control over existing housing
- (g) additional parking for staff and visitors to alleviate conditions which are already overtaxed and remove obstructions to new and existing buildings for fire apparatus

The SB 863 jail expansion project will add to the existing Amador County jail facility replacement housing, medical, dental and mental health treatment space, and appropriate classroom space for inmates to have a wide range of additional education, prevention and intervention services and opportunities to develop skills that will prepare them for their return to the community.

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 jail construction SB 863 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 Amador, 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 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Funding would not only address selected major facility infrastructure deficiencies and shortfalls, but would also alleviate the impact that AB 109 is currently having on the County Jail. 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 factored into the schedule for each recommendation. The time-phased sequence is also based on the anticipated timing of California BSCC jail construction funding cycles. The **Phase II** immediate and short-term listing of other jail projects called for within 1 – 7 years has been structured to address remaining jail infrastructure building gaps. The **Phase III** recommendations focus on

longer term programming and jail construction (within 8 – 15 years) associated with other construction projects that would improve overall operations and expand space for jail functions.

The Statement of Probable Costs shown in the recommendation matrix includes both construction and project-related costs for Recommendation #1. The remodeling projects will require other non-state funding sources because they will not qualify for BSCC funding through SB 863 legislation.

Amador County Sheriff's Office Corrections Division

Recommendation	Scope of Work	Probable Construction Cost
Phase I: Senate Bill 863 Programming & Jail Construction Project		
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) SB 863 Jail Construction Funding		
Recommendation #1	SB 863 – New Housing Unit - Program, design and construct a 40-bed housing unit, to replace existing substandard beds, and including programming rooms, medical exam, dental exam, respiratory isolation, safety cell and institutional storage at the north side of the existing jail.	\$13,500,000
Recommendation #2	SB 863 – New Parking lot – Program, design and construct a new 20 space parking lot for jail and sheriff's staff.	Included in Recommendation #1
Recommendation #3	SB 863 - Improve Accessible Public Parking - Program, design and construct accessible parking spaces for public and staff access in the existing jail parking lot.	Included in Recommendation #1
Recommendation #4	SB 863 - Improve Existing Wastewater Service - Program, design and construct new wastewater service improvements, including a new sewage grinder, to accommodate the new housing unit and resolve current issues with slope.	Included in Recommendation #1
Phase II: Short-term Programming and Jail Construction (Within 1 – 7 Years)		
Other Amador County Capital Construction Funding Sources		
Recommendation #5	New Booking Interview Room - Program, design and construct a remodel of the existing inmate shower/dress-out room (currently used for storage) in the Intake/Booking area to accommodate a new secure non-contact interview room. ¹	To be determined
Recommendation #6	Security Electronic Upgrade at Housing Control Room - Assess, develop program and repair/upgrade all security electronics, control panels, cameras, and head-in equipment, to provide a functional security electronic system. ¹	To be determined
Recommendation #7	Security Hardware – Assess and repair/replace all security locking devices essential to the jail operations. ¹	To be determined
Recommendation #8	Deferred Maintenance – Assess and repair/replace essential systems to maintain the effectiveness of the jail operations. The maintenance will include HVAC, roof, life safety, and other miscellaneous identified projects. ¹	To be determined

Phase III: Long-Term Programming and Jail Construction (Within 8 - 15 Years)

Other Amador County Capital Construction Funding Sources

Recommendation #9	Relocate Sheriff's Administration and 911 Dispatch – Program, design and construct a new sheriff's administration and 911 dispatch building.	To be determined
Recommendation #10	New Intake, Booking and Jail Administration - Program, design and construct a new Intake, booking and jail administration building addition.	To be determined
Recommendation #11	Kitchen and Laundry Remodel – Program, design and construct a remodel of the existing re-therm kitchen and laundry facilities.	To be determined

1. The Statement of Probable Costs shown in the recommendation matrix include both construction and project-related costs for Recommendation #1. The remodeling projects will require other non-state funding sources because they will not qualify for BSCC funding through SB 863 legislation.

Phase I: Senate Bill 863 Programming and Jail Construction Project

The following describes the key elements and programming associated with the Phase I recommendations the consultant team and The County of Amador believe should be included in an application prepared and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) for SB 863 Jail Construction funding.

Recommendation #1: SB 863 New Housing Unit: Program, design and construct a new stand-alone housing unit north of the existing jail facility. The new housing would include two 20-bed pods, for a total of 40 beds that will replace 21 existing sub-standard beds located in dayrooms and overcrowded housing pods. The new unit will serve a diverse range of classifications including maximum security and mental health inmates. The housing unit includes space for medical and mental health treatment and expanded dedicated programming spaces specifically arranged to accommodate evidence-based programming.

At the center of the building, with a 360 degree view of all inmate spaces and circulation, is a new central control. Visual control of all inmate areas is critical due to the mental health population housed in this unit. This central control will also have blind control via CCTV of the existing facility. Because this central control is at the floor level of the two new dayrooms and because it directly adjoins them, there is an opportunity to provide operable windows or speak-throughs into the dayrooms so that face-to-face communication creates a semi-direct observation atmosphere.

Program Rooms: The two large program rooms are different sizes to accommodate a variety of programs which include group therapy, educational instruction, religious services, etc. A partial list of planned programs includes:

- Positive Parenting/Life Skills Education
- Thinking For A Change (T4C)
- G.E.D.
- Literacy Assistance Network (PLAN)
- Job Readiness

The program rooms and the yards are both arranged in such a way that inmates in the existing jail can securely access them if necessary. The adjacent new programming space will allow the Sheriff's Office to begin providing a wide range of evidence-based programs such as life and vocational skills training, that will prepare inmates prior to release for the eventual return to the community. In addition, a treatment area is directly accessible to the new housing, as well as from the main security corridor to the remainder of the facility. While this treatment area is dedicated to serving the needs of the population of the new housing unit, it can also be used for populations located in the other main correctional facility.

Medical and Mental Health Treatment: Inmate services are designed to accommodate the medical and mental health treatment needs of the mental health population of the new housing unit. Services include a respiratory isolation room and a safety cell which are both accessible through a vestibule which serves as an ante room; both of these rooms are visible from control. Also included are an exam room and dental procedure room. A small interview room allows for one-on-one interviews with inmates or can be used as small program rooms, private interviews, and remote video interviews or tele-psych. A small staff office provides space for custody staff or treatment providers to take care of paperwork.

Housing: Each housing pod accommodates 20 inmates in 10 double cells. For maximum flexibility the cells and dayrooms are configured to accommodate 20 inmates. Although all cells are double occupancy they may be used as needed for single occupancy. Two cells in each pod will be designated as "observation" cells, with fully glazed cell fronts, for inmates requiring mental health observation. The plumbing for cells will be served by a rear chase which not only allows for more windows into the dayroom (and greater views into cells) but eliminates the need to secure inmates in their cells when maintenance is required. Open dayrooms will have ample natural light through glazed openings. Rough-ins are provided to allow future installation of video visitation.

Inmates will have direct access to recreation yards and programs spaces from their dayrooms which minimizes inmate movement and maximizes opportunities for inmates to be outside of their cells, receiving therapeutic treatment.

Covered exterior circulation would connect the existing jail with the new building. The new corridor will link the two buildings together, to allow meals, laundry and other services to be delivered to the offenders in the new housing pods. The new connector structure will be independently supported by columns with no ridged connection to the existing structure. The canopy will be outfitted with fire sprinklers. Institutional storage and file storage for long term medical records will be provided at a basement level.

Recommendation #2: SB 863 New Parking Lot: Design and construct a new 20 space parking lot which provides parking for additional staff and the public. Currently the existing parking is overtaxed and creates dangerous conditions because parked cars block fire access around the existing building. Additional parking would reduce this danger while simultaneously providing new accessible parking and an accessible path of travel to the new building.

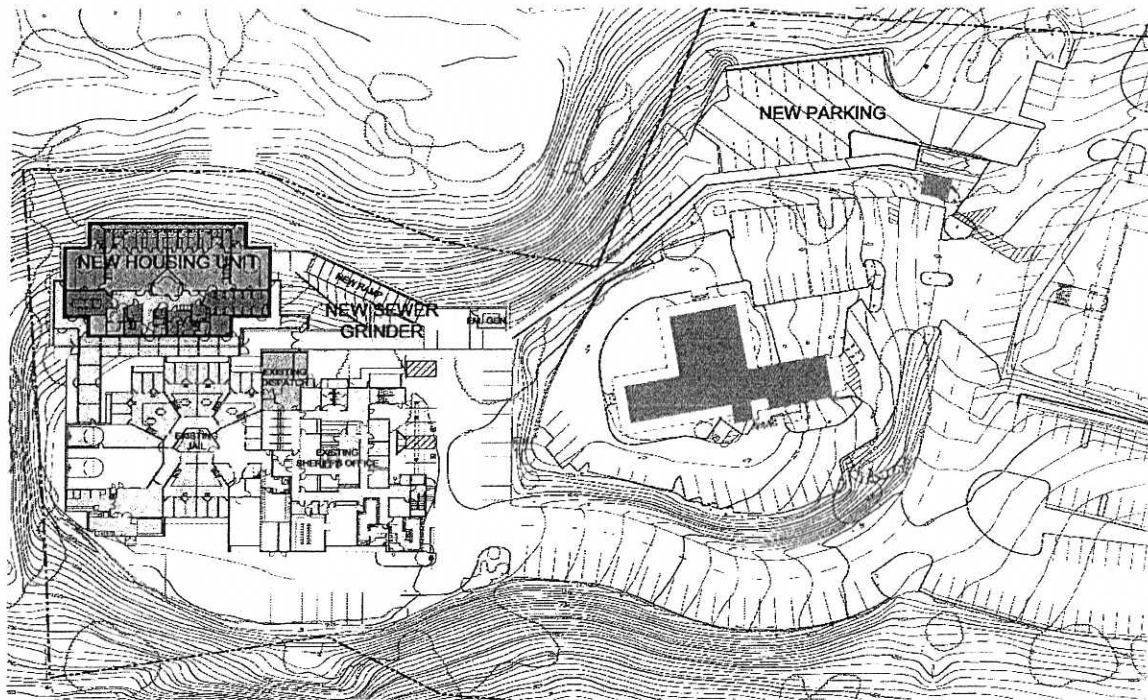
Recommendation #3: SB 863 Improve Accessible Public Parking: Design and construct an additional accessible parking space for public and staff access to the new building. The location of the existing accessible parking stalls serving the existing building are arranged in such a manner that they cannot provide an accessible path of travel to the new building. Furthermore, the increased staffing of this project requires additional parking including one additional accessible parking stall. The new stall will be added at the end of the existing parking lot in front of the existing sheriff's administration wing, and will be located adjacent to a 12' wide accessible walk which leads to the proposed building.

Recommendation #4: SB 863 Improve Existing Wastewater Service: Design and construct new wastewater service improvements, including a new sewage grinder, to accommodate the new housing unit and resolve current issues with slope. A new sewage grinder is required to prevent maintenance issues created by inmates flushing inappropriate materials down the toilet. The grinder will primarily serve the new building addition, but will be strategically located to intercept the sewer line between the existing jail and the main city sewer service.

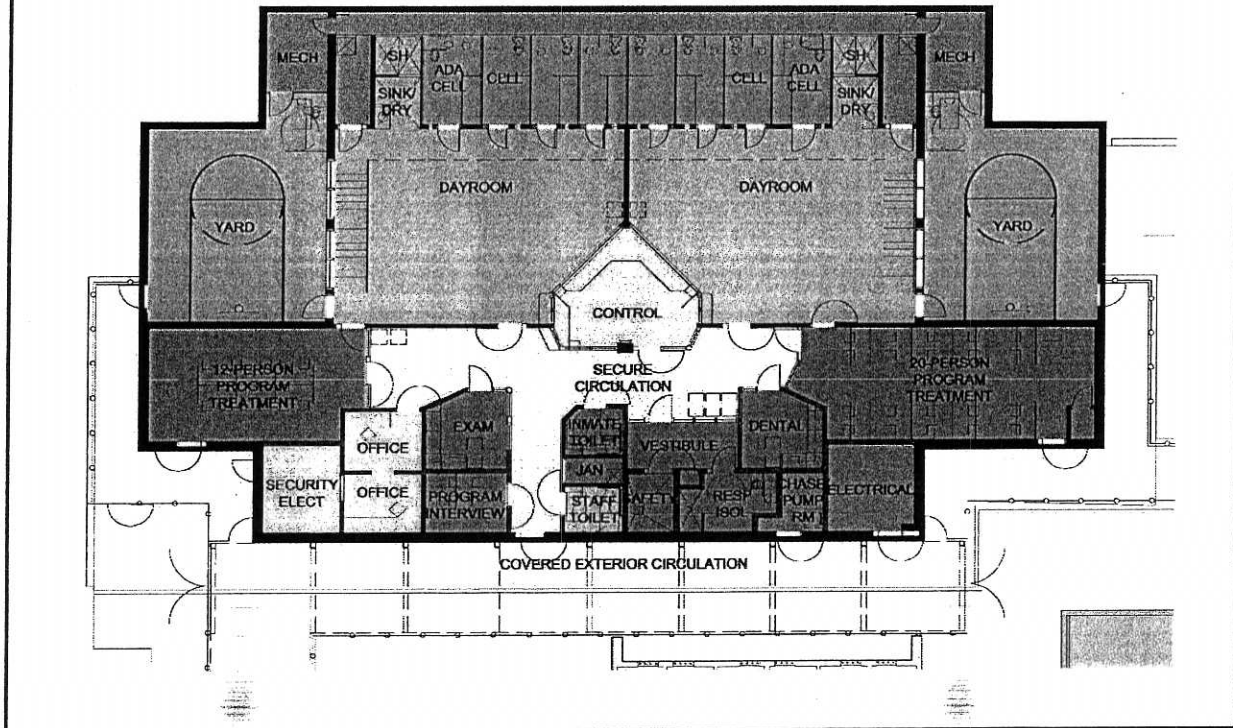
The building, parking, and utility designs have already taken into account the challenging site conditions present at the existing jail. In addition to the CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration, geotechnical and site testing which includes soil coring and ground penetrating radar have been completed. Trees have been surveyed and some of the non-native trees have been removed or identified for removal to make way for construction. A backup 911 trailer which was in the construction area has been moved requiring a new pad and connections to electrical and data infrastructure. The plans and diagrams in this document have been shown to Steve Guarino with the Office of the State Fire Marshal to confirm that the proposed solution satisfies fire and life safety concerns for the new building and its impact on the existing building. All of the costs associated with this complex project are represented in the cost estimate.

On the following page is a diagram that highlights the new housing / treatment building including the custody cells and the proposed 40-bed security housing, and overall site plan showing the limits of the SB 863 project.

Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Construction Project Site Plan



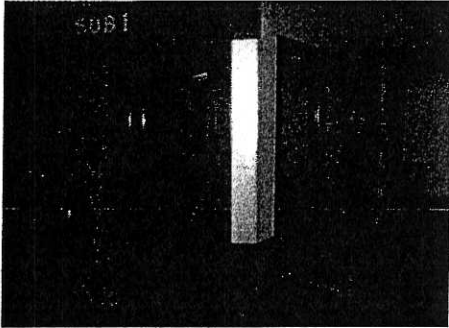
Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Construction Project Building Plan



SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update

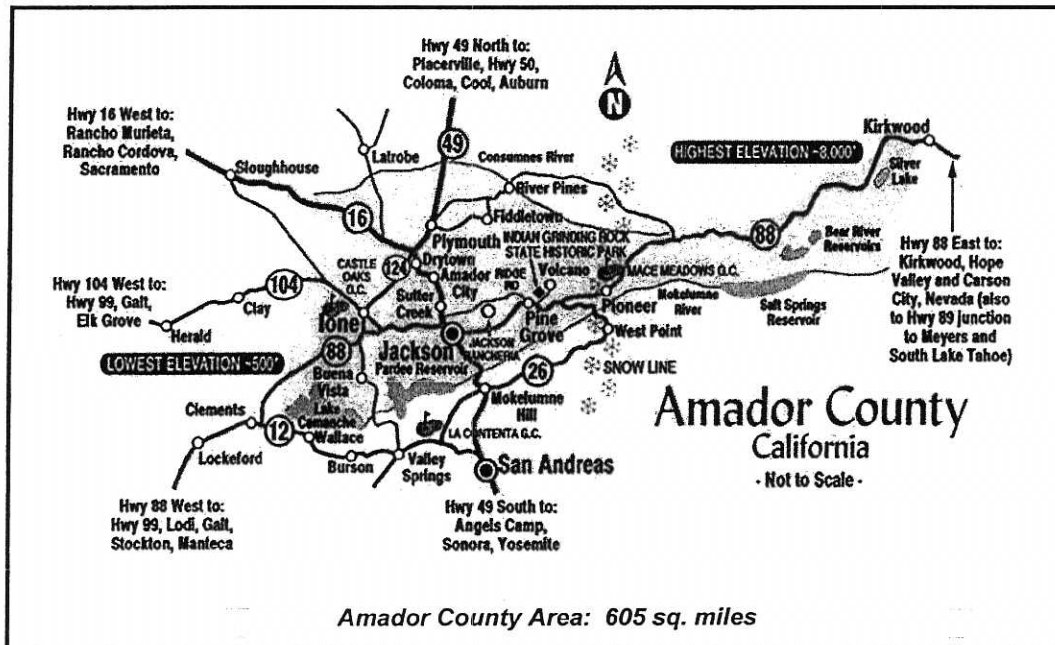
Introduction and Background Information



Amador Jail Inmate Booking Area

Amador County is located in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California and is one of 15 counties having a population of less than 50,000 residents. The County describes itself as "The Heart of the Motherlode," and lies within the State's Gold Country. There is a substantial wine growing industry in the County. Amador County is located approximately 45 miles southeast of Sacramento in a part of California known as the Foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The topography here ranges in elevation from approximately 250 ft in the west to over 9,000 ft in the east. The County is bordered on the north by the Consumnes River, and on the south by the Mokelumne River. Other waterbodies include Lake Amador, Lake Camanche, Pardee Reservoir, Bear River Reservoir, Silver Lake, and Sutter Creek. Adjacent counties include (a) Sacramento, (b) El Dorado, (c) Calaveras, (d) Alpine, and (e) San Joaquin.

As of the 2010 census, the population of the County was 38,487. The County seat is Jackson, California. The racial make up of the County is 80.1% white, 12.5% Hispanic, 2.4% African American, 1.5% Native American, 1.1% Asian and Pacific Islander, and 2.5% from two or more races. The communities median household income is \$54,195.



The Amador County Sheriff's Office operates the County's only Type II jail located at 700 Court Street, Jackson, California. The jail was built in 1984 as a component of the new Sheriff's Office building. The entire jail complex has a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity for 76 beds. The County jail houses both pretrial and sentenced male / female offenders. The jail also, since October

2011, houses 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.

In order to address persistent overcrowding in the detention facility, the Amador 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 beds. Continued increases in inmate populations, particularly as a result of the State AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, is seriously impacting crowding in the adult detention facility.

The 31 year old Amador County jail has a total of 76 rated custody beds that originally included 42 single cells, and no dormitory beds/bunks. The single cells have been converted to double-occupancy cells. The jail does not have the ability to segregate numerous classifications of inmates because of overcrowding and the lack of physically secure custody housing to separate inmates who should be housed in higher security single- and double-occupancy units because of their classification. Over the past 13 years, the jail has been processing an average of 164 bookings each month. This represents an average of 5 bookings per day. The jail has a 2014 average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 98. Currently, the jail is operating at 128.9% of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated custody bed capacity of 76. Pretrial inmate population comprises about 51.0% of the total custody bed space. Sentenced inmate population makes up 49.0% of the detention bed space. Because of the overcrowding, the jail, over the past three years, has virtually eliminated most pretrial and sentenced misdemeanants from the incarcerated population. Prior to taking these steps, the County jail had an ADP of misdemeanants that ranged from 16 - 25.

The AB 109 Realignment Act has had a significant impact on County jail custody trends. In a jail snapshot the consultants took in December 2014, 23.8% or 19 of the incarcerated inmate population were AB 109 convicted felons sentenced to County jail, parolees, PRCS offenders held under the Realignment Act flash incarceration and revocation provisions of the law, or are probation violators (1203.2 PC). Because of the lack of bed space, the overwhelming majority of jail detainees (83.1%) secure a release from the facility after booking or prior to completing their Court sentence. Only 16.9% are continuing custody inmates (time served, etc.) who are sentenced or held in a pretrial status pending disposition of their arrest. An average of 27 inmates has consistently been released each month from the detention facility since 2013 because of the lack of housing capacity. Since 2008, early releases have increased 110.6% due to the lack of custody beds. Because of the continued overcrowding and because of the high ADP (113) in 2012, the jail staff is continually having to release both pretrial and sentenced detainees each month because of the lack of jail bed space. Sentenced inmates who are released early are being released from custody an average of ten days prior to the completion of their Court sentence. If these early releases were not occurring, the jail's average daily population (ADP) last year would be nine inmates higher, bringing the facility's reported ADP from 98 - 107.

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.

With the system-wide average daily population levels for the County Jail continually at or above rated bed capacity, the Sheriff's Office is extremely concerned about the influx of longer term AB 109 convicted and sentenced felony defendants who require a range of counseling and services the jail cannot provide because of the lack of dedicated programming space. In order to address this situation, this Jail Needs Assessment Update Study was undertaken by the County of Amador to help determine if the County

should apply for SB 863 Jail Construction Funds that will become available through the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

Sheriff's Office Response to Jail Custody Bed Needs

In response to the current bed capacity needs and long-term projected impact of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, the Sheriff's Office has initiated a process that includes the following steps and actions:

- Review, development and implementation of all feasible jail population management alternatives specifically directed at relieving overcrowding through 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 Update 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 psychologically 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 with the flexibility to allow for future direct 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 Amador 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 new AB 109 programs/service needs of sentenced inmates. It should incorporate the concepts of centralizing administration, developing a Central Service Core, and providing alternative 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 jail's continued overcrowding situation, the Board of Supervisors has contracted with Nacht and Lewis to conduct a Jail Needs Assessment Update 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:

Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Planning Objectives

- **Planning Objective #1:** Document the full range of jail needs of the Amador County Correctional System.
- **Planning Objective #2:** Reconfirm the goals and operational objectives that provide overall policy direction for Amador'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 number 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 Update and facility planning document the County can rely upon when making fiscal resource decisions and commitments involving the jail.

The information and data collected in responding to these planning objectives was used to prepare the updated 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 Update also provides pre-architectural planning recommendations to meet jail facility requirements through the year **2034**. 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 identifies options and additional services that could be developed and suggests ways to enhance or expand current programs to address present and future needs.

- **Jail Facility Requirements:** The Assessment establishes an estimate of current jail needs including an evaluation of the potential existing facilities for continued and future use. Options for facility 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 facility, 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 requirements which Amador County will have to meet during the next 20 years.

As part of the background work associated with the preparation of updating 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 Amador 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 2010–2034 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 2004 – 2013 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 2004 - 2014 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 Update also examined jail booking and population growth trends by custody status. This data highlighted comparative changes in the number and percent of offenders booked and released at the County jail.

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, 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 jail because of overcrowding. 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 Amador 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 which is estimated to occur in the counties by mid-year 2015.

Profile of Existing County Jail

Through observation of the jail, interviews with managers and staff, and analysis of basic operating records, a profile of Amador County’s jail was developed. The profile includes an analysis of procedures used to process inmates from the time of their entry into the facility 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 Facility:*** Principal items of information gathered were dimensions, structural design, current utilization of space in and physical condition of the County’s jail; 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 Site:*** Principal items of information gathered concerned dimensions, physical characteristics, and utilization of the site on which the jail facility is 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 2034 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 – 2034 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 2014. 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 population.**
- Task 2: Examination of County's current and future jail needs for the adult criminal justice system including projected impact of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act and Proposition 47.**
- Task 3: Analysis and selection of feasible facility solutions.**
- Task 4: Preparation of Jail Needs Assessment Update 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 Population.

The purpose of this first Task was to identify and carefully re-define the overcrowding problems faced by the County's adult criminal justice system. The work focused on developing an understanding in Amador 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 Update and facility planning process.

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

The work undertaken in this Task basically involved a comprehensive examination of what has occurred in the County's pretrial and sentenced jail facility in the past, especially with respect to how the existing facility is 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 facility including the impact of AB 109 and Proposition 47.

- 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, 15, 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 4 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 population at various times. The snapshots were used to analyze the overall offense composition of the jail population 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 Solutions.

In order to assess overall building and construction impacts for housing and expanding inmate populations in the Amador County jail system, a facility evaluation and construction option analysis was undertaken by the consultant team. The analysis focused on identifying renovation and remodeling requirements to support the existing detention facility as well as impacts of AB 109 Realignment and Proposition 47 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 facility. The information was intended to highlight any significant issues concerning the adequacy of the space and physical arrangement of the jail.

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 jail. 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. Is the local adult detention facility 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 facility which would make better use of available space for staff and/or detainees?
3. Does the local jail 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 are the likely and probable costs the County will experience in maintaining and operating the jail facility for the expected useful life of the institution?
5. Can the existing jail be economically expanded to accommodate future increased populations?
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 jail located in Jackson, CA?
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 Amador County Jail?
11. What are the likely and probable operational and construction costs the County will experience in responding to expansion of the institution?

Section 6 (Facility Assessment and Evaluation) of the Jail Needs Assessment Update contains additional information the consultant team developed in response to these planning questions and Section 7 (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 Amador 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 facility.

- **Detention Facility System Inventory/Evaluation:** Focuses on identifying current detention facility system strengths and weaknesses. This review evaluated the Sheriff's 31 year old Jackson jail facility. The evaluation included a review of inspection or evaluation reports that have been conducted on the facility. 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, accessibility, 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, alterations, and new construction on the applied facility and detention system. **(See Section 6: Facility Assessment and Evaluation for the results of the physical plant and building systems review the consultant team carried out for the Needs Assessment Update)**

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 shown:

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.

Building	Condition
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 Exercise	Paved or not, cracks, potholes, smooth for safety and handicap access.

In order to identify and analyze existing uses of interior space in the jail, the total square footage was broken down into 11 defined functional use categories. The functional use areas considered in the facility evaluation 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 space within the facility 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. **(See Appendix A: Amador County Jail Facility Functional Use Area Definitions)**

JAIL FACILITY 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 facility 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 the facility, the consultant team made an overall assessment and rating of the quality of the existing space in the jail facility. 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:** Door 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 Update, see Section 6: Facility 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 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 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 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 Update Report concerned the selection of feasible facility 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 Amador 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 Update and Construction Plan.

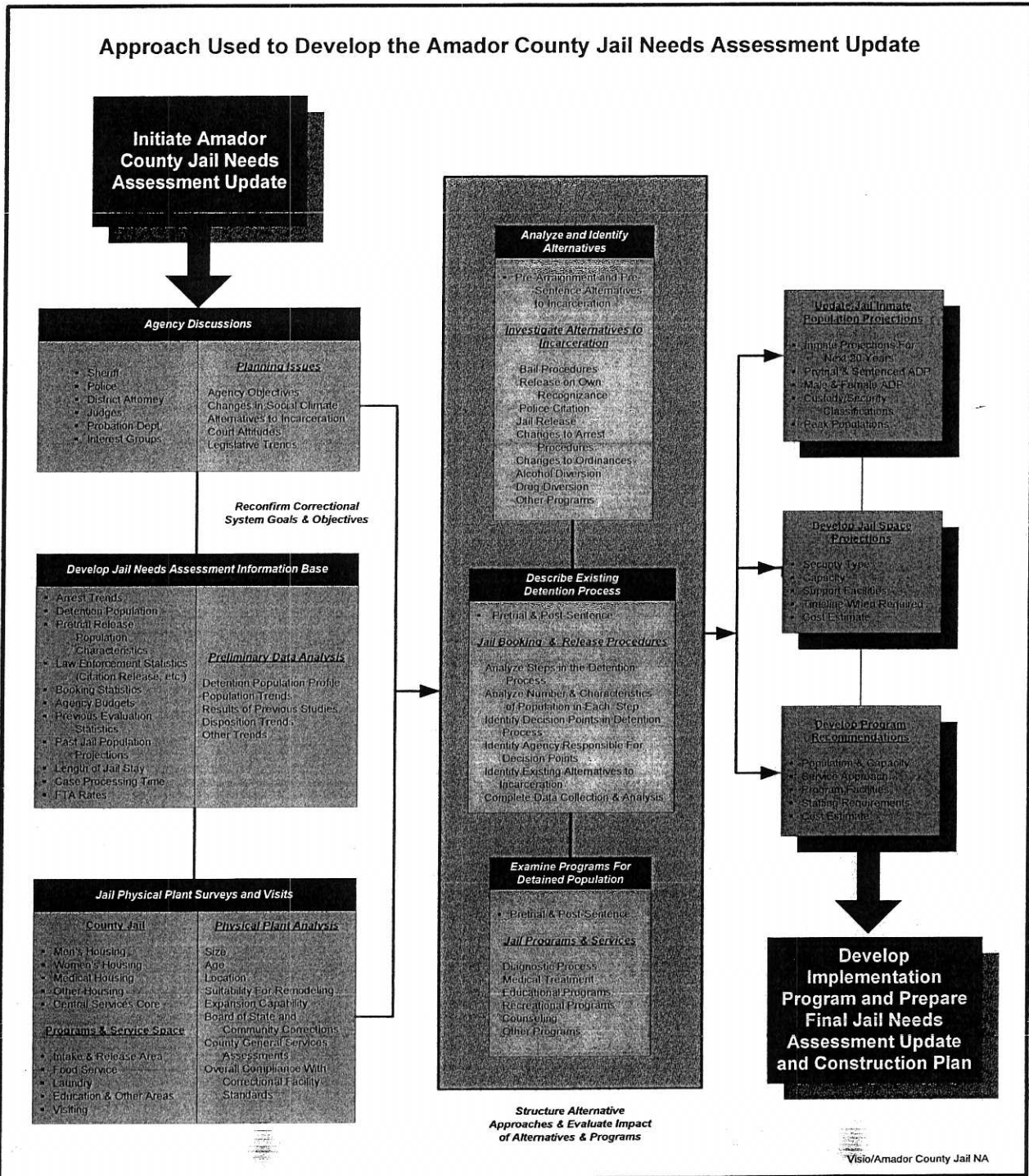
Once the County of Amador considered the results of data collection tasks and identified facility solutions and organizational support requirements, a draft report was written. The report outlined needs and recommendations for resolving operational and facility issues confronting Amador County's jail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

In combination, all 4 work tasks that were undertaken were specifically designed to identify the current problems with the County's jail 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 Update. It shows key decision 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

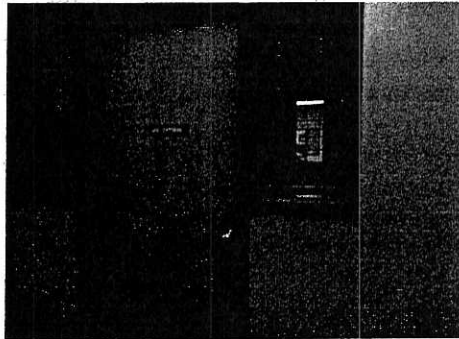
studies and supplemental data compiled to comply in response to key planning issues identified in the course of the Update. The information also gave the Sheriff's Office a general profile of who is being detained, offense patterns, key processing decisions, release trends, and other basic characteristics of the adult offender inmate population.



SECTION 3: PREVIOUS JAIL NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update

Prior Conclusions and Recommendations Outlined in the Original Needs Assessment Study



The Amador County Sheriff's Office originally contracted with the TRG Consulting firm in May 2009 to prepare the original Jail Needs Assessment Study the County has relied on for several years when addressing custody needs in its Type II adult detention facility. The Study was prepared following the guidelines and content criteria identified in the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Title 15 Minimum Jail Standards and Regulations. The original Study includes a range of important planning information about critical elements associated with the Amador County Jail system and the Sheriff's Office 76-bed secure jail facility located in Jackson, California.

Amador Jail Commander's Office

The published report specifically examined and provided information that the consultants relied on in updating the construction needs and future facility building recommendations outlined in this document. The information and data focused on (a) elements of the County's adult detention system, (b) Mission Statement and design philosophy emphasized by the Sheriff's Office, (c) historical inmate population trends, (d) inmate classification process, (e) jail programs and services, (f) analysis of local custody trends and inmate characteristics, (g) adequacy of jail staffing levels, (h) ability of jail facility to provide visual inmate supervision, (i) adequacy of jail recordkeeping, (j) compliance with standards, and (k) any unresolved jail operational and physical plant issues.

The information in this Section of the Jail Needs Assessment Update includes the Executive Summary Section of the May 2009 Jail Study which is summarized below.

Executive Summary Amador County 2009 Adult Detention Jail Needs Assessment

A. Elements of the County Jail System

Existing Amador County Jail. The current adult detention bed capacity at the Amador County Jail is illustrated in the following table.

Table EX.1
Amador County Jail CSA Rated Bed Capacity

Bed Type	Total Beds
Single Cell Beds	8 Beds
Double Cell Beds	68 Beds
Dormitory Beds	0 Beds
Total Beds	76 Beds

Source. Amador County Sheriff's Office. September 2007.

As this study indicates, the current maximum capacity of 76 beds is well below the 159 beds needed in 2010. The bed requirements for 2010 through 2040 are illustrated in Table EX.2 below.

Table EX.2
Adult Detention Facility Bed Need 2010 - 2040¹

Year	Total Beds
2010	159 Beds
2020	188 Beds
2030	217 Beds
2040	243 Beds

Source. TRGConsulting. November 2007.

The table above indicates that an additional 83 beds will be required in 2010 (159 beds - 76 beds = 83 beds) if the county constructs enough beds to meet their immediate needs.² Unfortunately expanding the existing county jail may be cost prohibitive because of the topography of the site and lack of sufficient land. The Sheriff would prefer not to operate two separate detention facilities because of the significant additional operational costs this would occasion. As a result, this needs assessment recommends the construction of a new Adult Detention Facility of approximately 159 beds to meet the 2010 bed needs.

Urgent Service Gap in the Adult Criminal Justice System. The most urgent service gap is the need for new detention beds and adequate program space. This pressing need is illustrated by the following.

- There are not enough beds to meet adult detention needs in the near future. This situation is exacerbated by the overcrowding in the state prison system, which may require counties to house additional inmates if the Federal Court establishes a population capacity ("cap") for the state system.³ If additional beds are not constructed, in some cases criminals who should serve time will not serve any time while other felons may be released early. An early release system may be required to prevent overcrowding.
- The age of the building systems (e.g. fire alarms, security electronics, etc.) at the Amador County Jail require extensive maintenance and makes these systems more expensive to operate.
- Adequate separation and segregation resulting from the classification of inmates cannot occur because of the overcrowding and the lack of a sufficient, flexible housing. Thus, while the staff has the ability to classify, they do not have the ability to physically segregate those inmates who should be separated because of their classification. This creates an environment that is unsafe for officers, inmates and visitors.
- The jail is so overcrowded that no allowance can be made for peaking and classification and the routine or emergency maintenance required in inmate housing areas.
- Severe overcrowding has forced the Sheriff to place bunks in dayrooms that were not intended for that purpose. This makes these areas much more difficult for officers to manage and control.
- Understaffing has resulted in insufficient staff coverage. This all too frequently results in a shift that may be as many as three or four officers short. As a result there are not enough officers present in the jail to respond to a major crisis or natural disaster.
- Understaffing has increased the span of control for first line supervisors to an unacceptable level.
- Sergeants and the Captain are sometimes forced to work line positions because of lack of staff. This results in a lack of supervision of the staff in the jail.
- There is insufficient staff on some shifts to make the required safety checks.
- Staff shortages have resulted in the excessive use of overtime.

¹ Please see Section F, *Analysis of Inmate Trends and Characteristics* for a detailed discussion of these projections. The high range of projections has been used based on the uncertainty surrounding the overcrowding within the state prisons operated by the California Sheriff's Office and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

² This number (159 beds) most likely will be adjusted during architectural programming and design to increase the efficiency of housing units and provide the flexibility desired by the Sheriff's Office.

³ A "cap" on the state prison system may cause the CDCR to delay accepting inmates from county jails or force the early release of Amador County inmates who may then return to the county and commit additional crimes.

Identified Need (Facility Type). The new adult detention facility will be constructed to meet detention needs through 2010. The new Amador County Adult Detention Facility (ADF) will be a Type II Facility (i.e. a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial and upon sentence of commitment as defined in Title 24 of the *California Code of Regulations*).

Housing. 165 new beds will be constructed as described in Table EX.3 below. Housing pods will be sized to provide adequate control (i.e. separation and flexibility) and to maximize staffing efficiency. The allocation of beds at the new Amador County ADF is summarized in Table EX.3.

Table EX.3
Bed Allocation 2010⁴

Bed Type	Total Beds
Beds in Single Cells	15
Beds in Double Cells	90
Dormitory Beds	60
Total Beds	165

Source. TRGConsulting. November 2007.

B. Mission Statement and Design Philosophy

Mission. The mission of the Amador Sheriff's Office Jail Division is to house sentenced and un-sentenced inmates in a manner that provides for the safety of the public, the jail staff, allied law enforcement agencies and inmates. The jail is to provide for the basic life needs of the inmates including adequate and appropriate food and health care. The jail is to provide the opportunity for those inmates who choose to serve the community in meaningful ways and make personal improvements. All of these goals must be accomplished while maintaining the standards set for jail operation in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations. Last, but most importantly, all people must be treated with dignity and respect.

Organization Chart for the Amador County Jail. The organization chart for the Amador County Sheriff's Office and Jail Division appears in the body of the report.

Design Goals for the New Adult Detention Beds and Support Spaces. The design goals for the new adult detention beds and support space are discussed in detail in the body of this assessment.

C. Historical Inmate Population Trends

Current Inmate Population. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) provides summary data collected for the Jail Profile Survey. Crime and arrest data for Amador County also is available for 2005 from the California Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Corrections Standard Authority (CSA). A "snapshot" of 2005 (the last full data year of information from the California Department of Justice) is indicative of the current jail population. Included in this section is statistical data on arrests and the jail population, including:

1. Arrest and Disposition by Offense;
2. Gender;
3. Sentenced and Non-Sentenced Adult Detention Populations;
4. Ethnicity and
5. Age.

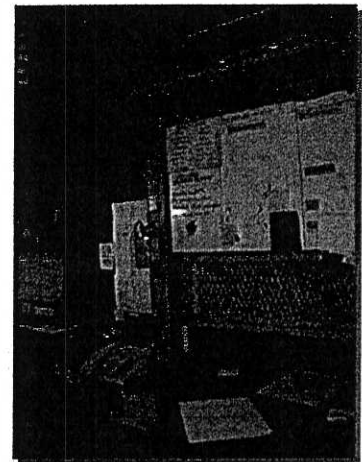
⁴ The bed numbers presented in this table result from rounding the bed need in Table A.2 to the nearest factor of 15 in order to provide the most staff efficient housing units.

Conclusion. The current jail capacity is controlled by no longer holding lower-level offenders. Only felony and higher-level misdemeanor crimes are incarcerated at the existing jail as is shown in the jail population “snapshot” depicted in Table C.12. Even so, the Amador County Jail population consistently exceeds the CSA rated capacity of 76 beds. (Table C.12 indicates a total of 116 primarily pre-sentenced inmates were held on the day the “snapshot” was taken). This increases the difficulty in classifying and separating inmates and decreases the ability of staff to safely control the jail population and provide programs to reduce recidivism. *Section A, Elements of the System* describes the bed types and program spaces that will be provided in a new ADF to improve this situation.

D. Inmate Classification Process

Introduction. The proper classification of inmates is important in any detention setting in order to protect the safety of staff, visitors and inmates. Classification is critical in the Amador County Jail because of the lack of sufficient beds and the design of the facility. These two issues, particularly the overcrowding, make it extremely difficult to properly separate and segregate inmates.

In Amador County there is the possibility of inadequately separating inmates because of overcrowding and space limitations. Overcrowding reduces the ability to separate and segregate the various classifications of inmates since almost all available beds must be used. Normally 10% - 15% of the beds in a local detention facility should be reserved and available for classification of the various categories of inmates, “peaking” of the inmate population and routine maintenance of the cells and dormitory areas. Space limitations at the Amador County Jail make reserving beds very problematic. As a result, proper classification and separation is quite difficult, inmate population “peaks” cannot be accommodated readily and routine maintenance often cannot occur.



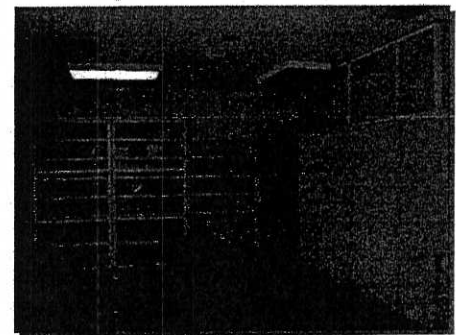
Small, crowded Inmate processing area

Classification of Inmates. The county’s classification policy is explained in the verbiage below from the Classification Plan in the *Amador County Sheriff’s Office Jail Manual*.⁵

“Need” Resulting from the Desire to Properly Separate and Segregate Inmates. Proper separation and segregation of inmates as envisioned in the Sheriff’s classification plan is very difficult because of insufficient staff, an inadequate physical plant layout and overcrowding. Most of these problems can be alleviated with the construction of a new facility properly sized to meet future needs and attract quality staff. (One of the design goals for the new facility is to have a sufficient number of cells and dormitories for the proper separation of inmates of differing classifications.)

E. Inmate Programs and Services

Amador County Jail Programs. The existing Amador County Jail lacks adequate program space and the staff to conduct meaningful programs to reduce recidivism preferred by the Sheriff’s Office. Additionally, the lack of almost any program space⁶ and staff vacancies make it difficult to conduct any but the most basic programs (e.g. religious services and counseling, basic behavioral health programs and counseling, visiting, commissary, counseling by health care providers, AA, NA and G.E.D. courses, etc.).



Only one small room is available for inmate programs

⁵ *Amador County Sheriff’s Office Jail Manual, Section C-4, pp. 1 - 4. January, 2007.*

⁶ The only space available for programs is a single room that also is used for video arraignment. The room is inadequate for even the most basic programs.

Inmate Programs. Inmate programs are discussed in the *Amador County Sheriff's Office Jail Manual*. Programs are discussed under *Commissary, Section C-6; Books, Newspapers and Periodicals, Section B-8; Inmate Recreation, Section I-10; Voting, Section I-13; Visiting, Section V-2.*

The new Amador County Adult Detention Facility (ACADF) will have adequate program space and staff to allow for a wide variety of programs to reduce recidivism. Not only will the Sheriff's Office be able to enhance existing programs, but staff also will be able to introduce a number of programs that have been successful in other jurisdictions. Examples of these programs include:

- offering additional programs introducing inmates to locally available community resources;
- expanding behavioral health programs and therapy sessions;
- additional programs specifically designed for female inmates;
- developing an adult literacy program;
- providing additional tutoring for inmates seeking a G.E.D.;⁷
- increasing the number of Bible study sessions and expanding religious programs;
- increasing the number of AA meetings and providing additional alcohol abuse counseling;
- offering additional special education classes;
- expanding anger management classes;
- increasing parenting programs;
- expanding tobacco cessation classes;
- increasing classes on nutrition;
- providing additional classes offering high school credit
- enhancing the narcotics abuse program with additional meetings and therapy sessions; and
- providing health education on a wider variety of subjects.⁸

Additional programs that are being considered for implementation in the new facility are discussed in the body of the report.

Inmate Programs and Detention Alternatives. Inmate programs, including alternatives to detention, are described in *Amador County Jail Manual*. These alternatives are discussed in detail in this needs assessment.

Prevention of the Disproportionate Confinement of Minority Populations. The Amador County Sheriff's Office formally monitors the entire continuum of services (including inmate programs and alternatives to incarceration) to be certain that minority populations are not treated differently in any respect. Proactive steps have been taken for the last five years to be certain that there is not a disproportionate confinement of minorities. This is accomplished by assuring that minority populations receive the maximum possible benefits from all of the services in the continuum. Monitoring occurs during quarterly meetings of senior staff at which time statistics relating to the confinement of minorities are reviewed. Adjustments are made whenever necessary.

F. Analysis of Local Custody Trends and Inmate Characteristics.

Analysis and Projections. An analysis of local trends and characteristics resulted in the bed need projections illustrated in Table EX.4 on the following page.

⁷ The Amador County Jail does not yet offer a G.E.D. program; however, it is important to recognize that several inmates have acquired their high school diploma while in custody. The Amador County Department of Education provides a teacher that assists inmates in achieving this goal.

⁸ Health classes offered at the Amador County Jail include testing for HIV and TB.

Table EX.4
Projected ADP 2010 - 2040

Year	Low Projected ADP	Projected Casino Impact	Revised Low ADP
2010	65	3	69
2020	77	4	81
2030	88	5	93
2040	99	5	105

Year	Median Projected ADP	Projected Casino Impact	Revised Median ADP
2010	98	6	104
2020	116	7	122
2030	133	8	141
2040	149	9	158

Year	Average Projected ADP	Projected Casino Impact	Revised Average ADP
2010	99	6	105
2020	117	7	124
2030	135	9	143
2040	151	10	161

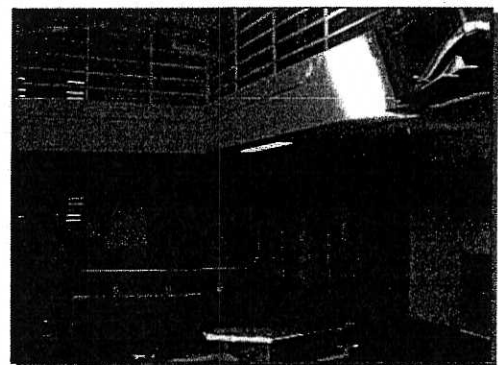
Year	High Projected ADP	Projected Casino Impact	Revised High ADP
2010	132	10	142
2020	156	12	168
2030	180	14	193
2040	202	15	217

Source: TRGConsulting, September 2007.

The report includes a detailed description of the projection methodology along with the algorithms used. Anticipated Average Lengths of Stay (ALS) also are included in this section of the report.

G. Adequacy of Staffing Levels

Staffing Issues. The Amador County Jail is facing several staff related issues. These issues affect the overall security of the facility and the morale of the staff. Detention facilities must operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (24/7) in order to fulfill their mandate to provide safe and secure housing for those inmates under their care. Staff at the Amador County Jail must be available to receive new bookings in the jail, provide medical care, classify and move inmates within the facility, maintain staff and inmate safety and security, provide recreation and exercise, ensure inmates are fed, transport inmates to court or outside agencies and lawfully release inmates. Due to its nature, a jail cannot simply discontinue operation (e.g. refuse to accept prisoners) if there is not a person available to fill a position. When detention facilities are not staffed adequately, overtime is necessary to cover an unfilled post.



Amador County Jail Housing Unit

The major staffing issues facing the Amador County Jail are:

1. It appears there has not been an updated relief factor calculated for some time.
2. Baseline staffing should be above minimum staffing. Due to vacancies and other factors, the Amador County Jail is constantly using overtime to staff *up* to their self-imposed minimum staffing. This level is *not* adequate to provide basic safety and security for staff and inmates.
3. Vacancies, extended periods of leave and normal staff attrition have resulted in a significant amount of vacant POST positions. The jail has an increased reliance on overtime to meet minimum staffing.⁹
4. The extensive use of overtime can be dangerous since staff may have recently completed a shift, when they are required to work additional overtime. Efforts must be made to reduce the number of overtime hours.
5. Chronic understaffing can; lower morale, lead to employees unable to take breaks (in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act), lead to employee "burn out" with mandatory overtime, lead to employees taking "shortcuts" to get the job done and force employees to assume collateral duties to allow the facility to function.
6. Supervision is a critical task in any detention facility. In Amador County, sergeants and occasionally the Jail Captain fill in for line positions when relief is unavailable. This leaves a gap in first line supervision. Except for an unusual situation, sergeants should supervise and not fill in for a line vacancy. Even at full authorized staffing, it appears the span of control for sergeants is weak and additional positions for minimum supervision are necessary.¹⁰
7. The current authorized staffing for the Amador Jail is inadequate. Even if every vacancy were filled with a fully trained staff member, the facility would not have enough staff to provide adequate staffing.

Planned Staffing for the Proposed 165-Bed Amador County Adult Detention Facility. Historically the Amador County Jail has been overcrowded and understaffed. The current authorized staffing does not provide adequate staff to operate the facility in a safe and secure manner. Deficiencies are made up by using routinely scheduled overtime. For example, in year 2000 the average daily population of the facility was 46 inmates with 24 staff assigned. In 2006 the average daily inmate population was 98 with a staff of 26 assigned.

The recommended staffing for the new facility includes rectifying old deficiencies and staffing the new facility to an adequate staffing level in accordance with acceptable local adult detention facility practices.

Table EX.5
Recommended Staffing

#	Rank/Position	Responsibility	No.
1.	Captain	Division Commander	1
2.	Lieutenant	Facility Operations Manager	1
3.	Sergeants	Shift Supervisors/Facility Watch Commander	12
4.	Correctional Officers	Inmate Supervision	44
5.	Correctional Officer Assistants	Inmate Processing/Administrative Tasks	4
6.	Technical Support	Clerical Keeper of the Records	1
7.	Total Staff		63

Source: TRGConsulting. March 2008.

⁹ The most recent CSA biennial inspection (2006 - 2008) commented on the excessive use of overtime. "A symptom of staffing issues can be found in the facility's use of overtime. During the inspection we were informed that as of February, 78% of the year's allocated overtime budget had been expended."

¹⁰ At the time of the last CSA inspection "the facility [was] down one sergeant position."

Recruitment, Selection and Retention. The Amador County Sheriff's Office experiences difficulty in the recruitment, selection and retention of detention officers for the following reasons.

- Amador County detention officers' pay and benefits are less than those that are offered by state and federal agencies for similar positions.
- The severe overcrowding that forces the use of holding cells for 24 hour housing and the lack of adequate space has made working conditions difficult.
- Most of the applicants for detention officer positions in the Sheriff's Office fail the background investigation for a number of reasons including financial insolvency, drug use and psychological issues.

While the above difficulties are common in most county detention systems, the poor working conditions and overcrowding in the jail exacerbate Amador County difficulties. Thus, the "need" for a new adult detention facility goes well beyond a simple "need" for additional beds that is, in itself, quite critical. The additional "need" is for a facility that protects the safety of officers and provides them with a professional environment in which to work. (This is one of the design goals for the new facility and is addressed in Section B, *Operational and Design Philosophy*.)

H. Ability to Provide Visual Supervision

Introduction. While visual supervision is somewhat difficult in the existing jail because of the design of the housing units and the low levels of lighting, the new Amador County Adult Detention Facility will be designed to enhance visual supervision as indicated in Section B *Operational and Design Philosophy* of this needs assessment.

Design of the Proposed ADF. It is envisioned that the new facility will offer direct visual supervision from central control into the housing pods and the attached outdoor recreation areas. Similarly, the officer's station in each housing pod will provide direct visual supervision of all areas in the pod including the toilet and shower areas. Partitions providing modesty to inmates in the toilet area and the showers will be designed so that inmate's heads and feet always are visible. There will be no blind corners in the housing pods when observed from the officer's station in the pod or from central control.

Intake/Release/Processing is another area to which the designers will pay particular attention. The officers at the processing station will have direct visual supervision of all of the inmate areas including the holding areas, the processing area, the shower and toilet spaces, the interview rooms and the intake sally ports.

Inmates will work in the laundry spaces. Accordingly the areas will be "open" without any blind areas so that officers and supervisors always will have inmate workers in view.

Video, contact and non-contact visiting will be visually observed at all times by officers circulating through the spaces. Again an "open" design will be used to ensure ease of observation in contact visiting. Video and non-contact visiting cubicles will be observed easily by roving officers supplemented by CCTV.

Program spaces including the medical examination room will be observed by those providing the programs and services as well as by roving officers. Again, spaces will be "open" for ease of observation.

Even staff offices, the reception area, maintenance spaces, the loading dock and the vehicular sally port will be designed for ease of visual observation without blind corners.

Finally, the exterior of the building will be laid out such that visual observation is enhanced. Adequate night lighting and CCTV will aid the direct visual observation of all outside areas including the parking lots.

I. Adequacy of Jail Recordkeeping

Record Keeping. Jail staff at the Amador County Jail maintains all records required by Title 15. Staff also maintains additional records to effectively manage the jail, assigned staff, the inmate population and visitors. Examples include voluminous inmate management records and records relating to the effectiveness of programs (including records of the effectiveness of alternatives to incarceration).

J. Compliance with Minimum Jail Standards

Introduction. Staff from the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) historically has found the Amador County Jail to be generally in compliance with Title 15 and Title 24 standards.¹¹ The Amador County Sheriff's Office operates a Type II adult detention facility. The facility is used for the detention of males and females pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment. This facility has a unique physical plant design that complies with "grandfathered" minimum standards for local adult detention facilities. The facility's housing areas have a Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) rated capacity of 76 inmates.

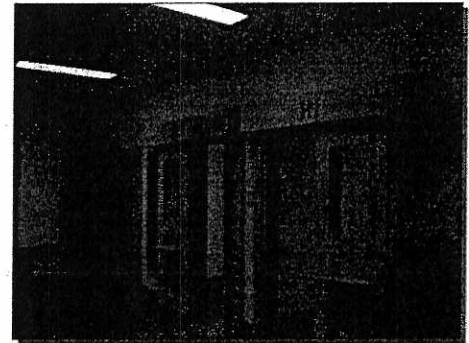
The existing Amador County Jail faces two significant issues affecting the success of its overall mission and the ability of the Sheriff's Office to comply with the entirety of current Title 15 and Title 24 standards:¹²

1. an inadequate number of beds; and
2. understaffing.

K. Unresolved Jail Operational Issues

Unresolved Issues. One primary issue remains unresolved. At this writing, the source of funding for the construction, project and operational costs that are associated with meeting the projected bed need has not been determined.

Implementation Strategy to Resolve Issues. The remaining activities required to resolve this issue and the subsequent further development of this project are discussed in the body of the report. Amador County is committed to continuing this implementation strategy until the new Amador County Adult Detention Facility (ACADF) is constructed and occupied. The implementation schedule will be reviewed periodically and accelerated as appropriate. The unresolved issue identified above will be resolved as part of this strategy.



***Holding Cells at the
 Amador County Jail***

(See Appendix B: Previous Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Report, May 2009)

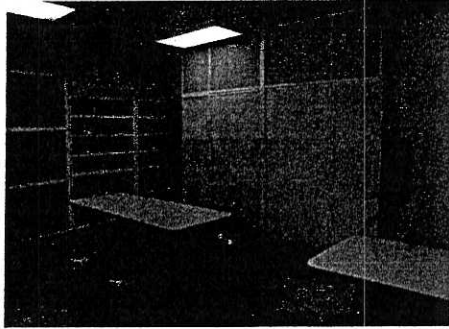
¹¹ The 2006 - 2008 CSA Biennial Inspection found "that Title 15 services are being provided" and that "there were no items of noncompliance with Title 24..." Although the jail has been found to be in compliance, it should be noted that the facility is "grandfathered" under earlier Title 24 regulations. The existing jail would not comply with some of today's more stringent standards designed to improve the safety of officers, staff, volunteers and inmates.

¹² Again, it is important to recognize that the existing jail is grandfathered under earlier Title 15 and 24 standards. Current standards are more stringent.

SECTION 4: UPDATED ARRESTS, JAIL BOOKINGS & INMATE ADP

Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update

Background Information and Scope of Work



Jail's Inmate Program Room

The Criminal Justice Research Foundation (CJRF) was retained to work with Nacht & Lewis Architects to finalize a 2015 jail needs assessment update report and plan for newly proposed renovations to the County's adult jail detention facility that would be constructed with SB 863 funding awarded by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to Amador County. CJRF's scope of work has focused on compiling and analyzing jail inmate population trends and bed security classification needs which have been used to prepare an updated jail inmate profile with average daily population (ADP) inmate projections.

The County's previous Jail Needs Assessment Report was prepared in May 2009. The published study showed that the Amador County Sheriff's Office manages the County's only jail facility located in Jackson, CA. The Amador County jail has a current rated capacity of 76 beds, exclusive of seating within inmate processing areas and transfer holding bunks located in the booking area. The jail is rated as a Type II detention facility by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) and includes 42 cells which can be used for single or double-occupancy.

The facility is outdated and is experiencing a number of significant maintenance issues. The jail's infrastructure generally has become antiquated and some areas are in need of replacement. In addition, the jail's physical layout does not provide for many programmatic opportunities or reflect the needs of a modern adult jail detention facility. For example, the jail only has one outdoor recreation yard to handle male and female incarcerated populations.

Operationally, there are not enough beds / bunks to meet current custody security housing needs. The County jail is also confronting the need to house inmates for longer periods of incarceration as a result of the 2011 implementation of AB 109 which is diverting significant number of offenders from the State prison system to county jails.

As a result of these identified physical plant gaps and facility needs, the County is actively pursuing the construction of much needed inmate program / service space and replacement custody housing. The County is in the process of updating the inmate population projections included in the previously published Amador County jail facility's 2009 Needs Assessment. Part of the work for the Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update Study has 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 2034. The information is intended to help support an SB 863 jail construction application to BSCC that will be released in 2015.

CJRF consultant staff worked with the Amador County Sheriff's Office staff to collect and analyze jail inmate population data that was used to prepare an updated population profile of 2014 pretrial / sentenced male and female inmates currently housed at the County jail facility. The following tasks and information was compiled and analyzed by CJRF's staff in carrying out this scope of work.

Updated Amador County Jail Inmate Population Profile

1. ***Updated Inmate Projections:*** CJRF collected, reviewed and updated historical arrests, booking, average daily population (ADP), and release trend data for the

reporting period 2002–2014. With assistance from the jail management staff, data was also collected and summarized showing the impact the Public Safety AB 109 Realignment legislation and Proposition 47 passed by the voters in 2013 is having or likely will have on the inmate population housed in the jail facility. Summary population projections for the 20 year period 2015-2034 considering incarceration rates per 10,000 County adult population, length of jail stay, and release patterns was developed and shown by gender and security classification groupings for the 20 year projection period. Peak population and inmate classification factors were also incorporated into the published projection data.

2. **Jail Inmate Classification Process and Criteria:** CJRF 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 is using for determining single cell, double-occupancy, and multiple-occupancy housing assignments. CJRF 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.
3. **Point-in-Time Classification Snapshot:** With assistance of the Jail Management staff, CJRF analyzed a "point in time" snapshot of the incarcerated inmate population including pretrial and sentenced inmates housed at the jail facility because of overcrowding. 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.
4. **Other Issues Impacting Inmate Populations and Projections:** CJRF also worked with the Amador County Sheriff's Office management 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 which is estimated to occur in the counties by mid-year 2015.

Updated Inmate Population Profile

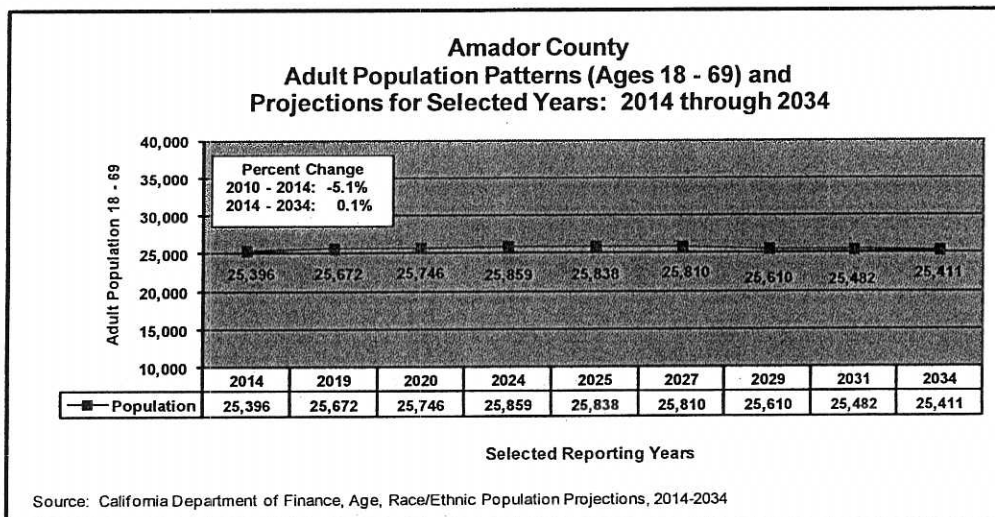
County detention facilities can be impacted by the growth rate of a community's population and other significant changes associated with crime rates, adult arrests, bookings, Court sentencing, and jail release trends. As part of the work undertaken for this study, CJRF collected and analyzed historical 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) Amador Jail releases due to the lack of housing capacity, and (h) impact of the AB 109 Realignment Act on jail inmate ADP levels. **(See Exhibit 1: Background Information and Reference Trend Data beginning on page 4-31 of this section.)**

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 2034 were analyzed for the

Amador Jail Needs Assessment Update. The demographic data shows Amador County's population in 2010 was 38,487 and DOF projects that the county-wide population will rise to 42,653 by 2034, an increase of 9.8%. 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 5,392 to 11,484, a growth of 53.0%. The resident group ages 0 – 17 years of age is expected to decline by 10.1% and the 18 – 69 year old group is also expected to decrease by 5.3%.

Yearly Amador 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. Key trends for the period 2010 – 2014 showed that Amador's total adult population base declined from 26,758 to 25,396 residents. This represents a decrease of 5.1% over the five year period. The change in adult population over this period dropped by approximately 1.3% each year. More significantly, the Department of Finance's projections shows that the County's adult population is only projected to reach 25,411 by the year 2034. Over this 20 year future timeframe, the rate of yearly growth in the adult population base is projected to be relatively stable and flat with little change from year to year.



- 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 2004 – 2013 in Amador County was collected and analyzed. The analysis showed that in 2013, a total of 910 crimes were reported by residents to local law enforcement agencies. Approximately 87.7% of the reported crimes involved a larceny / theft and other property crimes. A total of 121 (13.3%) of the reported crimes involved violent crimes and one (0.1%) arson crimes were also reported.

Overall, reported crimes decreased 28.3% in Amador County over the ten year period between 2004–2013. Total crime rates per 100,000 population during the same period also dropped from 3,416.4 to 2,463.2 per 100,000 population, a reduction of 27.9%. The most significant drop in crime rates between 2004–2013 involved larceny / theft crimes under \$400 which declined by 37.2% and other property crime rates which declined by 25.0%. Violent crime rates have also declined but at a much lower rate 16.8% since 2004.

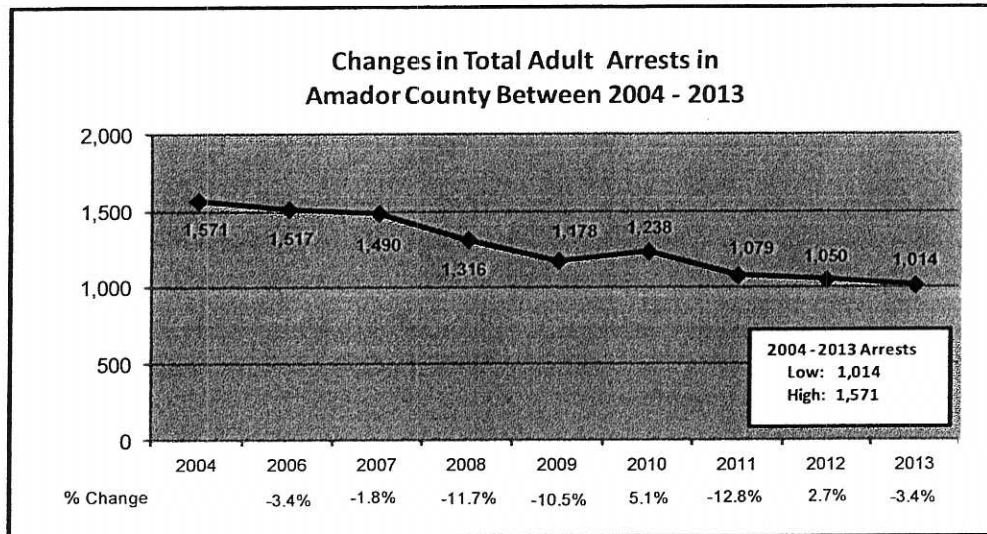
Comparison Between California Statewide and Amador County Crimes and Rates by Category and Type of Crime 2004 - 2013						
Crime Category	California			Amador County		
	2004	2013	% Change 2004 - 2013	2004	2013	% Change 2004 - 2013
Reported Crimes:						
Violent Crimes	197,432	151,634	-22.1%	121	100	-21.0%
Property Crimes	712,193	1,018,333	-1.2%	672	501	-25.5%
Larceny - Theft (under \$400)	511,082	393,172	-16.8%	476	297	-37.6%
Arson	12,660	7,446	-45.4%	1	12	n/a
Total	1,433,367	1,570,585	-9.9%	1,270	910	-28.3%
Reported Crimes Rates (Per 100,000 Population):						
Violent Crimes	539.6	399.2	-26.0%	325.5	270.7	-16.8%
Property Crimes	1,946.4	2,680.9	37.7%	1,807.7	1,356.1	-25.0%
Larceny - theft (under \$400)	1,396.7	1,035.1	-25.9%	1,280.5	803.9	-37.2%
Arson	34.6	19.6	-34.4%	2.7	32.5	n/a
Total	3,917.3	4,134.8	5.6%	3,416.4	2,463.2	-27.9%

AmadorNA\Tables&Charts\Table 18

In spite of the downward trend in County reported crimes and rates, a comparison of California statewide crime rates per 100,000 population between 2004 and 2013 shows that crime rates statewide have slightly increased 5.6% while Amador County's total crime rate in the same period declined 27.9%. The crime pattern data, further shows that the County's total crime rate of 2,463.2 per 100,000 population is 40.4% lower than the California statewide crime rate (4,134.8) in 2013. The comparative data, however, also shows that the Amador County violent crime rate is declining but at a much slower rate per 100,000 population compared to statewide violent crime rates.

- **Adult Felony / Misdemeanor Arrest Trends:** Any analysis of growth trends impacting adult detention facilities must consider adult arrest patterns. Arrests have major impact on booking volumes at detention facilities, on inmate population levels (ADP), and on the workload of agencies that must make case processing decisions. The analysis of overall changes in adult felony and misdemeanor arrest patterns in Amador County shows that in 2013, Amador law enforcement agencies arrested a total of 1,014 adult offenders as compared to 2004 when local law enforcement agencies arrested 1,571 adult offenders, a decrease of 35.4%.

Over the past decade, adult arrests peaked in 2005 at 1,791 and have gradually been decreasing in the intervening years in spite of minor yearly fluctuations. A close look at the trend information does show that in the last three years (2011–2013) of available data, total County adult arrests have leveled out and are averaging 1,048 a year.



For the past ten years, an average of 1,324 adults have been arrested each year for felony and misdemeanor crimes. The mix of felony and misdemeanor arrests has, however, fluctuated significantly during this period. Felony offenses generally account for about four out of every ten arrests local law enforcement agencies make each year. A closer analysis of changes in average yearly adult felony and misdemeanor arrests between 2004–2013 shows, on the average, felony arrests over this period have decreased 16.2% while average yearly misdemeanor arrests have declined 34.3%. In 2013, 313 females were arrested by city and County law enforcement agencies. These arrests represented 30.9% of the total county-wide arrests (1,014) which occurred that year. Approximately 69.1% of the adult arrests in 2013 involved male offenders. Annually, approximately one out of every three arrests involves female offenders. Between 2004–2013, female adult arrests decreased 17.2% compared to a decrease of 41.2% for male arrests.

In spite of the fluctuations in yearly adult arrests, nearly one out of every ten felony and misdemeanor arrests in Amador 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 for violent crimes and weapons have declined 17.1%. During this same period, adult felony and misdemeanor property crime arrests dropped 27.2% while all other offense categories have also declined. Between 2004–2013, the number of arrests involving drugs dropped 13.7% and alcohol-related violations have decreased 39.3%. 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 2004–2013 have also declined 34.3% in 2013, an average of 275 adult Amador residents were arrested for felony or misdemeanor offenses for every 10,000 adults residing in the community.

- Jail Booking and Inmate Population (ADP) Trends:** In 2014, the County jail processed an average of 139 bookings each month. Average annual monthly County jail bookings, since 2002, have ranged from a low of 120 to a high of 184 (2005). Over the past 13 years, monthly bookings have averaged 164 a month (5.0 per day). It is important to note the volume of monthly bookings impacts jail ADP levels, however, the overall composition and make-up of the type of bookings occurring in the detention facility will have a greater impact over ADP than total bookings.

Amador County Jail Facility Changes in Jail Bookings, Pretrial / Sentenced and Peak Jail Inmate ADP 2002 - 2014									
Year	Peak Jail Inmate ADP								
	Total Bookings	Ave Monthly Bookings	Pretrial ADP	Sentenced ADP	Total Jail ADP	High (Peak) ADP	Male ADP	Female ADP	Total ADP
2002	1,995	166	33	40	73	86	63	10	73
2003	1,910	159	31	48	79	90	67	12	79
2004	2,009	167	48	37	85	92	69	16	85
2005	2,203	184	53	39	92	102	72	20	92
2006	2,113	176	54	36	90	101	69	21	90
2007	1,976	165	44	36	80	94	64	16	80
2008	1,840	153	46	41	87	97	64	23	87
2009	1,625	135	48	38	86	94	67	19	86
2010	1,729	144	50	40	90	99	72	18	90
2011	1,613	134	47	30	77	79	63	14	77
2012	1,535	128	54	46	100	113	85	15	100
2013	1,435	120	53	43	96	105	78	18	96
2014	1,672	139	50	48	98	107	76	22	98
Average Yearly Bookings & Inmate ADP	1,820	152	47	40	87	97	70	17	87
(%) Percent			54.0%	46.0%	100.0%		80.5%	19.5%	100.0%
Yearly Average									
2002 - 2007	2,034	170	44	39	83	94	67	16	83
2008 - 2014	1,636	136	49	41	90	99	72	18	90

AmadorNATTables5Chrs/Tables9

In 2014, the Amador County Jail facility had an average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 98. Between 2002 and 2014, the County jail inmate population levels have ranged from a low of 73 (2002) to a high of 100 in 2012. In spite of some minor yearly fluctuations, total jail inmate ADP has remained virtually unchanged over the past 13 year period between 2002–2014. Currently, the jail facility is operating at 128.9% of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated custody bed capacity of 76.

For the jail system as a whole, pretrial inmate population levels comprise about 54.0% of the total 2014 County jail custody bed space. Sentenced inmate population levels comprise about 46.0% of the total jail detention bed space. Over the past 13 years, the County jail system's pretrial ADP population has averaged 47 inmates while sentenced ADP has averaged 40 inmates. The 2014 average daily pretrial population (50), however, mostly includes felony detainees (45) and only five misdemeanor detainees. The average daily 2014 sentenced population (48) also mostly includes felony detainees (40) and only eight misdemeanor inmates. Because of the overcrowding at the facility, the jail has eliminated most pretrial and sentenced misdemeanants from the incarcerated population over the past 48 months. Prior to taking these steps, the County jail had an ADP of seven pretrial and 14 sentenced misdemeanants.

Another perspective on the jail's composition of pretrial and inmate population is highlighted in the following Chart which provides a comparative breakdown between the Amador County jail facility and California jails statewide average pretrial and sentenced inmate ADP levels during September 2014. As the data indicates, an average of 62.7% of the California county jail bed capacities were occupied by pretrial inmates. The other 37.3% of jail beds were occupied by sentenced inmates. In Amador County during the same reporting period, the jail's pretrial inmate ADP was significantly lower at 46.9% while the sentenced inmate population was higher at 53.1% compared to a typical jail throughout the State.

**Comparison Between Amador County Jail and California County Jails
Breakdown of Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate ADP Levels
September 2014**

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>(%) Pretrial Jail ADP</u>	<u>(%) Sentenced Jail ADP</u>	<u>Total</u>
Amador County Jail	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%
California County Jails	62.7%	37.3%	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 Amador County Jail and state-wide jail facilities. As the data shows, the Amador Jail 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 September 2014 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 Amador County Jail and California County Jails
Breakdown of Felony and Misdemeanor Inmate ADP Levels
September 2014**

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>(%) Misdemeanor Jail ADP</u>	<u>(%) Felony Jail ADP</u>	<u>Total</u>
Amador County Jail	8.2%	91.8%	100.0%
California County Jails	11.6%	88.4%	100.0%

Between 2002 and 2014, the Amador County jail had an average daily male population of 70 (80.5%) and a pretrial and sentenced female population which has averaged 17 (19.5%) per day.

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 Study planning work has compiled information over the past 13 years on the jail's peak inmate populations. The County jail reports each month to BSCC the single one-day highest inmate count the jail facility experienced each month. The analysis of this data shows that between 2008 – 2014, the facility had an average high inmate population (ADP) of 99 which was 10.0% above the average daily jail population of 90 during the same period.

Over the past 13 years, the highest or peak inmate ADP recorded at the Amador County jail was 113. This is approximately 16.5% higher than the average inmate ADP over the same time period of 97. Between 2002–2014, average peak populations have ranged from 8.2% to 17.8% higher than the jail's ADP. In 2014, the high (peak) ADP was 107 which was nine inmates above the average daily jail population of 98 (+9.2%).

- **Average Length of Jail Stay (ALS):** 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 released from the Amador County Jail for the past two years (2013 – 14) is shown in the following table.

Average Length of Jail Incarceration Among Inmates Released from the Amador County Jail 2013 - 2014				
Length of Jail Stay (Days)	Length of Inmate Jail Incarceration			
	2013		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0 - 2	721	48.2%	847	51.5%
3 - 5	218	14.6%	244	14.8%
6 - 10	113	7.6%	132	8.0%
11 - 20	107	7.2%	93	5.7%
21 - 35	108	7.2%	115	7.0%
36 - 45	40	2.7%	45	2.7%
46 - 60	42	2.8%	41	2.5%
61 +	147	9.7%	128	7.8%
Total Jail Releases	1,496	100.0%	1,645	100.0%
Total Custody Days	32,997 Days		27,170 Days	
Average Length of Jail Stay	22 Days		17 Days	

AmadorNA V/Tables&Chs/Table 15

As the data indicates, the average length of jail stay in 2013 was 22 days, and 17 days in 2014. More importantly, the release information shows that nearly two out of every three individuals booked into the facility are able to secure a release within five days or less. In 2014, 847 detainees (51.5%) were booked and released from the jail in less than two days. Another 244 detainees (14.8%) were released between three to five days following their intake into the detention facility.

Analysis of annual quarterly data the Sheriff's Office also submits to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) is summarized in the following table which examines changes that have taken place with the average length of incarceration for pretrial and sentenced inmates released from the Amador County jail over the last five years (2010 – 2014).

Average Length of Incarceration for Pretrial and Sentenced Inmates Released from the Amador County Jail 2010 – 2014			
Year	Average Length of Stay for Pretrial Releases (Days)	Average Length of Stay for Sentenced Releases (Days)	Average Length of Stay for all Releases (Days)
2010	11 Days	35 Days	22 Days
2011	14 Days	30 Days	22 Days
2012	10 Days	54 Days	23 Days
2013	6 Days	57 Days	22 Days
2014	9 Days	44 Days	17 Days

In 2014, the average length of stay among pretrial releases was 9 days. The average length of jail stay for sentenced releases was 44 days. Review of the trend data clearly shows that as the Sheriff's Office has faced continued and serious overcrowding in the jail, the agency and local criminal justice system are working to expand both pretrial and sentenced alternatives to incarceration programs and policies in lieu of jail incarceration options when processing defendants charged or

convicted for misdemeanor and felony offenses. 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 35 days compared to 57 days in 2013.

A further indication the lack of jail bed capacity is having in the Amador County jail system is shown in the following comparison between the average length of jail stay in Amador County and California county jails generally. In July 2014, the average statewide length of jail stay had climbed to 29 days, with the length of the incarceration in the Amador jail at 17 days. Equally significant, the average length of stay for both pretrial and sentenced detainees in the Amador jail is also significantly lower compared to California statewide data.

Jurisdiction	Average Length of Stay For Pretrial Releases (Days)	Average Length of Stay For Sentenced Releases (Days)	Average Length of Stay For All Releases (Days)
Amador County Jail	9 Days	44 Days	17 Days
California County Jails	12 Days	52 Days	29 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. 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 will be revoked to local County jail instead of State Prison.

CDCR estimates that at "full implementation", the Amador County criminal justice system will be handling an average daily population (ADP) of new offenders that will include ***(a) 53 (N3) offenders serving felony sentences in County Jail (34 serving less than three years; 18 serving more than three years), (b) 43 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Probation Department, and (c) six (6) revoked offenders in County jail on State parole or local probation violations.***

As the following Table shows, since AB 109 became law, the Amador County jail has booked an average of three AB 109 sentenced felons a month into the detention facility.

Amador County Community Supervision (PRCS) Offenders Serving Jail Time as a Result of New Charges, Revocation Violations, and Flash Incarcerations by Quarter October 2011 - December 2014					
Month / Year	Newly Sentenced (N3) Inmates	Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)			
		Booked With New Charges	Booked For Revocation Hearing	Flash Incarceration	Serving Jail Revocation Sentence
2011:					
Qtr 4: Oct - Dec	8	0	4	3	1
2012:					
Qtr 1: Jan - Mar	8	0	8	8	0
Qtr 2: Apr - Jun	15	3	4	3	3
Qtr 3: Jul - Sep	11	1	4	3	4
Qtr 4: Oct - Dec	6	0	5	4	7
2013:					
Qtr 1: Jan - Mar	7	0	7	3	4
Qtr 2: Apr - Jun	4	0	4	1	2
Qtr 3: Jul - Sep	8	1	2	0	1
Qtr 4: Oct - Dec	11	0	1	0	1
2014:					
Qtr 1: Jan - Mar	5	0	1	2	1
Qtr 2: Apr - Jun	12	0	5	5	2
Qtr 3: Jul - Sep	12	0	9	8	2
Qtr 4: Oct - Dec	3	1	10	2	4
Total	110	6	64	42	32
Monthly Average	3	n/a	2	1	1

AmadorNA V Tables&Chrs/ Table 10

Data collected monthly by the Amador County Sheriff's Office and reported to BSCC about the number of PRCS bookings, flash incarcerations, and PRCS offenders serving jail time as a result of a revocation hearing shows that on the average, the County jail has been processing approximately 4 PRCS offenders each month since October 2011. Among the PRCS offenders booked each month into the County jail facility, one is booked under the Probation Department's AB 109 flash incarceration provisions. The flash incarceration cannot exceed ten days. Another two of the PRCS offenders booked into the jail each month are awaiting a pre-revocation violation hearing. To date, only 6 PRCS offenders have been charged with new local crimes. On the average, the jail has one PRCS offender incarcerated and serving a jail term resulting from a revocation hearing disposition.

A review of the Amador County jail PC 3056 parole violator bookings by quarter since October 2011, summarized in the Table on the following page, shows that an average of three pre-parole revocation violation bookings have occurred at the County jail each month since Realignment began. Approximately 61.4% of the monthly parole bookings (2) have involved parolees who are booked on technical program violations and 38.6% each month (1) who are parolees booked as a result of new local criminal charges. Among the post-parole revocation inmates at the jail, only an average of one per month are serving a County jail sentence because of a parole revocation disposition hearing. A total of only 7 post-revocation inmates have served a jail term for a new criminal court conviction and sentence.

Amador County Number of Jail PC 3056 Parole Violator Bookings, Parolees Serving Jail Time as a Result of Revocation Hearing, and Parolees Serving Time on New Local Sentence by Quarter October 2011 - December 2014					
Month / Year	Pre-Parole Revocation			Post-Parole Revocation	
	3056 Parole Violation Booking Only	Parolee With New Local Charges	Total	Parolee Serving Jail / Revocation Hearing	Parolee Serving a Local Sentence
2011:					
Qtr 4: Oct - Dec	6	2	8	4	1
2012:					
Qtr 1: Jan - Mar	16	10	26	8	1
Qtr 2: Apr - Jun	14	4	18	9	2
Qtr 3: Jul - Sep	7	10	17	8	1
Qtr 4: Oct - Dec	6	7	13	5	0
2013:					
Qtr 1: Jan - Mar	7	5	12	11	0
Qtr 2: Apr - Jun	2	8	10	7	0
Qtr 3: Jul - Sep	0	2	2	0	2
Qtr 4: Oct - Dec	10	2	12	1	0
2014:					
Qtr 1: Jan - Mar	4	2	6	1	0
Qtr 2: Apr - Jun	7	2	9	2	0
Qtr 3: Jul - Sep	7	1	8	2	0
Qtr 4: Oct - Dec	3	1	4	0	0
Total	89	56	145	58	7
Percent (%)	61.4%	38.6%	100.0%		
Monthly Average	2	1	3	1	n/a

AmadorNA V Tables&Chrs/Table11

The following Table further shows the progressive impact AB 109 sentenced (N3) inmates and other realignment offender groups are having on the Amador County jail facility since realignment was implemented in October 2011. Through December 2012, the jail processed a total of 168 local felony commitments, parole violators and PRCS violators. In 2013, a total of 270 AB 109 detainees had been incarcerated in the facility, and 369 through the end of December 2014.

Yearly Changes in the Number of AB 109 Realignment Act Inmates Incarcerated to Date in the Amador County Jail 2012 - 2014			
Type of Offender	December 2012	December 2013	December 2014
New Local Felony Commitment (N3)	49	84	116
Parole Violator with Local Jail Term	82	118	144
Flash Incarceration	22	27	44
PRCS Violations	13	23	41
Mandatory Supervision Violations (1170(h)(5)(B))	2	18	24
Total:	168	270	369

As the data and analysis summarized in the following Table shows, sentenced AB 109 (N3) offenders are serving a length of jail stay that averages 214 custody days. Parole violators with a local jail term are serving a length of jail stay that has averaged 40 days. Flash incarceration detainees are being housed an average of 5 days, while PRCS violators are incarcerated an average of 49 days.

Type of Offender	Number of AB 109 Inmates	Total Jail Custody Days	Average Length of Jail Stay (ALS)
New Local Felony Commitment (N3)	116	24,836	214 Days
Parole Violator with Local Jail Term	144	5,717	40 Days
Flash Incarceration	44	194	5 Days
PRCS Violations	41	2,127	49 Days
Mandatory Supervision Violations (1170(h)(5)(B))	24	1,136	47 Days
Total:	369	34,010	

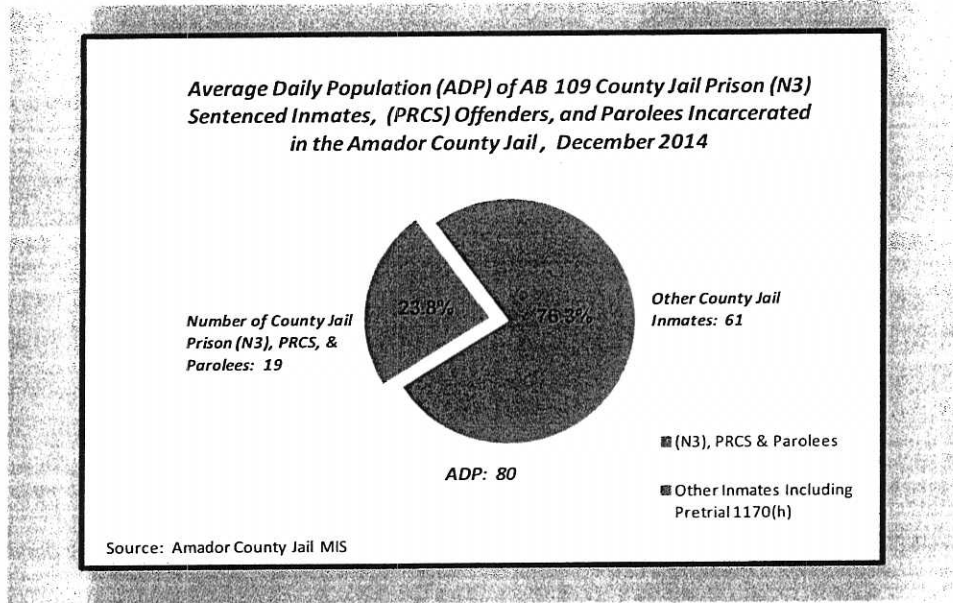
Longest AB 109 Jail Sentence: 6 Years

The longest AB 109 sentence a convicted felony defendant has received since the Realignment Act was enacted is 6 years. The following Table further highlights the breakdown and frequency of jail custody days associated with each of the 5 AB 109 offender groups impacted by the legislation. As the data indicates, 85 convicted offenders (23.0%) have been incarcerated more than 150 days in the adult detention facility.

Jail Custody Days	New Felony Commitment (N3)		Parole Violator with Local Jail Term		Flash Incarceration		PRCS Violators		Mandatory Supervision Violations		Total AB 109 Inmates	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
0 - 10	7	6.0%	22	15.3%	44	100.0%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	74	20.1%
11 - 30	3	2.6%	35	24.3%	0	0.0%	6	14.6%	3	12.5%	47	12.7%
31 - 60	5	4.3%	48	33.3%	0	0.0%	12	29.3%	2	8.3%	67	18.2%
61 - 90	6	5.2%	34	23.6%	0	0.0%	22	53.7%	4	16.7%	66	17.9%
91 - 150	22	19.0%	4	2.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	16.7%	30	8.1%
151 - 365	56	48.2%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	37.5%	66	17.9%
366+	17	14.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.3%	19	5.1%
Total:	116	100.0%	144	100.0%	44	100.0%	41	100.0%	24	100.0%	369	100.0%
Average Length of Jail Stay (ALS)	214 Days		40 Days		5 Days		49 Days		47 Days			

As the following Chart shows, AB 109 Realignment Act has had a significant impact on Amador County jail custody trends. During the month of December 2014, the Amador County jail system held an average daily population (ADP) of 80 (100.0%) incarcerated inmates, 23.8% or 19 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 61 (76.3%) incarcerated inmates were pretrial and sentenced local adult offenders and

other detainees being held on warrants and holds from federal / State law enforcement agencies.



- Impact of Jackson Rancheria Casino:** An ongoing impact on jail bed capacity requirements has involved the volume of arrests local law enforcement agencies are making when responding to criminal activity related to the local Jackson Rancheria Casino. Analysis of changes in jail bookings, custody days and inmate population ADP trends attributed to the casino property is outlined in the following Table. The arrest data shows that between 2010 and 2014, an average of 244 yearly bookings are taking place at the jail because of on and off-site law enforcement arrests. These bookings have resulted in an additional average total of 4,646 inmate custody days a year, which has increased the jail's daily inmate population by 13.2 detainees (ADP). A close examination of the arrest and booking data also shows that the impact on jail beds has increased from 10 custody beds in 2010 to 17 beds in 2014. See Exhibit 1 at the end of this section which shows the casino bookings and jail custody days associated with local law enforcement agency arrests made by the (a) Sheriff's Office, (b) CHP, (c) Department of Justice, (d) Fish & Game, (e) Lone PD, (f) Jackson PD, (g) Sutter Creek PD, (h) and Probation Department by calendar year.

Amador County Jail Facility								
Changes in Jail Bookings, Custody Days, and Inmate Population (ADP) Associated with the Jackson Rancheria Casino 2010 - 2014								
Year	On-site Arrests / Bookings		Off-site Arrests/ Bookings *		Total		Jail Inmate ADP Impact	Annual Jail Costs (\$)
	Number	Jail Custody Days	Number	Jail Custody Days	Number	Jail Custody Days		
2010	51	949	217	2,647	268	3,596	10.0	\$294,521
2011	52	332	164	3,140	216	3,472	9.5	\$281,650
2012	47	1,416	148	3,161	195	4,577	12.6	\$365,590
2013	40	2,585	200	3,618	240	6,203	17.0	\$493,926
2014	29	1,733	250	4,330	279	6,063	16.7	\$485,598
Average Yearly Bookings & Inmate ADP	44	1,403	196	3,379	240	4,782	13.2	384,257

* These include warrant bookings; Court remands and/or Orders to Produce where the original arrest was connected to the Casino

- 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**)

PC 459 (2 nd 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	

In order to develop an estimate of the impact (custody bed reduction) of the newly passed Proposition 47 on the Amador County jail facility, the jail’s administrative staff have developed and are tracking a list of jail booking events and changes in releases where at least one of the charges is a felony Proposition 47 offense. Analysis of the first quarter’s data (November 7, 2014 – February 6, 2015) since the law changed is highlighted in the following Table.

<u>Total Bookings</u>	<u>Felony Bookings</u>	<u>Misdemeanor Bookings</u>	<u>Prop. 47 Offense Only</u>	<u>Prop. 47 & Other Offense</u>	<u>Re-Arrest of Prop. 47 Offender</u>
351	154	186	1	9	1

As the data shows since the law was enacted, the jail has processed 351 bookings, of which 154 involve felony offenses. Only 10 of the bookings have dealt with a defendant who was charged with a single Proposition 47 offense or Proposition 47 and other offense. During this three month period, the jail staff also processed one Proposition 47 offender who was re-arrested. For this jail study, CJRF was not able to develop a specific estimate of how the law will ultimately impact jail booking events. If the trends shown during the first quarter continue at these volumes, the new law will likely have minimal impact on long-term inmate housing custody bed needs.

- Alternatives to Incarceration Programs:** Amador 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, corrections, 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 Amador 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. 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 only when necessary to avoid a continuing overcrowding housing capacity issue. 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.

- Pre-Trial Release: Dedicated Probation staff work with jail personnel to interview defendants, check references, and make recommendations so judges can quickly make informed decisions about recognizance releases and conditional supervised OR releases. The purpose of the initial booking interview is to obtain information on the arrestees' community ties and criminal record, in order to determine eligibility for release. The Pre-Trial program uses the Virginia Pre-Trial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) Correctional Assessment and Intervention System (CAIS). Additionally, the Pre-Trial Release program managed through the Probation Department also provides the Courts with an alternative supervised OR option. The Supervised Own Recognizance release is a conditional release. Defendants released on Supervised Own Recognizance agree to comply with Court-ordered conditions, which are closely monitored by officers assigned to the Alternative Corrections Unit or their designees and are beyond those associated with traditional Own Recognizance Release.

- Pre-Arrestment Felony Agreement to Appear: The Amador County Sheriff and the Superior Court have entered into an agreement whereby lower level felony offenders are released from the Amador 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 Amador County or a contiguous county. Disqualifying factors include the following: the arrestee cannot be on felony probation or parole in the past 12 months, cannot be arrested for any felony in the past 12 months, cannot be charged with a crime involving the use of force or violence, cannot be charged any other H&S felony other than those listed, and cannot have been convicted of a felony within the last seven years. 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). Finally, there 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.

- Alternative Custody Programs: The Chief Probation Officer of Amador County, as a designated Correctional Administrator by the Amador County Board of Supervisors, also operates the following alternative custody programs in partnership with the Amador County Sheriff: (a) 4024.2 PC – Work Program, (b) 1203.016 PC – Voluntary Electronic Monitoring Program, and (c) 1205.3/1209.5 PC – Community Service in lieu of fine.
- Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP): The Amador County Probation Department's primary in lieu of jail program is the Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP). Referrals to the program are made by the Superior Court when an offender has been ordered to serve a jail sentence. The Court will transmit a copy of the commitment/remand form to the jail and probation department. The Court may recommend a defendant for alternative custody or declare the defendant ineligible. The offender will be instructed to report to the Amador County Probation Department to submit an application if they wish to participate in the alternative custody program. After probation's review of the application, the offender can be assigned to the Alternative Sentencing Program. Participants are supervised in the field by the assigned probation officer. Higher risk participants will be placed on Electronic Monitoring. Participants are assessed program fees of \$60/ a case and/or \$10/ day for electronic monitoring equipment. No offender can be denied participation or removed from the Alternative Sentencing Program due to their inability to pay all or a portion of the program fees.
- Sheriff's Parole: A member of the Sheriff's Office Sworn staff and a Probation Officer reviews inmates for eligibility and provides inmates with a behavioral incentive and reduction in time served for inmates qualifying for the Sheriff's Parole Program.

Data showing the ADP for 2014 for the key pretrial and sentenced incarceration 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 Table shows that these programs had a total of 503 participants in 2014. The participants were supervised in the community in lieu of jail incarceration a total of 4,673 days. These offenders represented an average daily population (ADP) of 12.8 pretrial or sentenced offenders who would have been incarcerated in the Amador jail if the programs did not exist.

Alternatives to Incarceration Programs	Number of Participants	Total Supervision Days	Jail ADP Impact (Bed Savings)
Sheriff's Parole	9	103 Days	0.3
Supervised Pretrial OR	171	424 Days	1.2
Alternative Sentencing Program	323	4,146 Days	11.3
Total:	503	4,673 Days	12.8

Additional data collected and analyzed showing the impact of the County's Alternative Sentencing Program (ASP) on jail ADP levels for the four-year period 2011 – 2014 is highlighted in the Table at the top of the next page. As the trend data shows, since 2011, the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department have been making greater use of the program in lieu of jail incarceration for eligible convicted and

sentenced offenders. In 2011, the program supervised 96 individuals, and in 2014, the ASP had a total supervision caseload of 323 offenders. The 323 participants processed by the Probation Department in 2014 were supervised a total of 4,146 days in the community in lieu of jail custody. If these participants had to serve their sentence in the Amador County jail, the facility's inmate ADP would have risen by 11.3 offenders. This would translate into a new 2014 ADP totaling 109 inmates.

Impact of Alternative Sentencing Programs (ASP) on Jail ADP Levels 2011 – 2014

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>Total Supervision Days</u>	<u>Jail ADP Impact (Bed Savings)</u>
2011	96	453 Days	1.2
2012	309	3,225 Days	8.8
2013	274	3,412 Days	9.4
2014	323	4,146 Days	11.3

The overall value and importance of the County's pretrial and sentenced alternative to incarceration programs is shown in the following table which provides a one-day snapshot of the total number of pretrial and sentenced offenders in custody, and those in incarceration alternatives. As the data shows on the one-day snapshot taken on May 15, 2015, these three primary alternatives to incarceration programs had a total of 21 offenders participating in the programs in lieu of continued incarceration in the County jail facility. If these offenders were not participating in the programs, the County jail facility's ADP on the day of the snapshot would have increased by 21 or 19.4%.

**One-Day Snapshot of the Number of Offenders Participating in Incarceration Alternative Programs
May 13, 2015**

<u>Status</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent (%)</u>
Jail (In-Custody Inmates):		
Pretrial	42	38.9%
Sentenced	45	41.7%
Sub-Total:	87	80.6%
Incarceration Alternatives:		
Supervised Pretrial OR:		
Felony	3	2.8%
Misdemeanor	2	1.8%
Sub-Total:	5	4.6%
Alternative Sentencing Program:		
Felony	1	0.9%
Misdemeanor	14	13.0%
Sub-Total:	15	13.9%
Sheriff Parole:		
Sub-Total:	1	0.9%
Total	108	100.0%

- Jail Releases Due to Lack of Housing Capacity:** For the past several years, the Amador County jail has been operating at or above the detention facility's BSCC rated capacity of 76 beds. In response to the continual overcrowding at the County's only jail facility, the Amador County Sheriff's Office and the local criminal justice system have developed and implemented or expanded (as described in the previous section) 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 jail, 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) restricted 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 County Probation.

In order to understand what impact these actions are having on the County jail, release data for 2013 and 2014 was collected with the assistance of the jail's administrative staff and analyzed. The analysis focused on identifying changes in the number and type of monthly inmate release events currently occurring at the County jail. The Table provides a comparison by type of jail release by month for each of the selected years. As the data shows, the overwhelming majority of individuals booked into the facility are able to secure a release from custody pending the Courts disposition and/or other outside agency transfer for warrant holds. In 2014, the jail processed an average of 140 release events each month. The overwhelming majority of detainees associated with these events (62.6%) secured a release from the facility after booking. Only 37.4% are continuing custody inmates (time served or other type of release) who are sentenced.

Changes in the Number and Type of Monthly Inmate Release Events Occurring at the Amador County Jail 2013 - 2014							
Type of Jail Release	2013			2014			
	Number Released	Monthly Average	Percent	Number Released	Monthly Average	Percent	
Bail / Bond	251	21	16.8%	236	20	14.1%	
Cite and Release (856.3 & 827.1 PC) (1318)	224	19	14.9%	320	27	19.1%	
Book and Release	30	3	2.0%	16	1	1.0%	
No Charges Filed & 849(b)	41	3	2.7%	72	6	4.3%	
Charges Dismissed	11	1	0.7%	18	2	1.1%	
ROR / Order of Judge	250	21	16.7%	242	20	14.5%	
Released Other Agency	134	11	8.9%	142	12	8.5%	
Sub-Total	941	79	62.7%	1,046	88	62.6%	
Time Served	157	13	10.5%	207	17	12.4%	
Sentence Conversion to Alternative Program	8	1	0.5%	23	2	1.4%	
4024 Release	283	24	18.9%	320	27	19.1%	
Transferred to CDCR	111	9	7.4%	74	6	4.4%	
Other	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.1%	
Sub-Total	559	47	37.3%	626	52	37.4%	
TOTAL	1,500	126	100.0%	1,672	140	100.0%	

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Source: Amador County Jail MIS Report

A close examination of the inmate release data further shows that, on the average, 47 pretrial release events are, in fact, cite and releases or inmates granted an OR release each month after initially being booked into the County jail. These releases account for nearly 33.6% of all inmate release events which are occurring each

month at the jail. More importantly, the analysis of release events occurring at the jail facility between 2013–2014 shows that the overall percentage (19.1%) of incarcerated inmate population being released (4024 PC) each month is steadily increasing because of the lack of custody bed space. This volume of early jail releases and sentence conversions for detainees has resulted in an overall average length of stay (ALS) at the County jail of 17.5 days.

The Amador County Sheriff's Office is required to report each month to the BSCC the number of pretrial and sentenced inmate releases that occur at the County jail due to the lack of jail housing capacity. This data is included in the reference information contained in Exhibit 1 at the conclusion of this section of the Report. For the most recent period 2008-2014, the data shows that between 13-27 inmates have consistently been released each month from the detention facility because of the lack of housing capacity. Nearly all are sentenced inmates. Because of the continuing high population levels at the jail, the following Table shows that the detention staff have had to release more inmates over time due to the lack of jail housing capacity. Total yearly inmate releases since 2008 have increased 110.6%.

Year	Annual Releases Due to Lack of Housing		Monthly		Total
			Pretrial Releases	Sentenced Releases	
2008	151	0	0 (0.0%)	13 (100.0%)	13
2010	190	0	0 (0.0%)	16 (100.0%)	16
2011	119	0	0 (0.0%)	10 (100.0%)	10
2012	292	0	0 (0.0%)	24 (100.0%)	24
2013	285	0	0 (0.0%)	24 (100.0%)	24
2014	318	1	1 (3.7%)	26 (96.3%)	27
Percent (%) Change	110.6%				

- Jail Inmate Profile:** As part of the planning process the Sheriff's Office and Probation Department used to expand the County's pretrial and sentenced alternative programs, a one-day snapshot of the Amador County Jail inmate population was taken on July 25, 2012. The jail inmate profile was intended to show the (a) characteristics of the inmate population, (b) custody status, and (c) identify the number of detainees who at that time were potential candidates for alternatives to incarceration programs. The summary analysis of the one-day snapshot data is shown in the Table at the top of the following page. The agency's analysis of the information showed that ten of the 112 inmates on the jail's roster were already serving their sentence in an alternative program. Nine of these inmates were on electronic GPS monitoring, two of which were 1170(h) commitments, four were misdemeanor jail commitments, and three were felony jail commitments. One other inmate was on Sheriff's Parole as a result of a felony Court sentence.

Among the 32 sentenced offenders, 13 were 1170(h) commitments, 10 were in custody because their probation had been revoked, 5 were parole or PRCS parole revocation commitments, and 3 were sentenced felons with a court-ordered probation grant. Among the pretrial custody population, 14 defendants (22.0%) were in custody for high-level serious-crimes and when the defendant is convicted and sentenced, the most likely outcome would be a State prison term. Of the remaining group of pretrial inmates, 20 were considered not eligible for pretrial release because of holds and violations of probation or parole. Only 23 pretrial defendants were

potential candidates for an alternative in lieu of jail program. This population pool accounted for 20.5% of the jail's custody population included on the facility's roster.

One-Day Snapshot of Amador County Jail Inmate Population July 25, 2012		
Inmate Custody Status	Number of Inmates	Percent (%)
Pretrial Inmates:		
Fresh Felony	31	27.6%
Fresh Felony w/ Outside Hold	8	7.1%
Felony VOP	8	7.1%
Fresh Felony w/ 3056PC Hold	6	5.4%
Fresh Felony w/ Felony VOP	4	3.6%
Fresh Misdemeanor (at least 2 prior FTA)	4	3.6%
CDCR Post Sentence (SVP,MDO,CRC)	3	2.7%
Fresh Felony w/ Misdemeanor VOP	2	1.8%
1170(h) PC Violation	1	0.9%
Fresh Felony w/ 3056PC Hold & VOP	1	0.9%
3056 PC Unadjudicated	1	0.9%
Hold for Outside Agency	1	0.9%
<i>Sub-Total:</i>	70	62.5%
Sentenced Inmates (Serving Their Sentence in Custody):		
1170(h) PC	13	11.6%
3056 PC	4	3.6%
PRCS Revocation	1	0.9%
Felony Sentence	3	2.7%
Probation Revoked	10	8.9%
Misdemeanor Sentence	1	0.9%
<i>Sub-Total:</i>	32	28.6%
Sentenced Inmates (Serving Their Sentence in Alternative to Incarceration Program):		
Electronic Monitoring (GPS)	9	8.0%
Sheriff Parole	1	0.9%
<i>Sub-Total:</i>	10	8.9%
Total:	112	100.0%

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Source: One-day 100% jail snapshot and inmate profile developed by the Amador County Sheriff's Office and Probation Department

- Inmate Security Classifications:** CJRF met with the jail's inmate booking and classification staff to review and understand the current inmate classification process, policies, and housing criteria used in classifying pretrial and sentenced detainees. Additionally, with assistance from the jail's administrative staff, a "one-day snapshot" of the incarcerated inmate population was developed at Midnight on December 31, 2014.

The following Table provides a breakdown of the number and type of rated beds currently contained in the Amador County jail facility. As the information shows, the facility rated to operate with just eight (8) single cells (10.5%), 34 double-occupancy cells (89.5%), and no dormitory beds. This housing configuration provides the detention facility with a total of 76 secure custody beds which are used to house male / female pretrial and sentenced incarcerated offenders. Because of continued overcrowding conditions, the eight single cells have been converted to double-occupancy cells.

**Number and Type of Rated Custody Beds
Designed in the Amador County Jail Facility**

<u>Type of Cells</u>	<u>Custody Beds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Single Cells *	8 Beds	10.5%
Double-occupancy Cells	68 Beds (34 x 2)	89.5%
Dormitory	0 Beds	0.0%
Total Rated Custody Beds	76	100.0%

*All single cells have been converted to double-occupancy inmate housing.

Information collected from the snapshot was used to identify custody housing breakdowns and security classifications associated with the jail's male and female inmates. Analysis of the snapshot is summarized in the following Table.

Snapshot of Amador Jail Inmate Security Classifications and Housing Configurations Needed for Incarcerated Population December 31, 2014				
<u>Inmate Population</u>	<u>Male Inmates</u>	<u>Female Inmates</u>	<u>Total Jail</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<i>Inmate Classifications:</i>				
Administration Segregation (AdSeg)	4	1	5	6.3%
Protective Custody (PC)	5	0	5	6.3%
Medical	1	0	1	1.2%
Mental Health	4	0	4	5.0%
Sub-Total:	14	1	15	18.8%
<i>Other Inmate Jail Classifications:</i>				
Minimum Security	0	0	0	0.0%
Medium Security	51	11	62	77.5%
Maximum Security	3	0	3	3.7%
Total:	54	11	65	100.0%
<i>Type of Security Housing Configurations Needed For Incarcerated Population:</i>				
<i>High Security:</i>				
Single Cells (AdSeg, PC, Medical, Mental Health & Maximum Security)	17	1	18	22.5%
<i>Lower Security:</i>				
Double-occupancy Cells	51	11	62	77.5%
Dormitory Beds	0	0	0	0.0%
Total:	68	12	80	100.0%

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Source: Amador County Jail Inmate Classification Snapshot developed on December 31, 2014

The jail currently uses a standardized screening questionnaire to identify the security classifications for each individual admitted into the jail facility. 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 D: Amador County Jail Inmate and Housing Classification Policy and Form)** 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 jail uses 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. Inmates classified as minimum are unlocked from 0600-2300 hours.

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.

Currently, the snapshot shows that about 18.8% (15) of the inmates in jail on December 31, 2014 were high security detainees. Among the other inmates housed in the facility, the classification process showed that an additional 3.7% (3 male inmates) were also maximum security detainees. Overall, the one-day snapshot shows that the facility currently has an inmate population in which one out of every four detainees (22.5%) require high security, single-cell housing. The existing jail, however, currently contains no single cells within the facility's total available beds. The snapshot also shows that about three out of every four inmates have classifications which should require double-occupancy housing. The analysis of inmate classifications developed from the one-day snapshot also shows that none of the detained male and female inmates were classified as requiring minimum security dormitory housing beds.

Analysis of additional inmate security housing classification information the Amador County Sheriff's Office is required to report each month to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), as part of the state-wide Jail Survey reporting process, was also collected and analyzed for this study. The average daily jail inmate security housing classification ADP trends for the years 2002–2014 reported by the jail is shown in the Exhibit 1 reference information and trend data at the conclusion of this section. A close examination of the inmate classification population trends shown in the following Table clearly shows that since 2006, a larger number of pretrial / sentenced inmates housed at the County jail are classified as medium rather than maximum security inmates and none of the detained population, after screening, are classified as requiring lower minimum security housing.

Amador County Jail Facility
Average Daily Jail Inmate Security Classification ADP Trends

Year	Maximum Security Inmate ADP		Medium Security Inmate ADP		Minimum Security Inmate ADP		Total Jail Inmate ADP
	ADP	%	ADP	%	ADP	%	
2006	24	26.7%	63	70.0%	3	3.3%	90
2009	2	2.3%	81	94.2%	3	3.5%	86
2012	3	3.0%	97	87.0%	0	0.0%	100
2013	2	2.1%	94	97.9%	0	0.0%	96
2014	2	2.0%	96	98.0%	0	0.0%	98

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- Inmates Requiring Medical and Mental Health Services:** The jail population snapshot developed for this study showed that five male inmates were classified as needing medical and mental health services. These inmates represented approximately 6.3% of the jail's total population when the snapshot was taken. Other data collected for the study from prior monthly BSCC Jail Survey Reports for the years 2002–2014 showed that, on the average, between 8-36 inmates have required medical practitioner contact each month during this reporting period. The facility also reported that between 1-5 off-site medical appointments were taking place each month during the 13 year period this data was reported to the State. The same reports also showed that between 5 -16 inmates were receiving mental health clinical services on the last day of each month over this 13 year period. The reports also indicated that between 4-5 jail inmates were receiving psychotropic medications. Over the 13 year period, the jail has expended a monthly average of \$29,868 in inmate prescription medications and an additional \$14,724 on psychotropic medication costs.

Updated Jail ADP Population Projections

As part of the work undertaken in the study, the following information has been compiled which was used to provide updated projections of the adult detention system inmate population. The projections are based on current incarceration practices including implementation of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act, County adult population changes, trends in criminal activity, and estimated impact of the new Proposition 47 legislation approved by California voters in November 2014. Incarceration practices include not only jail booking policies, but also County law enforcement apprehension practices and existing pretrial release programs and Court case processing procedures as well as the availability of alternative sentencing programs.

Using historical trend data compiled during the study, additional information was developed which projects inmate population levels through the year 2034. The projections show system-wide detention population by custody status, gender, and housing classifications. The projections show the projected trends in relation to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) current capacity rating of the 76 custody beds.

The basic types of data relied on in developing the projections include (a) county adult population trends, (b) reported community crime patterns / rates, (c) historical arrest data, (d) average daily jail population trends, (e) booking and release trend data (f) District Attorney and Court dispositions, (g) length of incarceration and (h) inmate profile characteristics. This range of statistical reference information provided the baseline data about Amador 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 first part of this section of this report.

Practical consolidation of the information described above in relation to past experience and practice were used to develop 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 – Amador County's adult population base (ages 18 – 69) in 2014 is estimated at 25,396. The County's future adult population base is only projected to rise to 25,411 by the year 2034. Over this 20 year time frame, the California Department of Finance projects that the rate of yearly growth in the adult population base will be constant and flat with little change from year to year that should not affect jail ADP levels.

Assumption #2 – Over the past decade, total reported countywide crime rates have declined. Violent crimes have also declined, but at a much lower rate (21.0%) since 2004. This trend will likely continue into the future, however, reported violent 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 2034 should be similar to the general patterns experienced over the period 2002 to 2014.

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 Amador County police agencies and Sheriff's Office.

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. 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 Amador County Health Services Agency can direct into these programs. Jail incarceration will continue to be the primary sentencing disposition available to the Courts.

Assumption #6 – County-wide 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 ten felony and misdemeanor arrests in Amador County will involve adults who have been arrested for serious crimes of violence and weapons charges. Overall arrest rates per 10,000 adult population will, however, continue to gradually decline long-term.

Assumption #7 – 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. There is, however, the possibility of the development of an additional gaming casino similar to the existing Jackson Rancheria Casino. If this occurs in the long-term, the casino will likely create the need for an additional 13 detention beds beyond the SB 863 bed capacity in the jail system. To handle the yearly volume of arrests and booking workload which occurs because of criminal activity and other incidents at a casino, the County jail will need additional inmate housing.

Assumption #8 – When additional jail capacity is constructed that eases the current overcrowding and lack of appropriate security inmate housing and programming space, the combined average length of custody for all inmate releases will likely remain below the state-wide average length of jail custody trends of 30.0 days. The current 27 average monthly pretrial and sentenced inmate releases due to the lack of jail housing capacity will be reduced by at least half over the 20 year planning period. This will increase sentenced ADP population by 4 - 5 inmates.

Assumption #9 – 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, an estimate of the law's impact cannot be totally confirmed. Analysis of the first quarter implementation of the law considering jail booking and offense information does show that the new law will not significantly change or impact the jail's ADP levels. Only ten of the jail's bookings during this first quarter have dealt with individuals charged with a single Proposition 47 offense or Proposition 47 and other offense.

Assumption #10 – The full impact of AB 109 in the Amador County jail should be reached by late 2015. Because the Courts are making greater use of "split sentences" for convicted AB 109 (N3) defendants committed to County jail, the jail's ADP should remain close to the 19 AB 109 inmates currently incarcerated in the jail instead of CDCR's original projection showing the facility's daily AB 109 population at 53 inmates.

Assumption #11 – The entire Amador 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 caseload 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 #12 – Existing alternatives to incarceration programs will continue to be used. Because of insufficient jail custody bed space, the Sheriff's Office has had to increase misdemeanor cite and releases, felony OR releases, and convert the sentences of convicted offenders by transferring this incarcerated population to other post-sentence alternative programs or grant early releases to a point where nearly 15.0% - 20.0% of inmates are released in lieu of jail custody. 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 replacement beds are brought online in the renovated detention facility, the current alternatives to incarceration policies will remain intact and not be modified overtime.

Assumption #13 – 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 incarceration populations.

Overall population and criminal justice system characteristics indicate Amador County trends experienced over the past five years should, to a large part, continue through 2034.

In making the updated 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 jail over the past five years. The computer-modeling program was run on the SPSS software. The specific projection program uses 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 a 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 involve 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 2010–2014 entire five year experience with inmate population levels, arrest rate trends, and incarceration rates, etc., and (2) the most recent experience (two 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 2010–2014. The distribution is based on these assumptions:

Gender Status		Custody Status	
<u>2015 to 2019:</u>		<u>2015 to 2019:</u>	
Male	79.5%	Pretrial	51.5%
Female	20.5%	Sentenced	48.5%
<u>2020 to 2034:</u>		<u>2020 - 2034:</u>	
Male	76.5%	Pretrial	48.5%
Female	23.5%	Sentenced	51.5%

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 five 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 over the next 20 years will gradually increase. Through 2019, there are little significant differences between the jail's ADP levels regardless of the projected methodology and, more importantly, the jail's ADP will not change from the current levels due to the overall lack of available custody beds / bunks. If another gaming casino is constructed, the jail's ADP levels will increase between 2025 – 2029.

- 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 2010-2014 appear to represent the most reasonable approximation of future growth trends, particularly in light of the estimated impact AB 109 and Proposition 47 will have on County jail inmate population levels. These projections show that system-wide, inmate population will change as follows.

Average Daily Jail Inmate Population (ADP)	2014	2015 to 2019	2020 to 2024	2025 to 2029	2030 to 2034
Total ADP	98	110	111	123 *	125

Note: Current Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Amador Jail bed-rated capacity is 76. Inmate ADP for 2015 through 2034 is estimated on December 31st of each reporting year.

*Assumes one new gaming casino is constructed in the County impacting jail ADP by 13 beds.

- System-wide projections by custody status and gender based on the multiple regression methodology is summarized in the following Table.

Custody Status and Gender	2014	2015 to 2019	2020 to 2024	2025 to 2029	2030 to 2034
Pretrial	50	57	53	60	61
Sentenced	<u>48</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>64</u>
TOTAL	98	110	111	123	125
Male	76	87	87	94	96
Female	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>
TOTAL	98	110	111	123	125

- System-wide projections by inmate classifications and type of security housing, based on the projection methodology shown on the top of the following page shows the bed space breakdown and higher and lower security housing trends through 2034.

Inmates Classifications and Type of Security Housing	2014	2015 to 2019	2020 to 2024	2025 to 2029	2030 to 2034
<i>High Security:</i>					
Single Cells (AdSeg, PC, Medical / Mental Health & Maximum Security)	22	25	26	28	29
<i>Lower Security:</i>					
Double-occupancy Cells	76	85	85	95	96
Total Beds / Bunks	98	110	111	123	125

The population projections show the jail will have at least 6.0% of the facility's inmate population requiring medical or mental health services that would require between 8-10 dedicated medical and mental health beds.

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, and expected peak population levels.

In recent years, average peak populations have varied widely because of persistent overcrowding and have ranged from 9.2% to 17.8% higher than the jail system's ADP. The high (peak) ADP in the last five year was 113 which were 15 inmates above the 2014 average daily jail population of 98 (+13.3%). In order to provide sufficient bed capacity for peak and inmate classification, for planning purposes, a factor of 12.0% 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 2034 will be as follows:

Estimated Population and Custody Bed Shortfall for Amador County's Jail System Considering Peak Capacity Requirements

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projected ADP</u>	<u>Peak & Inmate Classification Factor</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015 - 19	110	13	123
2020 - 24	111	14	125
2025 - 29	123	15	138
2030 - 34	125	15	140

Projected "spikes" in peak population and housing security classification needs of incarcerated inmates at different times of the year will increase total inmate ADP. Maintaining inmate classification policies will, however, not be as significant of a problem as the staff encounter in the existing facility because the new SB 863 replacement housing unit will contain two new separate and distinct housing pods. This will give facility staff a higher degree of flexibility to safely separate inmates who, for their own safety or the safety of others, need to be housed in a segregated environment.

Summary Overview and Conclusions

Part of the work for the Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update study has 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 2034. The information and data which has been compiled and analyzed shows the following:

The 31 year old Amador County Jail has a total of 76 rated custody beds. The jail housing originally included 42 single-cells and no dormitory beds / bunks. The single-cells have been converted to double-occupancy cells. The jail does not have the ability to segregate numerous classifications of inmates because of crowding and the lack of physically secure custody housing to separate inmates who should be housed in higher security, single- and double-occupancy units because of their classification. Over the past 13 years, the jail has been processing an average of 164 bookings each month. This represents an average of five bookings per day. The jail has a 2014 average daily inmate population (ADP) totaling 98. Currently, the jail is operating at 128.9% of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated custody bed capacity of 76. Pretrial inmate population comprises about 51.0% of the total custody bed space. Sentenced inmate population makes up 49.0% of the detention bed space. Because of the crowding, the jail, over the past three years, has virtually eliminated most pretrial and

sentenced misdemeanants from the incarcerated population. Prior to taking these steps, the County jail had an ADP of misdemeanants that ranged from 16-25.

The AB 109 Realignment Act has had a significant impact on county jail custody trends. Currently, 23.8% or 19 of the incarcerated inmate population are AB 109 convicted felons sentenced to county jail, parolees, PRCS offenders held under the Realignment Act flash incarceration and revocation provisions of the law, or are probation violators (1203.2 PC). Because of the lack of bed space, the overwhelming majority of jail detainees (83.1%) secure a release from the facility after booking or prior to completing their Court sentence. Only 16.9% are continuing custody inmates (time served, etc.) who are sentenced or held in a pretrial status pending disposition of their arrest. An average of 27 inmates have consistently been released each month from the detention facility since 2013 because of the lack of housing capacity. In 2014, 318 releases occurred due to the lack of housing, an increase of 110.6% since 2008. Because of the continued overcrowding and because of the high ADP (113) in 2012, the jail staff is continually having to release both pretrial and sentenced detainees each month because of the lack of jail bed space. Sentenced inmates who are released early are being released from custody an average of ten days prior to the completion of their court sentence. If these early releases were not occurring, the jail's average daily population (ADP) last year would be nine inmates higher, bringing the facility's reported ADP from 98-107.

The jail currently has an inmate population in which one out of every four detainees (22.6%) requires high-security housing. The jail, however, currently contains no single cells which can accommodate the inmate population. The other housing in the facility includes double-occupancy cells which can house medium and minimum security inmates. From a practical operational standpoint, regardless of an individual's classification and because the jail lacks sufficient housing pods to 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 pods, or medical / mental health beds.

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. No firm data showing what the total impact of this new legislation will have on county jails inmate ADP levels has been developed. Until more actual experience and understanding about policies local criminal justice agencies take with the implementation of Proposition 47, an estimate of the law's impact cannot be totally confirmed. Analysis of the first quarter implementation of the law considering jail booking and offense information does show that the new law will likely not significant change or impact the jail's ADP levels. Only ten of the jail's bookings during this first quarter have dealt with defendants charged with a single Proposition 47 offense or Proposition 47 and other offense.

The County's criminal justice system also makes extensive use of both pretrial and sentenced alternatives to incarceration programs. Analysis of 2014 program data shows that these programs had a total of 503 participants. The participants were supervised in the community in lieu of jail incarceration a total of 4,673 days. These offenders represent

an average daily population (ADP) of 12.8 pretrial or sentenced offenders who would have been jailed if the programs did not exist.

Using historical trend data (County population, crime rates, felony/misdemeanor arrests, jail bookings, and inmate population levels) compiled during the study, additional information was developed which projects inmate population levels through the year 2034. The data indicates that the overall population and criminal justice system characteristics Amador County has experienced over the past five years should, to a large part, continue through 2034 with the exception of the impact Proposition 47 could have on jail inmate counts. The following Table shows the estimated future inmate population levels for Amador County's jail system.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Projected ADP</u>	<u>Peak & Inmate Classification Factor</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015 - 19	110	13	123
2020 - 24	111	14	125
2025 - 29	123	15	138
2030 - 34	125	15	140

The estimated 20-year population projections take into consideration (a) peak housing capacity factors, and (b) inmate classification requirements. The projection of inmate ADP also assumes that when additional bed capacity is made available, early releases for pretrial and sentenced inmates will be reduced. The jail will also have reached full implementation of AB 109 Realignment law with a projected ADP of 25-29 inmates.

Amador County Jail SB 863 Project

Exhibit 1: Background Information and Reference Jail Trend Data

Adult Population Patterns and Projections:

**Amador County
Countywide Population Projections by Age Group
2010 - 2034**

Countywide Population Projections by Age Group							
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	6,337	16.5%	26,758	69.5%	5,392	14.0%	38,487
2011	6,045	15.9%	26,464	69.6%	5,524	14.5%	38,033
2012	5,752	15.4%	25,793	69.3%	5,692	15.3%	37,237
2013	5,596	15.1%	25,465	68.9%	5,884	15.9%	36,945
2014	5,533	14.9%	25,396	68.6%	6,088	16.4%	37,017
2015	5,516	14.8%	25,383	68.3%	6,279	16.9%	37,178
2016	5,526	14.8%	25,442	67.9%	6,490	17.3%	37,458
2017	5,560	14.7%	25,456	67.3%	6,829	18.0%	37,845
2018	5,582	14.6%	25,581	66.9%	7,103	18.6%	38,266
2019	5,637	14.6%	25,672	66.4%	7,382	19.1%	38,691
2020	5,697	14.6%	25,746	65.8%	7,665	19.6%	39,108
2021	5,736	14.5%	25,818	65.4%	7,929	20.1%	39,483
2022	5,755	14.4%	25,864	64.9%	8,231	20.7%	39,850
2023	5,763	14.3%	25,885	64.4%	8,549	21.3%	40,197
2024	5,795	14.3%	25,859	63.8%	8,863	21.9%	40,517
2025	5,818	14.2%	25,838	63.3%	9,174	22.5%	40,830
2026	5,870	14.3%	25,819	62.8%	9,449	23.0%	41,138
2027	5,872	14.2%	25,810	62.3%	9,726	23.5%	41,408
2028	5,786	13.9%	25,699	61.9%	10,020	24.1%	41,505
2029	5,775	13.9%	25,610	61.4%	10,300	24.7%	41,685
2030	5,753	13.8%	25,468	60.9%	10,619	25.4%	41,840
2031	5,787	13.7%	25,482	60.5%	10,862	25.8%	42,131
2032	5,779	13.6%	25,573	60.2%	11,118	26.2%	42,470
2033	5,767	13.6%	25,393	59.7%	11,345	26.7%	42,505
2034	5,758	13.5%	25,411	59.6%	11,484	26.9%	42,653
% Change 2010 - 2034	-10.1%		-5.3%		53.0%		9.8%

AmadorNA\Tables&Charts\Table1

Source: California Dept of Finance, Age, Race/Ethnic Population Projections, 2010 - 2034

**Comparison of the Growth in California and Amador
County Adult (Ages 18 - 69 Years) Populations 2010 - 2034**

Year	Adult Population Trend Comparisons			
	Amador County Adult Population		California Adult Population	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
2010	26,758		25,103,955	
2011	26,464	-1.1%	25,367,122	1.0%
2012	25,793	-2.5%	25,631,278	1.0%
2013	25,465	-1.3%	25,875,347	1.0%
2014	25,396	-0.3%	26,129,967	1.0%
Average Annual Change (2010-2014)		-1.3%	1.0%	
2015	25,383	-0.1%	26,369,040	0.9%
2016	25,442	0.2%	26,583,092	0.8%
2017	25,456	0.1%	26,742,330	0.6%
2018	25,581	0.5%	26,899,263	0.6%
2019	25,672	0.4%	27,051,041	0.6%
Average Annual Change (2015-2019)		0.2%	0.7%	
2020	25,746	0.3%	27,181,615	0.5%
2021	25,818	0.3%	27,321,459	0.5%
2022	25,864	0.2%	27,459,399	0.5%
2023	25,885	0.1%	27,588,557	0.5%
2024	25,859	-0.1%	27,711,493	0.4%
Average Annual Change (2020-2024)		0.1%	0.5%	
2025	25,838	-0.1%	27,826,901	0.4%
2026	25,819	-0.1%	27,938,272	0.4%
2027	25,810	0.0%	28,031,295	0.3%
2028	25,699	-0.4%	28,119,572	0.3%
2029	25,610	-0.3%	28,210,683	0.3%
Average Annual Change (2025-2029)		-0.2%	0.4%	
2030	25,468	-0.6%	28,280,881	0.2%
2031	25,482	0.1%	28,361,356	0.3%
2032	25,573	0.4%	28,472,135	0.4%
2033	25,393	-0.7%	28,602,659	0.5%
2034	25,411	0.1%	28,722,279	0.4%
Average Annual Change (2030-2034)		-0.2%	0.4%	

AmadorNA\Tables&Charts\Table2

Source: Based on projections prepared by the California
Department of Finance Age 18 - 69

Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Trends:

Amador County Average Yearly Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests 2004 - 2013					
	<u>Felony</u> <u>Arrests</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Misdemeanor</u> <u>Arrests</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>
2004 - 2008	563	36.6%	974	63.4%	1,537
2009 - 2013	472	42.4%	640	57.6%	1,112
% Change 2004 - 2013	-16.2%		-34.3%		-27.7%

Amador County Male and Female Adult Arrests 2004 - 2013					
	<u>Male Arrests</u>		<u>Female Arrests</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
2004 - 2008	1134	73.8%	403	26.2%	1,537
2009 - 2013	789	71.0%	323	29.0%	1,112
% Change 2004 - 2013	-30.4%		-19.9%		-27.7%

Arrest Rates Per 10,000 Amador County Total Population 2004 - 2013				
<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Felony Arrest Rates	157	115	139	-11.5%
Misdemeanor Arrest Rates	266	196	139	-47.7%
Total Arrest Rates	423	311	278	-34.3%

Amador County Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Arrest Trends							
2004 - 2013							
Year	Felony Arrests		Misdemeanor Arrests		Total Arrests		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Monthly Ave.	% Change
2004	583	37.1%	988	62.9%	1,571	131	
2005	749	41.8%	1,042	58.2%	1,791	149	14.0%
2006	523	34.5%	994	65.5%	1,517	126	-15.3%
2007	504	33.8%	986	66.2%	1,490	124	-1.8%
2008	454	34.5%	862	65.5%	1,316	110	-11.7%
2009	437	37.1%	741	62.9%	1,178	98	-10.5%
2010	507	41.0%	731	59.0%	1,238	103	5.1%
2011	450	41.7%	629	58.3%	1,079	90	-12.8%
2012	460	43.8%	590	56.2%	1,050	88	-2.7%
2013	507	50.0%	507	50.0%	1,014	85	-3.4%
Yearly Average							
2004 - 2008	563		974		1,537	128	
2009 - 2013	472		640		1,112	93	
% Change	-16.2%		-34.3%		-27.7%		

AmadorNA V Tables&Charts/ Table3

Source: California Department of Justice Statistical Analysis Center

**Amador County
Male and Female Adult Arrest Trends
2004 - 2013**

Year	Male / Female Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests						Total County-Wide Adult Arrests
	Male Arrests			Female Arrests			
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total	
2004	436	757	1,193	147	231	378	1,571
2005	524	785	1,309	225	257	482	1,791
2006	368	770	1,138	155	224	379	1,517
2007	344	744	1,088	160	242	402	1,490
2008	288	656	944	166	206	372	1,316
Ave. Yearly Arrests	392	742	1,134	171	232	403	1,537
2009	315	556	871	122	185	307	1,178
2010	351	516	867	156	215	371	1,238
2011	310	466	776	140	163	303	1,079
2012	315	414	729	145	176	321	1,050
2013	340	361	701	167	146	313	1,014
Ave. Yearly Arrests	326	463	789	146	177	323	1,112
Ave. Yearly Arrests							
2004 - 2008	392	742	1,134	171	232	403	1,537
2009 - 2013	326	463	789	146	177	323	1,112
% Change 2004 - 2013	-16.8%	-37.6%	-30.4%	-14.6%	-23.7%	-19.9%	-27.7%

AmadorNA V Tables&Charts/ Table4

AMADOR COUNTY
CHANGES IN NUMBER OF ADULT ARRESTS BY OFFENSE CATEGORY
2004 - 2013

Year	OFFENSE CATEGORY					Total
	Violence & Weapons	Property	Drugs	Alcohol	Other	
2004	195	117	229	423	607	1,571
2005	226	138	371	469	587	1,791
2006	186	100	231	506	494	1,517
2007	186	120	196	507	481	1,490
2008	141	93	180	449	453	1,316
Ave. Yearly Arrests	187	114	241	471	524	1,537
2009	164	81	179	340	414	1,178
2010	150	82	301	302	403	1,238
2011	148	83	186	306	356	1,079
2012	178	83	149	263	377	1,050
2013	136	85	225	218	350	1,014
Ave. Yearly Arrests	155	83	208	286	380	1,112
Ave. Yearly Arrests						
2004 - 2008	187	114	241	471	524	1,537
2009 - 2013	155	83	208	286	380	1,112
% Change 2004 - 2013	-17.1%	-27.2%	-13.7%	-39.3%	-27.5%	-27.7%

AmadorNA\Tables&Charts\Table5

Jail Booking and Inmate Population Trends:

Amador County Jail Booking Trends 2002 - 2014			
Main Jail / Year	Total Bookings	Average Monthly Bookings	Average Number of Daily Bookings
2002	1,995	166	5.5
2003	1,910	159	5.2
2004	2,009	167	5.5
2005	2,203	184	6.0
2006	2,113	176	5.8
2007	1,976	165	5.4
2008	1,840	153	5.0
2009	1,625	135	4.5
2010	1,729	144	4.7
2011	1,613	134	4.4
2012	1,535	128	4.2
2013	1,435	120	3.9
2014	1,672	139	4.6
% Change			
2002 - 2014		-16.3%	
Average Yearly Bookings	1,820	164	5.0
Yearly Average			
2002 - 2007	2,034	170	5.6
2008 - 2014	1,636	136	4.5

AmadorNA\Tables&Charts\Table6

Amador County Jail Total Inmate ADP Trends 2002 – 2014

Year	Pretrial Inmates		Sentenced Inmates		Total Jail ADP
	Pretrial ADP	Percent	Sentenced ADP	Percent	
2002	33	45.2%	40	54.8%	73
2003	31	39.2%	48	60.8%	79
2004	48	56.5%	37	43.5%	85
2005	53	57.6%	39	42.4%	92
2006	54	60.0%	36	40.0%	90
2007	44	55.0%	36	45.0%	80
2008	46	52.9%	41	47.1%	87
2009	48	55.8%	38	44.2%	86
2010	50	55.6%	40	44.4%	90
2011	47	61.0%	30	39.0%	77
2012	54	54.0%	46	46.0%	100
2013	53	55.2%	43	44.8%	96
2014	50	51.0%	48	49.0%	98
% Change		51.5%		20.0%	34.2%
Ave. Yearly Inmate Pop. (ADP)	47	54.0%	40	46.0%	87

Amador County Jail Facility									
Changes in Jail Pretrial and Sentenced Felony / Misdemeanor Inmates									
Average Daily Jail Inmate Population (ADP) 2002 - 2014									
Year	Pretrial ADP		Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced ADP		Total Sentenced ADP	Total Felony	Total Misdemeanor	Total Jail System ADP
	Felony	Misdemeanor		Felony	Misdemeanor				
2002	26	7	33	22	18	40	48	25	73
2003	27	4	31	30	18	48	57	22	79
2004	36	12	48	28	9	37	64	21	85
2005	46	7	53	28	11	39	74	18	92
2006	44	10	54	29	7	36	73	17	90
2007	33	11	44	25	11	36	58	22	80
2008	38	8	46	25	16	41	63	24	87
2009	39	9	48	23	15	38	62	24	86
2010	43	7	50	26	14	40	69	21	90
2011	41	6	47	20	10	30	61	16	77
2012	48	6	54	39	7	46	87	13	100
2013	47	6	53	37	6	43	84	12	96
2014	45	5	50	40	8	48	85	13	98
Average Yearly Inmate Pop. (ADP)	39	8	47	28	12	40	67	20	87
(%) Percent	83.0%	17.0%	100.0%	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
Average Yearly Inmate Pop. (ADP)									
2002 - 2007	35	9	44	27	12	39	62	21	83
2008 - 2014	42	7	49	30	11	41	72	18	90

AmadorNAVTable6&CNS/ Table 7

Amador County Jail Facility									
Changes in Jail Pretrial and Sentenced Male / Female Inmate Population									
Average Daily Jail Inmate Population (ADP) 2002 - 2014									
Year	Pretrial ADP		Total Pretrial ADP	Sentenced ADP		Total Sentenced ADP	Total Male ADP	Total Female ADP	Total Jail System ADP
	Male ADP	Female ADP		Male ADP	Female ADP				
2002	30	3	33	33	7	40	63	10	73
2003	27	4	31	40	8	48	67	12	79
2004	40	8	48	29	8	37	69	16	85
2005	43	10	53	29	10	39	72	20	92
2006	43	11	54	26	10	36	69	21	90
2007	36	8	44	28	8	36	64	16	80
2008	34	12	46	30	11	41	64	23	87
2009	37	11	48	30	8	38	67	19	86
2010	41	9	50	31	9	40	72	18	90
2011	39	8	47	24	6	30	63	14	77
2012	46	8	54	39	7	46	85	15	100
2013	44	9	53	34	9	43	78	18	96
2014	41	9	50	35	13	48	76	22	98
Average Yearly Inmate Pop. (ADP)	39	8	47	31	9	40	70	17	87
(%) Percent	83.0%	17.0%	100.0%	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%	80.5%	19.5%	100.0%
Average Yearly Inmate Pop. (ADP)									
2002 - 2007	37	7	44	30	9	39	67	16	83
2008 - 2014	40	9	49	32	9	41	72	18	90

AmadorNA \Tables&Charts\Tables

Inmate Security Classifications:

Amador County Jail Facility							
Average Daily Jail Inmate Security Classification ADP Trends							
2002 - 2014							
Year	Inmate Security ADP Classifications						
	Maximum Security Inmate ADP		Medium Security Inmate ADP		Minimum Security Inmate ADP		Total Jail Inmate ADP
2002	12	16.4%	38	52.1%	23	31.5%	73
2003	10	12.7%	58	73.4%	11	13.9%	79
2004	49	57.6%	33	38.8%	3	3.5%	85
2005	27	29.3%	61	66.3%	4	4.3%	92
2006	24	26.7%	63	70.0%	3	3.3%	90
2007	6	7.5%	67	83.8%	7	8.8%	80
2008	4	4.6%	72	82.8%	11	12.6%	87
2009	2	2.3%	81	94.2%	3	3.5%	86
2010	3	3.3%	87	96.7%	0	0.0%	90
2011	1	1.3%	76	98.7%	0	0.0%	77
2012	3	3.0%	97	97.0%	0	0.0%	100
2013	2	2.1%	94	97.9%	0	0.0%	96
2014	2	2.0%	96	98.0%	0	0.0%	98
Average Yearly Inmate Pop. (ADP)							
2002 - 2007	21	25.3%	53	63.9%	9	10.8%	83
2008 - 2014	2	2.2%	86	95.6%	2	2.2%	90

AmadorNA \Tables&Charts\Table 13

Impact of AB 109 Realignment on Jail ADP Levels:

Estimated Average Daily Population (ADP) at "Full Implementation" of AB 109 of New Offenders in the Amador County Criminal Justice System

- 53 (N3) offenders serving felony sentences in County Jail (34 serving less than three years; 18 serving more than three years).
- 43 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) offenders receiving Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) provided by the Probation Department.
- 6 revoked offenders in County Jail on State parole or local probation violations.

Amador County

Projected Impact of AB-109: Number of Defendants Not Sent to State Prison as New Admissions or Parole Violators With New Terms (N3) and CDCR Institution Discharges to County Post-Release Community Supervision by Month

Month / Year	County Jail Incarceration			Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS)
	New Admissions	Parole Violator With New Term	Total	
October 2011	1	0	1	2
November 2011	1	0	1	6
December 2011	2	0	2	2
January 2012	4	0	4	6
February 2012	1	0	1	3
March 2012	4	0	4	2
April 2012	4	1	5	2
May 2012	3	1	4	2
June 2012	12	1	13	3
Sub-Total	32	3	35	28
Monthly Average	4	0	4	3
July 2012	2	0	2	3
August 2012	1	0	1	4
September 2012	1	0	1	2
October 2012	6	0	6	2
November 2012	1	0	1	3
December 2012	4	0	4	4
January 2013	10	0	10	1
February 2013	0	0	0	1
March 2013	4	0	4	5
April 2013	2	0	2	6
May 2013	2	0	2	0
June 2013	4	0	4	2
July 2013	3	1	4	3
August 2013	7	1	8	2
September 2013	5	0	5	3
Sub-Total	52	2	54	41
Monthly Average	3	0	3	3
24 Month Total	84	5	89	69
Monthly Average	4	0	4	3

AmadorNA 1 Tables&Chrs/ Table 14

Source: California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation (CDCR)

**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	Short-term Inmates N/N/N w/No Prior S/V	Long-term Inmates N/N/N w/No Prior S/V		
	No Prior S/V ADP (1, 2, 5)	w/ Sentence Length < 3 Years (1, 2, 3, 5, 6)	w/ Sentence Length > 3 Years (1, 2, 4, 5, 6)		
Alameda	267	181	86	848	132
Alpine	2	2	-	-	-
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	1019	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	154	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	-	1	-
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
Total Projected	25,649	16,670	8,977	29,549	3,522

AmadorNA VTables&Chs/Table23

- 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 earned.
- 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.

Impact of the Jackson Rancheria Casino on Amador Jail:

Amador County Jail Facility								
Changes in Jail Bookings, Custody Days, and Inmate Population (ADP)								
Associated with the Jackson Rancheria Casino 2010 - 2014								
Agency	On-site Arrests / Bookings		Off-site Arrests/ Bookings *		Total		Jail Inmate ADP Impact	Annual Jail Costs (\$)
	Number	Jail Custody Days	Number	Jail Custody Days	Number	Jail Custody Days		
2010:								
Sheriff's Office	46	927	140	1,911	186	2,838	7.8	
CHP	1	1	28	143	29	144	0.4	
DOJ	4	21	0	0	4	21	0.1	
Ione P.D.	0	0	16	174	16	174	0.5	
Jackson P.D.	0	0	11	94	11	94	0.3	
Sutter Creek P.D.	0	0	21	299	21	299	0.8	
Probation Dept.	0	0	1	26	1	26	0.1	
Total:	51	949	217	2,647	268	3,596	10.0	\$294,521
2011:								
Sheriff's Office	51	300	104	2,503	155	2,803	7.7	
CHP	0	0	28	264	28	264	0.7	
DOJ	1	32	0	0	1	32	0.1	
Ione P.D.	0	0	17	289	17	289	0.8	
Jackson P.D.	0	0	6	7	6	7	0.0	
Sutter Creek P.D.	0	0	9	77	9	77	0.2	
Probation Dept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Total:	52	332	164	3,140	216	3,472	9.5	\$281,650
2012:								
Sheriff's Office	44	885	102	2,419	146	3,304	9.1	
CHP	0	0	27	374	27	374	1.0	
DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Ione P.D.	3	531	9	151	12	682	1.9	
Jackson P.D.	0	0	3	60	3	60	0.2	
Sutter Creek P.D.	0	0	4	111	4	111	0.3	
Probation Dept.	0	0	3	46	3	46	0.1	
Total:	47	1,416	148	3,161	195	4,577	12.6	\$365,590
2013:								
Sheriff's Office	35	2,064	86	2,200	121	4,264	11.7	
CHP	5	18	18	263	23	281	0.8	
DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Ione P.D.	0	0	9	177**	9	177	0.5	
Jackson P.D.	0	503**	7	88	7	591	1.6	
Sutter Creek P.D.	0	0	78	886	78	886	2.4	
Probation Dept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Fish & Game	0	0	2	4	2	4	0.0	
Total:	40	2,585	200	3,618	240	6,203	17.0	\$493,926
2014:								
Sheriff's Office	24	1,532	126	2,403	150	3,935	10.8	
CHP	1	2	13	253	14	255	0.7	
DOJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
Ione P.D.	1	31	5	10	6	41	0.1	
Jackson P.D.	0	0	11	276	11	276	0.8	
Sutter Creek P.D.	0	0	92	1,352	92	1,352	3.7	
Probation Dept.	3	168	3	36	6	204	0.6	
Total:	29	1,733	250	4,330	279	6,063	16.7	\$485,598
Average								
Yearly Bookings & Inmate ADP	44	1,403	196	3,379	240	4,782	13.2	\$384,257

AmadorNA VTables&Charts/ Table 19

* These include warrant bookings; Court remands and/or Orders to Produce where the original arrest was connected to the Casino

** These include the prior year booking where the individual was still in custody

Jail Releases Due to Lack of Housing Capacity:

Amador County Jail Facility Changes in the Number of Pretrial and Sentenced Inmate Releases Due to the Lack of Jail Housing Capacity 2002 - 2014						
Year	Pretrial Releases		Sentenced Releases		Total Jail Releases	
	Lack of Housing Capacity	Monthly Average	Lack of Housing Capacity	Monthly Average	Lack of Housing Capacity	Monthly Average
2002	14	1	60	5	74	6
2003	10	1	31	3	41	3
2004	0	0	78	7	78	7
2005	0	0	294	25	294	25
2006	0	0	293	24	293	24
2007	4	0	223	19	227	19
2008	0	0	151	13	151	13
2009	0	0	222	19	222	19
2010	4	0	186	16	190	16
2011	1	0	118	10	119	10
2012	0	0	292	24	292	24
2013	3	0	282	24	285	24
2014	11	1	307	26	318	27
2002 - 2014 Ave. Yearly/Monthly Inmate Releases	4	0	195	16	199	20
(%) Percent		2.0%		98.0%		100.0%

AmadorNA V Tables & Chits/ Table 16

Inmates Requiring Mental Health and Medical Services:

Amador County Jail Facility Average Monthly Number of Jail Inmates Requiring Mental Health and Medical Services by Year 2002 - 2014													
Jail Inmates Requiring Mental Health & Medical Services	Amador County Jail Mental Health and Medical Services												
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mental Health Services:													
Ave. number of Mental Health cases open on last day of month	5	6	6	5	8	13	11	16	13	10	8	10	11
Ave. number of new Mental Health cases opened during month	3	5	6	4	7	4	6	8	6	5	4	3	4
Ave. number of inmates receiving psychotropic medications on last day of month	4	5	6	4	5	11	11	15	12	10	9	9	9
Ave. number of inmates assigned to mental health beds on last day of the month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services:													
Ave. number of inmates seen at sick call during month	138	165	141	143	175	174	174	204	197	193	231	221	251
Ave. number of inmates seen by physician/mid-level practitioner during month	8	18	15	16	20	19	25	32	36	23	30	22	20
Ave. number of off-site medical appointments during month	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	3	4	2	3	2	4
Ave. number of inmates receiving dental services	5	3	2	3	5	4	3	3	1	2	4	3	5
Ave. number of inmates assigned to medical beds on the last day of month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AmadorNA V Tables & Chits/ Table 12

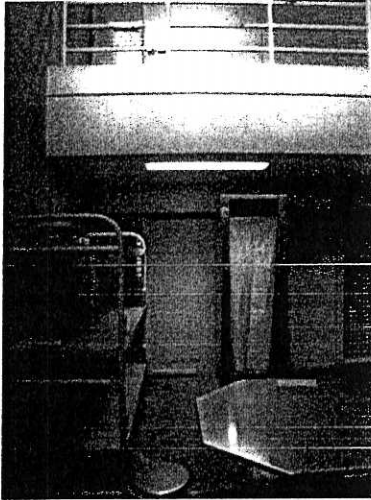
**Amador County Jail Inmate Prescription Medication
and Psychotropic Drug Cost Trends 2002 - 2014**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Inmate Prescription Medication Cost</u>	<u>Inmate Psychotropic Medication Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
2002	\$12,427	\$8,584	\$21,011
2003	\$24,145	\$15,655	\$39,800
2004	\$20,578	\$12,782	\$33,360
2005	\$15,409	\$9,792	\$25,201
2006	\$30,930	\$18,666	\$49,596
2007	\$33,985	\$15,165	\$49,150
2008	\$27,167	\$15,675	\$42,842
2009	\$29,284	\$16,400	\$45,684
2010	\$32,388	\$23,310	\$55,698
2011	\$36,138	\$24,796	\$60,934
2012	\$33,977	\$13,631	\$47,608
2013	\$22,294	\$4,250	\$26,544
2014	\$69,558	\$12,708	\$82,266
Average Yearly Jail Prescription Drug Costs	\$29,868	\$14,724	\$44,592

SECTION 5: JAIL FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update

Facility Overview and Profile

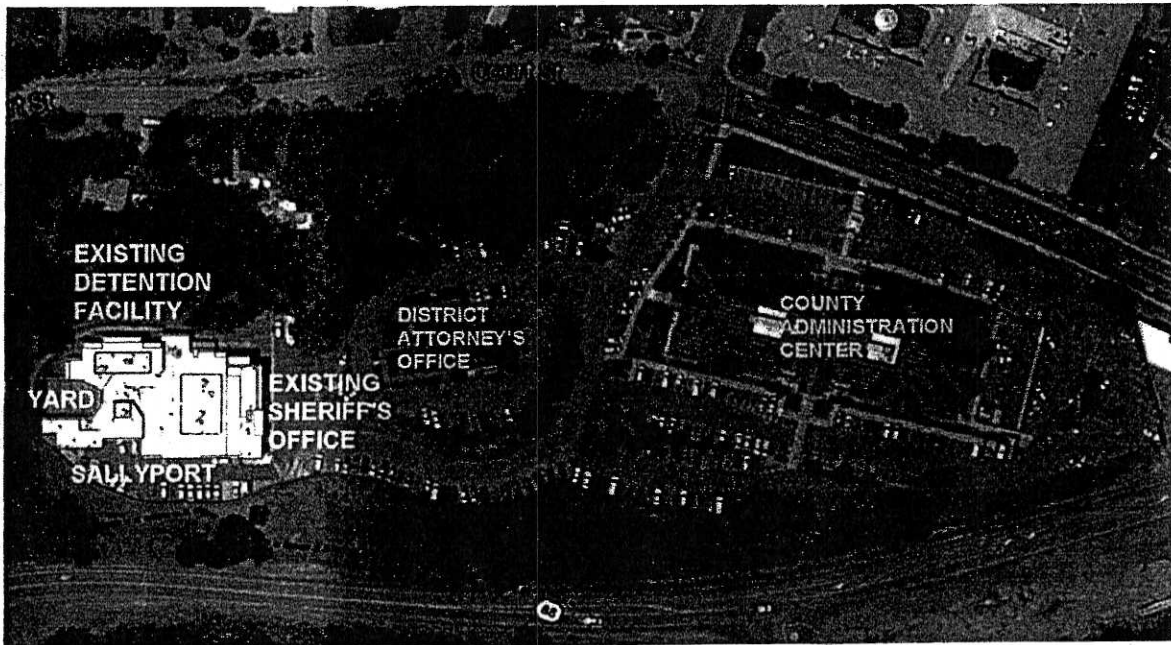


Tiered Jail Housing Unit

The information in this Section of the Jail Needs Assessment Update provides an overview and profile of the Amador County adult jail detention facility. The discussion focuses on the physical layout of the Jail; Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacities; construction characteristics; housing configuration; the buildings' current use and condition; and the basic characteristics of the physical site upon which the jail complex is situated.

Amador County is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The Amador County Jail is located at 700 Court Street, near State Route 88 and Highway 49 in the city of Jackson, California. It is approximately 45 miles southeast of Sacramento, California at elevation of 1,250 feet above sea level.

The site is a County government center, which in addition to the Jail, also houses the County elected officials / Board of Supervisors, County Fire Protection Authority, Building Department, Assessor, Auditor, CAO, County Counsel, Environmental Health, Human Resources, Tax Collector, Public Works, District Attorney, and other functions.



Aerial Photo of the Amador County Administration Center Complex.

County Jail (L), District Attorney's Office (C) and County Administration Center (R)

The Sheriff is an elected official, who is elected for a four-year term. In addition to overseeing the Jail, the Sheriff is also responsible for (1) patrol services in unincorporated areas of the county, (2) investigations, (3) custody and security in the courts, (4) Sheriff's Office administrative and Patrol Operations, (5) Superior Court, (7) Civil Process, (8) Coroner and other various administrative functions.

Amador County only has one jail, a Type II detention facility. The Custody Division of the Sheriff's Office is responsible for operating the Jail. A total of 30 personnel, including administrators, managers, correctional officers, and support staff are assigned to the Jail.

The Amador County Jail provides housing for both pretrial and sentenced male / female inmates. Since the Amador County Superior Court is not located on the same site as the Jail, escort and transportation of the inmates requires the use of Correctional Transportation Officers on Court days. Video arraignment has been used in the past and may be used again in the future.

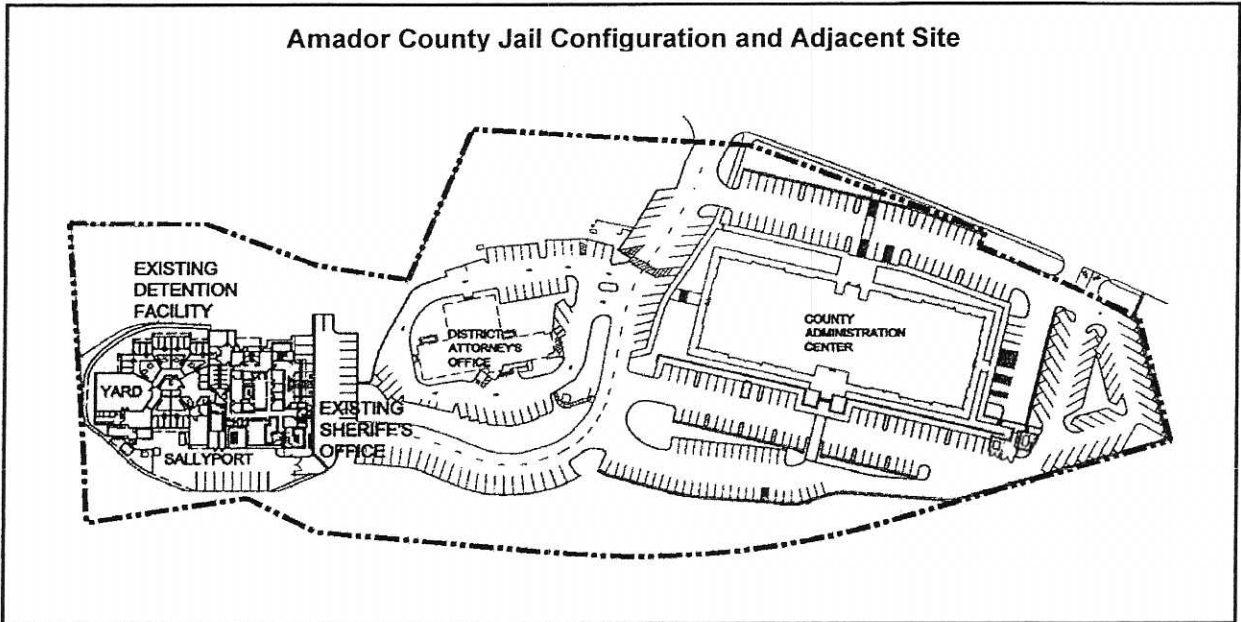
Amador County Jail				
<u>Year Constructed</u>	<u>BSCC Rated Bed Capacity</u>	<u>Total Jail Functional Use Square Footage</u>	<u>Square Footage Per Rated Bed*</u>	<u>2014 Average Daily Inmate Population</u>
1984	76	14,067	185.1	98

The following Table provides a summary profile of (a) physical plant characteristics, (b) custody housing classification, (c) type of inmate cells, (d) bed inventory, and (e) 2014 average daily male / female inmate population (ADP).

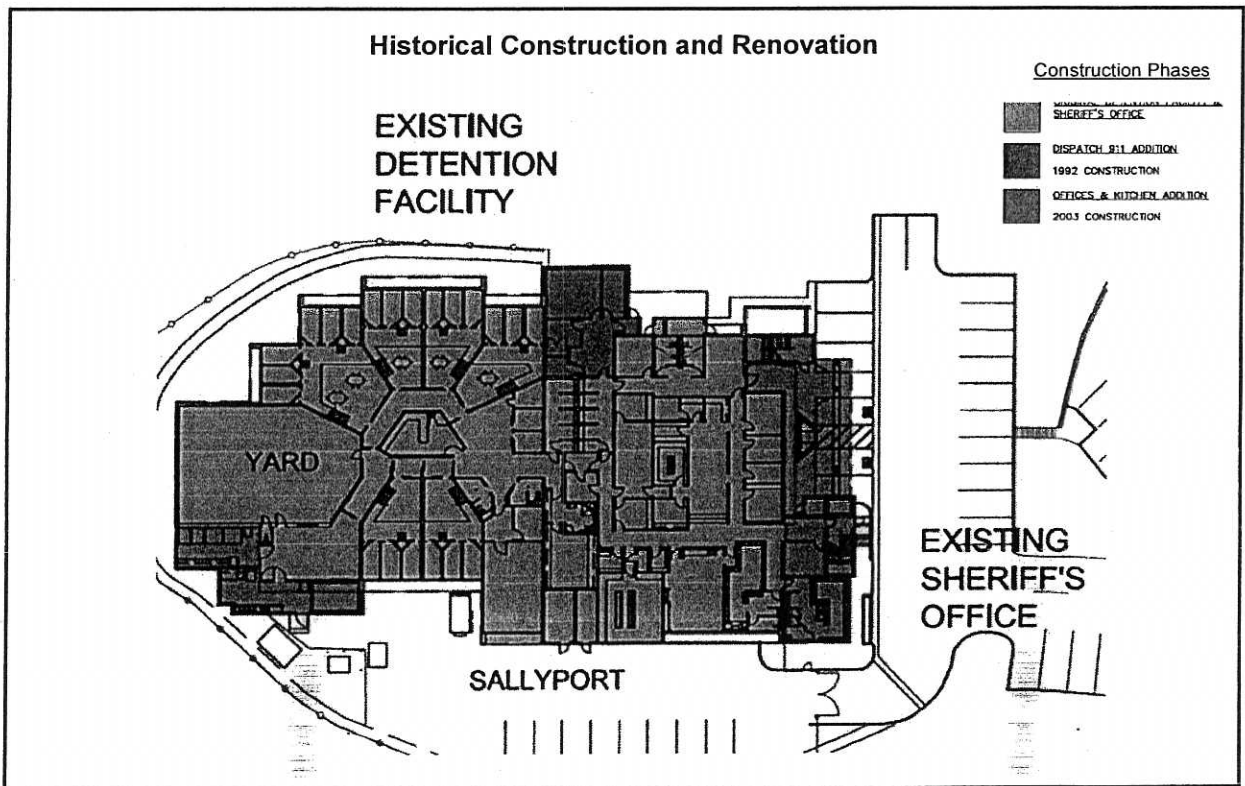
Summary Profile of the Amador County Jail	
Detention Facility Characteristics	Amador County Jail
Physical Plant Characteristics:	
Years Initially Constructed	1981 - 1984
Construction Type	Low-rise Building
Number of Stories	Two
Exterior Walls	CMU / Concrete
Interior Walls	CMU / Concrete / Gypsum
Custody Housing Classifications:	Maximum / Medium Security
Type of Inmate Cells:	Single & Double Occupancy Cells
Bed Inventory:	
BSCC Rated Capacity	76
Operating Capacity (80% of rated bunks)	61
Total Available Beds / Bunks	105 (singles converted to doubles; triples in each dayroom)
Average Daily Inmate Population (ADP):	98 (2014)
Males	76
Females	22

The Amador County Jail was opened in 1984. At that time, it was expected to have a projected lifespan of 20 years. The original construction drawings show that the Jail was designed with 42 single cells located within six separate housing units. No dormitory beds were provided. Several years after activation, a second bunk was installed in each of the existing cells. In addition, triple-tier bunks have now been added in all of the dayrooms, resulting in the current capacity of 105 available beds. However, based on the BSCC's most current inspection report (11/2013), the Jail has a total rated capacity of 76 beds. Due to the age of the Jail, custody beds are currently inspected to both 1976 and 1984 standards.

The following site plan shows the location of the existing Jail at the Amador County site.



Over the years, renovations and additions to the jail have provided additional space for the Jail, as well as the Sheriff's Office. In 1992, a new dispatch center was added within the existing facility. In 2003, further renovation included the addition of laundry and the expansion of the food services area to accommodate a re-thermalization function. A two-story addition was also added to provide additional office space for a variety of Sheriff's Office functions. Jail additions and major renovations since the original 1984 construction are highlighted in the following Historical Construction and Renovation illustration.



Inmate Housing Unit Bed Capacity and Configuration

The Amador County Jail is the booking point for all regional law enforcement agencies for adult male and females arrested in Amador County. The adult detention facility is a full service, Type II jail containing space for (a) vehicle sallyport, (b) Intake and release, (c) inmate housing and dayrooms, (d) visiting, (e) medical services, (f) inmate programs, (g) food services, (h) laundry, (i) visitor and staff circulation, (j) central control operations, (k) maintenance and storage, (l) quasi-outdoor recreation, and (m) jail administration. The facility currently provides inmate education programs, counseling services, and limited medical services.

Although the jail has a total bed capacity of 105 beds, not all of the beds are rated by the BSCC. Severe overcrowding often leads to double-bunking cells that are rated as single-cells, as well as utilizing triple bunks located in the housing unit dayrooms. The specific classification of the individual housing units may also change according to the needs of managing the Jail. Females typically occupy one of the housing units.

The number and types of jail cells available to house pretrial and sentenced male and female inmates is shown in the following Table.

Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities			
Housing Unit	Classification	BSCC Rated Capacity	Total Number of Fixed Beds
A	General Population	12	15
B	General Population	11	15
C	Protective Custody	11	15
D	General Population	20	30
E	Female	11	15
F	Inmate Workers	11	15
<i>Total</i>		<i>76</i>	<i>105</i>

Functional Use Area Analysis

Functional use areas (FUA) are defined as portions of the building that have a similar function or purpose. All buildings are designed with specific rooms for specific functions. Over time, these uses and functions shift. In order to understand how a building is currently being used, it is helpful to perform an analysis of the functional use areas. Jails have very specific and unique functional use areas compared with buildings that are typically used by the general public. Most of these occur in every jail; others vary according to the needs of a specific jail. In the Amador County Jail, there are 15 functional use areas: eleven interior detention functional use areas, three exterior detention functional use areas, and one "non-jail" functional use area that is associated with Sheriff's Office functions. **Refer to Appendix A Amador County Jail Functional Use Area Definitions.**

The Table on the following page shows the results of the functional use area analysis for the Amador County Jail. The Table shows three components: (1) the total gross square footage of each FUA, (2) the percentage of the total interior space that each FUA utilizes, and (3) the ratio of FUA square footage per rated bed. The eleven interior functional use areas shown on the Table will be the basis of comparison between the Amador County Jail and other California jails of similar size that occurs later in this report. **Refer to Section 6: Facility Assessment and Evaluation.**

As the data on the Table shows, the total gross square footage of detention system jail space consists of **14,067** square feet of interior FUA space, which represents an average of **185.1** square feet per BSCC-rated custody bed. Typically, housing and dayroom areas comprise approximately half of the entire jail.

Amador County Jail Functional Use Area Summary			
Functional Use Area (Detention/Jail Functions)	Jackson, California Jail 76 bed rated capacity		
	Gross Sq. Ft. (GSF)	% of Total Sq. Ft. (GSF)	GSF per BSCC Rated Bed
1. Administration Area	529	3.8%	7.0
2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area	1,264	9.0%	16.6
3. Food Service Area	580	4.1%	7.6
4. Central Control Room	314	2.2%	4.1
5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Elect	794	5.7%	10.5
6. Laundry	402	2.9%	5.3
7. Intake Processing Area/Release	928	6.6%	12.2
8. Medical/Mental Health	117	0.8%	1.5
9. Classrooms and Program Space	608	4.3%	8.0
10. Housing and Dayrooms	7,149	50.8%	94.1
11. Interior Circulation	1,382	9.8%	18.2
Total Interior Functional Space	14,067	100.0%	185.1
12. Vehicle Sallyport	616		
13. Quasi-Outdoor Recreation	2,287		
14. Quasi-Outdoor Circulation	1,157		
Total Exterior Functional Space	4,060		
TOTAL JAIL FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS	18,127		

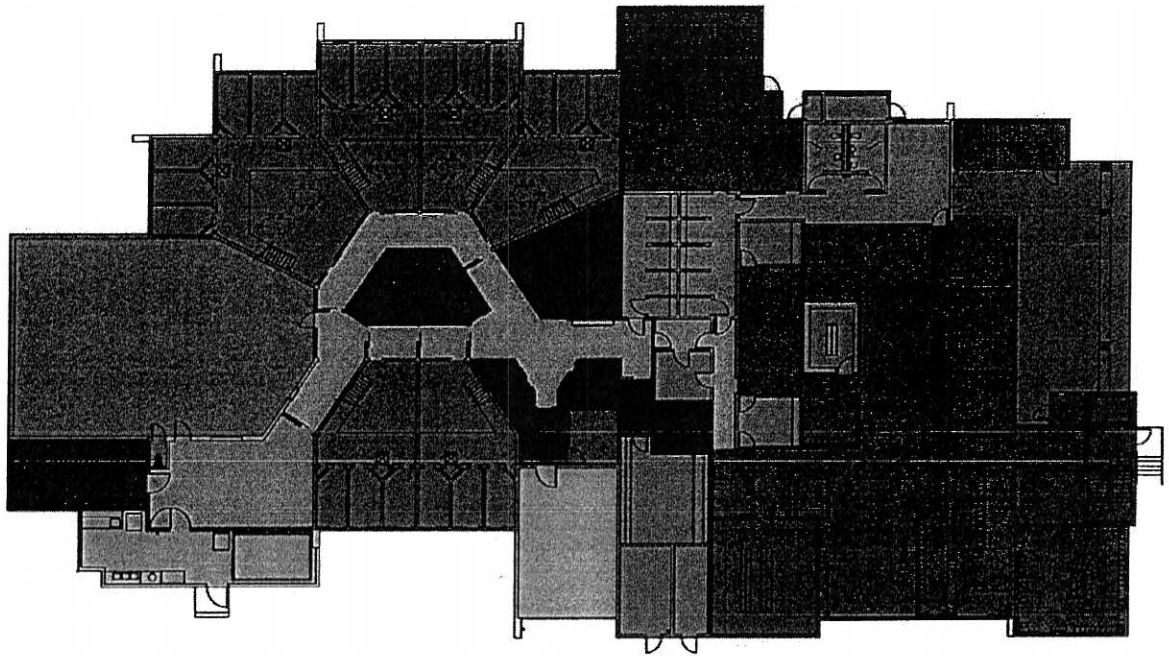
Note: 15. Non-Jail – Sheriff's Office is not included in the Jail FUA calculations.

FUNCTIONAL USE AREA DIAGRAMS

The Functional Use Area Diagrams on the following two pages provide a graphical illustration of the distribution of the 15 functional use areas that occur in the Amador County Jail, including the "Non-Jail" functional use areas that are devoted to the Sheriff's Office patrol, civil, and administration divisions. The floor plans were developed using the original construction drawings. The functional use areas were assigned by the consultant team in coordination with the Jail staff.

The total FUA square footage for the entire building is 26,718 sq. ft. Of that, 18,127 sq. ft. is allocated to Jail/detention functions. The remainder is allocated to other Sheriff's Office functions.

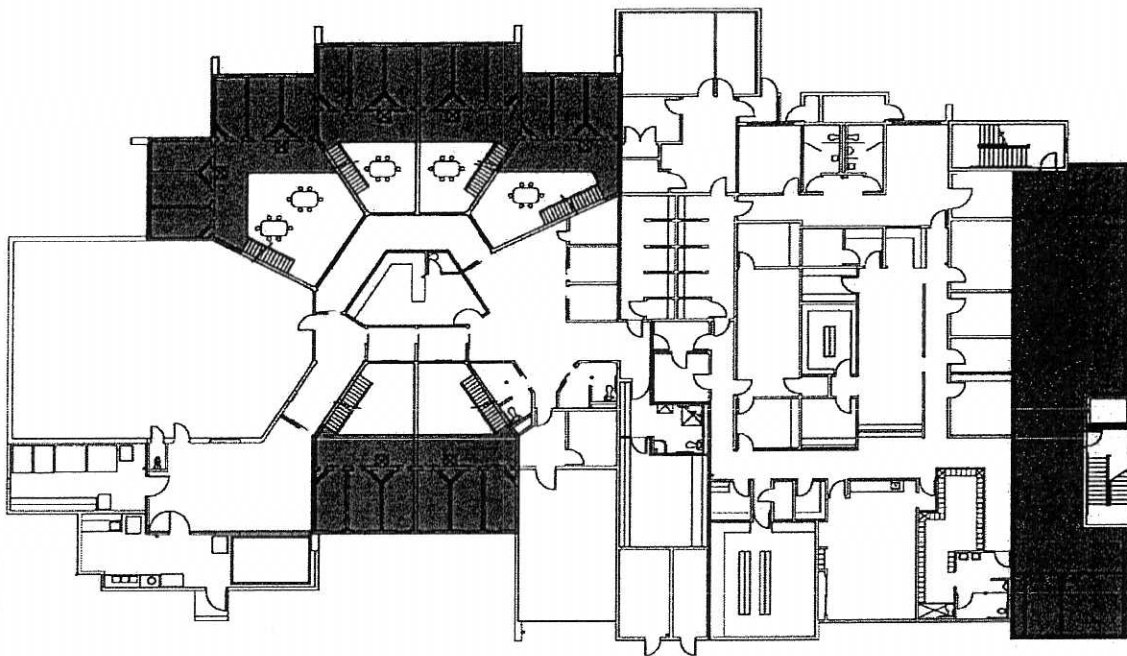
Jail/detention functions are located on both floors of the building. On the first floor, the Jail FUA's include 15,286 sq. ft. of space allocated among all fourteen of the Jail FUA categories (eleven interior FUA's and three exterior FUA's). On the upper floor, the Jail FUA includes 2,841 sq. ft. of space, all allocated to the Housing and Dayroom category.



LEGEND

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADMINISTRATION 529 S.F. VISITING/LOBBY/PUBLIC 1,264 S.F. FOOD SERVICE 580 S.F. CENTRAL CONTROL 314 S.F. MAINTENANCE/STORAGE/UTILITY 794 S.F. LAUNDRY 402 S.F. INTAKE/RELEASE 928 S.F. MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH 117 S.F. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INMATE PROGRAMS 608 S.F. HOUSING/DAYROOM 4,308 S.F. INTERIOR CIRCULATION 1,382 S.F. VEHICLE SALLYPORT 616 S.F. QUASI OUTDOOR RECREATION 2,287 S.F. QUASI OUTDOOR CIRCULATION 1,157 S.F. NON-JAIL - SHERIFF'S OFFICE 6,700 S.F.
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**Amador County Jail – First Floor
Functional Use Area Diagram**



LEGEND

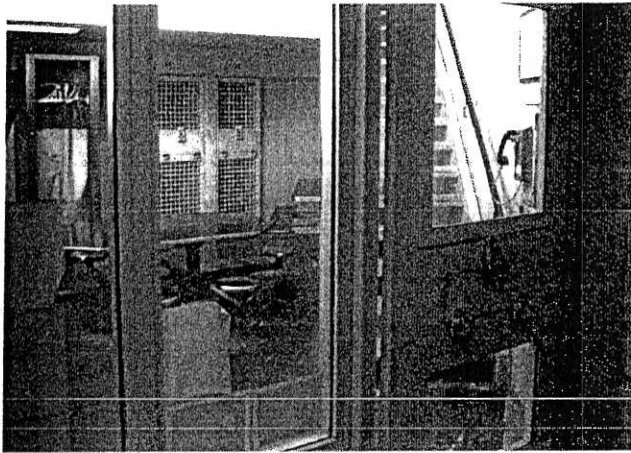
- HOUSING/DAYROOM
 2,841 S.F.
- NON-JAIL - SHERIFF'S OFFICE
 1,891 S.F.

**Amador County Jail
Second Floor – Functional Use Area Diagram**

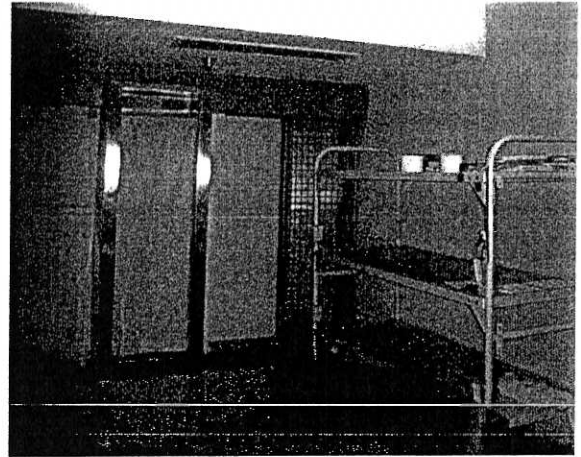
Based on the Amador County Jail facility's BSCC-rated capacity of 76 beds and 14,067 square feet of gross area, the average area per inmate in the facility is 185.1 square feet. Based on the total capacity of 105 beds/bunks, the average area per custody inmate is 133.97 square feet. In California, based on a state-wide BSCC database of 27 county jail facilities built across the state during the last wave of construction in the 1990s and 2000s, the rule of thumb for small county jails is 400 square feet per incarcerated inmate. **Section 6: Facility Assessment and Evaluation** of this Needs Assessment Update provides an additional analysis of the adequacy and general availability of the key functional use areas contained in the Amador County Jail.

The remainder of this Section provides a series of photographs highlighting key building and functional use areas in the Amador County Jail.

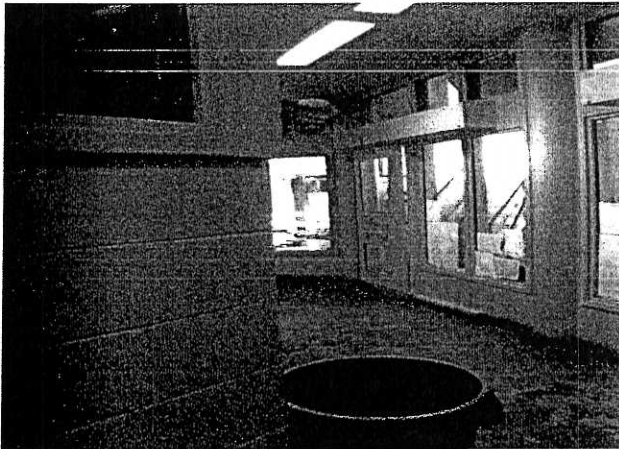
Amador County Jail Photo Layout



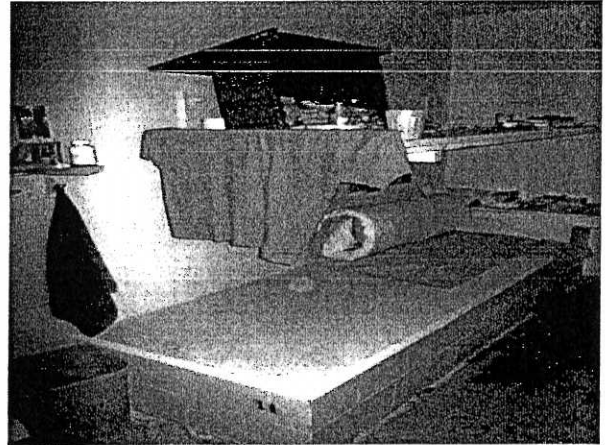
Housing Unit



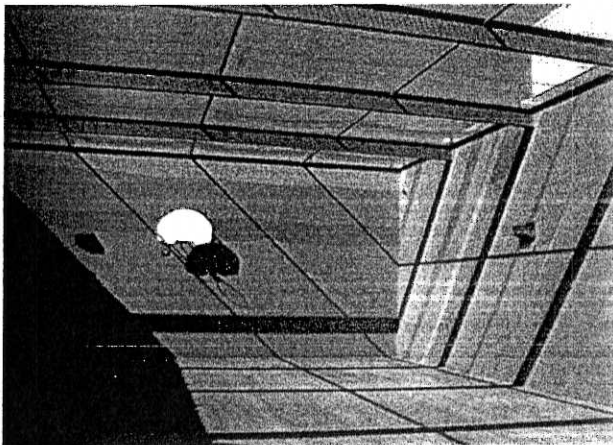
Triple Bunk and Shower in Dayroom



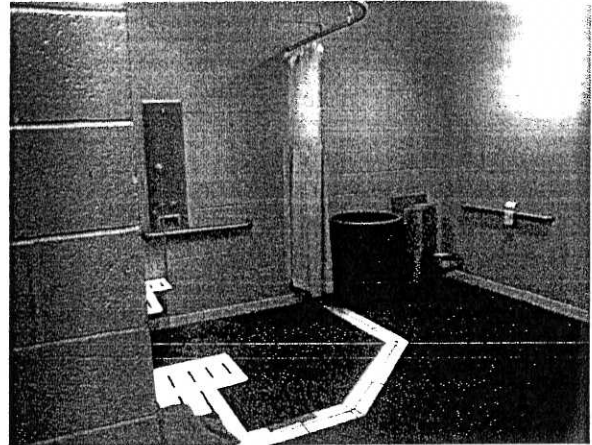
Poor Sightlines in Housing Corridor



Typical Inmate Cell



Quasi-Outdoor Recreation Yard

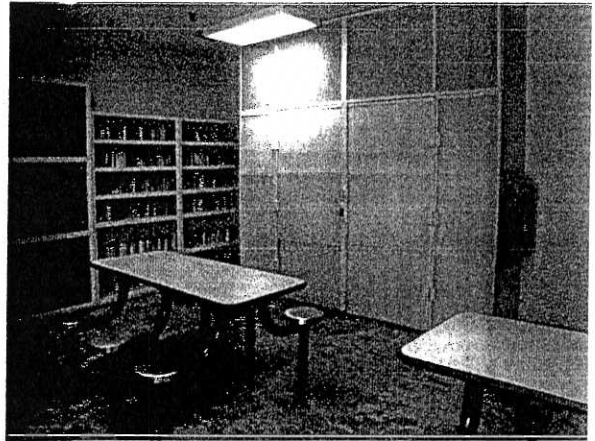


ADA Shower and Toilet

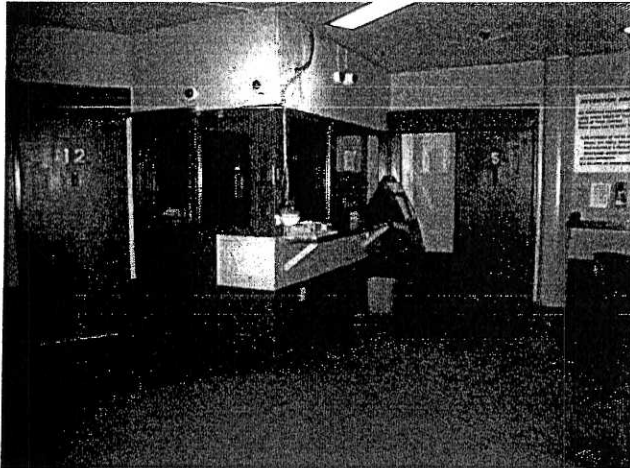
Amador County Jail Photo Layout (Continued)



Housing Unit Door Control Panel



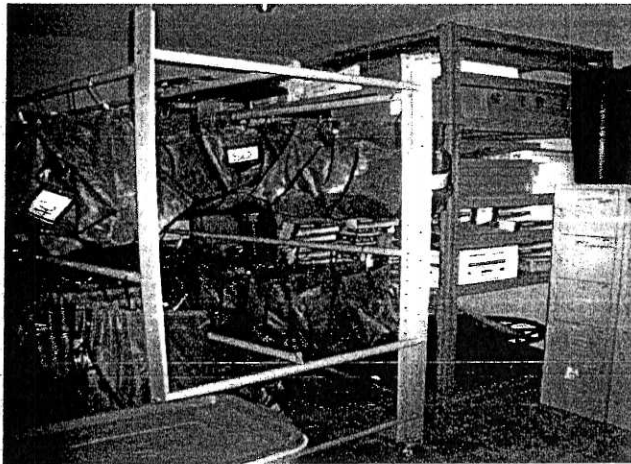
Inmate Programs / Classroom



Intake and Booking



Medical Exam



Storage Room for Inmate Property and Jail Supplies



Laundry

SECTION 6: FACILITY ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update

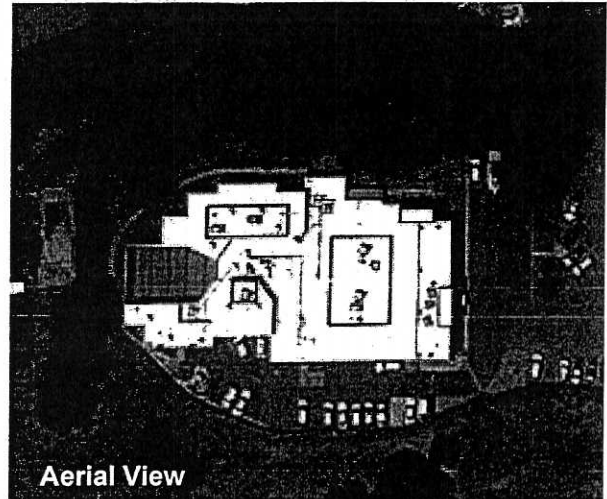
Physical Conditions of the Amador County Jail

The information in this Section of the Jail Needs Assessment Update focuses on an overall assessment and evaluation of the Amador County Jail building structure 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 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:

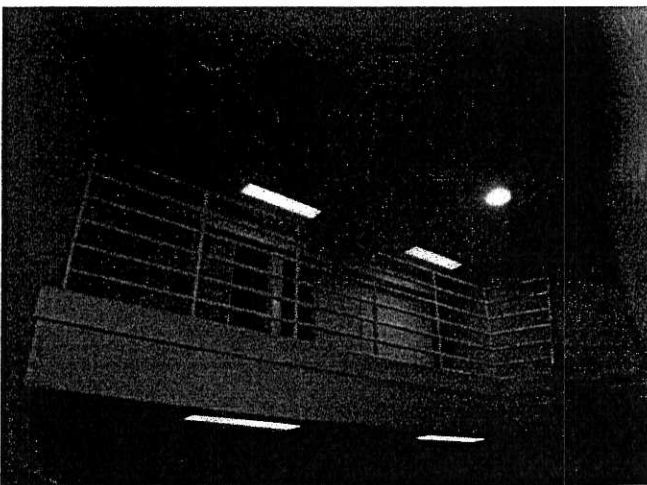
- (1) Configuration and intended security levels.
- (2) Defined uses of the facility.
- (3) Physical condition of the building elements.
- (4) Quality of the space.
- (5) Ability to achieve intended security and level of safety for staff and inmates as well as compliance with standards.

The Facility Assessment was conducted over several months and involved discussions with Sheriff's Office personnel and other County agency staff. Facility and operational information was obtained to provide a broad based understanding about the adequacy of the space and physical plant. The analysis was also intended to provide insight into several fundamental questions about the overall characteristics, the continued use and future expandability of the Amador County Jail.



Aerial View

Amador County Jail



Tiered Jail Housing Unit

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. Information on physical layout, dimensions and utilization of the detention facility was developed by observation, measurement, and review of the original construction drawings. Additional information pertaining to the history of the institution's defined use was obtained from facility personnel and from available documentation such as the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) inspection reports.

Using the information from the facility survey and evaluation, the Vanir consultants focused on the following physical plant 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 Amador County Jail?
11. What are the likely and probable operational and construction costs the County will experience in responding to expansion of the institution?

The Amador County Jail was evaluated from two primary perspectives. The first was Building Systems, which looked at the physical facility, such as plumbing, electrical, etc. The second was Functional Use Areas, which looked at how space within the building was allocated and being used. These two criteria were evaluated according to the following components:

<u>Building Systems:</u>
1. Space
2. HVAC
3. Plumbing
4. Electrical/Lighting
5. Noise Control
6. Fire Safety
7. Handicapped/ADA
8. Structures
9. Security

<u>Functional Use Areas:</u>
1. Administration Area
2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area
3. Food Service Area
4. Central Control Room
5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Electrical
6. Laundry
7. Intake Processing Area/Release
8. Medical/Mental Health
9. Classrooms and Program Space
10. Housing and Dayrooms
11. Interior Circulation

The Needs Assessment report is organized as follows:

- Building Elements and Systems Assessment
- Spatial and Functional Use Assessment
- Functional Use Area Allocations and Layouts
- Functional Use Areas (FUA) Evaluations

Building Elements and Systems Assessment

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 Use Areas of Jail Facility:** The total gross square footage of the facility was calculated. Square footage space allocation measurements for 11 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 toilet 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 eleven 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/Visiting, (3) Food Service, (4) Central Control Room, (5) Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Electrical, (6) Laundry, (7) Intake/Release, (8) Medical, (9) Programs, (10) Housing/Dayrooms, and (11) Circulation.
- **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, disabled 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 Standard Building and Design Criteria review focused on the areas and issues indicated on the Table on the following page.

Detention Facility Survey and Evaluation Data	
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
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, reliability, surfaces, level of maintenance required / available
Communications	Operation, reliability, surfaces, level of maintenance required / available
Security Equipment and Systems	Operation, reliability, surfaces, level of maintenance required / available
Physical Security Items	For locks, doors, windows, fences: Operation, reliability, surfaces, level of maintenance required / available
Fire Safety monitors and Fire Sprinklers	Operation, reliability, surfaces, level of maintenance required / available
Kitchen Equipment	Operation, reliability, surfaces, level of maintenance required / available
Site Paving	For parking and walks: paved or not, cracks, potholes, smooth for safety and handicap access
Outdoor 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 Amador County Jail 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.

The conclusions about the adequacy of the jail's space provisions have also incorporated the evaluator's professional knowledge of standard building and design criteria as well as the systems needed to support the operation of an adult detention facility like Amador County's Jail. The evaluation of the physical plant was completed by a member of the consultant team who has been professionally involved in reviewing numerous detention facility designs throughout the State for the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)

Survey tools were 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 the operations of a detention facility. Scoring of the nine building elements/systems and eleven functional use areas were made on a scale of values from 0 to 3 as follows:

Amador County Jail Building Assessment Ratings Scale	
0 =	Very Inadequate
1 =	Inadequate
2 =	Adequate
3 =	Very Adequate

The Chart below represents a summary overview depicting the rating the consultants have made about for the various building systems/elements in each of the functional use area contained in the facility. The numbers 1 - 11 across the top of the Table represent the eleven interior functional use areas as follows: (1) Administration Area, (2) Visiting/Lobby & Public Area, (3) Food Service Area (4) Central Control Room, (5) Maintenance/Storage/Utilities/Elect, (6) Laundry, (7) Intake Processing Area/Release, (8) Medical/Mental Health, (9) Classrooms and Program Rooms, (10) Housing and Dayrooms, and (11) Interior Circulation.

Amador County Jail Building Systems Quality Evaluation Ratings												
Building Systems / Elements	Evaluation Ratings of Functional Use Area											Avg
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Space	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
HVAC	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.0
Plumbing	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1.4
Elect/ Lighting	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.0
Noise Control	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1.4
Fire Safety	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.0
Handicapped / ADA	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1.6
Structures	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3.0
Security	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1.5
Total	17	18	17	14	14	16	14	14	16	13	16	15.4
Summary Systems Rating	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.7

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

From the evaluation assessment that was completed of the Jail's space and building systems, the consultant team has assigned an overall score of 1.7 or "Inadequate" for the detention facility. As the Chart shows, the low rating has been assigned to all of the eleven functional use areas the consultants evaluated in the Needs Assessment Study. While the individual functional use areas have significant deficiencies, the Jail's overall structures, however, are seen as adequate. The remaining information in this section provides additional insight into the strengths and weaknesses the consultants have associated with each of the eleven key functional use areas contained in the Amador Type II Jail facility.

An evaluation and scoring of the systems at the Amador County Jail are represented in the chart below from worst to best. At the top of the list (lowest score) is overall space requirements. The consultant team believes the best score for the jail can be assigned to the structure. Currently, the average rating of all nine building systems comes to just 1.7, which is below adequate.

Amador County Jail Facility	
System	Ranking
Space	0.5
Plumbing	1.4
Noise Control	1.4
Security	1.5
Handicapped / ADA	1.6
HVAC	2.0
Electrical	2.0
Fire Safety	2.0
Structures	3.0
<i>Building/System Rating Scale 0 – Very Inadequate, 1 – Inadequate, 2 – Adequate, 3 – Very Adequate.</i>	

Building Elements and System Summary Evaluation

The consultant team made note of the following Building Systems strengths and weaknesses. These elements should be considered in future planning for the Jail.

Jail Building / System Strengths

- The jail's geographical location is within a County Complex housing other County services.
- An HVAC system is provided throughout entire jail facility.
- The building structure is predominantly concrete block and poured concrete which shows no major signs of structural failure or wear requiring maintenance.
- The jail's parking lot has new pavement topping.
- There is a pre-booking station in vehicle sallyport.
- Intercoms are located at all housing unit entry doors.

Jail Building / System Deficiencies

- Central Control Room panel lights often fail to work properly and many of the functions no longer work.
- The Central Control Room lock and secure light indicators for certain cell doors do not work.
- There is no intercom in cells to summon staff in an emergency.
- Custody staff must use keys as a backup when electronic controls fail.
- The archaic photo ID system in the booking unit is operationally staff intensive.
- The cell block doors are constant maintenance problems.
- There is no ADA barrier at the rear of housing unit stairs.
- Activated intercoms do not bring up cameras in the Central Control Room.
- The facility's intercoms are failing from time to time in the housing dayrooms.
- The jail's toilets and plumbing require constant maintenance.

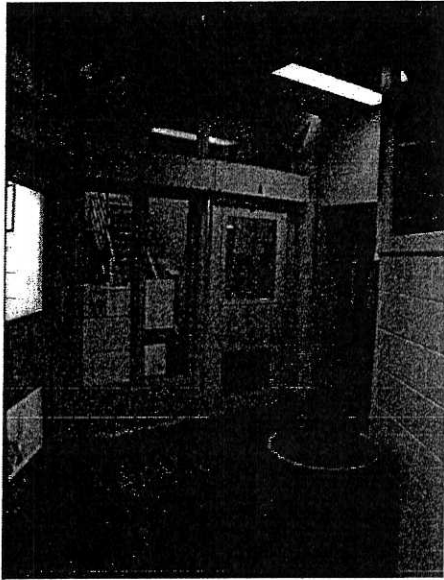
Spatial and Functional Use Assessment

In the following Table, the total allocated amount of space for each detention/jail functional use area is summarized for comparison and assessment purposes. These functional use areas are typical categories of spaces found in most jails throughout California. The gross square footage, percent of interior space, and the space available for each rated bed by functional use area is also shown in the Table.

Amador County Jail Functional Use Area Summary			
Functional Use Area (Detention/Jail Functions)	Jackson, California Jail: 76-bed rated capacity		
	Gross Sq. Ft. (GSF)	% of Total Sq. Ft. (GSF)	GSF per BSCC Rated Bed
1. Administration Area	529	3.8%	7.0
2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area	1,264	9.0%	16.6
3. Food Service Area	580	4.1%	7.6
4. Central Control Room	314	2.2%	4.1
5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Elect	794	5.7%	10.5
6. Laundry	402	2.9%	5.3
7. Intake Processing Area/Release	928	6.6%	12.2
8. Medical/Mental Health	117	0.8%	1.5
9. Classrooms and Program Space	608	4.3%	8.0
10. Housing and Dayrooms	7,149	50.8%	94.1
11. Interior Circulation	1,382	9.8%	18.2
Total Interior Functional Space	14,067	100.0%	185.1
12. Vehicle Sallyport	616		
13. Quasi-Outdoor Recreation	2,287		
14. Quasi-Outdoor Circulation	1,157		
Total Exterior Functional Space	4,060		
TOTAL JAIL FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS	18,127		

Note: 15. Non-Jail – Sheriff's Office is not included in the Jail FUA calculations.

The review of the defined uses of space in the Jail showed that the facility contains **14,067** gross square feet of interior functional use area. This provides a total of **185.1 square feet** of facility space available to support each of the 76 rated detention custody beds located in the Jail.



Housing Corridor

Note that for comparison purposes, the Functional Use Areas used in this study were aligned with a database that was originally developed by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). The database tracks how new jails, built since the 1990's, have allocated function use area in their designs. By using the same categories, the Amador County Jail can be compared to that database to see where there are deficiencies or excesses.

Functional Use Area Calculation Methodology. In order to determine the aggregate gross square footage of the functional use areas, AutoCAD was used to develop floor plans from the original construction drawings, with some verification measurements taken at the Jail. Functional use area boundaries were then identified and measurements established. Gross square footage calculations included all rooms, corridors, walls, mezzanines, structural columns, staircases, elevators, chases, etc. within the perimeter of the building. At exterior walls, measurements were taken from the outside face of the exterior wall. At interior walls, measurements were taken at the center line of the walls. Each individual room/area of the building was assigned to one of the 15 functional use area categories. These were then totaled for the entire building.

Comparison Of Amador County Jail With The Small County Jail Database

In order to better understand and identify space deficiencies in the Amador County Jail, 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. The database contains functional use area space allocations by rated bed capacity for 78 new generation adult jail/detention facilities constructed with State bonds beginning in the early 90s.

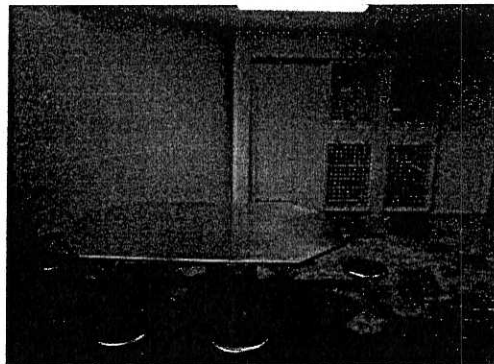
Because very little has changed relating to jail design, this information allowed our consultant team to better understand space shortfalls and other deficiencies associated with the older Amador County Jail originally constructed in 1984. The space breakdowns by functional use area for these comparison jail facilities are shown below. Each of the comparative jail facilities responds to new building designs, 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.

The Table on the following page provides a comparison of the Amador County Jail to the 27 jails in the small county jail database.

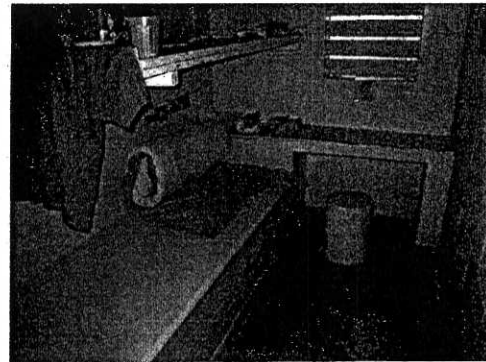
Comparison of Amador County Jail Defined Space Allocations with Other California County Small Jails					
Functional Use Area/Space	Amador County Jail		California Small County Jail Database		
	Gross Square Footage (GSF)	Percent of Total Square Footage	Number of Jails used in the Comparison	Average Square Footage	Percent of Total Square Footage
1. Administration Area	529	3.8%	22	2,896	7.1%
2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area	1,264	9.0%	21	2,993	7.3%
3. Food Service Area	580	4.1%	18	4,401	10.7%
4. Central Control Room	314	2.2%	19	729	1.8%
5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Elect	794	5.7%	23	1,879	4.6%
6. Laundry	402	2.9%	16	661	1.6%
7. Intake Processing Area/Release	928	6.6%	23	3,727	9.1%
8. Medical/Mental Health/Dental Care	117	0.8%	19	1,453	3.5%
9. Classrooms and Program Space	608	4.3%	21	1,285	3.1%
10. Housing and Dayrooms	7,149	50.8%	27	17,992	43.8%
11. Interior Circulation	1,382	9.8%	25	3,034	7.4%
Total Interior Jail Space	14,067	100.0%		41,050	100.0%

Note: Areas shown are averaged for jails in small counties that have populations of less than 200,000.

The information shows that the Amador County Jail contains 14,067 square feet of interior space while the state-wide average of 27 facilities is 41,050 square feet. Even though the Amador County Jail facility is highly efficient, there is virtually no room for growth in any of the defined functional use spaces, particularly in housing and dayroom areas. Based on this comparative data, the Amador County 31 year old jail facility has nearly three times less operational space for inmate functions compared to other modern, new generation jail facilities in California.



Dayroom Table



Double Cell

Functional Use Area Space Allocations and Layouts

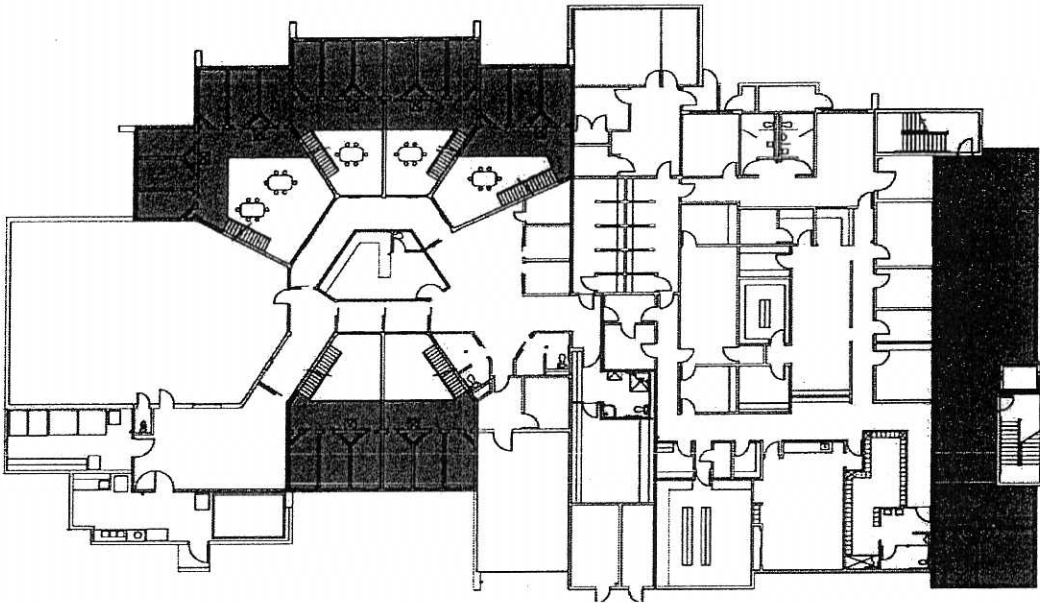
The Amador County Jail was originally constructed in 1984 with 42 single-cells in six podular housing units (A – F). One unit, Unit D, is significantly larger than the others. At the time of construction the State Board of Corrections, now the BSCC, viewed the Amador County Jail as a small jail model for effective and efficient design with 185.1 square feet per inmate. Since construction 31 years ago, the inmate population has significantly changed and increased.

The Amador County Jail is a full service, Type II jail. The following Table shows the individual functional use area space allocations for the entire building, including all Jail functional use areas (interior and exterior), as well as Sheriff's Office functions that are not part of the Jail.

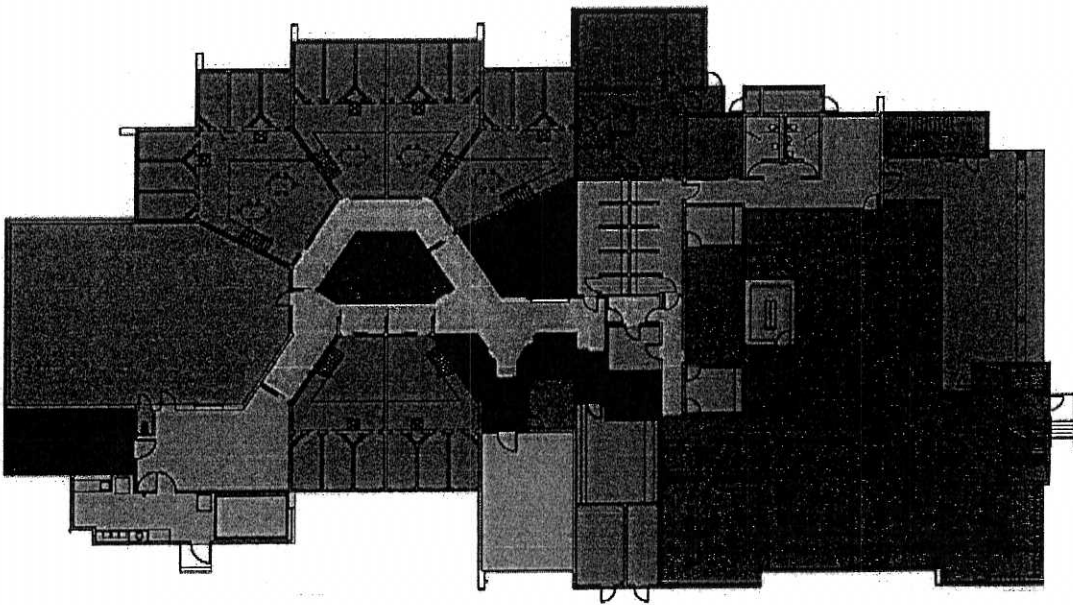
Amador County Jail and Sheriff's Office Space Allocations					
Functional Use Area Space / Building	First Level	Second Level	Total Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft. Per Bed	(%) Percent
<i>Interior Functional Use Areas</i>					
1. Administration Area	529		529	7.0	3.8%
2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area	1,264		1,264	16.6	9.0%
3. Food Service Area	580		580	7.6	4.1%
4. Central Control Room	314		314	4.1	2.2%
5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Elect	794		794	10.5	5.7%
6. Laundry	402		402	5.3	2.9%
7. Intake Processing Area/Release	928		928	12.2	6.6%
8. Medical/Mental Health	117		117	1.5	0.8%
9. Classrooms and Program Space	608		608	8.0	4.3%
10. Housing and Dayrooms	4,308	2,841	7,149	94.1	50.8%
11. Interior Circulation	1,382		1,382	18.2	9.8%
Subtotal Jail Interior Functional Area	11,226	2,841	14,067	185.1	100.0%
<i>Exterior Functional Use Areas</i>					
12. Vehicle Sallyport	616		616		
13. Quasi-Outdoor Recreation	2,287		2,287		
14. Quasi-Outdoor Circulation	1,157		1,157		
Subtotal Jail Exterior Functional Area	4,060	0	4,060		
TOTAL JAIL	15,286	2,841	18,127		
<i>Non-Jail Areas</i>					
15. Non-Jail Sheriff's Office	6,700	1,891	8,591		
Subtotal Non-Jail Functional Area	6,700	1,891	8,591		
TOTAL JAIL & SHERIFF'S OFFICE	21,986	4,732	26,718		

Functional Use Area Graphical Illustrations

The following two pages include color renderings of the functional use areas within the Amador County Jail. The drawings show the relative size and adjacencies for each of the eleven interior functional use areas contained within the Jail. Refer to **Section 5: Facility Description** for expanded diagrams with additional information.



**Amador County Jail – Second Floor
Functional Use Area Layout**

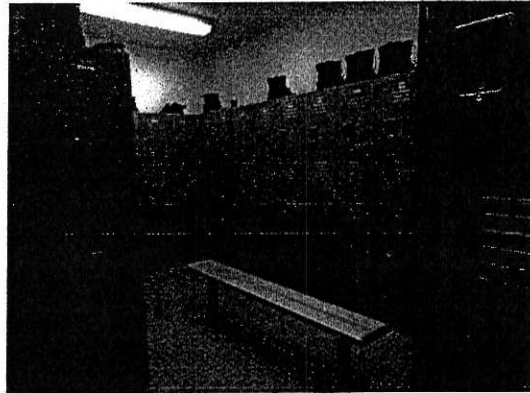
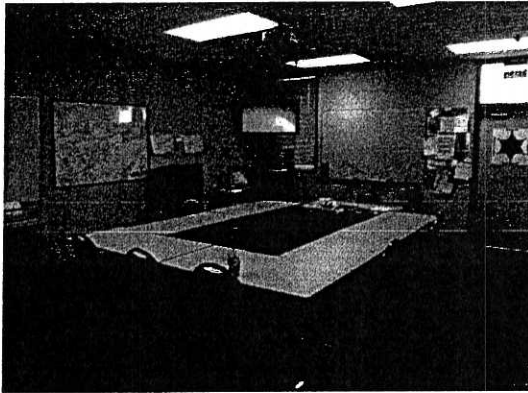


**Amador County Jail – First Floor
Functional Use Area Layout**

Functional Use Area (FUA) Evaluations

The following information contains a summary review of each of the eleven functional use areas contained in the Amador County Jail. Each section includes a brief description of the FUA, square footage and building systems rating, strengths and deficiencies.

1. ADMINISTRATION AREA



Jail Administration Area Space: The Administration space is usually the connecting hub of the Jail to the entire detention facility. It is the space where administrative staff are located including the Jail Commander, Supervisors, support staff, and clerical personnel. This area provides a buffer to the secure area of the Jail and non-secure functions involving management, public, and staff. This function is the primary response to the public concerning the inmates, process, laws, etc. The Jail's Administration space is essential to the staff operations of the detention facility. It is typically located outside of the secure perimeter which allows custody staff to prepare for their shift. The spaces may include: (1) briefing room, (2) training rooms, (3) locker room with showers, (4) assignment room, (5) CERT room, (6) armory, (7) offices, (8) staff conference room, (9) staff lunch room, (10) IT room, (11) storage room, (12) janitor closets, (13) restrooms, (14) records, and (15) public area.

Existing Square Footage: 1,042

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.9 Inadequate

Space Strengths

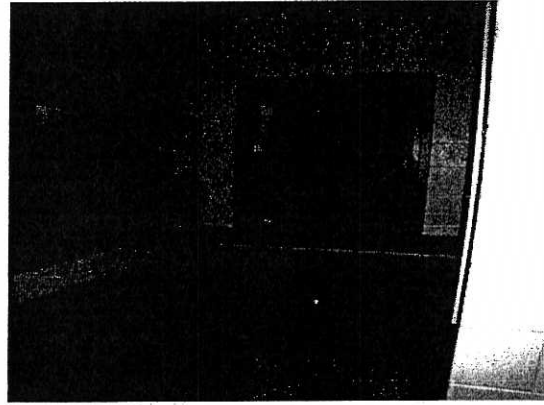
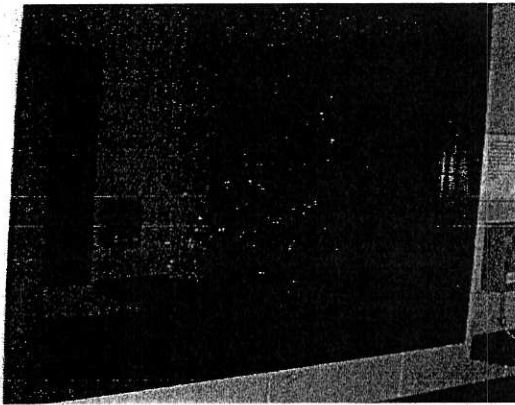
- The Jail Administration space is co-mingled with other Sheriff's Office functions and all Sheriff's staff share a large room for briefing/training/break room, locker rooms, copy area, mail room, etc.

Space Deficiencies

- There is very little space specifically dedicated to Jail Administration.
- The jail staff share the locker rooms with patrol officers.
- There is no workout room provided for staff to stay physically fit. These spaces are typically provided in law enforcement and corrections facilities and are intended to improve morale and staff retention.
- All conference and briefing rooms are shared by non-jail Sheriff's staff. Scheduling conflicts for these spaces can be an issue.

- The current custody administration area is considerably small and inadequate for the number of facility inmates and will be further compounded by additional inmate populations. The average square footage of this FUA at 22 similarly sized detention facilities in California is 2,896 square feet. The Amador County Jail has 529 square feet is less than half the space of other comparable jail facilities recently constructed throughout the State. Expansion into future space would help alleviate some of the space shortages.

2. VISITING / LOBBY & PUBLIC AREA



Inmate Visitation / Lobby & Public Area: The public lobby is a staging area for families, the general public, and other agencies wishing to interact with detention facility staff or visit inmates detained in the County Jail. Normally, this space is typically defined as a lobby area with public seating. This area may also include public toilets, water fountains, telephone, storage lockers, TV, staircases, and elevators to other floors. 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. 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.

Existing Square Footage: 1,264	Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 2.0 Adequate
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Space Strengths

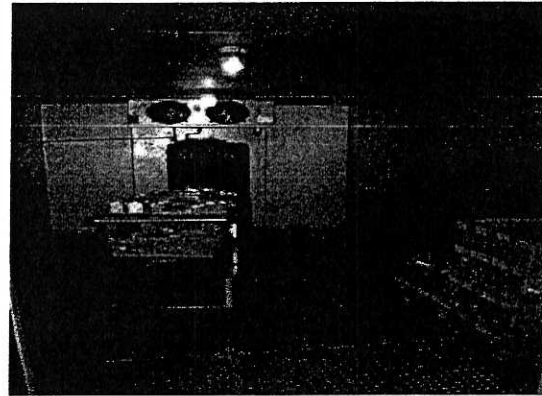
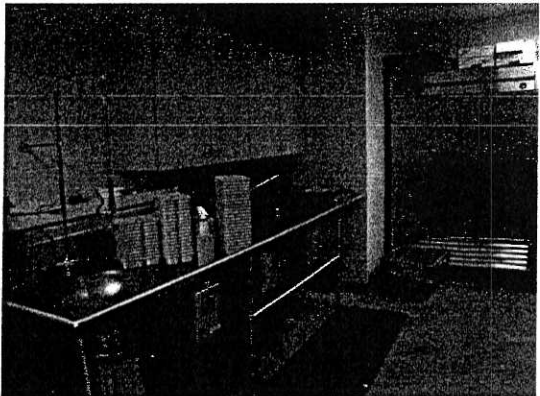
- None

Space Deficiencies

- The public lobby is small and shared between the Jail and the other Sheriff's Office functions.
- The Jail does not have an adequate number of non-contact visitation stations. Need at least four more.
- The Jail contains an adequate numbers of non-contact visitation stations. The inmate visiting area is difficult to observe and there is no contact family visiting for court-ordered visits requiring the use of very narrow visiting stalls. Four non-contact visiting stations are located within the public/visitation portion of the Jail. One non-contact attorney visitation station is provided adjacent to these stations for confidential meetings. No video visitation units are provided at the facility.

- Confidential inmate attorney space is limited and needs to be expanded.
- Family reunification contact visiting space is non-existent.
- The facility's public parking, path of travel, and restroom are not compliant with current ADA codes.
- No confidential contact visiting space provided for attorneys.
- Current inmate visitation and public space is considerably small and inadequate for the number of inmates. The average square footage of this FUA at 21 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **2,896** square feet. The Amador County Jail has **1,264** square feet of public and visitation space, which is significantly less than other comparable Type II jail detention facilities.

3. FOOD SERVICE AREA



Kitchen Area: Meals are required for inmates being detained during any scheduled meal time. The facility in which the meals are prepared and delivered is left to the discretion of the County and Sheriff's Office. In some counties, this function may be contracted with a private provider. Jail administrators and supervisors throughout the State have long believed 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.

Existing Square Footage: 580

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.9 Inadequate

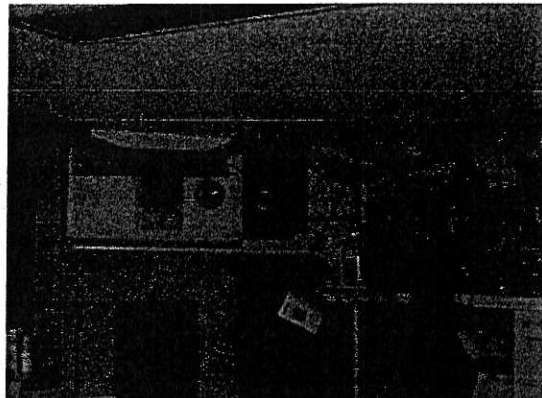
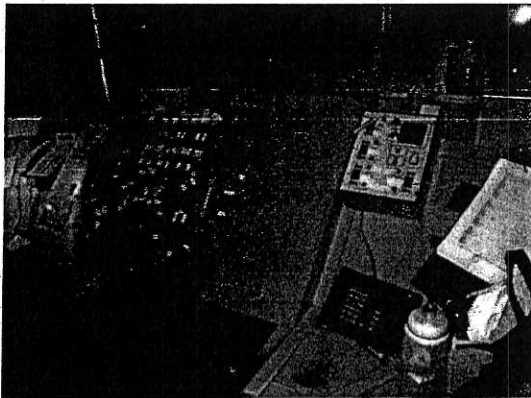
Space Strengths

- The kitchen is located in the southwest portion of the facility. Amador County currently contracts with Aramark for cook/chill meals. Deliveries come in on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday each week. Two hot meals are provided each day for breakfast and dinner, while a cold sack lunch is provided mid-day.
- The kitchen space provided is adequate for current inmate population and food schedule.
- The walk-in refrigerator has adequate storage space.

Space Deficiencies

- The kitchen area has no loading/unloading dock for trucks, is undersized, and has limited unloading space for deliveries.
- The current kitchen area is significantly undersized compared to the average area in newly constructed jail facilities in the State and will be further compounded by any future additional inmate population. The average square footage of this FUA at 18 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **4,401** square feet. The Amador County Jail has just **580** square feet. A cook/chill process like the Amador County Jail will require less space than a full-service kitchen. However, the kitchen lacks adequate preparation areas.

4. CENTRAL CONTROL ROOM



Central Control Room: In new generation jails, the Central Control rooms perform the function of observing and controlling, by electronic means, including door controls, sallyports, communications, audio monitoring, video monitoring, access to the building and through the facility. This allows for a keyless facility. The Central Control space then becomes the “master key”, thus requiring the highest security in the facility. With a keyless system, the risk of obtaining staff keys for escape is eliminated. A well-designed Central Control room provides a high level of staff, public and inmate safety utilizing both direct visual and electronic equipment to observe, monitor, notify, and control essential areas of the building.

Existing Square Footage: 314

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.6 Inadequate

Space Strengths

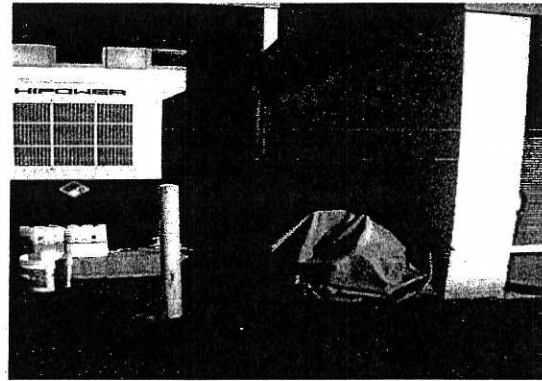
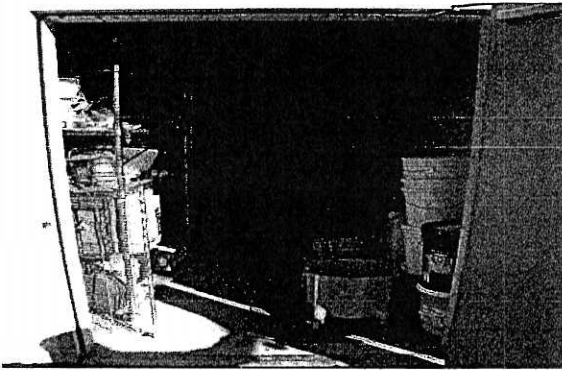
- The Jail's main control room space is separated physically from the public waiting and visiting areas.
- The original Central Control room location allows direct line-of-site from control room to most areas in the housing units and recreation yard.

Space Deficiencies

- The control room equipment is outdated and replacement pieces for equipment are extremely difficult and expensive to obtain.
- Cabling for electronic monitoring equipment in the control room is exposed and hanging from the ceiling.
- Door control and panel lights are often inoperative.
- Some doors do not display closed and locked at the control panels.
- The control room area is not ADA accessible.

- The control room doubles for booking station functions.
- The control room toilet room blocks view into one of the Jail's housing units.
- The control room has no intercoms to housing cells.
- Staff monitor housing cells by connecting to dayroom intercom.
- Current central control is considerably small and inadequate for the number of inmates. The average square footage of this FUA at 19 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **729** square feet. The Amador County Jail has just **314** square feet of central control space, which is less than half the space in other comparable jail detention facilities.

5. MAINTENANCE / STORAGE / MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL



Maintenance / Storage / Utilities: 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 all county jails. This space could contain the heater / boiler room or electrical room and 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 efficiently operate, the jail needs supplies and goods and a place to store 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 space is also very important. Supplies and goods need to be accessible and in the appropriate locations of the facility. In the Amador Jail, miscellaneous storage and supply rooms are distributed in two locations within the facility – one is adjacent to the vehicle sallyport, the other adjacent to the public lobby space.

Existing Square Footage: 794

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.6 Inadequate

Space Strengths

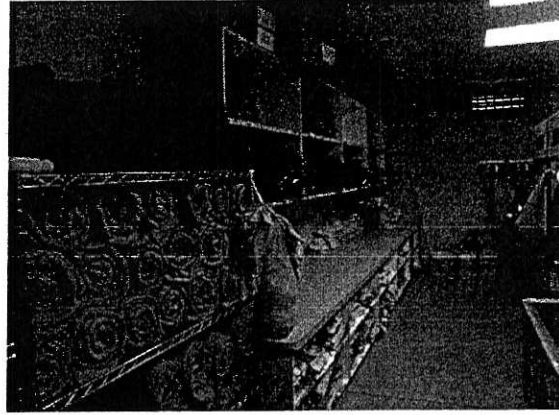
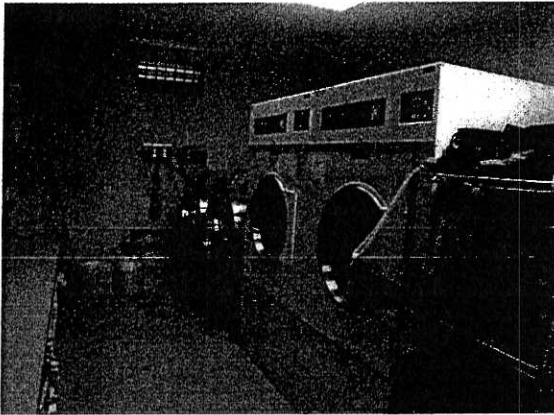
- None

Space Deficiencies

- Inmate personal property storage is currently at capacity for the jail's inmate population levels.
- The facility's laundry storage is undersized and lacks issue clothing storage for all inmates.
- Closed inmate files are stored offsite, and have been historically. There is inadequate space within the detention facility.
- The jail's designated storage for inmate property has reached its capacity.

- Current Maintenance / Storage / Mechanical / Electrical is considerably small and inadequate for the size of the facility and the number of inmates housed there. This will be further compounded by additional inmate population. The average square footage of this FUA at 23 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **1,879** square feet. The Amador County Jail has only **794** square feet, which is less than half the state-wide average in county jail facilities.

6. 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” task to maintain operational cleanliness standards. Normally when designed, the laundry is sized to support the largest projected jail population, including overcrowding. This provides for the optimum use of equipment and space. When the laundry requirements exceed the supported capacity, several steps can be taken including (a) the laundry operation hours can be extended (a burden to equipment and staffing), (b) the laundry space can be expanded and additional equipment added, and/or (c) laundering services can be solicited from an outside private vendor in the Amador Jail. The laundry is currently located within the secure area, adjacent to the inmate programming space. Two washers and two dryers serve the needs for the entire inmate population. They typically run four days a week. Inmate workers currently assist with the laundry process.

Existing Square Footage: 402

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.8 Inadequate

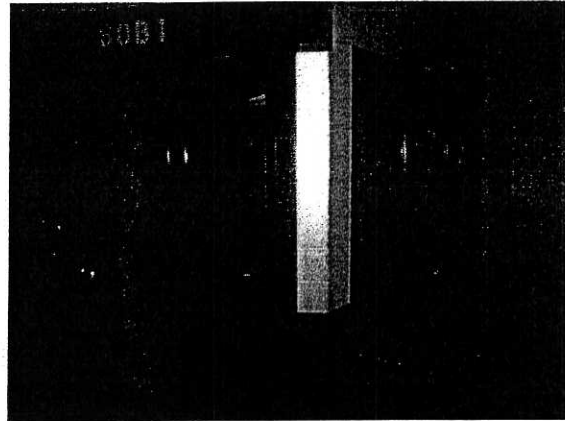
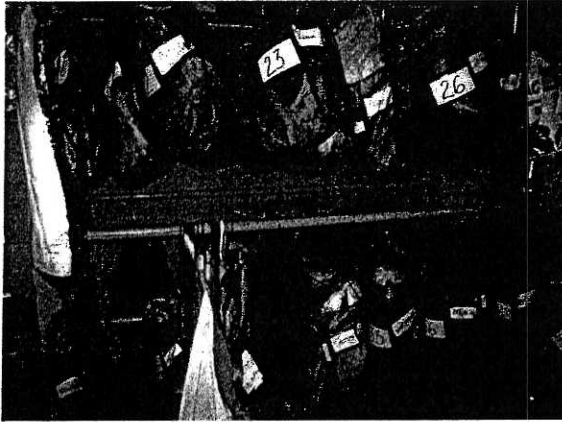
Space Strengths

- The jail’s washers and dryers have enough capacity for the current inmate population levels.

Space Deficiencies

- The clean laundry storage capacity is inadequate for the current inmate population count.
- The current laundry space is smaller than the average found in new generation small jail facilities. The average square footage of this FUA at 16 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **661** square feet. The Amador County Jail has **402** square feet per inmate.

7. INTAKE PROCESSING AREA / RELEASE



Intake / Release Processing Area: This is the space or area where the inmates enter or leave the jail facility. More than likely, a police or sheriff's officer brings them in for booking. The detainee goes through a battery of processing steps. The detainee may be handcuffed at this time. The transition from law enforcement custody to the jail is a critical time in the booking process. This is the time when a detainee may act out or resist being incarcerated. The area needs to be designed to accommodate all types of individual security risks and should be of the highest security level. After the arresting officer leaves and the processing and I.D. is completed, the detainee is showered, given jail clothing in exchange for his or hers own clothing, given bedding, a hygiene kit, and assigned to a custody cell. The spaces included in this functional use area may include (a) an officer report writing table, (b) holding cells for combative inmates or Court staging, (c) waiting area for the compliant, (d) fingerprint area, (e) photo booth, (f) shower and toilet room, (g) adjacent property storage, (h) inmate valuable storage area, (i) bedding and issue storage, (j) medical screening room, (k) interview room, (l) classification office, (m) booking staff office, (n) booking staff toilet, and (o) storage area for large items such as bikes, backpacks, bedrolls, etc. Currently in the Amador County Jail, there is one vehicle sallyport which is used for both intake and booking, as well as transportation out of the facility. Most pre-booking functions are performed within the vehicle sallyport space.

Existing Square Footage: 928

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.6 Inadequate

Space Strengths

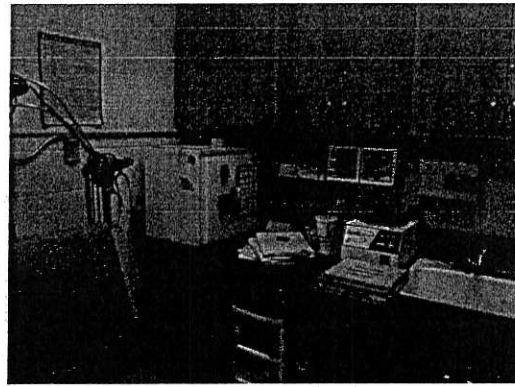
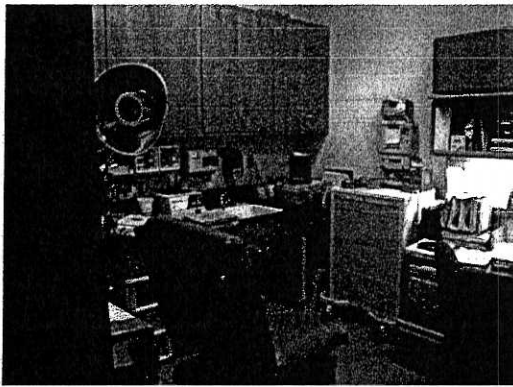
- The jail's vehicle sallyport is adequately sized.
- The jail's intake spaces are centrally located in the detention facility.
- Most of the facility's intake spaces are within direct observation from Central Control.

Space Deficiencies

- The lack of sufficient holding cells forces staff to utilize the sobering cell for several inmates at one time. Many of these arrestees are sober but are housed coupled with those whose intoxication levels could prove dangerous to others within the cell. The jail clearly needs more holding cells.
- The jail has no designated pre-booking space for arresting officers to complete paperwork. Currently this is being done within the facility's vehicle sallyport.

- There is an inadequate number of safety cells. There is only one in the booking area and no others elsewhere in the Jail. It must be used by intake/booking when needed by arriving inmates as well as by inmates already housed at the Jail when they are acting out or decompensating.
- Preliminary inmate medical screening is done within the facility's vehicle sallyport due to lack of space.
- The jail's inmate property storage area is functioning at maximum capacity.
- The current intake/release area is considerably small and inadequate for the number of incarcerated inmates. The average square footage of this FUA at 23 similarly sized inmate processing areas in detention facilities in California is **3,727** square feet. The Amador County Jail has **928** square feet of intake, booking, and release space – nearly a quarter of the space found in other comparable jail detention facilities.

8. MEDICAL / MENTAL HEALTH



Medical / Mental Health / Dental Care: This functional use area is extremely critical to a county jail, a sheriff's office, and a county. This is where the medical, mental health, and dental screening for detainees occurs. The purpose of the screening is to identify, at a minimum, those individuals with chronic, acute, and communicable conditions, and those detainees who are alcohol or drug dependent and those with serious emotional disorders and dental needs. Screening these detainees before they are housed can insure against unnecessary aggravation of their medical, dental, or mental health conditions and can dramatically reduce the spread of infection to the rest of the inmate population. The BSCC has established specific guidelines for the facility's health care administrator to follow. Many small counties contract this service out to a local medical group. However, when health care services are delivered within a jail facility, staff, space, equipment, supplies, materials, and resource manuals must be adequate for the level of care provided at the detention facility. At a minimum, the facility must have a medical exam room of no less than 144 square feet and it must contain lockable medical supply storage and cold/hot water.

The Amador County Jail Medical Unit contains only a single dramatically undersized exam room and zero dedicated medical or mental health housing. When an inmate requires segregation for potential communicable diseases, the sobering cell is utilized. Inmates requiring constant monitoring, including mental health cases, also are temporarily housed in the sobering cell. Occasionally when the population increases beyond capacity, the detention facility also utilizes these cells for temporary housing. These are all noncompliant uses of the sobering cell. The facility offers a mobile x-ray service to inmates. There is no telemedicine being offered currently within the facility. Inmates needing dental care are sent out for dental services. The Amador County Jail is contracting with California Forensic Medical Group as their onsite medical services provider.

Existing Square Footage: 117

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.6 Inadequate

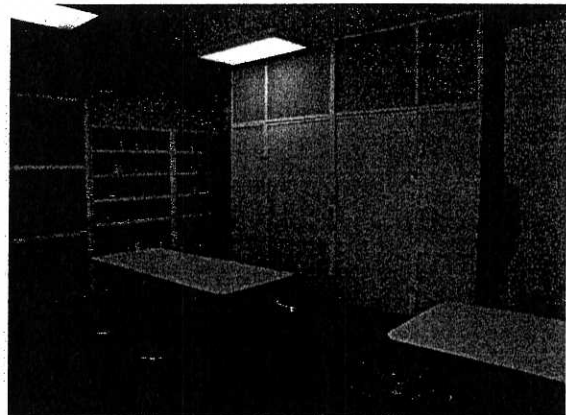
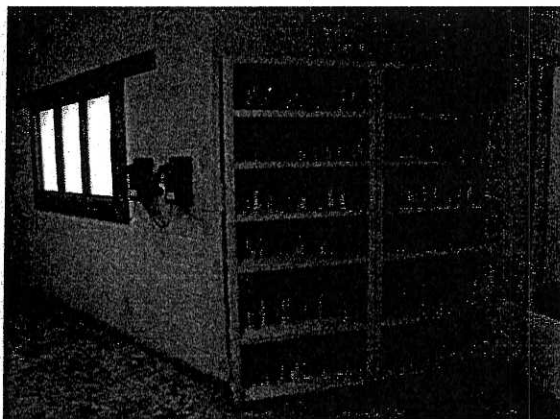
Space Strengths

- None.

Space Deficiencies

- There is only one medical space throughout the facility which serves as both the clinic exam space and the medical office.
- No dental services are provided in this facility.
- There is no designated mental health clinical / staff office space in the jail facility.
- The size of the existing mental health area is severely limiting the services that are able to be provided and the lack of space of in-room security more difficult.
- The facility contains no negative pressure space to house inmates with contagious ailments.
- The jail has no dedicated pharmacy. The available pharmaceutical storage is inadequate.
- There is no true secure waiting area for inmates. This is a security and privacy concern.
- Medical records storage is inadequate for both current and archived files which are stored offsite.
- Current inmate medical space is considerably small and inadequate for the number of inmates and will be further compounded by additional inmate population. The average square footage of this FUA at 19 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **1,453** square feet. The Amador County Jail has just **117** square feet of medical space.

9. CLASSROOMS AND PROGRAM SPACE



Classrooms and Program Space: Operationally, in addition to classroom space, a jail needs to have dedicated program space which can accommodate small and larger group counseling sessions and treatment programming for incarcerated inmate populations. In recent years, California sheriff's departments have begun training staff and working collaboratively with qualified treatment providers who are experienced in providing evidence-based cognitive behavioral rehabilitative programming to adult offenders. These programs have demonstrated that when properly directed to high-risk offenders, they can reduce long-term recidivism rates. Jails throughout California are working to bring these programs into the detention environment in an effort to reduce recidivism rates among the incarcerated populations. These program areas need to be large enough to accommodate one-on-one, face-to-face counseling sessions, group orientations, and follow-up structured counseling for 12 – 15 participants.

With the implementation of AB 109 in October 2011, more (N3), Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS) offenders, flash incarceration probationers, and pre- and post-revocation parolees are serving longer sentences in the Amador County Jail. As a result of AB 109, it is the Sheriff's Department's intent to maximize the availability of programs for inmates. Existing programs and services offered in custody including: (a) High School Diploma / GED, (b) Narcotics Anonymous (NA), (c) Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), (d) Parenting courses, (e) Bible Study, and (f) Attorney visits.

Existing Square Footage: 608

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.8 Inadequate

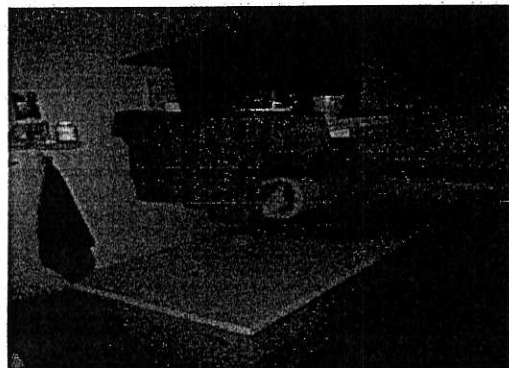
Space Strengths

- The jail's only program room is flexible and can be used for a variety of programs or classes.
- Inmate programming is currently being offered five days a week.
- The program room contains a library for male / female inmates and a kiosk for ordering commissary.

Space Deficiencies

- The jail's programming space is not adequately sized.
- The program room also serves as an access corridor for food and laundry carts, which further constrains the functionality of the space.
- The program area contains no sanitary facilities for inmates and staff.
- The jail facility lacks multiple program rooms to serve separate inmate groups at the same time.
- With the implementation of AB 109, shifting inmate populations to longer term offenders, the lack of space for inmate programs severely limits the jail's ability to offer offenders other programming that criminal justice research has shown will aid in reducing offender recidivism.
- The current amount of programming space in the County Jail is considerably small and inadequate for the number of inmates. The average square footage of custody program space within 21 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **1,285** square feet. The Amador County Jail has just **608** square feet of programming space. In an era where evidence-based programming is seen as the key to rehabilitation, this is a huge disparity.

10. HOUSING AND DAYROOMS



Housing and Dayrooms: County jails typically will contain housing units which can accommodate male / female detainees classified as having maximum, medium, and minimum security risk levels. Housing units can be configured to include single- and multiple-occupancy cells and dormitory beds / bunks. Adjacent dayroom space is an area where detainees can conduct passive and active activities such as TV, board games, reading, etc. If a housing unit is locked from the dayroom, then the cells and sleeping rooms are required to contain a toilet.

The Amador County Jail contains early podular style tiered housing. The facility has six housing units (A-F), each with a dayroom and a mezzanine level. Unit D is double the size of the other five housing units. Initially designed with 42 single-occupancy cells, all of the cells have since been converted to double cells. In addition, in response to severe overcrowding, triple bunks have been added in all of the dayrooms. BSCC rates eight of the cells as single cells and does not include the triple bunks as rated capacity, thus establishing a rated capacity of 76 beds. A single recreation yard and adjacent program/classroom are located adjacent to the inmates housing area and shared by all of the inmates. Central Control is centrally located and has direct visibility into each of the housing units.

Inmate Housing Classification and Unit Bed Capacities			
<i>Housing Unit</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>BSCC Rated Capacity</i>	<i>Total Number of Fixed Beds</i>
A	General Population	12	15
B	General Population	11	15
C	Protective Custody	11	15
D	General Population	20	30
E	Female	11	15
F	Inmate Workers	11	15
<i>Total</i>		<i>76</i>	<i>105</i>

Existing Square Footage: 7,149	Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.4 Inadequate
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Space Strengths

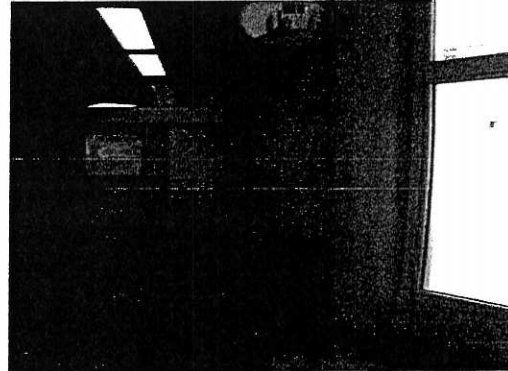
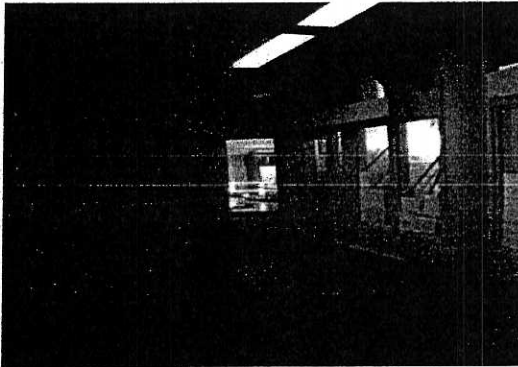
- The jail facility has a podular configuration and housing unit layout, making direct line-of-sight supervision easier.

Space Deficiencies

- The detention facility contains too few housing units to address all specific inmate classifications. Overcrowding in the housing units is a serious threat to the safety and security of both inmates and staff.
- Various types of housing are needed to provide custody staff with flexibility of housing options. Currently only double-occupancy cells are available in the County Jail. Detention facilities need dormitories, double- and single-occupancy cells to maintain flexibility in light of the varying inmate classifications Sheriff's staff are processing through booking.
- The Jail lacks appropriate beds for mental health, medical, administrative segregation, and maximum security inmates.
- Housing units are not designed to meet current ADA codes and requirements. Alternative accommodation is being provided for inmates that need it, but appropriately designed access-compliant facilities are needed.
- The jail's aging housing units' infrastructure is worn and is in need of constant maintenance or replacement.
- The lack of outdoor exercise area is an issue. There is currently only one exercise area in the facility in which all housing units share. This creates some difficulty with inmate classifications being moved for other groups, scheduling, and lack concurrent recreation activities.

- All of the jail's housing units use triple bunks and/or boats in the dayrooms due to overcrowding.
- The housing and dayroom square footage of this FUA at 27 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **17,992** square feet. The Amador County Jail has **7,149** square feet which is less than half of what is typically provided in new generation, tiered, podular designed jail facilities. The large disparity can be attributed to today's standards relating to larger dayrooms, cells, more showers, janitor closets, pill room, inmate storage, and ADA standards regarding wider hallways and sallyports.

11. INTERIOR CIRCULATION



Interior Circulation: Circulation space exists in all detention facilities. It is this space that allows an individual to move from one functional use area to another. In the case of many detention facilities, there are three basic types of circulation including (a) public circulation, (b) private circulation, and (c) secure circulation. In public circulation, anyone has access until encountered by a locked door. Private circulation is maintained for jail custody 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 circulation areas will require an escort. I.D. badges are usually required. This is referred to as a "keyless" system. Title 15 does not address detention facility circulation. Title 24 indicates that corridors in housing units must be at least six - eight feet wide. The Amador County Jail has a single circular corridor that wraps around the control room and is essentially the access to all housing units and recreation yard.

Existing Square Footage: 1,382

Summary Facility Evaluation Rating: 1.8 Inadequate

Space Strengths

- The jail's circulation path is very convenient to all the housing units.
- The jail facility, overall, makes efficient use of corridors.

Space Deficiencies

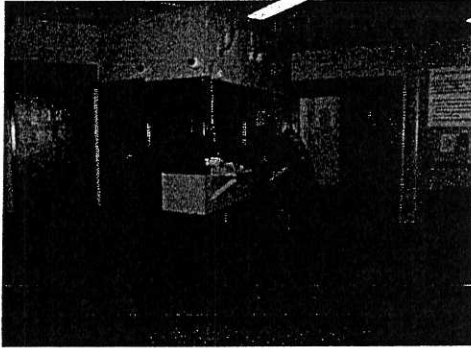
- The jail does have poor sightlines around many bends of the corridor.
- The circulation square footage of this FUA at 25 similarly sized detention facilities in California is **3,034** square. The Amador County Jail has **1,382** square feet which is less than half what is typically provided. More efficient facilities can have lower averages, but this number is likely driven in part by the narrow corridors.

As an overall conclusion, from the Building Space / Systems Quality Evaluation Ratings summary Chart shown at the beginning of this Section of the Jail Needs Assessment Update, the consultant team has identified the following functional use areas as being highly deficient: (1) Housing / Dayrooms, (2) Medical / Mental Health, (3) Central control, (4) Maintenance / Storage / Utilities, (5) Laundry, and (6) Intake / Release. Overall each of the following functional use areas are highly deficient in space as compared to the 27 facilities in the consultant's database. Today, modern custody standards have emerged along with the space needed to manage jail facilities while providing safety to staff, inmates, and the public.

SECTION 7: JAIL FACILITY CONSTRUCTION PLAN

Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update

Guidelines for Development of Amador County Jail Facilities



Jail Booking Intake Corridor

Amador County's adult detention facility located at 700 Court Street, Jackson, California is 31 years old and has a Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) rated capacity for 76 inmates and houses both pretrial and sentenced offenders.

The implementation of the AB 109 Realignment Act initiated in October 2011 is having a major and significant impact on Amador's jail because of the (1) increasing numbers of newly 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's lack of space for inmate programs and services that must be provided for the growing population of these longer term inmates.

AB 109 Realignment encourages all California counties, including Amador, 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 Amador, 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 23.8% (19) or one out of every four inmates in the jail are AB 109 offenders or parole violators. The average AB 109 (N3) sentence is one year, 11 months. The longest jail term for a sentenced AB 109 inmate has been six years. The State projects at full implementation, the County Jail will have an average daily population of 53 (N3) AB 109 inmates with 18 serving sentence lengths greater than three years.

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 863 legislation jail construction funding grants up to \$20 million for small counties including Amador. In order to compete for the SB 863 construction funding, Amador County has prepared this comprehensive Jail Needs Assessment Report Update and developed a detailed proposal that will be submitted for funding evaluation and consideration by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) on August 28, 2015.

The Needs Assessment Update 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 jail. 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 the jail 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 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 potential areas

of improvement. The resulting information highlighted in this section of the Needs Assessment Update Report responds to the available SB 863 construction requirements with cost-effective recommendations to meet the projected AB 109 and other future inmate custody housing requirements.

The Sheriff's Office Corrections 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:

Amador County Jail 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 Tiered 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 two tiers, with single, double-occupancy, or dormitory housing configurations permitted on two tiers. 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 unit in the current jail, will continue to be operated as indirect supervision, where the housing unit officer is not in immediate contact with inmates. However, new housing unit construction should provide for the flexibility operate as direct supervision or semi-direct supervision. A secured back-up observation station should be provided to allow inmate supervision during the sleeping hours and when shift deployments are reduced. Operable windows or speak-throughs into the dayrooms so that face-to-face communication creates a semi-direct observation atmosphere.
- Centralized 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 Jail facility 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 jail 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 Jail.
- Central Control Point – Overall security management of the jail facilities should be maintained by a Central Control station. Eventually, existing control rooms in the Amador Jail 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 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 jail should comply with Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) standards. All new construction will comply with Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.
- Video Visitation – Cameras and monitors shall be installed in every housing unit to allow video visitation for the inmates. This is a trend that is developing nation-wide to allow families to visit from locations closer to their residence.
- 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 facility activities.

SB 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction

This Jail Needs Assessment Update was undertaken in response to the SB 863 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 funding request.

The information collected and analyzed in the Jail Needs Assessment Update has demonstrated a major need for new replacement custody beds and programming / services space at the Amador County Jail detention facility located in Jackson, California. In establishing the schedule of construction recommendations, the consultants are mindful that most counties, including Amador, 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 funding award to occupancy. The time-phased sequence also was based on the anticipated timing of the BSCC County Jail Construction Funding cycle contained in the recently enacted SB 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Funding Program.

On June 20, 2014, the Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Funding Program under Senate Bill 863 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 863.

The Committee's draft RFP is expected to be reviewed and approved by the BSCC Board on June 12, 2015. Under the provisions of the RFP, a total of 15 large urban counties (population of 700,000 plus) can compete for \$240 million in construction funding for the expansion, renovation or construction of local youthful offender rehabilitative facilities. The remaining \$260 million in SB 863 funding is being set aside for medium and small county construction projects. ***The maximum amount a small county can apply for is \$20 million.***

Completed project proposals are due to BSCC no later than 5:00 PM on August 28, 2015. 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 2016. Counties awarded construction funding are not responsible for debt service or rent payments to the State. Small counties with a population under 200,000, like Amador, may request to reduce the required 10% cash and in-kind match to an amount not less than the total non-state reimbursable projects cost. 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 funding award.

The purpose of the SB 863 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 Update Report, the following recommendations have been developed that respond to both housing and infrastructure needs for two housing units and program space at the Amador County Jail. The recommendations are grouped in separate time-phased scheduling sequences that reflect the current BSCC Jail Construction SB 863 funding process. ***As required, SB 863 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 jail facilities are some of the most expensive buildings to construct, the consultants examined a number of factors to determine the likely probable cost (in 2015 dollars) for the SB 863 jail construction and jail 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 jail 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 jail standards.

The consultants also looked at (1) available information for recently bid detention facilities, and (2) Means Estimating Guide for Jail 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:

Jail - 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 a least a year from this date 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.

Jail - Project Related Costs

- Construction Contingency of 5% to 10% - 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 jail design type of work, in addition to typical engineering: (1) a security hardware consultant; (2) security electronics engineer; and (3) a food service 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.

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 Amador County Jail Construction Recommendations

Based on the facility gaps identified in the Needs Assessment Update, 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 jail construction SB 863 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 Amador, 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 863 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Funding would not only address selected major facility infrastructure and deficiencies and shortfalls, but would alleviate the impact the AB 109 Realignment Act is currently having on the County Jail. 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 jail construction funding cycles. The **Phase II** immediate and short-term listing of other jail projects called for within 1 – 7 years has been structured to address remaining jail infrastructure building gaps. The **Phase III** recommendations focus on longer term programming and jail construction (within 8 – 15 years) associated with other construction projects that would improve overall operations and expand space for jail functions.

For the BSCC Senate Bill 863 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.

Amador County Sheriff's Office Corrections Division

Recommendation	Scope of Work	Probable Construction Cost
Phase I: Senate Bill 863 Programming & Jail Construction Project		
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) SB 863 Jail Construction Funding		
Recommendation #1	SB 863 – New Housing Unit - Program, design and construct a 40-bed housing unit, to replace existing substandard beds, and including programming rooms, medical exam, dental exam, respiratory isolation, safety cell and institutional storage at the north side of the existing jail.	\$13,500,000
Recommendation #2	SB 863 – New Parking lot – Program, design and construct a new 20 space parking lot for jail and sheriff's staff.	Included in Recommendation #1
Recommendation #3	SB 863 - Improve Accessible Public Parking - Program, design and construct accessible parking spaces for public and staff access in the existing jail parking lot.	Included in Recommendation #1
Recommendation #4	SB 863 - Improve Existing Wastewater Service - Program, design and construct new wastewater service improvements, including a new sewage grinder, to accommodate the new housing unit and resolve current issues with slope.	Included in Recommendation #1
Phase II: Short-term Programming and Jail Construction (Within 1 – 7 Years)		
Other Amador County Capital Construction Funding Sources		
Recommendation #5	New Booking Interview Room - Program, design and construct a remodel of the existing inmate shower/dress-out room (currently used for storage) in the Intake/Booking area to accommodate a new secure non-contact interview room. ¹	To be determined
Recommendation #6	Security Electronic Upgrade at Housing Control Room - Assess, develop program and repair/upgrade all security electronics, control panels, cameras, and head-in equipment, to provide a functional security electronic system. ¹	To be determined
Recommendation #7	Security Hardware – Assess and repair/replace all security locking devices essential to the jail operations. ¹	To be determined
Recommendation #8	Deferred Maintenance – Assess and repair/replace essential systems to maintain the effectiveness of the jail operations. The maintenance will include HVAC, roof, life safety, and other miscellaneous identified projects. ¹	To be determined
Phase III: Long-Term Programming and Jail Construction (Within 8 - 15 Years)		
Other Amador County Capital Construction Funding Sources		
Recommendation #9	Relocate Sheriff's Administration and 911 Dispatch – Program, design and construct a new sheriff's administration and 911 dispatch building.	To be determined

Phase III: Long-Term Programming and Jail Construction (Within 8 - 15 Years) - Continued		
Recommendation #10	New Intake, Booking and Jail Administration - Program, design and construct a new Intake, booking and jail administration building addition.	To be determined
Recommendation #11	Kitchen and Laundry Remodel – Program, design and construct a remodel of the existing re-therm kitchen and laundry facilities.	To be determined

1. The Statement of Probable Costs shown in the recommendation matrix include both construction and project-related costs for Recommendation #1. The remodeling projects will require other non-state funding sources because they will not qualify for BSCC funding through SB 863 legislation.

Scope and Areas to Be Improved With SB 863 Jail Construction Project

The Jail Needs Assessment Update Project has identified several deficiencies which need to be corrected at the Amador County Jail which are priorities of Amador County’s SB 863 funding application. The consultants have specifically identified the need to expand (1) support space for medical and mental health treatment, counseling and inmate programming, (2) staff and service provider support areas, and (3) construct new housing that provides replacement beds which are needed to begin alleviating current overcrowding in the facility, eliminate sub-standard beds currently located in dayrooms, and provide the jail with the sufficient beds for segregation of the highest security inmates.

The AB 109 Realignment Act has resulted in significantly more multi-year sentenced felony inmates in the County jail. Because of this the Amador County Jail is overcrowded, it doesn’t have adequate housing to segregate inmates, and there are too few beds. Bunk beds have been added in the dayrooms of the existing pods to accommodate the additional inmates and the population peaks that often exceed the jails rated capacity. These beds are not only sub-standard, but they occupy dayroom space which is otherwise required for the population of those pods. This also creates a dangerous situation because it places too many inmates in small areas and does not provide the variety of space to account for the varied populations held in the Amador Jail. Additionally, the jail lacks medical and dental exam rooms, mental health service support space, and appropriate space to conduct evidence based programs that are necessary to reduce recidivism. Community service providers, such as Amador Tuolumne Community Action Agency, Amador County Behavioral Health Department, Social Services Departments, the Amador County Library and the Probation Department, have expressed full support for expanding the jail housing and programming and mental health treatment space. The current lack of program and treatment space has limited the types and frequency of programs offered at the jail by these agencies.

Therefore replacement housing that provides the right type of beds for these inmates in a specialized unit (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 a new specialized housing unit fulfills a critical need of the Amador County jail 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.

Because the specific needs align with the funding criteria contained in SB 863, the consultant team is recommending that the Amador County apply for State funding which would enable the County to address these critical space needs within its jail system. The consultants in conjunction with jail staff have explored strategies to improve the secure operations and conditions at the Amador County Facility on multiple fronts. The proposed project will provide:

- (a) the addition of two new security housing pods with semi-direct supervision to replacement existing substandard beds, alleviate overcrowding; provide appropriate segregation of populations/classifications.
- (b) new program areas directly accessible from the dayrooms of the new housing units *and* the ability to share those program spaces with inmates in the existing housing units
- (c) new recreation yards directly accessible from the dayrooms of the new housing units
- (d) new medical and dental exam space, and respiratory isolation room and safety cell which can be observed from control
- (e) an interview room and office space which can be used by treatment staff
- (f) a new Central Control with visual control over new housing and treatment, and blind control over existing housing
- (g) additional parking for staff and visitors to alleviate conditions which are already overtaxed and remove obstructions to new and existing buildings for fire apparatus

The SB 863 jail expansion project will add to the existing Amador County jail facility replacement housing, medical, dental and mental health treatment space, and appropriate classroom space for inmates to have a wide range of additional education, prevention and intervention services and opportunities to develop skills that will prepare them for their return to the community.

The following chart is the Preliminary Jail Programming and Space Allocations For the SB 863 Construction Project

Amador County SB 863 Jail Construction Project Preliminary Jail Program and Space Allocations					
New Programming/Treatment and Replacement Housing					
Space Name	# of Areas	Net Area	# of Persons	Total Area	Comments
Housing Pod #1					
Double Cells	9	70	18	630	
ADA Double Cells	1	90	2	90	
Dayroom (per person)	1	700	96	700	20 inmates X 35 sf (exclusive of circulation)
Janitor	1	50		50	
Shower- ADA	1	30		30	
Sink/Dry Off Area	1	42		42	
Video Visitation Kiosk	1	20		20	
Yard	1	635		630	600 sf min. plus toilet
Housing Pod #2					
Double Cells	9	70	18	630	
ADA Double Cells	1	90	2	90	
Dayroom (per person)	1	700	96	700	20 inmates X 35 sf (exclusive of circulation)
Janitor	1	50		50	
Shower- ADA	1	30		30	
Sink/Dry Off Area	1	42		42	
Video Visitation Kiosk	1	20		20	
Yard	1	635		630	600 sf min. plus toilet
Central Control					
Control	1	200	3	200	
Program and Treatment					
Group Program and Treatment	1	410	13	410	
Classroom Program and Treatment	1	550	21	550	
Interview Program and Treatment	1	85	4		
Medical/M.H. Treatment					
Exam Room	1	125		125	
Dental Room	1	125		125	
Respiratory Isolation Room	1	85	1	85	ADA- includes shower
Safety Cell	1	48		48	
Vestibule / Ante Room	1	90		90	
Misc. Support					
Dividable Office	1	160	2	160	
Security Electronics	1	120		120	
Main Electrical Room	1	130		130	
Basement Storage	1	3,140		3,140	Net space
Subtotal (NSF)				9,567	
Building Grossing Factor		0.35	3,348		
Total DGSE				12,915	

Phase I: Senate Bill 863 Programming and Jail 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 863 Jail Construction funding.

Recommendation #1: SB 863 New Housing Unit: Program, design and construct a new stand-alone housing unit north of the existing jail facility. The new housing would include two 20-bed pods, for a total of 40 beds that will replace 21 existing sub-standard beds located in dayrooms and overcrowded housing pods. The new unit will serve a diverse range of classifications including maximum security and mental health inmates. The housing unit includes space for medical and mental health treatment and expanded dedicated programming spaces specifically arranged to accommodate evidence-based programming.

At the center of the building, with a 360 degree view of all inmate spaces and circulation, is a new central control. Visual control of all inmate areas is critical due to the higher security and mental health population housed in this unit. This central control will also have blind control via CCTV of the existing facility. Because this central control is at the floor level of the two new dayrooms and because it directly adjoins them, there is an opportunity to provide operable windows or speak-throughs into the dayrooms so that face-to-face communication creates a semi-direct observation atmosphere.

Program Rooms: The two large program rooms are different sizes to accommodate a variety of programs which include group therapy, educational instruction, religious services, etc. A partial list of planned programs includes:

- Positive Parenting/Life Skills Education
- Thinking For A Change (T4C)
- G.E.D.
- Literacy Assistance Network (PLAN)
- Job Readiness

The program rooms and the yards are both arranged in such a way that inmates in the existing jail can securely access them if necessary. The adjacent new programming space will allow the Sheriff's Office to begin providing a wide range of evidence-based programs such life and vocational skills training, that will prepare inmates prior to release for the eventual return the community. In addition, a treatment area is directly accessible to the new housing, as well as from the main security corridor to the remainder of the facility. While this treatment area is dedicated to serving the needs of the population of the new housing unit, it can also be used for populations located in the other main correctional facility.

Medical and Mental Health Treatment: Inmate services are designed to accommodate the medical and mental health treatment needs of the mental health population of the new housing unit. Services include a respiratory isolation room and a safety cell which are both accessible through a vestibule which serves as an ante room; both of these rooms are visible from control. Also included are an exam room and dental procedure room. A small interview room allows for one-on-one interviews with inmates or can be used as small program rooms, private interviews, and remote video interviews or tele-psych. A small staff office provides space for custody staff or treatment providers to take care paperwork.

Housing: Each housing pod accommodates 20 inmates in 10 double cells. For maximum flexibility to house a diverse range of inmate classifications, the cells and dayrooms are configured to accommodate 20 inmates. Although all cells are double occupancy they may be used as needed for single occupancy. Two cells in each pod will be designated as "observation" cells, with fully glazed cell fronts, for inmates requiring mental health observation. The plumbing for cells will be served by a rear chase which not only allows for more windows into the dayroom (and greater views into cells) but eliminates the need to secure inmates in their cells when maintenance is required. Open dayrooms with ample natural light through glazed openings. Rough-ins are provided to allow future installation of video visitation.

Inmates will have direct access to recreation yards and programs spaces from their dayrooms which minimizes inmate movement and maximizes opportunities for inmates to be outside of their cells, receiving therapeutic treatment.

Covered exterior circulation would connect the existing jail with the new building. 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 structure will be independently supported by columns with no ridged connection to the existing structure.

The canopy will be outfitted with fire sprinklers. Institutional storage and file storage for long term medical records will be provided at a basement level.

Recommendation #2: SB 863 New Parking Lot: Design and construct a new parking lot which provides parking for additional staff and the public. Currently the existing parking is overtaxed and creates dangerous conditions because parked cars block fire access around the existing building. Additional parking would reduce this danger while simultaneously providing new accessible parking and an accessible path of travel to the new building.

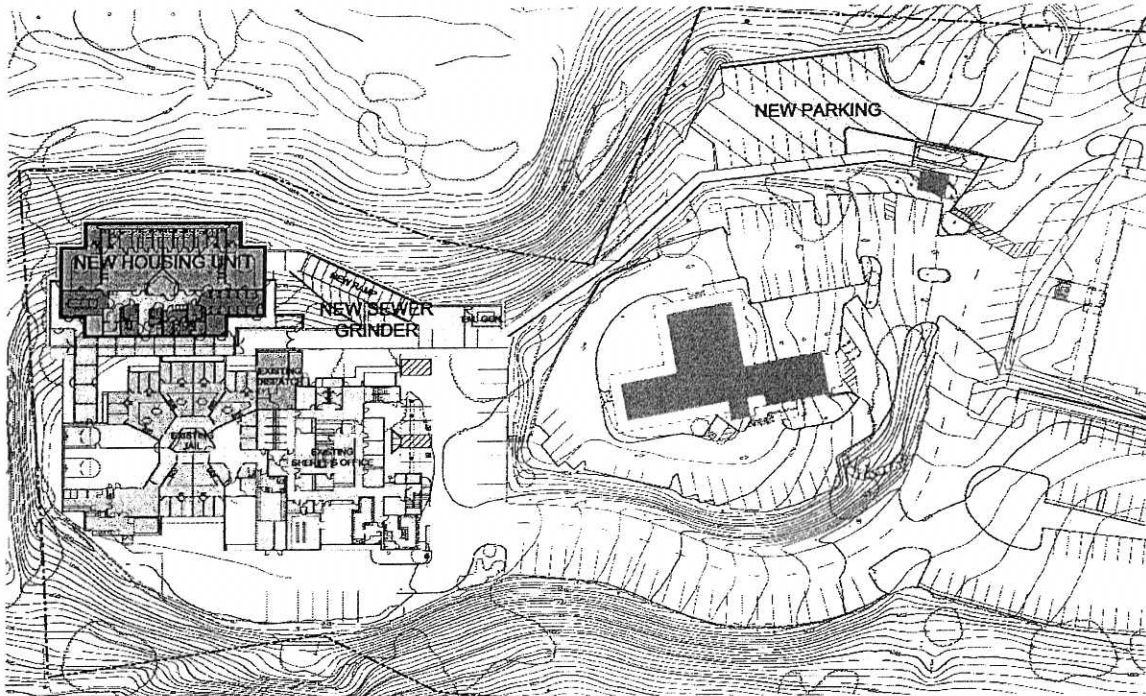
Recommendation #3: SB 863 Improve Accessible Public Parking: Design and construct an additional accessible parking space for public and staff access to the new building. The location of the existing accessible parking stalls serving the existing building are arranged in such a manner that they cannot provide an accessible path of travel to the new building. Furthermore, the increased staffing of this project requires additional parking which drives one additional accessible parking stall. The new stall will be added at the end of the existing parking lot in front of the existing sheriff's administration wing, and will be located adjacent to a 12' wide accessible walk which leads to the proposed building.

Recommendation #4: SB 863 Improve Existing Wastewater Service: Design and construct new wastewater service improvements, including a new sewage grinder, to accommodate the new housing unit and resolve current issues with slope. A new sewage grinder is required to prevent maintenance issues created by inmates flushing inappropriate materials down the toilet. The grinder will primarily serve the new building addition, but will be strategically located to intercept the sewer line between the existing jail and the main city sewer service.

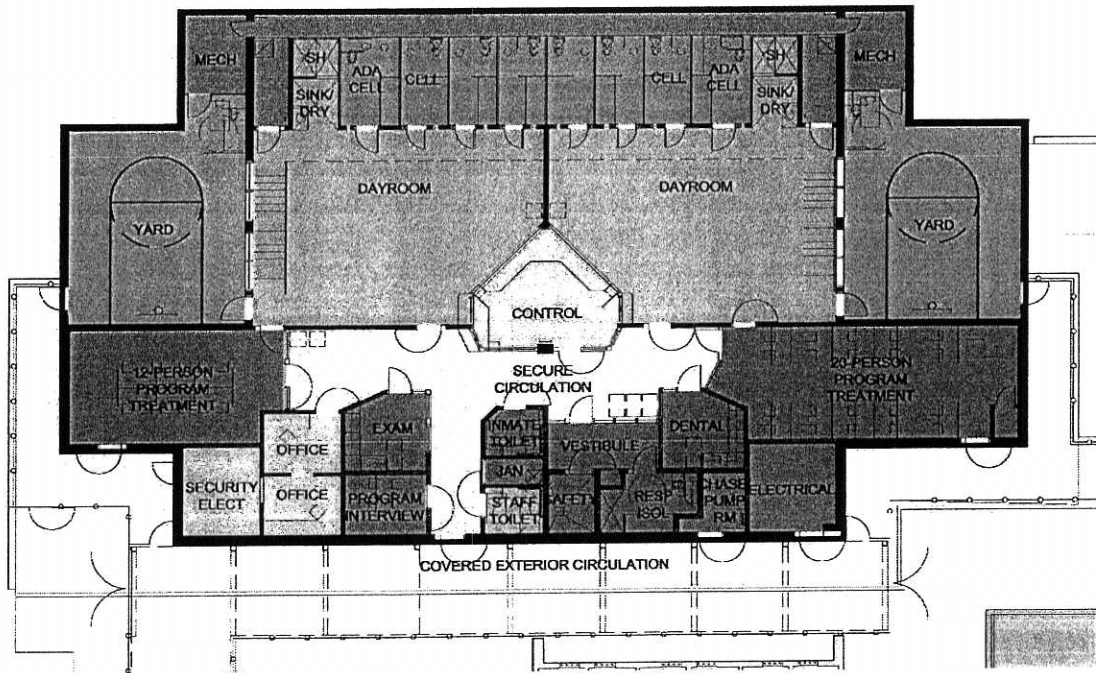
The building, parking, and utility designs have already taken into account the challenging site conditions present at existing jail. In addition to the CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration, geotechnical and site testing which includes soil coring and ground penetrating radar have been completed. Trees have been surveyed and some of the non-native trees have been removed or identified for removal to make way for construction. A backup 911 trailer which was in the construction area has been moved requiring a new pad and connections to electrical and data infrastructure. The plans and diagrams in this document have been shown to Steve Guarino with the Office of the State Fire Marshal to confirm that the proposed solution satisfies fire and life safety concerns for the new building and its impact on the existing building. All of the costs associated with this complex project are represented in the cost estimate.

The diagram on page 7-13 highlights the new housing / treatment building including the custody cells and the proposed 40-bed security housing, and overall site plan showing the limits of the SB 863 project.

Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Construction Project Site Plan



Amador County Jail Proposed SB 863 Construction Project Building Plan



The following Table provides a summary cost estimate of the SB 863 Jail Construction Project.

Amador County SB 863 Jail Construction Project				
BUDGET SUMMARY TABLE*				
LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH CONTRIBUTION	IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
Construction	\$13,500,000	\$0		\$13,500,000
Additional Eligible Costs**	\$1,273,000	\$88,000		\$1,361,000
Architectural	\$1,620,000	\$117,000		\$1,737,000
Project Construction Management	\$770,000	\$40,000		\$810,000
CEQA	\$0	\$22,000		\$22,000
State Agency Fees	\$20,000	\$125,000		\$145,000
Audit		\$16,000	\$0	\$16,000
Needs Assessment		\$47,000	\$0	\$47,000
Transition Planning		\$0	\$0	\$0
County Administration			\$0	\$0
Land Value			\$260,000	\$260,000
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$17,183,000	\$455,000	\$260,000	\$17,898,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	96.01%	2.54%	1.45%	100.00%

* Figures rounded to nearest \$1,000

CONSTRUCTION COST		
Construction Estimate - July 2015	\$10,105,673	
Escalation to December 2017	\$1,655,309	16.38%
Bid Day Construction Estimate	\$11,760,982	
Construction Contingency (10%)	\$1,176,098	
Geographical Location Factor (3%)	\$388,112	
TOTAL	\$13,325,193	
Use	\$13,500,000.00	

**ADDITIONAL ELIGIBLE COST	
- FF&E	\$675,000.00
- Inmate Management System	\$120,000.00
- Communications	\$50,000.00
- Testing and Inspection	\$338,000.00
- Building and Systems Commissioning	\$60,000.00
- Plan Check Fees	\$30,000.00
TOTAL	\$1,273,000.00

COUNTY CAPITAL OUTLAY	
CEQA	\$22,000.00
Audit	\$16,000.00
Need Assessment	\$47,000.00
Real Estate Due Diligence	\$11,685.00
Off-site Costs (PG&E, Trailer Relocation)	\$70,850.00
Miscellaneous Costs (Permits, Construction Traffic Control)	\$5,500.00
State Agency Fees (State Fire Marshal)	\$125,000.00
Cash Contribution (AE and CM Fees)	\$157,000.00
TOTAL	\$455,035.00

(See Appendix E: Detailed Schedule, Project and Construction Cost Estimate For the SB 863 Amador County Jail Project)

Phase II: Short-term Programming and Jail Construction (Within 1 – 7 Years)

The following information summarizes additional Jail construction recommendations the consultant team identified as part of the Jail facility evaluation process.

Recommendation #5: New Booking Interview Room: Program, design and construct a remodel of the existing inmate shower/dress-out room (currently used for storage) in the Intake/Booking area to accommodate a new secure non-contact interview room. The room will provide a secure and confidential area for classification interviews to occur away from the main booking area. These interviews currently occur in the open area at the booking counter.

Recommendation #6: Security Electronic Upgrade at Housing Control Rooms: Assess, develop program and repair/upgrade all security electronics, control panels, cameras, and head-in equipment, to provide a functional security electronic system. Security electronic failures as noted during the survey of the jail facility are an immediate safety concern to staff and the public, and therefore require immediate evaluation and repair. The locking systems and control devices need to be field tested by qualified security electronics personnel to determine specific observable deficiencies. Also, previous staff observations of defective operation must be recorded and considered along with field-test results to determine the most appropriate repair and corrective action.

Overall security management of the jail facilities should be maintained by a Central Control station. Central Control should be responsible for the operation of all entry and exit doors and sallyports for both the perimeter and interior zones. This station shall be in a secure area that is inaccessible to inmates, visitors, and away from high traffic areas.

Recommendation #7: Security Hardware: Assess and repair/replace all security locking devices essential to the Jail operations. Conduct a study to determine the priority of repairs that are needed in order to maintain the operation of the Amador County Jail until replacement can occur. The nature of security hardware require immediate repair, and cannot be deferred to a later time as their failure can be both catastrophic and without alternative 'work-arounds'.

Recommendation #8: Deferred Maintenance: Assess and repair/replace essential systems to maintain the effectiveness of the Jail facility operations.

Phase III: Long-term Programming and Jail Construction (Within 8 – 15 Years)

Recommendation #9: Relocate Sheriff's Administration and 911 Facility: Program, design and construct a new Sheriff's Administration and 911 facility on a new site.

Recommendation #10: New Intake, Booking and Jail Administration: Program, design and construct a new Intake, booking and jail administration building addition in the area vacated by the Sheriff's Administration and 911 Facility.

Recommendation #11: Kitchen and Laundry Remodel: Program, design and construct a remodel of the existing food service re-therm kitchen and laundry facilities.

Appendix A.

Amador County Jail Facility Functional Use Area Definitions
Amador County Jail Needs Assessment Update

Amador County Jail Functional Use Area Definitions

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
INTERIOR FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS	
<p>1. Administration Area:</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>2. Visiting/Lobby & Public Area:</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 & 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

Amador County Jail Functional Use Area Definitions

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<p>3. Food Service Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchen Food Storage Areas Food Preparation Areas Food Staging Areas Dining Rooms for minors that are separate from Dayrooms Bakery Loading Dock/Receiving Area (that part of it primarily for Food Service it within building perimeter) Restrooms just for Food Service Cart Storage Garbage Storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff Dining Dayrooms (even if Dining takes place there) Loading Dock (outside of building perimeter) Loading Dock (that is part inside of building Perimeter used by other components)
<p>4. Central Control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Control Room Restroom (if just for Central Control) Sallyport (if just for Central Control) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>5. Maintenance/Storage/Mechanical/Electrical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large HVAC Chase that serves more than one space Janitor Closets used by multiple components Telephone Terminal Area Mechanical Areas which serve more than one space Electrical Areas which serve more than one space Central Trash Area within building General Storage Maintenance Shops Maintenance Office Maintenance Storage General Receiving Communication Equipment Rooms Elevator Equipment Room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receiving Areas (for specific area only) (i.e., kitchen) Pipe Chases Janitor Closets for particular components (e.g., a Janitor Closet in Housing is part of Housing) Garbage/Trash Storage for a particular space Specific HVAC chases that serve an area (i.e., housing)
<p>6. Laundry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washing Areas (even if within Housing Area - Subtract from Housing and count as Laundry) Drying Areas (even if within Housing Area - Subtract from Housing and count as Laundry) Folding Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inmate Property Storage Inmate Personal Clothing Storage

Amador County Jail Functional Use Area Definitions

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<p>Laundry (continued): 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>7. Intake Processing Area/Release:</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 detainees) 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 detainees or just staff) Attorney Interview Rooms Vehicle Sallyport (for drop-off/pick-up of detainees) Safety Cells in Housing and Medical Areas</p>
<p>8. Medical/Mental Health:</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>

Amador County Jail Functional Use Area Definitions

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<p>Medical/Mental Health (continued): Restrooms, Showers (just for Medical) Exam Rooms in Housing Dental Examination Room Interview</p>	
<p>9. Classrooms and Program Space:</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>10. Housing and Dayrooms:</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>

Amador County Jail Functional Use Area Definitions

<u>INCLUDES</u>	<u>EXCLUDES</u>
<p>11. Interior Circulation:</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>12. Vehicle Sallyport</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>13. Quasi-Outdoor Recreation</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>14. Quasi-Outdoor Circulation</p> <p>Covered, semi-enclosed pathway between buildings or exterior areas.</p>	<p>Sidewalks Roads</p>
NON-JAIL FUNCTIONAL USE AREAS	
<p>15. Non-Jail Administration</p> <p>Sheriff's Administration Work areas, briefing rooms, training rooms, break rooms and locker rooms for Patrol Officers exclusively or more than 75%. 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>