

# LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL PLAN

## INDEPENDENT REVIEW AND COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

*FINAL REPORT - JULY 5, 2013*



**Vanir Construction Management, Inc.** Solutions for Success



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## 0.1 OVERVIEW

On March 19, 2013, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, per the Motion by Supervisor Michael D. Antonvich and Supervisor Gloria Molina and Agenda Item 46-B, Statement of Proceedings, directed the Executive Officer (in consultation with the Sheriff, the Director of Public Works, and the Chief Executive Officer), to take the following action:

*“ . . . immediately retain an independent consultant from the Master Services Agreement or the as-needed architect/engineering consultants list, to allow access to subject matter experts. The independent consultant shall provide the Board with a comprehensive report regarding the Jail Plan within 60 days, which, at a minimum, should contain the following: (Relates to Agenda No. S-1)*

*[1] A description of existing facilities, number and types of beds;*

*[2] A profile of the existing inmate population by classification;*

*[3] A trend analysis that projects the need for beds by security classification type over the next ten, twenty and thirty years;*

*[4] Jail Plan options and related assumptions which include one-time and on-going funding needs, including State funding options; and*

*[5] A timeline/delivery schedule, which includes swing space during construction. (13-1399)”*

Vanir Construction Management, Inc. (Vanir) was selected as the independent consultant for the above scope of services and given Notice to Proceed on April 3, 2013 from Sachi A. Hamai, Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors.

Further, on May 21, 2013, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, per the Motion by Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky, directed that:

*“ . . . an analysis be conducted of an alternative concept for the replacement of Men’s Central Jail, such concept to consist of the replacement of at least one tower (the Old Men’s Tower) with a medical/mental health/substance abuse Integrated Inmate Treatment Center, which would house all mentally ill inmates, including those with co-occurring substance abuse disorders, as well as inmates suffering from medical conditions that require segregation; and including the possible dispersion of general-population inmates now resident in the*



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*Tower into newly-opened jail beds throughout the system; also instruct the Executive Officer of the Board to amend the consultant contract with Vanir Construction Management, Inc., to include and direct Vanir to perform this analysis in conjunction with the County Departments of Sheriff, Mental Health, Health Services and Public Health.” (Agenda Item 13., Statement of Proceedings)*

Vanir is aware that the Board of Supervisors has received numerous iterations of the ‘Jail Plan’ over the past 6-7 years; but they do not feel that they have received the benefit of a thoroughly vetted and comprehensive assessment of all of the County’s incarceration needs, addressed in a single document. We also understand that management of the jail system and inmate population is highly complex and dynamic, which helps explain why the ‘Jail Plan’ has been on and off the Board’s agenda for over six years without action. The Board has approved numerous motions seeking further clarity and additional information and solutions.

It is with this understanding that Vanir has approached our task of providing an independent review and comprehensive report that provides all findings, analysis, proposed options and conclusions related to the specific items listed above in the March 19, 2013 Board Statements of Proceedings as well as the May 21, 2013 Board Statement of Proceedings. This report is conceptual in nature, intended to look at the needs of the entire Los Angeles County Jail System. The scope of this report does not include detailed facility assessment, programming or design. Assuming the Board selects a preferred Jail Plan Option, the next step in the process would be to start the detailed facility assessment and programming phase for that option. Once that phase is completed, the facility design phase would commence.

Vanir is confident that this report provides the level of information needed for the County Board of Supervisors to be able to move forward with one of the proposed Jail Plan Options.

***“...management of the jail system and inmate population is highly complex and dynamic, which helps explain why the ‘Jail Plan’ has been on and off the Board’s agenda for over six years ....”***

***“...This report is conceptual in nature, intended to look at the needs of the entire Los Angeles County Jail System....”***

***“...The scope of this report does not include detailed facility assessment, programming or design....”***



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## 0.2 METHODOLOGY

### 0.2.1 Report Preparation







Preparation of this report included, but was not limited to, accomplishing the following primary tasks in the approximate order listed. Some tasks (including Tasks 1, 2, 3 and 4) were repeated several times based on the need for collection of specific additional information and data, as well as for accomplishing more detailed analysis of certain issues as they arose.

1. Collect Existing Reports / Data
2. Review / Evaluate Data
3. Interview Board Members (or their designated representatives)
4. Interview Other Key Stakeholders
5. Visit Jail Facilities
6. Develop Initial Findings
7. Develop Plan Options
8. Prepare Draft Report
9. Present Report Draft for Review with Follow-up Meetings
10. Prepare Report Revisions
11. Submit Final Report
12. Conduct Presentations

Section 0.4 *REPORT RESOURCES* within this Executive Summary provides additional details regarding Tasks 1, 3, 4 and 5 as listed in Paragraph 0.2.1 above.

### 0.2.2 Report Chapters / Organization

This report includes the following five chapters organized to align with the five specific tasks directed by the Board of Supervisors on March 19, 2013. The Report Appendix follows the five chapters.

-  **Chapter 1 – Facilities Description**
-  **Chapter 2 – Inmate Profile**
-  **Chapter 3 – Trend Analysis**
-  **Chapter 4 – Jail Plan Options**
-  **Chapter 5 – Delivery Schedule**
-  **Appendix**

A Summary of Findings, Analysis and Conclusions is provided below for each Report Chapter.



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## 0.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 0.3.1 Chapter 1 – Facilities Description

Report Chapter 1 provides the following detailed information/data for each County jail facility:

1. **Facility Location;**
2. **Facility Configuration and Capacity;**
3. **Facility Description; and**
4. **Facility Condition**

#### 0.3.1.1 Sheriff’s Department Management, Operation and Maintenance of Existing Jail Facilities

Based on our tours of all of the active jail facilities currently housing inmates including Men’s Central Jail (MCJ); Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF)/ Correctional Treatment Center (CTC); Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF); Pitchess Detention Center East (PDC East); Pitchess Detention Center North (PDC North); Pitchess Detention Center South (PDC South); and North County Correctional Facility (NCCF), we found that the facilities were orderly, clean, and maintained as best as possible considering the physical impediments related to the age and physical layout of some of the older facilities.

The jail facilities that are more than fifty years old are reaching the end of their expected life span for this type of construction and use. The electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems have surpassed a reasonably-expected 30 year life span and are costly and difficult to maintain. At times, custom-made parts are required for the repairs because they are no longer available on the market. The Sheriff’s Facilities Bureau maintenance staff does a commendable job of dealing with these conditions and during our tours we observed maintenance staff on site making repairs at several of the jail facilities.

In addition to the physical infrastructure issues discussed above, MCJ has challenges associated with the linear layout of the cells lacking line-of-sight observation. Despite these issues and challenges, during our evaluation MCJ was well-kept and clean and the custody staff’s operations / control of inmates appeared orderly, but labor intensive.

The overall physical conditions of the newer facilities, such as TTCF, are very good; they are well maintained and mechanical/electrical/plumbing systems are in good working order. Operationally, these newer podular-designed (versus linear-designed) facilities are also more staff-efficient due to the better line-of-sight from the control area to the day rooms and cells.

*“...The jail facilities that are more than fifty years old are reaching the end of their expected life span for this type of construction and use...”*

*“...Operationally, newer podular-designed (versus linear-designed) facilities are also more staff-efficient due to the better line-of-sight from the control area to the day rooms and cells...”*





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### **0.3.1.2 Minimum Standards For Local Detention Facilities - Title 24**

The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) pursuant to Title 24, Sections 1231.3.1, through 1231.3.4, requires correct plumbing fixture ratios for all facilities. Many of the jail facilities do not have the required plumbing fixtures-to-inmate ratios, primarily due to current inmate population. Many 'non-traditional' bunks were observed throughout the system, including 3-high (triple) bunks and bunks located in dayrooms. Sight lines for the Sheriff's Custody staff are impaired when bunks are placed in dayrooms and triple-bunks are in dormitory areas. The overcapacity within the housing units results in less recreational space as well, making it difficult to provide the desired level of recreation hours per inmate per week.

Additionally, we observed many Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility issues throughout the jail facilities, which may not be compliant with Title 24, Part 2 of the California Code of Regulations. Many accessibility problems exist such as incorrect telephone heights, entry thresholds that exceed maximum allowable heights, vestibule door swings that are too narrow, plumbing fixtures at the wrong heights and lacking proper controls, lack of lever-type door hardware, and toilet and shower partitions that do not comply with ADA specifications for level entry/egress or ramps may with proper slopes. Pursuant to Title 24, Section 1231.2.10, many of the jail exercise areas do not fulfill the minimum square footage of surface area and capacity to enable the proper amount of exercise time per inmate each day. Additionally, many exercise areas do not have free access to ADA-compliant toilets, wash basins and drinking fountains.

These ADA-compliant accessible jail accommodations issues, as well as other jail program space issues, can expose the County to the 'risk' of lawsuits. This report is more conceptual in nature and does not address these detailed solutions to individual ADA related issues specifically. If the Board chooses to study and develop an option or options further, ADA non-compliance issues can be addressed in a detailed, system-wide basis as some of these issues may be addressed operationally. All new facilities proposed in the options for Board consideration in this report would comply with all accessibility requirements of the ADA and California Building Code.

### **0.3.1.3 Need for Expanded Medical, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities**

Overall, there is a clear and significant deficiency in the number of appropriately designed medical and mental health beds and program / support space within the existing jail facilities. With the exception of the CTC located at the TTCF, which is the most current facility within the County's jail system designed and built to serve inmates with more serious medical (and often co-occurring mental health) ailments; all the other jail facilities have very limited medical clinic space for treatment of relatively minor ailments. Modern, properly designed mental health program / support space is sorely needed within the existing County jails.

The inmate population generally needs a higher level of medical care than in the past. This may be a function of longer lengths of stay related to longer

*"...Sight lines for the Sheriff's Custody staff are impaired when bunks are placed in dayrooms and triple-bunks are in dormitory areas...."*

*"...This report is more conceptual in nature and does not address these detailed solutions to individual ADA related issues specifically...."*

*"...Overall, there is a clear and significant deficiency in the number of appropriately designed medical and mental health beds and program / support space within the existing jail facilities...."*

*"...Modern, properly designed mental health program / support space is sorely needed within the existing County jails...."*



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sentences for the N3 population and/or aging of the inmate population. When the CTC was licensed in 2004, epilepsy, tuberculosis, chronic renal failure and diabetes were the most prevalent conditions. Today the CTC is taking care of inmates with higher level of care such as cancer requiring chemotherapy, high risk pregnancies, quadriplegics, HIV, brainstem injuries, autoimmune diseases and organ transplant inmates. Additionally, in the past PDC facilities generally housed more “well” inmates (inmates requiring very minimal medical care). However, with the increase in the medical need among inmates, levels of medical care at PDC have been increasing.

Most inmates receiving mental health treatment are housed in TTCF. Mental health patients are housed in pods originally designed for general inmate populations and these pods do not provide the proper space or configuration for a therapeutic environment. Inmates receive treatment in dayrooms and consultation with professionals in open areas which are not private. Additionally, the pods are crowded with inmate bunks placed in the dayrooms. These conditions are not conducive for treatment and can jeopardize the safety of custody staff, mental health professional staff and inmates. Additionally, there are approximately 1,000 males and 300 females receiving psychiatric medications in the general population resulting from space limitations at TTCF. Additionally, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) projects a 40-50% increase in the need for jail mental health care over the next five years related to:

- Inmates serving longer sentences in jail
- Increasing numbers of inmates receiving competency restoration services in jail
- Increasing numbers of inmates awaiting transfer to state hospitals
- Increased use of methamphetamines in the community
- Decreases in available treatment resources in the community including several acute psychiatric hospital closures

Additionally, there is a strong relationship between serious mental illness and substance abuse. A special report prepared by the United States Department of Justice indicated that 76% of inmates with mental illness also have a dual diagnosis for substance abuse problems.

Solutions to the above issues are addressed in the various Jail Plan Options presented for consideration at Chapter 5.

***“...Mental health patients are housed in pods originally designed for general inmate populations and these pods do not provide the proper space or configuration for a therapeutic environment...”***

***“...the Department of Mental Health (DMH) projects a 40-50% increase in the need for jail mental health care over the next five years....”***

***“...there is a strong relationship between serious mental illness and substance abuse....”***

### 0.3.2 Chapter 2 – Inmate Profile

#### 0.3.2.1 Average Inmate Profile

The following graphic provides a profile of the average male and female inmate in the Los Angeles County Jail system in March 2013.

**Average Inmate Profile – March 2013**



Figure 0.1: Average Inmate Profile - March 2013

For more detail information about Los Angeles County Jail inmates including average daily population, charge levels, crime profiles, and sentence status refer to Report Chapter 2.

#### 0.3.2.2 Security Risk Classification and Sub-Groups

The complexity and nuances of the inmate population and the Sheriff Department’s inmate classification system makes inmate placement within the existing jail beds throughout the County’s jail system an extremely challenging, constantly changing, and evolving operation.

At intake, inmates are assigned a security risk classification level from 1 through 9, with 1 being the lowest risk and 9 the highest risk. Inmates are further assessed for their potential need to be included in sub-groups for special housing, special handling, medical or mental health needs or other requirements. These sub-groups can be required for ensuring the safety of the inmate or Sheriff’s staff or for population management. While the use of these sub-groups can serve these purposes, at the same time they create complexities and inefficiencies in using the existing jail facilities.

The existing County Jail system has a divide between the types of inmate housing available and the requirements to properly manage the inmate population based on security risk classification and sub-group assignment. There is a much larger portion of the inmate population that should be housed versus the number of cells available. By having to house inmates in dormitories or barracks when they would be better served in cells, custody

*“...At intake, inmates are assigned a security risk classification level from 1 through 9, with 1 being the lowest risk and 9 the highest risk...”*

*“...The existing County Jail system has a divide between the types of inmate housing available and the requirements to properly manage the inmate population based on security risk classification and sub-group assignment...”*



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staff and inmates are placed at greater risk. Some existing dormitories or barracks are closed or not being used while other areas of inmate housing are overcapacity.

## 0.3.3 Chapter 3 – Trend Analysis

The Trend Analysis chapter of this report is divided into two sections - Historical Data and Looking Forward.

In the Historical Data section, we look back at general population data; crime, arrest and booking data; and inmate population data. In analyzing this data we are identifying trends that may affect the jail system in the future.

The Looking Forward section takes the data in the Historical Data section and identifies the trends that are likely to impact the jail system in the future. It is important to note that any projection into the future relies on assumptions and the further out the projection the greater the list of assumptions and the greater chance of the projection being inaccurate. Assumptions and variations can include everything from fluctuations in populations, economic uncertainty, changes to law or policy, evolving societal expectations, etc. at the national, state or local level. For example, if this comprehensive report was prepared in 2009 it would not have included the impact that Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) Public Safety Realignment has had on the current jail population.

Following is a summary of the major findings of the Looking Forward section. This information is used as the basis for developing the Jail Plan Options detailed in Chapter 4 of this report and summarized below in Executive Summary Section 0.3.4.

- ✓ While the overall County population is projected to increase over the next 30 years, the 'highest risk population' for the County Jail system (people between the ages of 18 and 44) is projected to decrease.
- ✓ Crime rates, arrests and bookings have been declining and are projected to remain low.
- ✓ Based on current policies and conditions remaining in place, the County Jail population should remain at or near the current level of 18,500 inmates. To allow for peaking and classification, the system should accommodate at least 20,555 beds.
- ✓ Continuing to use the Northpointe Jail Inmate Classification System (JICS) software tool to assess inmate security risk classification should result in a similar distribution of low, medium and high risk inmates as the current inmate population.
- ✓ The level of care needed by inmate medical populations has steadily increased and will continue to be a challenge to the Medical Services Bureau (MSB) and the County Department of Health Services (DHS).
- ✓ The level of mental health care services required for inmates is estimated by DMH to increase at least 50%. The necessary number of beds and the appropriate therapeutic settings do not exist in current facilities.

*"...any projection into the future relies on assumptions and the further out the projection the greater the list of assumptions and the greater chance of the projection being inaccurate..."*

*"...the 'highest risk population' for the County Jail system is projected to decrease..."*

*"...the County Jail population should remain at or near the current level of 18,500 inmates..."*



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- ✓ The Sheriff's Department is looking to develop new Alternatives to Custody while, at the same time, some of the existing Alternatives have been experiencing decreasing levels of participation. Increasing the number of inmates participating in Alternatives to Custody will free up beds in the jail system that can be used to increase the amount of time inmates serve under the Percentage Release Program.

***"...Increasing the number of inmates participating in Alternatives to Custody will free up beds in the jail system that can be used to increase the amount of time inmates serve under the Percentage Release Program..."***

## 0.3.4 Chapter 4 – Jail Plan Options

### 0.3.4.1 Overview / Critical Needs

Based on the evaluation of trends summarized above, including population, crime rates, arrests, bookings and projections of the AB 109 Realignment N3 population, and assuming current policies remain in place, the Los Angeles County Jail system is projected to remain at or near its current inmate population level. In developing Jail Plan Options for the Board of Supervisors to consider, Vanir has identified the following most critical needs:

***"...Based on the evaluation of trends.... and assuming current policies remain in place, the Los Angeles County Jail system is projected to remain at or near its current inmate population level...."***

- ✓ Close and demolish MCJ
- ✓ Provide appropriate facilities to treat the mentally ill inmate population
- ✓ Restore TTCF to higher security risk general population inmates
- ✓ More closely align cell and bed types with inmate population by security classification
- ✓ Reduce crowding within the jail system

Further analysis and discussion of these critical needs, as they relate to the proposed Jail Plan Options, is provided in Report Chapter 4, Section 4.2.

### 0.3.4.2 Development of Options

Options developed in this report for the Board to consider were based on the following set of goals and criteria:

- ✓ Options should address all of the critical needs identified
- ✓ Options should accommodate the number of inmates projected in the Trend Analysis chapter of this report (Chapter 3)
- ✓ Options should consider the best use of existing County Jail facilities and resources
- ✓ Options should consider the best use of County financial resources
- ✓ Options should improve the safety and security of the public, staff and inmates
- ✓ Options should provide a flexible County Jail system that can respond to unforeseen changes



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All Jail Plan Options for Board consideration meet all of the goals and criteria listed above. Some of the options presented are similar to Jail Plans that have previously been presented to the Board; others represent ideas that may be new to the County; and others are a combination of ideas that give the County a different solution to consider. All of the options presented to the Board would create the correct size County Jail system, provide the proper housing types to accommodate the inmate population, improve public safety, and provide flexibility to adapt to changes over time.

Further analysis and discussion of development the proposed Jail Plan Options, is provided in Report Chapter 4, Section 4.3.

### 0.3.4.3 Additional Considerations

In addition to the critical needs and the goals and criteria above, other factors considered in the development of the Jail Plan Options presented for Board consideration include:

- ✓ Sybil Brand Institute (SBI)
- ✓ Alternatives to Custody
- ✓ Downtown Site (Project Locations / Footprint and Union Station Master Plan)
- ✓ Accessibility
- ✓ Alternative Facilities (Private Correctional Facilities and Community Correctional Facilities)

Further analysis and discussion of the Additional Considerations is provided in Report Chapter 4, Section 4.4.

### 0.3.4.4 Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF)

All of the Jail Plan Options presented for Board consideration and summarized below, include a **key facilities component** that Vanir identified as a critical need early during our discovery process, especially after we had toured all of the existing Los Angeles County jail facilities. Identification of this same critical need was also brought forward independently by Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky in his formal Board Motion / Recommendation on May 21, 2013. This critical need is for a facility that provides adequate space and program bed space for the treatment of inmates with serious medical and mental health issues.

All of the options summarized below contain a new consolidated medical and mental health correctional treatment facility located downtown, near the existing MCJ and TTCF. Additionally, one option includes a new consolidated medical and mental health correctional treatment facility at the Pitchess Detention Center (PDC). A discussion of each of these project locations is included in Chapter 4 – Jail Plan options, Section 4.4.3 Project Locations, and site maps are provided showing the proposed ‘footprint’ of the new facility.

*“...All of the options presented to the Board would create the correct size County Jail system, provide the proper housing types to accommodate the inmate population, improve public safety, and provide flexibility to adapt to changes over time...”*

*“...All of the options summarized below contain a new consolidated medical and mental health correctional treatment facility located downtown...”*



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The proposed new facility, named the Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF), provides for the following critical needs / components:

- ✓ Mental Health Treatment Programs, including
  - Mental Health Crisis Beds
  - Intensive Care (IC)
  - Step-down Unit
- ✓ Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing
- ✓ Substance Use Disorders Treatment Program
- ✓ CCTF Treatment Program Space
- ✓ Flexibility of Design
- ✓ Space Reserved for Auxiliary Support Services
- ✓ Space Reserved for Non-Treatment Related Support Services

Further analysis and discussion of the proposed new CCTF is provided in Report Chapter 4, Section 4.5.

### 3.4.4.5 Women's Facility

Several of the Jail Plan Options summarized below include development of a correctional facility dedicated to housing female inmates. Previously, the County received an AB 900 grant to develop a Women's Village at Pitchess Detention Center (PDC) that would contain housing and program spaces primarily intended to address the needs of female N3 inmates. Some of the proposed options include this potential Women's Village at PDC. Alternatively, some of the options include the concept of renovating and modernizing Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC) based on the assumption that the AB 900 grant can be transferred to that site. In the options that include a dedicated facility for females, the majority of female inmates currently housed at CRDF would be transferred to the female facility and high security male inmates would move into CRDF.

### 3.4.4.6 No Net Additional Jail Beds

It is important to note that none of the Jail Plan Options summarized below result in a net additional number of jail beds in the County Jail System. A summary of the jail bed count information by option is included at paragraph 0.3.4.7.2 Jail Plan Options Summary – 'OPTIONS AT A GLANCE' (page 18) of this Executive Summary.

***"...Several of the Jail Plan Options summarized below include development of a correctional facility dedicated to housing female inmates..."***

***"...In the options that include a dedicated facility for females, the majority of female inmates currently housed at CRDF would be transferred to the female facility and high security male inmates would move into CRDF..."***

***"...none of the Jail Plan Options summarized below result in a net additional number of jail beds in the County Jail System..."***



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## 0.3.4.7 Jail Plan Options Summary

### OPTION 1A: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and New Women’s Village at Pitchess Detention Center

**Estimated Project Cost = \$1.414 Billion**

- ✓ Construct new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) downtown for inmate medical/mental health services/beds and flexible high security beds
- ✓ Transfer all male and female high and medium security risk general population inmates into Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF)
- ✓ Close and demolish Men’s Central Jail (MCJ)
- ✓ Construct new Women’s Village at (PDC) with AB 900 Grant funding
- ✓ Convert Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF) from all female to male/female facility
- ✓ Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at location of new CCTF at downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct new boiler plant for TTCF at the downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at demolished MCJ site

### OPTION 1B: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and Modernize/Re-Open Mira Loma Detention Facility

**Estimated Project Cost = \$1.317 Billion**

- ✓ Construct new CCTF downtown for inmate medical/mental health services/beds and flexible high security beds
- ✓ Transfer all male and female high and medium security risk general population inmates into TTCF
- ✓ Close and demolish MCJ
- ✓ Modernize and re-open MLDC to house female inmates (potential AB 900 Grant funding)
- ✓ Convert CRDF from all female to male/female facility
- ✓ Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at location of new CCTF at downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct new boiler plant for TTCF at the downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at demolished MCJ site

<b>OPTION 1A</b>	
<i>Proposed Operating Capacity</i>	
<i>Facility</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<b>PDC East</b>	<b>1,280</b>
<b>PDC North</b>	<b>1,536</b>
<b>PDC South</b>	<b>1,098</b>
<b>New PDC Women</b>	<b>1,156</b>
<b>NCCF</b>	<b>3,760</b>
<b>MCJ</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>New CCTF</b>	<b>4,825</b>
<b>TTCF</b>	<b>4,363</b>
<b>CRDF</b>	<b>2,076</b>
<b>MLDC</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>IRC</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>LCMC</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CTC</b>	<b>200</b>
	<b>Total: 20,670</b>

<b>OPTION 1B</b>	
<i>Proposed Operating Capacity</i>	
<i>Facility</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<b>PDC East</b>	<b>1,280</b>
<b>PDC North</b>	<b>1,536</b>
<b>PDC South</b>	<b>1,098</b>
<b>NCCF</b>	<b>3,760</b>
<b>MCJ</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>New CCTF</b>	<b>4,825</b>
<b>TTCF</b>	<b>4,363</b>
<b>CRDF</b>	<b>2,076</b>
<b>MLDC</b>	<b>1,040</b>
<b>IRC</b>	<b>336</b>
<b>LCMC</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CTC</b>	<b>200</b>
	<b>Total: 20,554</b>





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## OPTION 2: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and No New Women’s Facility

Estimated Project Cost = \$1.487 Billion

- ✓ Construct new CCTF downtown for inmate medical/mental health services/beds and flexible high security beds
- ✓ Transfer all male and female high and medium security risk general population inmates into TTCF
- ✓ Close and demolish MCJ
- ✓ Convert CRDF from all female to male/female facility
- ✓ Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at location of new CCTF at downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct new boiler plant for TTCF at the downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at demolished MCJ site

## OPTION 3: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at PDC and Downtown, and Women’s Village at PDC

Estimated Project Cost = \$1.493 Billion

- ✓ Construct new CCTF downtown for inmate medical/mental health services/beds and flexible high security beds
- ✓ Transfer all male and female high and medium security risk general population inmates into TTCF
- ✓ Close and demolish MCJ
- ✓ Construct new Pitchess-CCTF at PDC site
- ✓ Construct new Women’s Village at PDC with AB 900 Grant funding
- ✓ Convert CRDF from all female to male/female facility
- ✓ Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at location of new CCTF at downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct new boiler plant for TTCF at the downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at demolished MCJ site

<b>OPTION 2</b> <i>Proposed Operating Capacity</i>	
<b>Facility</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>
PDC East	1,280
PDC North	1,536
PDC South	1,098
NCCF	3,760
MCJ	0
New CCTF	5,875
TTCF	4,363
CRDF	2,076
MLDC	0
IRC	336
LCMC	40
CTC	200
<b>Total: 20,564</b>	

<b>OPTION 3</b> <i>Proposed Operating Capacity</i>	
<b>Facility</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>
PDC East	1,280
PDC North	1,536
PDC South	1,098
New PDC-CCTF	1,745
New PDC Women	1,156
NCCF	3,760
MCJ	0
New Central CCTF	3,080
TTCF	4,363
CRDF	2,076
MLDC	0
IRC	336
LCMC	40
CTC	200
<b>Total: 20,670</b>	



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## OPTION 4: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility, Modernize/ Re-Open Mira Loma Detention Facility, New Women’s Village at PDC and Close PDC East

**Estimated Project Cost = \$1.617 Billion**

- ✓ Construct new CCTF downtown for inmate medical/mental health services/beds and flexible high security beds
- ✓ Transfer all male and female high and medium security risk general population inmates into TTCF
- ✓ Close and demolish MCJ
- ✓ Construct new Women’s Village at PDC with AB 900 Grant funding
- ✓ Convert CRDF from all female to all male facility
- ✓ Modernize and re-open MLDC to house female inmates
- ✓ Close PDC East
- ✓ Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at location of new CCTF at downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct new boiler plant for TTCF at the downtown MCJ site
- ✓ Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at demolished MCJ site

### 0.3.4.7.1 Jail Plan Options Summary – Estimated Project Costs:

The following should be noted regarding the Jail Plan Options’ Estimated Project Costs indicated above and detailed in Chapter 4 – Jail Plan Options:

- Estimated Project Costs include both the estimated capital construction (‘hard’) costs and other estimated program (‘soft’) costs. Soft costs include but are not limited to, budgeted costs for consultants such as a Program Manager and Architect(s)/Engineer(s), as well as costs for Civic Art, Agency Plan Check Fees, and County Services.
- Estimated Project Costs for the capital construction cost components are ‘conceptual level’ estimates and were developed through direct application of cost models for the specific projects identified in the options by the in-house Vanir Cost Estimating team or, where County estimates exist for certain projects, our estimators verified or modified the County estimates.
- Additional discussion of the Estimated Project Costs is included in Chapter 4 – Jail Plan Options, Section 4.7.
- More detailed estimates are appropriate for the next phase of the Jail Plan, which would include proceeding with detailed ‘programming’ for the selected option.

<b>OPTION 4</b>	
<i>Proposed Operating Capacity</i>	
<b>Facility</b>	<b>No. of Beds</b>
PDC East	0
PDC North	1,536
PDC South	1,098
New PDC Women	1,156
NCCF	3,760
MCJ	0
New CCTF	5,575
TTCF	4,363
CRDF	2,076
MLDC	1,040
IRC	336
LCMC	40
CTC	200
<b>Total: 21,180</b>	

*“...Estimated Project Costs include both the estimated capital construction (‘hard’) costs and other estimated program (‘soft’) costs....”*

*“...Estimated Project Costs for the capital construction cost components are ‘conceptual level’ estimates...”*



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## ***0.3.4.7.2 Jail Plan Options Summary – ‘OPTIONS AT A GLANCE’:***

The following two (2) pages provide ‘OPTIONS AT A GLANCE’ charts for ‘Project Information’ and ‘Bed Count Information’ for each Jail Plan Option. These charts summarize information included in Chapter 4 – Jail Plan Options.



**OPTIONS AT A GLANCE**  
**Project Information**

OPTION 1A	OPTION 1B	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
<b>Total Estimated Project Cost</b> \$1.414 Billion	<b>Total Estimated Project Cost</b> \$1.317 Billion	<b>Total Estimated Project Cost</b> \$1.487 Billion	<b>Total Estimated Project Cost</b> \$1.493 Billion	<b>Total Estimated Project Cost</b> \$1.617 Billion
<b>Timeline/Delivery Schedule</b> 7 years for all Housing 10 years to Completion	<b>Timeline/Delivery Schedule</b> 7 years for all Housing 10 years to Completion	<b>Timeline/Delivery Schedule</b> 7 years for all Housing 10 years to Completion	<b>Timeline/Delivery Schedule</b> 7 years for all Housing 10 years to Completion	<b>Timeline/Delivery Schedule</b> 7 years for all Housing 10 years to Completion
<b>New Inmate Housing Construction Location(s)</b> CCTF at Downtown Women's Village at PDC	<b>New Inmate Housing Construction Location(s)</b> CCTF at Downtown Women at Mira Loma	<b>New Inmate Housing Construction Location(s)</b> CCTF at Downtown	<b>New Inmate Housing Construction Location(s)</b> CCTF at Downtown CCTF at PDC Women's Village at PDC	<b>New Inmate Housing Construction Location(s)</b> CCTF at Downtown Women at Mira Loma Women's Village at PDC
<b>Additional Construction at Downtown Location</b> Parking New Boiler Plant for Twin Towers New Bus Maintenance/Transportation Center	<b>Additional Construction at Downtown Location</b> Parking New Boiler Plant for Twin Towers New Bus Maintenance/Transportation Center	<b>Additional Construction at Downtown Location</b> Parking New Boiler Plant for Twin Towers New Bus Maintenance/Transportation Center	<b>Additional Construction at Downtown Location</b> Parking New Boiler Plant for Twin Towers New Bus Maintenance/Transportation Center	<b>Additional Construction at Downtown Location</b> Parking New Boiler Plant for Twin Towers New Bus Maintenance/Transportation Center
<b>Demolition Included In Project</b> Men's Central Jail (MCJ)	<b>Demolition Included In Project</b> Men's Central Jail (MCJ)	<b>Demolition Included In Project</b> Men's Central Jail (MCJ)	<b>Demolition Included In Project</b> Men's Central Jail (MCJ)	<b>Demolition Included In Project</b> Men's Central Jail (MCJ) Pitchess Detention Center (East)
<b>Inmate Swing Space Required For Construction</b> None Required. MCJ Demolished after CCTF Completed.	<b>Inmate Swing Space Required For Construction</b> None Required. MCJ Demolished after CCTF Completed.	<b>Inmate Swing Space Required For Construction</b> None Required. MCJ Demolished after CCTF Completed.	<b>Inmate Swing Space Required For Construction</b> None Required. MCJ Demolished after CCTF Completed.	<b>Inmate Swing Space Required For Construction</b> None Required. MCJ Demolished after CCTF Completed.

Figure 0.2: Options at a Glance - Page 1



## OPTIONS AT A GLANCE Bed Count Information

OPTION 1A	OPTION 1B	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
<b>NEW SYSTEM-WIDE BED COUNT</b>				
<b>Total Operating Capacity</b> 20,670	<b>Total Operating Capacity</b> 20,554	<b>Total Operating Capacity</b> 20,564	<b>Total Operating Capacity</b> 20,670	<b>Total Operating Capacity</b> 21,180
<b>Total Beds by Classification</b> Low/Med-Dorm 9,508 Med/High-Cell 11,162	<b>Total Beds by Classification</b> Low/Med-Dorm 9,455 Med/High-Cell 11,099	<b>Total Beds by Classification</b> Low/Med-Dorm 9,459 Med/High-Cell 11,105	<b>Total Beds by Classification</b> Low/Med-Dorm 9,508 Med/High-Cell 11,162	<b>Total Beds by Classification</b> Low/Med-Dorm 9,743 Med/High-Cell 11,437
<b>Total Beds by Type</b> Single Cell Beds 2,453 Double Cell Beds 8,110 Dormitory Beds 10,107	<b>Total Beds by Type</b> Single Cell Beds 2,453 Double Cell Beds 8,110 Dormitory Beds 9,991	<b>Total Beds by Type</b> Single Cell Beds 3,111 Double Cell Beds 8,502 Dormitory Beds 8,951	<b>Total Beds by Type</b> Single Cell Beds 2,453 Double Cell Beds 8,110 Dormitory Beds 10,107	<b>Total Beds by Type</b> Single Cell Beds 3,203 Double Cell Beds 8,062 Dormitory Cell 9,915
<b>NEW BEDS IN PROJECT</b>				
<b>Total New Beds</b> 6,041	<b>Total New Beds</b> 6,041	<b>Total New Beds</b> 5,935	<b>Total New Beds</b> 6,081	<b>Total New Beds</b> 7,947
<b>New Beds in CCTF For Treatment Programs</b> Mental Health 3,335 Medical 450 Substance Abuse 500	<b>New Beds in CCTF For Treatment Programs</b> Mental Health 3,335 Medical 450 Substance Abuse 500	<b>New Beds in CCTF For Treatment Programs</b> Mental Health 3,335 Medical 450 Substance Abuse 500	<b>New Beds in Two CCTFs For Treatment Programs</b> Mental Health 3,335 Medical 490 Substance Abuse 500	<b>New Beds in CCTF For Treatment Programs</b> Mental Health 3,335 Medical 450 Substance Abuse 500
<b>New Beds for Female Inmates</b> 1,156	<b>New Beds for Female Inmates</b> 1,156	<b>New Beds for Female Inmates</b> 0	<b>New Beds for Female Inmates</b> 1,156	<b>New Beds for Female Inmates</b> 2,312
<b>New Beds for High Security GP Inmates</b> 600	<b>Total New Beds for High Security GP Inmates</b> 600	<b>Total New Beds for High Security GP Inmates</b> 1,650	<b>New Beds for High Security GP Inmates</b> 600	<b>New Beds for High Security GP Inmates</b> 1,350

Figure 0.3: Options at a Glance - Page 2



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 0.3.5 Chapter 5 – Delivery Schedule

### 0.3.5.1 Summary Schedules

The timeline / delivery schedule for each Jail Plan Option detailed in Report Chapter 4 are provided as detailed Gantt charts in Report Chapter 5, Section 5.4. The various Jail Plan Options share the following commonalities across their overall timelines:

- ✓ All options have final completion occurring by July 2023. This includes completion of the last phase of construction, which is the demolition of both Men’s Central Jail (MCJ) towers and construction of a replacement bus maintenance / transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at the old MCJ site.
- ✓ Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 overall timelines are the same for the major program phases consisting of Pre-Construction, Construction and Post-Construction/Move-In. The details within these three phases differ based on the specific facilities proposed; and these specifics are shown on the detailed Gantt charts on the following pages.

*“...All options have final completion occurring by July 2023....”*

OPTIONS 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 - SUMMARY TIMELINES / DELIVERY SCHEDULES

PROGRAM PHASE	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	█	█	█	█	█					
CONSTRUCTION		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
POST-CONSTRUCTION / MOVE-IN					█	█	█	█	█	█

Figure 0.4: Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 - Summary Timelines/Delivery Schedule

Demolish MCJ and construct new replacement bus maintenance/ transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at MCJ site

- ✓ Option 2 overall timeline is different from Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 within the Post-Construction/ Move-In Phase in that this phase starts about nine (9) months sooner with the preparation for occupancy and transfer of inmates to Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF). This is due to the fact that this option does not include construction of any new dedicated facilities just for females (Pitchess Village and/or Mira Loma Detention Center).

OPTION 2 - SUMMARY TIMELINE / DELIVERY SCHEDULE

PROGRAM PHASE	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	█	█	█	█	█					
CONSTRUCTION		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
POST-CONSTRUCTION / MOVE-IN					█	█	█	█	█	█

Figure 0.5: Option 2 - Summary Timelines/Delivery Schedule

Demolish MCJ and construct new replacement bus maintenance/ transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at MCJ site

### 0.3.5.2 Swing Space During Construction



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Swing space for housing of inmates during construction will not be required for implementation of any of the proposed Jail Plan Options.
- Swing space will be required for temporary relocation of the existing Bus maintenance facility at the MCJ site in order for construction of the new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) to occur. A new off-site parking structure will also be required to be constructed in order to temporarily relocate the existing parking at the MCJ site to make way for the new CCTF. This applies to all Jail Plan Options
- Additional detail regarding these swing space issues is provided at Report Chapter 5, Section 5.5.

*“...Swing space for housing of inmates during construction will not be required for implementation of any of the proposed Jail Plan Options....”*

## 0.4 REPORT RESOURCES

### 0.4.1 Collect Existing Reports / Data (Tasks 1 and 2)

As part of the information gathering and analysis process, we were provided with copies of a multitude of available jail facility related reports, studies, and Board Letters formally submitted for action on various Jail Plans dating back to 1990. Other information / data was collected directly from various stakeholders such as the Sheriff’s Custody Division and the Sheriff’s Facilities Bureau. Additional information was collected from newspaper articles, from internet research, and through face-to-face meetings with various stakeholders.

The Report Appendix includes the documents that are specifically used as references for applicable information / data. Other resources that were used, but were not documents that were provided directly to us, may also be referenced in the report, but not included in the Report Appendix. A Reference Documents Log is included in Appendix B that lists all of the documents that were provided as copies to us, either via hard printed copy or electronically on CD or by email. Not all of these documents provided proved useful to us for the purpose of this report, and therefore, are not directly referenced within the Report Appendix.

*“...The Report Appendix includes the documents that are specifically used as references for applicable information / data....”*

### 0.4.2 Interviews / Meetings (Tasks 3 and 4)

The following are the specific individuals / stakeholders we interviewed and met with, some more than once, for the purpose of receiving and understanding their specific ideas, goals and/or needs relative the future of the Los Angeles County Jail System; and more specifically, pertaining to the jail facilities needed for the future (Jail Plan Options).



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## **Board of Supervisors' Offices Interviewed (Task 3)**

1. Office of Gloria Molina, Supervisor, First District:
  - a. Michelle Cervera, ESQ, Senior Legislative Deputy;
  - b. Sergio Vasquez, Legislative Assistant; and
  - c. Gerry Hertzberg, Policy and Political Director
2. Office of Mark Ridley-Thomas, Supervisor, Second District:
  - a. Alex Johnson, Deputy for Public Safety and Education; and
  - b. Vincent M. Harris, Senior Advisor / Special Assistant
3. Office of Zev Yaroslavsky, Supervisor, Third District:
  - a. Joseph P. Charney, Justice Deputy
  - b. Elan Shulz, Health Deputy
4. Office of Don Knabe, Supervisor, Fourth District: Carl Gallucci, Budget Deputy
5. Office of Michael D. Antonovich, Supervisor, Fifth District: Anna Pembedjian
6. Sachi A. Hamai, Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors
7. Mark Delgado, Executive Director, Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee

## **Key Stakeholders Interviewed (Task 4)**

### Chief Executive Office

1. Rita L. Robinson, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Community Services Cluster and Capital Programs
2. David Jan Takata, Facilities and Asset Management Branch, Capital Projects/Debt Management
3. Tracey Jue, Facilities and Asset Management Branch, Capital Projects/Debt Management
4. Matthew J. Diaz, Facilities and Asset Management Branch, Capital Projects/Debt Management





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Sheriff's Department

1. Terri McDonald, Assistant Sheriff for Custody
2. Alexander R. Yim, Chief, Custody Division
3. Eric G. Parra, Chief, Custody Division
4. Gerald K. Cooper, Commander, Custody Division
5. David L. Fender, Commander, Custody Division
6. Steve Johnson, Commander, Custody Division
7. Daniel J. Dyer, Lieutenant, Executive Aide, Office of the Assistant Sheriff
8. Kelly L. Adler, Lieutenant, Custody Division Headquarters
9. Gary T.K. TSE, Director, Facilities Planning Bureau
10. Donna Thompson, Lieutenant, Jail Planning Team
11. Pam Christian, Sergeant, Custody Division
12. Jason Skeen, Lieutenant, Men's Central Jail Operations
13. Robert Farkas, Sergeant, Custody Division, Custody Support Services
14. Sandra Petrocelli, Sergeant, Custody Support Services
15. Kevin Kuykendall, Captain, Medical Services Bureau

## Probation Department

1. Jerry Powers, Chief Probation Officer
2. Margarita Perez, Assistant Chief Probation Officer
3. Reaver E. Bingham, Deputy Chief, Adult Field/Juvenile Placement Services Division
4. Brian Chaffee, Senior Investigator, Pretrial Services Division, Research & Development

## Superior Court

1. Judge David Wesley, Presiding Judge
2. Judge Charlaine Olmedo, Supervising Judge – Criminal Division
3. Judge James Brandlin, Asst. Supervising Judge – Criminal Division



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## District Attorney's Office

1. Gina Satriano, Director, Bureau of Central Operations
2. Kimberly Hassett, Deputy District Attorney, Alternative Sentencing Court Coordinator
3. Deborah Kass, Special Assistant, Bureau of Central Operations

## Department of Mental Health (DMH)

1. Marvin J. Southard, D.S.W., Director
2. Stephen M. Shea, M.D., Chief Mental Health Psychiatrist, Director, Jail Mental Health Services
3. Roderick Shaner, M.D., Medical Director
4. Michael Maloney, PhD.
5. John Sheehe, MSW, Co-Occurring Disorders Coordinator

## Department of Public Health (DPH)

1. John Viernes, Jr., Director, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control

## Department of Health Services (DHS)

1. Mark Ghaly, M.D., Deputy Director, Community Health

## County Counsel

1. Patrick A. Wu, Senior Assistant County Counsel
2. Roger H. Grambo, Assistant County Counsel



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 0.4.3 Jail Facilities Visits (Task 5)

Another component of the information gathering and analysis process came by way of being afforded the opportunity to visit all nine (9) of the existing jail facilities within the County Jail System. Lt. Donna Thompson, along with and other Sheriff's jail staff from the jail facilities, led our team on tours through each jail facility in the County. The jail facilities visited included:

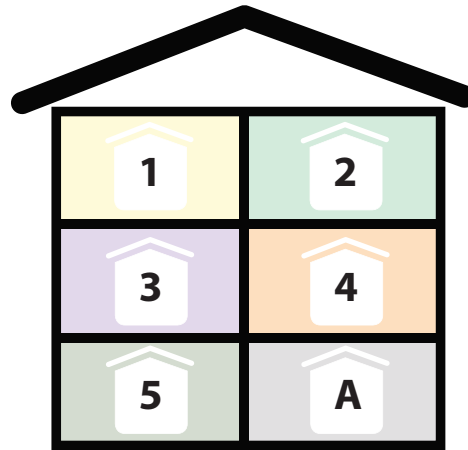
- 1) Men's Central Jail (MCJ)
- 2) Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) / Inmate Reception Center (IRC) / Correctional Treatment Center (CTC)
- 3) Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF)
- 4) Pitchess Detention Center East (PDC East)
- 5) Pitchess Detention Center North (PDC North)
- 6) Pitchess Detention Center South (PDC South)
- 7) North County Correctional Facility (NCCF)
- 8) Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC)
- 9) Sybil Brand Institute (SBI)



**FACILITIES DESCRIPTION**

**TREND ANALYSIS**

**DELIVERY SCHEDULE**



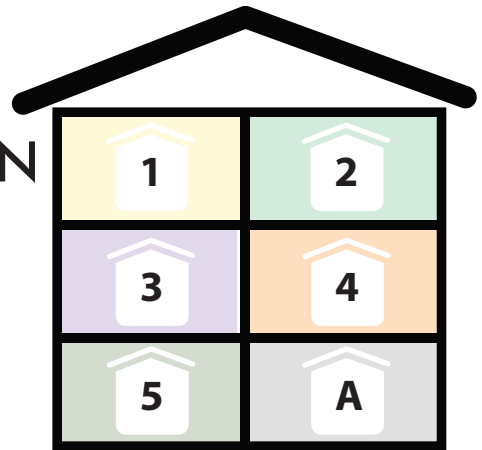
**INMATE PROFILE**

**JAIL PLAN OPTIONS**

**APPENDIX**



# 1 - FACILITIES DESCRIPTION



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# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

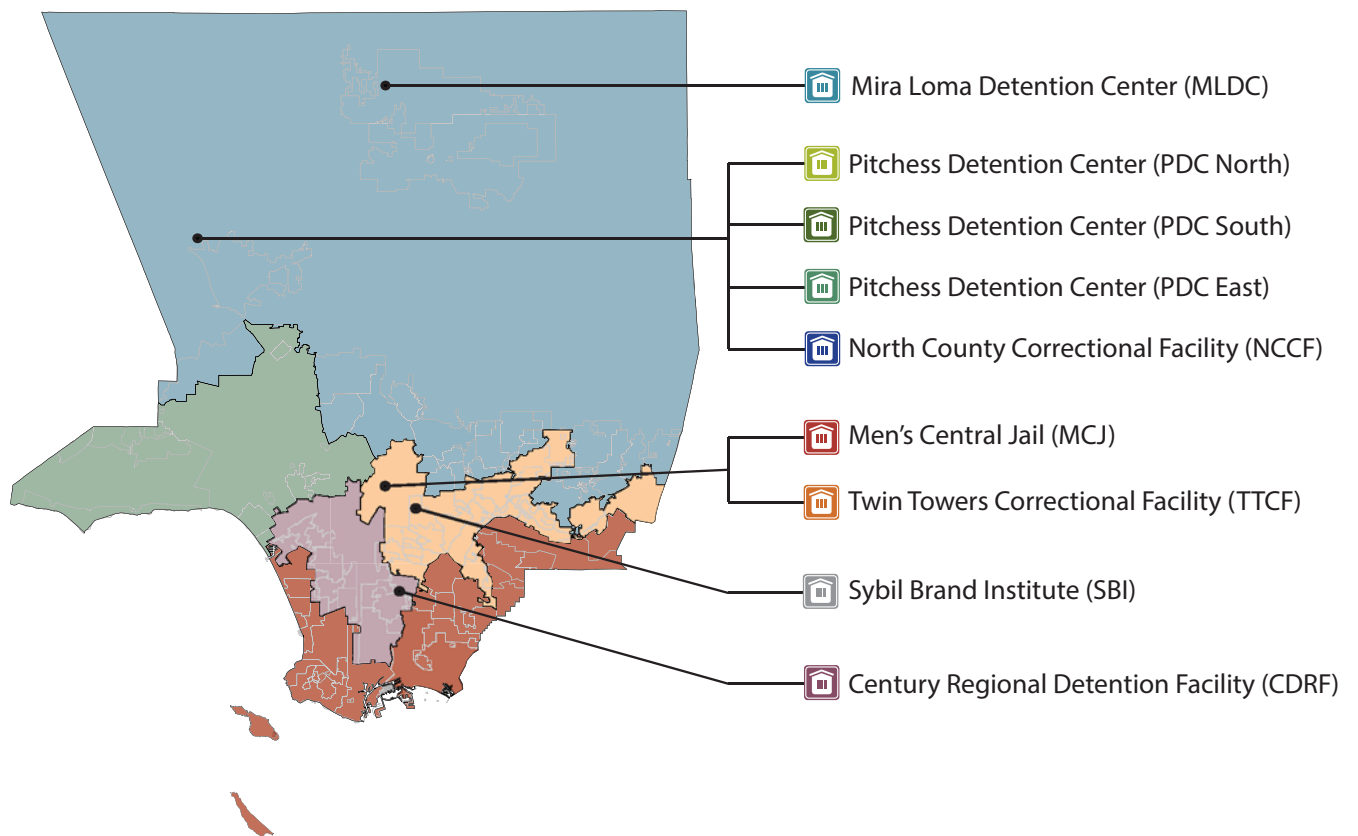


Figure 1.1: Location Map - LA County Districts



## 1.1 FACILITIES DESCRIPTION OVERVIEW

### 1.1.1 Methodology and Content

The following sections of the Facilities Descriptions provide a brief analysis of each of the Los Angeles County Jail Facilities, including: Pitchess Detention Center East (PDC East); Pitchess Detention Center North (PDC North); Pitchess Detention Center South (PDC South); and North County Correctional Facility (NCCF), Men's Central Jail (MCJ); Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) and the Correctional Treatment Center (CTC); Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF); Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC); and Sybil Brand Institute (SBI).

Information included in the analysis was collected from several sources, including a site visit to each facility, "as-built document" review session at the office of the Sheriff's Facilities Planning Bureau, previous reports (BSCC or consultant) provided by the County, and conversations with Sheriff's Department staff.

Information provided for each Jail Facility includes:

- a brief narrative providing a description of the facility location, configuration and capacity, general description and condition
- charts showing building, population and cost data

### 1.1.2 Observations

Two of the jails, MLDC and SBI are currently closed. However, they are both included in the Facilities Descriptions data. MLDC may be reopened in the future, and is included in some of the Jail Plan Options found in Chapter 4. It is unlikely that SBI will ever be reopened.

All of the currently active jails were observed to be orderly, clean, and well-maintained. The overall physical conditions of the newer facilities, such as TTCF, are good; they are well maintained and mechanical/electrical/plumbing systems are in good working order.

Some of the older jails are more than fifty years old, and are reaching the end of their expected life span for this type of construction and use. In these facilities, maintenance and repairs of building structures and site systems are placing an increasing demand on resources. In addition, the building electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems have surpassed a reasonably-expected 30 year life span and have become costly and difficult to maintain.

Overcrowding was observed throughout the jail system. "Non-traditional" bunks were seen in many locations, including three-high (triple) bunks, and bunks located in dayrooms. The overcrowding is reported to impair the sight lines required by Custody staff, and limit programming and recreation opportunities for the inmates. Facilities that are overcrowded generally exceed the Rated Capacity set by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), which is based on the requirements of the California Code of Regulations, including the California Building Code (Title 24) in place at the time the jail facility was designed.

#### **Jail Facility Locations**

##### **District 1**

*Men's Central Jail  
Twin Towers Correctional Facility  
Sybil Brand Institute*

##### **District 2**

*Century Regional Detention Facility*

##### **District 5**

*Pitchess Detention Center (East)  
Pitchess Detention Center (North)  
Pitchess Detention Center (South)  
Mira Loma Detention Center  
North County Correctional Facility*

***"...Some of the older Jails...are reaching the end of their expected life span..."***

## FACILITIES DESCRIPTION OVERVIEW

Lack of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was also observed throughout the Jail system. Many of the facilities, especially the older ones, fail to meet current accessibility standards. Compliance and/or mitigation measures are being addressed in some locations. Additional barrier removal may need to be addressed within the context of a system-wide plan that is consistent with County policies and procedures.

### 1.1.3 General Conditions Assessment

The general condition of each of the jail facilities was evaluated based on observation, interviews with staff, and any previous facility assessment studies or reports prepared by consultants. General conditions were defined as follows:

- **Good.** The age of the buildings and building systems are within the life-span to be expected for this type of construction and use. Buildings are in good condition and well maintained, with no significant structural deficiencies or damage to building envelope, finishes and equipment. Building systems are in good working order, requiring only general on-going maintenance.
- **Fair.** The age of the buildings and building systems are reaching the end of the life-span to be expected for this type of construction and use. Buildings are well maintained, but may have structural deficiencies or damage to building envelope, finishes and equipment requiring significant repair. Building systems require frequent repair, and may require replacement.
- **Poor.** The age of the buildings and building systems are beyond the life-span to be expected for this type of construction and use. Buildings may be well maintained, but have major structural deficiencies or damage to building envelope, finishes and equipment requiring significant repair or replacement. Building systems are failing and require replacement.

## 1.2 PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (EAST)



### 1.2.1 Facility Location

Pitchess Detention Center (East) (PDC East) is located in Castaic, California, approximately 40 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. It is situated within the existing Peter J. Pitchess Detention Center complex. The Pitchess complex also includes three other jail facilities, Pitchess Detention Center (North), Pitchess Detention Center (South) and the North County Correctional Facility.

PDC East is centrally located within Los Angeles County, in the southern portion of District 5. It is in a rural residential community, near the unincorporated city of Castaic (population of 19,015 per 2010 Census). The jail facility is located on a hilly site, collocated with other jail facilities.



Figure 1.2: Pitchess Detention Center(East) Site Plan

### 1.2.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

The PDC East Facility was opened in 1951 as a disciplinary unit. The East Facility is currently the oldest operating jail facility in Los Angeles County. It was initially designed to house over 850 inmates and consisted of two hard lock modules and an inmate processing area.

The current BSCC capacity rating is 926 beds, with the current sheriff's operating capacity at 1,944 beds. The inmate count in March 2013 (average) was 1,373.

The current population at this jail is primarily medium security inmates. A few high security inmates are also housed here. Additionally, PDC East is also housing parole violators awaiting their parole revocation hearings (Morrissey Hearings).

#### Facility Snapshot

*Constructed:*  
1954

*BSCC Capacity:*  
926

*Total Building Area:*  
127,700 gsf

*Construction Type:*  
Reinforced Concrete

*Housing Type:*  
Linear

*General Condition:*  
Fair

***"...population at this jail is primarily medium security inmates..."***

## PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (EAST)



### 1.2.3 Facility Description

The housing units at PDC East are a linear design. Visual supervision is provided by custody officers who patrol the corridors.



Figure 1.3: Pitchess Detention Center(East) Cell Block (Linear Design)

Dormitories are over capacity using triple-bunking, and have been cited by the BSCC for exceeding dormitory and shower capacities.



Figure 1.4: Pitchess Detention Center (East) Dormitory with Triple Bunks

#### **Linear**

*Housing unit design where cells or dormitories are arranged along the sides of a corridor.*

#### **Podular**

*Housing unit design where cells or dormitories are clustered around a dayroom or other common space.*

***“...Dormitories are overcrowded using triple-bunking...”***

## PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (EAST)



Current operating procedures encompass delivery of meals, sick call, and pill call to the housing dormitories.

PDC East has converted dayrooms into Education Based Incarceration (EBI) classrooms, and offers the following programs: art, GED High School Diploma, computer, and life skills. In the future due to the strong art program, it is planned to convert the old kitchen (no longer used) into an art studio/classroom.

*“...PDC East has converted dayrooms into Education Based Incarceration (EBI) classrooms...”*

### 1.2.4 Facility Condition

The jail is clean and maintenance staff are actively maintaining the facilities. However, the jail is more than fifty years old and reaching the end of the life span expected for this type of construction. The electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems have surpassed a reasonably-expected 30 year life span. The failing and obsolete electrical and plumbing systems are taking a toll on the cost of operating the jail. In addition, there are numerous ceiling, shower, lavatory and toilet leaks throughout the facility that require continual repair and preventative maintenance.

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (EAST)



BUILDING DATA	
Facility Address	29310 The Old Road Castaic, CA 91384
Supervisory District	5
Surrounding Communities	Pitchess is located in Castaic, California approximately 40 miles north of downtown Los Angeles
Year Dedicated	1954
Applicable Building Code	1963/1994
Building Area	127,700 s.f.
Site Area	6 acres
Building Configuration	Triple Bunked Dorms High Security Double Cells - 24 Medium & Low Security Dorms - 902

### Cost Data

Staff to Inmate Ratio  
(Sworn & CA):  
**1 : 6.93**

Existing Jail Facility Staffing  
(Sworn/Civilian) Cost,  
not including Medical Services  
and Inmate Services Programs:  
**\$30,536,730**

Operations/Maintenance Cost  
(Fiscal Year 2011-2012)  
**\$391,697**

POPULATION DATA	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	100%
Female	0%
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Rated Inmate Capacity	926
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	1,944
Current Inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	1,373
Sheriff's Bed Use Capacity by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	96
Medium Security	1,848
Low Security	0
Medical/Mental Health	0
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	56 (4%)
Medium Security	1,367 (96%)
Low Security	0 (0%)
Medical/Mental Health	0 (0%)

## 1.3 PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (NORTH)



### 1.3.1 Facility Location

Pitchess Detention Center (North) (PDC North) is located in Castaic, California, approximately 40 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. It is situated within the existing Peter J. Pitchess Detention Center complex. The Pitchess complex also includes three other jail facilities, Pitchess Detention Center (East), Pitchess Detention Center (South) and the North County Correctional Facility.

PDC North is centrally located within Los Angeles County, in the southern portion of District 5. It is in a rural residential community, near the unincorporated city of Castaic (population of 19,015 per 2010 Census). The jail facility is located on a hilly site, collocated with other jail facilities.



Figure 1.5: Pitchess Detention Center (North) Site

### 1.3.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

The PDC North Facility was opened in 1987 as a high security unit.

The current BSCC capacity rating is 768 beds, with the current sheriff's operating capacity at 1,600 beds. The inmate count (March 2013 average) was 1,081.

The current population at this jail ranges from low to high security inmates.

#### Facility Snapshot

*Constructed:*  
1987

*BSCC Capacity:*  
768

*Total Building Area:*  
149,180 gsf

*Construction Type:*  
Reinforced Concrete

*Housing Type:*  
Dormitory

*General Condition:*  
Good

*"...population at this jail ranges from low to high security inmates..."*

## PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (NORTH)



### 1.3.3 Facility Description

The inmate housing area consists of four individual concrete modules each containing four dormitory style living quarters, and centralized shared support functions including eight disciplinary cells, a multipurpose room, a medical center, a visiting center, and three security stations. Each dormitory has the capacity to house 96 inmates. Pony-walls were added to the dormitories to create sixteen-bed units in compliance with 1980 regulations.



*“...Each dormitory has the capacity to house 96 inmates...”*

Figure 1.6: Pitchess Detention Center (North) Dormitory with Pony Wall

The dormitories were refurbished in 2011. Each dormitory has a sleeping area, dining/dayroom area restroom facilities, and access to an outdoor exercise yard. Inmates are offered religious services, education programs and jail stores.



## PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (NORTH)



Figure 1.7: Pitchess Detention Center (North) Dormitory with Dining/Dayroom Area

### 1.3.4 Facility Condition

The jail is in good condition and maintenance staff are actively maintaining the facilities.

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (NORTH)



BUILDING DATA	
Facility Address	29320 The Old Road Castaic, CA 91384
Supervisory District	5
Surrounding Communities	Pitchess is located in Castaic, California approximately 40 miles north of downtown Los Angeles
Year Dedicated	1987
Applicable Building Code	1980
Building Area	149,180 s.f.
Site Area	10 acres
Building Configuration	Re-furbished 2011 Dorms w/ "pony walls" creates 16 inmate units to comply w/ 1980 Regulations Medium & Low Security Dorms - 768 Originally (4) Modular Units each with (4) 90 bed dorms Disciplinary 64 Non Rated

### Cost Data

Staff to Inmate Ratio  
(Sworn & CA):  
**1 : 5.83**

Existing Jail Facility Staffing  
(Sworn/Civilian) Cost, not including Medical Services and Inmate Services Programs:  
**\$26,733,147**

Operations/Maintenance Cost  
(Fiscal Year 2011-2012)  
**\$2,485,152**

POPULATION DATA	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	100%
Female	0%
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Rated Inmate Capacity	768
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	1,600
Current inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	1,081
Sheriff's Bed Use Capacity by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	64
Medium Security	1,152
Low Security	384
Medical/Mental Health	0
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	10 (15%)
Medium Security	896 (84%)
Low Security	164 (1%)
Medical/Mental Health	0 (0%)

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## 1.4 PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (SOUTH)



### 1.4.1 Facility Location

Pitchess Detention Center (South) (PDC South) is located in Castaic, California, approximately 40 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. It is situated within the existing Peter J. Pitchess Detention Center complex. The Pitchess complex also includes three other jail facilities, Pitchess Detention Center (East), Pitchess Detention Center (North) and the North County Correctional Facility.

PDC South is centrally located within Los Angeles County, in the southern portion of District 5. It is in a rural residential community, near the unincorporated city of Castaic (population of 19,015 per 2010 Census). The jail facility is located on a hilly site, collocated with other jail facilities.



Figure 1.8: Pitchess Detention Center (South) Site

### 1.4.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

The PDC South Facility was first opened in 1971.

The current BSCC capacity rating is 846 beds, with the current sheriff's operating capacity at 1,597 beds. The inmate count in March 2013 (average) was 1,405.

The current population at this jail ranges from low to medium security inmates.

### 1.4.3 Facility Description

The housing barracks consist of pre-fabricated metal barracks. The dormitory buildings are free-exiting to outdoor areas enclosed by security fence. Dormitory buildings are organized into seven (7) distinct compounds separate by security fencing. A perimeter security fence encircles the entire jail facility.

#### Facility Snapshot

*Constructed:*  
1971

*BSCC Capacity:*  
846

*Total Building Area:*  
115,213 gsf

*Construction Type:*  
Pre-Fabricated Metal

*Housing Type:*  
Dormitory

*General Condition:*  
Good

***"...population at this jail ranges from low to medium security inmates..."***

## PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (SOUTH)



Figure 1.9: Pitchess Detention Center (South) Dormitory Building

### 1.4.4 Facility Condition

The jail is in good condition and maintenance staff are actively maintaining the facilities. However, these older buildings require continual repair and preventative maintenance by building maintenance personnel.

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## PITCHESS DETENTION CENTER (SOUTH)



BUILDING DATA	
Facility Address	29330 The Old Road Castaic, CA 91384
Supervisory District	5
Surrounding Communities	Pitchess is located in Castaic, California approximately 40 miles north of downtown Los Angeles
Year Dedicated	1938/1971
Applicable Building Code	1973/1980
Building Area	115,213 s.f.
Site Area	11 acres
Building Configuration	Clean, dorms not locked Refurbishing/maintenance activities 2011, Many programs centered around Dormitory, Medium and Low Security Dormitories. Most inmates program active. 21 Barracks in 7 compounds

### Cost Data

Staff to Inmate Ratio  
(Sworn & CA):  
**1 : 5.82**

Existing Jail Facility Staffing  
(Sworn/Civilian) Cost, not including Medical Services and Inmate Services Programs:  
**\$35,938,270**

Operations/Maintenance Cost  
(Fiscal Year 2011-2012)  
**\$1,871,317**

POPULATION DATA	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	100%
Female	0%
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Rated Inmate Capacity	846
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	1,597
Current inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	1,405
Sheriff's Bed Use Capacity by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	0
Medium Security	1,057
Low Security	540
Medical/Mental Health	0
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	0 (0%)
Medium Security	1,270 (90%)
Low Security	138 (10%)
Medical/Mental Health	0 (0%)

## 1.5 NORTH COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



### 1.5.1 Facility Location

North County Correctional Facility (NCCF) is located in Castaic, California, approximately 40 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. It is situated within the existing Peter J. Pitchess Detention Center complex. The Pitchess complex also includes three other jail facilities, Pitchess Detention Center (North), Pitchess Detention Center (East) and Pitchess Detention Center (South).

NCCF is centrally located within Los Angeles County, in the southern portion of District 5. It is in a rural residential community, near the unincorporated city of Castaic (population of 19,015 per 2010 Census). The jail facility is located on a hilly site, collocated with other jail facilities.



Figure 1.10: North County Correctional Facility Site

### 1.5.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

The NCCF was opened in 1990 as a maximum security complex comprised of five jails within one facility. It was recognized as a state-of-the-art jail facility, which enhanced the efficiency of the County's system and the safety needs and concerns of the Sheriff's department.

The current BSCC capacity rating is 2,208 beds, with the current sheriff's operating capacity at 2,208 beds. The inmate count in March 2013 (average) was 3,895.

The current population at this jail is a mix of custody levels. A few high security inmates are also housed here. It is currently configured as follows:

- Medical/Mental 20 beds,
- Disciplinary 48 beds,

#### Facility Snapshot

*Constructed:*  
1990

*BSCC Capacity:*  
2,208

*Total Building Area:*  
735,750 gsf

*Construction Type:*  
Reinforced Concrete

*Housing Type:*  
Podular

*General Condition:*  
Good

***"...population at this jail is a mix of custody levels..."***

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## NORTH COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



- Intake, Holding, Level 1 Dorms, Level 2 Dorms, High Security Double Cells – 1,142beds,
- Low Security Dorms – 956 beds, and
- Medium Security Dorms – 2,158 beds.



Figure 1.11: North County Correctional Facility Housing Unit and Control Station

### 1.5.3 Facility Description

NCCF is located on a 29.5 acre site occupying 735,750 square feet of floor space. The facility accommodates an Administration Building, Inmate Services Building, Kitchen, Vocational, Health and Intake Buildings, and Inmate Housing. The cells (double bunked) are located on the ground level and upper tier.

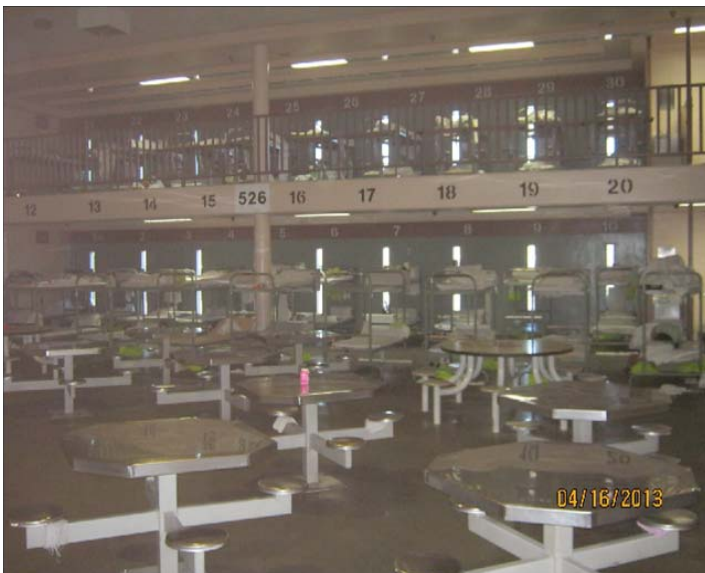


Figure 1.12: North County Correctional Facility Celled Housing Unit

**Podular housing units are crowded with double bunks in the dayroom**

## **NORTH COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**



There are three major vocational training programs in printing, sign production and clothing manufacturing. Each of these vocational systems provides a cost offset in the operation of the facility. Many areas cell blocks and dormitories are double and triple bunked. The last biennial inspection (2011) by BSCC indicated dormitory, and dayroom overcrowding and that plumbing ratios were exceeded.

### **1.5.4 Facility Condition**

Some roof leaks were observed. But, overall the facility is in good condition and well maintained.



# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## NORTH COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



BUILDING DATA	
Facility Address	29340 The Old Road Castaic, CA 91384
Supervisory District	5
Surrounding Communities	Pitchess is located in Castaic, California approximately 40 miles north of downtown Los Angeles
Year Dedicated	1990
Applicable Building Code	1986
Building Area	735,750
Site Area	29.5
Building Configuration	Well maintained Medical/Mental 20 Disciplinary 48, Intake, Holding Level 1 Dorms, Level 2 Dorms High Security Double Cells - 288 Med. & Low Security Dorms - 1,920 Bldg 900 2-Story units ground with upper Tier -Double Cells

### Cost Data

Staff to Inmate Ratio  
(Sworn & CA):  
**1 : 10.03**

Existing Jail Facility Staffing  
(Sworn/Civilian) Cost, not  
including Medical Services and  
Inmate Services Programs:  
**\$71,364,337**

Operations/Maintenance Cost  
(Fiscal Year 2011-2012)  
**\$675,246**

POPULATION DATA	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	100%
Female	0%
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)	
Rated Inmate Capacity	2,208
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	4,256
Current inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	3,895
Sheriff's Bed Use Capacity by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	1,142
Medium Security	2,158
Low Security	956
Medical/Mental Health	0
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	1018 (26%)
Medium Security	2617 (67%)
Low Security	260 (7%)
Medical/Mental Health	0 (0%)

## 1.6 MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL



### 1.6.1 Facility Location

Men's Central Jail is located in downtown Los Angeles, California. It is situated within the existing central Los Angeles County jail complex. The Downtown complex also includes a number of other court and jail facilities, including the Twin Towers Correctional Facility, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Treatment Center (CTC).

The Men's Central Jail (MCJ) is located within the southern part of Los Angeles County, in the western portion of District 1. It is in dense, urban area near the center of Los Angeles (population of 3,792,621 per 2010 Census). The site is near Union Station and adjacent to existing and proposed rail lines. The surrounding community includes government, commercial and industrial buildings. The jail facility is located on a flat site, collocated with other jail facilities.

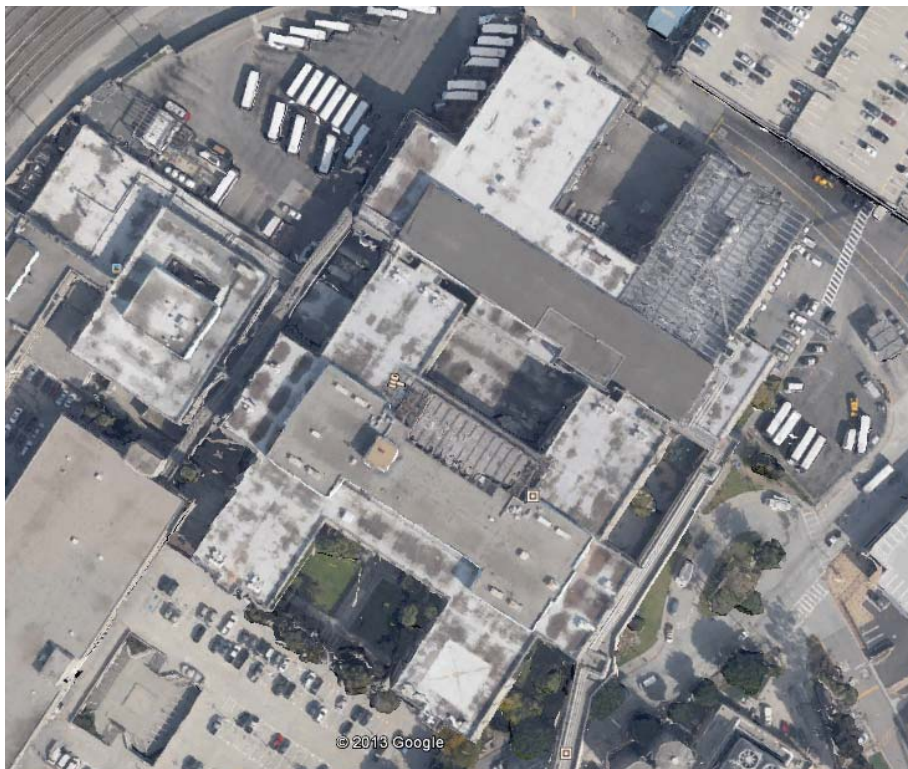


Figure 1.13: Men's Central Jail Site

### 1.6.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

MCJ was constructed in two phases: the first was designed in 1960 and the second in 1970. MCJ's primary mission is to hold prisoners (short term) who have pending or frequent court appearances and mostly face serious felony charges.

#### Facility Snapshot

*Constructed:*  
1963/1976

*BSCC Capacity:*  
5,108

*Total Building Area:*  
935,150 gsf

*Construction Type:*  
Reinforced Concrete

*Housing Type:*  
Linear

*General Condition:*  
Poor

***The MCJ population ranges from minimum to high security inmates, including medical/mental health beds.***

## MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL



The current BSCC capacity rating is 5,108 beds, with the current sheriff's operating capacity at 5,673 beds. The inmate count in March 2013 (average) was 4,464.

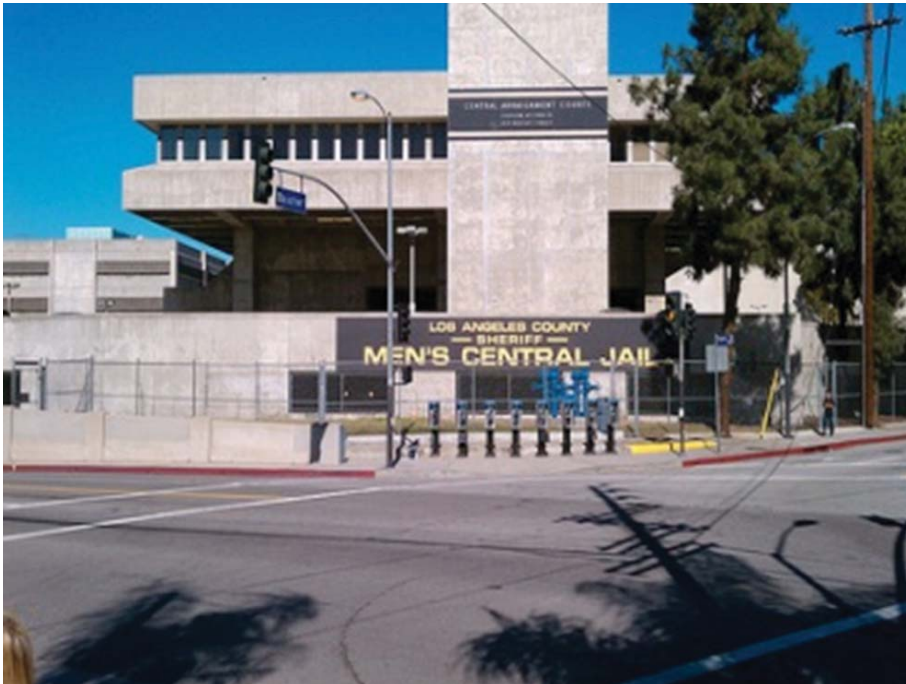


Figure 1.14: Men's Central Jail

### 1.6.3 Facility Description

MCJ contains 932 high security single-occupancy cells, 32 high security double cells and 2,282 medium and minimum dormitory beds, 600 (4) person cells, 1,222 (6) person cells plus 635 medical/mental beds. Cells and dormitories in the housing units are designed in a linear configuration.

MCJ's 1960's structure consists of the following:

- The basement contains support spaces such as kitchen, laundry and storage. The kitchen prepares lunches for the entire jail system. It receives food from the Twin Towers cook chill kitchen for breakfast and dinner, and distributes it to decentralized serving kitchens where it is put on trays and served to inmates.
- The ground floor contains lobbies, visiting, part of the medical clinic, and administrative offices.
- The four upper floors consist of four wings of inmate housing.

Each housing wing is divided into two stacked blocks for a total of eight such blocks. Each block has a main level and a mezzanine level, connected by stairs and functioning as a unit. Four of the blocks are divided into single-occupancy cell units. These cells are smaller than current standards allow.

*Housing units are a linear configuration of cells or dorms*

*"...cells are smaller than current standards allow..."*

## MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL



The other four blocks are divided into four-and-six-man cells. Due to the Rutherford Decision, the cell capacity of these units has been reduced to two and four man cells. The rest of the cell wings are in two floors of the original infirmary, located above the clinic area.



Figure 1.15: Men's Central Jail Single Cell with Over-Under Bed Design

M CJ's 1970's structure consists of the following:

- The ground floor of the infirmary now contains part of the medical clinic and inmate transportation areas. The ground floor contains office space for administration, parole hearings, and transportation services. There is a below-grade tunnel connecting the jail to the arraignment court.
- The upper two floors of the infirmary contain single cell housing, which is used for some sick inmates and for inmates of lower security classifications requiring special treatment or access to special services.
- The second floor consists of two wings of multiple-occupancy cell inmate housing units, with the connecting area at the base of the containing single cell housing units. These areas are divided into blocks; each block has a main level and a mezzanine level, connected by stairs and functioning as a unit. The three blocks each have two identical housing units. The single-occupancy cell units are equipped with the "over-under" bunks, similar to the original 1960 single cells. Other blocks are divided into four and six man cells. Again, due to the Rutherford Decision the cell capacity of these units has been reduced to two and four man cells.
- The third and fourth floors are comprised of single-story dormitories. At one wing, the fourth floor is taken up with a large outdoor exercise (which is inadequate for the current inmate program requirements) recreation area.

***"...single-occupancy cell units are equipped with the "over-under" bunks..."***

## MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL



Figure 1.16: Men's Central Jail Roof-top Exercise Area

### 1.6.4 Facility Condition

MCJ is a reinforced poured-in-place concrete facility. Structural deficiencies have been identified by the gkkworks Feasibility Study for MCJ, dated May 2006, prepared for the Department of Public Works which examined strengthening MCJ's structure to meet present day "life safety" or "immediate occupancy" criteria. The report indicates that it may be necessary to vacate all or a portions the jail to upgrade the entire facility. The phased seismic construction would be dependent upon available beds elsewhere or new construction.

The existing mechanical electrical and plumbing systems have been in service since the 1960s and 1970s, surpassing their anticipated useful life. The existing mechanical, electrical, and leaking plumbing systems are at the point of total replacement. The cost to maintain these obsolete systems is becoming more costly and will continue to require numerous repairs and at times require custom made parts to be fabricated to fix the antiquated systems. It is noted that total system renovation costs would be very high due to a facility upgrade would also require new air ducts, electrical distribution, and larger pipes for sewer drainage, venting and water distribution, as well as replacement of a large number of security plumbing fixtures.

***"...existing mechanical, electrical, and leaking plumbing systems are at the point of total replacement..."***

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## MEN'S CENTRAL JAIL



<b>BUILDING DATA</b>	
Facility Address	441 Bauchet St. Los Angeles, CA. 90012
Supervisory District	1
Surrounding Communities	MCJ is located in a densely populated commercial area downtown Los Angeles
Year Dedicated	1963/1976 (Addition)
Applicable Building Code	1963/1976
Building Area	935,150 s.f.
Site Area	18 acres
Building Configuration	<p>Old linear jail design                      High Security Single C cells - 972                      High Security Double Cells - 32                      Medium &amp; Low Security Dorms - 2,282                      (4) Person Cells - 600                      (6) Person Cells - 1,222</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Due to Rutherford Decision 4 &amp; 6 person cells reduced to 2 &amp; 4 person cells                      Medical Beds - 635                      Discipline Beds - 48                      Outside Exercise Area is non-compliant Title 24, areas.                      Inmate Reception Center - BRC 336                      Inefficient Staffing Costs due to building floor plan configuration. Plumbing infrastructure worn beyond practical repair.                      Excessive seismic upgrades required.</p>

**Cost Data**

*Staff to Inmate Ratio (Sworn & CA):*  
**1 : 6.29**

*Existing Jail Facility Staffing (Sworn/Civilian) Cost, not including Medical Services and Inmate Services Programs:*  
**\$149,100,000**

*Operations/Maintenance Cost (Fiscal Year 2011-2012)*  
**\$4,322,163**

<b>POPULATION DATA</b>	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	100%
Female	0%
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)	
Rated Inmate Capacity	5,108
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	5,673
Current inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	4,464
Sheriff's Bed Use Capacity by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	1,073
Medium Security	3,937
Low Security	92
Medical/Mental Health	571
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	748 (17%)
Medium Security	3,270 (72%)
Low Security	0% (0%)
Medical/Mental Health	78 (11%)

## 1.7 TWIN TOWERS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



### 1.7.1 Facility Location

Twin Towers Correctional Facility is located in downtown Los Angeles, California. It is situated within the existing central Los Angeles County jail complex. The Downtown complex also includes a number of other court and jail facilities, including the Men’s Central Jail, the Inmate Reception Center and the Twin Towers Correctional Treatment Center (CTC).

Twin Towers is located within the southern part of Los Angeles County, in the western portion of District 1. It is in dense, urban area near the center of Los Angeles (population of 3,792,621 per 2010 Census). The site is near Union Station and adjacent to existing and proposed rail lines. The surrounding community includes government, commercial and industrial buildings. The jail facility is located on a flat site, collocated with other jail facilities.



Figure 1.17: Twin Towers Correctional Facility Site

### 1.7.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

Twin Towers was opened in 1997, authorized and constructed after the Northridge Earthquake damaged the historic Hall of Justice on West Temple Street in Los Angeles.

The current BSCC capacity rating is 2,244 beds, with the current sheriff’s operating capacity at 4,748 beds. The inmate count in March 2013 (average) was 4,249, including the IRC and the Twin Towers CTC.

The current population at this jail is primarily maximum security inmates, but includes a large number of inmates with mental health issues.

#### Facility Snapshot

*Constructed:*  
1997

*BSCC Capacity:*  
2,244

*Total Building Area:*  
1,096,860 gsf

*Construction Type:*  
Reinforced Concrete

*Housing Type:*  
Podular

*General Condition:*  
Good

***“...population at this jail is primarily maximum security inmates, but includes a large number of inmates with mental health issues...”***

## TWIN TOWERS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



### 1.7.3 Facility Description

Twin Towers is a large complex, housing up to 4,748 inmates (sheriff's operating capacity), built on 10 acres of land with buildings that contain 1.1 million square feet. Twin Towers consists of two towers, a medical services building, and Medical Center Jail Ward. Housing units are designed in a podular configuration.

*"...Housing units are designed in a podular configuration..."*



Figure 1.18: Twin Towers Correctional Facility

The physical floor configuration for each tower level is as follows:

#### Tower I:

- Level 1, contains visiting reception, food service, and staff dining,
- Level 2 contains intake reception offices, storage and processing areas.
- Level 3 a medical floor has 6 dormitories and 96 cells equipped with double bunks for total 192 bed (cell) count,
- Levels 4 thru 7 are medical/mental health floors each level has 192 cells equipped with double bunks for a total of 384 bed count at each level, Level 8 contains administration offices.



## TWIN TOWERS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



### Tower 2:

- Level 1, contains visiting reception Infirmary and medical cells,
- Level 2, contains intake offices and medical holding cells,
- Level 3, containing transitional housing has 192 cells equipped with double bunks for total 384 bed cell count,
- Level 4 containing general population has 192 cells equipped with double bunks for total 384 bed count at each level,
- Level 5 contains female AB109 population and has 192 cells equipped with double bunks for total 384 bed count,
- Level 6 containing general/mental health populations has 192 cells equipped with double bunks for total 384 bed count,
- Level 7 general population floor has 6 dormitories and 96 cells equipped with double bunks for total 192 bed (cells) count.

Overcapacity at Twin Towers is a problem; a four man cell may have eight inmates or a two man cell will have four inmates



Figure 1.19: Twin Towers Triple-Bunking on Mezzanine

## TWIN TOWERS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



The medical services building levels provides inpatient housing for inmates with various levels of acute medical and mental health needs. Inmates requiring extended levels of health care service are transported to the Los Angeles County Medical Center.

*“...inpatient housing for inmates with various levels of acute medical and mental health needs...”*

### 1.7.4 Facility Condition

Twin Towers is a reinforced poured-in-place concrete facility. The existing mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems have been well kept with exception of several shower areas which are currently being replaced via phased construction in addition to the ongoing ADA upgrades with in-house construction work forces. The overall condition of the facility is clean and in good working order.



*“...ongoing ADA upgrades...”*

Figure 1.20: Twin Towers ADA Renovation

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## TWIN TOWERS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



BUILDING DATA	
Facility Address	450 Bauchet St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Supervisory District	1
Surrounding Communities	The Twin Towers Correctional Facility is located in a densely populated commercial area in downtown Los Angeles.
Year Dedicated	1997
Applicable Building Code	1988
Building Area	1,096,860 s.f.
Site Area	10 acres
Building Configuration	12 - Story (7 & 8 levels) Panoptic Design (Podular), Two Multi-level Housing, Corr Treat Ctr. (CTC), Infirmary Tower 1 Clinic, Infirmary, Holding, Discipline Tower 1 Mental Health, Dorms High Security Double Cells - 1,920 Medium & Low Security Dorms - 324 Medical/Mental Health Beds - 2,246 Single (double occupants) cells Tower 1, Dorms & Single (double occupant) cells Tower 2, Male Holding, Clinic, Dorms Inmate Worker, Single, & Single (double occupant) cells.

### Cost Data

Staff to Inmate Ratio  
(Sworn & CA):  
**1 : 5.42**

Existing Jail Facility Staffing  
(Sworn/Civilian) Cost, not including Medical Services and Inmate Services Programs:  
**\$84,080,372**

Operations/Maintenance Cost  
(Fiscal Year 2011-2012)  
**\$5,010,082**

POPULATION DATA	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	99%
Female	1%
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Rated Inmate Capacity	2,244
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	4,748
Current inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	4,249
High Security	224
Medium Security	1,969
Low Security	170
Medical/Mental Health	2,385
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	233 (2%)
Medium Security	1,424 (37%)
Low Security	63 (6%)
Medical/Mental Health	2,092 (55%)

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## 1.8 CENTURY REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY



### 1.8.1 Facility Location

Central Regional Detention Facility (CRDF), also known as the Los Angeles Century Jail for Women or Lynwood Jail, is located in Lynwood, California, approximately 15 miles south of downtown Los Angeles.

CRDF is centrally located in southern Los Angeles County, in the southern portion of District 2. It is in an urban community in Lynwood (population of 69,772 per 2010 Census). The jail facility is located on a flat site, in a commercial and industrial area.



Figure 1.21: Century Regional Detention Facility Site

### 1.8.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

This jail facility houses up to approximately 2,380 female inmates (Sheriff’s operating capacity). The current BSCC capacity rating is 1,588 inmates. The inmate count in March 2013 (average) was 2,088. In addition to housing female inmates, the CRDF is also used as a booking center for male arrestees from the L.A. Sheriff’s Century and Compton stations before they are transferred to the Los Angeles Twin Towers Jail or to the Men’s Central Jail.

### 1.8.3 Facility Description

Formerly a men’s facility, CRDF closed in 2002 due to budget constraints. In 2006, CRDF officially reopened its doors as the Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department’s sole jail for women.

CRDF is a secure reinforced poured-in-place concrete facility constructed in the 1990’s. Extensive renovations to its physical plant were executed to accommodate all mandated safety, security, and service requirements. This included replacing urinals with toilets, installing privacy screens in showers, and installing ADA compliant fixtures.

#### Facility Snapshot

*Constructed:*  
1995

*BSCC Capacity:*  
1,588

*Total Building Area:*  
448,422 gsf

*Construction Type:*  
Reinforced Concrete

*Housing Type:*  
Podular

*General Condition:*  
Good

***“...jail facility house female inmates...”***

***“...booking center for male arrestees....”***

## CENTURY REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY



CRDF includes capability for accommodating all phases of incarceration from initial booking, through intake, confinement, and release processing for female inmates. CRDF is a “program-oriented jail facility” offering a wide variety of educational programs, religious services, and support groups available to all inmates.

This facility is designed using a podular housing unit.

- The ground floor contains office space for administration, medical clinic, Intake, holding cells, 176 cells and inmate dormitories, cook-chill kitchen and transportation areas.
- The two upper floors consist of two wings of inmate housing. Each wing is divided into two stacked blocks – for a total of eight such blocks. Each block has a main level and a mezzanine level, connected by stairs and functioning as a unit.
  - The second floor contains 368 maximum and medium cell blocks.
  - The third floor contains 384 maximum and medium cell blocks.
  - Each cell has two bunks installed.



Figure 1.22: CRDF – Typical Cell Block Dayroom

*“...facility is designed using a podular housing unit...”*

## CENTURY REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY



Figure 1.23: CRDF Double-Bunked Cell

The CRDF kitchen (cook-chill) currently prepares approximately 13,518 meals each day. Of these meals, approximately 978 are individually prepared medical meals. The cook/chill process of making food saves money, provides emergency food supplies, and produces a standardized quality food product.

### 1.8.4 Facility Condition

The existing mechanical electrical and plumbing systems are in good condition. The overall jail facility is clean and well maintained.

***CDRF's cook-chill kitchen provides meals for the County Probation Department and the Police Departments in 27 Local Cities***

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## CENTURY REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY



<b>BUILDING DATA</b>	
Facility Address	11705 S. Alameda St. Lynwood, CA 90262
Supervisory District	2
Surrounding Communities	CRDF is located in Lynwood near South Gate & Compton in the southern portion of the Los Angeles Basin
Year Dedicated	1995
Applicable Building Code	1986/1988
Building Area	448,422 s.f.
Site Area	18.7 acres
Building Configuration	Women's Facility Booking RC - No. of Beds 94 Podular configuration facility All cells have two bunks Clinic, Single, Double High Security Double Cells - 1,460 Medium & Low Security Dorms - 128 Medical/MRSA Dorms 64 Inmates

### Cost Data

Staff to Inmate Ratio  
(Sworn & CA):  
**1 : 5.19**

Existing Jail Facility Staffing  
(Sworn/Civilian) Cost, not  
including Medical Services and  
Inmate Services Programs:  
**\$53,857,392**

Operations/Maintenance Cost  
(Fiscal Year 2011-2012)  
**\$2,485,152**

<b>POPULATION DATA</b>	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	0%
Female	100%
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Rated Inmate Capacity	1,588
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	2,380
Current inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	2,088
Sheriff's Bed Use Capacity by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	126
Medium Security	1,352
Low Security Low Security	366
Medical/Mental Health	536
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	91 (4%)
Medium Security	1,455 (72%)
Low Security	141 (7%)
Medical/Mental Health	338 (17%)

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## 1.9 MIRA LOMA DETENTION CENTER



### 1.9.1 Facility Location

Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC) is located in Lancaster, California, approximately 70 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. It is situated on a site in the Antelope Valley that was initially developed as an air base in the 1940's, known as War Eagle Field.

Mira Loma is located in the north of Los Angeles County, in the northern portion of District 5. It is in an area of mixed farm land and rural residential communities, on the outskirts of the city of Lancaster (population of 156,633 per 2010 Census). The jail facility is located on a flat site, adjacent to the California State Prison, Los Angeles County and the Los Angeles County Challenger Memorial Center.



Figure 1.24: Mira Loma Detention Center Site

### 1.9.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

The Mira Loma Detention Facility has been closed and is currently empty. If Mira Loma was reopened, it is anticipated that the facility would have a BSCC rated capacity of 1,040 inmates.

#### Facility Snapshot

*Constructed:*  
1964

*Jail Facility is Closed*

*Total Building Area:*  
316,700 gsf

*Construction Type:*  
Pre-Fabricated Metal

*Housing Type:*  
Dormitory

*General Condition:*  
Fair (Closed)

***"...Facility has been closed and is currently empty..."***



## MIRA LOMA DETENTION CENTER



Figure 1.25: Mira Loma Typical Barrack (Type 7 through 22)

Barracks Nos. 7 through 22 have twenty-five (25) double bunks for total of fifty (50) beds per Barrack amounting to 800 beds. Assuming the bed capacity remains the same, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) compatibility (pursuant to the Onyx Architect Detention Facility Assessments Study dated February 11, 2013, prepared for the Chief Executive Office) would require the following (at a minimum) ADA accessibility upgrades: Adjust telephone heights, modify/replace entry threshold, change vestibule door swing, change all plumbing fixtures, add lever door handles to all doors, replace toilet and shower partitions to comply with ADA access requirements and install (as-required) entry/egress access ramps. An additional lavatory would be required in each housing unit to comply with the BSCC 1:10 ratios for sinks.

## MIRA LOMA DETENTION CENTER



Figure 1.26: Mira Loma Typical Barrack (Type E & F)

Barracks “E & F” are each divided into sixty (60) bed sides for a total of four dormitories amounting to a total “E & F” barracks count of 240 beds. Assuming the bed capacity remains the same, BSCC compatibility (pursuant to the Onyx Architect Detention Facility Assessments Study dated February 11, 2013, prepared for the Chief Executive Office ) would require the following (at minimum) ADA accessibility upgrades: Adjust telephone heights, modify/replace entry threshold, provide access lift for control station, install 36” wide door in control room, replace existing (12) head gang showers with (6) new ADA accessible shower stalls, change all plumbing fixtures, add lever door handles to all doors, replace toilet and shower partitions to comply with ADA access requirements and install (as-required) entry/egress access ramps.

### 1.9.3 Facility Description

The facility is mostly wooden buildings originally designed as barracks and aviation support facilities. Jail facilities were added in the 1950’s, including dormitories, dining and secure facilities. Jail facilities were added in the 1950’s, including dormitories, dining and secure facilities.

The Detention Center was significantly expanded in the 1980’s including Administration, Main Control, Infirmary, warehouse/laundry, shop, sixteen (16) modular steel housing buildings (barracks), visitation, recreation and maintenance.

*“...facility is mostly wooden buildings...”*

## MIRA LOMA DETENTION CENTER



Figure 1.27: Mira Loma Dining Hall

### 1.9.4 Facility Condition

Overall this facility is in good condition and could quickly be brought back online with minimal ADA and plumbing modifications to house up to 1,040 inmates (BSCC Rated Capacity). Additional capacity is possible with areas available for housing and program expansion. Again, stringent consideration of ADA accessibility upgrades would be required for a potential Mira Loma occupancy expansion (per Onyx Architect Study).

Most of the facilities dormitories and associated detention use buildings are in usable condition. The only condition exceptions are the Dining hall (structural damages) and possible required water tank repairs.

Stringent consideration of ADA accessibility guidelines upgrades for Mira Loma has been estimated to amount to \$10,901,243 (Onyx Architect Study) Note: the Onyx estimate does not include project development, soft costs, construction contingency, cost escalation and furnishings. Additionally, the Dining Hall (structural damages) and Facility Water Tower (reported problems) should be evaluated and addressed prior to any facility usage.

*“...ADA accessibility upgrades would be required...”*

*“...Most of the facilities dormitories and associated detention use buildings are in usable condition...”*



Figure 1.28: Mira Loma Dining Hall Structural Damage

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## MIRA LOMA DETENTION CENTER



Many of the original wooden/aviation buildings remain. However, they are no longer used for habitation. Some are used for storage or maintenance shops. These old buildings are generally in poor condition and could not be re-utilized under current code for their originally intended purpose.

# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## MIRA LOMA DETENTION CENTER



BUILDING DATA	
Facility Address	45100 60th St W Lancaster, CA 93536
Supervisory District	5
Surrounding Communities	Mira Loma is located in Lancaster, California approximately 75 miles north of downtown Los Angeles
Year Dedicated	1964
Applicable Building Code	1963
Building Area	316,700 s.f.
Site Area	13 acres
Building Configuration	Currently unoccupied. Contains 17 Barracks, Recreational Center, Library, Classroom, Mess Hall, and Infirmary.

### Cost Data

Staff to Inmate Ratio  
(Sworn & CA):  
**N/A**

Existing Jail Facility Staffing  
(Sworn/Civilian) Cost, not  
including Medical Services and  
Inmate Services Programs:  
**N/A**

Operations/Maintenance Cost  
(Fiscal Year 2011-2012)  
**N/A (Closed)**

POPULATION DATA	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	100%
Female	0%
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)	
Rated Inmate Capacity	1,040
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	1,040
Current inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	0 (Closed)
Sheriff's Bed Use Capacity by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	0
Medium Security	0
Low Security	100%
Medical/Mental Health	0
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	February 22, 2013 report
High Security	(Closed)
Medium Security	(Closed)
Low Security	(Closed)
Medical/Mental Health	(Closed)

## 1.10 SYBIL BRAND INSTITUTE



### 1.10.1 Facility Location

The Sybil Brand Institute is located in Los Angeles, California.

The Sybil Brand Institute (SBI) is located within the southern part of Los Angeles County, in the central portion of District 1. It is in a dense residential area in the City Terrace community, approximately 4 miles from downtown Los Angeles (population of 3,792,621 per 2010 Census). The jail facility is located on a hilly site, collocated with other Los Angeles Sheriff Department facilities.



Figure 1.29: Sybil Brand Institute Site

### 1.10.2 Facility Configuration and Capacity

SBI was closed in 1997 and is currently empty.

SBI was opened in 1963 as a minimum to maximum security facility with a design capacity of 900. At its peak occupancy, it housed a total of 2,800 inmates. If it were reopened, it is anticipated that it would only be able to house 790 inmates (in compliance with new codes and standards).

### 1.10.3 Facility Description

SBI is a reinforced poured-in-place concrete facility. Housing units are of a linear design, organized along a common circulation spine.

#### Facility Snapshot

**Constructed:**  
1963

**BSCC Capacity:**  
Jail Facility is Closed

**Total Building Area:**  
238,954 gsf

**Construction Type:**  
Reinforced Concrete

**Housing Type:**  
Linear

**General Condition:**  
Poor (Closed)

***"...closed in 1997 and is currently empty..."***

## SYBIL BRAND INSTITUTE



Figure 1.30: Sybil Brand Institute Housing Unit (Linear Design)

### 1.10.4 Facility Condition

SBI has several serious structural deficiencies that could be a potential life safety issue during an earthquake event.

The existing mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems have been in service since the 1960s, surpassing their anticipated useful life. The mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems would require total replacement. Total system renovation costs would be very high due to complete facility upgrades would be required to comply with today's building standard and Title 24, Minimum Jail Standards.



Figure 1.31: Sybil Brand Institute Obsolete Control Station

***"...SBI has several serious structural deficiencies..."***

***"...The mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems would require total replacement..."***

## ***SYBIL BRAND INSTITUTE***



The County has been considering either renovating or replacing the existing facility. BSCC, which maintains jurisdictional authority over the design and operation of detention facilities in California, has determined that the reuse of SBI would require 100 percent compliance with BSCC standards, including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) upgrades.

***“...BSCC has determined that the reuse of SBI would require 100 percent compliance with BSCC standards...”***



# FACILITIES DESCRIPTION

## SYBIL BRAND INSTITUTE



BUILDING DATA	
Facility Address	4500 W. City Terrace Dr. Los Angeles, CA
Supervisory District	1
Surrounding Communities	SBI is located in downtown east Los Angeles.
Year Dedicated	1963
Applicable Building Code	1963
Building Area	238,954 s.f.
Site Area	19.3 acres
Building Configuration	Closed

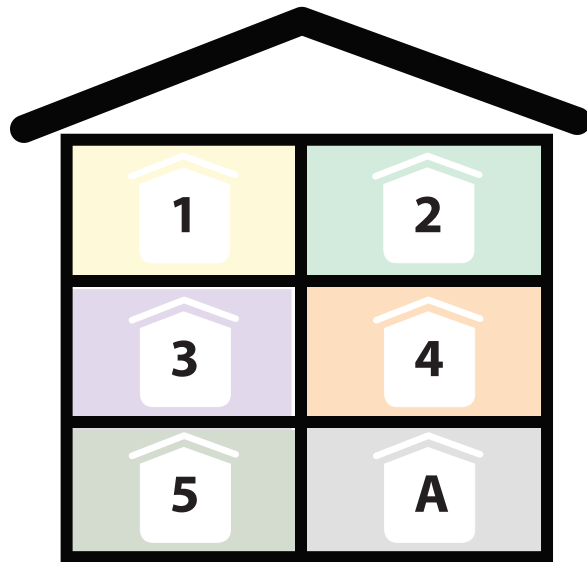
### Cost Data

Staff to Inmate Ratio  
(Sworn & CA):  
**N/A**

Existing Jail Facility Staffing  
(Sworn/Civilian) Cost, not  
including Medical Services and  
Inmate Services Programs:  
**N/A**

Operations/Maintenance Cost  
(Fiscal Year 2011-2012)  
**N/A (Closed)**

POPULATION DATA	
Gender Capacity Summary	
Male	n.a.
Female	n.a.
Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC)	n.a.
Rated Inmate Capacity	2,208 - n.a.
Sheriff's Operating Capacity & Available Beds	0 (Closed)
Current Inmate Count (Avg. March 2013)	n.a.
Sheriff's Bed Use Capacity by Classification	n.a.
High Security	n.a.
Medium Security	n.a.
Low Security	n.a.
Low Security	n.a.
Medical/Mental Health	n.a.
Actual Inmate Population Break-down by Classification	n.a.
High Security	n.a.
Medium Security	n.a.
Low Security	n.a.
Medical/Mental Health	n.a.



## 2 - INMATE PROFILE

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## 2.1 OVERVIEW

To create the profile of the existing inmate population for the Independent Review of the Los Angeles County Jail Plan, Vanir used data for the complete month of March 2013, provided by the Sheriff's Department. March 2013 was selected since it was the most recent full month that statistics and data would be available prior to the generation of this report. We chose to use inmate data averaged over the period of a month rather than data from just one day to create the inmate profile. By averaging the data over an entire month it is more accurate.

## 2.2 METHODOLOGY

The inmate profile was extracted from data provided by the Sheriff's Department including the following documents:

- **Inmate Reception Center Daily Inmate Statistics** – This document is generated daily and contains an overview of the location, by facility or program, of all inmates in the jail system. This report also contains the capacity and accounting of available and unavailable beds at each facility. This report represents the location of all inmates in the system and was generated at 6:00am for all days in March 2013.
- **Inmate Reception Center Daily Inmate Statistics, Page 2** – This document is generated daily and describes in detail the types of available and unavailable beds at each facility by gender. This report represents all available and unavailable beds in the system and was generated at 6:00am for all days in March 2013.
- **Custody Division Daily Briefing** – This document is generated for all weekdays and provides the sentencing status for all inmates; inmates scheduled to appear in court; inmates on hold for Immigration, Customs and Enforcement (ICE); and the racial demographics and age groups by gender of all inmates. These reports were generated between 7:04am and 10:11am for all weekdays in March 2013.
- **Total N3 Count** – The body of the email that accompanied the Custody Division Daily Briefing discussed above contained a report of the status of all N3 (realignment) inmates including station workers; Community Based Alternatives to Custody (CBAC) participants; and those in County custody facilities. These emails were generated for each weekday in March.
- **Vanir Profile 050513** – An aggregation of data related to inmate characteristics including age, gender, ethnicity, charge level, sentence status, security classification, and bail amount. This data set was generated specifically for this study.

*“...The month of March was selected since it was the most recent full month that statistics and data would be available...”*

### **N3 Inmates**

*Convicted offenders receiving sentences (one year or more) for non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender (“N3”) crimes that will be served in County Jail. Prior to October 2011 these inmates were housed in the State Prison System.*

## 2.3 AVERAGE INMATE PROFILE

The following graphic provides a profile of the average male and female inmate in the Los Angeles County Jail system in March 2013.

Average Inmate Profile – March 2013

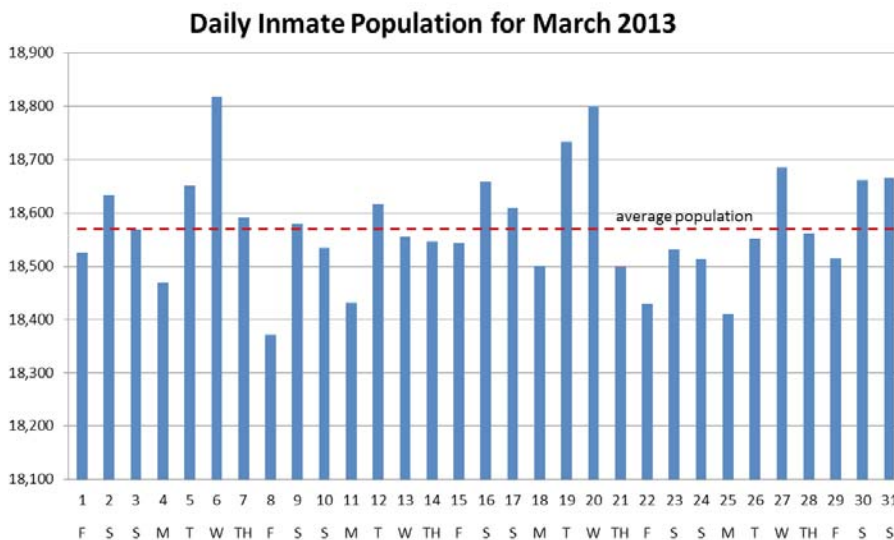


Source: LASD Inmate Reception Center Daily Inmate Statistics

Figure 2.1: Average Inmate Profile - March 2013

## 2.4 DAILY INMATE POPULATION

In March 2013 the Los Angeles County Jail system inmate population averaged 18,573, with a high of 18,819 and a low of 18,372. The variance between the highest and lowest populations in March was 2.4%.



Source: LASD Inmate Reception Center Daily Inmate Statistics

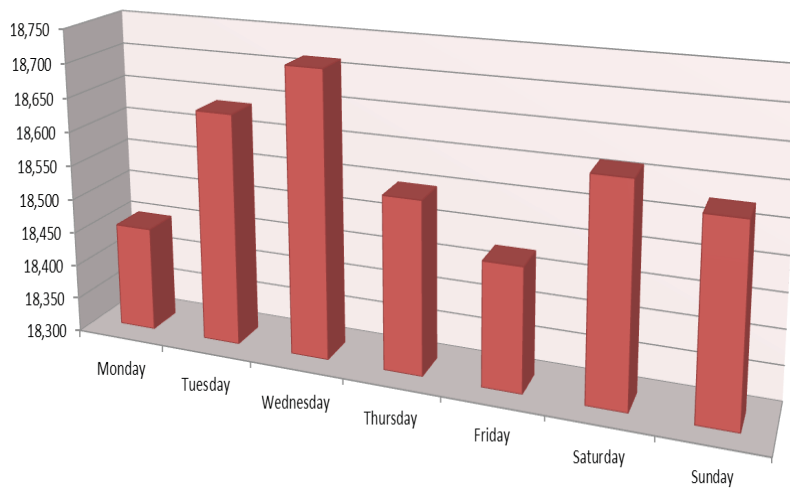
Figure 2.2: Daily Inmate Population for March 2013

*“...inmate population averaged 18,573 with a high of 18,819 and a low of 18,372...”*

# INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the data for the entire month, Wednesdays have the highest average inmate population with 18,716 inmates, while Mondays have the lowest average inmate population with 18,453. The difference in average inmate population from the peak day of Wednesday to the low day of Monday is 263 inmates, which is a modest difference of about 1.41% of the entire inmate population. Wednesdays have the highest inmate population since it takes a couple of days to arraign and process inmates who were booked over the weekend.

**Average Population by Week Day**



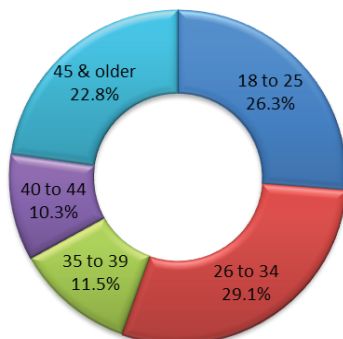
Source: LASD Inmate Reception Center Daily Inmate Statistics  
Figure 2.3: Average Population by Week Day

*“...Wednesdays have the highest average inmate population with 18,716 inmates, while Mondays have the lowest average inmate population with 18,453...”*

## 2.5 INMATE AGE

In March, the average male inmate was 34.3 years old and the female inmate was 35.4 years old. The Sheriff’s Department tracks the age of the inmate population in five age groups – 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 39, 40 to 44 and 45 & older. Inmates in the 18 to 44 age groups make up nearly 80% of the entire inmate population. The chart below shows the breakdown of the inmate population by age group:

**Inmate Age Groups**



Source: LASD Custody Division Daily Briefing  
Figure 2.4: Inmate Age Groups

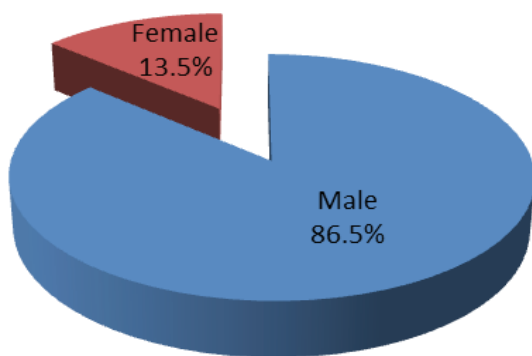
*“...Inmates in the 18 to 44 age groups make up nearly 80% of the entire inmate population...”*

## 2.6 INMATE GENDER

In March, the average male inmate population was 16,067 with a high day of 16,244 and a low day of 15,880; a difference of 364 inmates and a variation of about 2.27%. The average female inmate population was 2,506 with a high day of 2,575 and a low day of 2,449; a difference of 126 inmates and a variation of about 5.02%. In March, male inmates accounted for 86.5% of the total inmate population and females accounted for 13.5% of the population.

*“...male inmates accounted for 86.5% of the total inmate population and females accounted for 13.5% of the population..”*

### Inmate Gender



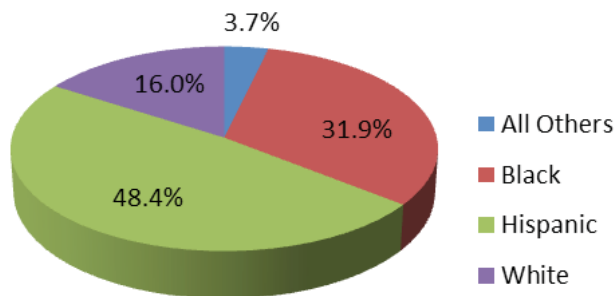
Source: LASD Inmate Reception Center Daily Inmate Statistics

Figure 2.5: Inmate Gender

## 2.7 INMATE ETHNICITY

Nearly half (48.4%) of the male inmates are Hispanic. Black inmates make up the next largest component of the male inmate population with 31.9%, followed by White inmates at 16.0% and all others at 3.7%. The following chart shows the breakdown of male inmates by ethnicity:

### Male Inmate Ethnicity

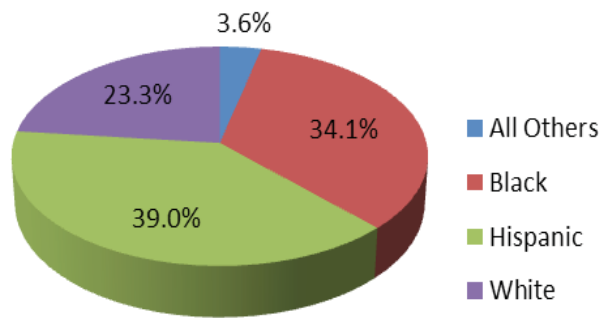


Source: LASD Custody Division Daily Briefing

Figure 2.6: Inmate Ethnicity

Similar to male inmates, the largest segment of the female inmate population is Hispanic with 39.0%. Black inmates comprise 34.1% of the female inmate population, White inmates make up 23.3% and all others are 3.6% of the female inmate population. The following chart shows the breakdown of female inmates by ethnicity:

## Female Inmate Ethnicity



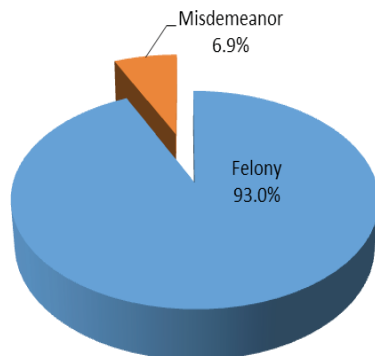
Source: LASD Custody Division Daily Briefing

Figure 2.7: Female Inmate Ethnicity

## 2.8 CHARGE LEVEL

The vast majority of inmates in the Los Angeles County Jail system have been charged with, or have been convicted of felony level crimes. For males, approximately 93% of inmates have been charged with, or convicted of felonies and approximately 6.9% are charged with, or have been convicted of misdemeanor level crimes. For females approximately 90.8% of inmates have been charged with or convicted of felonies and approximately 7.5% are charged with or have been convicted of misdemeanors. A small number of inmates have been charged or convicted of infractions or other charges.

### Male Inmate Charge Level



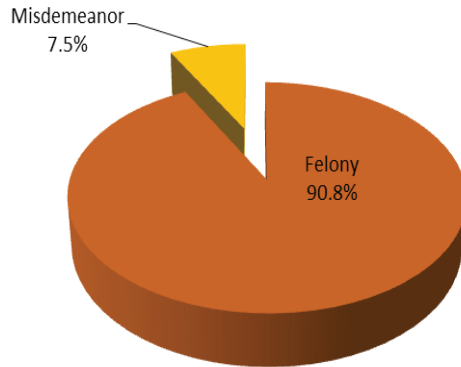
Source: Vanir Profile 050513 by LASD

Figure 2.8: Male Inmate Charge Level

***“...The vast majority of inmates in the Los Angeles County Jail system have been charged with, or have been convicted of felony level crimes...”***



## Female Inmate Charge Level



Source: Vanir Profile 050513 by LASD

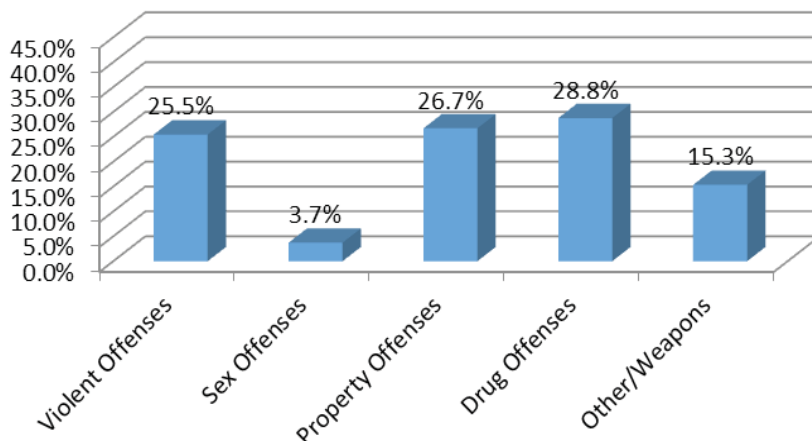
Figure 2.9: Female Inmate Charge Level

## 2.9 INMATE CRIME PROFILES

The most frequent type of crimes committed by inmates held within the Los Angeles County Jail system are drug offenses followed closely by property offenses (burglary, theft, forgery, arson, etc.) and violent offenses (homicide, rape, assault, etc.). For male inmates these three categories of crimes account for 80% of all charges. For female inmates these three categories of crimes account for nearly 90% of all charges. In addition to the three primary offenses discussed above, the balance of crimes include other offenses (weapons, driving under the influence, hit and run, etc.) and sex offenses.

*“...most frequent type of crimes committed by inmates held are drug offenses followed closely by property offenses and violent offenses. For male inmates these three categories of crimes account for 80% of all charges. For female inmates these three categories of crimes account for nearly 90% of all charges...”*

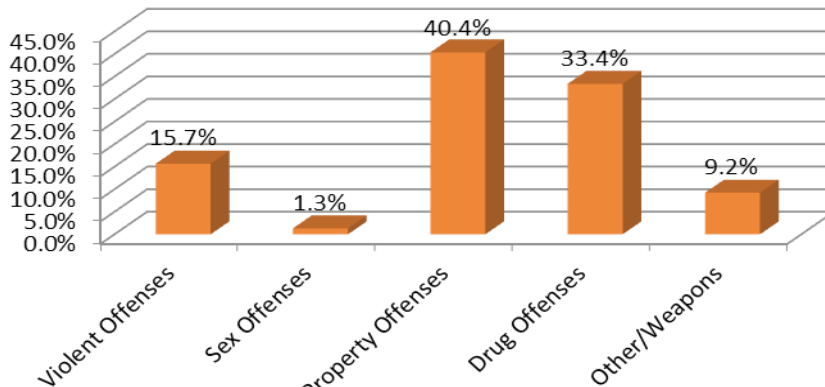
## Male Crime Profile



Source: Vanir Profile 050513 by LASD

Figure 2.10: Male Crime Profile

## Female Crime Profile



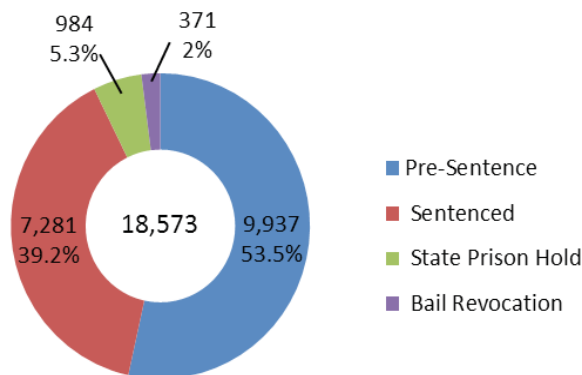
Source: Vanir Profile 050513 by LASD  
Figure 2.11: Female Crime Profile

## 2.10 INMATE POPULATION BY SENTENCE STATUS

The majority of the inmate population consists of those that have yet to be sentenced. Approximately 53.5% of the overall inmate population, or an average of slightly less than 10,000 inmates (for March 2013), has a pre-sentence status; about 39% of all inmates have concluded the judicial process and are serving their sentence in the County Jail facilities. This 39% includes traditional County-sentenced inmates as well as County-sentenced N3's that, prior to Realignment in October 2011, served their term in the State prison system. Additionally, this sentenced group also includes probation and parole revocations and flash incarcerations of up to ten days for individuals on probation. In addition to the pre-sentenced and sentenced inmate populations, there is a group of inmates (averaging about 984 inmates for March 2013) that have been sentenced to State prison and are being processed and waiting for transfer to that system, and a group of inmates being held (averaging about 371 inmates for March 2013) for bail revocation hearings.

*“...Approximately 53.5% of the overall inmate population, or an average of slightly less than 10,000 inmates (for March 2013), has a pre-sentence status...”*

### Inmate Population by Sentence Status



Source: LASD Custody Division Daily Briefing

Figure 2.12: Inmate Population by Sentence Status

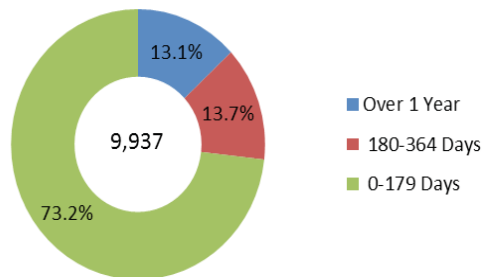
#### Flash Incarceration

Flash incarceration allows the Probation Department to incarcerate an individual up to 10 days without a hearing when they have violated the conditions of their parole.

Of the nearly 10,000 inmates in the pre-sentenced category in March 2013, over 1,300 inmates have been in jail for more than one year with open charges and have not completed trial, and another 1,360 inmates have been in jail between six months and 364 days and have not completed trial.

*“...over 1,300 inmates have been in jail for more than one year with open charges and have not completed trial...”*

## Pre-Sentenced Inmate Population



Source: LASD Custody Division Daily Briefing

Figure 2.13: Pre-Sentenced Inmate Population

## 2.11 AB 109 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT N3 POPULATION

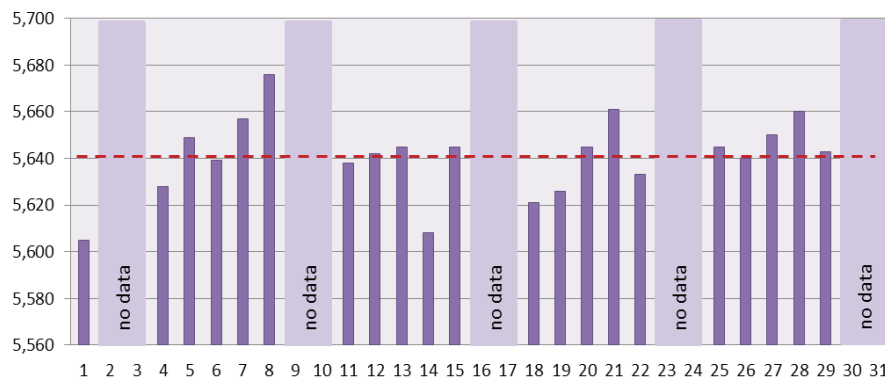
Beginning in October of 2011, county jails throughout California became responsible for housing a particular class of inmate that had previously been housed in the State prison system. This group includes convicted offenders receiving sentences for new non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offender (“N3”) crimes that will be served locally (one year or more). Offenders in this category will have no prior violent or serious convictions.

*“...in October of 2011, county jails throughout California became responsible for housing a particular class of inmate that had previously been housed in the State prison system...”*

The County houses the majority of this N3 population within its Jail facilities, although a small number, approximately 2.5%, are participants in work release programs and Community Based Alternatives to Custody (CBAC) and therefore reside outside of the County Jail facilities. For March 2013 there was an average of 5,641 N3 inmates in County Jail facilities per day.

*“...For March 2013 there was an average of 5,641 N3 inmates in County Jail facilities per day...”*

### N3 Population in County Custody - March 2013

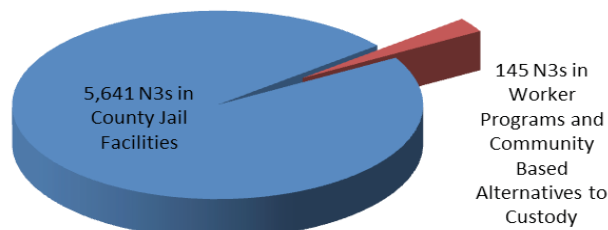


Source: LASD Total N3 Count

Figure 2.14: N3 Population in County Custody - March 2013

In addition to the in-custody N3 population, there was also an average of 142 N3 Station Workers and three N3 participants in CBAC for a total average N3 County population of 5,786 inmates.

## AB 109 N3 Population

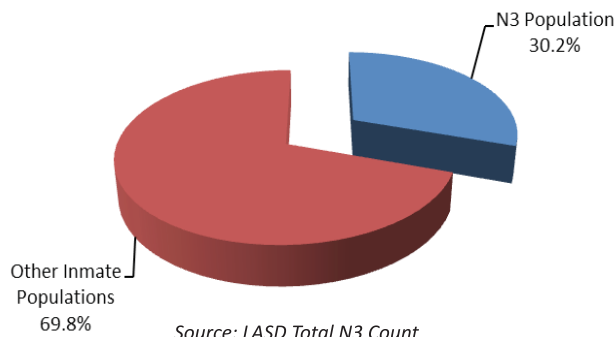


Source: LASD Total N3 Count

Figure 2.15: AB 109 N3 Population

The 5,641 N3 in-custody inmates represent about 30.2% of the overall in-custody population in County Jail facilities and represent about 76.5% of all sentenced inmates serving their time in the Los Angeles County Jail system.

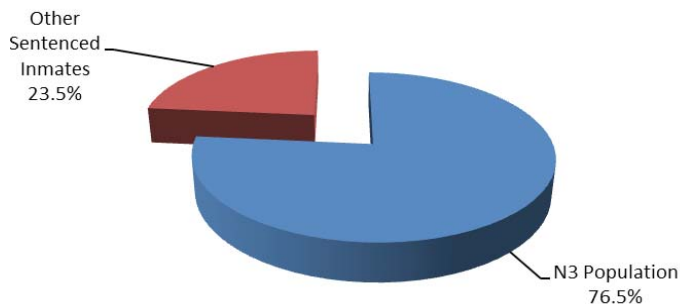
## N3 Inmates as Percentage of Total Inmate Population



Source: LASD Total N3 Count

Figure 2.16: N3 Inmates as Percentage of Total Inmate Population

## N3 Inmates as a Percentage of All Sentenced Inmates



Source: LASD Total N3 Count

Figure 2.17: N3 Inmates as a Percentage of All Sentenced Inmates

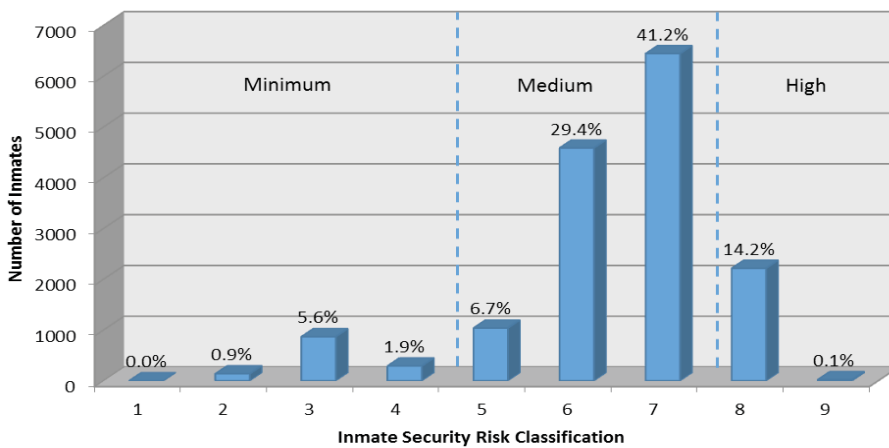
**“...N3 inmates represent about 30.2% of the overall in-custody population in County Jail facilities...”**

## 2.12 INMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department uses an inmate classification system developed by Northpointe Incorporated, a nationally recognized research and consulting firm established in 1989. Using the Northpointe Jail Inmate Classification System (JICS) decision tree, each inmate is assessed at intake to measure their security risk while within the confines of a jail facility. Based on this assessment, each inmate is assigned a security risk classification level from 1 through 9. Security levels 1 through 4 are used for inmates assessed as representing a minimum security risk; levels 5 through 7 are used for inmates assessed as having a medium security risk; and levels 8 and 9 are used for inmates representing the highest security risk. Since male and female inmates are typically housed in separate jail facilities, and since classification level is an important factor in determining the appropriate housing for an inmate, it is important to look at each population separately. The chart below shows the classification range for the male inmate population in March 2013. Approximately 29.4% of the male population is level 6 and about 41.2% are classified as level 7 (the highest of medium security risk).

*“...each inmate is assessed at intake to measure their security risk while within the confines of a jail facility. ..”*

**Male Inmate Classification Security Risk Levels**



Source: Vanir Profile 050513 by LASD

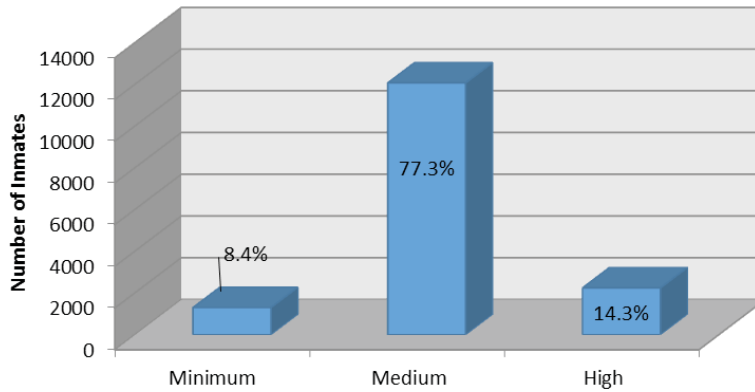
Figure 2.18: Male Inmate Classification Security Risk Levels

It can be useful to look at how inmates are classified based on minimum, medium and high security risk since often housing is rated using this scale. Again, minimum security is levels 1-4, medium security is levels 5-7 and high security is levels 8-9. When looked at this way, medium security represents about 77.3% of the male population, high security about 14.3% and low security about 8.4%. The high security classification in the chart below represents about 2,240 male inmates requiring high security housing.

*“...Approximately 29.4% of the male population is level 6 and about 41.2% are classified as level 7 (the high side of medium security risk)...”*

*“...medium security represents about 77.3% of the male population, high security about 14.3% and low security about 8.4%...”*

## Male Inmate Minimum, Medium and High Security Classification

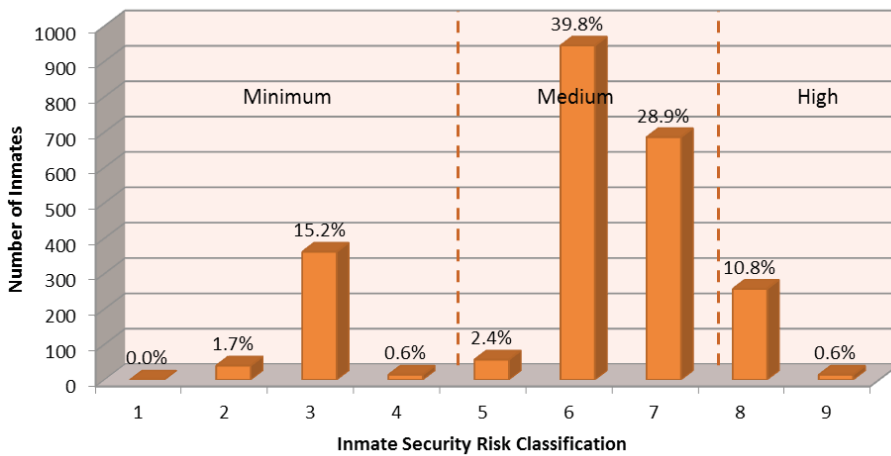


Source: Vanir Profile 050513 by LASD

Figure 2.19: Male Inmate Minimum, Medium and High Security Classification

The female inmate population averaged for March 2013 is represented in the chart below. Approximately 39.8% of the female population is level 6 and 28.9% is level 7.

## Female Inmate Classification Security Risk Levels



Source: Vanir Profile 050513 by LASD

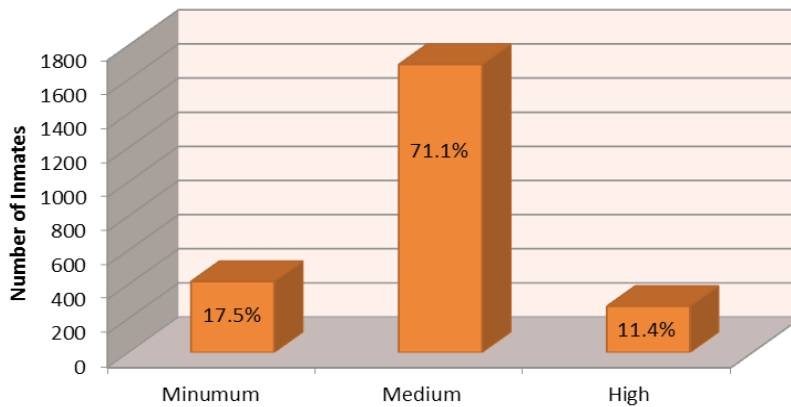
Figure 2.20: Female Inmate Classification Security Risk Levels

Again, looking at how the female inmates break down by security risk classifications, medium security represents approximately 71.1% of the population while minimum security represents about 17.5% and high security represents about 11.4% of the population. The high security classification in the chart below represents about 271 female inmates requiring high security housing.

**“...Approximately 39.8% of the female population is level 6 and 28.9% is level 7...”**

**“...medium security represents approximately 71.1% of the population while minimum security represents about 17.5% and high security represents about 11.4%...”**

## Female Inmate Minimum, Medium and High Security Classification



Source: Vanir Profile 050513 by LASD

Figure 2.21: Female Inmate Minimum, Medium and High Security Classification

### 2.12.1 Special Custody Sub-Groups

In addition to being assigned a security risk level classification at intake, inmates are further assessed for their potential need to be included in sub-groups for special housing, special handling, medical or mental health needs or other requirements. The use of sub-groups can help ensure the safety of staff and inmates and help manage the inmate population but they create inefficiencies in using the existing jail facilities. The sub-groups used by the Los Angeles County Jail system are:

*“...The use of sub-groups can help ensure the safety of staff and inmates and help manage the inmate population but they create inefficiencies in using the existing jail facilities...”*

#### 2.12.1.1 Protection and Discipline

Certain inmates that require special housing for their own safety or the safety of others are designated as ‘keep aways’ and are given the one of the following status:

- ✓ **K1** –inmates related to Law Enforcement personnel; housed in double cells.
- ✓ **K10** –inmates classified as highly dangerous to self or others; housed in single cells.
- ✓ **K6\_** - female inmates to be kept away from other inmates; housed in single or double cells.
- ✓ **K6G** –lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender inmates; housed in dormitories but may be housed in single or double cells depending on security risk.
- ✓ **K6Y** –inmates incarcerated for sex crimes against children; housed in single or double cells.
- ✓ **Discipline** – designated for inmates written up for breaking jail rules; housed in single or double cells but, depending on cell availability, may be consolidated into dormitory housing.

The following chart shows the numbers of inmates in the Special Custody Sub-Groups of Keep Aways and Discipline:

### Keep Aways and Discipline

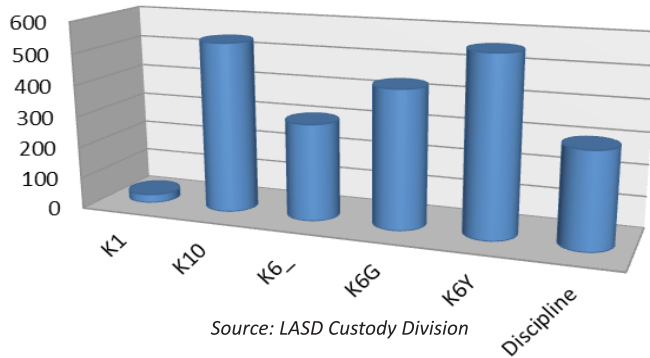


Figure 2.22: Keep Aways and Discipline

#### 2.12.1.2 Health

Inmates with medical or mental health conditions may be segregated into special housing to aid in their treatment or for the safety of themselves or others:

- ✓ **Medical** – housing for medical inmates in medical beds in a dormitory. This is not hospital housing, but housing for different medical conditions such as sleep apnea, crutches, wheelchairs, false limbs and diabetes. Some inmates are housed in single isolation cells when a diagnosis is pending for a contagious condition such as chicken pox, tuberculosis, etc.
- ✓ **MO High** –inmates with severe mental health issues; always housed in single cells.
- ✓ **MO Other** –inmates with general mental health issues; usually housed in double cells; some can be housed in dormitories.

The following chart shows the number of inmates in the Special Custody Sub-Groups of Medical and Mental Health:

### Medical and Mental Health

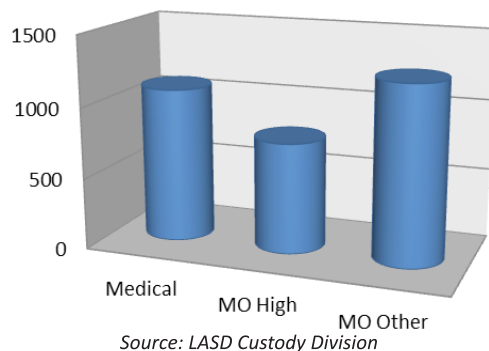


Figure 2.23: Medical and Mental Health

*“...Inmates with medical or mental health conditions may be segregated into special housing to aid in their treatment or for the safety of themselves or others...”*



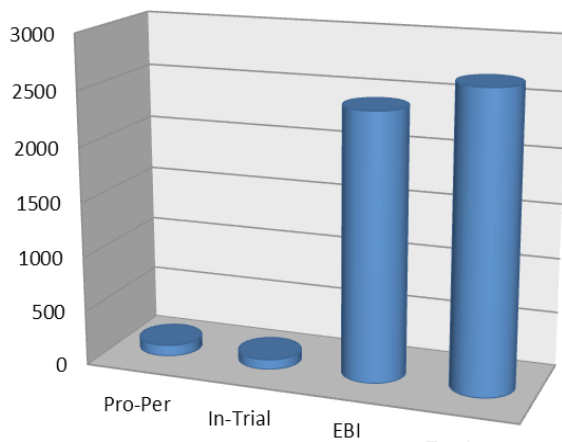
### 2.12.1.3 Pro-Per, In-Trial, EBI and Trustees

Some inmates with special status are housed together to facilitate access to programs or resources, or due to special movement requirements:

- ✓ **Pro-Per** – inmates representing themselves in court, generally housed in single cells to regulate access to legal materials and to reduce inmate complaints regarding interference with their ability to represent themselves.
- ✓ **In-Trial** – inmates currently on trial; housed in dormitories. In-trial inmates are housed apart from the general population to ensure they receive all Constitutional privileges while on trial and to facilitate movement to and from Court.
- ✓ **EBI** – inmates participating in full time, structured educational programs and classes offered by the Education Based Incarceration Bureau; inmates are housed in dormitories.
- ✓ **Trustee** – inmates selected to work while incarcerated; housed separately from the general population due to varying work schedules and sleep times, access to tools and equipment, and access to areas that are off limits to general population inmates. Trustees are housed in dormitories.

The following chart shows the number of inmates in the Special Custody Sub-Groups of Pro-Per, In-Trial and Trustees:

### Pro-Per, In-Trial, EBI & Trustees

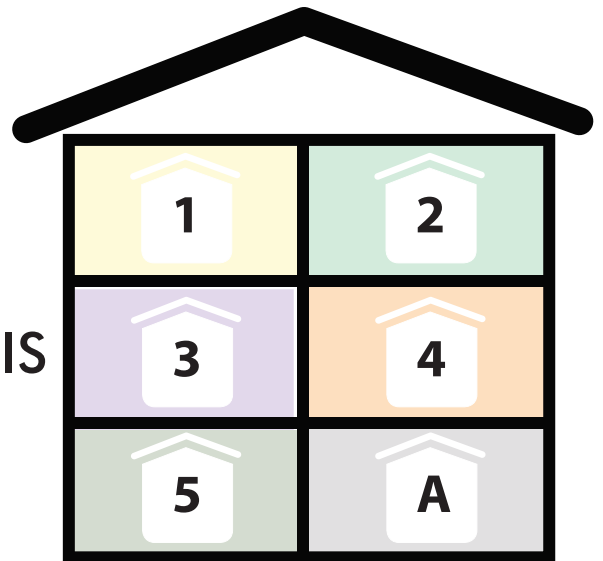


Source: LASD Custody Division

Figure 2.24: Pro-Per, In-Trial, EBI & Trustees



### 3 - TREND ANALYSIS



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### 3.1 OVERVIEW

The third item of the Board of Supervisors request for a comprehensive report regarding the Jail Plan is to provide “A trend analysis that projects the need for beds by security classification type over the next then, twenty and thirty years”. The Vanir trends analysis is divided into two sections - Historical Data and Looking Forward.

In the Historical Data section we look back at general population data; crime, arrest and booking data; and inmate population data. In analyzing this data we are identifying trends that may affect the jail system in the future.

The Looking Forward section takes the data in the Historical Data section and identifies the trends that are likely to impact the jail system in the future. It is important to note that any projection into the future relies on assumptions and the further out the projection the greater the list of assumptions and the greater chance of the projection being inaccurate. Assumptions and variations can include everything from fluctuations in populations, economic uncertainty, changes to law or policy, evolving societal expectations, etc. at the national, state or local level. For example, if this comprehensive report was prepared in 2009 it would not have included the impact that AB 109 Public Safety Realignment has had on the current jail population.

*“A trend analysis that projects the need for beds by security classification type over the next then, twenty and thirty years”*

### 3.2 METHODOLOGY

Trend analysis data were compiled from the following sources:

- **Los Angeles County Population Projections:**
  - California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, January 2013 (<http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/P-3/>)
- **Inmate Population Projections:**
  - 2012 through 2023 projections from The JFA Institute.
- **Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests:**
  - 2001 through 2011 Data from the State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Profiles.
- **Bookings:**
  - California Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Profile Survey (<http://www.bdcorr.ca.gov/joq/jps/QuerySelection.asp>)
- **Inmate Profiles:**
  - Los Angeles Sheriff Department:
  - Inmate Reception Center Daily Statistics

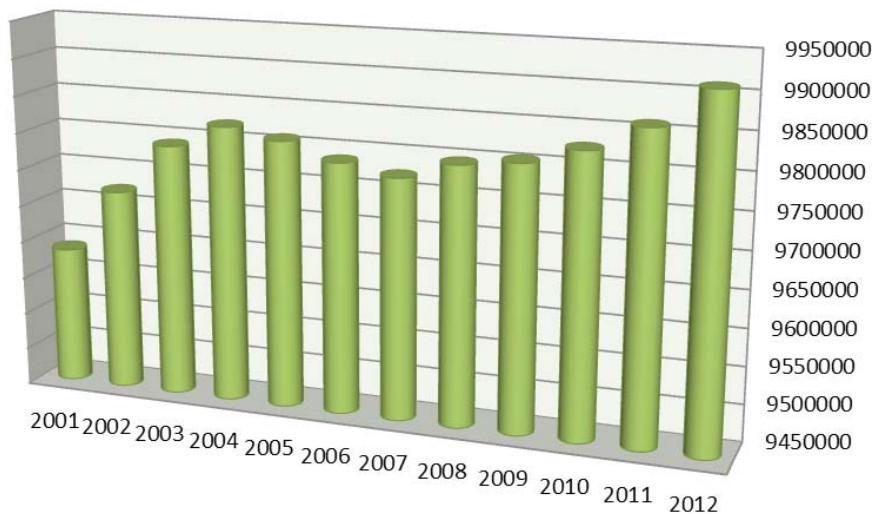
- Inmate Reception Center Daily Statistics - Page 2
- Custody Division Daily Briefing
- **AB109 Total N3 Count and Projections:**
  - Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Daily Briefing with N3 Count
- **Percentage Release Program:**
  - Los Angeles Sheriff's Department letter to the Board of Supervisors dated June 6, 2006.
  - Percentage vs. CBAC Releases document provided by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, March 2013.
  - Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department release Criteria.
- **Medical and Mental Health:**
  - Inmate Characteristics from the Bureau of Justice Statistics
    - Special Report: Medical Problems of Jail Inmates, November 2006
    - Special Report: Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates, Rev. 12/14/06
  - Bed Locations and Utilization from the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
  - LASD Study/Proposal Department of Mental Health Services
    - Narrative prepared by Dr. Stephen Shea of the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health Services addressing current services and future needs for mental health services within the Los Angeles County Jail system.

## 3.3 HISTORICAL DATA

### 3.3.1 County Population

The following chart provides an overview of the total Los Angeles County population growth from 2001 to 2012. During this 12 year time span the county grew from 9,635,795 persons to 9,911,665 persons which represents an increase of 275,870, or an increase of 2.9%. The county has been in a period of steady population growth since 2007.

#### County Population Growth - 2001 to 2012



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit  
Figure 3.1: County Population Growth - 2001 to 2012

### 3.3.2 County 'Highest Risk' Population

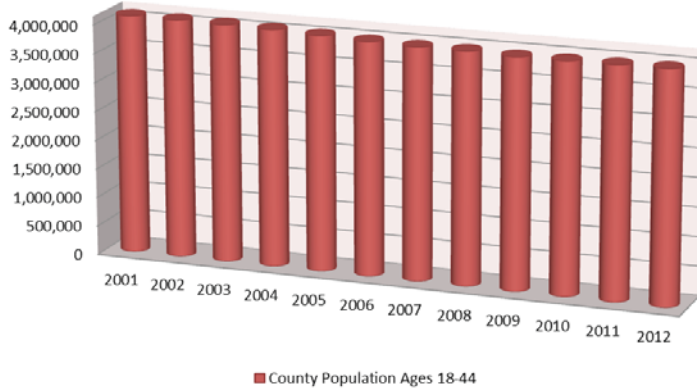
Within the Los Angeles County Jail System almost 80% of the current inmate population is between the ages of 18 and 44. For purposes of discussing the jail population we will refer to people between the ages of 18 and 44 as the 'highest risk' group for being incarcerated in the Los Angeles County Jail System.

The overall county population increased between 2001 and 2012 but the 'highest risk' population reduced, as can be seen in the following chart:

*"...The county has been in a period of steady population growth since 2007."*

*"...The overall county population increased between 2001 and 2012 but the 'highest risk' population reduced..."*

County "Highest Risk" Population - 2001 to 2012



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit  
Figure 3.2: Los Angeles County Crime Rates

In 2001 the County’s ‘highest risk’ population was 4,115,474 persons; in 2012 the County’s ‘highest risk’ population was 3,982,862 persons, a reduction of approximately 3%.

### 3.3.3 Crime Rates

Consistent with the statewide trend, crime rates in Los Angeles County have been steadily declining. Crime rates in all categories have been declining since 2003 and most have been declining since at least 2001. The chart below shows the crime rate in relationship to the historical County population for the corresponding years.

The number of crimes reported has been declining; had the population remained steady during this period of time this would have produced a small decrease in the crime rate (number of crimes/population). In fact, the number of crimes reported has declined while, at the same time, total County population has been growing. The combination of these two factors has led to an even more pronounced drop in crime rates in the County since 2001.

*“...crime rates in Los Angeles County have been steadily declining...”*

Los Angeles County Crime Rates



Source: State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Profiles and the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit.

Figure 3.3: Los Angeles County Crime Rates



### 3.3.4 Arrests

The following charts provide historical data respectively for felony and misdemeanor adult arrest trends within the county. Each chart includes a breakdown by gender for each year.

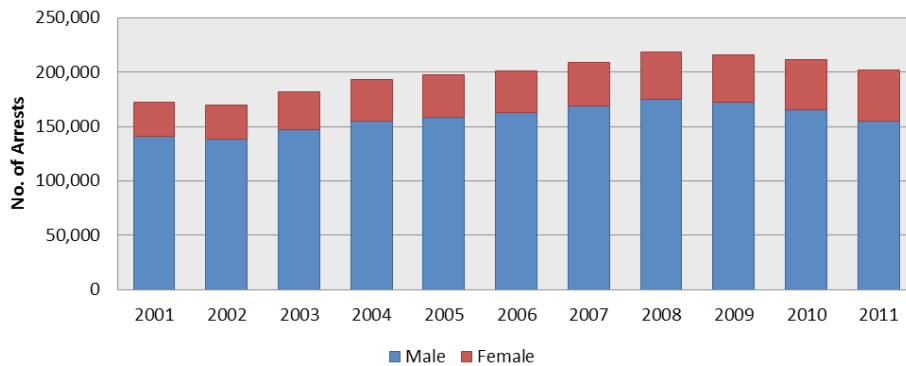
#### Los Angeles County Adult Felony Arrests



Source: State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Profiles

Figure 3.4: Los Angeles County Adult Felony Arrests

#### Los Angeles County Adult Misdemeanor Arrests



Source: State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Profiles

Figure 3.5: Los Angeles County Adult misdemeanor Arrests

Observations from the felony and misdemeanor charts above:

- Felony arrests – male arrests have been declining since 2005, while female felony arrests have remained nearly constant since 2001.
- Misdemeanor arrests – male arrests have been declining since 2008 and female misdemeanor arrests have increased 51% since 2001.
- Since total numbers of arrests for felonies and misdemeanors have reduced over the last 5-7 years and the County population has been growing during the same time period, the arrest rate per capita has declined.

***“... total numbers of arrests for felonies and misdemeanors have reduced over the last 5-7 years...”***

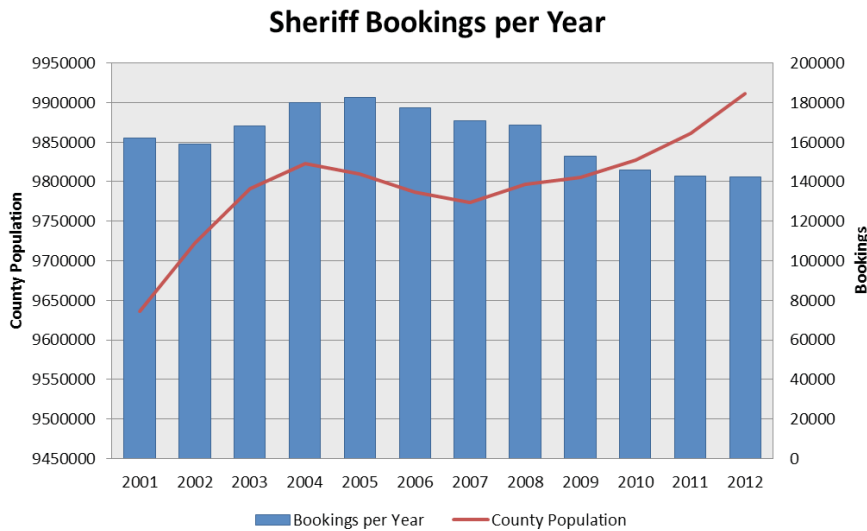
### 3.3.5 Bookings

Consistent with a decrease in the number of crimes and arrests for felonies and misdemeanors in Los Angeles County, the number of bookings recorded by the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department has also been declining. Since 2005 the number of bookings has dropped steadily, although the rate of decline has been slowing the last couple of years.

The following chart shows the number of bookings recorded by the LASD only, as reported to the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) as part of the Jail Profile Survey. While the chart does not include bookings for other law enforcement agencies in the County that also house inmates in the LA County Jail, we understand the overall declining trend in bookings is consistent with the results reported by LASD.

Similar to the number of crimes and arrests, the number of bookings has been falling against an increase in overall County population, as represented in the chart.

*“... Since 2005 the number of bookings has dropped steadily, although the rate of decline has been slowing the last couple of years....”*



Source: California Board of State and Community Corrections, jail Profile Survey

Figure 3.6: Sheriff Bookings per Year

### 3.3.6 Average Daily Inmate Population

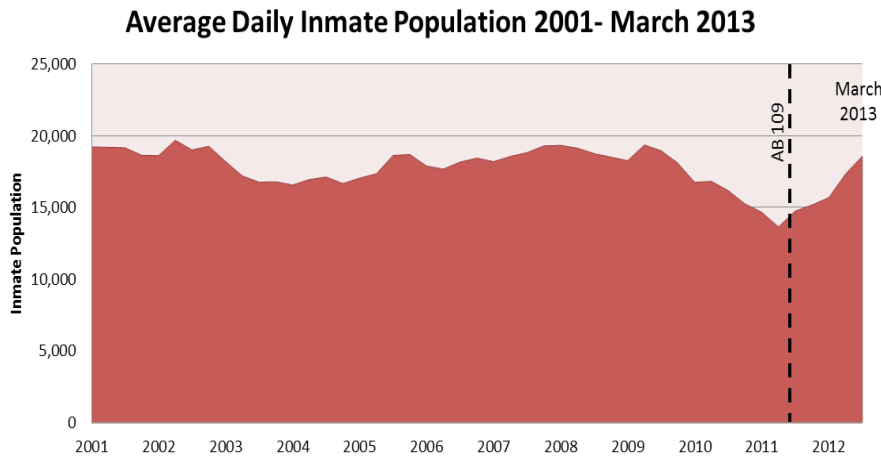
The jail population is currently comprised of five primary groups of individuals:

- **Pre-adjudicated Inmates** - have been charged with a crime and are being housed in the jail system awaiting the conclusion of the judicial process.
- **N3’s** – have been convicted of a crime and sentenced to more than 1 year incarceration. Until October 2011 these inmates served their time in state prison. In an effort to reduce overcrowding in the state prison system, the provisions of AB 109 Realignment require that persons convicted of non-serious, non-sexual and non-violent offenses (hence N3) serve their sentence in county jail, regardless of

the length of their sentence. Realignment has imposed a significant burden on county jail systems throughout the state. In Los Angeles County the N3 inmates now make up approximately 30% of the entire jail population.

- **Traditional County Sentenced Inmates** – these inmates have been convicted and sentenced to one year or less and would have always served their sentence in county jail,
- **State Prison Holds** – have been convicted of a crime, are not eligible to serve their sentence in the county jail and are awaiting transfer to the state prison system.
- **Parole Revocation** – individuals who have violated terms of their parole and are waiting for resolution of the judicial process.

The following graphic tracks the average daily inmate population quarterly from 2001 to March 2013. The highest average quarter was 19,687 inmates in 2002 and the lowest average quarter was 13,647 inmates in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2011. The timing of the lowest average quarter is significant because it is the quarter immediately preceding the implementation of the AB 109 Public Safety Realignment program and the arrival of the N3 inmate population.



Source: California Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Profile Survey

Figure 3.7: Average Daily Inmate Population 2001 - March 2013

### 3.3.7 Percentage Release Program

The Sheriff’s Department first implemented a Percentage Release Program in response to an order by United States District Judge William P. Gray’s order that mandated the County’s jail system be “operated constitutionally at their appropriate capacity.” Judge Gray authorized the Sheriff to release inmates early to reduce jail overcrowding and comply with his Federal order.

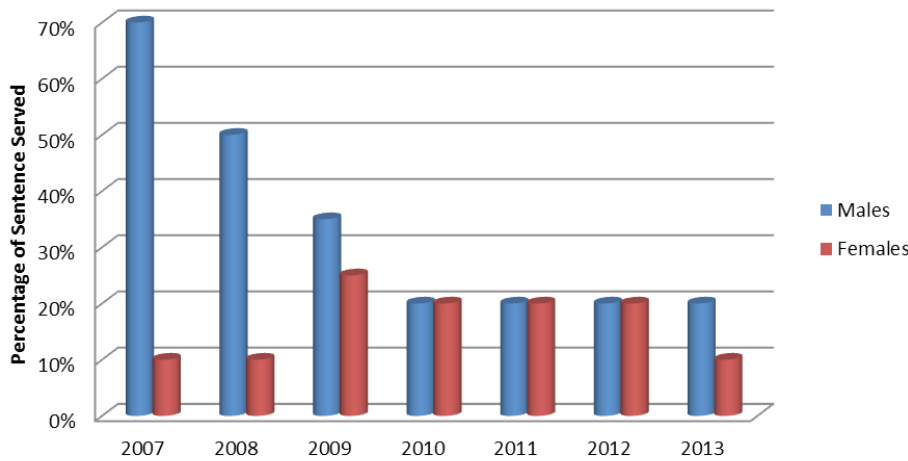
The Sheriff uses the Percentage Release Program to control the overall number of inmates within the jail system and to align the number of inmates

*“... The Sheriff uses the Percentage Release Program to control the overall number of inmates within the jail system...”*

with the facilities available. Most often the Sheriff’s need to control the number of inmates is a function of the Department’s ability to staff the jail facilities (due to budget constraints) as opposed to the total number of beds within the system. Of the five primary groups that make up the jail inmate population discussed in “Average Daily Inmate Population” above - namely Pre-Adjudicated, N3’s, Traditional County Sentenced Inmates, State Prison Holds, and Parole Revocations – the Percentage Release Program only applies to the Traditional County Sentenced Inmates.

The current Percentage Release Program operated by the Sheriff was re-implemented in June 2002 due to pending budget cuts. Often the Department’s percentage of time served requirements for male and female inmates has been different. The chart below tracks the percentage of time served by gender for the Sheriff’s Percentage Release Program since 2007.

**Percentage of Time Served for Traditional County Sentenced Inmates**



Source: Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department Percentage vs. CBAC Releases

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Time Served for Traditional County Sentenced Inmates

Currently, all AB 109 N3 inmates and inmates who have failed in alternative programs serve 100% of their sentence; inmates convicted of gang related offenses and serious misdemeanor offenses serve 40% of their sentence; for all other offenses, females sentenced to more than 240 days serve 10% and males sentenced to more than 90 days serve 20% of their sentence. The Sheriff’s Department estimate that if all traditional county inmates served 100% of their sentence they would require an additional 4,800 beds.

### 3.3.8 Sentenced/Non-sentenced Inmates Populations

From 2003 through 2011 the non-sentenced inmate population in the Los Angeles County Jail system comprised, on average, about 70% of the total inmate population. This percentage was consistent with the percentage of non-sentenced inmates in jail facilities statewide as reported in the California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Jail Profile Survey. Data for the first three quarters of 2012 show the percentage of non-sentenced

*“...the Percentage Release Program only applies to the Traditional County Sentenced Inmates...”*

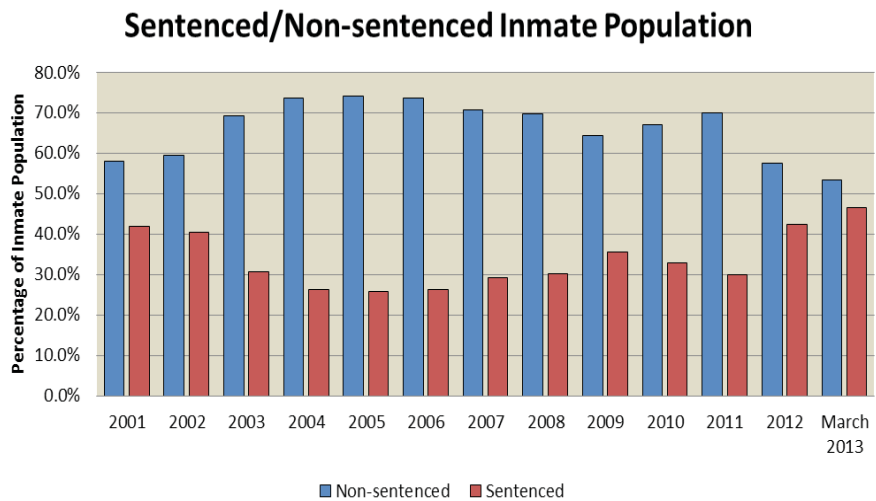
*“...The Sheriff’s Department estimate that if all traditional county inmates served 100% of their sentence they would require an additional 4,800 beds...”*

*“... From 2003 through 2011 the non-sentenced inmate population in the Los Angeles County Jail system comprised, on average, about 70% of the total inmate population...”*

*“... March of 2013 the average percentage of non-sentenced inmates in the County continued to decline to approximately 54%...”*

inmates dropped to approximately 58% in Los Angeles County and 63% statewide. In March of 2013 the average percentage of non-sentenced inmates in the County continued to decline to approximately 54%. It appears the drop in the percentage of the non-sentenced population is related to the increase in the sentenced N3 population.

The following chart shows the percentage of sentenced and non-sentenced inmates in the Los Angeles County Jail system from 2001 through March 2013.



Source: California Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Profile Survey and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Custody Division Daily Briefing Report for each weekday in March 2013  
Figure 3.9: Sentenced/Non-sentenced Inmate Population

### 3.3.9 Inmate Classification System

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department uses an inmate classification system developed by Northpointe Incorporated, a nationally recognized research and consulting firm established in 1989. Using the Northpointe Jail Inmate Classification System (JICS) decision tree, each inmate is assessed to measure their security risk while within the confines of a jail facility. Based on this assessment each inmate is assigned a security risk classification level from 1 through 9. Security levels 1 through 4 are used for inmates assessed as representing a minimum security risk; levels 5 through 7 are used for inmates assessed as having a medium security risk and levels 8 and 9 are used for inmates representing the maximum security risk. It is important to note the JICS is used to assess an inmate's **security risk within the jail system**. A separate assessment tool is required and used to determine an inmate's suitability to participate in Community Based Alternatives to Custody (CBAC) programs and other programs that may place an inmate in the community.

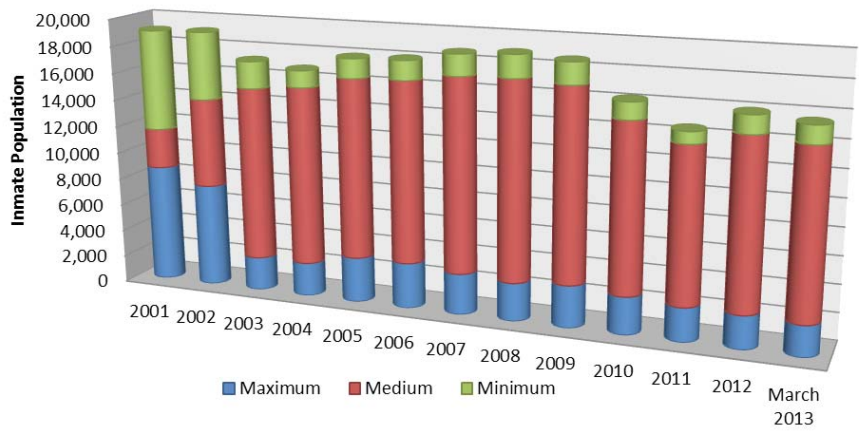
The Sheriff's Department purchased Northpointe's JICS in November of 2001 and phased in implementation starting in 2002. 2003 is the first full year the Department used JICS and this is reflected in the following chart titled Inmate Security Risk Classification. As can be seen in the chart, once the JICS assessment tool was in place the vast majority of inmates were classified as medium security risk, with a much smaller population classified as maximum security risk and a smaller population still classified as minimum security risk.

*"...each inmate is assessed to measure their security risk while within the confines of a jail facility..."*

*"... Security levels 1 through 4 are used for inmates assessed as representing a minimum security risk; levels 5 through 7 are used for inmates assessed as having a medium security risk and levels 8 and 9 are used for inmates representing the maximum security risk..."*

*"... vast majority of inmates were classified as medium security risk, with a much smaller population classified as maximum security risk and a smaller population still classified as minimum security risk..."*

## Inmate Security Risk Classification



Source: California Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Profile Survey and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department data on inmate security risk classification in March 2013

Figure 3.10: Inmate Security Risk Classification

The County and the Sheriff's Department should continue to evaluate and calibrate the Northpointe JICS software to be certain it accurately rates the security risk of the County Jail population. Additionally, the Sheriff's Department should provide on-going training to those using the Northpointe JICS software to ensure the decision tree is being applied correctly and consistently.

***"...continue to evaluate and calibrate the Northpointe JICS software to be certain it accurately rates the security risk of the County Jail population..."***

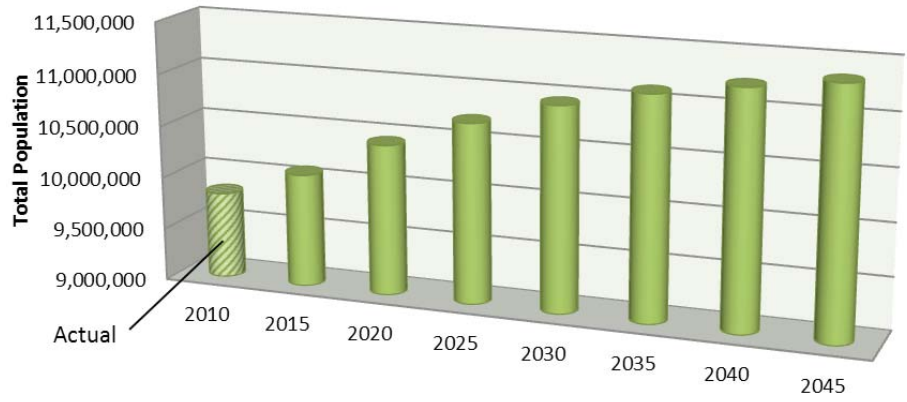
## 3.4 LOOKING FORWARD

### 3.4.1 County Population Projection

The chart below provides an overview of the total projected Los Angeles County population growth from 2010 to 2045. The County population is expected to increase 13.8% between 2013 and 2045; from 9,699,762 persons in 2013 to 11,342,948 in 2045. Statewide, the population is expected to increase from 37,309,382 persons in 2013 to 49,108,689 persons in 2045, an increase of 31.6%. These population projections are provided by the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, which provides population projections for the state and each county in California.

*“...The County population is expected to increase 13.8% between 2013 and 2045...”*

**County Population Projection - 2010 to 2045**



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Figure 3.11: County Population Projection - 2010 to 2045

### 3.4.2 ‘Highest Risk’ Population Projection

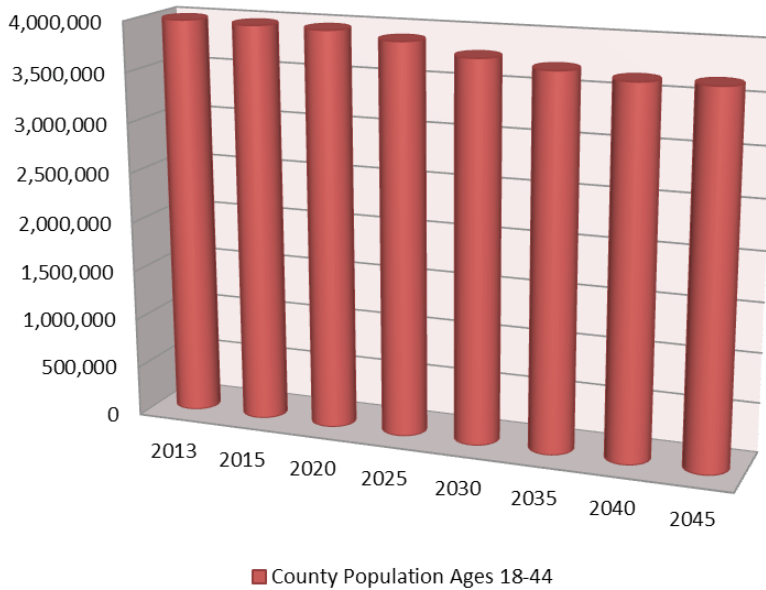
One of the key factors to look at when projecting the future jail population is the County’s resident population that is most likely to be incarcerated within the jail system. Within the Los Angeles County Jail system almost 80% of the current inmate population is between the ages of 18 and 44. Also, based on data in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Realignment Report dated May 2013, nearly 80% of the N3 population is between the ages of 18 and 44. For purposes of discussing the size of the future jail population we will refer to people between the ages of 18 and 44 as the ‘highest risk’ group for being incarcerated in the Los Angeles County jail system.

*“...Within the Los Angeles County Jail system almost 80% of the current inmate population is between the ages of 18 and 44...”*

While the overall County population will increase, the population is getting older and the ‘highest risk’ population, ages 18 to 44, is projected to reduce in the coming years, as can be seen in the following chart.

*“...the ‘highest risk’ population, ages 18 to 44, is projected to reduce in the coming years...”*

## Los Angeles County "Highest Risk" Population



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit  
Figure 3.12: Los Angeles County "Highest Risk" Population

In 2013 the County’s ‘highest risk’ population between the ages of 18 and 44 is estimated to be 3,987,989 persons, in 2045 the County’s ‘highest risk’ population is projected to be 3,663,308 persons, a reduction of approximately 8%.

### 3.4.3 Crime Rates/Arrests/Bookings

#### 3.4.3.1 Crime Rates

Historically, crime rates have been declining nationally, statewide and most importantly in Los Angeles County. The number of crimes reported in Los Angeles County has been dropping since 2003 and the County population has been growing since 2007 resulting in a drop in the crime rate per capita. While it is unrealistic to expect the crime rate to continue to decline indefinitely it is likely that the crime rate will remain low into the foreseeable future.

#### 3.4.3.2 Arrests

Both felony and misdemeanor arrests have been dropping; felonies since 2005 and misdemeanors since 2008. These arrest trends are consistent with the drop in crime rates discussed above. Similar to the discussion of the crime rate, it is also likely the number of arrests for a broad spectrum of crimes will remain low into the foreseeable future.

#### 3.4.3.3 Bookings

Consistent with the decline in the crime rate and arrests there has been a decline in bookings at the Sheriff’s Department since 2005. Based on the

*“... While it is unrealistic to expect the crime rate to continue to decline indefinitely it is likely that the crime rate will remain low into the foreseeable future...”*

*“... it is also likely the number of arrests for a broad spectrum of crimes will remain low into the foreseeable future...”*

*“...there is no information to suggest an increase in bookings in the foreseeable future...”*



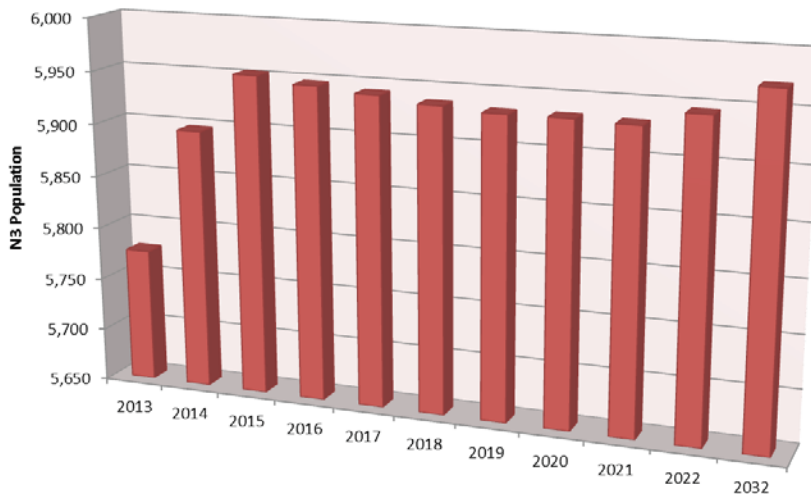
projected County demographics combined with the crime and arrest trends there is no information to suggest an increase in bookings in the foreseeable future.

### 3.4.4 N3 Population Projection

Inmates with the N3 designation have been convicted of a crime and sentenced to more than 1 year incarceration. Until October 2011 these inmates served their time in state prison. In an effort to reduce overcrowding in the state prison system, as of October 2011 the provisions of AB 109 Realignment took effect requiring that persons convicted of non-serious, non-sexual and non-violent offenses (hence N3) serve their sentence in county jail, regardless of the length of their sentence.

The Sheriff’s Department has produced a projection of the N3 population in custody shown in the chart below. The N3 population is expected to increase from it’s current level to an average of 5,897 inmates in 2014 to 5,953 inmates in 2015. From 2015 through 2022 the average number of N3 inmates is expected to stay in a narrow range between 5,953 and 5,933 inmates. Between 2022 and 2032 the number of N3 inmates is expected to increase slightly from 5,945 inmates to 5,971 inmates.

**Projected N3 Population**



Source: Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department AB109 Population Projections

Figure 3.13: Projected N3 Population

Information provided by the Sheriff’s Department shows the N3 population leveling off and remaining in a narrow band for at least the next ten years. For planning purposes this report will use an N3 population of 5,950 inmates. Since the N3 group makes up such a significant portion of the overall jail population the Sheriff’s Department should continue to monitor the trends in the N3 population to track potential changes in sentencing by the Courts, modifications to the program at the state level or other unanticipated changes.

*“...persons convicted of non-serious, non-sexual and non-violent offenses (hence N3) serve their sentence in county jail, regardless of the length of their sentence...”*

*“...show the N3 population leveling off and remaining in a narrow band for at least the next ten years...”*

### 3.4.5 Inmate Population Projections

#### 3.4.5.1 Population Descriptions

The overall jail population in Los Angeles County is comprised of smaller sub-populations. Each of these sub-populations is influenced by a number of factors, some within the control of the County and the Sheriff's Department and some that are not. These sub-populations and their influences include:

- **Pre-adjudicated Inmates** – These inmates have been charged with a crime and are being housed in the jail system pending a release on bond, bail or their own recognizance (OR) awaiting the conclusion of the judicial process. The Court system and the Probation Department are the primary determinants of the number of pre-adjudicated inmates housed at any one time and the length of stay.
- **N3's** – These inmates have been convicted of a crime and sentenced to more than 1 year incarceration. Prior to October 2011 these inmates served their sentence in state prison but are now housed in county jails. In Los Angeles County the N3 inmates now make up approximately 30% of the entire jail population. These inmates must serve 100% of their sentence as mandated by the state.
- **Traditional County Sentenced Inmates** – These inmates have been convicted and sentenced to one year or less and would have always served their sentence in county jail. In Los Angeles County, the Sheriff manages the size of this population through the Percentage Release Program. This program allows inmates to be released after serving only a portion of their sentence; the portion varies depending on a number of variables including the nature of the crime they for which they were convicted. The percentage of sentence served influences this population and has varied over the years based on issues such as Sheriff Department staffing and budget.
- **State Prison Holds** – These inmates have been convicted of a crime, are not eligible to serve their sentence in the county jail and are being processed and awaiting transfer to the State prison system. This group has gotten smaller since AB 109 Public Safety Realignment in 2011 and makes up a relatively small portion of the overall inmate population.
- **Parole Revocation** – These individuals have violated terms of their parole and are waiting for resolution of the judicial process. Based on changes associated with AB 109 Public Safety Realignment in 2011 this group may grow but they are expected to continue to make up the smallest portion of the overall jail population in Los Angeles County.

Each of these sub-populations has its own set of influences and factors to be considered and evaluated in the context of developing a projection of the size of the overall inmate population for the next 10, 20 and 30 years.

*"...In Los Angeles County the N3 inmates now make up approximately 30% of the entire jail population..."*

### 3.4.5.2 Planning Assumptions

Los Angeles County is in a time of relative stability for many of the outside influences that traditionally affect the size of a jail population. Due to this stability we can make certain planning assumptions with respect to change in inmate population sub-groups:

- **Pre-adjudicated Inmates** – The size of this population is affected by two factors – people entering the system (number of bookings) and people exiting the system (bond, bail, OR, Early Disposition, etc.) Based on crime rates, arrests and booking trends we see no information to suggest an increase in bookings during the planning horizon. Additionally, while the Vera Report was issued in September 2011 outlining a number of recommendations for reducing the pre-adjudication population, very few, if any, of these recommendations have been implemented. Vanir has met with many of the stakeholders who would be involved in these recommendations and all have expressed either a reasonable objection to the recommendation or identified hurdles to their implementation. **Based on this combination of factors we do not see any measureable change to the size of the pre-adjudicated inmate population.**
- **N3's** – Based on the data provided, in 2015 this sub-group should increase to about **5,950 inmates and remain at about that level thereafter.**
- **Traditional County Sentenced Inmates** – The population of this sub-group has been the most manipulated by the Sheriff's Department to respond to staffing and budget conditions. Given that bookings will remain about where they are today and assuming the Percentage Release Program remains at current levels **this population should remain at its current level.**
- **State Prison Holds and Parole Revocations** – The number of holds may decrease and the number of revocations may increase but the totals for **the aggregate of these two populations are expected to remain at its current level.**

All of these planning assumptions are based on the premise that the current conditions and policies remain in place. It should be understood that any forecast is based on a series of assumptions and expectations and the farther out one projects the greater degree of inaccuracy is introduced. Projecting prison or jail populations is especially vulnerable to a high degree inaccuracy because major changes can take place in a short period of time, such as one legislative cycle.

*"...Los Angeles County is in a time of relative stability for many of the outside influences that traditionally affect the size of a jail population...."*

*"...we do not see any measureable change to the size of the pre-adjudicated inmate population...."*

*"...assuming the Percentage Release Program remains at current levels this population should remain at its current level...."*

*"...these planning assumptions are based on the premise that the current conditions and policies remain in place...."*

# TREND ANALYSIS

There are a number of potential changes that could affect the size of the jail population in the future including:

- ✓ Changes in Society:
  - Changes to mandatory sentencing or sentencing guidelines
  - Changes at the state level to the N3 or other state prison inmates
  - Legalization of substances or practices
  - Immigration reform
  - Increase in crime
- ✓ Changes to Jail Programs:
  - Expansion of pre-adjudication programs
  - Expansion of Alternatives to Custody Programs
- ✓ Changes in County Policy:
  - Modifications to the current Percentage Release Program
  - Increased use of split sentences by the Courts
  - Budget and staffing

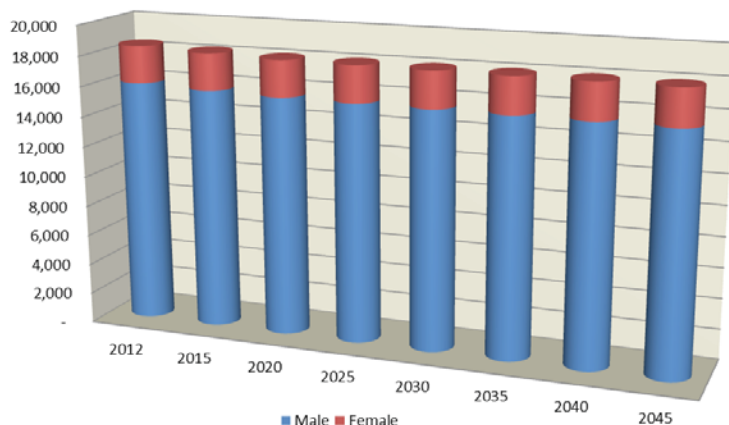
### 3.4.5.3 Inmate Population Projection Based on Current Policies

Vanir expects that, based on current policies and conditions remaining in effect, the jail population in 10, 20 and 30 years will remain at or near the current population of roughly 18,500 inmates.

Consistent with the Vanir population projection of 18,500 inmates, in March 2013 the JFA Institute, a non-profit agency that began looking at the County Jail system in 2012, provided the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department with a population forecast showing the population remaining nearly level (declining by 281 inmates) between 2013 and 2023. The chart below is based on this information and is extrapolated out to 2045.

*“...based on current policies and conditions remaining in effect, the jail population in 10, 20 and 30 years will remain at or near the current population of roughly 18,500 inmates....”*

**Inmate Population Projection based on Current Policies**



Source: Based on information from LASD and the JFA Institute

Figure 3.14: Inmate Population Projection based on Current Policies

### 3.4.5.4 Inmate Population Projection Including Peaking and Classification

In addition to looking at the average daily population (ADP) it is also important to include a look at the peak population levels and additional capacity necessary to address inmate classification and special custody requirements.

Jails are ‘full’ when they are at 85 to 90% of total capacity. This additional 10 to 15% capacity allows the jail system to absorb peak population days and inefficiencies of housing inmates based on security risk levels and special custody sub-groups discussed in the Inmate Profile section of this report. A review of the Los Angeles County Jail system from 2008 to 2012 shows that days of peak inmate population vary from the average daily population by about 5%. Based on the overall size of the jail system population and historical peaking rate Vanir recommends a peaking and classification factor of 10% be applied to the inmate population projection of 18,500. **Therefore, the Los Angeles County Jail system should be planned to a capacity of 20,555 beds which will accommodate an average daily inmate population of 18,500 at 90% of total operating capacity.**

*“...Jails are ‘full’ when they are at 85 to 90% of total capacity...”*

**Planned Capacity by Gender**

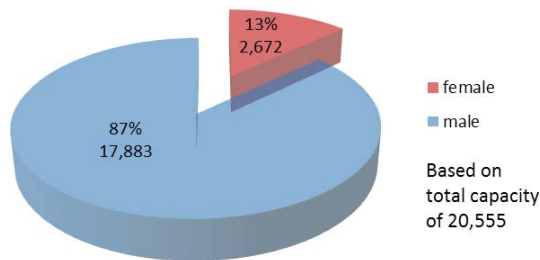


Figure 3.15: Planned Capacity by Gender

### 3.4.6 Inmate Classification

We expect the Sheriff’s Department to continue to utilize Northpointe’s Jail Inmate Classification System into the foreseeable future. Vanir expects that, consistent with current usage, inmate assessment in the future will continue to classify the vast majority of inmates as medium security risk, with much smaller populations classified as maximum security risk and minimum security risk. Based on historic rates Los Angeles County should plan on the following breakdown by gender and security risk classification:

*“...continue to classify the vast majority of inmates as medium security risk, with a much smaller populations classified as maximum security risk and minimum security risk...”*

## Projected Male Inmate Security Classification

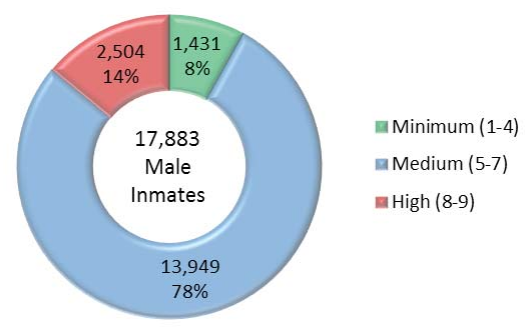


Figure 3.16: Projected Male Inmate Security Classification

## Projected Female Inmate Security Classification

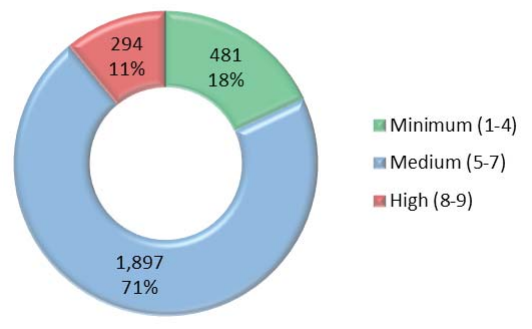


Figure 3.17: Projected Female Inmate Security Classification

Generally, lower security risk inmates can be housed in dormitories or barracks while higher security inmates should be housed in single or double cells. There are other issues that can factor into an individual inmates housing assignment such as special handling, etc. In the Los Angeles County Jail system inmates with security risk classifications from 1 through 6, low to medium, can be housed in dormitories and barracks. Inmates with security risk classifications from 7 through 9, high medium to high, should be housed in single or double cells. The following chart shows the projected breakdown of inmate security risk classification and most appropriate housing types.

## Projected Inmate Security Classification and Housing Types

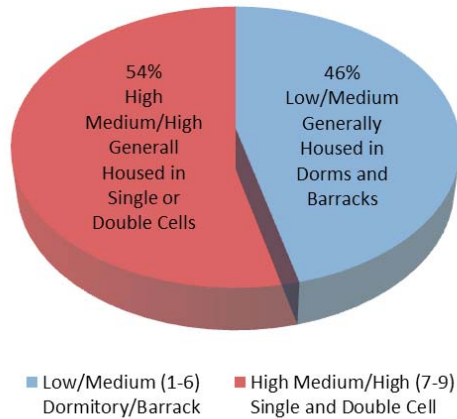


Figure 3.18: Projected Inmate Security Classification and Housing Types

### 3.4.7 Specialized Populations

In addition to identifying the overall planned inmate capacity, inmate capacity by gender, and inmate capacity by security classification, Vanir has also identified some specialized inmate populations that have the potential to affect the planned inmate capacity or place specific demands on the jail system.

#### 3.4.7.1 Medical Population

##### Los Angeles County Jail Medical Services Bureau

The Sheriff’s Department Medical Services Bureau (MSB) is the sole provider of medical services for all inmates in the jail system. MSB estimates that approximately 60% of inmates require some type of medical or mental health care. Currently, MSB is providing the following:

- ✓ **Inmate Reception Center (IRC)** – As part of the booking process, MSB staff provides medical triage for all incoming inmates including a medical evaluation and treatment for those that identify any health issues. All inmates are also screened for tuberculosis and other respiratory illnesses. In the event that inmates cannot be transferred from the IRC to their permanent housing within 24 hours, inmates are moved to one of the 196 temporary beds in Twin Towers while they are awaiting non-emergent, non-acute medical or mental health care.
- ✓ **Correctional Treatment Center (CTC)** - MSB obtained a state license in 2004 and provides medical and mental health care in accordance with the State of California Title 22 regulations for community care facilities. The CTC is a 24 hour inpatient

*“...staff provides medical triage for all incoming inmates including a medical evaluation and treatment for those that identify any health issues...”*

*“...The CTC is a 24 hour inpatient facility providing non-acute skilled nursing care...”*

facility providing sub-acute skilled nursing care. The capacity of the CTC is 196 beds; 150 medical and 46 forensic mental health. Inmates requiring a higher level of medical care than normally available in the CTC are cared for at the Los Angeles County Medical Center (LCCM). Due to space constraints, at times the CTC has to take on the care of inmates with difficult medical conditions who have been discharged from LCCM to make room for incoming inmate patients to LCCM requiring an even higher level of care.

- ✓ **Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF)** - TTCF provides 24 hour outpatient care to approximately 3,000 inmates, most of which are mentally ill. Additionally, on average 15-20 mentally ill inmates are awaiting transfer to State Hospitals; depending on availability, transfers to the State Hospitals can take several months.
- ✓ **Men's Central Jail (MCJ)** - MCJ provides 24 hour medical care to the general inmate population as well as the Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing (MOSH). The inmates in the MOSH require minimal medical care but may require some type of nursing assistance such as insulin dependent monitoring, chronic renal failure on dialysis, Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) for sleep apnea, medical isolation, and inmates with ADA issues who require a wheel chair, crutches, walker or prosthetic limbs.
- ✓ **Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF)** - CRDF provides 24 hour medical care to the female inmate population. CRDF does not have an inpatient area so all female inmates who require a higher level of care are transferred to the CTC.
- ✓ **Pitchess Detention Center (PDC)** - The four facilities at PDC (North, South, East and North County Correctional Facility) provide 24 hour care to the inmates on an outpatient basis. None of the facilities at PDC have an inpatient area so all inmates who require a higher level of care are transferred to the CTC or taken to a local hospital.

The following chart shows the location of medical beds in the Los Angeles County Jail system. In addition to medical beds within the secure County Jail facilities, inmates requiring higher levels of care are treated at the Los Angeles County Medical Center – Jail Ward (LCCM). LASD staff has advised that LCCM Jail Ward is often full and inmates have to be taken to other public hospitals in the country. This requires two deputies 24 hours per day for each inmate. Aside from the beds at LCCM and CTC the other medical beds are a permanent housing assignment within the designated facilities.

*"...CRDF provides 24 hour medical care to the female inmate population..."*



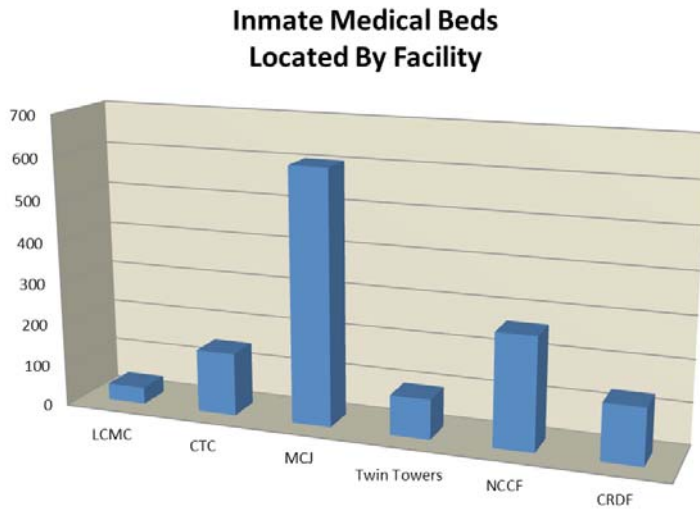


Figure 3.19: Inmate Medical Beds Located by Facility

MSB advises that the inmate population requires a higher level of care than in the past. This may be a function of longer lengths of stay related to longer sentences for the N3 population and/or aging of the inmate population. When the CTC was licensed in 2004, epilepsy, tuberculosis, chronic renal failure and diabetes were the most prevalent conditions. Today the CTC is taking care of inmates with higher level of care such as cancer requiring chemotherapy, high risk pregnancies, quadriplegics, HIV, brainstem injuries, autoimmune diseases and organ transplant inmates.

In addition to increases in the required level of inmate care at the CTC, MSB also notes that in the past PDC facilities generally housed more “well” inmates (inmates requiring very minimal medical care). However, with the increase in the medical need among inmates, MSB has been required to provide steadily increasing levels of medical care at PDC.

The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS) reports that several initiatives are under way to increase the efficiency of the delivery of healthcare within the jail system. The goals of these initiatives are to decrease the number of transfers of inmates to LCMC and specialists, increasing the coordination of services and increasing patient outcomes. These initiatives include:

- ✓ High volume specialty care clinics in the jails instead of transferring inmates to the specialist.
- ✓ Have LCMC providers in the jail urgent care clinics performing minor procedures that now require transfer to LCMC.
- ✓ Installation of a CT Scanner with results read by a remote radiologist.
- ✓ E-consult system to allow MSB staff to confer with outside providers to coordinate care, tests, etc. prior to transferring an inmate between jails or to an outside provider.

*“...MSB advises that the inmate population requires a higher level of care than in the past....”*

*“...MSB has been required to provide steadily increasing levels of medical care at PDC....”*

### 3.4.7.2 The Affordable Care Act

In January 2014 the Affordable Care Act will create new mechanisms for uninsured people to obtain coverage for physical and mental health care. Many people at risk for being incarcerated and those released from correctional facilities will be among those who may be newly eligible through an expansion of the Medicaid program. While inmates serving their sentence are not eligible for Medicaid, pre-adjudicated individuals in the jail system will be Medicaid eligible. Inmates that meet the eligibility requirements (aside from being in jail) can apply for Medicaid while incarcerated so coverage for needed services is in place upon release. The County and the Sheriff’s Department should continue to monitor implementation of the Affordable Care Act to maximize reimbursement opportunities for inmate health care costs.

Jails may see a decline in the acuity of health care problems and recidivism when people most at risk of being incarcerated have greater access to treatment for physical health issues, mental health problems and substance abuse disorders.

*“...Many people at risk for being incarcerated and those released from correctional facilities will be among those who may be newly eligible through an expansion of the Medicaid program....”*

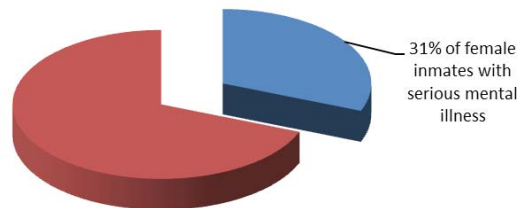
### 3.4.7.3 Mental Health Population

#### Jail Mental Health Populations Overview

Jail inmates experience serious mental illness (SMI) in greater proportions than the general public. It is estimated that approximately 17% of jail populations experience SMI compared to 5% of the general public. To break it down further, about 31% of female inmates and 15% of male inmates have a serious mental illness.

*“...approximately 17% of jail populations experience SMI compared to 5% of the general public....”*

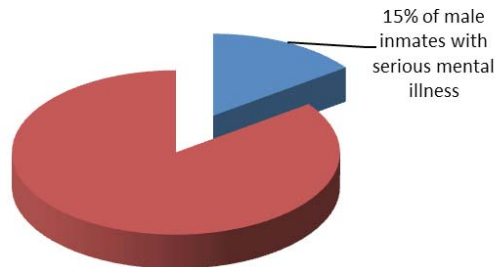
**Nationwide Female Inmates  
Serious Mental Illness**



Source: Serious Mental Illness (SMI): An Issue in Jails and Prisons Nationwide, Council of State Governments Justice Center Webinar October 2, 2012 and Steadman et al, 2009

Figure 3.20: Nationwide Female inmates Serious Mental Illness

### Nationwide Male Inmates Serious Mental Illness



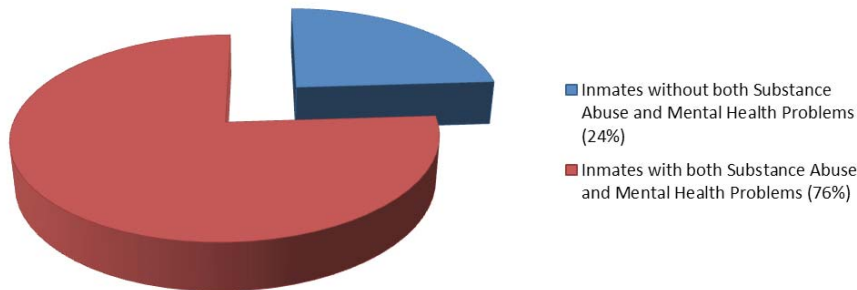
Source: *Serious Mental Illness (SMI): An Issue in Jails and Prisons Nationwide*, Council of State Governments Justice Center Webinar October 2, 2012 and Steadman et al, 2009

Figure 3.21: Nationwide Male Inmates Serious Mental Illness

Additionally, there is a strong relationship between serious mental illness and substance abuse. A special report prepared by the United States Department of Justice indicated that 76% of inmates with mental illness also have a dual diagnosis for substance abuse problems.

**“...76% of inmates with mental illness also have a dual diagnosis for substance abuse problems....”**

### Jail Inmates with Dual Diagnosis for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Problems



U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics  
*Special Report, Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates, September 2006*

Figure 3.22: Jail Inmates with Dual Diagnosis for mental health and Substance Abuse Problems

### Los Angeles County Jail Mental Health Population

The Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, Jail Mental Health Services provides mental health treatment services within the jail system. Currently the jail provides the following designated mental health housing:

- ✓ 46 inpatient/intensive beds located in the Mental Health Unit of the Correctional Treatment Center (CTC MHU)
- ✓ High Observation Housing (HOH) for 400 males at Twin Towers and 222 women at Century Regional Detention

Facility (CRDF). HOH is for inmates who require an intensive level of clinical care and observation to maintain their safety. The Sheriff’s Department places these inmates in the sub-group MO High.

- ✓ Dormitory style housing for 1,400 males at Twin Towers and 164 females at CRDF whose mental health needs are cared for in a less intensive and more open setting than the HOH areas. The Sheriff’s Department places these inmates in the sub-group MO Other.

The total existing beds dedicated to the treatment of serious mental illness amount to about 12% of the overall inmate population, well below the national figures of 17%.

### Department of Mental Health Existing Jail Housing



Figure 3.23: Department of Mental Health Existing Jail Housing

In addition to providing mental health services within dedicated housing the DMH also provides psychiatric medication services to approximately 1000 males and 300 females within the general population areas of Men’s Central Jail, Twin Towers and CRDF due to limited mental health housing availability within the jail system.

DMH reports, consistent with our observations, all levels of mental health care are at or above capacity. Over the past 5 years males requiring HOH services has increased by 40%, with a 19% increase in the past year. Female inmate need for HOH services remained fairly consistent over 4 years, then experienced an 86% increase in the past year. The number of inmates in dormitory housing (MO Other) has been consistent over the last 5 years for both males and females but is limited by capacity. The number of inmates in the general population receiving psychiatric medication has grown by 200% at MCJ and Twin Towers and by 50% at CRDF over the past 5 years, related at least in part to the lack of capacity in dormitory housing (MO Other).

*“...DMH also provides psychiatric medication services to approximately 1000 males and 300 females within the general population...”*

*“...The number of inmates in the general population receiving psychiatric medication has grown by 200% at MCJ and Twin Towers and by 50% at CRDF over the past 5 years....”*

DMH projects the need for High Observation Housing and Dormitory style, less intensive housing to increase another 50% in the next 5 years. This growth is due to a number of factors including:

- ✓ Inmates serving longer sentences jail rather than state prison under AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act.
- ✓ Increasing numbers of inmates receiving competency restoration services in jail.
- ✓ Increasing numbers of inmates awaiting transfer to state hospitals for treatment required by their legal status.
- ✓ Increased use of methamphetamines in the community.
- ✓ Decreases in available treatment resources in the community including several acute psychiatric hospital closures.

DMH believes the increases in High Observation Housing and multi-person cell style housing supports the need for 200 additional intensive care beds to provide in-patient like care.

Based on the needs expressed by the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health future mental health treatment housing might include:

60	Mental Health Crisis Beds
200	Intensive In-Patient Care beds
840	High Observation Housing beds (single person cells)
<u>2,235</u>	Multi-Person Cell Housing
<b>3,335</b>	<b>Total Mental Health Treatment Beds</b>

For reference, the 3,335 mental health treatment beds represent approximately 18% of the projected inmate population. While this is slightly higher than the national figure of 17%, it appears justified based on the lack of mental health treatment availability elsewhere in the community. Additionally, a more robust mental health/substance abuse treatment program will lower the risk to the County of inmate litigation based on availability and suitability of services.

The goals of enhanced mental health/substance abuse treatment include:

- ✓ Increased staff safety and efficiency
- ✓ Increased inmate safety
- ✓ Reduced risk of litigation to the County
- ✓ Where possible, reduction of inmate time within the jail system
- ✓ Increased community safety and reduced victimization

*“...mental health treatment beds represent approximately 18% of the projected inmate population....”*

- ✓ Increased opportunity to slow down the 'revolving door' of inmates with mental health and substance abuse issues returning to the jail system

### 3.4.8 Alternatives to Custody

The Sheriff's Department operates, or is considering operation of, several Alternatives to Custody programs that allow inmates to serve their sentence outside of traditional County jail facilities. These programs are discussed below:

#### 3.4.8.1 Conservation (Fire) Camps

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and the Los Angeles County Fire Department jointly manage five fire camps in Los Angeles County. CDCR's Conservation Camps Program provides the State of California's cooperative agencies with an able-bodied, trained workforce for fire suppression and other emergencies such as floods and earthquakes. Fire crews also work on conservation projects on public lands and provide labor on local community service projects.

The Sheriff's Department has been negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CDCR, subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors, to contract for 400 male inmate beds and 100 female inmate beds at the five fire camps in Los Angeles County. The five fire camps are Acton, Francisquito, Holton, Julius Klein and Malibu (female inmates only). Terms of the MOU include:

- ✓ LASD is contracting for beds. Inmates will be in the care, supervision and custody of CDCR
- ✓ Inmates will be returned to LASD for release or medical treatment
- ✓ All participants in the fire camp program must be in the AB 109 N3 inmate population
- ✓ Inmates will have a Security Risk Classification Level from 3 up to 7

LASD anticipates it can take up to 16 months to fully staff the 400 male and 100 female inmate beds at the fire camps. Due to the 2 for 1 credit reduction rate for time served in the fire camps, LASD expects to put 800 inmates annually through the 500 beds. LASD has indicated a desire to expand the number of inmate beds in fire camps by an additional 300-500 in the future and will evaluate the potential as the relationship with CDCR is established if the project is implemented.

*"...increased opportunity to slow down the 'revolving door' of inmates with mental health and substance abuse issues returning to the jail system..."*

*"...contract for 400 male inmate beds and 100 female inmate beds at the five fire camps in Los Angeles County..."*

*"...Due to the 2 for 1 credit reduction rate for time served in the fire camps, LASD expects to put 800 inmates annually through the 500 beds..."*

### 3.4.8.2 Work Release Program

The Work Release Program (WRP) is a voluntary program where inmates are released from the county jail and return to their residence, on the condition they abide by program rules and regulations. Inmates report to, and satisfactorily perform the public labor assigned to them, at one of 152 work sites.

### 3.4.8.3 Weekender Program

The Weekender program consists of inmates who have been court ordered to serve time on weekends or have surrendered as “Stays” and have qualified to be placed into work sites to perform manual labor in one of twelve weekend work sites within Los Angeles County.

### 3.4.8.4 Electronic Monitoring Program

The Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) is a voluntary program for sentenced inmates only and is paid for by the offender. EMP is collaboratively administered thorough the Los Angeles County Probation Department, the current vendor (Sentinel Monitoring Company) and the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department under an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

The program places qualified inmates into their residences to serve their custody time while fitted with an electronic tracking device. The inmates placed into the program are released according to current LASD percent release criteria and excluded charges list. Inmates receive case management through the vendor and non-compliance issues are reviewed by the Sheriff’s Community Based Alternatives to Custody (CBAC) personnel for potential returned to custody. There is no limit on the length of sentence for the program but AB 109 N3 inmates are not eligible.

*“...The Work Release Program (WRP) is a voluntary program where inmates are released from the county jail...”*

*“...The Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) is a voluntary program for sentenced inmates only and is paid for by the offender...”*

*“...The program places qualified inmates into their residences to serve their custody time while fitted with an electronic tracking device...”*

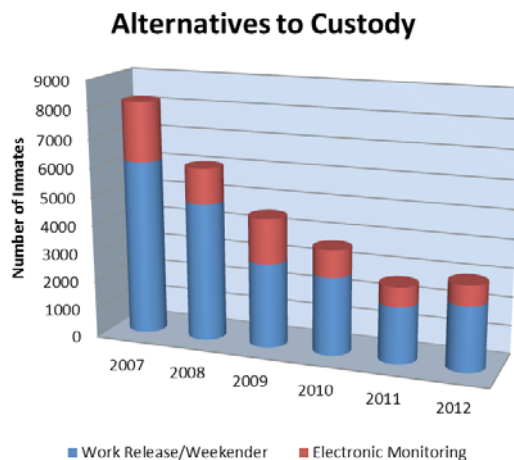


Figure 3.24: Alternatives to Custody

As can be seen in the preceding chart, participation in the Work Release, Weekender and Electronic Monitoring Programs dropped steadily from 2007 to 2011, with a slight increase in participation in 2012. Participation in the first three months of 2013 has declined significantly from even the 2012 levels. Some of the potential reasons for the drop in participation are discussed in the Percentage Release Program but the Sheriff’s Department should continue to pursue opportunities to increase the number of inmates in these programs to free up beds within the jail system.

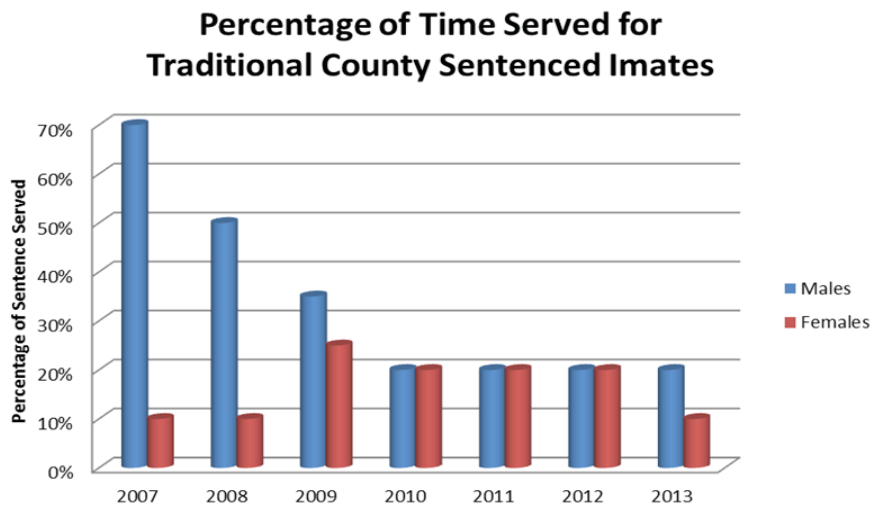
*“...participation in the Work Release, Weekender and Electronic Monitoring Programs dropped steadily from 2007 to 2011....”*

### 3.4.9 Percentage Release Program

The Sheriff’s Department uses the Percentage Release Program to control the overall number of inmates within the jail system and to align the number of inmates with the facilities and staff available. Most often the Sheriff’s need to control the number of inmates is a function of the Department’s ability to staff the jail facilities as opposed to the total number of beds within the system. The Percentage Release Program only applies to the Traditional County Sentenced Inmates.

*“...The Percentage Release Program only applies to the Traditional County Sentenced Inmates...”*

Often the Department’s percentage of time served requirements for male and female inmates has been different. The percentage of time served is based on a three-tier system depending on the nature of the conviction or other mitigating circumstances. For instance, currently all AB 109 N3 inmates and inmates who have failed in alternative programs serve 100% of their sentence; inmates convicted of gang related offenses and serious misdemeanor offenses serve 40% of their sentence; for all other offenses females sentenced to more than 240 days serve 10% and males sentenced to more than 90 days serve 20% of their sentence. The chart below tracks the lowest percentage of time served by gender for the Sheriff’s Percentage Release Program since 2007.



Source: Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department Percentage vs. CBAC Releases

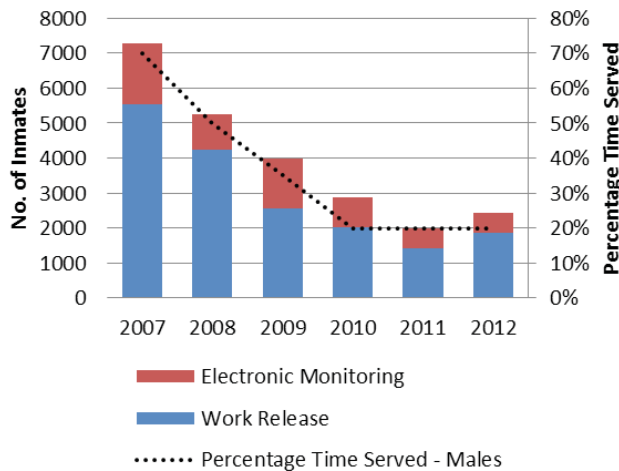
Figure 3.25: Percentage of Time Served for Traditional County Sentenced Inmates



One of the side effects of the Percentage Release Program has been a reduction in participation in Alternatives to Custody programs such as electronic monitoring, work release and the weekender program. There appear to be couple of explanations for the lower participation rates; first, the release of more inmates has reduced the available pool of potential participants; and second, the required percentage of sentence to be served has moved below a tipping point where inmates would rather serve a short sentence in custody than join alternative programs outside of custody that require longer commitments.

*“... inmates would rather serve a short sentence in custody than join alternative programs outside of custody that require longer commitments...”*

## Male Percentage Release vs. Alternative Programs



Source: Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department Percentage vs. CBAC Releases

Figure 3.26: Male Percentage Release vs. Alternative Programs

The Percentage Release Program may create a sense of ‘unfairness’ in the justice system since many people serve time in jail prior to conviction and then are released immediately upon, or soon after, being sentenced. The County should pursue options to increase the percentage of time served to the greatest degree possible within the confines of efficiently managing the jail population. The Sheriff’s Department has provided an estimate that if all inmates served 100% of their sentence they would require an additional 4,800 beds.

*“...increasing the percentage of time served may lead to an increase in participation in Alternatives to Custody programs...”*

Recent history of the Percentage Release Program indicates that increasing the percentage of time served may lead to an increase in participation in Alternatives to Custody programs. This increased participation may allow some of the additional beds required to be shifted to out of custody arrangements.

Additionally, we note that implementation of the fire camps will provide at least 800 beds per year that can be used to house inmates serving a larger percentage of their sentence. Expanding the fire camp program will lead to an even larger number of inmate beds available for increasing the percentage of time served. Other options, discussed in other sections of this report, such as short term leases in Community Correctional Facilities to house N3s would provide additional bed capacity for traditional County sentenced inmates to

serve larger percentages of their sentence or further reduce crowding to a more manageable level.

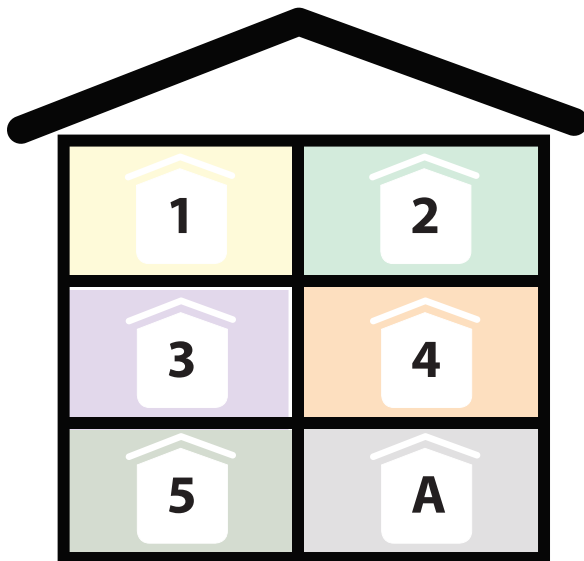
### 3.4.10 Split Sentences

AB 109 Public Safety Realignment Act allows Courts to propose split sentences to mandate jail time followed by probation as part of an N3 offender's sentence. Currently, split sentences are used sparingly by the Courts in Los Angeles County. Between October 2011 and May 2013 approximately 4,000 felons are sentenced each month. of these, about 2,500 are sentenced to either split sentences or probation, meaning 62% of felons are sentenced to some form of community supervision instead of custody.

### 3.4.11 Summary

Following is a summary of the major findings of the Looking Forward section of the Trend Analysis. This information is used as the basis for developing Jail Plan Options in the next section of this report.

- ✓ While the overall County population is projected to increase over the next 30 years, the 'highest risk population' for the County Jail system (people between the ages of 18 and 44) is projected to decrease.
- ✓ Crime rates, arrests and bookings have been declining and are projected to remain low.
- ✓ Based on current policies and conditions remaining in place the County Jail population should remain at or near the current level of 18,500 inmates. To allow for peaking and classification the system should accommodate at least 20,555 beds.
- ✓ Continuing to use the Northpointe JICS software tool to assess inmate security risk classification should result in a similar distribution of low, medium and high risk inmates as the current inmate population.
- ✓ The level of care needed by inmate medical populations has steadily increased and will continue to be a challenge to the Medical Services Bureau and the County Department of Health Services.
- ✓ The level of mental health care services required for inmates is projected to increase at least 50%. The necessary number of beds and the appropriate therapeutic settings to accommodate the increase do not exist in current facilities.
- ✓ The Sheriff's Department is looking to develop new Alternatives to Custody while, at the same time, some of the existing Alternatives have been experiencing decreasing levels of participation. Increasing the number of inmates participating in Alternatives to Custody will free up beds in the jail system that can be used to increase the amount of time inmates serve under the Percentage Release Program.



## 4 - JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

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## 4.1 OVERVIEW

Based on the evaluation of trends including population, crime rates, arrests, bookings and projections of the AB 109 Realignment N3 population, and assuming current policies remain in place, the Los Angeles County Jail system is projected to remain at or near its current inmate population level. In developing options for the Board of Supervisors to consider, Vanir has identified the most critical needs:

- ✓ Close and Demolish Men’s Central Jail
- ✓ Provide appropriate facilities to treat the mentally ill inmate population
- ✓ Restore Twin Towers to higher security risk general population inmates
- ✓ More closely align cell and bed types with inmate population by security classification
- ✓ Reduce crowding within the jail system

## 4.2 CRITICAL NEEDS

### 4.2.1 Close and Demolish Men’s Central Jail

Men’s Central Jail (MCJ) was originally constructed in 1963 with an addition in 1976. The 1960’s portion of the building is mostly cells and the 1970’s portion is a mixture of some cells and mostly dormitory style housing. MCJ is deficient in many areas including:

- Linear design that does not accommodate constant visual supervision to maintain officer and inmate safety
- Inadequate dayroom area and outdoor recreation area and opportunities
- Deteriorating physical condition including all major building systems
- Seismic deficiencies per 2006 structural analysis

MCJ currently houses about 4,400 inmates, many of whom are high risk or high profile inmates who must be separated from other inmates. In the past, this facility has housed over 10,000 inmates and has been the subject of on-going litigation, court oversight and monitoring by the ACLU.

Vanir has evaluated opportunities to re-use parts of MCJ but has concluded, based on the myriad of issues with the buildings, that re-use of the facility is not practical and does not advance the best interests of the County in reshaping the jail system.

### CRITICAL NEEDS

- *Close and demolish MCJ*
- *Provide appropriate mental health treatment facilities*
- *Restore Twin Towers to general population inmates*
- *Align cell and bed types with inmate population*
- *Reduce crowding in the jail system*

*“...Vanir has evaluated opportunities to re-use parts of MCJ but has concluded that re-use of the facility is not practical....”*

### 4.2.2 Provide Appropriate Mental Health Treatment Facilities

Most inmates receiving mental health treatment are housed in Twin Towers. Mental health patients are housed in pods designed for general inmate populations and these pods do not provide the proper space or configuration for a therapeutic environment. Inmates receive treatment in dayrooms and consultation with professionals in open areas which are not private. Additionally, the pods are over capacity with inmate bunks placed in the dayrooms. These conditions are not conducive for treatment and can jeopardize the safety of custody staff, mental health professional staff and inmates. Additionally, there are approximately 1,000 males and 300 females receiving psychiatric medications in the general population resulting from space limitations at Twin Towers.

Department of Mental Health (DMH) staff report that over the past 5 year's males requiring High Observation Housing (HOH) services has increased by 40%, with a 19% increase in the past year. Female inmate need for HOH services experienced an 86% increase in the past year. The number of inmates in the next treatment level down from HOH, dormitory "step-down" housing, has been consistent over the last 5 years for both males and females only due to limited capacity. The number of inmates in the general population receiving psychiatric medication has grown by 200% at MCJ and Twin Towers and by 50% at CRDF over the past 5 years, related at least in part to the lack of capacity in mental health treatment multi-person housing.

DMH projects a 40-50% increase in the need for jail mental health care over the next five years related to:

- Inmates serving longer sentences in jail
- Increasing numbers of inmates receiving competency restoration services in jail
- Increasing numbers of inmates awaiting transfer to state hospitals
- Increased use of methamphetamines in the community
- Decreases in available treatment resources in the community including several acute psychiatric hospital closures

Additionally, there is a strong relationship between serious mental illness and substance abuse. A special report prepared by the United States Department of Justice indicated that 76% of inmates with mental illness also have a dual diagnosis for substance abuse problems.

***"...These conditions are not conducive to the treatment of these inmates and create situations in which the safety of custody staff, mental health professional staff and inmates is compromised..."***

***"...DMH projects a 40-50% increase in the need for jail mental health care over the next five years..."***

The Board should consider options for the re-shaping of the Los Angeles County Jail system including a comprehensive plan to address mental health and substance abuse treatment. A more robust mental health and substance abuse treatment program will provide:

- Increased staff safety and efficiency
- Increased inmate safety
- Reduced risk of litigation to the County
- Reduced crime and victimization in the community
- Where possible, reduction of inmate time within the jail system
- Increased opportunity to slow down the ‘revolving door’ of inmates with mental health and substance abuse issues returning to the jail system

Refer to the description of the Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility later in this section for a detailed discussion of the types of programs and spaces that would be included in a facility that integrates mental health, substance abuse and medically-fragile inmate populations.

### 4.2.3 Restore Twin Towers Correctional Facility to General Population Inmates

Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) is a modern design, podular layout, direct supervision correctional facility. The buildings are primarily comprised of cells with some dormitory style inmate housing. The facility is in good condition and can best serve the needs of the jail system if the mental health treatment population is moved to more appropriate facilities and TTCF is restored to housing high to high medium security risk general population inmates.

### 4.2.4 Align cell and bed types with inmate population

The existing County Jail system has a divide between the types of inmate housing available and the requirements to properly manage the inmate population based on security risk classification. About 14.3% of the existing inmate population has the highest security risk classification levels of 8 or 9. Another 41.2% has a security risk classification level of 7, which is considered high medium. The group of inmates from levels 7 through 9 represents 54% of the inmate population and includes inmates in the general population and from the medical and mental health populations. This group should be housed in single or double person cells but only 30% of the existing beds are in single or double cells. Approximately 70% of existing inmate beds in the system are dormitories or barracks but only 46% of the population should be housed in these types of beds. The following chart illustrates the disparity in the existing jail system between the numbers of each type of beds available versus the inmates most appropriate for that bed type.

*“...The facility is in good condition and can best serve the needs of the jail system if the mental health treatment population is moved to more appropriate facilities and TTCF is restored to housing general population inmates...”*

*“...The existing County Jail system has a divide between the types of inmate housing available and the requirements to properly manage the inmate population based on security risk classification...”*



## Existing Bed Types and Inmate Security Classification

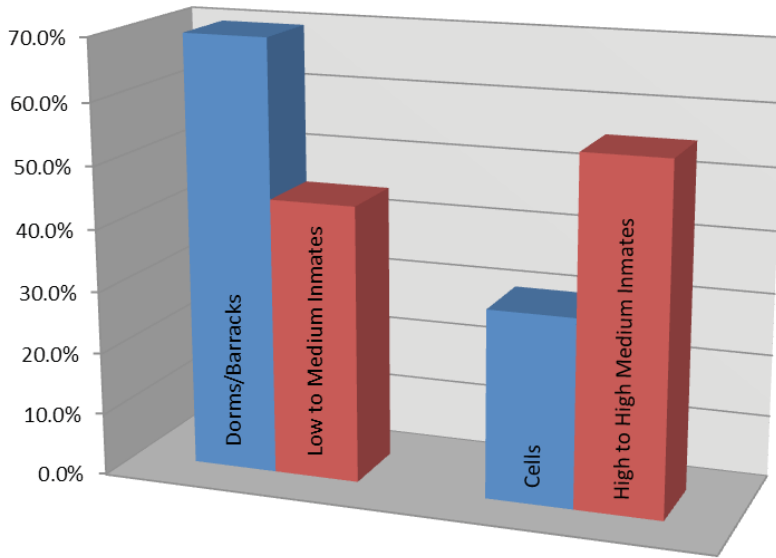


Figure 4.1: Existing Bed Types and Inmate Security Classification

The current disparity between housing needs of the inmate population and the numbers of available bed types create operational and management difficulties for the Sheriff’s Department. Additionally, this disparity can jeopardize the safety of custody staff and inmates. Options for re-shaping the jail system should create a better alignment between the housing needs of the inmate population based on security risk classification and the number of beds in cells, dormitories and barracks.

### 4.2.5 Reduce Crowding in the Jail System

The California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) provides a board rated capacity (BRC) for jail facilities primarily based on Title 24 physical plant regulations in effect at the time the facility was designed. In March 2013 the BRC for the Los Angeles County Jail system was 14,104 and the system housed a total average inmate population of 18,573, or a deficit of 4,469. It is important to note that as of September 2012 there were 21 counties in California, including Los Angeles, which had an average daily inmate population greater than their rated capacity. The BRC is a useful standard to measure a jail facility against, but issues concerning overcrowding are ultimately decided by the courts. The BSCC itself notes that “it is recognized that the BRC is not a ‘constitutionally based’ maximum.”

In addition to just looking at total inmates versus rated capacity there can be conditions that heighten the effects of crowding. The Sheriff’s Department has identified 2,727 “non-traditional” bunks; these include the third bunk in 3-high bunks and all bunks located in dayrooms. These “non-traditional” bunks have been added over the years to increase capacity and allow fewer

*“...The current disparity between housing needs of the inmate population and the numbers of available bed types create operational and management difficulties for the Sheriff’s Department...”*

*“...as of September 2012 there were 21 counties in California, including Los Angeles, which had an average daily inmate population greater than their rated capacity...”*

custody staff to monitor a greater number of inmates. The “non-traditional” bunks may create a crowding condition that place custody staff and inmates at greater risk due to the concentration of inmates. Additionally, the limitations to custody staff sight lines when bunks are placed in dayrooms in combination with increased density of inmates with less recreation space and reduced access to showers and restrooms, further increases risk.

The Board should consider options to the jail system that remove all ‘non-traditional’ bunks, reduce crowding system-wide and reduce overall risk to the County.

### 4.3 DEVELOPMENT OF OPTIONS

Options developed in this report for the Board to consider were based on the following set of goals and criteria:

- ✓ Options should address all of the critical needs identified earlier in this section
- ✓ Options should accommodate the number of inmates projected in the Trends section of this report
- ✓ Options should consider the best use of existing County Jail facilities and resources
- ✓ Options should consider the best use of County financial resources
- ✓ Options should reduce liability to the County concerning mental health treatment, crowding, and ADA
- ✓ Options should improve the safety and security of the public, staff and inmates
- ✓ Options should provide a flexible County Jail system that can respond to unforeseen changes

All of options for Board consideration at the end of this section of the report meet all of the goals and criteria discussed above. Some of the options presented are similar to Jail Plans that have previously been presented to the Board, others represent ideas that may be new to the County, and others still are a combination of ideas that give the County a different solution to consider. All of the options presented to the Board would create the correct size County Jail system, provide the proper housing types to accommodate the inmate population, improve public safety, and provide flexibility to adapt to changes over time. Refer to the Executive Summary Options at a Glance to see how each option compares to the others.

***“...The “non-traditional” bunks create a crowding condition that place custody staff and inmates at greater risk...”***

***“...All of the options presented to the Board would create the correct size County Jail system, provide the proper housing types to accommodate the inmate population, improve public safety, and provide flexibility to adapt to changes over time...”***

## 4.4 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the critical needs discussed earlier and the goals and criteria above, other factors considered in the development of the options presented for Board consideration include:

### 4.4.1 Sybil Brand Institute

The Sybil Brand Institute (SBI) was a County jail for female inmates. The jail was constructed in 1963 and was closed in 1997. SBI is located in a residential neighborhood with private homes overlooking the jail facilities and recreation yards. The Sheriff’s Department continues to use the facility for their radio services and communications group, facilities group workshops and storage. The Board of Corrections (now the Board of State and Community Corrections) determined that reopening SBI for inmates would require the facility to meet all current physical plant codes. The County has determined that upgrading the facility is not economically feasible; therefore any re-use of the site would require demolition of the existing facility and construction of a new facility.

Based on the need for complete replacement of the facility to house inmates and the poor site location relative to the existing residential context, the Board should consider other options to house inmates within the County Jail system.

### 4.4.2 Alternatives to Custody

Alternatives to Custody are discussed in more detail in the Trend Analysis section. This report concentrates on alternative programs that have a track record with the Sheriff’s Department allowing levels of participation that can reasonably be projected. The options presented for Board consideration are not reliant on certain levels of participation in alternative programs to house the inmate population. Additional capacity created within the jail system through the use of alternatives to custody programs can be used to increase the percentage of time served by traditional County sentenced inmates, reduce crowding, or as surge space, as opposed to the construction and operation of additional jail beds or facilities.

### 4.4.3 Project Locations

All of the options described later in this section contain a new medical and mental health treatment facility located downtown, near the existing MCJ and TTCF. Additionally, one option includes a new medical and mental health treatment facility at the Pitchess Detention Center. A discussion of each of these project locations follows:

#### 4.4.3.1 Downtown Site

The Downtown Site is bounded by Bauchet Street to the south, Vignes Street to the west and railroad tracks to the north and east. The Downtown site is the location of MCJ, Arraignment Court,

*“...The County has determined that upgrading the facility is not economically feasible; therefore any re-use of the site would require demolition of the existing facility and construction of a new facility...”*

*“...Additional capacity created within the jail system through the use of alternatives to custody programs can be used to increase the percentage of time served by traditional County sentenced inmates...”*

# JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

Probation Department offices and parking structures. Directly across Bauchet Street is TTCF, the Inmate Reception Center, the Correctional Treatment Center and the central plant. This site is highly impacted with existing facilities and utilities and poses logistical challenges to removing MCJ and constructing a new correctional treatment facility.

MCJ sits roughly in the middle of the Downtown Site. Some previous jail plans presented to the Board of Supervisors have shown a replacement for MCJ that required moving existing inmates out of MCJ to other locations within the jail system or to swing space outside of the jail system before new construction was complete. Moving the inmates from MCJ creates a domino effect of other changes required to the system, and necessitates a lengthy, phased approach before inmates can be accommodated at this location.

The Vanir options presented for the Board to consider propose using a location in the northeast corner of the Downtown Site to locate a new Jail Facility. This location allows MCJ to remain in operation during construction of the new CCTF, but is a tighter site that may require the new facility to be taller. Regardless of location within the Downtown Site, replacement of a number of ancillary facilities will need to be included. These would include parking structures; chiller and boiler plant for the new facility; a new boiler plant for the existing TTCF; and a new bus maintenance facility.

*“...This location allows MCJ to remain in operation during construction of the new CCTF...”*



*“...It does not appear these rail lines will conflict with work proposed in the Vanir Jail Plan options...”*

Figure 4.2: Downtown Site Aerial Map/Siteplan

### 4.4.3.2 Union Station Master Plan

The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) is in the process of developing a Union Station Master Plan. Recently, four draft alternatives were released showing potential locations for high speed rail lines. One of the draft alternatives diagrammatically shows above ground high speed rail lines close to TTCF and the Arraignment Court at the Downtown Site. It does not appear these rail lines will conflict with work proposed in the Vanir Jail Plan options. Selection of an alternative by Metro will not happen for at least several months. The County and Metro should work together so the selected alternative will meet the needs of all parties.

### 4.4.3.3 Pitchess Detention Center

Pitchess Detention Center (PDC) is home to four existing County Jail facilities; PDC North, PDC South, PDC East and NCCF. The potential site for a new medical and mental health treatment facility is located to the northeast of PDC North. Vanir consulted with the Sheriff’s Facilities Services Bureau in considering several potential sites, resulting in selection of this location, which is located off Hog Farm Road just beyond the existing RV parking area. This area is currently a relatively level dirt pad with a perimeter road/track used by Sheriff’s personnel as a running/exercise area. Major site utilities are located adjacent to PDC North, within close proximity of this proposed site. Refer to the site map below:



Figure 4.3: Pitchess Site Aerial Map/Siteplan

## 4.4.4 Accessibility

Many of the older facilities in the jail system have areas that may not comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). This report is more conceptual in nature and does not address these issues directly. If the Board chooses to study and develop an option or options further, potential ADA non-compliance issues should be addressed in a detailed, system-wide approach. Costs associated with accessibility barrier removal are not included in the options. Any new facilities proposed in the options for Board consideration in this report would comply with all accessibility requirements of the ADA and California Building Code.

## 4.4.5 Women's Facility

Several of the options include development of a correctional facility dedicated to housing female inmates. Currently, female inmates are mainly housed at CRDF, which is a high security facility originally designed for males. Most of the female inmates housed at CRDF do not require high security housing; many of the cells in this facility are more suitable to house high security male inmates.

Previously, the County received an AB 900 grant to develop a Women's Village at PDC that would contain housing and program spaces primarily intended to address the needs of female N3 inmates. Some of the options include this Women's Village at PDC. Additionally, the County has investigated the possibility of transferring the AB 900 grant to MLDC to renovate and modernize that existing facility to similarly meet the needs of female N3 inmates. Some of the options include the modernization of MLDC. In the options that include a dedicated facility for females, the majority of female inmates currently housed at CRDF would be transferred to the female facility and high security male inmates would move into CRDF.

## 4.4.6 Alternative Facilities

In addition to reviewing County jail facilities, options for alternative correctional facilities outside of the County jail system were also reviewed.

### 4.4.6.1 Private Correctional Facilities

Private Correctional Facilities (PCF) are an option available to the County to supplement its jail facilities. There are a number of PCF's in Southern California; most are 85 to 120 miles from downtown Los Angeles.

A PCF located at distance from other County jail facilities would best house medically well, sentenced inmates who would have less need to be transported to other County jail or Court facilities. AB 109 Realignment N3 inmates are not allowed, by law, to be housed in a PCF. There may also be legal issues whether the County can enter into a contract with

a private operator or with a public entity whose facility will be run by a private operator, to house N3 inmates. Ruling out the N3 population and the pre-adjudicated population, only a small percentage of the inmate population might be suited for this type of facility.

In March 2013 there was an average of 7,281 sentenced inmates in the Los Angeles County jail system; of these 5,641 were N3 inmates. Since the N3s may not be eligible, there is only a pool of 1,640 inmates who might meet the criteria for the PCF. This pool of inmates is further reduced by inmates who's medical or mental health treatment needs, gender, classification or special handling issues make them poor candidates. By our estimates there may be less than 1,000 inmates who might be best qualified for transfer to a PCF.

Many times, the proposed agreement between the County and the operator of the PCF is for a lengthy period of time, often twenty years, and may require a commitment to several thousand beds. The County should seek legal guidance as part any consideration of contracting with a facility owned or operated by a private company. Also, a long term contract may not offer the County suitable flexibility should conditions within the jail system change in the future.

#### 4.4.6.2 Community Correctional Facilities

Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) are owned by public agencies and were originally designed to house inmates committed to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). In 2011, many CCF's were closed when CDCR terminated leases as part of the AB 109 Realignment program. The AB 109 Realignment legislation allowed counties to contract with CCF's to house their N3 inmates.

In 2012 the Sheriff's Department reviewed the CCF's in Shafter, Taft, Delano and Claremont (Coalinga) for their suitability to house Los Angeles County N3 inmates. On August 14, 2012 the Sheriff and the CEO presented to the Board a Community Correctional Facility Services Agreement with the City of Taft to house 512 County inmates at the Taft Community Correctional Facility.

In addition to considering options for the re-shaping of the Los Angeles County Jail system, the Board may wish to consider contracting with CCF's to house a portion of the County N3 inmate population. In addition to the Taft CCF, the County may wish to consider pursuing agreements with the Shafter CCF, Delano CCF and the Claremont CCF. These four facilities could provide housing for about 2,000 inmates. Housing County N3 inmates in CCF's would free up beds within the County jail system that could be used to further

***Some Traditional County Inmates serve only a portion of their sentence. Males may only serve 20% and females may only serve 10% of their sentence. Leasing CCF beds has the potential to increase the percentage of time served for these inmates to the percentages in the chart below.***

<b><i>No. of Beds</i></b>	<b><i>Time Served</i></b>
<b><i>500</i></b>	<b><i>35%</i></b>
<b><i>1,000</i></b>	<b><i>50%</i></b>
<b><i>2,000</i></b>	<b><i>70%</i></b>

***Refer to the Trend Analysis Chapter for a more detailed discussion of the Percentage Release Program.***

reduce crowding or increase the percentage of time served for traditional County sentenced inmates at less cost and more quickly than constructing, operating and maintaining new jail beds. Additionally, lease agreements with CCF's are generally for relatively short periods (5 years) which would give the County a high degree of flexibility should conditions within the jail system change in the future.

***"...Housing County N3 inmates in CCF's would free up beds within the County jail system that could be used to further reduce crowding or increase the percentage of time served for traditional County sentenced inmates...."***

## 4.5 CONSOLIDATED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITY (CCTF)

Current data and projected trends indicate a significant increase in the need for treatment programs for the mentally ill within the jail population. The Department of Mental Health (DMH) is anticipating the need for a 50% increase in treatment program capacity to accommodate the number of inmates requiring some level of mental health treatment. In addition, the Department of Public Health (DPH) is addressing the treatment needs of a high percentage of inmates with substance abuse issues. Both Departments are concerned with the incidence of dual-diagnosis in inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse problems.

***"...Current data and projected trends indicate a significant increase in the need for treatment programs for the mentally ill within the jail population..."***

Consolidation of healthcare services into a single location would better allow healthcare staff to provide an integrated "wrap-around services" approach to addressing an inmate's medical, mental health and substance abuse treatment needs. Treatment teams would be able to share information, develop, and implement treatment plans to most effectively address all aspects of healthcare.

***"...Consolidation of healthcare services into a single location would allow healthcare staff to provide an integrated "wrap-around services" approach to addressing an inmate's medical, mental health and substance abuse treatment needs..."***

A new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) would allow healthcare providers to make available a continuum of care services at a single location from licensed inpatient crisis care to outpatient programs transitioning inmates into general population settings, or release into the community. Additionally, the CCTF would provide a strong basis for the Sheriff's Department and the County to meet all of the terms, conditions and requirements of the Memorandum of Agreement with the United States Department of Justice regarding mental health services in the County Jail system.

***"...A portion of the CCTF would include a licensed Correctional Treatment Center (CTC). Inpatient care would be focused on mental health treatment..."***

A portion of the CCTF would include a licensed Correctional Treatment Center (CTC). Inpatient care would be focused on mental health treatment. The CCTF CTC would be required to include ancillary health care services and support services functions required for CTC licensing (e.g., standby emergency services, dietary pantry, general storage, clean and soiled utility, etc.). It would also accommodate all work and support areas necessary for administrative, treatment program, custody and support staff assigned to the CTC.

It may be possible for the existing CTC license from the Twin Towers CTC to be expanded to include the new CCTF CTC beds. The benefits or disadvantages of an expanded CTC license, or a new stand-alone CTC license will need to be evaluated in future planning. The capacity of existing services and



their ability to accommodate the additional population will also need to be carefully evaluated.

Regardless of the issues surrounding CTC licensure, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department has expressed the need to have specialty clinical services available within the CCTF. These services would handle routine medical care and trauma/triage for the CCTF population. Provision of these services in the CCTF would limit the need for inmate movement between the CCTF and the Twin Towers CTC; especially important due to the fragility of much of inmate population housed in the CCTF and reduce the costs and security risks with transporting inmates into the community.

## 4.5.1 Mental Health Treatment Programs

### 4.4.1.1 Mental Health Crisis Beds (MHCB)

This inpatient treatment program is for severely ill male and female inmates, and would require CTC licensing. MHCB is typically a 10-day treatment program for inmates that are in acute mental health crisis and need intensive, short-term hospitalization to stabilize their condition.

To facilitate the continuum of mental health care and consolidate resources, existing MHCB's in the Twin Towers CTC would be moved to the new CCTF. The vacated facilities at the Twin Towers CTC would be reassigned for medical beds thereby increasing the capacity of CTC medical beds available to the general jail population.

Important Characteristics of Mental Health Crisis Beds:

- Single-person rooms in "hospital" configuration (e.g., required clearances) assigned to male or female inmates as needed
- These CTC beds **are not** included in BSCC rated capacity
- Integral treatment program space (indoor and outdoor) provided in compliance with CTC licensing requirements
- Functional and spatial requirements provided in compliance with CTC licensing (e.g., ADA accessibility, safety cells, observation rooms, respiratory isolation rooms, nurses' station, medication rooms, etc.)

### 4.5.1.2 Intensive Care (IC)

This inpatient treatment program is for severely ill male and female inmates, and could be licensable as CTC beds. The IC is for inmates who can begin to participate in a limited amount of highly structured individual and group therapy options. The focus of treatment is to provide the inmate with the ability to transition to an outpatient treatment program. Inmates will be assigned to this treatment program for a few months, or for a longer period of time if necessary. **This level of care is not currently provided for inmates incarcerated in the Los Angeles County Jail system.**

*"...The benefits or disadvantages of an expanded CTC license, or a new stand-alone CTC license will need to be evaluated in future planning..."*

*"...This inpatient treatment program is for severely ill male and female inmates, and would require CTC licensing..."*

*"...The IC is for inmates who can begin to participate in a limited amount of highly structured individual and group therapy options..."*

The new CCTF would be designed so that all IC beds can be licensed as CTC beds. However, depending on the requirements of the specific treatment program offered, the County and DMH may or may not require CTC licensing for all beds.

Important Characteristics of Intensive Care:

- Single-person rooms in “hospital” configuration (e.g., required clearances) assigned to male or female inmates as needed
- These CTC beds are included in BSCC rated capacity
- Integral treatment program space (indoor and outdoor) provided in compliance with CTC licensing requirements
- Functional and spatial requirements provided in compliance with CTC licensing (e.g., ADA accessibility, safety cells, observation rooms, respiratory isolation rooms, nurses’ station, medication rooms, etc.)

### 4.5.1.3 High Observation Housing (HOH)

This is an outpatient treatment program. The inmates will live in single-celled housing, and participate in on-going treatment program activities. Inmates will be assigned to this treatment program for an indefinite period of time, dependent on their condition. Housing units will be of podular design. Treatment program space (indoor and outdoor recreation, consultation rooms, group rooms, etc.) will be provided in direct proximity to the housing unit to allow for ease of inmate movement and custody supervision.

Important Characteristics of High Observation Housing:

- Single-person rooms in podular-design housing unit
- ADA accessible inmate rooms provided in compliance with code-driven ratios (generally 3% of rooms)
- Dedicated treatment program space is included in, or directly adjacent to the housing unit

### 4.5.1.4 Step-down Unit

This is an outpatient treatment program. The inmates will live in double-celled housing, and participate in on-going treatment program activities. Inmates will be assigned to this treatment program for an indefinite period of time, dependent on their condition. Housing units will be of podular design. Treatment program space (indoor and outdoor recreation, consultation rooms, group rooms, etc.) will be provided in direct proximity to the housing unit to allow for ease of inmate movement and custody supervision.

Important Characteristics of Step-down Unit:

- Double-person rooms in podular-design housing unit

*“...The inmates will live in single-celled housing, and participate in on-going treatment program activities. Inmates will be assigned to this treatment program for an indefinite period of time, dependent on their condition...”*

**20% of the Step-down Unit beds are single cells to accommodate inmates with special housing needs including inmates with high and high/medium security risk classification**

- Some single-person rooms included for flexibility in housing assignments
- ADA-compliant inmate rooms provided in compliance with code-driven ratios (generally 3% of rooms)
- Dedicated treatment program space is included in, or directly adjacent to the housing unit

## 4.5.2 Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing (MOSH)

The CCTF would provide housing for inmates assigned to the medical outpatient specialty housing (MOSH) unit. These inmates have a variety of medical and/or mobility issues that prevent them from being housed with general population inmates. They do not require intensive medical care, but may require some nursing assistance. They may use a wheelchair, crutches or walker. Or, they may have a chronic medical condition such as insulin-dependent diabetes, renal failure requiring dialysis, airway obstruction from sleep apnea requiring the use of a CPAP machine, or other conditions that may require isolation from other inmates. Inmate assignments to this specialty housing may be a temporary or permanent housing assignment.

The MOSH unit would be a podular design, similar to general population housing, but would be designed to include some supplemental space required to accommodate the medical needs of the population (storage for medical supplies and equipment, space for nursing staff, exam/treatment room, etc.). Program and recreation space will be provided for this population consistent with the requirements for other general population inmates, including appropriate space for education based incarceration programs.

Important Characteristics of Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing:

- Double-person rooms in podular-design housing unit
- Some single-person rooms included for flexibility in housing assignments
- Maximize the amount of ADA-compliant inmate rooms
- Inmate rooms will require electrical connectivity for medical equipment

## 4.5.3 Substance Use Disorders Treatment Program

The CCTF would include space for a Substance Use Disorders (SUD) treatment program. The intensive SUD treatment program would be similar to the one suggested by the Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) in their May 2013 Proposal for Community Based Alternatives to Incarceration -Community Treatment Services Program.

The SUD treatment program at the CCTF would be offered to qualifying female inmates within 12 months of their release date. Many individuals with substance abuse disorders also have mental health issues. Collocation with

*“...These inmates have a variety of medical and/or mobility issues that prevent them from being housed with general population inmates. They do not require intensive medical care, but may require some nursing assistance....”*

**20% of the Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing beds are single cells to accommodate inmates with special housing needs including inmates with high and high/medium security risk classification.**

the mental health treatment programs will allow a coordinated dual-diagnosis treatment approach.

Based on discussion with DPH-SAPC, inmates participating in the SUD treatment program would be housed together in 15-person pods. This important configuration requirement is based on the Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMD) exclusion for MediCal reimbursements. It may be impacted by the new Affordable Care Act beginning in January 2014. Further evaluation and confirmation will be needed in future planning.

Inmates in the SUD treatment program will participate in a variety of treatment program activities. These will include individual counseling, group therapy sessions, self-help programs, recreation and work assignments. Spatial requirements for treatment program space would be similar to that for outpatient mental health treatment programs.

Important Characteristics for Substance Use Disorders Treatment Program:

- Double-person rooms in podular-design housing unit
- Some single-person rooms included for flexibility in housing assignments
- ADA-compliant inmate rooms provided in compliance with code-driven ratios (generally 3% of rooms)
- Dedicated treatment program space is included in or directly adjacent to the housing unit

#### 4.5.4 CCTF Treatment Program Spatial Requirements

The new CCTF would be designed to resolve many of the acute spatial deficiencies occurring within the Los Angeles County Jail system. Existing mental health treatment programs, both inpatient and outpatient, are impeded by a deficiency in the amount of appropriate housing and program space. For example, the CTC MHCB includes a number of patient rooms that were designed for four-person dormitories. For this specific level of care, inmates can only be housed in one-person rooms. As a result, many of the beds in these dormitory rooms must remain unused. Although MHCB have very limited ability to participate in any programming, therapist must conduct individual consultation with each patient. These consultation/interviews may have to be done “at-the-door” due to the lack of appropriate consultation space.

The spatial limitations for the mental health outpatient treatment programs can be even more problematic, especially for the HOH inmates. Inmates are currently being housed in housing units that were designed for general population inmates. Limitations on the amount and type of space available for program activities may have an adverse impact on the program. Group therapy activities are currently occurring in the dayroom, thus preventing dayroom access for inmates not participating in that particular group session. Individual consultation/interviews are occurring in common open areas between pods, in an environment that is not private and may not provide

*“...Many individuals with substance abuse disorders also have mental health issues. Collocation with the mental health treatment programs will allow a coordinated dual-diagnosis treatment approach...”*

*“...The new CCTF would be designed to resolve many of the acute spatial deficiencies occurring within the Los Angeles County Jail system...”*

appropriate security for the staff. In addition, outdoor recreation areas are poorly located, incurring time and security problems associated with inmate movement.

The new CCTF would address these issues by providing new housing/treatment space that is designed for the specific needs of the treatment programs offered. Area would be provided for individual consultation/interview, group therapy sessions, recreation therapy, and outdoor recreation/therapy that would allow for the most effective combination of treatment options. Treatment space could be located between one or more housing units to allow for better scheduling and efficiency, while allowing custody to control and supervise movement and program areas. Space would also be provided for therapist staff offices and work areas.

Incorporating appropriate treatment program space into the housing units at the CCTF will result in an average gross square feet per bed (GSF/Bed) ratio for the new facility that is more than twice that of the existing Men's Central Jail or Twin Towers. The GSF/Bed ratio for the CCTF treatment programs varies according to the specific needs of the individual program. The licensed, inpatient CTC beds have a GSF/bed ratio at the highest end of the range, with the MOSH unit at the lowest end. The outpatient mental health treatment programs and the SUD program will be similar, and located towards the lower end of the range.

#### 4.5.5 Flexibility of Design

The space required for the outpatient mental health programs, the SUD treatment program, and any education based incarceration offered in conjunction with those treatment programs will have similar configurations. In a multi-story building, a well-designed floor plan would be flexible enough to allow housing units to be reassigned in the future as the population needs shift over time.

#### 4.5.6 Space Reserved for Auxiliary Support Services

The CCTF could also be designed to accommodate Re-entry, Aftercare and Community Based programs that would provide continuing services for inmates exiting the jail. These services might include referrals or appointments for follow-up care with doctors in the community, assistance with prescriptions, or an evening "drop-in" clinic for individuals who are having difficulty with the transition to the community and need counseling support after their work or school day. The goal of these programs and services is to foster a more successful re-entry into the community.

#### 4.5.7 Space Reserved for Non-Treatment Related Support Services

The ground floor and basement of the Men's Central Jail include a number of miscellaneous functions providing support for the downtown jail complex. These include laundry, shipping, receiving and sorting, maintenance offices, storage and workshops, holding areas for court line, and a kitchen that provides food service for the staff dining room and cold lunches for the entire

*"...Incorporating appropriate treatment program space into the housing units at the CCTF will result in an average gross square feet per bed (GSF/Bed) ratio for the new facility that is more than twice that of the existing Men's Central Jail or Twin Towers...."*

*"...In a multi-story building, a well-designed floor plan would be flexible enough to allow housing units to be reassigned in the future as the population needs shift over time..."*

*"...The goal of these programs and services is to foster a more successful re-entry into the community..."*

*"...The CCTF could also be designed to accommodate Re-entry, Aftercare and Community Based programs that would provide continuing services for inmates exiting the jail..."*

Los Angeles County Jail system. All options in this report include an allocation of space to replace support function that would be lost by demolition of MCJ. Future planning will be necessary to define specific needs and spatial requirements.

## 4.6 COUNTY JAIL HOSPITAL

Currently, inmates requiring a higher level of care than available in the Correctional Treatment Center (CTC) are taken to the Los Angeles County Medical Center – Jail Ward (LCMC). LASD staff has advised that often all available beds at LCMC are full and inmates have to be taken to other public County hospitals for treatment. During an inmate’s stay in a hospital, two Sheriff’s Deputies are required 24 hours per day for the entire length of the stay in addition to all transportation time and costs. Also, if an arrestee needs medical treatment or clearance prior to booking at the County Jail, the requirements for security while the arrestee is being treated fall to the arresting agency, often local police departments. In short, providing hospital level care for inmates at public County facilities is expensive and exposes the community to additional security risks.

During stakeholder meetings it was suggested that there would be value in having a full service inmate hospital (County Jail Hospital) within the secure perimeter of the County Jail system. A potential location at the existing Inmate Reception Center (IRC) at Twin Towers was suggested. There could be a number of benefits to such a facility including the restoration of public hospital facilities for community use, reduced transportation and security costs for the Sheriff’s Department and local police departments, reduced risk to the public, a continuation of the ‘wrap-around’ medical services provided in the CCTF and the ability to provide specialty clinics to inmates without leaving secure facilities. However, there are a number of significant issues that need further and much more detailed investigation than this report can provide. Some of these issues may include operations, service levels, administration and finances that may make the project unfeasible for the County. These issues might include:

- Investigation as to how the facility would be licensed – as a stand-alone hospital or as an extension of the LCMC facility.
- An evaluation of whether the existing IRC facilities can be brought up to the standards required by Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD).
- A determination of the types of care, programs and procedures (including Emergency Room, Intensive Care Unit, surgical suites, radiology, etc.) to be offered and the facilities required to support them.
- A cost/benefit analysis of such a facility including an analysis of potential federal reimbursement for treatment costs for inmates.
- A study of the risks and liabilities to the County.

This report offers the potential of a County Jail Hospital as an idea the Board may wish to consider and study further. The determination of whether to

***“...There could be a number of benefits to such a facility including the restoration of public hospital facilities for community use... However, there are a number of significant issues that need further and much more detailed investigation than this report can provide...”***

continue investigation of the **feasibility of the County Jail Hospital should not affect consideration of the Jail Plan Options**. While the hospital is not a part of any of the options developed in this report, it could be compatible with any or all of the options. The costs associated with a potential County Jail Hospital are not known at this time and are not included in any of the options for Board consideration. Additionally, any implications a County Jail Hospital might have on any of the options, such as providing a replacement to the IRC at Twin Towers, are not included within the options.

## 4.7 COST ESTIMATING FOR OPTIONS

The cost estimates are conceptual level estimates and were developed through direct application of cost models for the specific projects identified in the options by the in-house Vanir Cost Estimating team or, where County estimates exist for certain projects, our estimators verified or modified the County estimates. Cost estimates for the CCTF downtown and the CCTF at PDC were developed from scratch based on site location, site conditions, construction type and other factors based on our cost model database of similar jail and prison construction projects throughout the state. Cost estimates for the PDC Women’s Village and modifications at Mira Loma Detention Center were originally developed by the County and were reviewed by the Vanir Cost Estimating team, with modifications made where deemed appropriate.

The capital costs shown for each of the options are conceptual in nature based on high level assumptions and understandings that must be refined and adjusted as project scopes become more developed. All estimates include escalation factors to account for the delivery schedule/timeline for each option as detailed in Chapter 5. The Jail Plan options’ Estimated Project Costs include both the estimated construction (hard) cost and other estimated program (soft) costs. Soft costs include, but are not limited to, costs for consultants such as Program Manager, design consultants, Civic Art, agency plan check fees and County Services. The estimated project costs shown are most useful in establishing an order of magnitude for each option and for comparing options against each other.

*“...The costs associated with a potential County Jail Hospital are not known at this time and are not included in any of the options for Board consideration...”*

*“...The cost estimates are conceptual level estimates and were developed through direct application of cost models for the specific projects identified in the options...”*

*“...The capital costs shown for each of the options are conceptual in nature based on high level assumptions and understandings that must be refined and adjusted as project scopes become more developed...”*

*“...The estimated project costs shown are most useful in establishing an order of magnitude for each option and for comparing options against each other...”*

## 4.8 OPTION 1A

### New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and New Women’s Village at Pitchess Detention Center

#### 4.8.1 Critical Needs Components

1. After construction of the new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF), **close and demolish Men’s Central Jail.**
2. **Construct new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility** (see program below) including 600 high security flexible general population beds and below grade parking for 400 vehicles.

	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Inpatient Crisis Beds	60
Intensive Care Beds	200
Outpatient High Observation Beds	840
Outpatient Step-down Beds	2,235
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	
Intensive Treatment Program	500
<b>Medical</b>	
Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing	450
<b>Total Treatment Beds</b>	<b>4,285</b>
<b>General Population</b>	
600 High Security Flexible Single Cells	600
<b>Total Facility Beds</b>	<b>4,885*</b>

\*Proposed Operating Capacity does not include Crisis Beds

3. At completion of the new CCTF, **move high and high medium security risk general population inmates into Twin Towers.**
4. More closely **align cell and bed types with inmate population by security classification.**

Security Classification	% of Inmates	% of Cell or Bed Type	Housing Type
High to High Medium	54.0%	52.9%	Single or Double Cell
Medium to Low	46.0%	47.1%	Dormitory or Barrack

5. Reduce crowding within the jail system. **Eliminate 2,727 ‘non-traditional’ triple bunks and dayroom bunks and add 873 BSCC rated beds to the system.** Reduce jail system percentage of BRC from 131.7% to 124.2%.

**Option 1A**

- *Addresses comprehensive mental health treatment in a consolidated facility*
- *Creates new women’s facility at PDC to address the housing and program needs of longer term inmates*
- *Maximizes AB 900 state grant*
- *Most female inmates housed 40 miles from downtown facilities*
- *Leaves MLDC unused*



## 4.8.2 Additional Components

1. Construct new Women’s Village at Pitchess Detention Center for 1,156 female inmates consistent with AB 900 grant.
2. Convert Century Regional Detention Facility from all female to male/female facility.
  - o Female IRC to remain at CRDF.
  - o Modifications to create male inmate entry.
  - o Modifications to separate male and female inmates.
3. Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at the location of the new CCTF at the Downtown site.
4. Construct new boiler plant for Twin Towers Correctional Facility at the Downtown site.
5. Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at the Downtown site.

## 4.8.3 Estimated Project Cost

### **Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at the Downtown Site:**

- 4,885 bed CCTF including 600 high security general population beds
- Off-site parking structure
- Central Plant
- Bus Maintenance/Transportation Facility
- Surface parking
- Demolition of MCJ

**Total Estimated Cost for CCTF Downtown.....\$1.22 Billion**

### **Construct New Women’s Village at Pitchess Detention Center for 1,156 Beds**

- Modified County Estimate of Construction Cost with escalation  
\$245.5 Million
- AB 900 Grant Allocation  
(\$100.0 Million)

**Total Estimated Cost for Women’s Village at PDC.....\$145.5 Million**

### **Total Estimated Project Cost Option 1A.....\$1.414 Billion**

\*The County should evaluate potential for \$80M SB 1022 Grant when the guidelines are issued.

**Men’s Central Jail Demolition**  
*The cost estimate to demolish Men’s Central Jail and remediate the site in all of the options is approximately \$15M*

## Option 1A New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility New Women's Village at Pitchess Detention Center

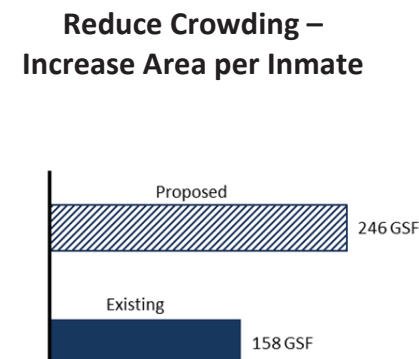
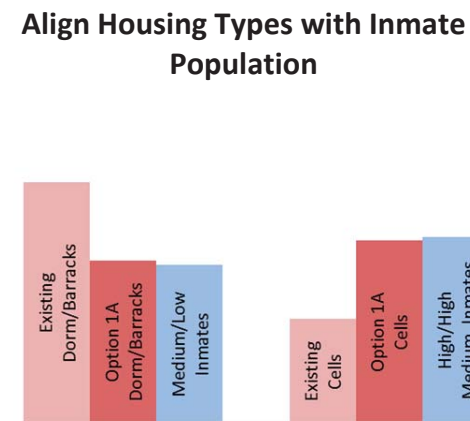
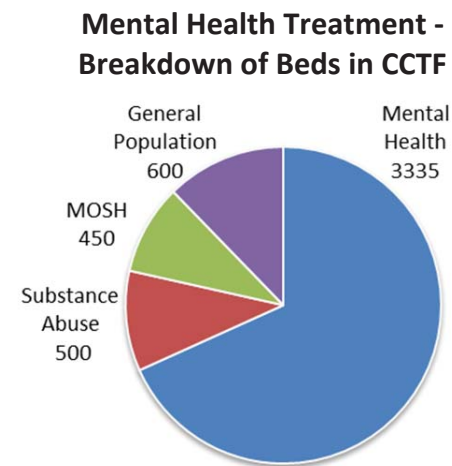
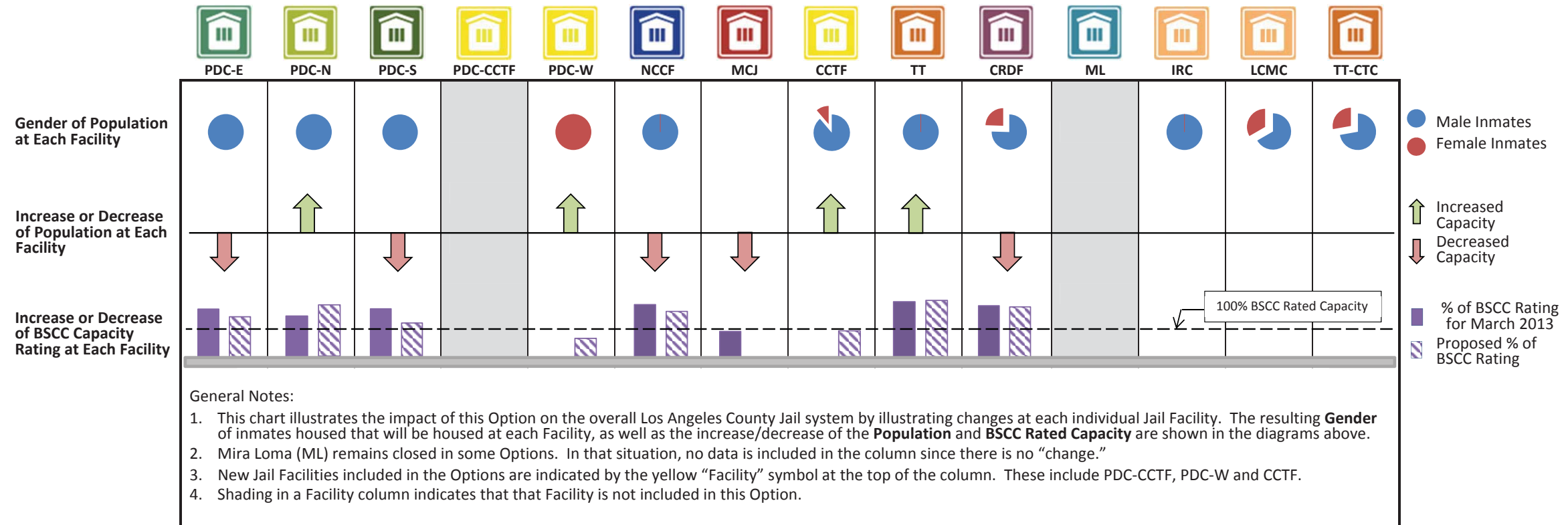


Figure 4.3a: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility New Women's Village at Pitchess Detention Center

# JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

## Option 1A

- » Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) Downtown (Including 600 High Security Beds)
  - » All Triple Bunks and Dayroom Bunks Eliminated
  - » Close and Demolish Men's Central Jail
- » Restore Twin Towers to high security general population inmates
  - » Construct New Women's Village at Pitchess (AB900 Grant Project)
- » Convert CRDF to male and female inmates, maintain female IRC at CRDF

### Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 1A

Facility Name	PDC East	PDC North	PDC South	PDC Women	NCCF	MCJ	New CCTF	TTCF	CRDF	MLDC	IRC	LCMC	CTC	Total
Sheriff's Facility Total <sup>(1)</sup>	1,944	1,600	1,597	-	4,256	6,830	-	5,229	2,586	1,093	-	-	200	25,335
Non-Traditional Bunks <sup>(2)</sup>	(616)	0	(499)	-	(400)	0	-	(770)	(442)	0	0	0	0	(2,727)
Discipline Beds <sup>(3)</sup>	(48)	(64)	0	-	(96)	(6)	-	(96)	(68)	(53)	0	0	0	(431)
Sheriff's Existing Net Facility Total <sup>(4)</sup>	1,280	1,536	1,098	-	3,760	6,824	-	4,363	2,076	1,040	336	40	200	22,553
Average Population for March 2013	1,373	1,081	1,405	-	3,895	4,464	-	3,838	2,088	0	278	19	133	18,574
Existing BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	-	2,208	5,108	-	2,244	1,668	-	336	-	-	14,104
% of BSCC Capacity for March 2013	148.2%	140.7%	166.0%	-	176.4%	87.4%	-	171.1%	125.2%	-	82.6%	-	-	131.7%
Proposed Operating Capacity	1,280	1,536	1,098	1,156	3,760	0	4,825	4,363	2,076	0	336	40	200	20,670
Proposed Target Inmate Population <sup>(5)</sup>	1,152	1,382	988	1,040	3,384	0	4,343	3,927	1,868	0	302	36	180	18,603
Male	1,152	1,382	988	0	3,384	0	3,397	3,927	1,468	0	302	24	130	16,154
Female	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	946	0	400	0	0	12	50	2,448
Proposed BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	1,156	2,208	0	4,825	2,244	1,668	0	336	0	0	14,977
Proposed % of BSCC Rated Capacity	124.4%	180.0%	116.8%	90.0%	153.3%	-	90.0%	175.0%	112.0%	-	89.9%	-	-	-

	Inmates Housed in each Supervisor District	
	March 2013	Proposed
District 1	8,732	8,788
District 2	2,088	1,868
District 3	0	0
District 4	0	0
District 5	7,754	7,947
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>18,603</b>

#### Legend/Notes/Comments

- Proposed reduction in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Proposed increase in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Physical bed count by Sheriff, received 5/2/13
- Triple bunks and all bunks in dayrooms
- Cells/beds used for temporary disciplinary bunks
- Sheriff's Facility Total minus Non-Traditional Bunks and temporary Discipline housing
- 90% of Proposed Operating Capacity
- Physical bed count by Sheriff, March 2013

Proposed Operating Capacity	20,670
Proposed Total Population	18,603
Proposed BSCC Capacity	14,977
% of BSCC Capacity	124.2%

Inmate Cell/Bed Type	By Percentage	
	March 2013	Option 1A
Dormitory/Barrack	69.7%	48.9%
2 Person Cell Beds	24.4%	39.2%
1 Person Cell Beds	5.9%	11.9%
	100.0%	100.0%

Inmate Cell/Bed Type	by Count	
	March 2013	Option 1A
Dormitory/Barrack	17,636	10,107
2 Person Cell Beds	6,166	8,110
1 Person Cell Beds	1,497	2,453
	25,299 <sup>(6)</sup>	20,670

Figure 4.4: Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 1A

## Option 1A Conceptual Inmate Realignment

Diagrammatic illustration of how inmates may be relocated to new housing in response to this Option. Actual relocation numbers and strategy will be developed by the LASD according to Departmental policies and management needs at that time.

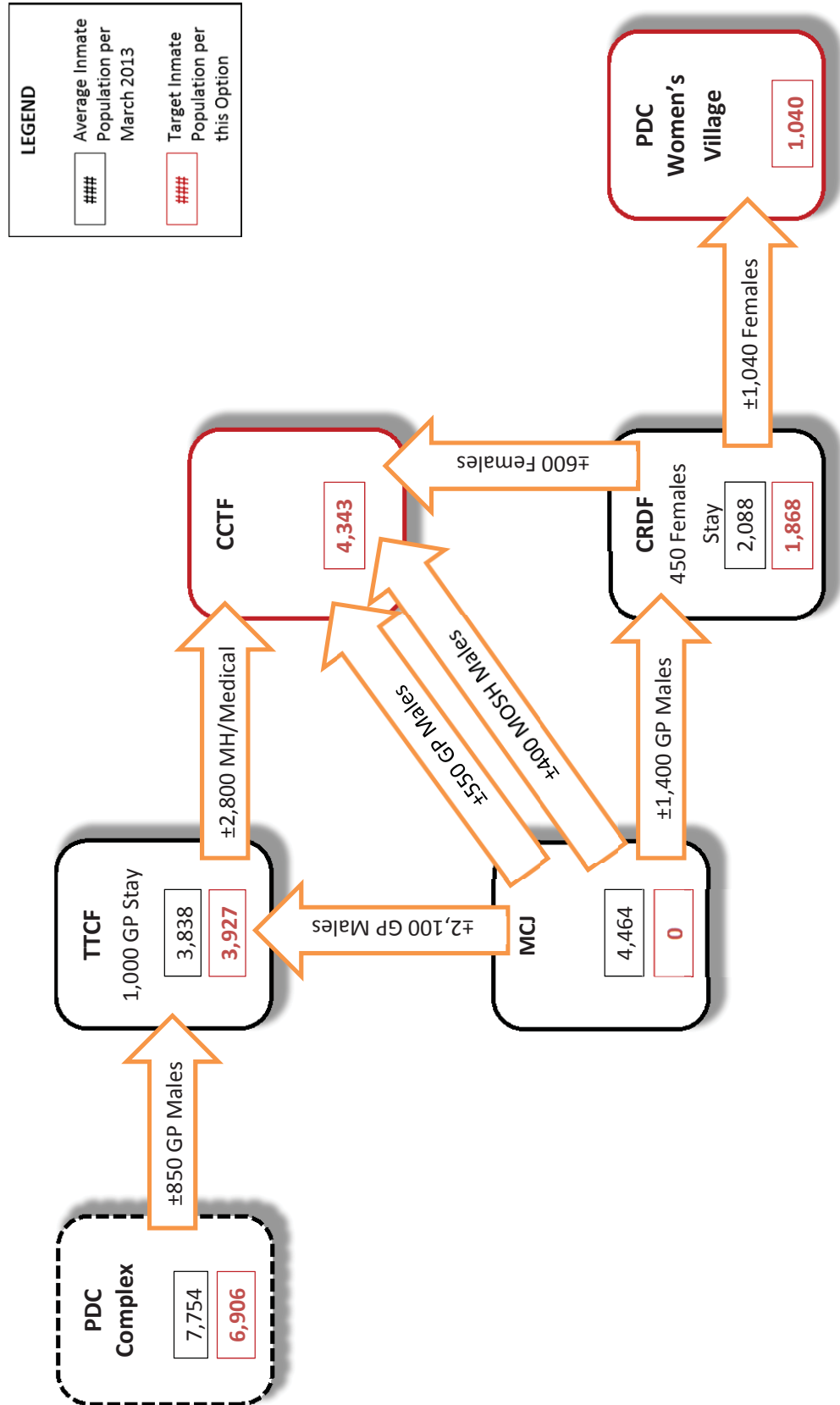


Figure 4.5: Option 1A Conceptual Realignment

## 4.9 OPTION 1B

### New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and Modernize/Re-Open Mira Loma Detention Facility

#### 4.9.1 Critical Needs Components

1. After construction of the new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF), **close and demolish Men’s Central Jail.**
2. **Construct new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility** (see program below) including 600 high security flexible general population beds and below grade parking for 400 vehicles.

	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Inpatient Crisis Beds	60
Intensive Care Beds	200
Outpatient High Observation Beds	840
Outpatient Step-down Beds	2,235
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	
Intensive Treatment Program	500
<b>Medical</b>	
Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing	450
<b>Total Treatment Beds</b>	<b>4,285</b>
<b>General Population</b>	
600 High Security Flexible Single Cells	600
<b>Total Facility Beds</b>	<b>4,885*</b>

\*Proposed Operating Capacity does not include Crisis Beds

3. At completion of the new CCTF, **move high and high medium security risk general population inmates into Twin Towers.**
4. More closely **align cell and bed types with inmate population by security classification.**

Security Classification	% of Inmates	% of Cell or Bed Type	Housing Type
High to High Medium	54.0%	53.4%	Single or Double Cell
Medium to Low	46.0%	46.6%	Dormitory or Barrack

5. Reduce crowding within the jail system. **Eliminate 2,727 ‘non-traditional’ triple bunks and dayroom bunks and add 757 BSCC rated beds to the system.** Reduce jail system percentage of BRC from 131.7% to 124.5%.

**Option 1B**

- **Addresses comprehensive mental health treatment in a consolidated facility**
- **Creates women’s facility at MLDC to address the housing and program needs of longer term inmates**
- **Potential reduction or loss of AB 900 state grant**
- **Most female inmates housed 70 miles from downtown facilities**
- **Modernizes 50 year old buildings at MLDC**

## 4.9.2 Additional Components

1. Modernize and re-open Mira Loma for 1,156 female inmates. Work with BSCC to determine potential to transfer AB 900 grant to this location.
2. Convert Century Regional Detention Facility from all female to male/female facility.
  - o Female IRC to remain at CRDF.
  - o Modifications to create male inmate entry.
  - o Modifications to separate male and female inmates.
3. Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at the location of the new CCTF at the Downtown site.
4. Construct new boiler plant for Twin Towers Correctional Facility at the Downtown site.
5. Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at the Downtown site.

## 4.8.3 Estimated Project Cost

### **Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at the Downtown Site:**

- 4,885 bed CCTF including 600 high security general population beds
- Off-site parking structure
- Central Plant
- Bus Maintenance/Transportation Facility
- Surface parking
- Demolition of MCJ

**Total Estimated Cost for CCTF Downtown.....\$1.22 Billion**

### **Modernize and Re-Open Mira Loma for 1,156 Female Inmates**

County Estimate of Construction Cost with escalation  
\$51.9 Million

AB 900 Grant Allocation\*  
(\$0.0 Million)

**Total Estimated Cost to Re-Open Mira Loma.....\$51.9 Million**

### **Total Estimated Project Cost Option 1B.....\$1.317 Billion**

\*The County should continue negotiations with the BSCC regarding transferring the AB 900 Grant to the Mira Loma site based on modernizing the existing facilities. This estimate assumes worst case that the AB 900 Grant cannot be transferred to Mira Loma. Additionally, the County should evaluate potential for \$80M SB 1022 Grant when the guidelines are issued.

**MLDC Scope of Work**

- **Renovate existing barracks**
- **Two new barracks**
- **New medical clinic**
- **Renovate kitchen, dining, laundry, inmate processing**
- **Hazardous materials abatement**
- **Steam plant repairs and infrastructure upgrades**
- **ADA compliance upgrades**

## Option 1B New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility Modernize/Re-Open Mira Loma Detention Facility

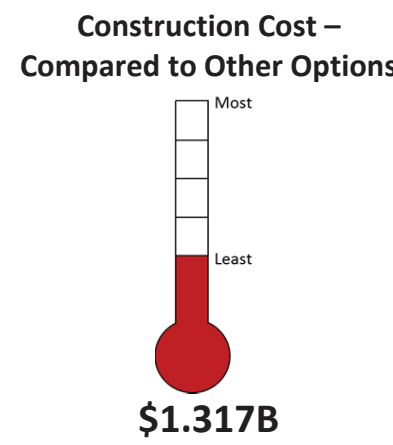
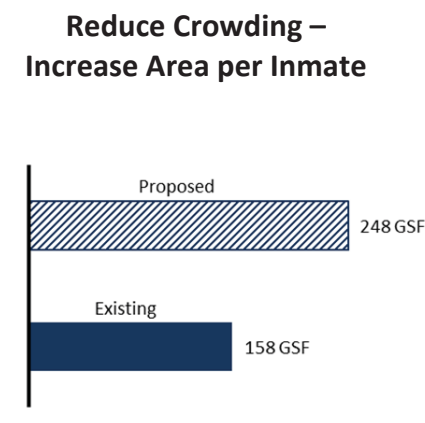
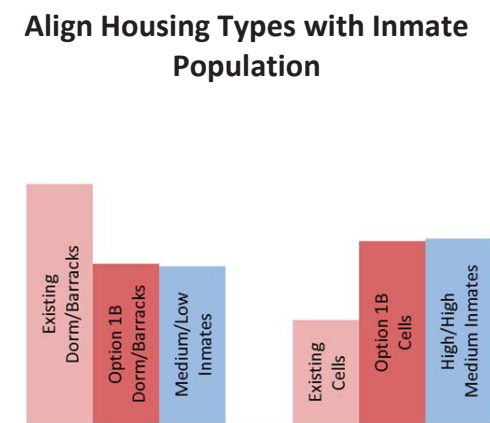
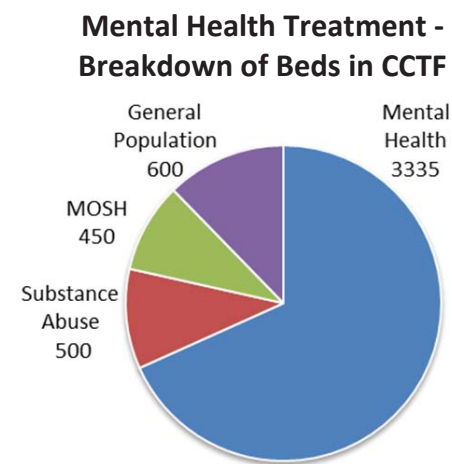
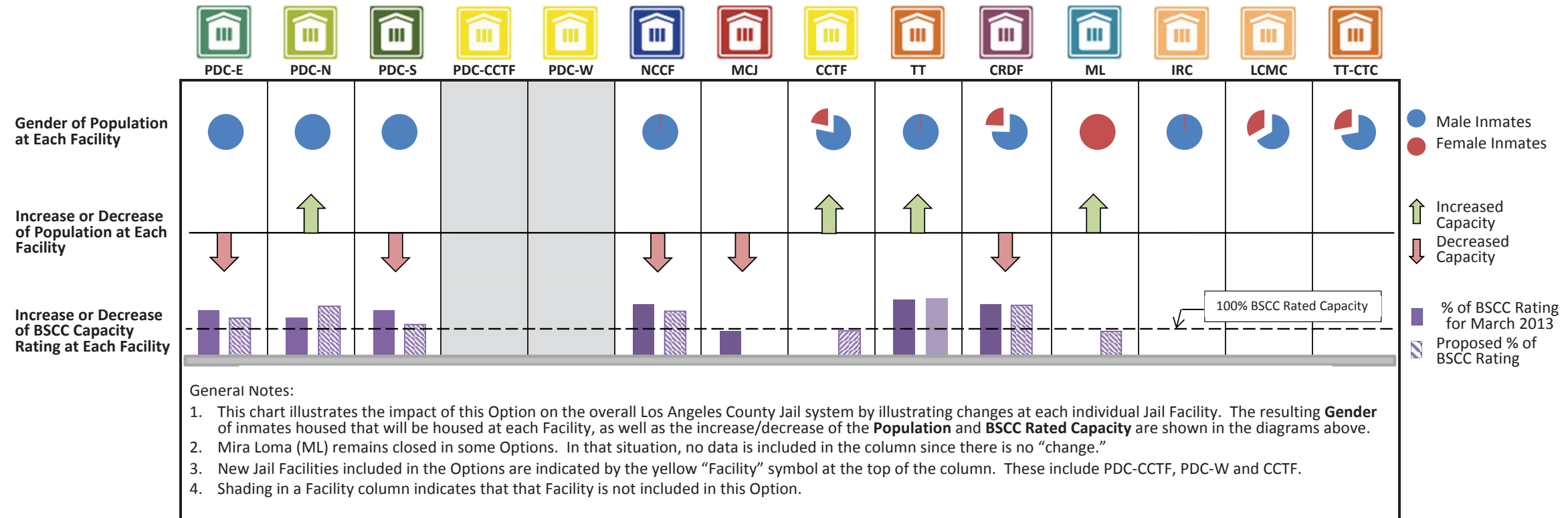


Figure 4.6: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility New Women's Village at Pitchess Detention Center

# JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

## Option 1B

- » Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) Downtown (Including 600 High Security Beds)
  - » All Triple Bunks and Dayroom Bunks Eliminated
  - » Close and Demolish Men's Central Jail
- » Restore Twin Towers housing to high security general population inmates
- » Modernize and Re-Open Mira Loma for Females (Potential AB900 Grant Project)
  - » Convert CRDF to male and female inmates, maintain female IRC at CRDF

### Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 1B

Facility Name	PDC East	PDC North	PDC South	NCCF	MCJ	New CCTF	TTCF	CRDF	MLDC	IRC	LCMC	CTC	Total
Sheriff's Facility Total <sup>(1)</sup>	1,944	1,600	1,597	4,256	6,830	-	5,229	2,586	1,093	-	-	200	25,335
Non-Traditional Bunks <sup>(2)</sup>	(616)	0	(499)	(400)	0	-	(770)	(442)	0	0	0	0	(2,727)
Discipline Beds <sup>(3)</sup>	(48)	(64)	0	(96)	(6)	-	(96)	(68)	(53)	0	0	0	(431)
Sheriff's Existing Net Facility Total <sup>(4)</sup>	1,280	1,536	1,098	3,760	6,824	-	4,363	2,076	1,040	336	40	200	22,553
Average Population for March 2013	1,373	1,081	1,405	3,895	4,464	-	3,838	2,088	0	278	19	133	18,574
Existing BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	2,208	5,108	-	2,244	1,668	-	336	-	-	14,104
% of BSCC Capacity for March 2013	148.2%	140.7%	166.0%	176.4%	87.4%	-	171.1%	125.2%	-	82.6%	-	-	131.7%
Proposed Operating Capacity	1,280	1,536	1,098	3,760	0	4,825	4,363	2,076	1,040	336	40	200	20,554
Proposed Target Inmate Population <sup>(5)</sup>	1,152	1,382	988	3,384	0	4,343	3,927	1,868	936	302	36	180	18,499
Male	1,152	1,382	988	3,384	0	3,397	3,927	1,410	0	302	24	130	16,096
Female	0	0	0	0	0	946	0	458	936	0	12	50	2,402
Proposed BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	2,208	0	4,825	2,244	1,668	1,040	336	0	0	14,861
Proposed % of BSCC Rated Capacity	124.4%	180.0%	116.8%	153.3%	-	90.0%	175.0%	112.0%	90.0%	89.9%	-	-	-

Inmates Housed in each Supervisor District	March 2013	Proposed
District 1	8,732	8,788
District 2	2,088	1,868
District 3	0	0
District 4	0	0
District 5	7,754	7,843
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>18,499</b>

Proposed Operating Capacity	20,554
Proposed Total Population	18,499
Proposed BSCC Capacity	14,861
% of BSCC Capacity	124.5%

Inmate Cell/Bed Type by Percentage	March 2013	Option 1B
Dormitory/Barrack	69.7%	48.6%
2 Person Cell Beds	24.4%	39.5%
1 Person Cell Beds	5.9%	11.9%
	100.0%	100.0%

Inmate Cell/Bed Type by Count	March 2013	Option 1B
Dormitory/Barrack	17,636	9,991
2 Person Cell Beds	6,166	8,110
1 Person Cell Beds	1,497	2,453
	25,299 <sup>(6)</sup>	20,554

**Legend/Notes/Comments**

- Proposed reduction in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Proposed increase in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Physical bed count by Sheriff, received 5/2/13
- Triple bunks and all bunks in dayrooms
- Cells/beds used for temporary disciplinary bunks
- Sheriff's Facility Total minus Non-Traditional Bunks and temporary Discipline housing
- 90% of Proposed Operating Capacity
- Physical bed count by Sheriff, March 2013

Figure 4.7: Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 1B



## Option 1B Conceptual Inmate Realignment

Diagrammatic illustration of how inmates may be relocated to new housing in response to this Option. Actual relocation numbers and strategy will be developed by the LASD according to Departmental policies and management needs at that time.

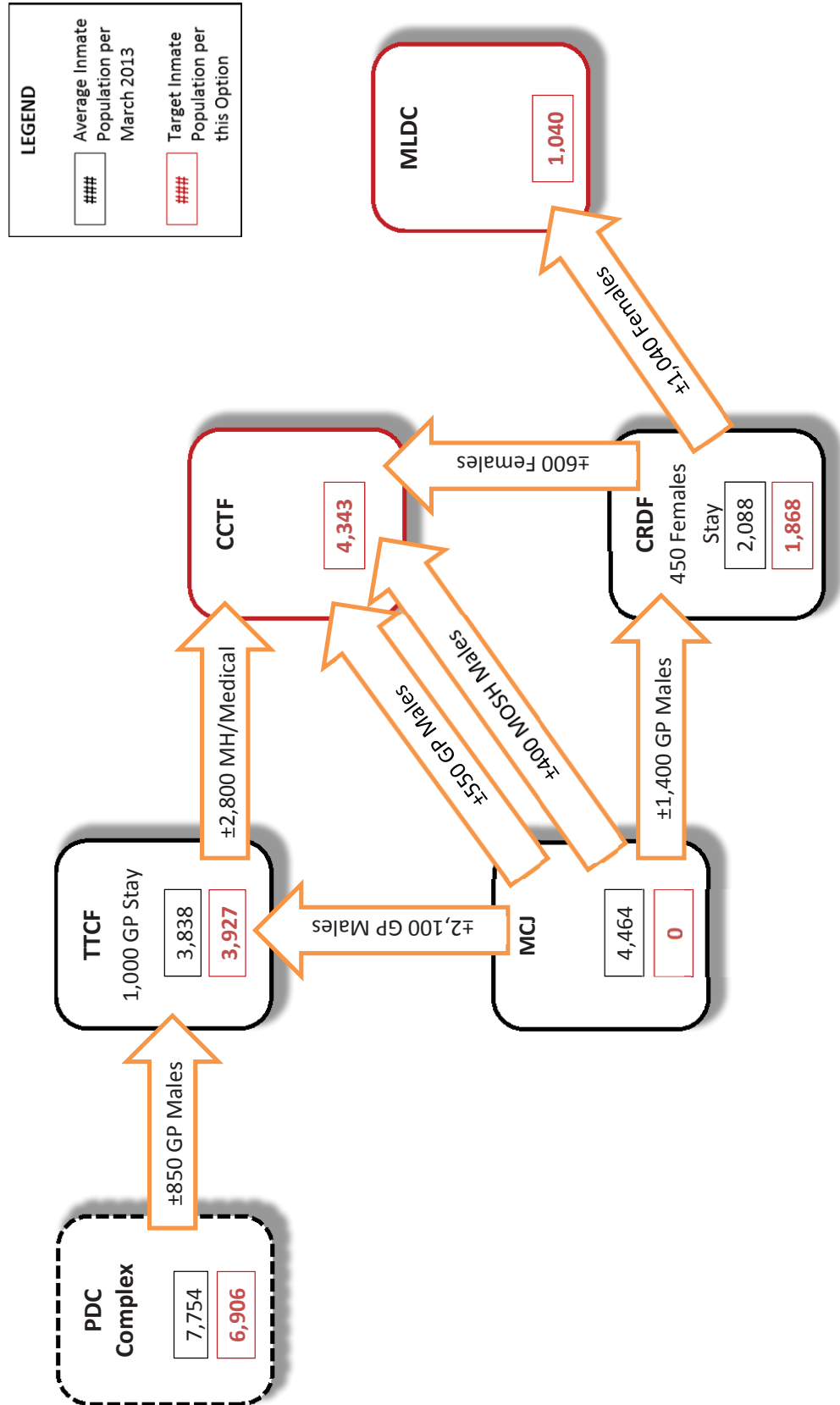


Figure 4.8: Option 1B Conceptual Realignment

## 4.10 OPTION 2

### New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and No New Women’s Facility

#### 4.10.1 Critical Needs Components

1. After construction of the new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF), **close and demolish Men’s Central Jail.**
2. **Construct new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility** (see program below) including 1,650 high security flexible general population beds and below grade parking for 400 vehicles.

	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Inpatient Crisis Beds	60
Intensive Care Beds	200
Outpatient High Observation Beds	840
Outpatient Step-down Beds	2,235
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	
Intensive Treatment Program	500
<b>Medical</b>	
Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing	450
<b>Total Treatment Beds</b>	<b>4,285</b>
<b>General Population</b>	
1,350 High Security Flexible Single Cells	1,350
150 High Security Flexible Double Cells	300
<b>Total Facility Beds</b>	<b>5,935*</b>

\*Proposed Operating Capacity does not include Crisis Beds

3. At completion of the new CCTF, **move high and high medium security risk general population inmates into Twin Towers.**
4. More closely **align cell and bed types with inmate population by security classification.**

Security Classification	% of Inmates	% of Cell or Bed Type	Housing Type
High to High Medium	54.0%	58.1%	Single or Double Cell
Medium to Low	46.0%	41.9%	Dormitory or Barrack

5. Reduce crowding within the jail system. **Eliminate 2,727 ‘non-traditional’ triple bunks and dayroom bunks and add 767 BSCC rated beds to the system.** Reduce jail system percentage of BRC from 131.7% to 124.5%.

#### Option 2

- **Concentrates construction at a single location**
- **Addresses comprehensive mental health treatment in a consolidated facility**
- **Does not provide a women’s facility to address the housing and program needs of longer term inmates**
- **Longest time frame to start seeing changes in the jail system**
- **Does not allow County to take advantage of AB 900 and SB 1022 state grants**
- **Leaves MLDC unused**

## 4.10.2 Additional Components

1. Convert Century Regional Detention Facility from all female to male/female facility.
  - o Female IRC to remain at CRDF.
  - o Modifications to create male inmate entry.
  - o Modifications to separate male and female inmates.
2. Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at the location of the new CCTF at the Downtown site.
3. Construct new boiler plant for Twin Towers Correctional Facility at the Downtown site.
4. Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at the Downtown site.

## 4.10.3 Estimated Project Cost

### ***Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at the Downtown Site:***

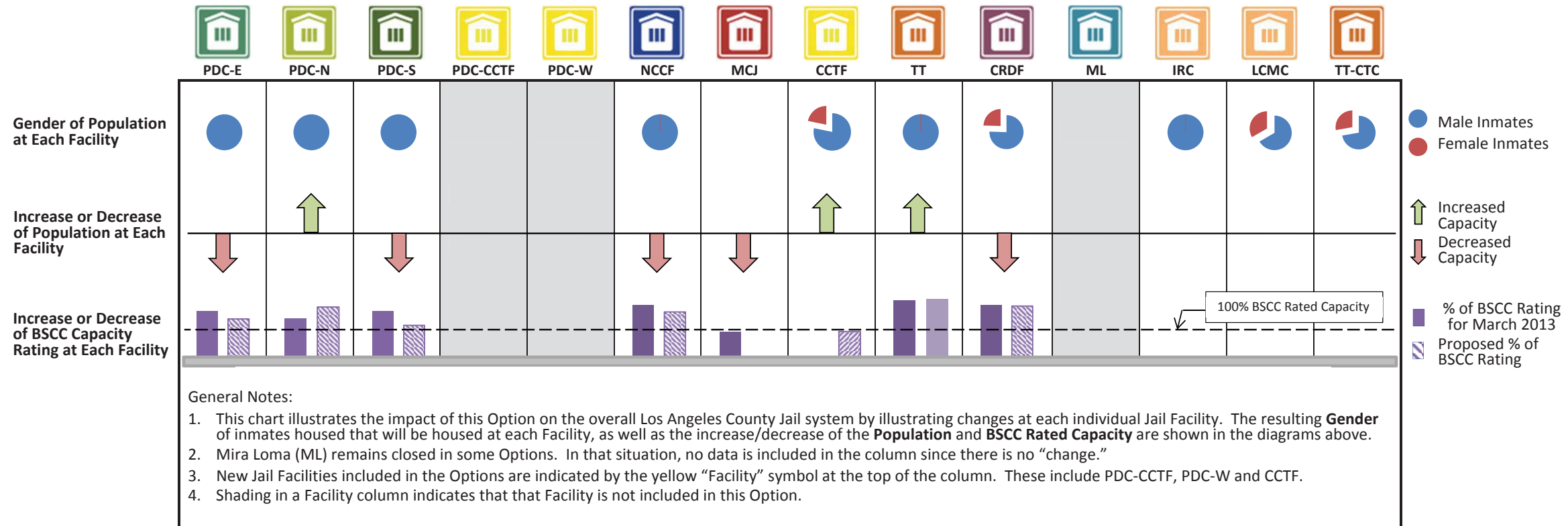
- 5,935 bed CCTF including 1,650 high security general population beds
- Off-site parking structure
- Central Plant
- Bus Maintenance/Transportation Facility
- Surface parking
- Demolition of MCJ

**Total Estimated Cost for CCTF Downtown.....\$1.44 Billion**

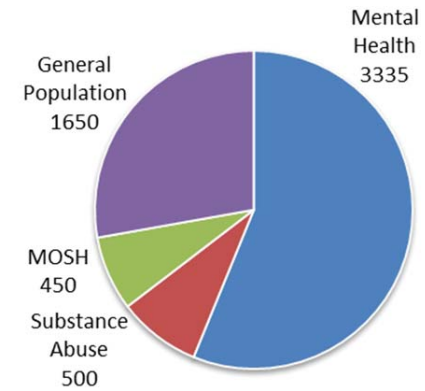
### ***Total Estimated Project Cost Option 2.....\$1.487 Billion***

\*The County should evaluate potential for \$80M SB 1022 Grant when the guidelines are issued.

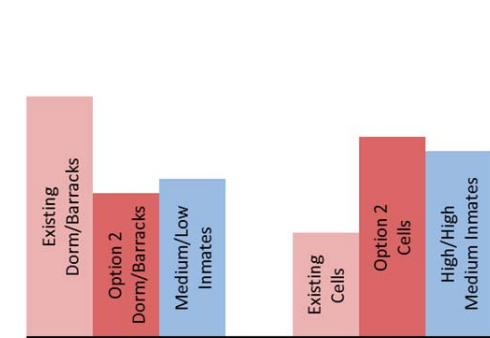
### Option 2 New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility No New Women's Facility



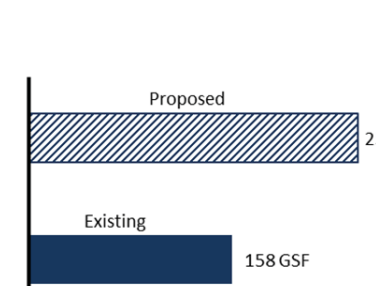
#### Mental Health Treatment - Breakdown of Beds in CCTF



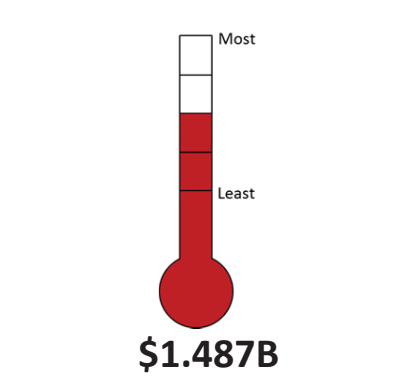
#### Align Housing Types with Inmate Population



#### Reduce Crowding - Increase Area per Inmate



#### Construction Cost - Compared to Other Options



#### Operating Costs - Compared to Other Options

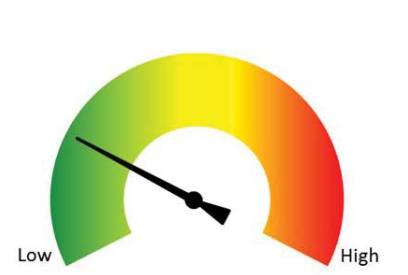


Figure 4.9: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility New Women's Village at Pitchess Detention Center

# JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

## Option 2

- » Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) Downtown (including 1,650 High Security Beds)
- » All Triple Bunks and Dayroom Bunks Eliminated
- » Close and Demolish Men's Central Jail
- » Restore Twin Towers housing to high security general population inmates
- » Convert CRDF to male and female inmates, maintain female IRC at CRDF

### Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 2

Facility Name	PDC East	PDC North	PDC South	NCCF	MCJ	New CCTF	TTCF	CRDF	MLDC	IRC	LCMC	CTC	Total
Sheriff's Facility Total <sup>(1)</sup>	1,944	1,600	1,597	4,256	6,830	-	5,229	2,586	1,093	-	-	200	25,335
Non-Traditional Bunks <sup>(2)</sup>	(616)	0	(499)	(400)	0	-	(770)	(442)	0	0	0	0	(2,727)
Discipline Beds <sup>(3)</sup>	(48)	(64)	0	(96)	(6)	-	(96)	(68)	(53)	0	0	0	(431)
Sheriff's Existing Net Facility Total <sup>(4)</sup>	1,280	1,536	1,098	3,760	6,824	-	4,363	2,076	1,040	336	40	200	22,553
Average Population for March 2013	1,373	1,081	1,405	3,895	4,464	-	3,838	2,088	0	278	19	133	18,574
Existing BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	2,208	5,108	-	2,244	1,668	-	336	-	-	14,104
% of BSCC Capacity for March 2013	148.2%	140.7%	166.0%	176.4%	87.4%	-	171.1%	125.2%	-	82.6%	-	-	131.7%
Proposed Operating Capacity	1,280	1,536	1,098	3,760	0	5,875	4,363	2,076	0	336	40	200	20,564
Proposed Target Inmate Population <sup>(5)</sup>	1,152	1,382	988	3,384	0	5,288	3,927	1,868	0	302	36	180	18,508
Male	1,152	1,382	988	3,384	0	4,288	3,927	518	0	302	24	130	16,095
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,350	0	0	12	50	2,412
Proposed BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	2,208	0	5,875	2,244	1,668	0	336	0	0	14,871
Proposed % of BSCC Rated Capacity	124.4%	180.0%	116.8%	153.3%	-	90.0%	175.0%	112.0%	-	89.9%	-	-	-

Inmates Housed in each Supervisor District	March 2013		Proposed	
	Actual	Capacity	Actual	Capacity
District 1	8,732	9,733	8,732	9,733
District 2	2,088	1,868	2,088	1,868
District 3	0	0	0	0
District 4	0	0	0	0
District 5	7,754	6,907	7,754	6,907
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>18,508</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>18,508</b>

Proposed Operating Capacity	20,564
Proposed Total Population	18,508
Proposed BSCC Capacity	14,871
% of BSCC Capacity	124.5%

Inmate Cell/Bed Type by Percentage	March 2013		Option 2	
	Actual	Capacity	Actual	Capacity
Dormitory/Barrack	69.7%	43.5%	69.7%	43.5%
2 Person Cell Beds	24.4%	41.3%	24.4%	41.3%
1 Person Cell Beds	5.9%	15.1%	5.9%	15.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Inmate Cell/Bed Type by Count	March 2013		Option 2	
	Actual	Capacity	Actual	Capacity
Dormitory/Barrack	17,636	8,951	17,636	8,951
2 Person Cell Beds	6,166	8,502	6,166	8,502
1 Person Cell Beds	1,497	3,111	1,497	3,111
	25,299 <sup>(6)</sup>	20,564	25,299 <sup>(6)</sup>	20,564

#### Legend/Notes/Comments

- Proposed reduction in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Proposed increase in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- 1. Physical bed count by Sheriff, received 5/2/13
- 2. Triple bunks and all bunks in dayrooms
- 3. Cells/beds used for temporary disciplinary bunks
- 4. Sheriff's Facility Total minus Non-Traditional Bunks and temporary Discipline housing
- 5. 90% of Proposed Operating Capacity
- 6. Physical bed count by Sheriff, March 2013

Figure 4.10: Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 2

## Option 2 Conceptual Inmate Realignment

Diagrammatic illustration of how inmates may be relocated to new housing in response to this Option. Actual relocation numbers and strategy will be developed by the LASD according to Departmental policies and management needs at that time.

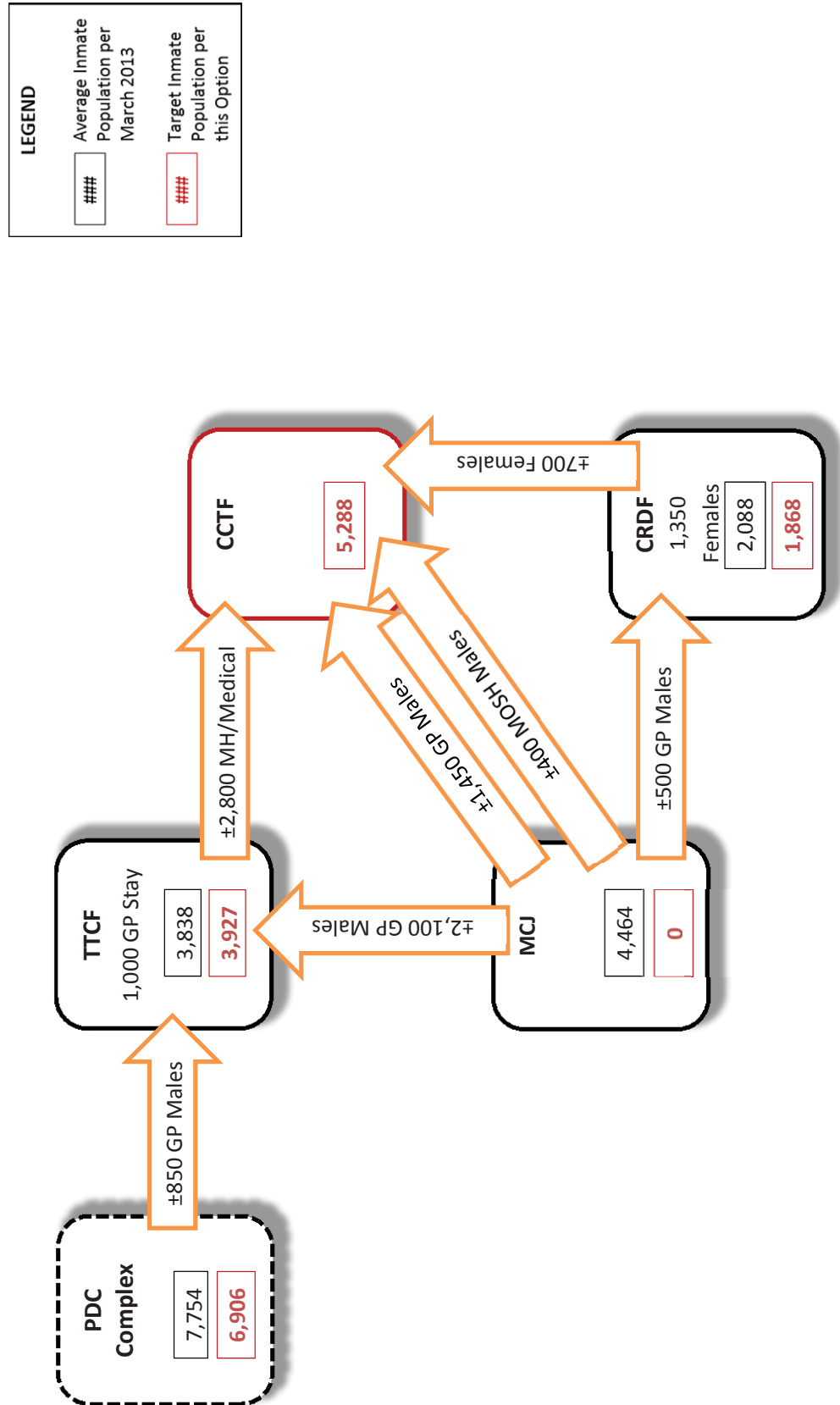


Figure 4.11: Option 2 Conceptual Realignment

## 4.11 OPTION 3

### New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at PDC and Downtown, and Women’s Village at PDC

#### 4.11.1 Critical Needs Components

1. After construction of the new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF), **close and demolish Men’s Central Jail.**
2. **Construct new Downtown Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility** (see program below) including 600 high security flexible general population beds and below grade parking for 400 vehicles.

<i>Downtown CCTF</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Inpatient Crisis Beds	40
Intensive Care Beds	130
Outpatient High Observation Beds	560
Outpatient Step-down Beds	1,490
<b>Medical</b>	
Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing	300
<b>Total Treatment Beds</b>	<b>2,520</b>
<b>General Population</b>	
600 High Security Flexible Single Cells	600
<b>Total Facility Beds</b>	<b>3,120*</b>

\*Proposed Operating Capacity does not include Crisis Beds

**Construct new Pitchess Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility** (see program below) including a licensed Correctional Treatment Center to address the needs of North County inmates without transportation to community providers or downtown.

<i>Pitchess CCTF</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Inpatient Crisis Beds	20
Intensive Care Beds	70
Outpatient High Observation Beds	280
Outpatient Step-down Beds	745
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	
Intensive Treatment Program	500
<b>Medical</b>	
Correctional Treatment Center	40
Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing	150
<b>Total Treatment/Facility Beds</b>	<b>1,805*</b>

\*Proposed Operating Capacity does not include CTC or Crisis Beds

3. At completion of the new CCTF, **move high and high medium security risk general population inmates into Twin Towers.**

#### Option 3

- **Addresses comprehensive mental health treatment with facilities at both inmate population centers**
- **Potential staff recruitment and operational cost issues with multiple treatment facilities**
- **Creates new women’s facility at PDC to address the housing and program needs of longer term inmates**
- **Maximizes AB 900 state grant**
- **Most female inmates housed 40 miles from downtown facilities**
- **Leaves MLDC unused**

- More closely *align cell and bed types with inmate population by security classification.*

Security Classification	% of Inmates	% of Cell or Bed Type	Housing Type
High to High Medium	54.0%	53.0%	Single or Double Cell
Medium to Low	46.0%	47.0%	Dormitory or Barrack

- Reduce crowding within the jail system. *Eliminate 2,727 ‘non-traditional’ triple bunks and dayroom bunks and add 873 BSCC rated beds to the system.* Reduce jail system percentage of BRC from 131.7% to 124.2%.

### 4.11.2 Additional Components

- Construct new Women’s Village at Pitchess Detention Center for 1,156 female inmates consistent with AB 900 grant.
- Convert Century Regional Detention Facility from all female to male/female facility.
  - Female IRC to remain at CRDF.
  - Modifications to create male inmate entry.
  - Modifications to separate male and female inmates.
- Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at the location of the new CCTF at the Downtown site.
- Construct new boiler plant for Twin Towers Correctional Facility at the Downtown site.
- Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at the Downtown site.

### 4.11.3 Estimated Project Cost

**Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at the Downtown Site:**

3,120 bed CCTF including 600 high security general population beds

Off-site parking structure

Central Plant

Bus Maintenance/Transportation Facility

Surface parking

Demolition of MCJ

**Total Estimated Cost for CCTF Downtown.....\$914.7 Million**



# JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

**Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at Pitchess Detention Center:**

1,805 bed CCTF

**Total Estimated Cost for CCTF at Pitchess.....\$383.6 Million**

**Construct New Women’s Village at Pitchess Detention Center**

County Estimate of Construction Cost with escalation  
\$245.5 Million

AB 900 Grant Allocation  
(\$100.0 Million)

**Total Estimated Cost for Women’s Village at PDC.....\$145.5 Million**

**Total Estimated Project Cost Option 3.....\$1.493 Billion**

\*The County should evaluate potential for \$80M SB 1022 Grant when the guidelines are issued.

### Option 3 New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at Pitchess and Downtown New Women's Village at Pitchess Detention Center

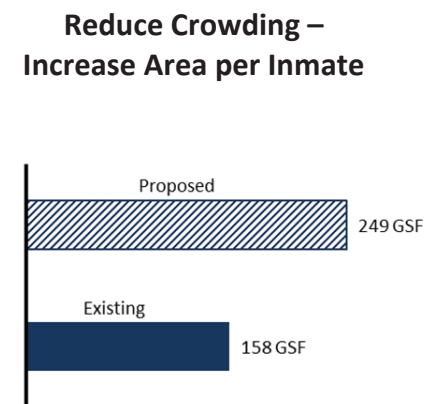
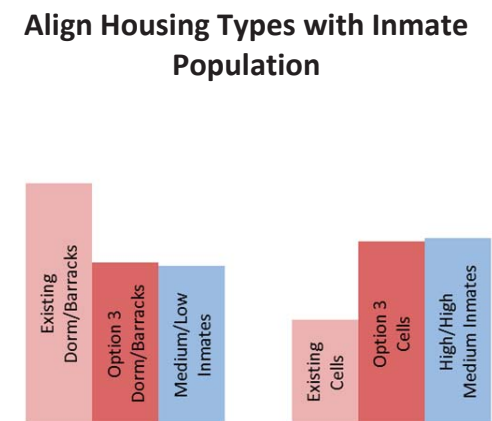
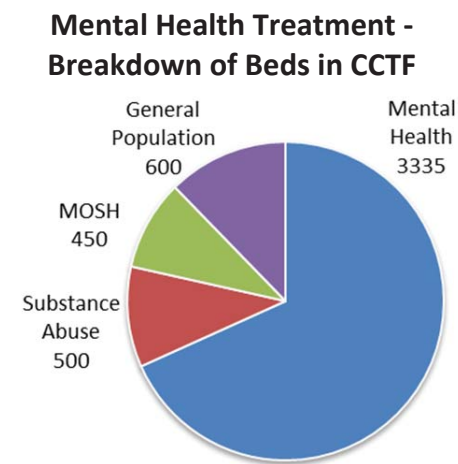
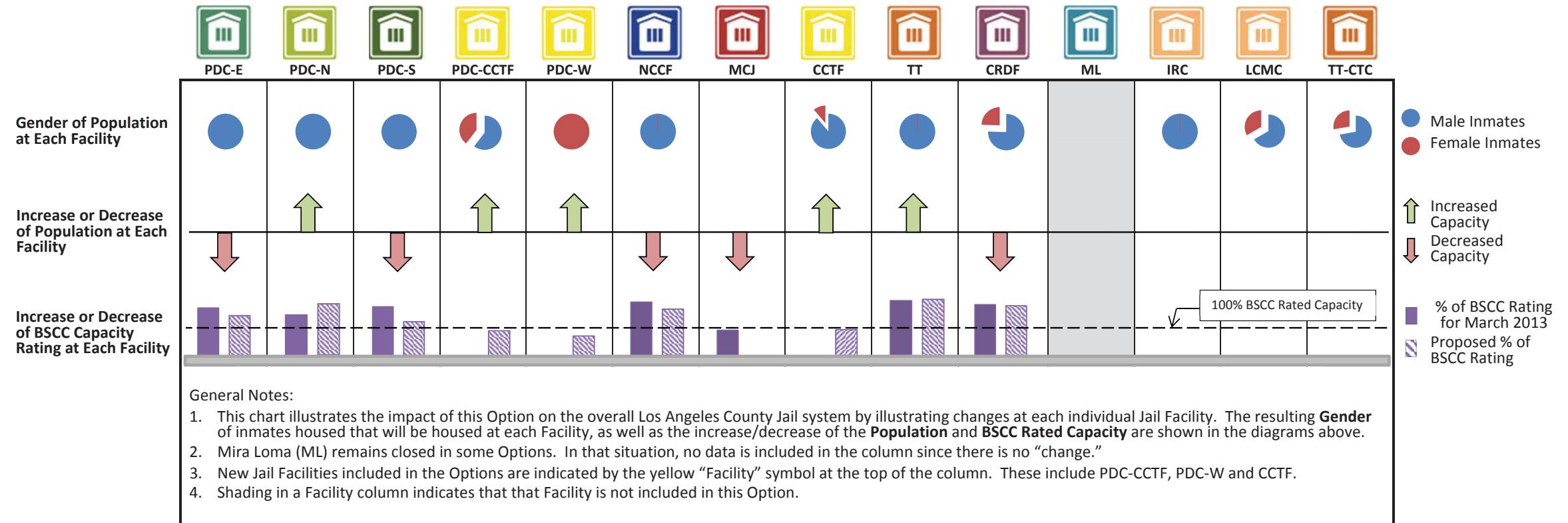


Figure 4.12: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility New Women's Village at Pitchess Detention Center

# JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

## Option 3

- » All Triple Bunks and Dayroom Bunks Eliminated
- » Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) Downtown (including 600 High Security Beds)
- » Close and Demolish Men's Central Jail
- » Restore Twin Tower's housing to high security general population inmates
  - » Construct New Women's Village at Pitchess (AB900 Grant Project)
  - » Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) at Pitchess
  - » Convert CRDF to male and female inmates, maintain female IRC at CRDF

### Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 3

Facility Name	PDC East	PDC North	PDC South	Pitchess CCTF	PDC Women	NCCF	MCJ	Central CCTF	TTCF	CRDF	MIDC	IRC	LCMC	CTC	Total
Sheriff's Facility Total <sup>(1)</sup>	1,944	1,600	1,597	-	-	4,256	6,830	-	5,229	2,586	1,093	-	-	200	25,335
Non-Traditional Bunks <sup>(2)</sup>	(616)	0	(499)	-	-	(400)	0	-	(770)	(442)	0	0	0	0	(2,727)
Discipline Beds <sup>(3)</sup>	(48)	(64)	0	-	-	(96)	(6)	-	(96)	(68)	(53)	0	0	0	(431)
Sheriff's Existing Net Facility Total <sup>(4)</sup>	1,280	1,536	1,098	-	-	3,760	6,824	-	4,363	2,076	1,040	336	40	200	22,553
Average Population for March 2013	1,373	1,081	1,405	-	-	3,895	4,464	-	3,838	2,088	0	278	19	133	18,574
Existing BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	-	-	2,208	5,108	-	2,244	1,668	-	336	-	-	14,104
% of BSCC Capacity for March 2013	148.2%	140.7%	166.0%	-	-	176.4%	87.4%	-	171.1%	125.2%	-	82.6%	-	-	131.7%
Proposed Operating Capacity	1,280	1,536	1,098	1,745	1,156	3,760	0	3,080	4,363	2,076	0	336	40	200	20,670
Proposed Target Inmate Population <sup>(5)</sup>	1,152	1,382	988	1,571	1,040	3,384	0	2,772	3,927	1,868	0	302	36	180	18,603
Male	1,152	1,382	988	950	0	3,384	0	2,460	3,927	1,468	0	302	24	130	16,167
Female	0	0	0	621	1,040	0	0	312	0	400	0	0	12	50	2,435
Proposed BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	1,745	1,156	2,208	0	3,080	2,244	1,668	0	336	0	0	14,977
Proposed % of BSCC Rated Capacity	124.4%	180.0%	116.8%	90.0%	90.0%	153.3%	-	90.0%	175.0%	112.0%	-	89.9%	-	-	-

Inmates Housed in each Supervisor District	Proposed	
	March 2013	Proposed
District 1	8,732	7,217
District 2	2,088	1,868
District 3	0	0
District 4	0	0
District 5	7,754	9,518
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>18,603</b>

Proposed Operating Capacity	20,670
Proposed Total Population	18,603
Proposed BSCC Capacity	14,977
% of BSCC Capacity	124.2%

Inmate Cell/Bed Type	By Percentage	
	March 2013	Option 3
Dormitory/Barrack	69.7%	48.9%
2 Person Cell Beds	24.4%	39.2%
1 Person Cell Beds	5.9%	11.9%
	100.0%	100.0%

Inmate Cell/Bed Type	By Count	
	March 2013	Option 3
Dormitory/Barrack	17,636	10,107
2 Person Cell Beds	6,166	8,110
1 Person Cell Beds	1,497	2,453
	25,299 <sup>(6)</sup>	20,670

#### Legend/Notes/Comments

- Proposed reduction in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Proposed increase in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Physical bed count by Sheriff, received 5/2/13
- Triple bunks and all bunks in dayrooms
- Cells/beds used for temporary disciplinary bunks
- Sheriff's Facility Total minus Non-Traditional Bunks and temporary Discipline housing
- 90% of Proposed Operating Capacity
- Physical bed count by Sheriff, March 2013

Figure 4.13: Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 3

## Option 3 Conceptual Inmate Realignment

Diagrammatic illustration of how inmates may be relocated to new housing in response to this Option. Actual relocation numbers and strategy will be developed by the LASD according to Departmental policies and management needs at that time.

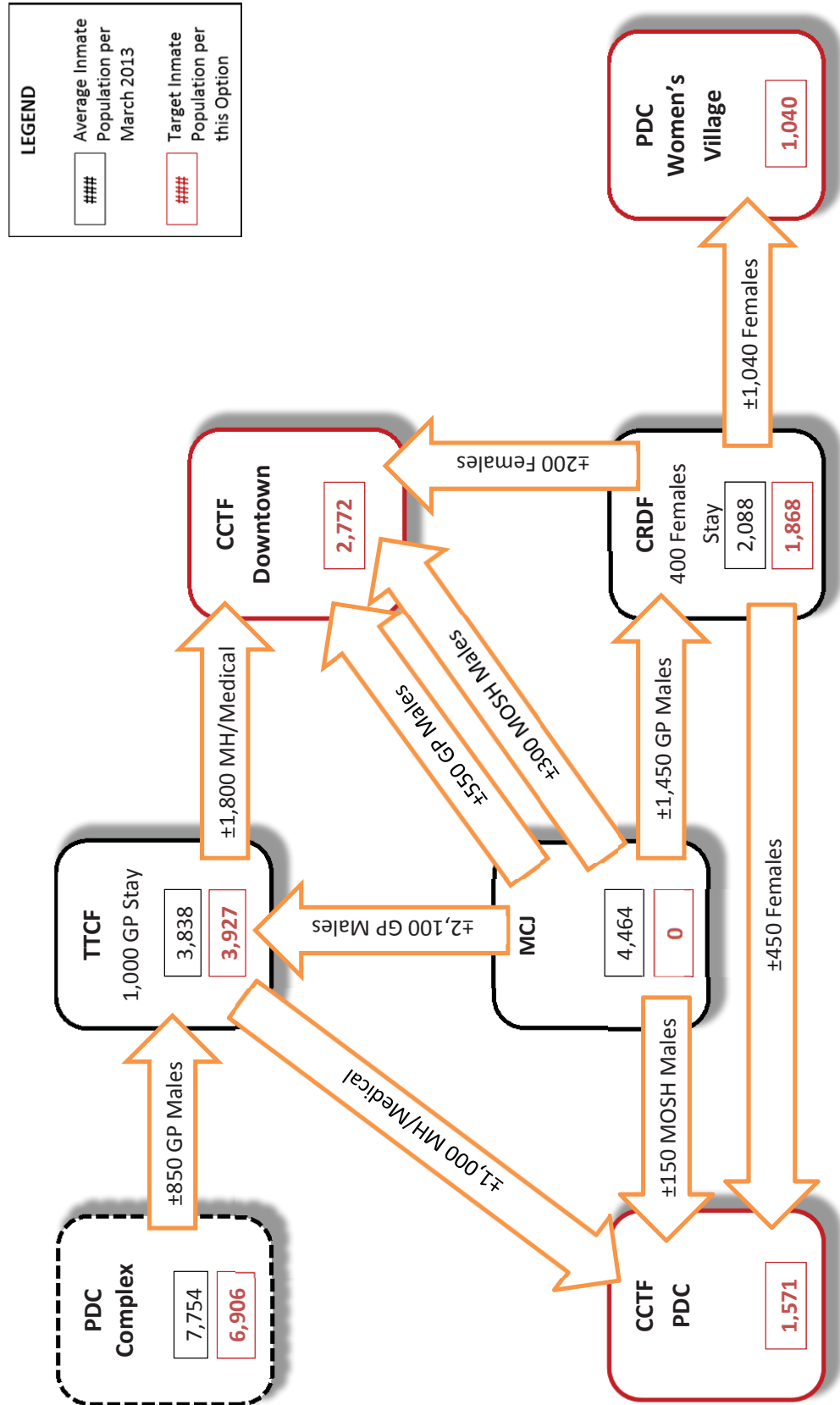


Figure 4.14: Option 3 Conceptual Realignment

## 4.12 OPTION 4

### New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility, Modernize/Re-Open Mira Loma Detention Facility, New Women’s Village at PDC and Close PDC East

#### 4.12.1 Critical Needs Components

1. After construction of the new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF), **close and demolish Men’s Central Jail.**
2. **Construct new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility** (see program below) including 1,350 high security flexible general population beds and below grade parking for 400 vehicles.

	<i>No. of Beds</i>
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Inpatient Crisis Beds	60
Intensive Care Beds	200
Outpatient High Observation Beds	840
Outpatient Step-down Beds	2,235
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	
Intensive Treatment Program	500
<b>Medical</b>	
Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing	450
<b>Total Treatment Beds</b>	<b>4,285</b>
<b>General Population</b>	
1,050 High Security Flexible Single Cells	1,050
150 High Security Flexible Double Cells	300
<b>Total Facility Beds</b>	<b>5,635*</b>

\*Proposed Operating Capacity does not include Crisis Beds

3. At completion of the new CCTF, **move high and high medium security risk general population inmates into Twin Towers.**
4. More closely **align cell and bed types with inmate population by security classification.**

Security Classification	% of Inmates	% of Cell or Bed Type	Housing Type
High to High Medium	54.0%	55.0%	Single or Double Cell
Medium to Low	46.0%	45.0%	Dormitory or Barrack

5. Reduce crowding within the jail system. **Eliminate 2,727 ‘non-traditional’ triple bunks and dayroom bunks and add 1,737 BSCC rated beds to the system.** Reduce jail system percentage of BRC from 131.7% to 120.3%.

#### Option 4

- **Addresses comprehensive mental health treatment in a consolidated facility**
- **Creates new women’s facilities at PDC and MLDC to address the housing and program needs of longer term inmates**
- **Maximizes AB 900 state grant**
- **Opportunity to create a variety of settings for longer term female inmates**
- **Creates excess capacity for female inmates**
- **Female inmates housed 40-70 miles from downtown facilities**
- **Modernizes 50 year old buildings at MLDC**
- **Closes PDC East, the oldest facility in the jail system**

### 4.12.2 Additional Components

1. **Construct new Women’s Village at Pitchess Detention Center for 1,156 female inmates** consistent with AB 900 grant.
2. **Modernize and re-open Mira Loma for 1,156 female inmates.**
3. **Convert Century Regional Detention Facility** to an all-male inmate facility.
4. **Close Pitchess Detention Center East.**
5. Construct new off-site parking structure to replace existing parking structure at the location of the new CCTF at the Downtown site.
6. Construct new boiler plant for Twin Towers Correctional Facility at the Downtown site.
7. Construct replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at the Downtown site.

### 4.12.3 Estimated Project Cost

#### **Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility at the Downtown Site:**

5,635 bed CCTF including female IRC and 1,350 high security general population beds

Off-site parking structure

Central Plant

Bus Maintenance/Transportation Facility

Surface parking

Demolition of MCJ

**Total Estimated Cost for CCTF Downtown.....\$1.37 Billion**

#### **Construct New Women’s Village at Pitchess Detention Center**

Modified County Estimate of Construction Cost with escalation \$245.5 Million

AB 900 Grant Allocation (\$100.0 Million)

**Total Estimated Cost for Women’s Village at PDC.....\$145.5 Million**

#### **Modernize and Re-Open Mira Loma for 1,056 Female Inmates**

County Estimate of Construction Cost with escalation \$51.9 Million

**Total Cost to Re-Open Mira Loma.....\$51.9 Million**

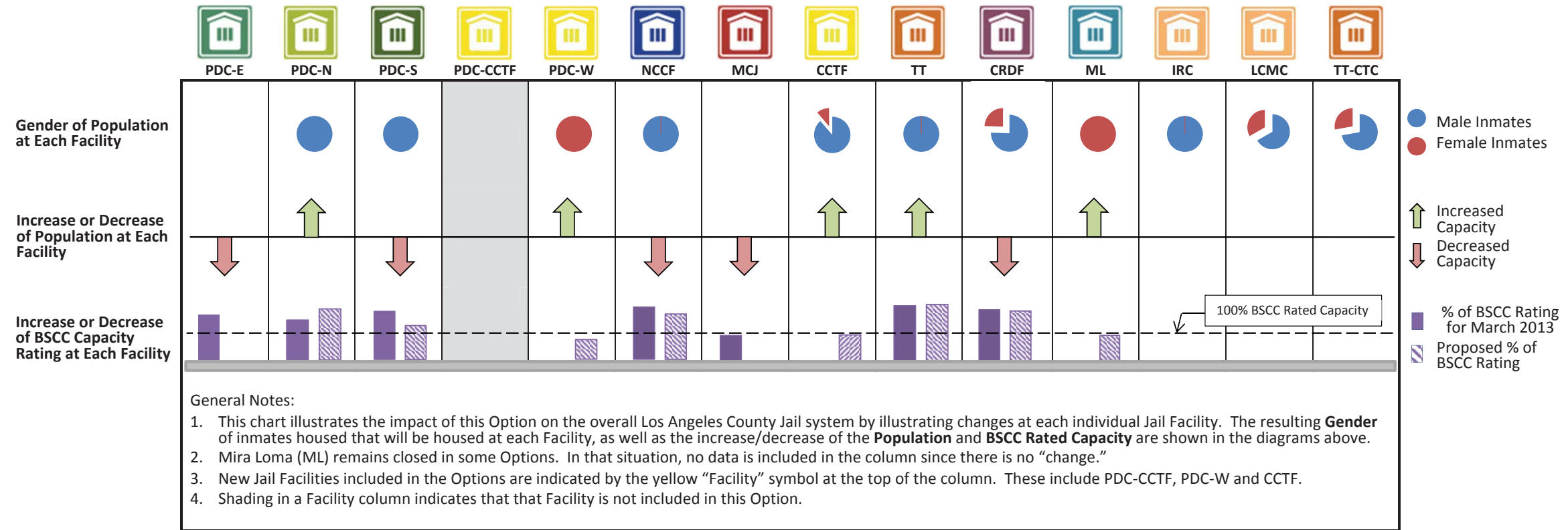
#### **Total Estimated Project Cost Option 4.....\$1.617 Billion**

\*The County should evaluate potential for \$80M SB 1022 Grant when the guidelines are issue

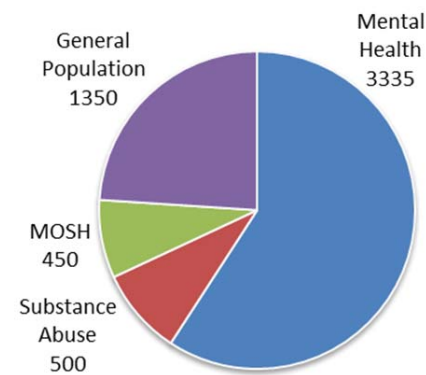
#### **MLDC Scope of Work**

- **Renovate existing barracks**
- **Two new barracks**
- **New medical clinic**
- **Renovate kitchen, dining, laundry, inmate processing**
- **Hazardous materials abatement**
- **Steam plant repairs and infrastructure upgrades**
- **ADA compliance upgrades**

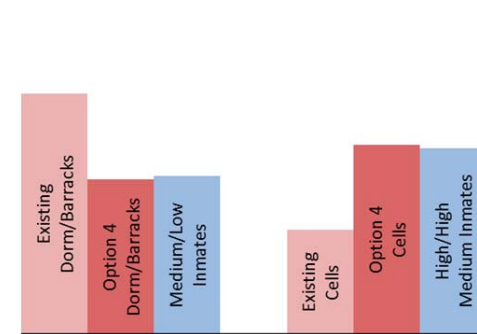
### Option 4 New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility, Modernize/Re-Open Mira Loma Detention Facility New Women's Village at PDC and Close PDC East



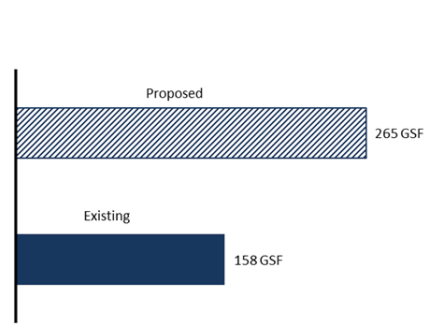
**Mental Health Treatment - Breakdown of Beds in CCTF**



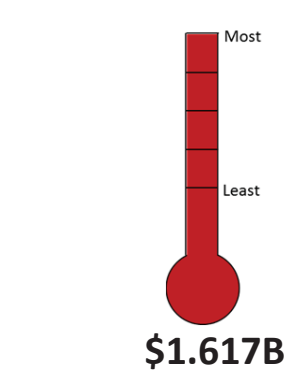
**Align Housing Types with Inmate Population**



**Reduce Crowding – Increase Area per Inmate**



**Construction Cost – Compared to Other Options**



**Operating Costs – Compared to Other Options**

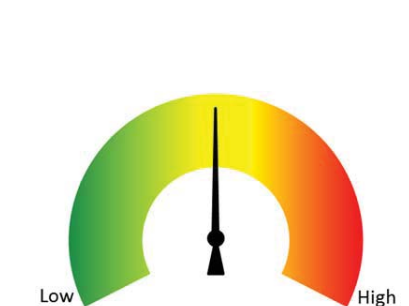


Figure 4.15: New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility New Women's Village at Pitchess Detention Center

## Option 4

- » Construct New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) Downtown (including 1,350 High Security Beds)
  - » Close and Demolish Men's Central Jail
  - » Restore Twin Towers to high security general population inmates
  - » Construct New Women's Village at Pitchess (AB900 Grant Project)
    - » Close PDC East (Approximately net 0 at Pitchess)
    - » Modernize and Re-Open Mira Loma for Females
    - » Convert CRDF to all Male Facility

### Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 4

Facility Name	PDC East	PDC North	PDC South	PDC Women	NCCF	MCJ	New CCTF	TTCF	CRDF	MLDC	IRC	LCMC	CTC	Total
Sheriff's Facility Total <sup>(1)</sup>	1,944	1,600	1,597	-	4,256	6,830	-	5,229	2,586	1,093	-	-	200	25,335
Non-Traditional Bunks <sup>(2)</sup>	(616)	0	(499)	-	(400)	0	-	(770)	(442)	0	0	0	0	(2,727)
Discipline Beds <sup>(3)</sup>	(48)	(64)	0	-	(96)	(6)	-	(96)	(68)	(53)	0	0	0	(431)
Sheriff's Existing Net Facility Total <sup>(4)</sup>	1,280	1,536	1,098	-	3,760	6,824	-	4,363	2,076	1,040	336	40	200	22,553
Average Population for March 2013	1,373	1,081	1,405	-	3,895	4,464	-	3,838	2,088	0	278	19	133	18,574
Existing BSCC Rated Capacity	926	768	846	-	2,208	5,108	-	2,244	1,668	-	336	-	-	14,104
% of BSCC Capacity for March 2013	148.2%	140.7%	166.0%	-	176.4%	87.4%	-	171.1%	125.2%	-	82.6%	-	-	131.7%
Proposed Operating Capacity	0	1,536	1,098	1,156	3,760	0	5,575	4,363	2,076	1,040	336	40	200	21,180
Proposed Target Inmate Population <sup>(5)</sup>	0	1,382	988	1,040	3,384	0	5,018	3,927	1,868	936	302	36	180	19,062
Male	0	1,382	988	0	3,384	0	4,090	3,927	1,868	0	302	24	130	16,095
Female	0	0	0	1,040	0	0	928	0	0	936	0	12	50	2,966
Proposed BSCC Rated Capacity	0	768	846	1,156	2,208	0	5,575	2,244	1,668	1,040	336	0	0	15,841
Proposed % of BSCC Rated Capacity	-	180.0%	116.8%	90.0%	153.3%	-	90.0%	175.0%	112.0%	90.0%	89.9%	-	-	-

	Inmates Housed in each Supervisor District	
	March 2013	Proposed
District 1	8,732	9,463
District 2	2,088	1,868
District 3	0	0
District 4	0	0
District 5	7,754	7,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>19,062</b>

#### Legend/Notes/Comments

- Proposed reduction in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Proposed increase in inmate population/capacity/percentage
- Physical bed count by Sheriff, received 5/2/13
- Triple bunks and all bunks in dayrooms
- Cells/beds used for temporary disciplinary bunks
- Sheriff's Facility Total minus Non-Traditional Bunks and temporary Discipline housing
- 90% of Proposed Operating Capacity
- Physical bed count by Sheriff, March 2013

Proposed Operating Capacity	21,180
Proposed Total Population	19,062
Proposed BSCC Capacity	15,841
% of BSCC Capacity	120.3%

	Inmate Cell/Bed Type by Percentage	
	March 2013	Option 4
Dormitory/Barrack	69.7%	46.8%
2 Person Cell Beds	24.4%	38.1%
1 Person Cell Beds	5.9%	15.1%
	100.0%	100.0%

	Inmate Cell/Bed Type by Count	
	March 2013	Option 4
Dormitory/Barrack	17,636	9,915
2 Person Cell Beds	6,166	8,062
1 Person Cell Beds	1,497	3,203
	25,299 <sup>(6)</sup>	21,180

Figure 4.16: Los Angeles County Jail System - Option 4



## Option 4 Conceptual Inmate Realignment

Diagrammatic illustration of how inmates may be relocated to new housing in response to this Option. Actual relocation numbers and strategy will be developed by the LASD according to Departmental policies and management needs at that time.

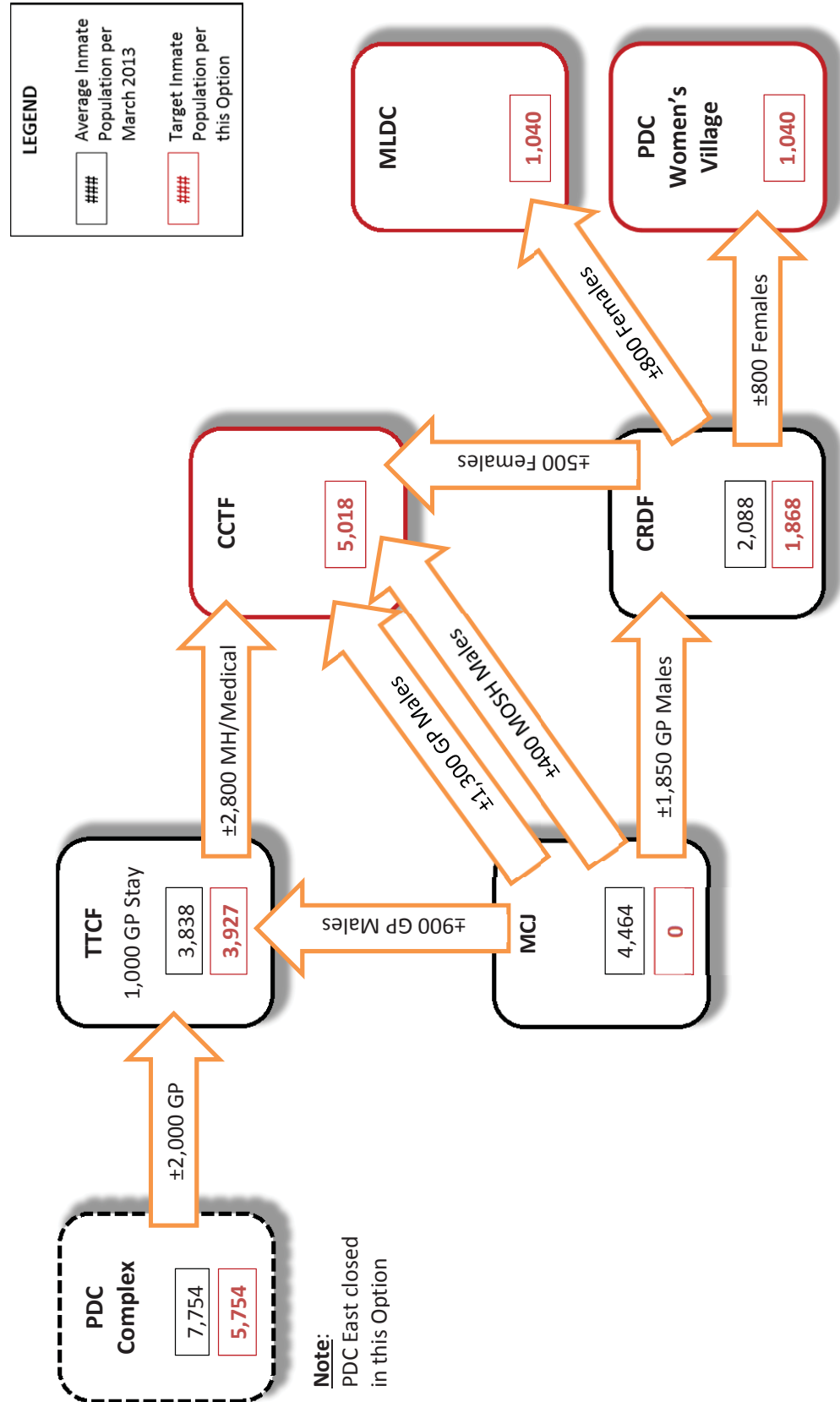
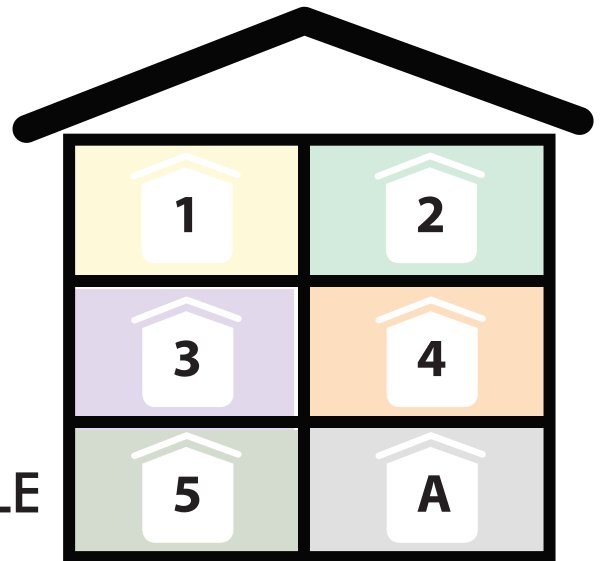


Figure 4.17: Option 4 Conceptual Realignment



## 5 - DELIVERY SCHEDULE



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## 5.1 OVERVIEW

The following Jail Plan Options timelines represent ‘conceptual level’ summary milestone schedules for implementation / delivery of each Jail Plan Option described in the previous chapter of this report (Chapter 4). They provide overall approximate durations in terms of the number of years / months required to accomplish the major phases necessary to implement the options, and show the start-to-finish relationships between the various phases, including the steps within the phases.

Each timeline / delivery schedule generally includes the following Phases / (Tasks) following Board approval and direction to move forward with program implementation for the selected Jail Plan Option:

### PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE:

- ✓ Solicitation and award of consultant contracts for planning and design of facilities
- ✓ Design and regulatory approvals of facilities
- ✓ Bid and award of construction contracts

### CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- ✓ Construction (including demolition and/or renovation) of facilities

### POST-CONSTRUCTION / OCCUPANCY PHASE

- ✓ Preparation of facilities for occupancy (staffing, furniture, fixtures and equipment delivery and set-up)
- ✓ Transfer of inmates to new facilities

### ASSUMPTIONS:

- ✓ For the purpose of generating the timelines for the options, January 1, 2014 was used as an assumed start date.
- ✓ Jail Plan Options timelines / delivery schedules assume continuous action and follow-through from phase to phase without unanticipated delays.

## 5.2 METHODOLOGY

The timeline / delivery schedules for the Jail Plan Options were determined based on Vanir’s extensive historical knowledge of and experience with implementation of similar jail and prison facilities construction programs. We also reviewed and considered the timelines that the Sheriff’s Department Facilities Bureau had previously developed for other proposed Jail Plan Options, some of which share common grounds with the options presented in this report.

*“...The following Jail Plan Options timelines represent ‘conceptual level’ summary milestone schedules for implementation. They provide overall approximate durations...”*

*“...The timeline / delivery schedules for the Jail Plan Options were determined based on Vanir’s extensive historical knowledge of and experience with implementation of similar jail and prison facilities construction programs...”*

## 5.3 TIMELINE / DELIVERY SCHEDULE – SUMMARY

The timeline / delivery schedule for each of the Jail Plan Options are provided as detailed Gantt charts on the following pages. In addition to the common factors noted above in 5.1 Overview, there are other commonalities within the overall timelines across the various Jail Plan Options:

- ✓ All options have final completion occurring by July 2023. This includes completion of the last phase of construction, which is the demolition of both Men’s Central Jail (MCL) towers and construction of a replacement bus maintenance / transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at the old MCJ site.
- ✓ Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 overall timelines are the same for the major program phases consisting of Pre-Construction, Construction and Post-Construction/Move-In. The details within these three phases differ based on the specific facilities proposed; and these specifics are shown on the detailed Gantt charts on the following pages.

**“...All options have final completion occurring by July 2023...”**

**OPTIONS 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 - SUMMARY TIMELINES / DELIVERY SCHEDULES**

PROGRAM PHASE	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	█	█	█	█						
CONSTRUCTION		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
POST-CONSTRUCTION / MOVE-IN					█	█	█	█		

Figure 5.1: Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 - Summary Timelines / delivery Schedule

Demolish MCJ and construct new replacement bus maintenance/ transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking at MCJ site

**“...Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 overall timelines are the same for the major program phases consisting of Pre-Construction, Construction and Post-Construction/Move-In...”**

- ✓ Option 2 overall timeline is different from Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 within the Post-Construction/ Move-In Phase in that this phase starts about nine (9) months sooner with the preparation for occupancy and transfer of inmates to Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF). This is due to the fact that this option does not include construction of any new dedicated facilities just for females (Pitchess Village and/ or Mira Loma).

***“...Option 2 overall timeline does not include construction of any new dedicated female facilities...”***

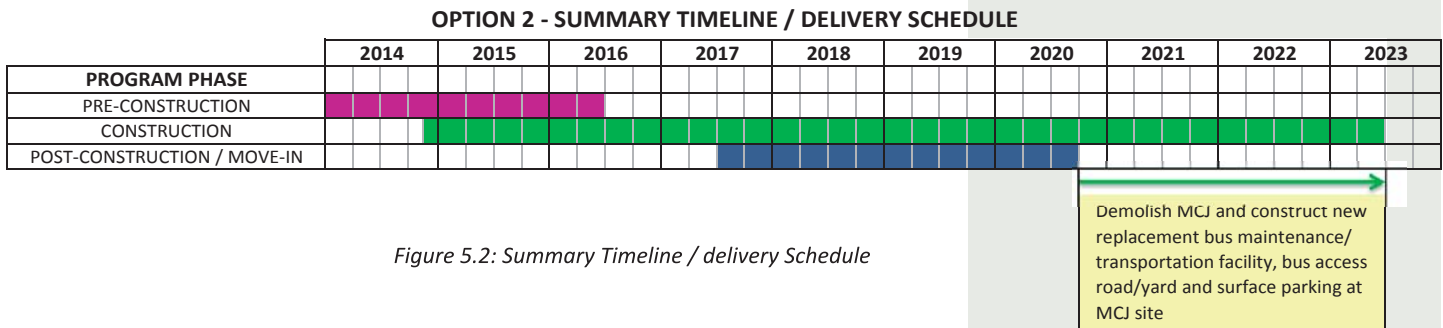


Figure 5.2: Summary Timeline / delivery Schedule

## 5.4 TIMELINE / DELIVERY SCHEDULE – DETAILED GANTT CHARTS FOR JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

The following pages include the detailed timeline / delivery schedule for each of the Jail Plan Options.

# DELIVERY SCHEDULE

## Option 1A – New CCTF and Women’s Village at Pitchess

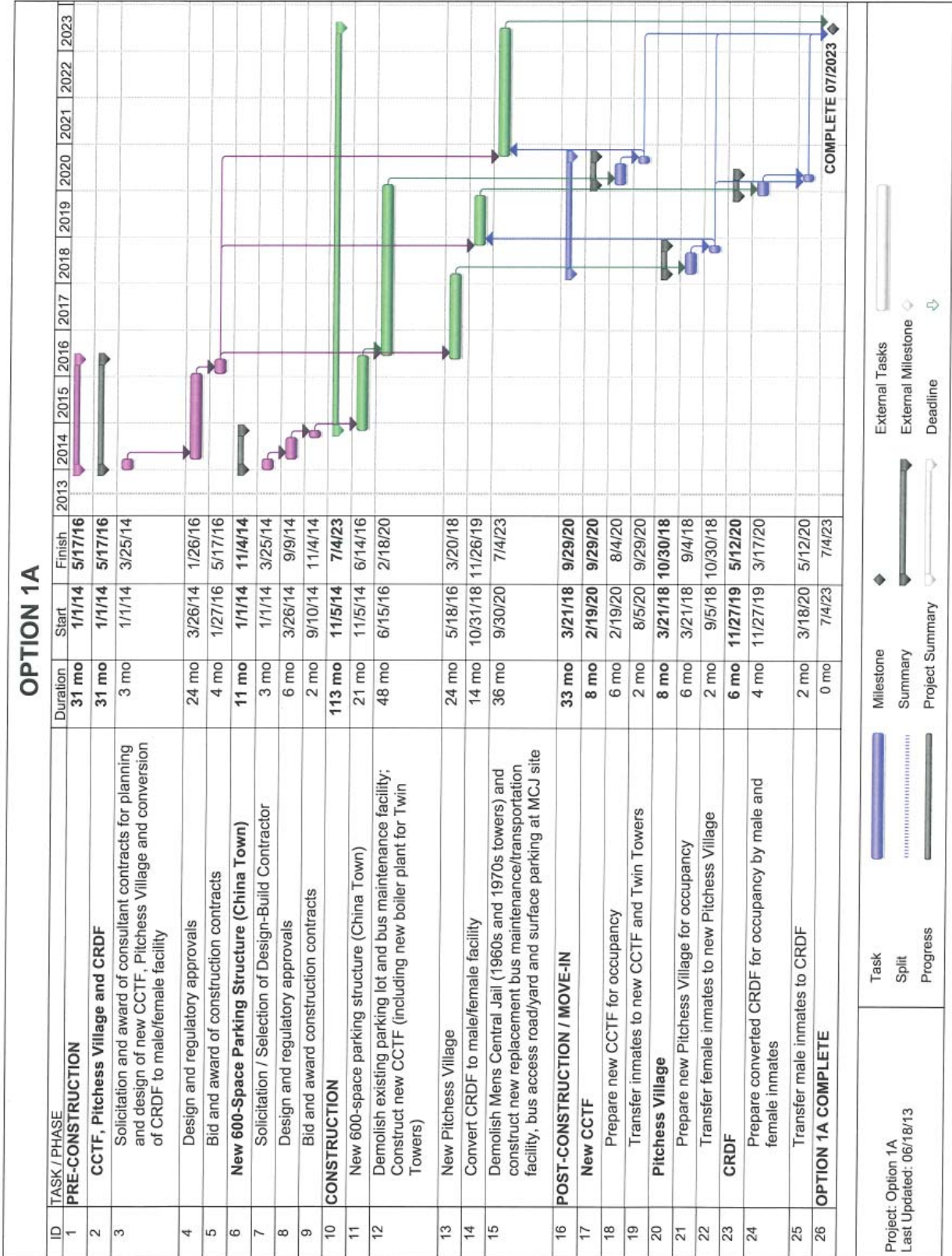


Figure 5.3: Option 1A Schedule



# DELIVERY SCHEDULE

## Option 1B – New CCTF and Re-Open Mira Loma

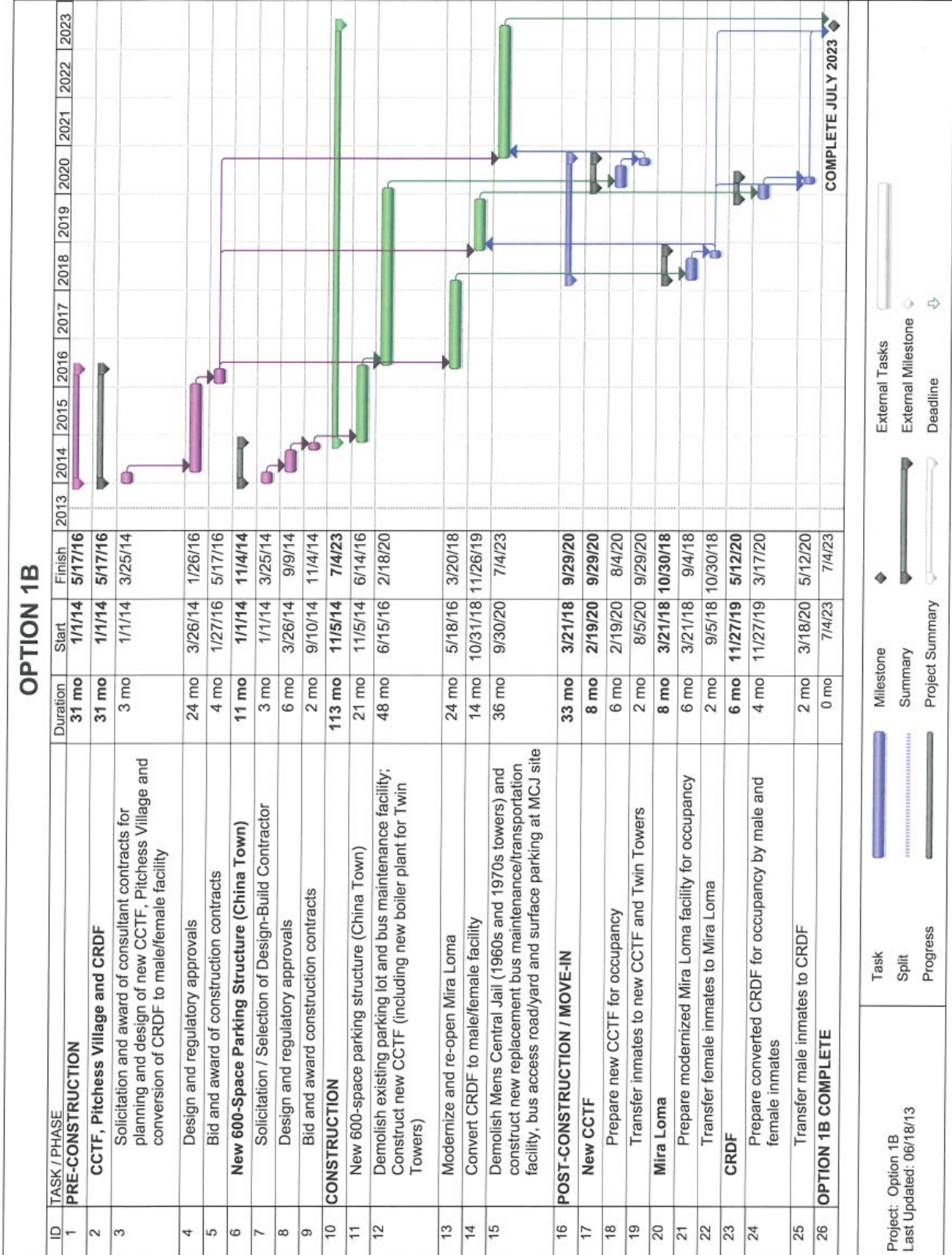


Figure 5.4: Option 1B Schedule

# DELIVERY SCHEDULE

## Option 2 – New CCTF and No New Women’s Facility

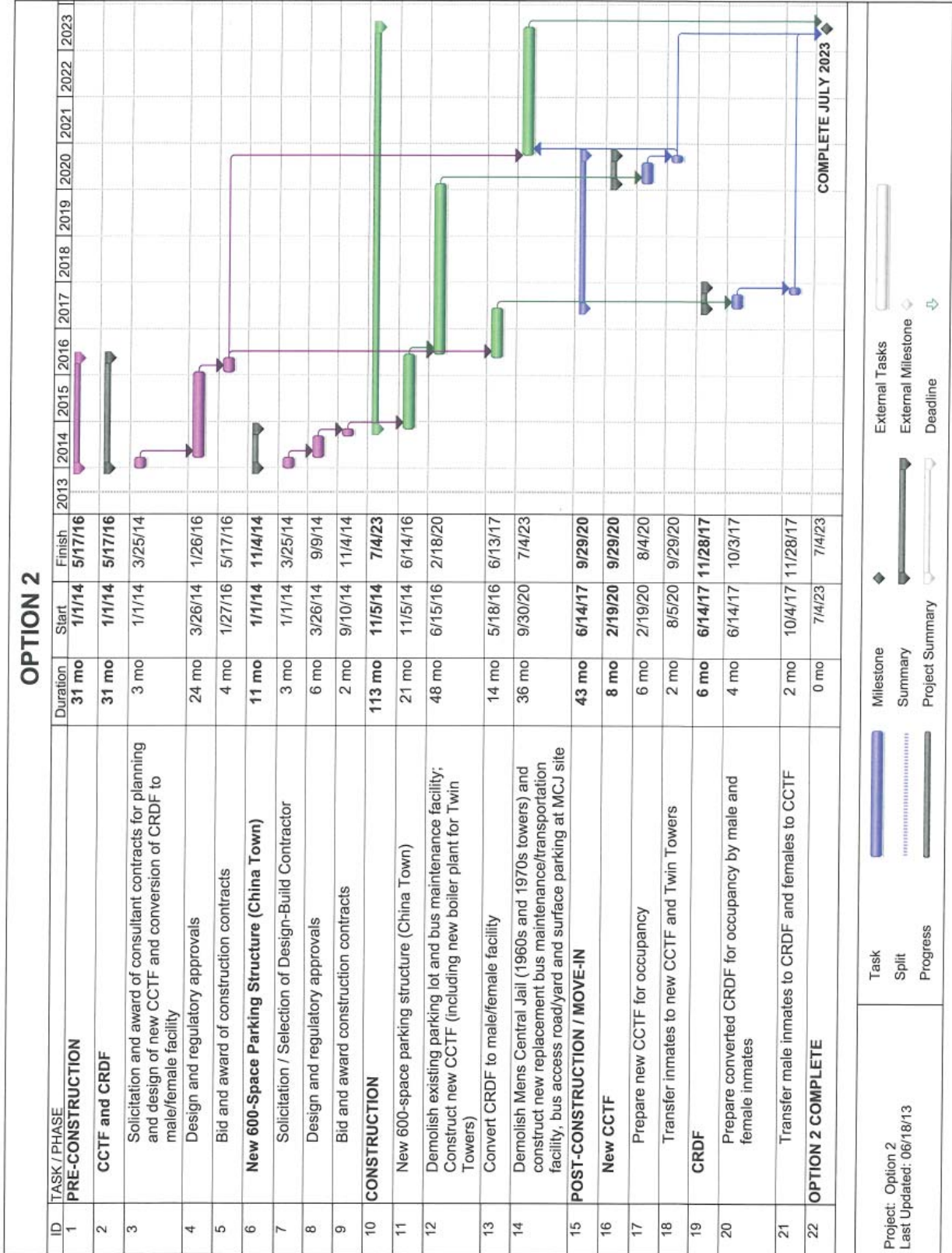


Figure 5.5: Option 2 Schedule

# DELIVERY SCHEDULE

## Option 3 – New CCTF at Pitchess and Downtown, and Women’s Village at Pitchess

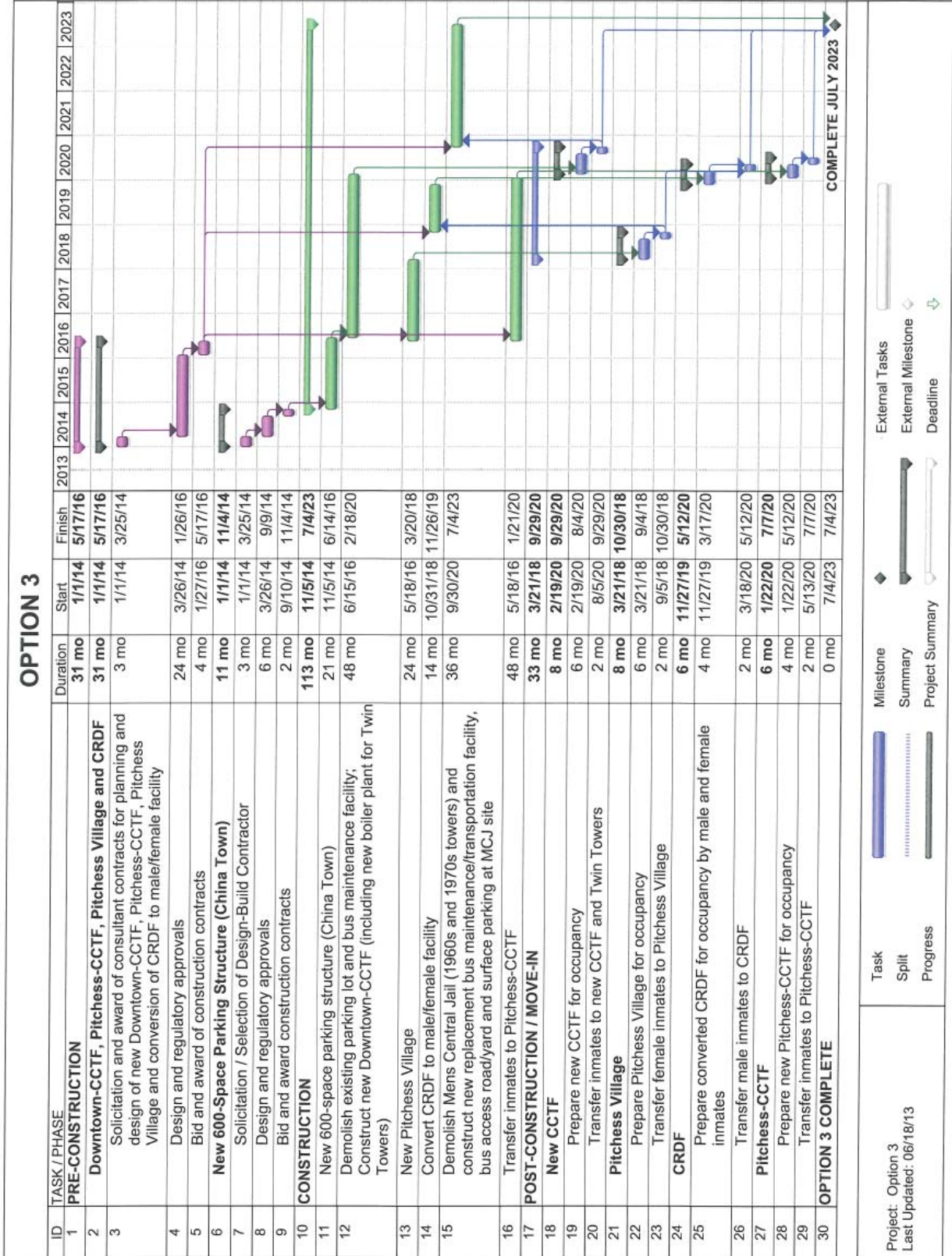


Figure 5.6: Option 3 Schedule

# DELIVERY SCHEDULE

## Option 4 – New CCTF, Re-Open Mira Loma, Women’s Village at Pitchess and Close Pitchess Detention Center East

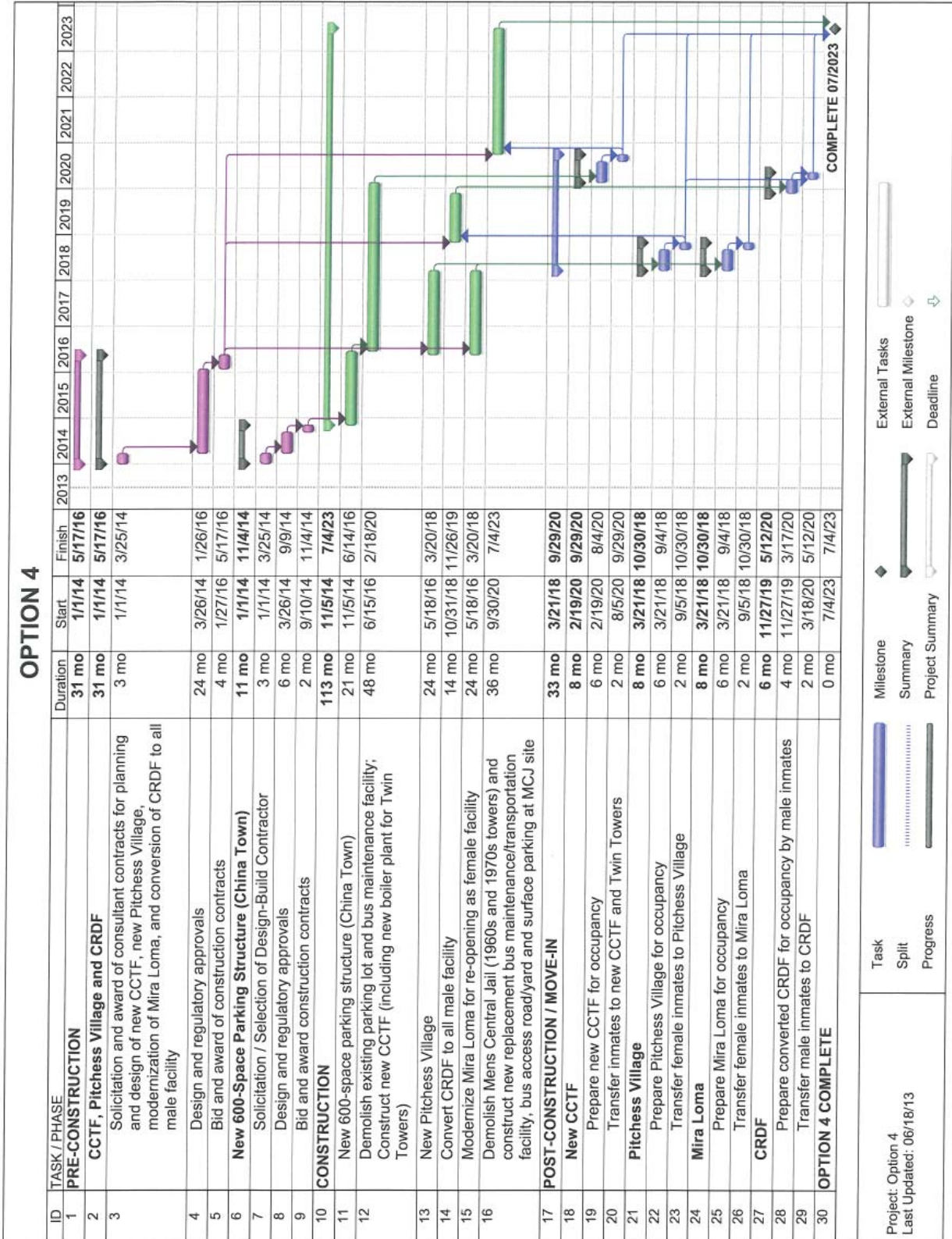


Figure 5.7: Option 4 Schedule

## 5.5 SWING SPACE DURING CONSTRUCTION

### 1. **Swing Space for Housing of Inmates Not Required:**

Swing space for housing of inmates during construction will not be required for implementation of any of the proposed Jail Plan Options for the following reasons:

- ✓ All of the Jail Plan Options detailed above include construction of a new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) at the downtown Men's Central Jail (MCJ) site in a location adjacent to the footprint of the existing MCJ structures. Completion of construction of the new CCTF will occur prior to the demolition of the existing MCJ facilities.
  - Construction of the new CCTF downtown will be completed; then medical/mental health inmates currently housed in Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) will be moved to the new CCTF. Thus, the high and medium security risk general population inmates can then be transferred to TTCF prior to the demolition of the MCJ facilities.
- ✓ Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4 also include construction of new facilities for female inmates either at Pitchess Village or at Mira Loma, or both. The female inmates will be transferred to either of these locations prior to moving any male inmates into Century Regional Detention Facility (CRDF). Therefore, no swing space is needed to house the male inmates being transferred from MCJ to CRDF.
- ✓ Option 2, which does not move any female inmates to Pitchess or Mira Loma, does not require inmate swing space because it assumes that the conversion work required to be accomplished at CRDF in order to house both male and female inmates can occur while the facility is occupied. The existing MCJ will still be available to house the male inmates until the conversion at CRDF has been completed and male inmates can be transferred there.

### 2. **Swing Space for Existing Bus Maintenance Facility and Parking Lot at MCJ Site:**

All of the Jail Plan Options include demolition of the existing bus maintenance facility and parking structure located in the proposed footprint of the new downtown CCTF. Therefore, all options include the design and construction of a new 600-space parking structure in China Town prior to demolition of the existing parking structure, and relocation of the bus maintenance facility to temporary facilities. After demolition of MCJ is complete, construction of the new replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking will be completed at the former MCJ site.

*"...Swing space for housing of inmates during construction will not be required for implementation of any of the proposed Jail Plan Options ..."*

*"...Completion of construction of the new CCTF will occur prior to the demolition of the existing MCJ facilities..."*

*"...high and medium security risk general population inmates can then be transferred to TTCF prior to the demolition of the MCJ facilities..."*

*"...For Options 1A, 1B, 3 and 4, no swing space is needed to house the male inmates being transferred from MCJ to CRDF..."*

*"...The existing MCJ will still be available to house the male inmates until the conversion at CRDF has been completed and male inmates can be transferred there..."*

*"...After demolition of MCJ is complete, construction of the new replacement bus maintenance/transportation facility, bus access road/yard and surface parking will be completed at the former MCJ site..."*