Ventura County Todd Road Jail
Needs Assessment and Engineering Analysis

Prepared For:
County of Ventura, California

Prepared By:
HDR Architecture, Inc.

In Association With:
Carter Goble Lee Companies
Rasmussen & Associates
Cumming, LLC
Laschober + Sovich

April 4, 2007

HDR

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And Engineering Analysis

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Participant Acknowledgement

TABLE OF CONTENTS i-iii

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

“Administrative segregation” means the physical separation of different types of inmates from each other as specified in Penal Code Sections 4001 and 4002, and Section 1053 of these regulations. Administrative segregation is accomplished to provide that level of control and security necessary for good management and the protection of staff and inmates.

“Admissions” (ADM)

“Average daily population” (ADP) means the average number of inmates housed daily during the last fiscal year.

“Average Length of Stay” (ALOS)

“Closed Circuit Television” (CCTV)

“Contact” means communications, whether verbal or visual, or immediate physical presence.

Correctional Standards Authority (CSA) – Previously known as the Board of Corrections, which board acts by and through its executive director, deputy directors, and field representatives.

“Custodial personnel” means those officers with the rank of deputy, correctional officer, patrol persons, sheriff’s service technicians (SST) or other equivalent sworn or civilian rank whose primary duties are the supervision of inmates.

“Delivering medication,” as it relates to managing legally obtained drugs, means the act of providing one or more doses of a prescribed and dispensed medication to a patient.

“Direct visual observation” means direct personal view of the inmate in the context of his/her surroundings without the aid of audio/video equipment. Audio/video monitoring may supplement but not substitute for direct visual observation.

“Disciplinary isolation” means that punishment status assigned an inmate as the result of violating facility rules and which consists of confinement in a cell or housing unit separate from regular jail inmates.

“Dispensing,” as it relates to managing legally obtained drugs, means the interpretation of the prescription order, the preparation, repackaging, and labeling of the drug based upon a prescription from a physician, dentist, or other prescriber authorized by law.

“Emergency” means any significant disruption of normal facility procedure, policies, or activities caused by a riot, fire, earthquake, attack, strike, or other emergent condition.

“Emergency medical situations” means those situations where immediate services are required for the alleviation of severe pain, or immediate diagnosis and treatment of unforeseeable medical conditions are required, if such conditions would lead to serious disability or death if not immediately diagnosed and treated.

“Facility/system administrator” means the sheriff, chief of police, chief probation officer, or other official charged by law with the administration of a local detention facility/system.

"Facility manager" means the jail commander, camp superintendent, or other comparable employee who has been delegated the responsibility for operating a local detention facility by a facility administrator.

"Full Time Equivalent" (FTE)

"Health authority" means that individual or agency that is designated with responsibility for health care policy pursuant to a written agreement, contract or job description. The health authority may be a physician, an individual or a health agency. In those instances where medical and mental health services are provided by separate entities, decisions regarding mental health services shall be made in cooperation with the mental health director. When this authority is other than a physician, final clinical decisions rest with a single designated responsible physician.

"Health care" means medical, mental health and dental services.

"Jail," as used in Article 8, means a Type II or III facility as defined in the "Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities."

"Law enforcement facility" means a building that contains a Type I Jail or Temporary Holding Facility. It does not include a Type II or III jail, which has the purpose of detaining adults, charged with criminal law violations while awaiting trial or sentenced adult criminal offenders.

"Licensed health personnel" includes but is not limited to the following classifications of personnel: physician/psychiatrist, dentist, pharmacist, physician's assistant, registered nurse/nurse practitioner/public health nurse, licensed vocational nurse, and psychiatric technician.

"Local detention facility" means any city, county, city and county, or regional jail, camp, court holding facility, or other correctional facility, whether publicly or privately operated, used for confinement of adults or of both adults and minors, but does not include that portion of a facility for confinement of both adults and minors which is devoted only to the confinement of minors.

"Local detention system" means all of the local detention facilities that are under the jurisdiction of a city, county or combination thereof whether publicly or privately operated. Nothing in the standards are to be construed as creating enabling language to broaden or restrict privatization of local detention facilities beyond that which is contained in statute.

"Local Health Officer" means that licensed physician who is appointed pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 101000 to carry out duly authorized orders and statutes related to public health within their jurisdiction.

"Managerial custodial personnel" means the jail commander, camp superintendent, or other comparable employee who has been delegated the responsibility for operating a local detention facility by a facility administrator.

"Mental Health Director," means that individual who is designated by contract, written agreement or job description, to have administrative responsibility for the facility or system mental health program.

"Needs Assessment and Engineering Analysis" (NA/EA)

“Non-secure custody” means that a minor's freedom of movement in a law enforcement facility is controlled by the staff of the facility; and

(1) the minor is under constant direct visual observation by the staff;
(2) the minor is not locked in a room or enclosure; and,
(3) the minor is not physically secured to a cuffing rail or other stationary object.

“Non-sentenced inmate,” means an inmate with any pending local charges or one who is being held solely for charges pending in another jurisdiction.

“People with disabilities” includes, but is not limited to, persons with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of their major life activities or those persons with a record of such impairment or perceived impairment that does not include substance use disorders resulting from current illegal use of a controlled substance.

“Pre-Trial Detention Facility” (PTDF)

“Psychotropic medication” means any medication prescribed for the treatment of symptoms of psychoses and other mental and emotional disorders.

“Rated capacity” means the number of inmate occupants for which a facility's single and double occupancy cells or dormitories, except those dedicated for health care or disciplinary isolation housing, were planned and designed in conformity to the standards and requirements contained in Title 15 and Title 24.

“Remodel” means to alter the facility structure by adding, deleting, or moving any of the buildings’ components thereby affecting any of the spaces specified in Title 24, Section 2-470A.

“Repair” means to restore to original condition or replace with like-in-kind.

“Safety checks” means regular, intermittent and prescribed direct, visual observation to provide for the health and welfare of inmates.

“Secure detention” means that a minor being held in temporary custody in a law enforcement facility is locked in a room or enclosure and/or is physically secured to a cuffing rail or other stationary object.

“Security glazing” means a glass/polycarbonate composite glazing material designed for use in detention facility doors and windows and intended to withstand measurable, complex loads from deliberate and sustained attacks in a detention environment.

“Sentenced inmate,” means an inmate that is sentenced on all local charges.

“Storage,” as it relates to legally obtained drugs, means the controlled physical environment used for the safekeeping and accounting of medications.

“Supervisory custodial personnel” means those staff members whose duties include direct supervision of custodial personnel.

“Todd Road Jail” (TRJ)

"Type I Facility" means a local detention facility used for the detention of persons for not more than 96 hours excluding holidays after booking. Such a Type I facility may also detain persons on court order either for their own safekeeping or sentenced to a city jail as an inmate worker, and may house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail provided such placement in the facility is made on a voluntary basis on the part of the inmate. As used in this section, an inmate worker is defined as a person assigned to perform designated tasks outside of his/her cell or dormitory, pursuant to the written policy of the facility, for a minimum of four hours each day on a five day scheduled work week.

"Type II Facility" means a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment.

"Type III Facility" means a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.

"Type IV Facility" means a local detention facility or portion thereof designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

Executive Summary

This Needs Assessment and Engineering Analysis (NA/EA) was prepared for Ventura County as an update of the Needs Assessment that was approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors in March 1988. This NA/EA presents a discussion of the background and current operating conditions of the Ventura County local detention system and forecasts the revised requirements for the planned and approved expansion of Todd Road Jail (TRJ).

TRJ Background

In 1990, Ventura County selected a large 157-acre rural site near Santa Paula for construction of the Todd Road Jail. The 1990 EIR and Subsequent EIR (SEIR) for TRJ approved construction of TRJ with a capacity of 2307 rated beds. On May 7, 1992, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors (BOS) approved a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) that only allowed construction and operation of TRJ Phases IA and IB. Construction of TRJ Phase 1A was completed in 1995, as a sentenced-inmate facility with a rated capacity of 782 beds.

Since the 2002 closing of the Honor farm and due to the growing volume of jail admissions and the increasing average length of stay of jail inmates, overcrowded conditions for the Ventura County Jail system are common. In 2006, the system experienced an average daily population (ADP) of 1,692 inmates in the first eight months of the year compared to the system's rated capacity of 1,575. As a result of the overcrowding, detention staff have found that the jail population generally presents higher risks.

The County uses a number of jail diversion alternatives and criminal process procedures to reduce jail population. The County Probation Department operates several criminal offender diversion and treatment programs and the Detention Services Division implemented the Accelerated Release Provision of Section 4024.1 of the California Penal Code, all of which have been used to reduce jail population.

TRJ now houses a majority of unsentenced inmates. TRJ was designed to operate using "Interactive Inmate Management," which is a hybrid combination of direct and indirect supervision techniques supported by a facility design.

Factors Affecting Inmate Population

This NA/EA reviewed the trends in a variety of demographic, crime, justice and jail system databases that are related to growth in the need for adult detention capacity. Major conclusions in the analysis of these local factors found:

- The California Department of Finance projects a 19.8% population growth in Ventura County between 2010 and 2025. This will result in increased demand for Jail system capacity.
- The general "aging of the population" and the increasing rate of mental disorders among criminal offenders will result in a need for expanded medical and mental health care services in the Jail system.
- Continuing increases in levels of violence among the 12 to 24-year old "at risk" population group continue to increase inmate management and security demands on staff.
- The Superior Court's criminal case filings average annual disposition rate exceeded a 98% average from 2002 through 2005. This indicates that court case processing time did not contribute to Jail system overcrowding.

- The Jail system population continued to grow while staffing cutbacks occurred in the Sheriff's, Prosecutor's, and Public Defender's offices in 2004 and 2005.
- From 2001 to 2006 when the County population grew by 4%, the Jail system average daily population grew by 28% and reported Part 1 crimes of violence grew by 11%.
- Between 2004 and mid 2006 a total of 7,154 criminal offenders were released early from the County Jail system due to overcrowding.

Historic jail population data was also analyzed in order to develop a statistically reliable projection of future inmate population and the resulting total bed capacity needs. Key data variables include: admissions (ADM), average daily population (ADP), and average length of stay (ALOS). Analysis of the periodic population "peaks" experienced in the jail system is one of the critical factors in computing the total number of beds needed over and above the ADP.

Key historical population trends by gender, pretrial versus sentenced status, felon versus misdemeanant charges and mental disorders were also considered. The inmate classification system used by the Sheriff's Department is also factored into the projection since it defines the general types of housing unit conditions and separations needed for different custody groups.

Major conclusions of the analysis of the historic jail population data found:

- While Jail system admissions (ADM) remained relatively stable from 1997 through 2006 with a 4% 10-year growth rate, the average length of stay (ALOS) for this period increased by almost 26% (from 16.7 days to 21 days), which had a far greater growth impact on ADP than increased ADM.
- Even though Section 4024.1 "Early Releases" have lowered the ADP, inmate populations still regularly exceed the Jail system's capacity and the use of "overflow" bunk beds in the common rooms is required.
- For the first eight months of 2006 the Jail system ADP was 1,692 inmates, which exceeded the total rated bed capacity by 60 inmates.
- Female inmates increased from 12% of the system population in 1997 to 15% by 2006.
- The prevalence of inmates that were sentenced versus non-sentenced fully reversed from a sentenced/non-sentenced ratio of 53/47% in 1996, to 47/53% by 2006.
- The percentage of felons in the jail population increased from 58% to 79% between 1996 and 2006. This increased the level of custody supervision and caused additional security concerns for staff.
- Recent monthly Jail system health care data shows that 10% of the inmate population receive psychotropic medications and 15% "require significant mental health attention by staff and specialists."

The County has non-jail based alternative supervision diversion programs which have had a beneficial impact on reducing the severity of an already overcrowded jail system.. The lower cost per offender per day to operate such programs compared to the cost per day of a jail bed is economically advantageous for the County. For the active four county programs (Proposition 36 Drug Diversion, Work Furlough, Work Release, and Direct Work), the total estimated ADP reduction is 198.

The Sheriff's Department's has vocational and inmate service programs designed to educate, rehabilitate, and vocationally train the inmates so that they can be more successful when released from jail and reduce the likelihood of them re-offending.

Inmate Projections

The historical population and jail database was used to provide the statistical variables for seven different inmate population projection models. Projections were developed through the year 2022. Statistical tests for the reliability or strength of correlation of the independent variables were used for model comparison. An ADP-based Box Jenkins ARIMA model was found to be the most suitable for the Ventura County study.

The projected bed needs were also allocated by gender and security levels of minimum, medium and maximum custody for each of the three optional target years. These projections also include an additional 4.4% for peaking and 5% for classification separations. Table E.1 shows the results of the ARIMA model and bed space projections for Ventura County. The bed space projections greatly exceed the current Jail system capacity of 1575.

Table E.1
Recommended Bed Space Projection

Bedspace Projections	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Projected ADP (Model 1 ARIMA)	1,884	1,920	1,955	1,991	2,027	2,063	2,098	2,134	2,170	2,206	2,242
Peaking = 4.4%	83	84	86	88	89	91	92	94	95	97	99
Classification = 5%	94	96	98	100	101	103	105	107	109	110	112
Total Projected Beds	2,061	2,100	2,139	2,178	2,217	2,257	2,296	2,335	2,374	2,413	2,452

Source: Carter Goble Lee; October 2006.

TRJ Expansion Options

Three site expansion options were developed based upon reaching the projected bed space capacity in the years 2012, 2017, and 2022. A fourth option illustrates a complete "Build-out" of TRJ beyond that contemplated in the original 1988 Needs Assessment and TRJ SEIR. This option is in response to the Governor's proposal being debated in the 2007 legislative session that could substantially increase the number of convicted felons confined to county jails rather than in state prisons. It is estimated that an expansion of TRJ could be opened in 2011. The expansion options are as follows:

Option 1 is projected to reach capacity in the year 2012 (only 1 year after opening), and includes the addition of one building cluster with 528 rated beds for maximum and medium security inmates. This will provide a total system capacity of 2103 rated beds. One housing unit in the new cluster will be dedicated to 24 new medical and 24 mental health beds and include medical administration space and all required clinic functions. The Muster building, laundry, and kitchen facilities will also be expanded. A video visitation system will be implemented. Option 1 can be constructed under the existing CUP and complies with the current TRJ SEIR.

Option 2 is projected to reach capacity in the year 2017 (6 years after opening) and includes the expansion of the support facilities described in Option 1. This will provide a total system capacity of 2231 rated beds. In Option 2, the medical and mental health cells would be placed in a new separate medical building, reserving the new second housing cluster for general population housing. This increases the number of rated beds by 656. Option 2 can be constructed under the existing TRJ SEIR but will require a new CUP.

Option 3 is projected to reach capacity in the year 2022 (11 years after opening) and includes the expansion of the support facilities described in Option 1. Option 3 adds 877

rated beds and will provide a total system capacity of 2452 rated beds. Option 3 places the medical and mental health cells in two new building clusters. Option 3 can be constructed under the existing TRJ SEIR but will require a new CUP.

Option 4 will provide 2,304 additional rated beds, which in itself, is the maximum expansion allowed at TRJ under the 1990 Master Plan. It is unknown when this option will reach capacity since it is designed to accept the return of state inmates to Ventura County. The number of inmates to be returned is not known at this time. Option 4 includes the expansion of the support facilities described in Option 1 and three new building clusters. Construction of Option 4 will require a new CUP and modifications to the existing TRJ SEIR.

Table E.2 summarizes the TRJ expansion option bed capacity.

Table E.2
Todd Road Jail Expansion Options – Rated Beds

Option	New TRJ Rated Beds	Total TRJ Rated Beds	Total VC Jail System Beds	System Reaches Capacity	TRJ CUP (1191 Beds)	TRJ SEIR (2307 Beds)
1	528	1310	2103	Year 2012	Complies	Complies
2	656	1438	2231	Year 2017	New CUP	Complies
3	877	1659	2452	Year 2022	New CUP	Complies
4	2304	3086	3879		New CUP	Modify SEIR

Expansion of the on-site wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) would be required for Options 1, 2, 3, or 4 and consist of the construction of a new package type treatment facility to handle the increased waste stream. This unit would replace the currently constructed on-site facility. This option is recommended over construction of a pipeline to the Santa Clara Waste Water Treatment facility due to lower construction and annual cost. The estimated construction cost of the on-site system for a full build out (Option 4) is $2.5 M. The estimated annual operating cost is $350 K.

The construction and annual cost per bed is proportionally lower as the magnitude of the expansion increases. Table E.3 summarizes the TRJ expansion option cost estimates.

Table E.3
Todd Road Jail Expansion Options – Cost Estimates

Option	System Reaches Capacity	Design & Construct*	Design & Construct Cost/Bed	Additional Annual (Staff & Operating Cost)*	Annual (Cost/Bed)
1	Year 2012	$75.1 M	$142 K	$21.7 M	$41.5 K
2	Year 2017	$89.5 M	$136 K	$21.9 M	$34.0 K
3	Year 2022	$97.0 M	$111 K	$27.2 M	$31.1 K
4		$139.7 M	$61 K	$50.9 M	$22.1 K

*Does not include WWTP costs.

Engineering Analysis

This report also evaluated the design and operation of building and security systems at the existing TRJ facility for retrofit of and/or inclusion into the design of any expansion. The analysis for these items considered existing conditions, current issues, discussion, and recommendations. A probable construction cost forecast was prepared.

An extensive evaluation of the existing vacuum waste system at TRJ was completed. The system has been prone to frequent clogging and maintenance problems. Several measures are recommended for repair of the existing system. The vacuum system is not recommended for use in any expanded facilities.

Recommendations were also presented for housing control room observation issues, HVAC system and control problems, circuit breaker maintenance, alarm and security system issues, steam plant maintenance, generator usage, and roof and wall leak problems.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Needs Assessment and Engineering Analysis (NA/EA) was prepared for Ventura County as an update of the Needs Assessment that was approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors in March 1988. This NA/EA presents a discussion of the background and current operating conditions of the Ventura County local detention system and determines the revised requirements for the planned and approved expansion of Todd Road Jail (TRJ).

HDR Architecture, Inc. was hired by the Ventura County Public Works Agency to prepare the NA/EA. Funding was provided for their effort by the Ventura County Sheriff's Department.

The NA/EA presents a discussion of the background and current operating conditions of the Ventura County local detention system. A projection of future inmate growth was then used as the basis for the development of four TRJ expansion concepts that include facility layouts, specific building expansion needs, staffing requirements, and cost estimates. The engineering analysis of the current TRJ facilities was prepared to consider items that may need to be retrofitted and/or included in the design of the TRJ expansion.

The California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities, requires any local government intending to add 25 or more beds to an existing facility complete a "Needs Assessment Study." This document provides a "Needs Assessment Study" as required by Title 24 for the proposed expansion of TRJ. The statute specifies 11 items that must be addressed and also provides guidelines for what should be documented in each item. All of these items are addressed throughout this report. Once approved by the County, this study must be submitted to the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) prior to contracting for plans and specifications.[1]

The Ventura County Sheriff's Department submitted a notification letter to the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) dated July 20, 2006 (Appendix E), indicating the County's desire to move forward with an expansion of TRJ. In response to the County's letter, CSA provided a Plan Review Number, 111.6000.04, which will allow the County to move forward with the expansion as defined in the letter (Appendix F).

[1] Section 6030, California Penal Code, Title 24 California Code of Regulations, Section 13-102 (c) 2. Effective May 22, 2006.

2.0 BACKGROUND

In March 1988, the County completed a Needs Assessment that identified the need for additional jail beds in Ventura County. At that time, Ventura County had two primary detention facilities for confinement of non-sentenced inmates and sentenced inmates, the Pre-Trial Detention Facility (PTDF) located in Ventura, and the Honor Farm located in Ojai.

The 1988 Needs Assessment predicted that Ventura County would need to add 2307 new "rated beds" by the year 2010. A "rated bed", as defined by CSA, is a general inmate population bed and is not a medical, mental health, or disciplinary isolation bed. The 1988 Needs Assessment recommended that construction of jail facilities should occur over three phases as shown in Table 2.1. The Master Plan also indicated that all beds were intended for sentenced inmates with the exception of Phase II which would allow 400 beds "which are required for pre-trial population" (un-sentenced inmates).

Table 2.1
1988 Needs Assessment Results

Phase	Year	Beds Required
Phase I	1990	1,191
Phase II	2000	705
Phase III	2010	411
Total		2,307

Source: 1988 Needs Assessment.

In 1990, Ventura County selected a large 157-acre rural site on Todd Road, near Santa Paula, for construction of a new jail. This site was selected over five other possible sites, including expansion of the PTDF. The Todd Road site was confirmed in the July 3, 1990 Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Subsequent EIR to be acceptable for the three phases of construction identified in the 1988 Needs Assessment.

In 1990, a Master Plan was prepared to guide the design and operation of the new Todd Road Jail. In this document conceptual designs and cost estimates were prepared. To accommodate the construction budget, Phase I was divided into two phases (1A and 1B).

On May 7, 1992, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors (BOS) approved a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) that allowed construction and operation of TRJ Phases IA and IB. Construction of Phases 2 and 3 were not approved. The CUP placed conditions for TRJ as follows:

- 752 beds in Phase IA.
- 439 additional beds in Phase IB (1191 total beds).
- Total beds may temporarily increase by 38% under overcrowded conditions.
- 328,628 SF for Phase 1A and 1B building area footprint - (4.8% site coverage).
- 423,630 SF for Phase 1A and 1B total building area.

Construction of TRJ Phase 1A was completed in 1995, as a "Sentenced Facility" with rated capacity of 782 beds.

2.1 Recent Overcrowded Conditions

Ventura County closed the Ojai Honor Farm facility in 2002 due to County-wide budget cutbacks. This reduced the rated bed capacity in Ventura County to 1,575 beds (793 beds at PTDF and 782 beds at TRJ). The subsequent transfer of over 200 female inmates from the Honor Farm to PTDF and transfer of an equivalent number of male inmates from PTDF to TRJ resulted in overcrowded conditions at both PTDF and TRJ.

Since 2003, the growing volume of jail admissions and the increasing average length of stay by jail inmates have also contributed to overcrowded conditions for the Ventura County local detention system. In 2006, the system experienced an average daily population (ADP) of 1,692 inmates in the first eight months of the year compared to the system's rated capacity of 1,575.

PTDF has an overflow capacity of 108 beds above its rated capacity and TRJ has an overflow capacity of 98 beds above its rated capacity. Overflow beds are bunk beds placed in dayrooms of housing sections during overcrowded conditions. The majority of these beds are normally occupied and one cell remains open to give inmates housed in the dayrooms access to a toilet.

As a result of the overcrowding, detention staff has found that the jail population generally presents higher risks. For example, inmate-on-inmate battery has increased by 35% between 2003 and 2004 and inmate assaults on deputies increased by 15%. Deputies injured by assaults lost 256 work days in 2003 and 318 work days in 2004. In 2005, assaults by inmates on deputies increased by 73%, and inmate-on-inmate assaults increased by 25%. Fortunately, deputies injured by assaults lost less than 100 workdays.

The County has begun to use a number of jail diversion alternatives and criminal process procedures to reduce jail population. The County Probation Department operates several criminal offender diversion and treatment programs and the Detention Services Division implemented the Accelerated Release Provision of Section 4024.1 of the California Penal Code, all of which have been used to reduce jail population.

2.2 History of Compliance with Standards

The Ventura County Sheriff's Department has routinely maintained compliance with CSA standards and all code requirements, except when forced overcrowding and staffing cutbacks occur beyond the control of the Department. The December 12, 2005, CSA Inspection Report (Appendix C) reflects non-compliance findings in regard to "staff shortages" and "temporary overcrowding".

Staff shortages started during a "major reduction" in the County's budget in 2004 (see Section 4.5, Impacts from Staffing Cutbacks).

The Ventura County Board of Supervisors restored funding for the staffing needed in 2006 and the Department undertook special efforts including public relations promotions and a recruiting program to restore adequate staffing. These public relations promotions and recruiting efforts are continuing in 2007.

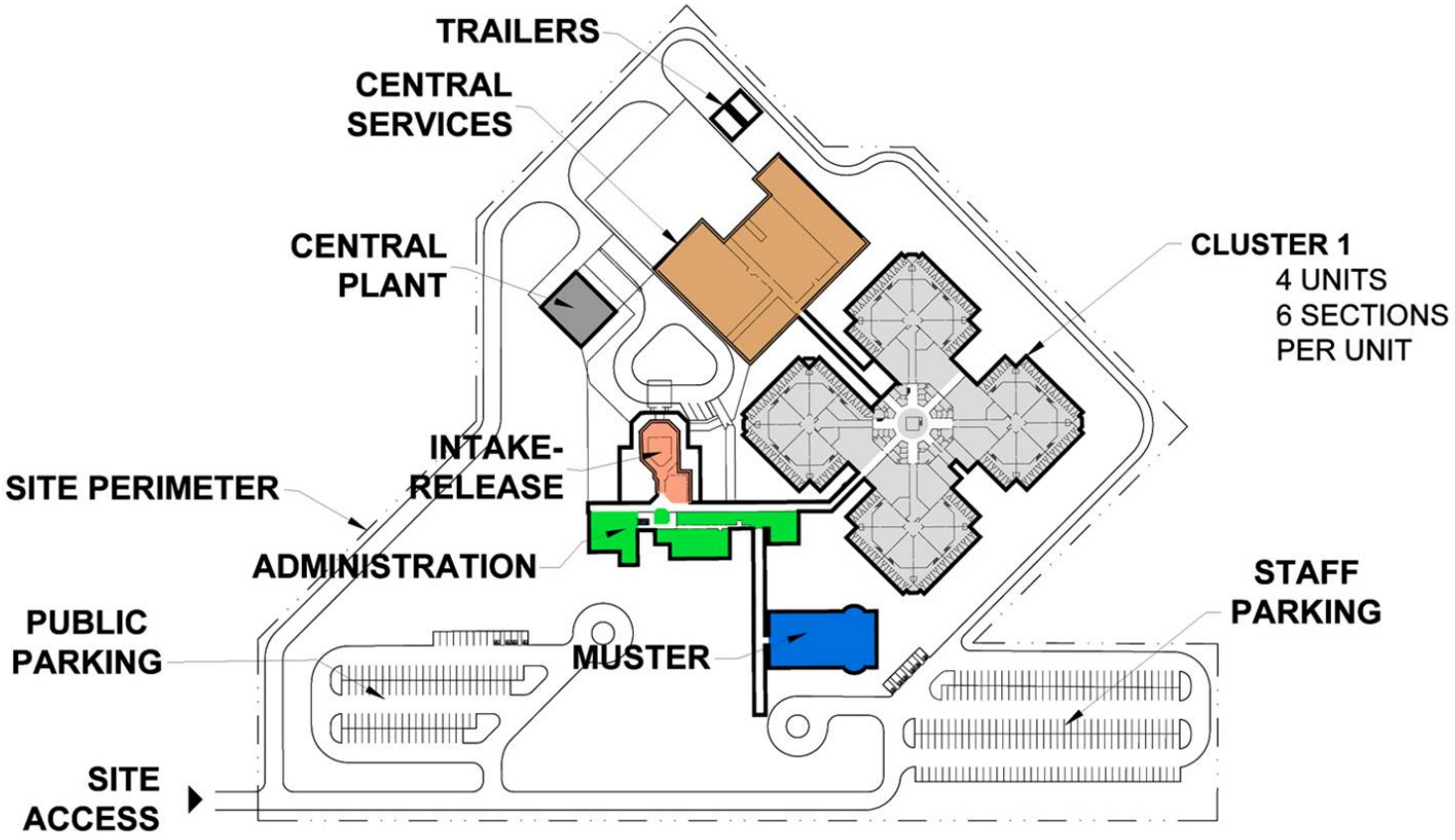
3.0 TODD ROAD JAIL

This section summarizes the detention and support facilities at TRJ along with a discussion of the TRJ operation and design approach. TRJ is classified as a "Type II Facility" by Title 24 definition, for both sentenced and unsentenced inmates. When it was originally planned, constructed and opened in 1994, the intent by local policy was that it would primarily house sentenced offenders, since that was the predominant need at that time. In recent years however, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates has been increasing. The original planning and design of TRJ as an all-cell (no dormitories) facility gave the County the secure spatial conditions and capabilities to manage non-sentenced inmates, as well as sentenced inmates of various security and custody levels.

3.1 Facilities

The Phase 1A construction implemented the first part of the 1990 Master Plan with an expandable support core of multiple buildings and a single Cluster of four Housing Units (Cluster 1) with a 782-bed rated operating capacity. Figure 3.1 shows the existing TRJ site and the facilities that were constructed for Phase 1A. The concept developed was to have administrative, staff and public functions located in the center of the site with access on the west (front) side of the facility. All of these components are located on the free side of the facility, outside the secure perimeter of the facility. Intake-Release, the Housing Cluster, and Central Services are located within the secure perimeter.

Figure 3.1
Todd Road Jail Existing Site Plan



Cluster 1 is designed with three 96-cell units and one 110-cell unit, with fourteen cells in the latter unit being used for administrative segregation and/or disciplinary isolation, and two special use cells.

All housing units are comprised of 96 cells, configured to optimize observation of inmates by custody staff and provide convenient access to inmate services. Dining, library, pill call, and commissary are provided in the dayroom of each housing unit. The housing units are sized to accommodate 192 inmates in double occupancy cells.

A secure corridor is used to move inmates into the four housing units from the Intake/Release building. Inmates are brought by vehicle from PTDF to TRJ and enter through a secure vehicle sally port. They are escorted into the Intake/Release holding rooms from which they are escorted into one of the four housing units. Additionally, the Intake/Release building has facilities to provide inmates with basic healthcare needs including dental, medication, screening for infectious disease, medical exams and inmate program services.

The Central Services building contains food service, laundry, commissary, print shop, vocational, and educational classroom. Inmate labor is used to supplement staff in the preparation of meals, in the washing, drying and folding of laundry and in the breakdown, sorting and distribution of commissary products for the inmates.

The Central Plant is a “high bay” building design and the equipment configuration allows for linear expansion. The building contains central chillers, pumps, central emergency generators, a main telephone switch room, and maintenance offices.

The Administration building contains facility administration, security administration, staff dining, and provides access to the public through the lobby. Public parking is adjacent to the building.

The Muster building provides all staff access to a training room, locker and shower rooms, and a fitness room. Staff parking is providing adjacent to this building.

3.2 Operational and Design Approach

Operational and Design Approach, Inmate Management

TRJ is operated using “Interactive Inmate Management,” which is a hybrid combination of direct and indirect supervision techniques supported by a facility design that also permits the use of both supervision methods. All staff who supervises or directly interacts with inmates is sworn deputies. Civilian staff is used for support functions, such as monitoring audiovisual systems, and do not require in-person control of or direct interaction with inmates. This labor mix provides a cost efficient staff-to-inmate ratio with a proper balance of functions requiring sworn deputies and civilian staff.

Housing Concepts and Staffing

From this operational approach, a design concept was developed that organized the inmate housing in six or seven housing “Sections” (depending on classification, custody and physical security needs) and each group of Sections makes up one housing “Unit.” The Unit provides the basic housing operational platform for determining the particular staff deployment in relation to custody and security needs for each Section in the Unit. General population cells are double-bunked whereas those cells used for administrative segregation and special use cells are single-bunked, which complies with CSA and American Correctional Association standards.

For general population Sections and Units the staffing deployment can be virtually the same pattern with the most cost efficient staff-to-inmate ratios. For special management populations and inmates needing temporary or long-term segregation, deployment can be flexible depending on the particular risk and needs of that population, i.e. violent, mentally disordered, protective custody, and disciplinary.

TRJ's standardized cell size provides operational flexibility since it is large enough to hold one or two inmates. By CSA and ACA standards, the cell size is sufficient for general population double-bunking or single bunking for disciplinary or administrative segregation that could include a 23-hour per day lockdown.

TRJ currently has a total of five ADA accessible cells all on the ground level in Unit C with one in each of five Sections in that Unit.

Visual and Remote Supervision

As an indirect supervision facility, maintaining safe and sound operating conditions for both staff and inmates requires a design and layout that supports both direct and remote visual supervision of inmate activity and movement areas. TRJ facility design provides a combination of design conditions, layout and monitoring systems that support visual supervision by direct line of sight, remote monitoring and casual observation in all areas where inmates are present. The design makes substantial use of security glazing, windows and vision panels inside the buildings' security perimeter in all inmate housing, dayrooms, recreation yards, activity areas, service areas and inmate program areas. Large windows or vision panels give staff in the area the opportunity to see into all group activity rooms and areas in addition to the remote monitoring via Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in the control rooms. There is widespread use of CCTV systems in each of TRJ's three types of control rooms (Central, Cluster and Housing) that are monitored.

Inmate and System Data Access

Ventura County has an Inmate Management System (IMS), which is a component of the Ventura County Integrated Justice Information System (VCIJIS) that received major software upgrading in 2001. The County's criminal justice officials and agencies all use this comprehensive system as a means of managing and tracking criminal cases. For the Sheriff's Detention Services Division, the system plays a key role in managing and using data on all inmates in the PTDF and the TRJ. In addition to being the data entry and analysis system for all regular detention system statistics it provides staff with ready access to the current status of any inmate.

4.0 LOCAL FACTORS AFFECTING INMATE POPULATION

This section reviews the trends in a variety of demographic, crime, justice and jail system data that tends to be related to growth in the need for adult detention capacity. Potential impacts that may affect the makeup as well as the size of the jail population are highlighted.

4.1 County Population Growth

Ventura County's population projections were used in two alternative projection models. The models, which are discussed in the following section, show that exclusive of other factors, the County's continued population growth will result in an increased jail population. The County's population, including all incorporated and unincorporated areas in the year 2001, was estimated as 756,673. The official projection by the State Department of Finance for 2007 is 821,929. Future total population projections for Ventura County are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Ventura County Future Population Projections

Year	Total	# Change	% Change
2010	860,664	64,558	8.1%
2015	892,537	31,873	3.7%
2020	924,410	31,873	3.6%
2025	953,602	29,192	3.2%
2005-25 Total		157,496	19.8%
Annual Growth Rate		7,875	1.0%

Source: California Department of Finance.

4.2 Changing Demographics

Ventura County's population growth has been accompanied by a shift in the aging of the population and changes in the ethnic make-up of the County. By the year 2010, the Hispanic population is projected to be the County's primary ethnic group.

These trends are also reflected in the makeup of County jail population. The aging of the population has a relatively small impact on jail population growth; however, within the jail itself, the increasing number of older inmates results in an increased need for health care services and in some cases additional separation for older, more vulnerable inmates. The need for special housing clusters and increased health care resources for older inmates increases the demands on the jail system compared to previous decades. More bi-lingual staff will be needed to be able to effectively supervise and manage growing Hispanic and Asian populations. As with the geriatric inmate situation, but in far larger numbers, increases in the incidence of mental disorders and clinically diagnosed mental illnesses have also impacted the jail. Also, the growing number of inmates with dual diagnoses for substance abuse and mental illness requires more special need housing units and treatment resources. Between January 2005 and June 2006 an average of 235 new mental health cases were "opened" monthly by jail mental health staff[2].

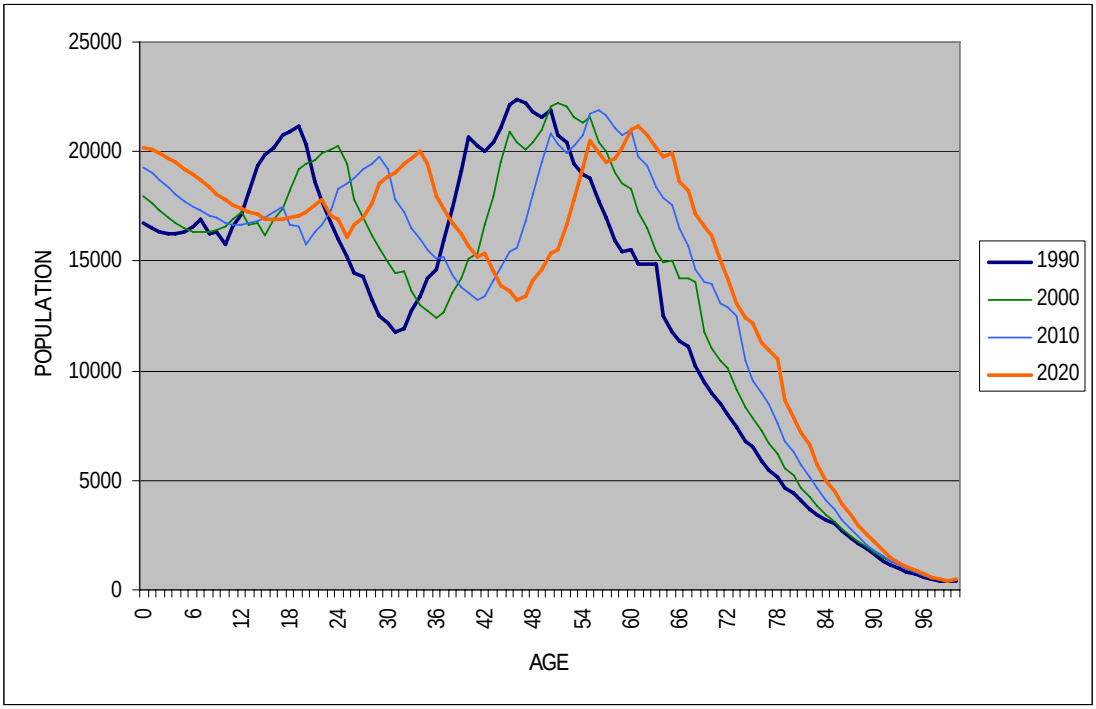
[2] As reported to the State of California Corrections Standards Authority by the Ventura County Sheriff's Department.

Collectively, these demographic, behavioral, medical and mental health trends have created and will continue to create more demanding and complex inmate management conditions for detention staff in the future. While the aging of the population may suggest a drop in the need for jail beds, this has not been the case in the last two decades. A major underlying factor is the disproportionate counteracting impact of the 12 to 24 "at-risk" population group. While a slight reduction in the size of this group is projected, it is a group that has steadily become more violent, with more gang activity, drug and substance abuse involvement, and higher rates of mental disorders. These trends have resulted in a jail population that presents much greater security risks and more complex needs than in the past. The impact is more acute in California than in other states, primarily due to the uniquely high level of gang activity. The more serious nature of the crimes committed by this group directly correlates with longer sentences and the increasing average-length-of-stay observed in Ventura County over the last five years.

In summary, the impact of these growth trends in the general population is reflected in the inmate population. Collectively, they make jail operation more demanding with the need to provide more medical, mental health and substance abuse diagnostic and treatment services. In addition, the impact from an increased need for more security separations for gang members requires more space for separations with longer average stays resulting in a need for more jail beds.

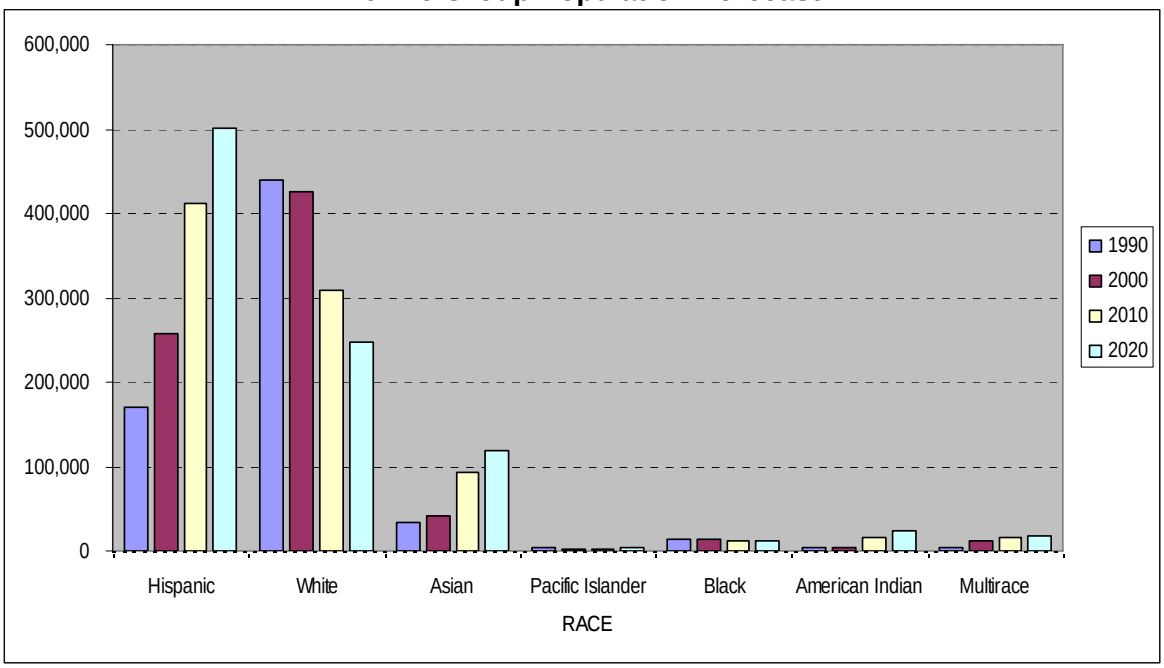
Figure 4.1 shows trend changes in the County's historic and projected age groups and Figure 4.2 shows the projected shifts in the size of different ethnic groups.

Figure 4.1
Aging of the Population



Source: State Department of Finance.

Figure 4.2
Ethnic Group Population Forecast



Source: State Department of Finance.

4.3 Crime Trends

Ventura's Part 1 Crime Rate (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson) increased from 22.2 per 1,000 in 2001 to 23.2 per 1,000 in 2005 with reported crime numbers increasing from 17,008 incidents to 18,848. Increasing crime rate and crime numbers do not directly impact jail population numbers; however, they indirectly impact the jail's average daily population (ADP) by providing impetus for enhancing law enforcement resources which often leads to more arrests and subsequently higher admissions.

In 2001 there were 2,108 full time law enforcement staff employed by the various Ventura County jurisdictions. The following year the number increased to 2,157; however, there was a major decline in law enforcement staff (patrol peace officers and prosecutors) in recent years. From 2003 to the end of 2005, the county-wide number of patrol peace officers decreased by 12%, from 2,157 to 1,903. This has been a major factor in the leveling off of admissions to the Ventura detention system. However, the concurrent increase in Average Length of Stay (ALOS) correlates to a 20% decline in prosecutorial staff since 2003 (from 294 to 234) and a 6.5% decline in public defender staff (from 81 to 76).

Were it not for the fact that jail admissions in Ventura started leveling off in 2003, the system's ADP would be far greater than presently recorded. If increases in any law enforcement staff lead to a significant increase in admissions, the jail's ADP will rise unless they are accompanied by enhancements to increase the flow of jail case processing by the court.

4.4 Criminal Process

A possible contributing factor to jail overcrowding occurs if the jurisdiction's criminal court process concludes cases more slowly than normal and generates a significant case backlog, primarily of pretrial detainees. Growth in criminal court filings and the annual rate of criminal case dispositions are indicators of court operating efficiency and whether a backlog of cases may be building that contributes to jail overcrowding by increasing the average length of stay. For the Superior Court in Ventura County, Table 4.2 gives a summary of the criminal case filings, case dispositions and a computation of the case disposition rate for the past three fiscal years (only three years were used due to the recent unification of the courts and changes in data reporting).

Table 4.2
Superior Court Criminal Case Trends

Court Data	FY 2002-2003	FY 2003-2004	FY 2004-2005	% Change
Felony Filings	3,420.0	3,031.0	3,720.0	9%
Felony Dispositions	2,925.0	2,941.0	3,330.0	14%
% dispositions to filings	85.5%	97.0%	89.5%	5%
Non Traffic Misdemeanor Filings	12,988.0	10,760.0	8,830.0	-32%
Non Traffic Misdemeanor Dispositions	11,285.0	11,123.0	9,385.0	-17%
% dispositions to filings	86.9%	103.4%	106.3%	22%
Traffic Misdemeanor Filings	8,043.0	10,171.0	8,270.0	3%
Traffic Misdemeanor Dispositions	8,366.0	8,420.0	7,628.0	-9%
% dispositions to filings	104.0%	82.8%	92.2%	-11%

Source: California Court Information *Annual Reports 2003, 2004, 2005* ; Compiled by Carter Goble Lee.

Generally, a court that disposes of 90% or more of its criminal caseload each year is performing efficiently and not contributing to jail overcrowding. The sooner a court disposes of a jail case, the lesser the time needed to hold the accused. In the case of Ventura County the criminal filings have increased 9% for felony cases, 3% for traffic misdemeanor cases, and decreased by 32% for non-traffic misdemeanor cases from 2002 to 2005. The disposition rate of the court's caseload has averaged 91% for felony, 99% for non-traffic misdemeanors, and 93% for traffic misdemeanor cases over the 3-year period. Thus, in comparison to the 90% benchmark it appears that the Superior Court's criminal case processing is probably not contributing to jail crowding.

In California the Supreme Court has established guidelines for criminal case disposition rates that are to be followed by all trial courts. Those standards are:

- 100% of all felony cases should be disposed of in 1 year from first court appearance.
- 90% of all misdemeanant cases should be disposed of in 30 days from first court appearance; 98% within 90 days; and 100% within 120 days.

When these guidelines are followed, the Court is most likely to be moving jail cases in an efficient manner. Given the Court's relatively high disposition rate performance in recent years it does not appear that any meaningful reduction in the Jail system's average length of stay for pretrial detainees could be expected via changes in the Court's criminal process.

4.5 Impacts from Staffing Cutbacks

In fiscal year 2004/05 the Detention Budget was under funded, requiring staffing cutbacks at TRJ. During the shortage, a total of four (4) critical staff positions were vacant. This caused a "rolling lockdown" of inmates by Section and Unit starting in October 2004 since a sufficient number of staff were not available for inmate supervision 24 hours a day 7 days a week. Since recruiting, training and retention impact the speed of deploying new staff under such circumstances, it has taken the extra efforts of senior staff and a recruitment committee with support from a public relations firm to begin in 2006 to build back the staffing levels needed. In 2006 the County CEO indicated support for providing the staffing needed to expand TRJ.

In addition to detention staffing cutbacks the County also experienced reductions in the County Prosecutor's Office and the Public Defender's staff between 2002 and 2005. In total, the combined staffing of County law enforcement, Prosecutor, and Public Defender was reduced from 2,532 FTE in 2002 to 2,213 by 2005. *During this period of staff cutbacks, the average daily population of TRJ and PTDF continued to grow.*

With these staffing reductions, frequent crowding, continued growth in detention admissions, and a major rise in length of stay at TRJ and PTDF, the need for additional capacity at TRJ is clear. The amount of expansion needed by year for the next 15 years will be calculated from a projections analysis in the following sections.

4.6 Jail Population Factors

A jail's average daily population (ADP) is a factor of the number of people admitted into the jail (ADM) and their ALOS. In the year 2001, the system's ADP was 1,319, and for 2006 the ADP was 1,692 (through the month of August). There were 26,775 jail admissions in the year 2001 and 29,916 admissions in 2006. The ALOS for 2001 was 18 days and for 2006, ALOS is projected to be 21 days.

As already discussed the number of jail admissions can be substantially impacted to grow or decline by the number of law enforcement staff that work within the jurisdiction. More law enforcement officers will produce more jail admissions whereas cutbacks in staff tend to slow up criminal process, thereby increasing the length of stay in jail, as happened in Ventura County between 2002 through 2005. ALOS is primarily impacted by case processing times (i.e. how long it takes for a pretrial jail case to move from ADM to conclusion and release) and secondarily, lengths of sentence for local incarceration in the county jail. As evidence collected by law enforcement staff must by properly processed and examined prior to its review by prosecutors and/or defense attorneys, law enforcement staff availability also impacts case processing times. Increases in either ADM or ALOS without a corresponding decrease in the other will cause jail populations to rise, and significant increases in ADP will occur if there is a rise in both jail admissions and average length of stay.

Table 4.3 summarizes some of the recent years' trends for the factors discussed above from 2001 to 2005 or 2006 as noted.

Table 4.3
Recent Detention Demand Variables

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*	% Change 2001-06
1. County Population	768,429	780,562	790,237	796,165	796,106	796,165	4%
2. Average Daily Population	1,319	1,414	1,572	1,602	1,551	1,692	28%
3.Admissions	26,775	27,256	29,921	30,609	28,487	29,916	12%
4.Average Length of Stay	18.0	18.9	19.2	19.0	20.0	21.0	17%
5. Total Criminal Justice Staff*	2,190	2,532	2,503	2,274	2,213	n.a.	1%*
6. Reported Part 1 Crime*	17,008	17,699	18,469	19,440	18,848	n.a.	11%
7. Part 1 Crime Rate/1,000*	22.2	22.7	23.3	24.3	23.2	n.a.	4%

*Item 5 totals are for Prosecutor, Law Enforcement, Public Defender, excluding Prosecutor in 2001. Data for 2006 is annualized from 9 months and items 5, 6 and 7 are for percentage change from 2001 to 2005. County population is as reported by the U.S. Census.

4.7 Crowding and Early Releases

Between 1996 and June 2006, the total ADP of the County's jail facilities grew from 1,338 to 1,635. This overcrowding situation has resulted in beds being placed in the housing pod dayrooms and implementation of the "Accelerated Release" provision of California Penal Code Section 4024.1. Records show that the release provision has been used frequently since 2004. Between 2004 and September 2006, a total of 7,154 persons were released early under this provision with approval of the Chief Judge. The impact of these releases was a decrease in the annual ADP of 34 inmates (10 females and 24 males) for calendar year 2004, 16 (4 females and 12 males) for 2005 and 53 (9 females and 44 males) for 2006.

A subsequent section of this assessment report entitled "Local Detention System Diversion Alternatives Status and Capacities" shows that the County has developed a substantial array of diversion programs that place a sizeable offender population under community supervision instead of being remanded to jail. Despite this or any other trends or factors that may reduce jail population, the overall situation in Ventura County is one that continues to require more jail beds than the system's rated capacity will hold.

4.8 Conclusions

The preceding assessment of certain local trends and factors affecting adult detention in Ventura County collectively point to continued inmate population growth and the need for Jail system capacity:

- The official projection for total population growth in Ventura County is for a 19.8% increase between 2010 and 2025, which will result in increased demand for Jail system capacity.
- The general "aging of the population" and the increasing rate of mental disorders among criminal offenders will result in a need for expanded medical and mental health care services in the Jail system.
- Continuing increases in levels of violence among the 12 to 24-year old "at risk" population group continues to increase inmate management and security demands on staff.

- The gender distribution of the local detention system shifted from approximately 12% female to 15% female from 1997 through 2006. Detailed data on this shift is contained in Section 5.0.
- The Superior Court's criminal case filings average annual disposition rate exceeded a 98% annual average from 2002 through 2005, which indicates that court case processing time did not contribute to Jail system overcrowding.
- Even with staffing cutbacks in 2004/05 for the Sheriff, Prosecutor and Public Defender, Jail system population continued to grow.
- From 2001 to 2006 when the County population grew by 4%, the Jail system average daily population grew by 28%, and reported Part 1 crimes of violence grew by 11%.
- Between 2004 and 2006 a total of 7,154 criminal offenders were released early from the County Jail system due to overcrowding.

5.0 JAIL SYSTEM INMATE POPULATION ANALYSIS

This section examines the various historic jail population data needed to develop a statistically reliable projection of future inmate population and the resulting total bed capacity needs. Key data variables include: admissions (ADM), average daily population (ADP), and average length of stay (ALOS). Analysis of the periodic population "peaks" experienced in the jail system is included as one of the critical factors in computing the total number of beds needed over and above the ADP. Prevalent historical population trends by gender, pretrial versus sentenced status, felon versus misdemeanant charges and mental disorders are also included. The inmate classification system used by the Department is also reviewed since it defines the general types of housing unit conditions and separations needed for different custody groups.

5.1 Continued Growth

Jail admissions have held steady since 2003 which is most likely due to the decline in criminal justice staff as described in Section 4.5. At the same time, ALOS has increased by approximately 10% since 2003. Increases in ALOS are generally due to case processing factors, and secondarily to increases in the length of local jail sentences or transfer time to state custody. Were it not for the fact that admissions have essentially held steady since 2003, the ADP - assuming no Section 4024.1 early releases - would have been even greater requiring more frequent use of un-rated overflow beds. However, the County anticipates future increases in law enforcement staffing which will result in increased arrests and jail admissions.

The 2003 through 2005 staffing reductions were made in Patrol Peace Officers, Prosecuting Attorney and Public Defense due to County budget cutbacks. Such cutbacks obviously could have reduced the use of Detention, however, as shown in Table 5.1 the opposite happened with detention ADM and ADP remaining at consistently high levels in recent years. Although the detention system ADP dropped from 2004 to 2006, it has grown to an all-time high in 2006 year-to-date. For the first six months of 2006 Ventura County's total adult detention system ADP was 1,635 inmates, which exceeds the system's total rated bed capacity of 1,575 by 60 inmates. During this time an average of 2,473 persons were admitted monthly (ADM), and the ALOS grew to 21 days.

Table 5.1 presents 10 years of historic detention data for the County from 1996 through 2005 and year-to-date for 2006 ADP, ADM and ALOS.

Table 5.1
County Population and Jail System Data Growth Trends
(TRJ and PTDF Totals)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Co. Population	721,107	730,779	743,357	756,673	768,429	780,562	790,237	796,165	796,106	796,165
ADP	1,313	1,412	1,381	1,383	1,319	1,414	1,572	1,602	1,551	1,692
ADM	28,727	28,998	28,834	28,605	26,775	27,256	29,921	30,609	28,487	29,916
ALOS	16.7	17.8	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.9	19.2	19.0	20.0	21.0

ADP – Average Daily Population, ADM – Average Daily Admissions, ALOS – Average Length of Stay
Source: Compilations from local jail data and U.S. Census by Carter Goble Lee, August 2006.

5.2 Statistical Reliability

Statistical correlation coefficients measure the degree to which certain variables are related toward the same or opposite trend direction over time or duration of an event. For example, do increases in arrests accompany increases in Jail ADP during the same time period, or does one increase while the other decreases, or are the results random and not highly correlated?

Correlation coefficients were computed between variables including staff, arrests, admissions, and average daily population. The strongest correlation, using data from 2002 to 2005, was found: (1) between law enforcement, prosecution and defense staff; (2) between arrests and admissions; and (3) between admissions and ADP. A strong positive correlation coefficient was considered to be above 0.87 (1.0 being perfect) indicating that the variables tended to move in the same direction. Strong linear correlations were found between adult arrests and jail admissions, and between jail admissions and average daily population. Weak negative correlation coefficients were found when testing the trend relation between law enforcement, prosecution and defense staff and the ADP, reflecting that in recent years as the staffing counts decreased the Jail ADP increased. However, the coefficients for this relationship were relatively low between 0.57 and 0.69.

In summary, the statistical tests results having the strongest positive correlations (+0.87 and above) were for three different sets of variables as follows:

- Law enforcement, prosecution and defense staff tended to move in the same direction;
- Arrests and jail admissions tended to move in the same direction and
- Jail admissions and ADP tended to move in the same direction

Figures 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 show the historic trends for each of the three jail system growth variables graphically including ADP, ADM, and ALOS for 1997 through 2006. The ADP counts reflect the Section 4024.1 Early Releases that the Sheriff's Department has been forced to make due to overcrowding.

Figure 5.1
Jail System Data Growth Trends
Average Daily Population (ADP)

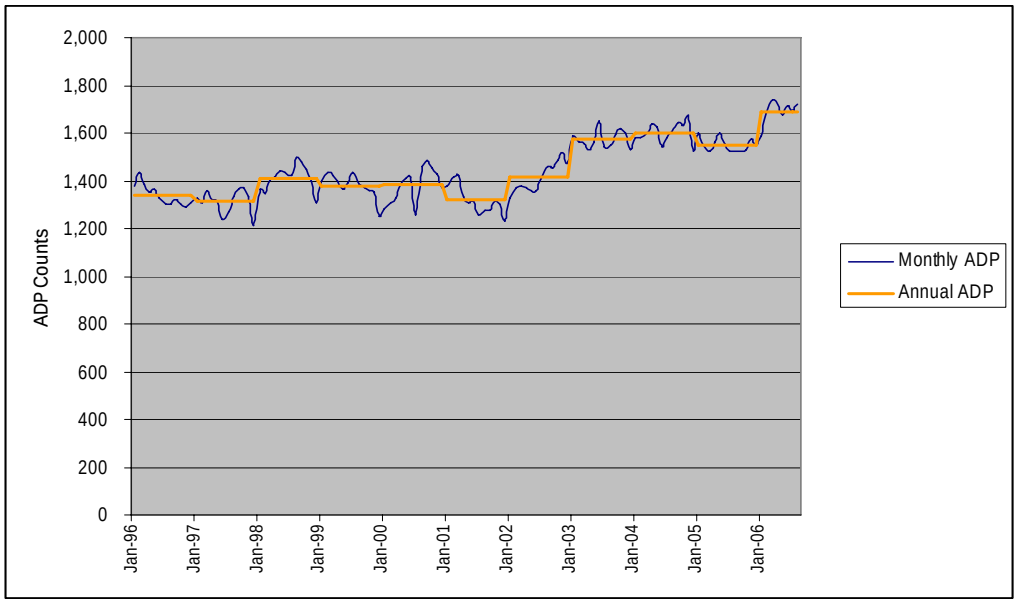


Figure 5.2
Jail System Data Growth Trends
Admissions (ADM)

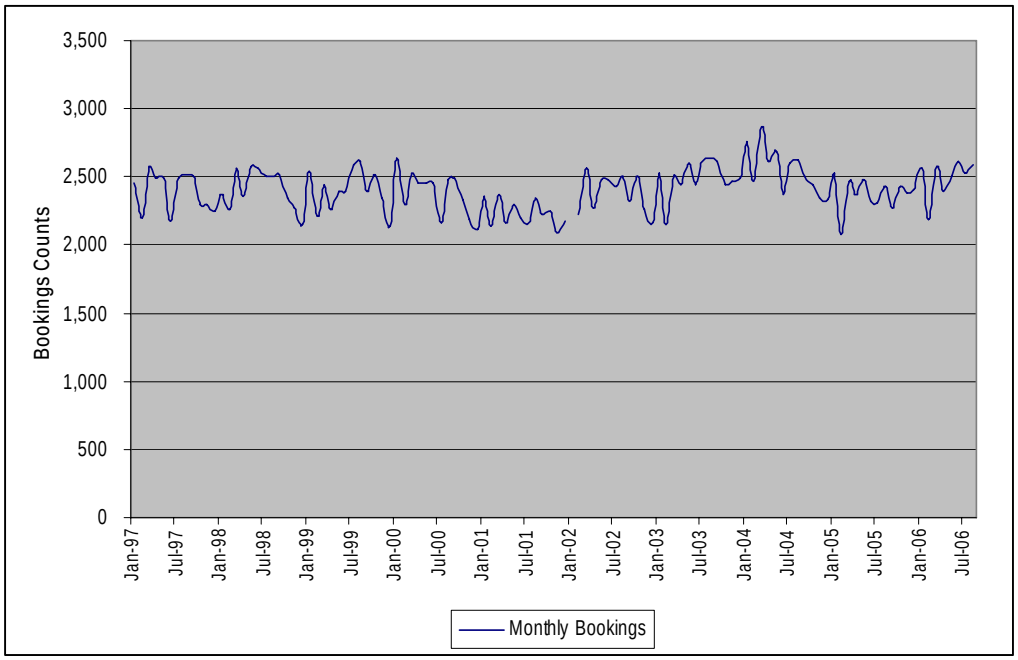
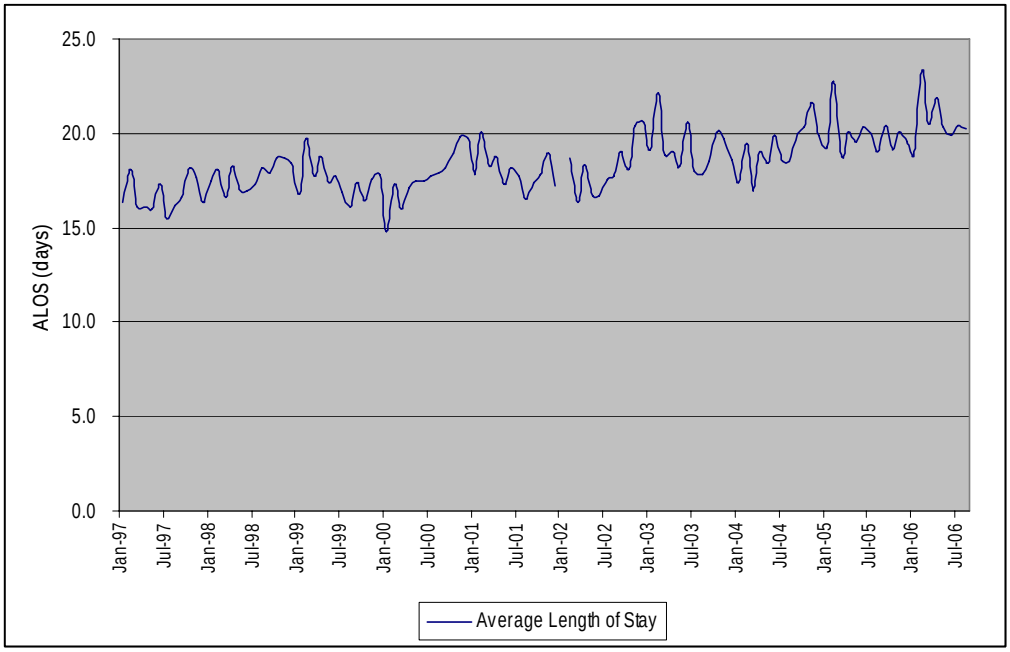


Figure 5.3
Jail System Data Growth Trends
Average Length Of Stay (ALOS)



5.3 Jail Population Profile

Ventura County's inmate population in terms of gender, non-sentenced/sentenced status and felons/misdemeanants reveals the following general characteristics.

In 1996, females accounted for approximately 12% of the system's inmate population. However, the trend has been upward and currently (2006) females are between 14% and 15% of the population. This is consistent with national trends where females have been the fastest growing segment of jail and prison populations for the past 10 to 15 years. From a jail operations resource perspective, the increase in female inmates is significant as female inmates generally require more health care and more mental health services than male inmates. The U.S. Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics, in an article published in September 2006, noted that "nationally, 75% of incarcerated women, as opposed to 63% of incarcerated men, had 'mental health' problems."

In 1996, approximately 53% of the system's inmate population was sentenced and 47% was non-sentenced. These percentages have since reversed and for 2006 the population is recorded as 53% non-sentenced and 47% sentenced. As a result, a significant number of non-sentenced inmates are currently housed at TRJ compared to its early years when all TRJ inmates were sentenced. TRJ was originally planned and designed to house sentenced inmates. This has resulted in significantly higher inmate traffic through the intake area at TRJ than what had been planned for.

In 1996, felons accounted for approximately 58% of the system's inmate population. In response to issues of crowding, misdemeanants are diverted from jail to a community-based supervision program as soon as possible. In 2006, the population was approximately 79% felon and 21% misdemeanant. With this 10-year rise in the number of felony cases, the percentage of inmates who can potentially be diverted from incarceration to community supervision has declined significantly, thus increasing the need for jail beds.

The following graphs in Figures 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 illustrate the trends in ADP by gender, non-sentenced/sentenced, and crime status for 1997 through 2006.

Figure 5.4
Historical Average Daily Population by Gender

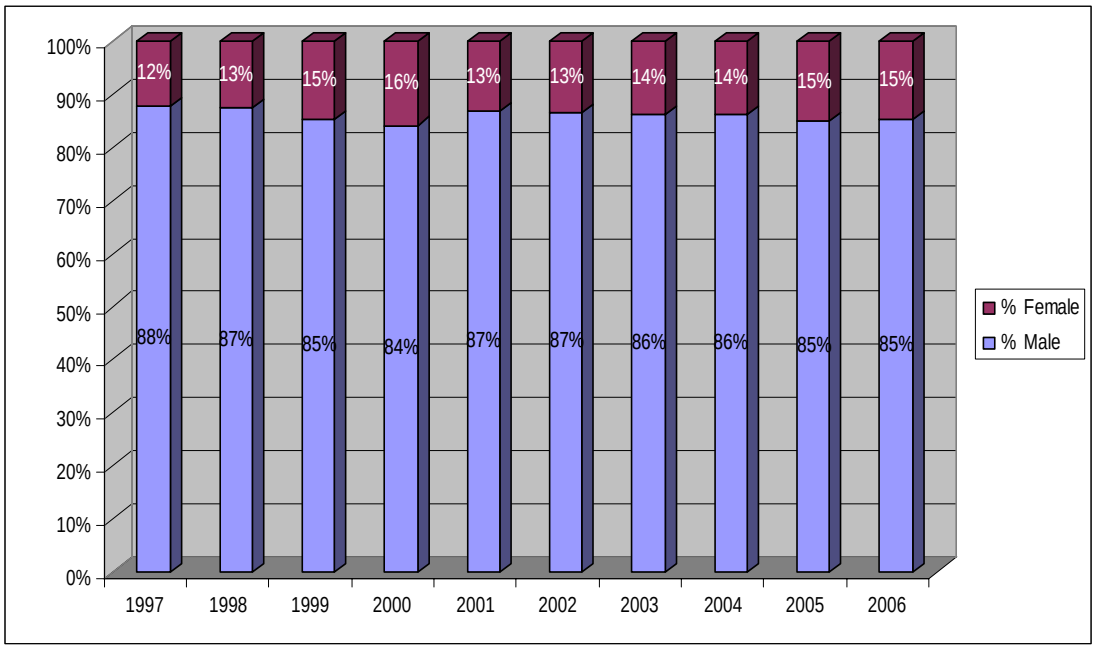


Figure 5.5
Historical Average Daily Population by Un-sentenced/Sentenced

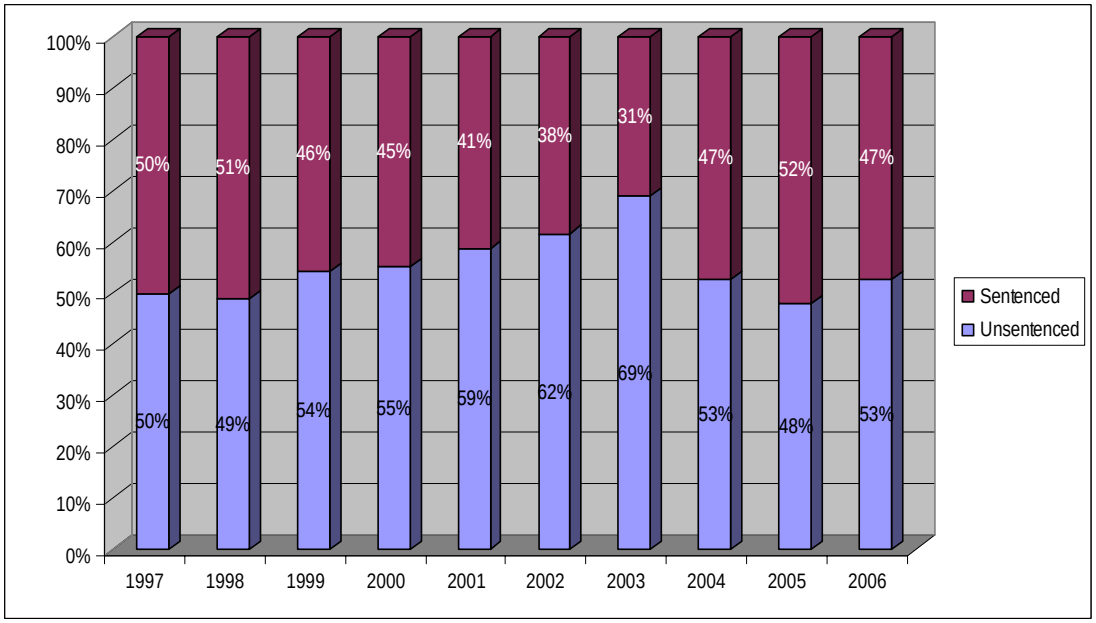
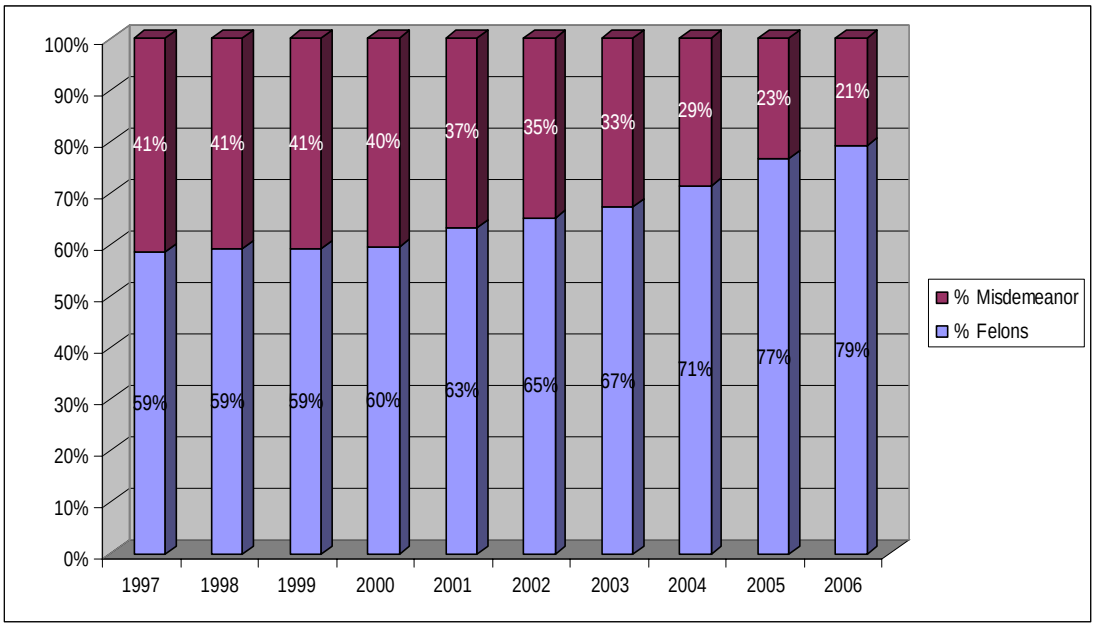


Figure 5.6
Historical Average Daily Population by Crime Status



5.4 Special Management Inmates

The jail system's inmate population consists primarily of felony offenders and many of them have gang affiliations documented by jail staff. In addition, the County has a significant transient (homeless) population, many of whom have histories of mental illness and substance abuse. Monthly mental health data reveals that upwards of 10% of the jail system population receive psychotropic medication and 15% of the population "require significant mental health attention." The high numbers of gang members and persons in need of mental health attention impacts classification categorization and the degree of restrictiveness and separations needed. Ventura County's objective based behavioral classification system is not categorized by the three customary security levels of maximum, medium and minimum security; however, subjectively applying these terms to its population suggests the following security breakdown: 42% maximum, 38% medium and 20% minimum.

5.5 Inmate Classification System

TRJ uses an objective classification system based on a combination of charges, potential length of sentence, and previous in-custody behavior. Classification staff make 10-year history queries in developing the database for each sentenced inmate. A committee process is used for reviews in conjunction with the application of the 13-category classification system shown in Appendix B.

The current classification system categories are summarized as follows:

Standard Classifications:
ADSEG – Administrative Segregation – single cell maximum security.

PSYCH – Psychiatric – Inmates who have or are suspected of having a clinical mental disorder and exhibit a continued pattern of behavior that requires separation from general populations.
P.C. – Protective Custody – Inmates who are vulnerable and unable to protect themselves.
V.C. – Violent Crime – Inmates charged with Penal Code Sections that include a violent act.
V.A. – Violent Assaultive – Inmates who have assaulted staff or show a pattern of violence toward others.
S.T. – Security Threat – Inmates charged with certain Penal Code Sections that could relate to compromising the security of TRJ.
LEVEL 3 – Non-sentenced general population inmates charged with certain Penal Code Sections considered to require medium security.
LEVEL 2 – Non-sentenced Level 1 inmates or Sentenced Level 1 inmates with a hold.
LEVEL 1 – Sentenced general population inmates, except those with holds.

Cross Classifications applied to any of the 9 standard classifications:
TODD NO – Inmates charged with certain Penal Code Sections, any "third strike" inmate and inmates with serious/acute medical condition.
TS – Inmates charged with a "third strike" allegation.
SUICIDAL – Overriding classification for any classified inmate and not removed until cleared by medical staff.
HOLDS – Holds from agencies of other jurisdictions.

In addition to expanding the capacity for general population non-sentenced and sentenced inmates, the TRJ expansion will enhance the classification system by expanding the housing for special needs populations. More inmates will be appropriately separated and provided the level of supervision and diagnostic/treatment-related services needed. This will be especially important for: 1) inmates with mental disorders who cannot safely remain in general population; 2) those inmates with a suspected suicide potential; 3) inmates with medical conditions that require temporary separation for examination; and 4) recuperation or long-term separation due to certain chronic conditions. Such a dedicated housing unit does not now exist at TRJ, which requires a number of inmates to remain or be transferred to the PTDF who could otherwise be maintained at TRJ.

5.6 Conclusions

- In spite of reductions in law enforcement, prosecutor's and public defender's staff during 2003 through 2005, the Ventura County Jail system average daily population (ADP) grew by 29% from 1997 through 2006.

- While Jail system admissions (ADM) remained relatively stable from 1997 through 2006 with a 4% 10-year growth rate, the average length of stay (ALOS) for this period increased by almost 26% (from 16.7 days to 21 days), which had a far greater growth impact on ADP than increased ADM.

- One intervening factor that caused the ADP to be even lower than it would have been for the period was the use of Section 4024.1 "Early Releases" to avoid severe and unsafe

overcrowding. In spite of this, the system still needed to periodically use "overflow beds," which exceed the Jail system's capacity.

- For the first six months of 2006 the Jail system ADP was 1,635 inmates, which exceeded the total rated bed capacity by 60 inmates.

- Female inmates increased from 12% of the system population in 1997 to 15% by 2006.

- The prevalence of inmates that were sentenced versus non-sentenced fully reversed from a sentenced/non-sentenced ratio of 53% / 47% in 1996, to 47% / 53% sentenced/non-sentenced by 2006.

- In 1996 felons accounted for 58% of Jail system population, but grew to 79% by 2006 indicating increased levels of custody supervision and security concerns for staff. This also means that the number of inmates likely to be found eligible for diversion to community supervision has diminished substantially.

- Recent monthly Jail system health care data shows that 10% of the inmate population receives psychotropic medications and 15% "require significant mental health attention by staff and specialists."

6.0 FUTURE INMATE POPULATION AND BED NEEDS PROJECTIONS

The historical database summarized in the previous sections provides the various statistical variables used to develop and assess the results of several different projection models. The process involves first projecting the number of inmates likely to be incarcerated in each future year from 2006 to 2022 expressed as average daily population (ADP). From the 16-year projections three optional design and construction target years were highlighted including 2012, 2017 and 2022. Seven different models were analyzed and, where statistically possible, standard statistical tests for the reliability or strength of correlation of the independent variables were tested. An ARIMA model was found to be the most suitable. The projected bed needs were also allocated by gender and security levels of minimum, medium and maximum custody for each of the three optional target years.

6.1 ADP Projections Analysis

Seven projection models using different independent variables were compared. The key variables in Models 1, 2, and 3 are ADP based. These ADP-based models include a Box-Jenkins ARIMA model, Exponential Smoothing, and a linear trend projection based on the ADP's annual percent rate of growth (1.8% annually) respectively. The key variables in Models 4 and 5 are County population based. The population based models link projected County population growth to the ADP. The key variables in Model 6 are based on projected ADM (admissions) and ALOS (average length of stay). The Model utilizes projected ADM and ALOS to estimate the ADP. The key variables in Model 7 are ADP based and it applies a Box-Jenkins ARIMA formula as used in Model 1.

6.2 Description of Alternative Models

Following is an explanation of the different independent variables, number of data points and statistical performance/reliability test results for each of the seven models as summarized in Table 6.1. Statistical tests were not applicable for three of the seven models because of their limited database size. For those models applicable to standard statistical tests, three computations were made: (1) R^2 to measure the strength of the relationships in the database used where a score of 1.0 indicates the strongest relationship possible; (2) a MAPE computation of potential standard error where the lower the percentage score the better; and (3) a BIC score measuring the projecting performance related to error potential where the lower the number score the better.[3]

- Model 1 – ADP Based ARIMA Projection (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Averages) is a non-linear 3-component model that computes three different outputs from the same database by different formulas and then, integrates the results over all data points in the time series database. This model's database contained a total of 128 monthly data points from January 1996 through August 2006. Its statistical tests resulted in an R^2

[3] The Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) is an approximate measure of the projecting performance to expect from the model. It rewards goodness of fit, as measured by the mean square errors. The model that minimizes the BIC is likely to provide the best projecting performance. Mean absolute percent error (MAPE) is a measure of goodness-of-fit for a sample. Out-of-sample, it is a measure of actual projecting accuracy. MAPE examines the magnitude of mean absolute error in percentage of the actual series.

value of 0.91; a mean absolute percent error (MAPE) of 2.09%; and a Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) score of 42.2.

- Model 2 – ADP Exponential Smoothing generates levels and trends by smoothing the last few of the monthly data points of ADP to decrease irregularity and also computes a seasonality factor to adjust the results accordingly. The seasonal indexes are obtained by smoothing seasonal patterns in the historical data. The model's database series contained the same 128 data points of monthly data as Model 1 from January 1996 through August 2006. This model's R^2 value was 0.88, the MAPE computation was 2.43% and the BIC score was 46.47.

- Model 3 – ADP Historical Percentage Increase is derived by calculating the total percentage change from the beginning point (1996) to the end point of the historical data series (2005), and dividing the total by the number of years in the period. The result is then multiplied by the desired number of years to be projected into the future. One year's change point is added to that figure and the result is multiplied by the 2005 base year ADP of 1,551. The resulting annual percentage increase rate from 1996 to 2005 used in the model was 1.8%. Since Model 3 used 10 years of annual data rather than monthly data its database is not large enough for the use of statistical tests.

- Model 4 – IR Ratio to Population Growth uses the two variables of the County's 2005 "Incarceration Rate," (1.95 jail inmates per 1,000 population) with its historic average annual rate of growth of 0.4% applied to the projected future County population. The resulting increased IR rate is then multiplied by future population projections to estimate future ADP. As with Model 3 this model's database is not large enough for the use of statistical tests.

- Model 5 – Multiple Linear Regression (ADP/Population) projects future ADP population based on a regression analysis of ADP and County population, and applies projected County population to the model's coefficients. Model 4 R^2 value was 0.6168, which is relatively weak compared to the test results for Models 1 and 2.

- Model 6 – Projected ADM and ALOS is based on the two key independent variables of the Jail system's ADP, ADM, and ALOS. Admissions were projected using an ARIMA model with 128 data points that yielded an R^2 value of 0.6610; and a MAPE value of 5.3%. The ALOS was projected using 10 annual data points from the 2005 base (19.9 days) plus the historic average annual growth rate of 0.4 days. Thus, a total of 138 data points were used in Model 6, but not in a manner to be able to apply the standard statistical tests to the final result, although the R^2 value for the ADM projection was relatively weak at 0.6610.

- Model 7 – ADP Based ARIMA Projection (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Averages) is another non-linear 3-component model that computes three different outputs from the same database by different formulas and then, integrates the results over all data points in the time series database. This model's database was much shorter than the one used by ARIMA Model 1 and contained a total of only 61 monthly data points from August 2001 through August 2006. Its statistical tests resulted in an R^2 value of 0.92; a mean absolute percent error (MAPE) of 1.73%; and a Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) score of 37.31. However, even with these positive test results the limited term database

spans an atypical period (2002 to 2005) when significant reductions were made in the County's criminal justice personnel.

While the consultants recommend projection Model 1 which utilized 10 years and eight months of monthly data for 128 data points and had a relatively high score on its statistical reliability, County staff suggested testing an alternate projection (Model 7) that emphasized trends during the years 2001 through 2006. The reason for doing so was to determine if there would be a significantly different projection outcome since significant staffing reductions occurred in that time period due to County budget cutbacks which reduced the number of County Prosecutors, Public Defenders and law enforcement as previously stated. Model 7 resulted in an R-square value of 0.92, and statistical indicators such as BIC of 37.31 and MAPE of 1.73%. These indicate that the alternative model fit the historical data similar to Model 1. *However, the bias reflected in using only the most recent five or six years of data is that it assumes that the short term conditions will continue, which reflects in the projection results.* Staff indicated that such reductions in criminal justice personnel are not likely to continue.

According to Model 7, the increase in ALOS that has occurred since 2002 and is due in part to a reduction in prosecutors and public defenders appeared to have a greater impact than the leveling off of ADM due to fewer law enforcement staff. Thus, the jail ADP rose during this period rather than remaining level or even reducing. This alternate projection results in the highest projected ADP of all the Models tested. The alternate model projects an ADP of 2,007 in the year 2012, 2,275 for 2017 and 2,545 for 2022. Thus, for planning purposes this could be considered a high end projection with all other conditions being equal, and potentially provide the County with more bed space much sooner that needed.

Table 6.1 provides a summary of the models' results in five year increments from 2012 through 2022.

Table 6.1
Ventura County Inmate ADP Projections

Projected ADP	2012	2017	2022
ADP Based Models			
Model 1 - ARIMA R-square = 0.91	1,884	2,063	2,242
Model 2 - Exponential Smoothing (Winters) R-square = 0.88	1,813	1,891	1,969
Model 3 - Historical Percent Increase Base ADP 2005: 1551 Growth: 1.8% per yr	1,743	1,881	2,018
POPULATION Based Models			
Model 4 - Ratio to Population Growth Projected IR	1,747 2.00	1,844 2.04	1,942 2.07
Model 5 - Multiple Regression (ADP/Population) R-square = 0.6168	1,731	1,815	1,897
BOOKINGS Based Models			
Model 6 - Projected ADM and ALOS Projected Annual Bookings Projected ALOS	1,931 31,084 22.7	2,107 31,173 24.7	2,276 31,143 26.7
Alternate ADP Based Model			
Model 7 - ARIMA (2001-06) R-square = 0.92	2,007	2,275	2,545

Source: Carter Goble Lee; November 2006.

The ADP based Box Jenkins ARIMA Model 1 was found to be the most appropriate for Ventura County. Since Model 1 was based on the historic ADP, it incorporates the effects from various factors that impact admissions and average length of stay including: County population growth; arrest/citation/case prosecution actions by law enforcement, Prosecutor and Public Defender staff; the period of staff cutbacks from 2002 to 2005; case processing times; and use of incarceration alternatives.

The extrapolation method for forecasting by ARIMA models uses a combination of auto-regressive, integration, and moving average computations. ARIMA models may also have a seasonal component depending on the size of the database used. Model 1 utilized 128 data points (January 1996 to August 2006 ADP) and 4 parameters (two seasonal autoregressive coefficients and two moving average coefficients) had the highest R-square factor for strength of correlation between the independent and dependent variables of the models examined. While reviewing and comparing statistical indicators, Model 1 resulted in one of the best Bayesian information criterion (BIC = 42.2) variables and mean absolute percent error (MAPE = 2.09%) which indicates a good fit of the model and suitable forecasting results.

Table 6.2 presents the selected projection model's annual results from 2012 through 2022. Also, the resulting statistical tests for the model's parameters and coefficients are shown under the table for A [12] and A [24] as seasonal autoregressive coefficients, and b [1] and B [12] as low order and seasonal moving average coefficients.

Table 6.2
Ventura County Inmate Annual ADP Projections for Model 1-ARIMA

Projected ADP	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Selected Model - ARIMA	1,884	1,920	1,955	1,991	2,027	2,063	2,098	2,134	2,170	2,206	2,242
R-square = 0.91											

Source: Carter Goble Lee; October 2006.

Coefficient computations for each ARIMA projection parameter were: b [1] = +0.2452; A [12] = -0.4152; A [24] = -0.1903, and B [12] = +0.8695.

The Table 6.2 projection gives the annual average daily population (ADP) starting in the year 2012 (assumed earliest probable occupancy year for completing and activating the expansion), and ends with 2022, which would be 15 years from 2007. As shown in the table, the County could expect to have a need to house 1,884 inmates by 2012; 2,063 inmates by 2017 at 10 years from 2007; and 2,242 inmates 2022 at 15 years from 2007.

6.3 Operational Bed Capacity Need

In order to determine the County's jail bed operating capacity expansion need, "peaking" and "classification" factors are added to the ADP projection to calculate a bed projection. The peaking factor accounts for those instances when a jail's population exceeds the monthly average. Ventura's peaking factor is calculated at 4.4% from several years of monthly data analyzed. The classification factor helps to ensure that enough beds are available for required custody and security separations, excluding unrated medical, mental health and disciplinary isolation beds. A standard industry planning practice classification factor of 5% is added to provide this margin.

Table 6.3 presents the Bed space Projection. This projection is followed by Table 6.4 that allocates the bed capacity projection into gender and basic security level categories that will be useful in developing the architectural space program for the proposed expansion. Section 5.0, Jail System Inmate Population Analysis, contained a breakdown of the jail system's population that was used as the basis for allocating the bed needs projections. Over the most recent five years the average gender breakdown has equaled approximately 86% male and 14% female. The security levels applied to the projected bed needs were computed from the average security level distribution of the most recent five years, which was: 42% maximum, 38% medium, and 20% minimum security.

Table 6.3 highlights the recommended projection model results for 5-, 10- and 15-year outlooks from 2007 showing the County to need 2,061 beds by 2012; 2,257 beds by 2017; and 2,452 beds by 2022. Table 6.4 provides a breakdown of the total projections by gender and the three general security levels.

Table 6.3
Recommended Bed Space Projection

Bedspace Projections	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Projected ADP (Model 1 ARIMA)	1,884	1,920	1,955	1,991	2,027	2,063	2,098	2,134	2,170	2,206	2,242
Peaking = 4.4%	83	84	86	88	89	91	92	94	95	97	99
Classification = 5%	94	96	98	100	101	103	105	107	109	110	112
Total Projected Beds	**2,061**	**2,100**	**2,139**	**2,178**	**2,217**	**2,257**	**2,296**	**2,335**	**2,374**	**2,413**	**2,452**

Source: Carter Goble Lee; October 2006.

The gender breakdowns in Table 6.4 are based on the most recent gender ratios in the jail system. The security levels are the same categories as used in the data reports provided to the CSA by the Sheriff's Department and also reflect current ratios by category.

Table 6.4
Projection Allocation by Gender and Security Level

Bed Classification	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Projected Bed Need	2,061	2,100	2,139	2,178	2,217	2,257	2,296	2,335	2,374	2,413	2,452
Males = 86%	1,773	1,806	1,840	1,873	1,907	1,941	1,974	2,008	2,042	2,075	2,109
Maximum (41%)	727	740	754	768	782	796	809	823	837	851	865
Medium (37%)	656	668	681	693	706	718	730	743	755	768	780
Minimum (22%)	390	397	405	412	420	427	434	442	449	457	464
Females = 14%	289	294	299	305	310	316	321	327	332	338	343
Maximum (41%)	118	121	123	125	127	130	132	134	136	139	141
Medium (37%)	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	127
Minimum (22%)	63	65	66	67	68	70	71	72	73	74	76

Source: Carter Goble Lee; October 2006.

Since TRJ is an all-cell (no dormitories to house inmates) facility it provides County detention staff with a great deal of flexibility to assign any custody group to virtually any of the six or seven housing sections in any of the four units of Cluster 1. The same will be true for the Phase 1B expansion assuming that the same design is retained for Cluster 2. Thus, while the number of inmates within each security level can be expected to fluctuate somewhat over time and the number of female inmates continues to grow at a faster rate than males, TRJ housing design will allow the County to readily accommodate such fluctuations as needed.

6.4 Conclusions

- Seven different projection models were developed that computed the future inmate ADP for the Jail system for the years 2012, 2017 and 2022. Year 2022 outcomes ranged from a low ADP of 1,969 to a high of 2,545. An ADP-based Box Jenkins ARIMA model that projected an ADP of 2,242 by 2022 was found to be the most appropriate fit for Ventura County that also had very positive test scores for statistical reliability.

- The ADP projections provided the basis to estimate the number of rated beds needed in future years by adding both a "peaking factor" and a "classification factor." These additions help assure having enough beds to accommodate periodic average peaks in jail admissions and to separate inmates into discrete housing units by gender, custody needs and security levels. These computations added 4.4% for peaking and 5% for classification separations resulting in a need for:

    - 2,061 rated beds by 2012
    - 2,257 rated beds by 2017
    - 2,452 rated beds by 2022

- An allocation of the 2022 projected bed need by gender and security level using the most recently available ratios in the Jail system resulted in:

Table 6.5
Projected Bed Need by Gender and Security Level

Security Level	Male	Female
Maximum	865	141
Medium	780	127
Minimum	464	75
TOTAL	**2,109**	**343**

7.0 INMATE PROGRAMS AND SPECIALIZED SERVICE NEEDS

This section documents the Department's inmate programs and non-jail based alternative supervision diversion programs. For the alternative supervision and diversion programs the impact in terms of reduced jail ADP is estimated to show one of the primary benefits of having such a program. The caseloads for five of the jail diversion programs are summarized for four to six years as available.

7.1 Inmate Programs

Ventura County provides a focus for providing education, training and programs to help inmates meet local job opportunity needs in that sector. The programs currently provided at TRJ that will be extended to support the expansion include:

1. **Vocational Training** with emphasis on local agricultural and landscape employment opportunities.
2. **Print Shop** where inmates learn the trade in printing of County government and Sheriff's Department forms and reports.
3. **GED** classes.
4. **Life Skills** training classes by the Santa Barbara Adult Education Program, which also provides all classroom education programs at TRJ.
5. **Computer Applications** are taught focused on basic MS Windows Office programs.
6. **English As a Second Language.**
7. **Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous** in evening classes for addicts.
8. **Bible Study** classes by two employed chaplains with one stationed at TRJ and one at PTDF, plus volunteer religious leaders.
9. **Religious Services** by the two employed chaplains and volunteer religious leaders.
10. **County Behavioral Health Agency** provides discharge/pre-release counseling and planning for inmates with mental disorders that includes making sure that a prescribed medication supply is available for those in need.
11. **County Public Health Agency** AIDS awareness sessions and individual counseling.

With the expansion of TRJ, additional multi-purpose group rooms dedicated for small group activities, education, training, counseling and treatment programs will be needed. These rooms will be centralized, for access by inmates in the existing and new Clusters.

7.2 Mental Health Needs

Approximately 15% of Ventura's jail population requires mental health attention. The majority do not need a "mental health" bed; they need a housing section that supports their individual program and treatment needs. For those who are not able to function in general population, a dedicated housing section should be planned to also include a nursing station, counseling rooms and custody staff with mental health treatment staff also assigned. Mental health staff would need to provide diagnostics, develop treatment plans, work directly with the facility's health care staff, and assist in coordinating post release treatment plans with appropriate County agencies. It is currently anticipated that approximately 24 beds would be utilized for meeting this need. Some inmates will remain in the section long-term, but others will transition back to general population housing once they are deemed stable and ready.

7.3 Medical Disability Needs

The Ventura system, like all jail systems, includes a significant number of persons with physical disabilities who do not require a “medical bed”, but should be housed separately from the general inmate population. These individuals may include those who are geriatric, infirm, amputees, diabetics, those with serious vision impairments, etc. These individuals will be assigned to a medical infirmary. This could be accomplished by modifying the design of a housing section to support the physically disabled to include a nursing station, physical therapy room and custody staff who oversee the infirmary with medical care support staff. Alternately, depending on operational programming and design decisions a separate dedicated medical/mental health unit could be built centrally. It is currently anticipated that the medical infirmary would need approximately 24 beds.

8.0 LOCAL DETENTION SYSTEM DIVERSION ALTERNATIVES STATUS AND CAPACITIES

The County has implemented a number of community-based jail diversion programs through its Probation Department, which diverts a sizeable number of criminal offenders away from the jail system. The Probation Department provides all diversion programs available in Ventura County. Aside from probation supervision, the major alternative focus of the Probation Department is on the Proposition 36 Substance Abuse Program and its residential Work Furlough Program, which is supported by several treatment and counseling programs. Additionally, the County's jail diversion alternatives also include three adult work programs, four employment support/preparedness programs and one drug treatment program for Work Furlough participants:[4] There are no plans to expand these programs at this time as their full capacity has not yet been used although they have a track record for several years in diverting a substantial number of criminal offenders.

8.1 State Proposition 36 Drug Program (Substance Abuse Act of 2000)

This State-mandated program provides for the post conviction placement of "non-violent primarily misdemeanant substance abuse offenders" (users not traffickers) to probation with treatment. It is also required for all "non-violent drug offenders" who are or would otherwise be sentenced to the local detention system. The County's Behavioral Health Agency provides both residential and non-residential treatment for some program participants. The majority of the caseload is served by nine for-profit outpatient private providers and seven for-profit residential providers throughout the County.

The treatment design is organized in a 3-level program that is generally followed by each provider agency. Each program level provides different degrees of treatment intensity and regimen depending on the offender's acuity and needs related to substance abuse. Level 1 is for first time and casual/recreational users; Level 2 is for those with a more substantial history of usage; and Level 3 is for those who are addicted with a history of deep involvement in substance abuse.

Table 8.1
Proposition 36 Drug Program Caseloads

Program Action	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Assessments	1,275	1,235	815	828	726
Program Transfers	NA	NA	99	116	97
Re-assessments	205	833	884	1,047	703
Program Completions	29	245	435	451	364

Source: County Probation Department, October 2006.

[4] Program descriptions are summarized from phone interviews, narratives and data provided by staff of the Ventura County Probation Department, October 2007.

Findings – Table 8.1 indicated the program completions have exceeded 360 for the last three years compared to 245 for 2002/03. Also, the completion rate was only 20% for 2002/03 but improved to 53% in its third year and has remained at approximately 50% since then. Program Transfers are persons transferred to another geographical jurisdiction where the Probation Department arranges with a local agency to provide similar types of supervision and treatment. Re-assessments are made for program participants who either dropped out of the program or committed another offense. For 2005/06 the 703 re-assessments were a substantial drop of 33% from 1,047 re-assessments in 2004/05.

If the 364 offenders who completed the program in 2005/06, instead had been inmates at TRJ, these inmates *would have increased the jail ADP by approximately 21, at the current 21 day ALOS.*

8.2 Work Furlough Program

The Work Furlough facility is located at the Camarillo Airport Complex, which is a 2-story, former military barrack building that was remodeled for a 250-bed capacity. However, only 180 beds are available due to repair needs. The facility's average daily population has recently been 120 offenders.

Work Furlough provides criminal offenders with the opportunity to maintain jobs while completing their local sentence instead of being confined to jail. To participate in the program inmates are required to work a minimum of 24 hours weekly with a maximum allowable time away from the Work Furlough Facility of 6 days per week and 12 hours per day including travel time. Participation may also require attendance in treatment programs such as Domestic Violence, AA or NA meetings at the Facility or off-site. An inmate must have at least a 20-day sentence; not be denied work furlough by the sentencing court; attain a score of not more than 18.5 points on the program screening instrument; and/or qualify as a participant who would benefit from various specialized treatment programs developed to meet the needs of defined populations.

As noted, this Program requires residential confinement at the Probation Department's Work Furlough facility during the night or non-work hours for all participants. The facility has a number of offices for use by resident supervisors and provider agency staff, a large dining hall that doubles as a large group activity room, and one large conference room.

Table 8.2
Work Furlough Program Placements and Caseloads

Year	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07 3 Mos.
WF Placements	727	712	755	770	771	165
WF ADP	97	89	103	118	116	115

Source: County Probation Department, October 2006.

Findings – Table 8.2 indicated the program experienced some growth in placements from 727 in 2001/02 to 771 for 2005/06 and a slight growth in the ADP for the same period as summarized below. If the 3-month partial year data continues at the same level for 2006/07 there will be a drop in the number of placements and the ADP.

Since this program has averaged over 110 participants for the past four years it clearly has the capacity to continue diverting eligible offenders, which is very important since the average ADP of 110 offenders would otherwise take up 110 jail beds.

If an average of just 700 annual Work Furlough placements were instead inmates at TRJ, *they would account for an ADP of 40, at the current 21 day ALOS.*

8.3 Work Release Program

Work release is used as an alternative for criminal, traffic and domestic cases in Ventura County and by State Penal Code placement can be made by the judge if they conclude that the "person is a fit subject thereof." Different from many counties it is a non-residential program with all offenders living independently, but required to check in at the Work Furlough Facility between 7:30 AM and 3:30 PM each day. The Work Release program is permitted to reject or remove a defendant despite the court's referral. It is intended for those offenders who represent a low risk to public safety and are sentenced to 30 days or less in the County jail. Participants are normally required to pay a fee from their earnings to help cover the cost of the program. The court may remand the participant to jail if they do not appear at their work program at the time and place agreed to and may be required to serve the balance of their sentence time in jail.

Table 8.3
Work Release Program Participants

Year	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
WR Clients Paid	1,923	1,958	1,603	2,475	1,790	1,389

Source: County Probation Department, October 2006.

Findings – As Table 8.3 indicates, similar to the Work Furlough Program, Work Release does have an impact on jail overcrowding for convicted offenders who would otherwise spend a local jail sentence of 30 days or less. For example, taking a 6-year average of participants from Table 8.3, if approximately 1,860 offenders had instead spent an average of 21 days in the County jail system, *they would account for an ADP of approximately 107, which would have a major impact on jail overcrowding*.

8.4 Direct Work

This is an option for the court to require an offender to perform a certain amount of public service work, usually in multiples of days, weeks or hours, but can be whatever the judge decides. Offenders with medical limitations can be referred to a community-based organization to complete their requirement. Direct Work requires the participant to work in a community service that benefits the general public. This program is used for violations of probation as well as an original sentence. Participants are normally required to pay a fee from their earnings to help cover the cost of the program. Like Work Release, the court may remand the participant in

jail if they do not appear at their work program at the time and place agreed to and may be required to serve the balance of their sentence time in jail.

Table 8.4
Direct Work Program Participants

Year	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
DW Clients Paid	760	440	536	549	427	413

Source: County Probation Department, October 2006.

Findings – Table 8.4 indicates Direct Work has had a somewhat similar pattern of fluctuation as Work Release since 2000/01 including a decline to its lowest count in 2005/06. However, like Work Release it also has a beneficial impact on reducing the demand for jail beds. For example, taking a 6-year average of participants from Table 8.4, if approximately 520 Direct Work offenders, had instead, spent an average of 21 days in *jail, they would account for an ADP of approximately 30*.

8.5 Educational Furlough

This program is supplemental to the Work Furlough Program intended for those Work Furlough participants who need or have a desire for educational advancement. Jail inmates who are students may apply for admission to the Program and thereby continue their education while completing a local sentence. Part-time students are required to have or seek part-time employment, while full-time students are not required to do so.

Findings – The Program is reportedly used to a very limited degree and typically has less than 10 participants at any time. Since it is not a comprehensive treatment / diversion program on its own, it cannot be attributed to reducing jail population. However, as a supplemental educational opportunity for offenders it should have some beneficial impact in reducing recidivism by a small number of offenders.

8.6 Stages

The Stages Program is supplemental to the Work Furlough Program and only those offenders who are in Work Furlough may apply to or be referred to Stages. The Stages Program is a substance abuse program managed by Miracle Recovery Centers, Inc. under contract with Probation. It is designed to provide a complement to the Work Furlough program and interested applicants can request consideration at the time of their Work Furlough initial screening. The Stages Program Coordinator reviews and approves all applicants.

The Stages program budget provides two instructors/counselors who are permitted to have no more than 30 in a group. Participants meet twice a week in 2-hour sessions. They are also required to attend AA or NA classes as appropriate twice a week. Depending on their condition and needs some participants are also involved in individual counseling with the same instructor who teaches their class.

Finding – Since this program, like Education Furlough, is supplemental to the Work Furlough Program involving some of that same population, it does not provide an added direct impact on reducing jail population. However, to the extent that this program deters substance abuse

offenders away from drug involvement, it would be considered useful and effective as a treatment program to the extent that the same offenders do not re-offend and go to jail.

8.7 Employment Resources Development

Since 1998, job counselors from the County's Employment Resources Development agency have worked with Work Furlough and Stages inmates under a funding grant. While the program was originally targeted at victims of domestic violence to increase their employability, it is now open to all inmates. Usage data shows that the program is primarily used by Stages participants who are unemployed and lack job-seeking skills. In addition to job preparedness training, counselors also work with offenders on improving their general life skills.

Finding – Since this also is a supplemental program for Work Furlough offenders it does not provide an added direct impact on reducing jail population. However, to the extent that it helps offenders to obtain employment it would be considered useful and effective, especially to the extent that the same offenders do not re-offend and go to jail.

8.8 Look for Work Job Search

New Work Furlough inmates are counseled for seeking employment, education, or vocational training and are generally given three weeks to secure a position. Some may be assigned to a Work Release crew for up to two weeks and then given two more weeks to find employment. Those who are not employed at the end of their initial term limit are remanded to PTDF. Typically less than ten Work Furlough inmates are involved in this job seeking assistance program.

Finding – While this program benefits a relatively small number of offenders, it can have a benefit similar to the Employment Resources Development Program described above to the extent that offenders are successful in finding and keeping employment.

8.9 Conclusions

In total, the County's jail diversion programs have a beneficial impact on reducing the severity of crowding in the already overcrowded jail system. The lower cost per offender per day to operate such programs (especially with participants paying for part of the program cost) compared to the cost per day of a jail bed is economically advantageous for the County. As long as these programs can continue to supervise enough offenders whose risk level is appropriate for community-based supervision, their operation should be cost efficient and helpful in reducing the demand for jail beds.

Four of the probation Department's treatment / diversion programs are directly attributable to jail system population reduction. The other four provide specialized support for enrollees in each of the four primary treatment / diversion programs that reported caseload results in Tables 8.1, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4.

The combined estimated impact of the Probation Department's four primary programs on reducing jail system population computed in ADP Is as follows:

Proposition 36 Drug Diversion	21
Work Furlough	40
Work Release	107
Direct Work	30
Total Estimated ADP Reduction	**198**

From this assessment it does not appear that the County could expect to make a substantial increase in jail diversion at this time by changing or expanding its community-based offender supervision programs. Moreover, at some future date, the criteria for program eligibility may need to be changed in order to keep pace with the continued growth in higher risk and more serious offenders. Otherwise the volume of offenders found eligible for diversion will diminish and so reduce the impact of the programs. To do so, the Justice system and public would need to approve of opening the programs to more high risk non-violent offenders.

From discussions with Probation Department staff, it appears that the County's programs are reaching most of the offenders found to be safe and suitable for community supervision under current eligibility criteria. The programs would be reviewed in more depth with the Court, Prosecuting Attorney and Public Defender in order to determine if any substantial adjustments in eligibility criteria are warranted that would increase the diversion of a significant number of criminal offenders.

9.0 PROPOSED EXPANSION OPTIONS, PROGRAMS AND STAFFING ANALYSIS

The following section provides a description of the space needs that should be accommodated in the expansion, both by the individual components needed in the expansion and how those components could be organized in three optional site expansion plans.

9.1 Expansion Options

Each site expansion option is geared to a different rated bed capacity based on three different target years for reaching capacity from the future bed needs projections for Ventura County. A fourth option (Section 10) illustrates a complete "Build-out" of TRJ on its existing site. This option is in response to the Governor's proposal being debated in the 2007 legislative session that could substantially increase the number of convicted felons confined to the County jail rather than State prison.

Figures 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 graphically represent Expansion Options that relate to different rated bed capacities. Each Option is sized to correspond to different future bed needs projections for 2012, 2017 and 2022 respectively.

9.2 Expansion Programs

Narratives describing the programs recommended to be included in each expansion option are presented hereunder in the general order given by the CSA Title 24 Physical Plant Regulations for Local Detention Facilities. Title 24, Section 13-102 (c) 3 specifies and requires that at a minimum these functional components be addressed in an expansion project. Refer to sub-sections 9.5, 9.8, and 9.11.

9.3 Expansion Staffing Analysis

One of the County's major responsibilities for an expanded TRJ will be the provision of additional staffing required to operate the new housing units and expanded support components. Accordingly the staffing pattern currently used at TRJ was examined for application to the proposed expansion options assuming that the same general housing component design as was constructed for Phase 1A would be used again. Four optional expansion concept plans were developed and four staffing tables for each option ranging from a 528 rated bed capacity to 2,304 rated beds (refer to Section 10, Full Build Out for Expansion Option 4). The Department's 2006 current staff classifications and ranks appropriate for each type of housing and non-housing post were used.

A preliminary staffing needs analysis has been completed for each of the four different optional expansion concepts under consideration. Tables 9.1, 9.3 and 9.5 indicate the detailed staffing allocations by position, business shift (8 AM – 5 PM); 12-hour day and night shifts for each of the teams; relief staff; and totals. All positions are organized in the tables by their respective spatial or operational component of TRJ.

Companion Tables 9.2, 9.4, and 9.6 provide summaries of each staffing plan by position classification and compensation categories. The analysis was done in close cooperation with TRJ staff in order to assure that the allocations would provide for efficient and sound staffing

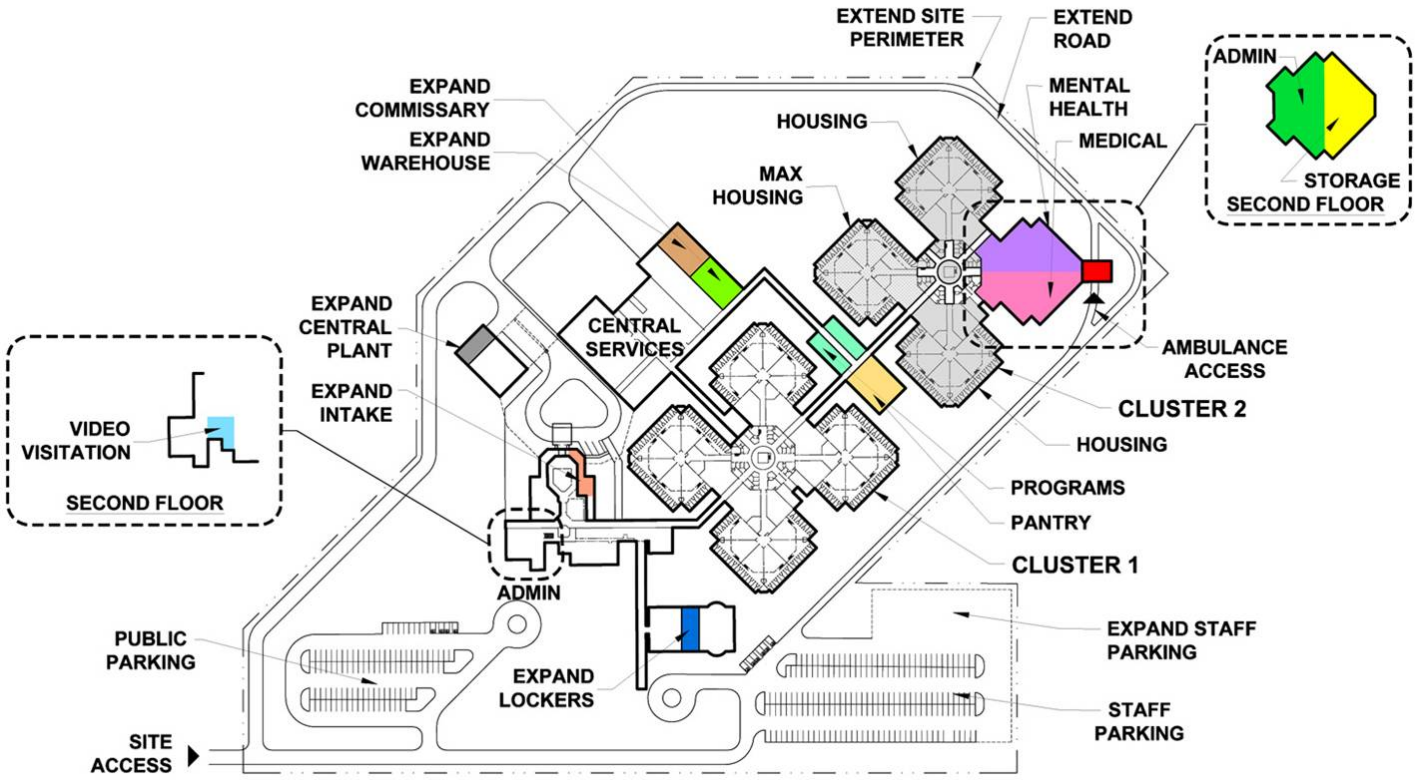
practices and procedures consistent with TRJ's organization, operational philosophy and methods.

9.4 Expansion Option 1

Option 1 will reach capacity in the year 2012, and includes the addition of Cluster 2, 528 rated beds, comprised of maximum and medium security beds. One Unit will be dedicated to 24 new medical and 24 mental health beds with administration space and all required clinic functions. This Unit will be at the far southwest edge of the facility with easy access to emergency vehicles on the extended perimeter road. This expansion would include a pantry and inmate program building, expanded commissary, warehouse and central plant, modifications to the existing intake/release building including new holding cells, a dedicated video visitation center at the administration building and expansion of the locker rooms at the Muster Building.

Option 1 will provide Ventura County with a total jail system capacity of 2,103 rated beds. Option 1 is the largest expansion that can be constructed under the existing CUP and also complies with the SEIR.

Figure 9.1
Expansion Option 1
528 New Rated Beds and 48 Bed Medical/Mental Unit



9.5 Program Spaces Option 1

Housing Types

The expansion as provided for in the 1991 Site Master Plan as 1B and designated in this report as Option 1, will utilize the same basic design concept used in Phase 1A (existing facility). All cells will meet or exceed 77 square feet; therefore, the cells are adequate for either single or double occupancy and include dayrooms. The design concept consists of 18, 16-cell general and special needs population units and one, 14-cell administrative segregation unit. The special needs populations (persons with physical and mental health disabilities) require separation from the general inmate population. These populations are distinct from those individuals who require ongoing medical or psychiatric attention and therefore need to be housed in a medical and/or mental health unit.

The current facility lacks a disciplinary isolation capacity. Inmates who require short term segregation due to disciplinary violations cannot be effectively separated from the rest of the population. The facility's current administrative segregation unit has 14 cells and is not large enough to handle TRJ's current administrative segregation population. As a result, the expansion will include an additional 48-cell housing unit that will be dedicated to short term disciplinary isolation housing. These are non-rated beds by CSA standards. There will also be a 24-bed medical infirmary and an adjacent 24-bed mental health section, both of which are also non-rated beds by CSA standards.

Dayrooms

The proposed expansion will provide the same overall floor plan design as included in the Phase 1A housing Cluster 1. This means that the standard layout for each of the six 16-cell "sections" that normally make up a housing "Unit" will have the same dayroom conditions as constructed in Phase 1A, except that one restroom will be added to each dayroom to comply with current standards. All dayrooms will comply with the 35 net square feet per inmate standard for the maximum number of inmates that may occupy the dayroom at one time.

Visiting

A video visitation system is proposed to provide all regular visits for inmates in the Facility. This will require the design of inmate visiting stations with a CRT type audiovisual station to be located inside each housing section (pod) so that inmates are not required to leave their assigned housing section for a video visitation. This will also require the design of video visitation stations for the visitors in new space to be added to the public lobby at the Administration Building. This system will save costs that would otherwise be incurred to construct the same public visitor corridor and secure visiting booths inside the housing cluster's central core as was needed in Phase 1A. The public visitor's video visitation stations can be constructed at a much lower cost since they will be located at the public lobby and thus outside the building's secure perimeter construction zone.

Programs Space

The design of the housing cluster to be added in Option 1 includes one multipurpose room in each housing Unit (three in the entire new Cluster 2) that will be available for inmate programs, classes and small group functions at housing. The medical infirmary will not have program spaces. The Central Inmate Services will be moved and expanded to provide additional space

for program staff offices. For Options 2 or 3, or in the event inmate programs were to be expanded substantially, rooms built along the secure corridor linking Cluster 2 to the Central Services Building could provide an alternate location for centralized program spaces.

Medical and Mental Health Services

As part of the expansion TRJ will require an expansion of the medical and mental health resources to give the facility the capability to maintain inmates with medical or mental health conditions requiring medical housing. This need is separate and distinct from the special needs inmates with disabilities including geriatric, infirmed, mentally handicapped, or mentally ill. Currently, the system's medical beds are located at the downtown facility and are consistently at full capacity and do not have space for expansion. TRJ expansion will include space for all medical records and certain administrative spaces in order to vacate the same space at the PTDF, thus allowing needed infirmary beds to be added at the PTDF.

TRJ's current and future bed count is large enough that TRJ needs its own clinic and infirmary operation with medical beds. The only alternative would be the costly transfer of inmates who require low level infirmary care to area hospitals. Video monitoring will be required in the medical and mental health areas. Option 1 provides for 24 general medical beds, 24 mental health beds, 6 negative pressure isolation beds, and 4 safety cells.

Outdoor Exercise

The three general population housing Units (96 cells each) in Option 1 will each have two adjacent dedicated outdoor recreation yards in the same secure design as in Phase 1A. Two recreation yards will be included in the medical and mental health services unit.

Attorney Interview Rooms

In addition to private/confidential interview rooms located in the central core of Housing Cluster 2, attorneys will also have the option to use the video visitation system. Each of the four Units in the Housing Cluster Building will have 3 private/attorney visiting/interview rooms in its central core in the same manner as in Phase 1A. Video visitation systems in other jails are being used frequently by attorneys although some still prefer a face to face visit, when papers need to be signed or documents reviewed.

Confidential Interview Rooms

The same private/confidential interview rooms in each Unit core used for attorneys as noted above will also be available for other professional private interviews as needed.

Intake/Release/Processing

As part of any expansion the County will need to make certain modifications to TRJ's intake/transfer processing area for three reasons. First, as described above the original 1991 facility mission to hold only convicted and sentenced inmates has been reversed by trends yielding a majority of pretrial detainees and a minority of convicted and sentenced inmates at TRJ. Secondly, the overall growth in the system's need for bed space and the lack of additional capacity or expansion potential at PTDF places a greater volume of demand on TRJ for which expansion was planned. Thirdly, in the event that a catastrophe or emergency condition

disrupted the centralized booking/intake operation at PTDF, TRJ would need to be able to provide that critical function 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Unlike sentenced inmates, pretrial inmates require regular transportation to court and greater holding cell capacity. While court transportation accounts for the majority of movement through the intake area, at least twice weekly inmates are transported to PTDF for x-rays and other medical practices. Currently, the intake area can properly hold 76 persons with a configuration that includes four 16-person holding cells and four 3-person holding cells. The area also has one “safety” cell.

The need to increase the number of holding cells is not due solely to the area’s total capacity but also the inability to properly separate prisoners (i.e. by custody and security needs). For example, Administrative Segregation inmates need to be isolated from other inmates, protective custody inmates going to court need to be separated from general population inmates, and new incoming detainees need to be kept separate from those inmates going to court.

To meet current requirements, the following actions are recommended. The facility needs to add 1 large capacity cell (16 persons), 2 small capacity cells and convert the existing Photo/Search cell to Safety Cell. However, to also meet the capacity needs that will result from the Option 1 expansion, an additional large capacity cell and two additional small capacity cells must be developed. The end result of this expansion will be an intake area capable of properly holding approximately 120 inmates, as compared to the area’s current 76-seat capacity.

Central, Cluster and Housing Control Rooms

The TRJ design and master plan has a 3-level control room system including Central Control, Cluster Control and Housing Unit Control. These three provide a common hierarchy of facility control from outer property and building entry/exit centrally controlled; to interior secure zone movement at the Cluster level; and thirdly, internal housing unit control. Since Option 1 will construct a Housing Cluster of almost the identical design as Phase 1A it will include a new Cluster Control Room. Each of the four housing units will have their own Housing Unit Control Booth for managing up to 7 Sections of 16 cells each per Unit.

Central Control will be upgraded to accommodate: 1) movement between Clusters 1 and 2; 2) all primary and backup monitoring and control functions associated with the construction of the Option 1 Housing Cluster expansion; and 3) all related facility improvements. Where related expansions or modifications are made to Phase 1A buildings any monitoring and control function that should be centrally managed will be included in the modifications for either head-end equipment and/or for linking new remote equipment to the central systems.

The Option 1 Cluster Control Room to be located in the central core of the new Housing Cluster Building will have generally the same control functions as in 1A. Those functions will include:

- All Cluster alarm "annunciators"
- Secure door control for entry/exit from each housing unit corridor into the central circulation hallway at Cluster Control
- Each Unit’s inside emergency fire door exit from one section
- All CCTV monitoring cameras
- Radio system linkage to dispatch
- Backup monitoring of all cell intercoms

- Keys for manual unlocking.

Depending on programming and design this Cluster Control, like Cluster 1A, may need to also have certain interior zone remote door controls that are separated from the Cluster 2 Building. If, for example, a new separate secure circulation corridor is added as a direct linkage from Cluster 2 to the Central Services Building, the Cluster Control would at least need to control the access doors at its end.

If Housing Cluster 3 should become a part of the expansion, the Cluster 3 Control Room will need to be included and activated to manage Cluster level control functions in that building and its linkages to the rest of the facility.

The new Housing Unit Control Booth located in each of the four new Housing Units will have controls for:

- Door status and fire alarm system monitoring
- Remote locking control of doors for all cells, recreation yards, multipurpose room, exam room, interview rooms and interior emergency evacuation doors in dayroom partition walls
- CCTV monitoring of section entry door areas, dayrooms and recreation yards
- Cell intercoms
- Shutoffs for TVs, showers, water, inmate phones and electrical outlets in the dayrooms
- A PA/broadcast system for each Section within the Unit. The system would have the ability to broadcast into all Sections and individual Sections via the PA/video (dayroom TV).

Administration

No direct administrative space additions or changes are proposed for Option 1. TRJ public entry lobby at the front of the Administration Building will be modified to accommodate the video visitation room noted above.

Staff Stations

Each of the four Housing Units in Cluster 2 will have one “Housing Control Booth” with adequate floor area for one desk with two chairs for a Deputy while working in the Booth. The Booth will be the same design as in the 1A Housing Units with a direct line of sight into each housing section in the Unit and will provide those security and life safety monitoring systems as described above in the Control Rooms section.

Public Areas

There will only be two changes in the public area at TRJ. One will be at the public entry where a video visitation room will be constructed adjacent to the Public Lobby as described above to accommodate the inmate visitors’ end of the video system. The other will be to expand the staff and visitor parking commensurate with the projected staffing need and added inmate capacity related to a typical visitor ratio.

Kitchen/Food Service

Some kitchen equipment will need to be upgraded to larger capacities. Some limited remodeling/expansion of the kitchen area will be needed to accommodate the additional food carts that will be stored in the cart staging area adjacent to the production and tray preparation area. The dishwasher area will need to be either relocated or remodeled to accommodate higher volumes, and additional freezers and coolers will be needed that could be accommodated on an existing exterior wall by the bake shop.

Laundry

New larger capacity washers and dryers will be needed for the additional inmate capacity, but can be accommodated in the existing space.

Receiving Space

No change is proposed for the existing loading dock/receiving area.

Maintenance Space

The existing small maintenance closet in the Central Services Building is at capacity and sufficient work space is not available in the Central Plant Building. The expansion will need to include the addition of workshop space sized for several workbenches for use by multiple trades. It appears that the Central Plant Building may be a logical place to add this space, which would require an expansion of its floor area.

Storage

Additional storage space will be added to the warehouse to accommodate additional food freezers and coolers as noted above. New higher density racking systems will also be considered for use in the warehouse.

Inmate private property storage capacity at PTDF will also be increased through the addition of high density storage bins.

Central Plant

Engineering studies will be used to confirm whether any new chillers and an additional emergency generator and related switch controls will be needed for Option 1.

Commissary

The existing commissary may need to be reconfigured or moved to allow needed food service and food storage space to be added in the kitchen area. The existing commissary floor area is sufficient to accommodate the needs of the Option 1 expansion provided that the existing racking and shelving is replaced with a higher density storage system. It will also continue to serve the PTDF commissary delivery needs.

Perimeter Road

TRJ perimeter road will be altered as needed to accommodate a secure ambulance sally port at the proposed Medical/Mental Health Infirmary unit.

Secure Hallways

The addition of an additional Housing Cluster is likely to require the addition of a secure interior hallway to link it directly to the Central Services Building and avoid unnecessary added inmate movement through the existing Housing Cluster's central core. This secure hallway will also provide an alternative location for adding future Central Services and Inmate Programs spaces as may be needed for expansion. It would also provide an alternative means of emergency evacuation and temporary refuge.

Staff Services/Muster Building

The existing Muster Building will be expanded to accommodate additional lockers, showers, toilets, staff assembly and storage needed to support the projected staff increase from the expansion.

9.6 Staffing Analysis Option 1

Table 9.1

Option 1 Medical/Mental Unit in Housing Cluster – EXPANSION STAFFING ESTIMATE

(528 rated bed capacity with 624 Total Beds - Non rated beds are 24 medical infirmary, 24 mental health infirmary, 48 disciplinary segregation)

Ref. No.	Position	Business Shift*	Days A	Days B	Nights A	Nights B	Shift Staff Total	Relief Factor (.18)	Relief Staff FTE	Total Staff FTE
	Administration, Visitation, Food Service									
1	Custody Records Tech	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
2	Adminstrative Aide	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
3	Senior Deputy Administration	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
4	Video Visitation System Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
5	Jail Cook (main and prep kitchen)	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
	Sub Total	12.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	NA	0.4	14.4
	Facility Security									
6	Intake Sergeant	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
7	Intake Deputy (Classification)	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
8	Housing Sergeant	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
9	Cluster Control Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
10	Central Control Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
11	Intake Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
12	Prep Kitchen Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
13	Inmate Transport and Movement Deputy	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	0.18	1.8	11.8
	Sub Total	0.0	11.0	11.0	6.0	6.0	34.0	NA	4.3	38.3
	Unit E General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
14	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
15	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
16	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit F General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
17	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
18	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
19	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit G General Population - 128 beds	4, 24-bed sections and 2, 16-bed sections (128 rated beds)								
20	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
21	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
22	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit H - 112 Beds and Medical/Mental Clinic	Special Housing and medical clinic (16 rated beds, 96 non-rated beds)								
23	Unit Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
24	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
25	Administrative Segregation Deputy - 16 beds	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
26	Disciplinary Isolation Deputy - 48 beds	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
27	Mental Health Unit Deputy - 24 beds	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
28	Medical Infirmary Deputy - 24 beds	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
29	Medical Clinic Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
	Sub Total	0.0	7.5	7.5	4.5	4.5	24.0	NA	4.3	28.3
	Total Staff	**12.0**	**33.0**	**33.0**	**18.0**	**18.0**	**114.0**	**NA**	**16.6**	**130.6**

* Business Shift hours vary as required for maximum efficiency.

Source: Carter Goble Lee with assistance from TRJ staff, November 21, 2006.

Table 9.2
Option 1- 528 Rated Capacity Beds with 624 Total Beds
TRJ Staffing Estimate Summary

Class Code	Class Title	Current	Expansion	Total
0020	Adm Aide	1	1.0	2.0
0030	Adm Asst I	1	0.0	1.0
0043	Commander	1	0.0	1.0
0494	Manager Food Service	1	0.0	1.0
0504	Custody Records Tech	5	2.0	7.0
0550	Deputy Sheriff	64	72.4	136.4
0786	Sr Shf Food Svc	1	0.0	1.0
0914	Jail Cook	16	8.0	24.0
1001	Spvr Sheriff Food Service	1	0.0	1.0
1057	Sr Deputy Sheriff	16	10.4	26.4
1285	Courier II	1	0.0	1.0
1331	Management Asst I	1	0.0	1.0
1332	Management Asst II	1	0.0	1.0
1365	Sheriff Cadet II	1	0.0	1.0
1539	Sheriff's Service Tech II	30	30.7	60.7
1698	Sheriff's Captain	1	0.0	1.0
1780	Sheriff's Sergeant	8	6.0	14.0
	TOTALS	**150**	**130.6**	**280.6**

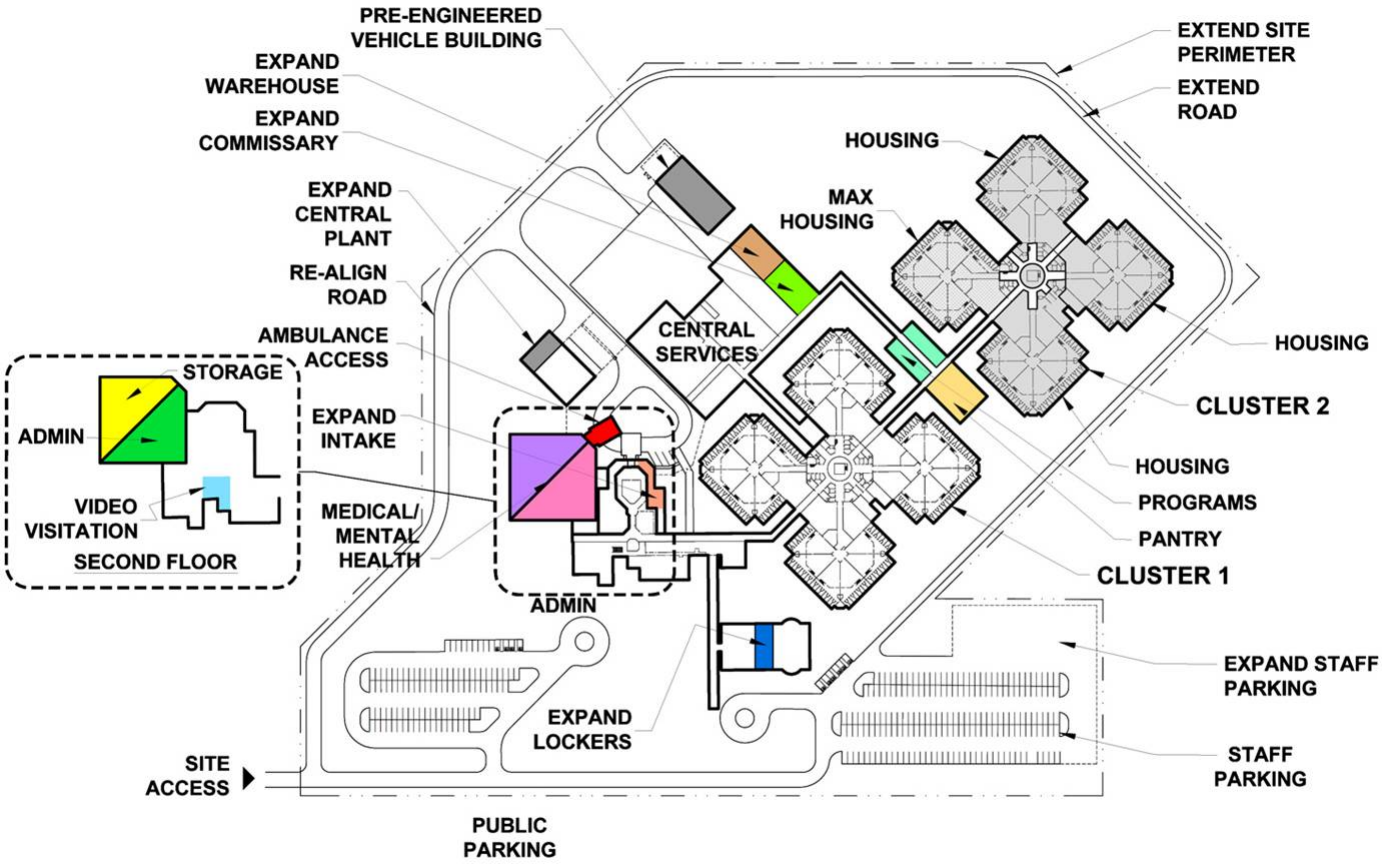
Source: Carter Goble Lee with assistance from TRJ staff, November 21, 2006.

9.7 Expansion Option 2

Option 2 will reach capacity in the year 2017, and includes expansion of the support facilities described in Option 1, and a fourth Housing Unit in Cluster 2. Option 2 increases the number of rated beds to 656. 24 new medical and 24 mental health cells would be placed in a new building near the intake/release building at the northwest end of the facility. This location of medical and mental health next to the current intake/release area would require a supplemental vehicle sally port access for that unit.

Option 2 will provide Ventura County with a total jail system capacity of 2,231 rated beds. Option 2 can be constructed under the existing SEIR but will require a new CUP.

Figure 9.2
Expansion Option 2
656 New Rated Beds and 48 Bed Medical/Mental Unit Separated from Housing



9.8 Program Spaces Option 2

Option 2 adds 656 rated beds and includes all of the same expansions described in Option 1, with the exception of moving the new medical and mental health wing over to the administration building. The location of that facility allows the fourth unit of Cluster 2 to be used as additional housing for medium security beds.

Option 2 centralizes medical and mental health services near the current medical and mental health location, maintaining centralized access to the vehicle sally port and is in fact closer to kitchen and laundry service.

9.9 Staffing Analysis Option 2

Table 9.3

Option 2 Medical/Mental Unit Separated from Housing Cluster – EXPANSION STAFFING RECOMMENDATION

(656 rated bed capacity with 752 Total Beds - Non rated beds are 24 medical infirmary, 24 mental health infirmary, 48 disciplinary isolation)

Ref. No.	Position	Business Shift*	Days A	Days B	Nights A	Nights B	Shift Staff Total	Relief Factor (.18)	Relief Staff FTE	Total Staff FTE
	Administration, Visitation, Food Service									
1	Custody Records Tech	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
2	Adminstrative Aide	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
3	Senior Deputy Administration	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
4	Video Visitation System Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
5	Jail Cook (main and prep kitchen)	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
	Sub Total	12.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	NA	0.4	14.4
	Facility Security									
6	Intake Sergeant	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
7	Intake Deputy (Classification)	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
8	Housing Sergeant	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
9	Cluster Control Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
10	Central Control Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
11	Intake Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
12	Prep Kitchen Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
13	Inmate Transport and Movement Deputy	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	0.18	1.8	11.8
	Sub Total	0.0	11.0	11.0	6.0	6.0	34.0	NA	4.3	38.3
	Unit E General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
14	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
15	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
16	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit F General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
17	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
18	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
19	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit G General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
20	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
21	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
22	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit H High Custody - 128 beds	4, 16-bed sections and 2, 32-bed sections (80 rated beds, 48 non-rated Discp. Isolation)								
23	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
24	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
25	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Medical and Mental Health Unit	1, 24-bed medical unit and 1, 24-bed mental health unt, all non rated beds								
26	Medical/Mental Senior Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
27	Medical/Mental Deputy (1 in Clinic day shifts)	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.18	1.1	7.1
	Sub Total	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	NA	1.8	11.8
	Total Staff	**12.0**	**33.0**	**33.0**	**18.0**	**18.0**	**114.0**	**0.0**	**16.6**	**130.6**

* Business Shift hours vary as required for maximum efficiency.

Source: Carter Goble Lee with assistance from TRJ staff, November 21, 2006.

Table 9.4
Option 2 – 656 Rated Capacity Beds with 752 Total Beds
TRJ Expansion Staffing Estimate Summary

Class Code	Class Title	Current	Expansion	Total
0020	Adm Aide	1	1.0	2.0
0030	Adm Asst I	1	0.0	1.0
0043	Commander	1	0.0	1.0
0494	Manager Food Service	1	0.0	1.0
0504	Custody Records Tech	5	2.0	7.0
0550	Deputy Sheriff	64	67.7	131.7
0786	Sr Shf Food Svc	1	0.0	1.0
0914	Jail Cook	16	8.0	24.0
1001	Spvr Sheriff Food Service	1	0.0	1.0
1057	Sr Deputy Sheriff	16	15.2	31.2
1285	Courier II	1	0.0	1.0
1331	Management Asst I	1	0.0	1.0
1332	Management Asst II	1	0.0	1.0
1365	Sheriff Cadet II	1	0.0	1.0
1539	Sheriff's Service Tech II	30	30.7	60.7
1698	Sheriff's Captain	1	0.0	1.0
1780	Sheriff's Sergeant	8	6.0	14.0
	TOTALS	**150**	**130.6**	**280.6**

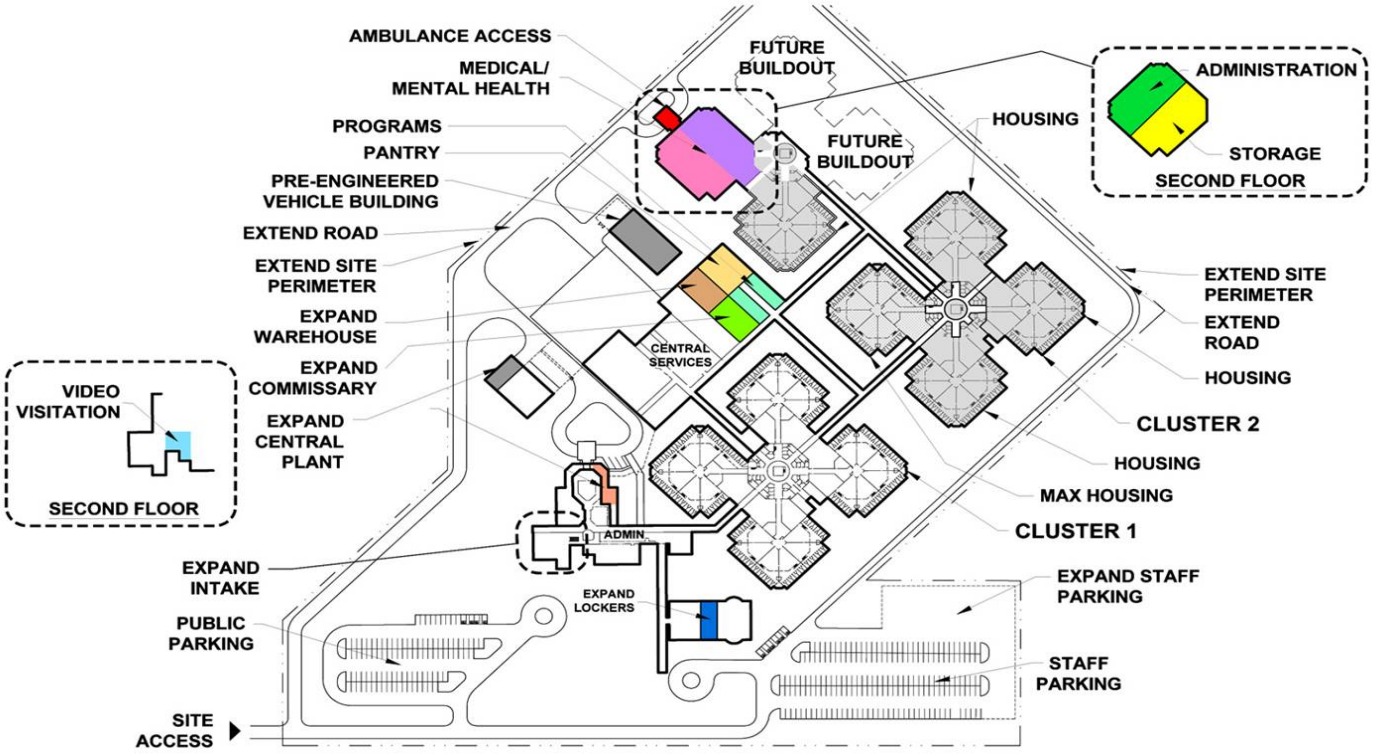
Source: Carter Goble Lee with assistance from TRJ staff, November 21, 2006.

9.10 Expansion Option 3

Option 3 will reach capacity in the year 2022, and adds 877 beds to the current facility, adding one additional housing unit at Cluster 3 and providing 24 mental health and 24 medical beds with vehicle access on the extended perimeter road. The other significant difference in this expansion is moving the pantry and programs building back to the service core and shortening the link between Cluster 1 and Cluster 2.

Option 3 will provide Ventura County with a total jail system capacity of 2,452 rated beds. Option 3 can be constructed under the existing SEIR but will require a new CUP. Option 3 would require a variance to the Ventura County General Plan because lot coverage will exceed 5%.

Figure 9.3
Expansion Option 3
877 New Rated Beds and 48 Bed Medical/Mental Unit in Housing Cluster 3



9.11 Program Spaces Option 3

Option 3 adds 877 rated beds to the current facility, by adding one additional Unit in a partial build-out of the third cluster. The rest of the build-out of the third cluster would be the mental health and medical unit, with vehicle access on the extended perimeter road.

The other significant difference in this expansion is moving the pantry and programs building back to the service core and shortening the link between Cluster 1 and Cluster 2. Option 3 centralizes services near the core service area.

9.12 Staffing Analysis Option 3

Table 9.5

Option 3 - EXPANSION STAFFING RECOMMENDATION

(877 rated bed capacity with 973 Total Beds - Non rated beds are 24 medical infirmary, 24 mental health infirmary, 48 disciplinary isolation)

Ref. No.	Position	Business Shift*	Days A	Days B	Nights A	Nights B	Shift Staff Total	Relief Factor (.18)	Relief Staff FTE	Total Staff FTE
	Administration, Visitation, Food Service									
1	Custody Records Tech	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
2	Adminstrative Aide	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
3	Senior Deputy Administration	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
4	Video Visitation System Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
5	Jail Cook (main and prep kitchen)	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
	Sub Total	12.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	NA	0.4	14.4
	Facility Security									
6	Intake Sergeant	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
7	Intake Deputy (Classification)	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
8	Housing Sergeant (Clusters 2 and 3)	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
9	Cluster Control Svc Tech II (Clusters 2 and 3)	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
10	Central Control Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
11	Intake Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
12	Prep Kitchen Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
13	Inmate Transport and Movement Deputy	0.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	14.0	0.18	2.5	16.5
	Sub Total	0.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	9.0	46.0	NA	5.8	51.8
	Unit E General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
14	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
15	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
16	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit F General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
17	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
18	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
19	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit G General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
20	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
21	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
22	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit H High Custody/Flex - 157 beds	3, 16-bed sections; 1, 13-bed section; 3, 32-bed sections (109 rated beds, 48 non-rated Discp. Isolation)								
23	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
24	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
25	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit I General Population - 192 beds (Cluster 3)	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
26	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
27	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
28	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Medical and Mental Health Unit	1, 24-bed medical unit and 1, 24-bed mental health unt, all non rated beds								
26	Medical/Mental Senior Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
27	Medical/Mental Deputy (1 in Clinic day shifts)	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.18	1.1	7.1
	Sub Total	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	NA	1.8	11.8
	Total Staff	**12.0**	**40.5**	**40.5**	**23.5**	**23.5**	**140.0**	**0.0**	**20.5**	**160.5**

* Business Shift hours vary as required for maximum efficiency.

Table 9.6
Option 3 – 877 Rated Capacity Beds with 973 Total Beds
TRJ Expansion Staffing Estimate Summary

Class Code	Class Title	Current	Expansion	Total
0020	Adm Aide	1	1.0	2.0
0030	Adm Asst I	1	0.0	1.0
0043	Commander	1	0.0	1.0
0494	Manager Food Service	1	0.0	1.0
0504	Custody Records Tech	5	2.0	7.0
0550	Deputy Sheriff	64	81.9	145.9
0786	Sr Shf Food Svc	1	0.0	1.0
0914	Jail Cook	16	8.0	24.0
1001	Spvr Sheriff Food Service	1	0.0	1.0
1057	Sr Deputy Sheriff	16	17.5	33.5
1285	Courier II	1	0.0	1.0
1331	Management Asst I	1	0.0	1.0
1332	Management Asst II	1	0.0	1.0
1365	Sheriff Cadet II	1	0.0	1.0
1539	Sheriff's Service Tech II	30	40.1	70.1
1698	Sheriff's Captain	1	0.0	1.0
1780	Sheriff's Sergeant	8	10.0	18.0
	TOTALS	**150**	**160.5**	**310.5**

Source: Carter Goble Lee with assistance from TRJ staff, November 30, 2006.

9.13 Summary of Costs per Bed

TRJ staff provided the salary and fringe benefits computations applicable by the County's 2006 classification and compensation schedules for the total positions in each option. The results were as follows:

Annual Staffing Cost

- Option 1 at 528 Rated Beds = 130.6 added FTE @ $15.2 million ($28,800/bed).
- Option 2 at 656 Rated Beds = 130.6 added FTE @ $15.4 million ($23,500/bed).
- Option 3 at 877 Rated Beds = 160.5 added FTE @ $18.7 million ($22,000/bed).

Operational costs include maintenance and utility cost required to operate the facility.

Annual Operational Cost

- Option 1 at 528 Rated Beds = $6.5 million ($12,300/bed).
- Option 2 at 656 Rated Beds = $6.5 million ($9,900/bed).
- Option 3 at 877 Rated Beds = $8.1 million ($9,236/bed).

The probable construction cost is based upon a detailed measurement of quantities where possible, reasonable allowances, and on industry costs established in 2006 for each of the Options. Refer to Appendix D for a summary breakdown of costs for each Option.

Construction Costs

- Option 1 at 528 Rated Beds = $69.3 million ($131,300/bed).
- Option 2 at 656 Rated Beds = $82.5 million ($125,800/bed).
- Option 3 at 877 Rated Beds = $88.7 million ($101,100/bed).

The design fee includes professional fees. It does not include inspection and testing, plan check, or building permit fees.

Design Costs

- Option 1 at 528 Rated Beds = $5.8 million ($11,000/bed).
- Option 2 at 656 Rated Beds = $7.0 million ($10,700/bed).
- Option 3 at 877 Rated Beds = $8.3 million ($9,500/bed).

The staff, operational, construction and design cost for the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) expansion will be presented in Section 12 of this report.

10.0 EXPANSION OPTION 4 – FULL BUILD-OUT

This section presents an expansion option designed to maximize the capacity at TRJ. This option will be needed in the event that a large number of state inmates are transferred to the county jail system.

10.1 Potential Impact of State Programs on Inmate Population

The California Governor's office is currently negotiating with the State legislature, County Sheriffs and other stakeholders to develop a plan to relocate approximately 40,000 state prison inmates to local jail facilities. The final recommendation has not been completed and there are several variations of the plan under consideration. Initially, the plan called for revising state sentencing laws to direct certain "non-violent" offenders sentenced to three years or less to serve their time in the County Jail. The Ventura County Sheriff's Department estimates that approximately 600 inmates per year would be housed locally instead of being transferred to State Prison. The majority of the sentences were in the two-three year range. Considering a stay of three years plus peaking and classification factors, the expected increase in the County's jail population is estimated to be approximately 1,969 inmates or a 119% increase.

A more recent proposal offered by a committee from the State Sheriff's Office is described below. This proposal reduces the length of stay from a maximum of three years to a maximum of eighteen months. This scenario results in an expected jail population increase of 985 inmates or 58%. Total jail population including both state and local inmates would increase to approximately 3,619 under the first proposal and 2,635 under the more recent proposal. Expansion Options 1, 2, and 3 as discussed in this report are based upon the projected increase for local inmates. Those expansion options would not be sufficient to handle the increased number of expected state prison inmates. A Full Build-Out option for the Todd Road Jail is included for consideration to accommodate the expected increase of state prisoners housed in the County Jail system.

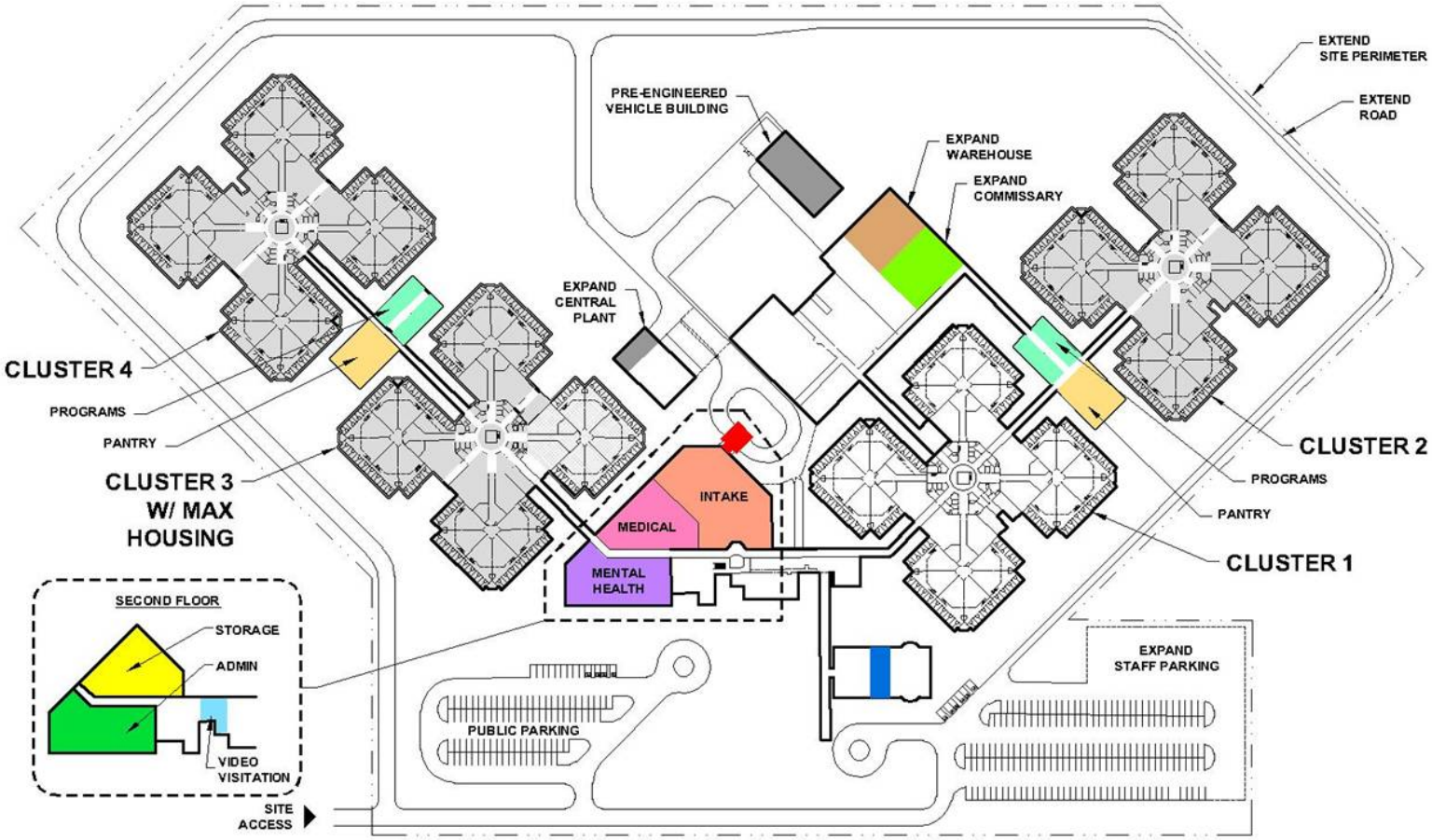
10.2 Expansion Option 4 – Full Build-Out

The maximum number of beds that could be constructed at TRJ, following the 1990 Master Plan, is 3,086. This includes 782 existing rated beds and 2,304 additional rated beds (in double occupancy cells). However, to build 2,304 additional beds, modifications to the TRJ SEIR would be required since the SEIR limits the total number of rated beds at TRJ to 2,307. A variance to the General Plan is also required since lot coverage will exceed 5%.

Option 4 would raise the total rated bed capacity for the Ventura County Jail System as follows:

PTDF current capacity	793
TRJ current capacity	782
Full Build-Out new beds	2,304
Total rated capacity	3,879

Figure 10.1
Expansion Option 4 - Full Build-Out
2,304 New Rated Beds and 48 Medical/Mental Beds



10.3 Program Spaces Option 4

Option 4 is considerably different in its approach than Options 2 or 3. Option 4 includes the addition of 768 new beds in a new Cluster 2, one unit being dedicated to new medical and mental health beds, a new pantry and program building, expanded commissary, warehouse and central plant, modification to intake, a dedicated video visitation center at the administration building, and a pre-engineered vehicle building. Expansions of the warehouse and commissary would be considerably larger in Option 4. The kitchen would be considered for conversion to a cook-chill unit. Intake, medical and mental health would experience major expansions in the current core administration building. Most significant would be the west build expansion of Clusters 3 and 4 with a pantry and programs wing for those clusters. The perimeter road would be lengthened to enclose this significantly larger footprint.

10.4 Staffing Analysis Option 4

One of the County's major responsibilities for an expanded TRJ will be the provision of additional staffing required to operate the new housing units and expanded support components. Accordingly the staffing pattern currently used at TRJ was examined for application to the proposed expansion options assuming that the same general housing component design as was constructed for Phase 1A would be used again. This option of expansion was developed and a staffing table for 2,304 additional rated beds. The Department's 2006 current staff classifications and ranks appropriate for each type of housing and non-housing post were used.

A preliminary staffing needs analysis has been completed for the expansion concepts under consideration. Table 10.1 indicates the detailed staffing allocations by position, business shift (8 AM – 5 PM); 12-hour day and night shifts for each of the teams; relief staff; and totals. All positions are organized in the tables by their respective spatial or operational component of TRJ.

Companion Table 10.2 indicates summaries of each staffing plan by position classification and compensation categories.

Table 10.1

EXPANSION STAFFING RECOMMENDATION TO FULL BUILD OUT (OPTION 4)

(2,304 rated bed capacity with 2,352 Total Beds - Non rated beds are 24 medical infirmary, 24 mental health infirmary)

Ref. No.	Position	Business Shift*	Days A	Days B	Nights A	Nights B	Shift Staff Total	Relief Factor (.18)	Relief Staff FTE	Total Staff FTE
	Administration, Visitation, Food Service									
1	Custody Records Tech	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
2	Adminstrative Aide	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
3	Senior Deputy Administration	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
4	Video Visitation System Svc Tech II	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
5	Jail Cook (main and prep kitchen)	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
	Sub Total	12.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	NA	0.4	14.4
	Facility Security									
6	Intake Sergeant	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
7	Intake Deputy (Classification)	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
8	Housing Sergeant (Clusters 2, 3, 4)	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
9	Cluster Control Svc Tech II (Clusters 2, 3,4)	0.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	18.0	0.18	3.2	21.2
10	Central Control Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
11	Public Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
12	Prep Kitchen Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
13	Inmate Transport and Movement Deputy	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	0.18	1.8	11.8
	Sub Total	0.0	20.0	20.0	14.0	14.0	68.0	NA	8.3	76.3
14	Medical and Mental Health Center	1, 24-bed medical infirmary and 1, 24-bed mental health infirmary, all non rated beds								
15	Medical/Mental Senior Deputy	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
16	Medical/Mental Deputy (1 in Clinic day shifts)	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.18	1.1	7.1
	Sub Total	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	NA	1.8	11.8
	CLUSTER 2 - 768 RATED BEDS									
	Unit E General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
17	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
18	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
19	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit F General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
20	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
21	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
22	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit G General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
23	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
24	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
25	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	Unit H High Custody - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
26	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
27	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
28	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5
	CLUSTER 3 - 768 RATED BEDS									
	Unit I General Population - 192 beds	6, 32-bed sections (192 rated beds)								
29	Housing Senior Deputy	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.18	0.4	2.4
30	Housing Control Room Svc Tech II	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.18	0.7	4.7
31	Housing Deputy	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	0.18	1.4	9.4
	Sub Total	0.0	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	14.0	NA	2.5	16.5

Table 10.2
Option 4 – 2,304 Rated Capacity of 2,352 Total Beds
TRJ Expansion Staffing Estimate Summary

Class Code	Class Title	Current	Expansion	Total
0020	Adm Aide	1	1.0	2.0
0030	Adm Asst I	1	0.0	1.0
0043	Commander	1	0.0	1.0
0494	Manager Food Service	1	0.0	1.0
0504	Custody Records Tech	5	2.0	7.0
0550	Deputy Sheriff	64	152.0	216.0
0786	Sr Shf Food Svc	1	0.0	1.0
0914	Jail Cook	16	8.0	24.0
1001	Spvr Sheriff Food Service	1	0.0	1.0
1057	Sr Deputy Sheriff	16	34.0	50.0
1285	Courier II	1	0.0	1.0
1331	Management Asst I	1	0.0	1.0
1332	Management Asst II	1	0.0	1.0
1365	Sheriff Cadet II	1	0.0	1.0
1539	Sheriff's Service Tech II	30	89.7	119.7
1698	Sheriff's Captain	1	0.0	1.0
1780	Sheriff's Sergeant	8	14.0	22.0
	TOTALS	**150**	**300.7**	**450.7**

Source: Carter Goble Lee with assistance from TRJ staff, February 9, 2007.

10.5 Summary of Costs per Bed

TRJ staff provided the salary and fringe benefits computations applicable by the County's 2006 classification and compensation schedules for the total positions in each option. The results were as follows:

Annual Staffing Cost

- Option 4 at 2,304 Rated Beds = 300.7 added FTE @ $35.7 million ($15,190/bed).

Operational costs include maintenance and utility cost required to operate the facility.

Annual Operational Cost

- Option 4 at 2,304 Rated Beds = $15.2 million ($6,600/bed).

The probable construction cost is based upon a detailed measurement of quantities where possible, reasonable allowances, and on industry costs established in 2006 for each of the Options. Refer to Appendix D for a summary breakdown of costs for each Option.

Construction Costs

- Option 4 at 2,304 Rated Beds = $128.5 million ($55,777/bed).

The design fee includes professional fees. It does not include inspection and testing, plan check, or building permit fees.

Design Costs

- Option 4 at 2,304 Rated Beds = $11.2 million ($4,900/bed).

The staff, operational, construction and design cost for the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) expansion will be presented in Section 11 of this report.

11.0 WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

TRJ utilizes vacuum plumbing and gravity plumbing systems which produce 50,000 gallons per day (GPD). The low volume, high concentration waste is treated on-site via a "package type" waste water treatment plant (WWTP). The existing settling/evaporation ponds are designed to store approximately 50,000 GPD of waste water. The WWTP has the capacity to treat 80,000 GPD of waste. Any expansion to TRJ will require the WWTP to be upgraded or the waste disposed of by another manner. The expansion concepts presented will only utilize conventional gravity flow systems, which will increase the flow rate (Section 13.1, "Vacuum Waste System").

We have estimated the current and future waste stream from the facility as follows:

- Current TRJ 50,000 GPD
- Expansion Option 1 150,000 GPD
- Expansion Option 2 160,000 GPD
- Expansion Option 3 200,000 GPD
- Expansion Full Build Out 350,000 GPD

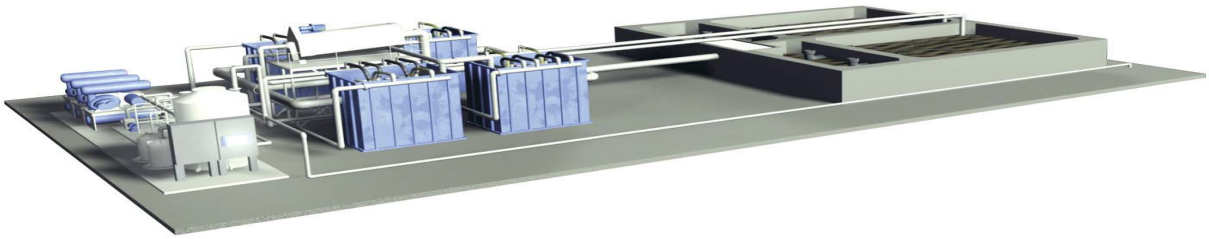
Two Concepts were considered and reviewed to accommodate the increased waste stream as follows:

A. On-site WWTP, improve the capacity of the existing treatment facility.
B. Pipe the waste to Santa Clara Wastewater (SCWW) for treatment and processing.

11.1 Concept A

On-site WWTP would consist of the construction of a new package type treatment facility on-site to handle the increased waste stream. This unit would replace the currently constructed on-site facility and ultimately handle the capacity of Expansion Options 1, 2, 3 and 4. A typical system configuration is shown in Figure 11.1 (General Electric ZENON Z-MOD-L176 waste water treatment system).

Figure 11.1
Waste Water Treatment System



This system utilizes membrane bioreactor technology to treat the waste stream. It would be designed to treat an initial Maximum Daily Flow of 0.288 million gallons/day (MGD) (TRJ Expansion Option 3). This capacity would serve the needs of up to 2,500 persons (staff, public

and inmates). The system as proposed can support a flow of up to 0.576 MGD for intermittent periods not exceeding twenty-four hours. The system would be easily expandable to treat a 0.46 MGD (TRJ Expansion Option 4) which would handle up to 4,000 persons (staff, public and inmates).

The system would require an operator (1 FTE), use 727,764 (kW/hr/year) of electricity, would consume 600 gallons of Sodium Hypochlorite per year and 50 gallons of Citric Acid per year.

Expanded capacity of the existing percolation ponds would be required since the existing rate coincides with the current capacity of the ponds. Construction of seven additional percolation ponds would be required to handle the difference between 0.05 MGD and 0.35 MGD.

TRJ currently has a permit from the Regional Board to operate at a capacity of 0.09 MGD. Therefore, any significant expansion to the facility would require obtaining either a new or modified permit from the Regional Board. This would require additional groundwater hydrology and water quality studies.

The cost to purchase and install the treatment plant to handle 0.34 MGD is approximately $750,000. This cost is for the treatment equipment only. In addition to this, costs will be incurred for building additional percolation ponds and construction of the infrastructure to support the plant. An estimate for the ponds and infrastructure would be in the range of $1.2 million to $1.5 million.

11.2 Concept B

SCWW owns and operates a 10" force main that runs from the plant in Santa Paula to a point of connection to the Oxnard wastewater system in the vicinity of Wooley and Mercantile in Oxnard, California. Santa Clara's current process to treat the waste is to screen and de-water the material, and then transport the residual to Oxnard for further treatment. The existing pipe has a capacity of 1.6 MGD operated at 120 PSI, and has the capacity to handle this increased load from TRJ. The existing pipe is located in or adjacent to Shell Road which runs directly behind (south of) the SCWW plant and behind TRJ property in an easement that has the capacity for one additional pipe to be installed.

Allowing SCWW to treat TRJ waste will require:

1. Construction of a lift station at Todd Road, including two submersible sewage pumps with duplicate utility services served by the on-site generator and an appropriately sized holding tank with a capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 gallons.
2. Construction of an 8" pipeline approximately one mile from Todd Road to SCWW, installed in the unused half of the existing easement.

The construction cost for these improvements would be approximately $2.6M. In addition to the construction cost a processing fee would be paid to SCWW in the range of $0.01 per gallon.

Table 11.1 indicates the cost for each expansion option for both the On-Site WWTP (Option A) and the transfer (piping) of the waste to SCWW.

Table 11.1

WWTP Options Summary				
	On-Site		Pipe to SCWW	
TRJ Expansion Options	Capital Cost	Operating Cost	Capital Cost	Operating Cost
Option 1	$1.75m	$250k	$3.00m	$550k
Option 2	$2.00m	$275k	$3.00m	$650k
Option 3	$2.25m	$300k	$3.00m	$750k
Option 4	$2.50m	$350k	$3.00m	$1.25m

11.3 Conclusions

Based on the conceptual information developed for this report, the Concept A for on-site handling of the waste appears to be the most cost effective solution and would allow for the use of reclaimed water for irrigation, and potential reuse in the facility.

12.0 EXPANSION COST ANALYSIS

The following Table 12.1 summarizes by Options, the number of rated beds, design and construction cost and cost per bed, and the annual staff and operating cost and cost per bed.

Table 12.1

TRJ Expansion Options	New Rated Beds	Design & Construction*	Design & Construction Cost/Bed	Additional Annual (Staff & Operating Cost)*	Annual (Cost/Bed)
1. Reach Capacity 2012	528	$75.1 M	$142 K	$21.7 M	$41.5 K
2. Reach Capacity 2017	656	$89.5 M	$136 K	$21.9 M	$34.0 K
3. Reach Capacity 2022	877	$97.0 M	$111 K	$27.2 M	$31.1 K
4. Full Build-Out	2304	$139.7 M	$61 K	$50.9 M	$22.1 K

* Does not include WWTP costs

12.1 Conclusions

Considering the current over-crowding conditions within the local detention system, the local trends affecting the jail population, and the need for medical and mental health beds, any of the options would reduce the overcrowded conditions and provide needed medical and mental beds. However, careful consideration must be given as to when the needed beds are to be constructed and once constructed, how soon the facility would fall into an over-crowded condition again.

Option 1

- Add 528 rated beds.
- Meets CUP conditions.
- Assumes Permit Adjustment granted (+10% beds).
- Total build-out = 371,723 SF. Meets General Plan conditions.
- Staffing for expansion requires 131 additional FTE's at $15.2M annually.
- Expansion of the WWTP.
- Complies with SEIR.

Option 2

- Add 656 rated beds.
- Request TRJ CUP modification. Hold public hearings.
- Total build-out = 413,920 SF. Meets General Plan conditions.
- Staffing requires 131 additional FTE's at $15.4M annually.
- Expansion of the WWTP.
- Complies with SEIR.

Option 3

- Add 877 rated beds.
- Request modification to CUP.

- Total build-out = 452,923 SF. Request variance to General Plan (exceeds 5% lot coverage).
- Requires public hearings.
- Staffing requires 161 additional FTE's at $19.2M annually.
- Expansion of the WWTP.
- Complies with SEIR.

Full Build-Out (Option 4)

- Add 2,304 rated beds.
- Request modification to CUP.
- Total build-out. Request variance to General Plan (exceeds 5% lot coverage).
- Requires modification of the SEIR.
- Requires public hearings.
- Staffing requires 300 additional FTE's at $35.7M annually.
- Expansion of the WWTP.

12.2 Financing

Ventura County Funding

Should the jail expansion move forward, funding for the construction may be provided by the County from the "General Fund". A proposed .5% sales tax initiative is being considered. It is calculated that it would take two years to create enough revenue to fund the jail project. An additional funding source is Proposition 172, a fund dedicated for public safety, creating revenue through taxes. It is shared with the DA, Probation, Public Defender, Sheriff's Department and other County agencies, but it cannot fund the entire jail.

Design/Build/Finance, Design/Build/Finance/Operate, and Public/Private Partnerships options are not considered viable options for Ventura County, due to the fact that the County's interest rate is lower than that offered by third party finance providers. The motivating factor to choose the alternative delivery model would be driven by savings to the County, not a faster schedule.

Also, there is currently no surplus County land available for sale to fund the expansion.

The Governor's Proposal

Governor Schwarzenegger proposed a ten-year $222.6 billion Strategic Growth Plan as a part of his 2006-07 proposed State Budget. This plan would provide general obligation bond funding in the amount of $68 billion for critically needed infrastructure projects in five categories: Public Safety; Transportation; Education; Water/Flood Control; Courts and other improvements. The public safety component would provide $12 billion over ten years to add approximately 83,000 jail beds throughout California for local and state prisoners. The mix of funding is proposed to be $4 billion in state bond authority, $4 billion in local matching funds, and $4 billion in state general fund payments to counties for housing state inmates in county jails.

Operational revenue offset from the State is also possible, but it is unknown if the State would provide to the County the current daily reimbursement rate of $68.22 for State inmates residing in County jails. The estimated annual revenue based on the current reimbursement would be:

1. 1,969 State inmates with 3 years or less generates $42,028,690 annually.
2. 985 State inmates with 18 months or less generates $24,526,795 annually.

13.0 ENGINEERING ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING TRJ FACILITY

Introduction

This report includes an Engineering Analysis (EA) of the existing Phase 1A facilities to consider possible items for retrofit of Phase 1A and/or inclusion into the design of any expansion. A comprehensive list of items for consideration was created and prioritized in categories of "A", "B" and "C". The analysis for each of these items considered Existing Conditions, Current Issues, Discussion, and Recommendations. A Probable Construction Cost Forecast is contained in the following section.

13.1 Priority A Items – Detail Analysis

Vacuum Waste System

Existing Conditions
TRJ is served by a vacuum waste system, which provides an alternative to the conventional gravity method of sanitary waste removal from the facility's buildings. The vacuum waste system serves 384 water closets in the housing pods, the water closets in the Intake, Muster, and Administration Buildings, and miscellaneous fixtures in the facility. Showers and lavatories drain into a separate gravity waste piping system.

The purpose of providing a vacuum waste system is to reduce water consumption of the water closets and to reduce waste-treatment costs, as compared to a conventional gravity waste system.

The vacuum system consists of vacuum pumps, receivers, grinder pumps, discharge pumps, and distribution piping to the plumbing fixtures served. By creating a negative pressure, or vacuum, within the piping system, waste from the fixtures is conveyed to the receiver, where it is then pumped to the facility's waste treatment plant. Within each housing unit, vacuum waste piping is located above the second floor, with 1-1/2" branch lines dropping to each water closet on the first and second floors.

The original system piping included a 3" main vacuum waste system from the suction header of the vacuum pumps to the Housing Core, serving four Pods, with a second 3" main for use by a future Housing Cluster. Since that time, the system has been re-piped to employ this second 3" main for service to Units HA and HD, while the original main pipe serves Units HB and HE.

Current Issues
The existing vacuum waste system has presented maintenance challenges to the staff of TRJ, resulting in an inordinate number of service calls to repair toilet systems. Among other observations were the following:

1. The maintenance issues with this system are concentrated on the water closets on the first floor of the housing units. The 1-1/2" waste pipe from each first floor water closet is piped to the second floor ceiling before connecting into a 2" horizontal pipe.

2. Recent samples of pipe sections of these risers have shown that the cross-sectional area of the pipes is severely restricted by accumulated waste. A visual observation of one sample section showed only a ¾" clear inside cross-section in a 1-1/2" pipe.

3. Loss of sufficient vacuum in the system occurs when inmates in a section of a housing unit synchronize (intentionally or otherwise) the flushing of the water closets in their cells.

4. Certain pipe fittings, couplings, and installation practices contributed to obstructions inside the waste piping, creating locations where waste accumulated and restricted the flow through the piping.

5. The wastewater-treatment system serving TRJ does not have the capacity to accommodate the added water required if the fixtures served by the present vacuum waste system were converted to a gravity waste system. When additional buildings are added to the existing site, the existing wastewater plant will require enlargement, or a connection to a local jurisdiction's waste system will be necessary.

Discussion
The following actions have been taken by the facility to-date to resolve the on-going operational issues of the vacuum system:

Action A
Sections of overhead distribution piping above the second floor of the housing units have been replaced in order to remove fittings that have caused obstructions. This re-piping added additional horizontal mains above the Housing Units second floor ceiling, with fewer water closets served by each main.

The piping replacement removed and replaced fittings that were improperly selected and/or installed, causing accumulation of waste and loss of vacuum inside these pipes. During this re-piping, 1-1/2" risers to the floor cells were replaced. However, in many cases, the top 4' to 7' of the 1-1/2" riser piping before connection to the overhead 2" branch pipe, have been increased to 2". This pipe increase in the riser creates a condition whereby sufficient vacuum and velocity is lost to completely transport waste from the riser to the horizontal branch piping.

It was observed that a partial trap was installed in the main waste piping, located in the Cluster Control, directly upstream of the reformer pipe assembly. This piping can be observed from the access panel in Building HC. This piping arrangement creates a condition whereby waste sets in the bottom half of the pipe, restricting its cross-sectional area and affecting vacuum downstream.

Action B
In Section 4 of Housing Unit HA, an Acorn Master-Trol control system has been installed, which delays the flush of a water closet until sufficient vacuum exists in the waste piping system. This controller prevents system failure caused by multiple simultaneous flushes. In this sector, the number of reported maintenance calls has decreased from eight weekly to one or two weekly. The staff had not distinguished between a service call resulting from the Master-Trol system stopping a water closet from flushing, or from an actual service problem. Over the next few months, site personnel will record this information on service calls to this sector.

Recommendations

The operational problems in the vacuum waste system are a result of insufficient vacuum at the first floor water closets of the Housing Units. This lack of vacuum causes waste to remain within the piping and adhere to the pipe walls. This material, in turn, aggravates the insufficient vacuum condition by increasing pressure drop within the piping.

There are several measures, performed separately or in groups, that can address the operational problems of the existing vacuum system. These measures include:

1. The facility is currently implementing a system by which the horizontal mains in the Housing Units attics are being injected with a solution of citric acid and glycolic acid over a period of three weeks. This solution breaks down the waste adhering to inner walls of the pipes, increasing the pipes' cross-sectional area and reducing the pressure drop caused by these restrictions.

2. Measure 1 should be immediately followed by the continued installation of the Acorn Master-Trol control system throughout the facility in order to prevent periods of low vacuum in the system, and to prevent the rebuild-up of waste on the insides of these pipes. The Master-Trol system has contributed to a significant decrease in service calls when employed in one sector of Housing Unit HA. This Master-Trol can be expanded to control up to 384 fixtures.

   Another advantage of the Master-Trol system is that personnel can disable the flush valves in a sector of the housing units immediately before a search for contraband, thus preventing the inmates from flushing this contraband into the waste system.

3. Review the installation of the newer 1-1/2" diameter risers from the first floor water closets. On several risers, the pipe has been increased to 2" for the last several feet of the riser. This increase adversely affects the flow of waste from the water closet to the horizontal pipe run, causing an incomplete evacuation of the riser.

4. The vacuum piping system is intended to reduce the water consumption of a facility, by using ½ gallon of water per flush, versus the 1.6 gallons per flush of a water-saving flush valve. The further reduction of water flow to the water closets on the Housing Units first floor may be preventing the proper removal of waste from the 1-1/2" waste risers serving these fixtures.

   To verify that increased water flow will provide proper removal of waste products, select a section of the system that is currently not controlled by the Master-Trol system. Clean the waste risers from fixtures on the first floor, and adjust the water closet water flow to ½ gallon per flush. Observe this section of the system for build-up of waste in the risers and/or service calls.

5. There is a section of vacuum waste pipe behind the access door in the Cluster Control where an incomplete trap is formed. This creates a condition where the pipe is partially filled with waste, which isn't flowing properly through the system. More importantly, the partial blockage in the pipe adversely affects the vacuum in the system. This section should be re-piped to remove the partial trap.

6. Install pressure gauges at two points in the vacuum system. Simultaneously monitor the vacuum of these two locations. If the vacuum measured at the main pipe in the Housing

Unit is significantly lower than that of the vacuum pump suction header during periods of high demand, then review the piping between these two points. Particularly, review the installation of 'reformers', which are piping sections designed to allow waste to flow to a higher elevation. More recent designs in reformers provide less drop in vacuum than those originally detailed for TRJ. If a significant loss in vacuum is observed between these two points within the system, consider replacement of the existing reformer with one of the newer design.

7. Provide a second vacuum pumping system, and pipe the fixtures in the Housing Units furthest from the existing vacuum system to this new system. This would relieve the over-demand on the existing system. The new system can be installed in an area between buildings HA and HD. This measure should be implemented only if the previous measures fail to completely address the problem of insufficient system vacuum.

Regardless of the measures taken to improve the existing system, it is recommended that the next phase of TRJ be served by a gravity-flow waste system in order to prevent an increase in maintenance issues.

Convert TRJ to Gravity System

An analysis was also performed to determine if the existing facility could be converted to a gravity system. Each Housing Unit is served by two (2) 4" waste lines, each providing drainage from approximately half of the lavatories, floor drains, and showers on the first and second floors of that Unit. These waste lines are routed under the dayrooms, in front of the cells, and join into one (1) 5" waste pipe. That line then travels under the Cluster Control.

Based upon the invert elevations provided on the as-built plumbing drawings prepared by A.O. Reed, the plumbing contractor, the main waste lines under the Housing Units are installed at a slope of 1/8" per foot. At this slope, neither the 4" waste pipes nor the 5" main waste pipe are large enough to serve the increased load of the first floor water closets as a gravity system. The 4" waste lines have a capacity of 173 fixture units (F.U.), whereas the load to each of these pipes would be up to 202 F.U. Similarly, the 5" line has a capacity of 342 F.U., versus 407 F.U. required.

If the first floor water closets were to be served by the existing gravity system, the following construction would be required:

1. Replacement of 384 water closets with water closets designed to be connected to a gravity-waste piping system.

2. Replacement of the existing 2" waste pipe serving each pair of cells on the first floor with a 4" waste pipe. This would involve saw-cutting the 5" thick concrete floor slab in the day rooms from each pair of water closets, and removal of the thicker concrete surrounding the existing pipes at the utility rooms.

3. Replacement of approximately 180' of existing 4" waste pipe with 5" waste pipe under the dayroom floors in each housing pod. Also, saw-cutting the 5" thick floor slab and replacing pipe under existing structural footings.

4. Replacement of existing 160' of existing 5" waste pipe from each Housing Unit to the Cluster Control with 6" waste pipe, including saw-cutting floor slabs and replacement of

pipe under existing structural footings. Replacement work would terminate at the existing 8" waste pipe located under the Cluster Control.

5. Replacement of the vent piping system in each housing pod with larger piping to accommodate the added load.

6. Addition of cold water lines, as the existing lines do not have sufficient capacity to accommodate the added water demands of 1.6 gallon-per-flush water closets, versus the existing .5 gallon-per-flush vacuum-fixtures. The implementation of this plumbing redesign would cause unacceptable disruption to the facility's operation.

Converting the existing TRJ facilities to a gravity system is not recommended due to the large number of structural and plumbing restrictions.

Observation of Supervisory Staff

Existing Conditions
The existing construction of the Cluster Control Room, dayroom, and mezzanine walkway within a housing cluster allow the supervisory staff and inmates to observe one another, inmates to communicate with other inmates in a different dayroom, and inmates to view the monitors in the bulkhead of the control room.

Current Issues
All of these conditions create serious security concerns in the Housing Cluster for both the supervisory staff and inmates. Inmates can see supervisory staff in the Cluster Control rooms, inmates on the mezzanine level of one unit can see through the control room and communicate with other inmates within a different unit, and the inmates can view the security monitors mounted in the bulkhead of the control room. Also, backlighting created from the daylight passing through from the recreation yards into the dayroom creates a lighting level in the control rooms making it easy for the inmates to see the staff.

Discussion
Minimizing the inmates' view in and through the control room is needed without compromising the staff's view of the inmates. Three solutions were discussed in an effort to resolve this issue:

1. Provide adjustable louvers at the control room security glazing

2. Washing the control room windows with artificial light directed upon the security glazing from the dayroom side.

3. Tinting the security glazing at the control room and recreation yard glazing to reduce the backlight

Recommendations
1. Adjustable louvers at the control room windows - The installation of fairly deep, adjustable louvers to the upper half of the control room windows may help minimize visibility between the upper levels of the dayrooms. The louvers are not proposed for the lower half of the window as they would prevent the staff from viewing activities on the first floor near the control room. These louvers would prevent an inmate on the lower floor from looking up to view the monitors. The louvers being adjustable could be opened or closed to entirely block the view based on staff's needs. A mock-up is required to determine the effectiveness of this proposed solution.

2. Washing the control room windows - This solution would introduce artificial lighting which would wash down on the control room glass from a fairly oblique angle. The light source would be shielded such that it did not direct light into the control room. Additionally, lighting could be installed around the window to effectively increase the light levels in the dayroom, to maintain a contrast between that space and the control room which should continue to be kept fairly dark. This lighting would need to be turned off at night, which may allow for an inmate in his cell to see through the control room into another dayroom. This solution should effectively keep an inmate from seeing into the control room. However, the lighting levels in the dayroom beyond may still may allow for some view through the control room to the opposite dayroom. A full size mock up of this solution should be tested before a final decision is made to install in every housing unit.

3. Tinting of the security glazing - The security glazing between the control room and the dayroom could be either tinted or replaced with security glazing that has a reflective surface on the membrane facing the dayroom. This would minimize view through the security glazing as long as the lighting levels in the control room were less than the dayroom. Some control of the light from the recreation yard may be necessary in order to maintain the lighting differential between the control room and the dayroom. A mirrored finish on the dayroom side will create a reflective surface in the room. The desirability of this will need to be confirmed with staff. A full size mock up of this solution should be tested before a final decision is made in every housing unit.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

HVAC Controls

Existing Conditions

The facility's Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning systems (HVAC) are monitored and controlled by an Energy Monitoring and Control System (EMCS), manufactured by Robertshaw Controls Company. The HVAC control system consists of four (4) central control panels, Robertshaw Model DMS 350A, which are located in the following locations: Central Utility Plant, Central Services, Administration and Housing buildings.

These control panels provide communications between the various buildings' HVAC systems and a central location in the office of the central plant, through a workstation consisting of a personal computer, monitor, and printer. This workstation provides the point of human interface to the EMCS to allow changes in scheduling, temperature settings, and other control requirements.

The existing EMCS operates on the principle of 'distributed control', meaning that the monitoring and control of each air handling unit, fan coil unit, and terminal box is provided by a separate controller, separate from the central control panels discussed above. The purpose of this systems' architecture is to allow independent control of each system and to prevent a failure of the central controller from affecting the operation of the HVAC system. Each air handling unit, fan coil unit, and fan-powered terminal box is provided with a Robertshaw #MSC controller for this purpose. Each of these controllers provides start / stop operation, control of dampers and chilled and heating water valves, start/stop of associated exhaust fans and other mechanical equipment, and monitoring of alarm conditions such as clogged filters.

The field controllers communicate with the central control panels, allowing the facility personnel to monitor operating conditions, receive alarms, and reset schedules, temperature set points, and other control functions of the mechanical systems. Common points, such as outside air temperature, are measured in one location and shared between the distributed controllers. Due to the distributed nature of the control system, however, a failure of the central control panel will not disrupt the independent operation of field controllers, allowing the individual HVAC systems to continue running at their previously programmed schedules.

The chilled water plant, domestic water heating system, vacuum waste system, and central services steam plant are also monitored and controlled by Robertshaw #MSC controllers, providing start/stop control of chillers, cooling towers, pumps, boilers and associated equipment.

Current Issues

At the time of construction of TRJ, Robertshaw Controls Company was owned by Siebe Environmental Controls. Since that time, several controls manufacturers, including Siebe and Barber Colman, have merged into TAC Invensys. This organization provides control systems for the HVAC market today.

Also, since the time that TRJ was originally constructed, HVAC controls systems have advanced several generations. As components of the existing control system break or fail, replacement components from its generation have become more difficult or impossible to obtain. It was learned in interviews with personnel responsible for the maintenance of this site's HVAC system controls, for example, that replacements for the Barber-Colman control valves are no longer available. As these system components begin to fail, they are being replaced with Johnson Controls Inc. control valves. Through the efforts of TRJ staff to salvage parts when

removed from service and/or during replacement, a small inventory of spare components has been established for use when servicing this site's control system.

Due to the distributed nature of TRJ's HVAC control system, a temperature zone controlled by a replacement Johnson Controls product will receive satisfactory environmental control, but this zone will not communicate with the original Robertshaw control system. Therefore, changes to the programming of the terminal controllers have to be made locally. In addition, facility personnel cannot receive alarms, trend properties such as zone temperature, or otherwise monitor operations of these Johnson Controls devices.

Several improvements have been made to HVAC control systems since the original installation of the Robertshaw system at TRJ, including:

1. More user-friendly interface for operators, including better graphics than what was available in earlier generations
2. The ability to access the HVAC control system from remote locations, by dial-up or internet connection
3. The increasing availability of BACNet protocol, which allows control devices of different manufacturers to communicate with each other
4. The ability to receive alarms and notices automatically, via e-mail, pager, or phone

As the existing EMCS serving TRJ continues to age and components require replacement, this system will continue to experience the following operational problems:

1. Subsystems, such as terminal unit controllers, that can't be monitored and controlled with the existing EMCS.
2. Increasing difficulty, or the impossibility, of finding replacement parts for the original Robertshaw system.
3. Obsolete user interface in the central plant office.
4. Inability to monitor and control system from remote location.

There are two options to upgrade the existing control systems to provide full operational capability:

Option A - Replace the existing EMCS with a Johnson Controls Metasys System
Due to the County standard of Johnson Controls Metasys control system for its facilities, the existing EMCS can be replaced by a Johnson Controls system. The advantages of this option are the system matches the systems installed in other County facilities, so GSA personnel are trained in the operation and maintenance of this system. Also, the system will communicate with older generation Johnson Controls components installed in TRJ.

This option will provide the following features:

- Remote, internet-based access for monitoring and control.
- Remote alarms, to locations both within the facility and outside.
- Updated, user-friendly user interface.
- Compatibility with the existing Johnson Controls devices.
- BACNet communications protocol, to communicate with future controls products of other manufacturers.
- Replacement of control valves with readily-available, off-the-shelf products.

- Ability to record and trend space temperatures in the housing pods and other locations.

The replacement of the existing controls system with Johnson Controls Metasys can be accomplished in stages. The initial stage would include adding a front-end workstation and controls to the site, and connecting to existing controllers. Communications within the site can be provided with new fiber-optics cables.

As funds become available, as existing Robertshaw controllers fail, and/or as the need to monitor and control the portions of the HVAC system still controlled by Robertshaw controllers increases/arises, the new Johnson Controls system may be expanded into these areas. Existing Belimo control valves serving the air handling units can be reconnected to the new system, while damper actuators and non-compatible control valves will need replacement.

Option B - Replace this system with newer generation Invensys controls.
Since the existing control system serving TRJ still consists of the original Robertshaw Controls Company components, this system could be replaced by a newer generation EMCS from Robertshaw's successor, TAC Invensys. This replacement would initially consist of replacement of the four (4) - DMS 350A controllers and the front-end workstation. This would be followed by the MSC controllers throughout the facility, as these units became unserviceable. In the interim, the new system would communicate with the remaining, older generation Robertshaw controllers.

- The upgrade of the existing EMCS with an Invensys system would provide greater ability to monitor and control the existing systems, both from the workstation in the central plant and from remote locations. It would communicate through BACNet protocol, giving the system limited ability to monitor and control the replacement Johnson Controls components on the site, depending upon the generation of these components. The Invensys system would not match the County of Ventura's standard of using Johnson Controls for HVAC control systems, which would mean that the County's GSA personnel would have to learn to operate and maintain two manufacturers' systems, one for TRJ and one for its other facilities.

Recommendation
Provide Option A, Replace the existing EMCS with a Johnson Controls Metasys System.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Circuit Breaker Maintenance

Existing Conditions

Power for TRJ is provided by a 16.3 kV incoming service. This power is distributed to four locations: Administration Building, Central Services Building, Housing Cluster, and Central Utility Plant. At each location the incoming service feeds a transformer, which steps down the power to 480/277 volt, which is then fed to a distribution panel. This is the normal power to the buildings, serving the door controls, emergency and outdoor lighting, HVAC, and receptacle loads.

Three 600 kW emergency generators are housed in the Central Plant which provides power to the facility. This system generates power at 480 volts. Each of the four buildings listed above has emergency power distribution, consisting of a 16.3 kV/480 volt step-down transformer and an emergency distribution panel. These emergency power systems are fed in the following manner: Utility power is stepped down in the Central Plant. An Automatic Transfer Switch then feeds the emergency power from either this incoming utility power or the generator output. Output from this transfer switch is stepped up to 16.3 kV, through a second transformer, and distributed to the other three buildings.

Feed from the Central Plant to the other buildings' emergency power distribution passes through the 4000 amp circuit breaker PNBKR. If this breaker is in the open position, due to maintenance or a trip, neither normal nor emergency power is available to the emergency circuits. The Central Plant's emergency panels are fed through a different path, so this breaker's operation does not affect those circuits. However, it would disrupt service to the chiller plant and other circuits within the Central Plant that are on normal power. This breaker has failed once during the operating of the facility thus far, interrupting service while the breaker was repaired.

Current Issues

Power to the facility's emergency electrical distribution panels passes through a single 4000 A circuit breaker.

Discussion

A failure of this breaker interrupts both generator and utility power to these panels. A maintenance bypass breaker should be provided around the existing breaker, to allow power to emergency circuits while original breaker is being serviced.

Recommendation

Install a 4000 A maintenance bypass breaker, to allow continued electric service to the facility's emergency power circuits should the existing circuit breaker fails.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Fire Alarms

Existing Conditions

TRJ is protected by an Edwards Systems Technology (EST) Model IRC life safety system. This system includes Model 2551 photo-electric smoke detectors, located within each exhaust duct branch serving a pair of back-to-back cells. The housing units' smoke detectors are zoned in groups of four, with each zone monitoring eight (8) adjacent cells. These detectors report back to a master annunciator panel, which includes a printer and a monitoring board with visual indication of zone alarm.

Current Issues

Operational issues with the existing system have existed since the opening of TRJ, despite annual inspection and recalibration of smoke detectors. The current fire alarm system does not have a graphical command center and there are key-operated pull station devices throughout the facility.

Discussion

Facility staff indicated that 8-12 alarm signals have been reported on a daily bases. Each alarm requires that personnel visually check the source of the alarm. The smoke detectors serving the cells potentially are triggered by fumes from cleaning solvents which sends a false alarm. The facility has only had two actual fires in its history, and both of these occurred in the Laundry Room.

Recommendations

1. Provide quarterly testing of all circuits and annual preventive maintenance of all components. Contract services or in-house operations for the routine inspection, testing and maintenance of fire protection equipment and correct deficiencies.

2. Upgrade to a system utilizing computer display technology that will provide an easily readable alarm output in graphical form, EST #CGP or equal.

3. Replacement of existing fire alarm system during the Expansion Options. The existing IRC3 fire alarm system cannot be upgraded to an addressable system without removing and replacing all field wirings. The new EST3 addressable fire alarm system will allow future expansion and will more accurately identify the location of alarm.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

13.2 Priority B Items – Detail Analysis

Door Systems and Controllers

Existing Conditions
The existing door controllers are electro-mechanical. The control system for these doors is a combination of Graphic Control Panels with switches that operate the doors into the open and closed position and LED's to annunciate the position of the door.

Current Issues
The age and the number of times the door is opened and closed have caused the electro-mechanical device to fail and or require maintenance. If the door fails, it must be opened or closed manually, requiring maintenance staff to perform this operation.

Discussion
Some of the door controls which have failed have been converted to pneumatic controls as maintenance funds permitted. There are 38 doors which remain to be upgraded.

Recommendations

1. The facility should continue the effort to retrofit with pneumatic controllers as allowed by funding and as the existing electro-mechanical systems near their end of serviceable life. While the electro-mechanical devices have generally functioned well, installing pneumatic devices should result in fewer service and operational issues.

2. The existing control system operates satisfactorily but the system could be replaced with a new control system when the facility expands. This would include a touchscreen replacement at Central Control, Cluster control and at each housing unit control room.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Security Cameras

Existing Conditions
There are in excess of 100 cameras currently installed and operational within the facility. The system is a combination of analog and digital cameras and controllers.

Current Issues
Problems have been encountered with introduction of analog to digital conversion. Deficiencies in the coverage of the security camera system have been observed and the system does not allow for recording.

Discussion
There is a desire to monitor and record activity in volatile areas such the Dayrooms, Special Segregation and Mental Observation cells. Incident recording would be utilized for forensic evidence.

Recommendations
1. The video surveillance system should be expanded to provide full coverage of volatile areas of the facility to include Dayrooms, Special Segregation and Mental Observation cells. The camera added to each dayroom to enhance observation should be installed near the entry doors. Due to the number of cameras in the facility it is unreasonable to expect full time monitoring of all cameras. Recommend selective 24/7 recording of cameras.

2. This recording should be accomplished with Digital Video Recorders which would allow archival to digital media (DVD's) with a "live-record" capability of seven days. In order to minimize storage space requirements, 15 Frame Per Second (FPS) recording for dayroom cameras and 15 – 20 FPS for Special Segregation, and Mental Health and Observation cells.

3. Digital video recording also offers added features such as high resolution, email of selected images or moving video, search by day, time, motion within a specific area, remote monitoring of video via a local area network and or internet device and many other criteria.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Roof Leaks

Existing Conditions
The roofing material used for all roofs at TRJ is built-up roofing.

Current Issues
TRJ is experiencing a significant roof leak, directly over Central Control. During heavy rains, the leak is significant such that a plastic bag is repeatedly filled. All other areas of the roof are performing well.

Discussion
In general, the condition of the roof on the building is good. Approximately six soft spots were noticed that had been previously identified with paint. This is most likely the result of water leaking through the roofing membrane and saturating the rigid insulation below. In these areas, the roofing should be cut back as required to an area where the substrate is solid. The insulation should be replaced and the roofing patched per the manufacturer's requirements.

There are areas where the base flashing is beginning to deteriorate and should be addressed in the not-too-distant future. Some of the vertical joints in the base flashing have been modified with an additional layer of roofing, though many have not and are showing signs of separation. All vertical joints should be addressed.

It appears that the expansion joints around the building have been resealed with a silicone tape in the recent past. No leaking is evident at these locations.

The expansion joint above Central Control appears to be in good shape, with one exception. At the middle of the run, there is a joint in the aluminum expansion joint that is not sealed well. This could very well be the source of the roof leak that is evident in Central Control. The expansion joint to the south of Central Control has been previously modified with some sort of flexible fabric type expansion material. Potentially, the same sort of fix could be installed at this location.

There are other locations on the roof where edge conditions of roofing/flashing could potentially be a source of leaks. These areas, along with other similar conditions, should be reviewed, cleaned, and re-caulked as required.

Additionally, there were a few locations on the roof of the Administration Building where fallen leaves from the adjacent trees have accumulated. These areas should be cleaned of debris regularly to allow for the roof to adequately drain and dry.

Recommendations
The expansion joint located above Central Control should be repaired or upgraded similarly to the existing expansion joint located directly to the south. The existing soft spots in the roofing should be cut out and repaired as required. All vertical joints in the base flashing that have not been modified should be sealed. All edge conditions where dissimilar materials meet should be reviewed and re-caulked as deemed necessary. All debris should be removed from the roof.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Duress Alarm

Existing Conditions
TRJ has an existing perimeter fence alarm system and duress system.

Current Issues
The perimeter fence alarm is inoperative. The duress alarm system issues many "ghost" alarms every day. The annunciator panel is antiquated and the LEDs do not report correctly when the system is in alarm.

Discussion
The existing Duress and Perimeter Alarm Systems are Perimeter Products Inc. systems which have undergone upgrades. These systems report to a touch-screen interface that is separate from the control panels. However, even with the upgrades that have occurred, the Perimeter System is not operational at this time. A single zone alarm triggers multiple zones into alarm. This creates a severe security risk at the perimeter of the institution. An additional upgrade to a Fiber Optic Cabling based system is planned for the near future. Basic repairs to the perimeter system have been authorized and should be underway at this time.

Recommendations
Replace the current Control Panels and Perimeter touch screen with a single integrated platform utilizing Programmable Logic Controllers with a two-station touch screen operator interface. The two touch screens would allow correctional officers to control and monitor all security/life safety functions within the facility from a single point of control. The stations can be programmed to allow two officers to control separate functional areas during the day shift operation or high activity periods, and allow a single operator to control the entire facility during night shifts or periods of less activity. In addition, all systems will be monitored from the same location as opposed to multiple locations of alarm acknowledgment. This type of interface also offers additional advantages for management and reporting of activity within the facility. Additional maintenance reporting can be added to the system to log daily activity, create work orders, and provide alerts for periodic maintenance of hardware. This replacement should be considered during the expansion phase of the facility.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Steam System

Existing Conditions

The facility includes a 35 PSIG medium pressure steam system, which supplies specific equipment in the food services area, including:

- Steam Kettles
- Dishwasher Booster Heater
- Coffee Maker

Other thermal loads in the facility, including heating, domestic hot water, and high temperature hot water for laundry and kitchen requirements, are provided by separate systems; the steam system does not serve them.

The medium pressure steam system consists of eight (8) Fulton model FB-A-10 gas-fired steam generators, feeding one common medium pressure steam header. Each boiler has an output capacity of 326 pounds per hour. Steam is distributed from this header to kitchen equipment, and condensate is returned to a deaerator. This condensate and any make-up water is reheated and re-introduced into the medium pressure steam system. At this time, the steam demand requires that three (3) boilers operate, with the other five boilers in reserve.

Current Issues

The steam boilers are difficult to maintain and operate, and require specialized staff. Replacement with electric or gas-driven equipment, in order to delete the existing steam system, involves high construction costs for equipment replacement, additional electrical circuits, and added gas connections. Also, performance of kitchen equipment would not be as acceptable, due to delay times in heating-up of the equipment and/or lower energy efficiency as compared to the current system.

Discussion

The existing system is designed to provide medium pressure steam without the requirement for a full-time licensed boiler operator on site. If larger boiler(s) were installed, California Title 8 would require that a qualified person be on-site to monitor and maintain this system. That person would have to respond within 5 minutes to an alarm condition in the boiler room, which would be difficult, given the travel time through the facility. The steam system requires a large amount of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, yet it serves a small portion of the overall facility needs.

Two Options for this system are:

Option A - Decommissioning and replacing the steam system
Option B - Retaining the existing steam system

Option A - Decommissioning the steam system would require providing and alternate source of heat for the equipment served as follows:

Steam Kettle Replacement – The existing steam kettles can be replaced by electric steam kettles:

a. Electric Kettles – An equivalent system of four (4) electric kettles would require the following:

- Approximately 8” additional inches of length under the existing hoods.
- 28.5 Amps of electrical power, @ 460V-3-60.
- The replacement of the kettles.

b. Gas Kettles - An equivalent system of four (4) gas kettles would require the following:

- Approximately 16” additional inches of length under the existing hoods.
- Natural gas connection.
- The replacement of the kettles.

Dishwasher Replacement – The existing dishwasher can be replaced by a unit with electric water booster heater, requiring the following:

- A new electric circuit of 140 Amps, @ 460 V-3-60.
- The replacement of the dishwasher, delivered and installed.

Coffee Brewer Replacement – The existing coffee brewer consists of a twin 10 gallon brewer (20 gallon total brewing capacity) and a 60 gallon holding/dispensing tank. Only the brewer would have to be replaced, with an electric unit, requiring the following:

- A new electric circuit of 72 amp, 460 V-3-60.
- The replacement of the electric brewer

Option B - Retaining the Steam System for the above equipment, which offers the following advantages:

- The initial cost of steam equipment is usually less than that of electric or gas-fired equipment.
- There is a tremendous savings in energy cost when using steam.
- Typically, there is less maintenance to steam-heated kitchen equipment.

One of the 4 kettles was observed to be leaking, but a complete overhaul and repair of existing equipment could extend their life another 8-10 years. Typically, there is very little repair necessary on steam equipment.

Recommendations

1. It is more cost-effective to retain the existing steam system than to replace it with electric and/or gas-fired kitchen equipment. As the steam boilers reach the end of their economic lives, replacement of these units should be considered, to reduce ongoing maintenance costs.

2. If the steam system is to be replaced, however, it can be done in phases, as the kitchen equipment it serves reaches the end of their economic lives. For example, the dishwasher needs to be replaced soon, whereas the kettles and brewers have several

more years of useful life. The dishwasher can be replaced with an electric model, and the other appliances can be replaced later.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Blue Cards

Existing Conditions
TRJ was provided with card access system during the design and construction phase that was the County “standard”.

Current Issues
The existing card access system is outdated. The system has not operated correctly since the Y2K upgrade was performed and is not an effective system to maintain a secure environment at TRJ.

Discussion
The County has converted many of their other facilities to a newer system. TRJ is one of the last County owned facilities still using this technology. By installation of a new system, TRJ will be compatible with the other County Detention facilities.

Recommendation
The access control system should be upgraded to match the County’s current standard.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Swamp Coolers

Existing Conditions

The facility's Central Services Building is served by two (2) rooftop air handling units, AH-CS1 and AH-CS2. These units are designed to condition and deliver large quantities of outside air to the Kitchen, Laundry, and ancillary rooms. Each air handling unit precools outside air using indirect evaporative coolers, followed by direct evaporative coolers. The outside air is then mixed with return air from the spaces (AH-CS1 only), filtered, heated with a gas-fired furnace when necessary, and ducted to the occupied spaces.

AH-CS2 supplies 24,160 cubic feet per minute (CFM) conditioned air to the kitchen and dishwashing spaces. All of this air is then exhausted through the three kitchen hoods and other exhaust systems in this space, making AH-CS2 essentially a 100% outside air make-up unit.

Individual office spaces within the Central Services Building have been retrofitted with portable air conditioning units to relieve uncomfortable conditions.

Current Issues

The air handling systems serving the Central Services Building are designed to provide comfortable conditions in a facility that requires a large amount of exhaust air, at an economic cost. These units deliver 65 degree supply air by using evaporative cooling, taking advantage of low relative humidity in the area. The existing systems were sized to provide this conditioning at 1% ASHRAE design wet bulb conditions for the region, meaning that 99% of the time, the weather conditions at the site will be less severe than design. The evaporative cooling system is commonly applied to kitchens because it is extremely expensive to mechanically cool air, then pass it once through a space and exhaust it through kitchen hoods.

TRJ has experienced periods where the conditioned spaces have been uncomfortably warm. Personnel reported instances of 85 degree F supply air. These instances occurred when the weather was unseasonably hot and, more critically, more humid than normal. During humid conditions, the indirect and direct evaporative cooling systems do not operate efficiently, resulting in warm air supply to the spaces.

Due to the nature of a direct evaporative cooling system, air delivered to a space is saturated with moisture. This prevents the sensation of coolness on the occupants' skin, because perspiration cannot effectively evaporate from the body. Normally, this is not a concern, because the spaces receive a high volume of cool air. However, when humid outside conditions result in warm, saturated air being supplied, the sensation of warmth is aggravated by the lack of evaporation from occupants' skin.

The Vocational Rooms house printing shops. High moisture content in the supply air to these rooms has an adverse effect on paper stock stored in these spaces and the printing operations. These spaces have been refitted to be served by DX air conditioning systems, and are no longer served by the evaporative cooling systems.

Discussion

There are two Options to address the issue of high temperatures in the Central Services Building during periods of high temperature and relative humidity:

- Option A - Add mechanical cooling to the existing air handling units.

- Option B - Maintain the existing air handling systems. Add permanent air conditioning systems in the offices.

Option A - For periods of high temperature combined with high relative humidity, mechanical cooling, in the form of a chilled water coil or direct expansion (DX) refrigerant coil, can be added to the existing air handling systems. This method would cool the supply air when the existing evaporative cooling is insufficient.

As no chilled water is available in this building, cooling would be provided by a DX coil coupled with an air-cooled condensing unit. This coil would most likely be located in the supply duct, downstream of the air handling unit.

This approach incurs a substantial electrical energy cost during the most expensive billing periods of the year. Assuming, for example, that 24,000 CFM of kitchen supply air is cooled from 85 degrees, 60% relative humidity, to 65 degree supply air, 75 additional tons of cooling would be required. An air-cooled DX system with an efficiency of 1.1 kW/ton would increase peak demand 83 kW, costing an additional $1100 demand charge per month, along with an hourly energy charge.

Option B - Providing permanent DX cooling in the Laundry Control Office and the Kitchen Offices would provide a comfortable environment in these spaces, which typically don't have the large supply air flow of the open spaces. This option can consist of small, wall-mounted units piped to rooftop condensing units.

Recommendations

1. It is not recommended to provide supplemental mechanical cooling for the Kitchen and/or Laundry facility, to accommodate rare annual occurrence of high outside temperatures coupled with high humidity. This measure would require a substantial investment in capital, as well as an electrical energy penalty. For this reason, mechanical cooling is not typically provided for these applications. During a large majority of the annual operating hours of this facility, the existing evaporative cooling system will deliver comfortable working conditions at an economical operating cost.

2. Split-system, air-cooled heat pumps for the kitchen and laundry offices would provide environmental control of these spaces at a reasonable cost.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Absorption Chiller

Existing Conditions

TRJ is presently served by a 360 ton centrifugal compressor chiller and a 325 ton gas-fired absorption chiller. During Southern California Edison (SCE) peak summer electrical hours, the gas absorption chiller is operated, to provide cooling to the campus without incurring additional electrical demand charges and energy charges.

Current Issue

The Option 1 expansion of TRJ will add approximately 300 tons peak cooling load to the central chilled water plant. This plant was piped for future addition of a chiller to address these loads. This addition to the existing central plant can either be a new 300 ton electrically-driven centrifugal chiller or a gas-fired absorption chiller.

Discussion

The addition of an electrically-driven chiller will require expansion of the existing chiller room to accommodate the new equipment. Likewise, and absorption chiller would require building expansion. However, the absorption chiller would need to be housed in a separate room, as is the existing absorption chiller. Natural gas piping to the central plant has been sized for the installation of this future chiller.

During the four summer months of SCE's TOU-8 rate schedule, a 300 ton electric chiller would incur approximately $73,000 in mid-peak and peak demand and energy charges. This assumes a diversity in the cooling load during the day. The gas cost of an absorption chiller for the same period would be approximately $25,000.

The addition of only a gas absorption chiller could be considered. The existing electrically-driven chiller could be used to serve lower winter cooling loads for both the existing buildings and the expansion. During many hours of the year, mild outdoor temperature lower the site's cooling load while also allowing partial free cooling, through the air handling units' air-side economizers. During other off-summer periods, where outdoor temperatures are high, both an electric and an absorption chiller can be operated to maintain cooling.

Recommendation

The estimated cost premium of adding a gas absorption chiller, over the cost of an electric chiller, is $180,000. Including the added cost of larger cooling tower, larger condenser water pump and piping, and a separate room, this cost premium is approximately $250,000. Energy savings would provide a simple payback of 5 years for the gas absorption system.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

On-Site Power Generation

Existing Conditions

TRJ facility is presently served by three (3) – 600 kW Caterpillar generators, located in the Central Plant. These generators are provided for emergency power only, and are driven by fuel oil. The original design provides for space in the adjacent room for future generator installation, along with electrical and piping connections and space for a second underground fuel oil storage tank.

Current Issue

Based upon a review of electrical use at TRJ for the last two summers, the peak demand ranges from 720 to 840 kW. The facility operates its gas absorption chiller during peak demand periods, so these kW ratings do not include a substantial portion of the site's HVAC load.

Due to current Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) rules, the existing generators cannot be operated for electric peak shaving strategies. Replacement of one or more of these generators would be required to implement a strategy of reducing peak electric demand from the utility source, Southern California Edison (SCE).

If generators were to be used to offset peak electrical demand and energy charges, and meet Ventura County Air Pollution Control District requirements, the generators would have to be natural gas-fired. This would require the replacement of one existing generator, or the installation of a new generator. Because the replacement generator would not operate on fuel oil, a disruption of electrical and natural gas service to the site would cause loss of electrical service. The natural gas-driven generator is approximately twice the physical size of the existing generator, and require a natural gas line from upstream of the existing meter.

Discussion

The existing generators cannot be used for continuous operation for two reasons:

1. APCD Rule 74.9 restricts the operating time of the existing fuel oil-driven generator to 200 hours per year. A run-time meter must be applied to each generator to assure that this time restriction is not exceeded. The number of peak electrical hours for SCE's TOU-8 electricity rate, applicable to TRJ, is 780 hours (12-6 PM weekdays during summer months). Additional electricity cost reductions are available by self-generation during 'mid-peak' hours on the same days.

2. The existing generators are selected for emergency operation, and would have to be derated to 85% capacity, or approximately 500 kW for use in a continuous operation.

For these reasons, the installation of a new generator(s) would be required to reduce the level of electrical power purchased from SCE. These generators must be natural gas-fired, to allow the facility to comply with APCD requirements.

TRJ's existing permit to operate (Permit #1299) restricts the site's Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) emissions from all sources (generators, absorption chiller, boilers, gas-fired heaters, etc.) to 5 tons per year. If this level is exceeded, the facility must purchase offsets at a market price range of $25,000 – $50,000 per ton NOx. As a jail, TRJ may be eligible for offsets from the community bank to overcome this restriction. With currently operating equipment, the permit allows 3.39 tons per year NOx. A new Caterpillar 3516 generator will emit 3 pounds per hour

NOx into the atmosphere, while operating @ 500 kW. This equates to approximately 1.2 tons per year, @ 780 operating hours.

The replacement of two existing generators with equivalent natural gas generators would entail:

- Replacement of generators.
- Additional space requirements. The Caterpillar model 3516 generator required is approximately twice the physical size of the existing generator.
- Installation of a natural gas line from upstream of the existing meter to the new generators.
- A review of TRJ's existing APCD permit, which restricts natural gas consumption to 50 million cubic feet annually.
- Operating personnel man-hours to run generators 6 or more hours daily, on weekdays, during 6 summer months.
- Additional maintenance costs annually, to account for wear to equipment in continuous operation.

Recommendation
TRJ reduces its peak electrical demand and consumption charges by operating its gas absorption chiller, in lieu of its electric chiller. Further reduction of these SCE charges by operating natural gas-fired generators would require both significant first cost and operating cost. Additionally, these generators would not operate with fuel oil, rendering them inoperative if an event disrupts natural gas and electric service to the facility. Due to these two factors, replacement of existing generators for peak electrical demand reduction is not recommended.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Housing Section Heating

Existing Conditions
The four existing housing sections of TRJ facility are each served by a Mammoth rooftop air handling unit, consisting of a supply fan, filter section, cooling coil, and gas-fired heater. The heaters are indirect-fired, stainless steel heat exchangers, sized for 1250 MBH capacity.

Current Issue
The indirect heaters within the existing air handling units serving the housing sections are constructed with stainless steel heat exchangers and drain pans, extending their economic lives past the 18 years expected for this type of unit. Parts for this equipment is hard to find.

Discussion
In recent years, concerns have been raised at the facility regarding the age of the gas heaters within the air handling units, and specific breakdowns, including:

- Failure of tubes in the heaters, leading to potential leakage of products of combustion into the supply air stream, and
- Failure of the gas train components. In some cases, heating was not available to housing for several winter days while replacement parts were being obtained for these heaters.

Gas heaters have a useful economic life of 18 years. However, this value is widely variable, and the use of stainless steel heat exchangers and drain pans extends the life of the materials installed.

Recommendations
1. Order and maintain a stock of replacement parts for the gas-fired heaters and their gas trains, to allow timely repair and minimal system downtime.

2. Inspect the heaters' heat exchangers twice a year, once before and once following the heating season, for leaks and other signs of failure.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

13.3 Priority C Items – Detail Analysis

Water Intrusion and Sealing of Block Walls

Existing Conditions
The exterior concrete block walls have been sandblasted and sealed with a clear sealer during construction and during 2006.

Current Issue
Water intrusion has been experienced at various locations throughout the facility.

Discussion
Water intrusion has been experienced at various locations throughout the facility. This includes the exterior block walls, windows at the Administration Building, and wicking onto the floor in the Muster Building. Since the outset of the project the exterior concrete block walls have been sandblasted and sealed with a clear sealer that should mitigate any water intrusion problems through the walls that the staff has previously identified. The concrete block wall above the expansion joint over Central Control has not been sealed. Additionally, several of the exterior concrete block walls, primarily above the recreation yards, have not been sealed as a part of the recently completed project. Moisture may still be able to enter the walls at these locations. Should any leaks occur in these areas, these walls should be sealed similarly to the rest of the facility.

Administration Windows - There does not appear to be any source of water intrusion at the exterior of the head of the windows adjacent to the Servery (staff dining). The water could potentially be leaking in at the sill of the spandrel window above and running through the wall cavity and emerging at the head of the window below.

Muster Building - The exterior grade at the north east corner of the Muster Building is either at or slightly above the level of the finish floor of the training room adjacent to this location. During wet weather, water accumulates on the floor in the northeast corner of this room. It appears that some sort of remedial repair has been performed that is not successfully keeping the moisture out of the room.

A water intrusion program (design documents) was started in 2003 and completed for some TRJ facilities. The scope of work for the Muster building has yet to be implemented and should be performed.

Recommendations

1. Administration Windows – Further investigation is required. It is recommended that a lift or ladder be used to investigate the sill condition at the windows above the ones in the Administration Building that are experiencing leaks. If evidence of water intrusion is found, the sills should be sealed or repaired. If there is no evidence of intrusion, the ceiling in the adjacent hallway should be temporarily removed such that the interior cavity of the wall can be observed to see if the path of the water can be determined.

2. Muster Building - It is recommended that the wall/foundation at the north east corner be exposed and waterproofed per the details originally designed for the remediation in this area.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Noisy Pneumatic Tube-Transfer System in Cluster Observation Center

Existing Conditions
TRJ uses a pneumatic tube system to distribute various items within the facility. There are pneumatic tube stations located in Central Control, Cluster Control, at each housing unit control room and other locations in the facility.

Current Issue
The pneumatic tube system that drops straight down from the Cluster Control to the floor below is very noisy.

Discussion
This portion of the pneumatic tube system is not connected with any other portions of the system. Currently it is not utilized that often, as the staff have determined that it is almost as efficient to just walk outside the control room and drop the paperwork to the ground floor or walk up from the lower floor to make a delivery to the control room. The time that it takes to load the canister and send it either up or down is at least equal to or greater than the time it takes to manually deliver the paperwork. The only time the system might be necessary is if security protocol required that the door to the control room remain closed and locked at all times throughout a shift. Our observations of the operation indicate that this door while remaining closed is utilized for the passage of people and goods frequently during a shift.

The system is noisy to the staff in the control room, as the blower is located at the terminus of the system in the control room. The design of the pneumatic system in other locations of the facility typically locates the blower units above the ceiling, thereby minimizing noise intrusion.

There are two alternative approaches for this issue. One is to decommission and remove the system from each of the control rooms. The parts obtained could be salvaged for use in repairing/maintaining the remainder of the system which runs throughout the facility. The other option is to construct a sound absorptive enclosure that would cover the unit in the control room and minimize the noise.

Recommendation
We recommend that the system be left as-is. The level of noise emitted by the equipment does not warrant any capital improvements at this time.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Separate Controls for Cluster Showers

Existing Conditions
The showers on the first and second level of the housing units are operated simultaneously with one control switch.

Current Issue
Showers on the upper and lower levels of the housing sections are controlled with a single switch in the control room.

Discussion
TRJ staff does not have the option of letting one shower work independently from the other. Operationally, it would be preferred that each shower is control individually.

Recommendations

1. The existing plumbing system could be modified to allow for an additional solenoid-operated valve to be installed, controlling one shower independently from the other. The wall finish adjacent to the shower or the shower itself would need to be opened to allow for this plumbing modification to take place. Additional control wiring would need to be run between the control valve and the control room. It is assumed that the existing conduit has capacity for the additional wiring. If not, this issue could be quite difficult to resolve.

2. Additionally, it is recommended that as a part of the re-plumbing that must be done to separate the controls, the shower enclosures be replaced with stainless steel units, due to mold and tiles falling off the walls.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

Housing Section Entry

Existing Conditions
The existing Housing Section Entry/Wand system was installed to track deputies as they make their daily "rounds" in various locations of the facility.

Current Issues
The current system of wands to track employee "rounds" is not effective; the software system is not user-friendly and does not provide the Sheriff with the ability to track staff or incidents effectively. Additionally, the hardware is reaching the end of its serviceable life and replacement parts are becoming scarce.

Recommendations
1. Upgrade the current Housing Section Entry/Wand system with new hardware and software that will provide the end user with "Adhoc" type reporting capabilities. Hardware shall be evaluated for possible replacement as well. The latest Guard Tour system from TimeKeeping Systems has been installed at PTDF and County staff are satisfied with the performance. It is recommended that the Hardware and Software be upgraded to the Guard1 Plus system from Timekeeping Systems.

2. This upgrade should be performed at the time that the facility is expanded.

Refer to cost data at the end of this Section.

ENGINEERING ANALYSIS – SUMMARY

It is assumed that the sub contracts will be competitively bid and administered by the Todd Road Jail facilities department. Costs do not include for the appointment of a construction management firm to run the various sub contracts.

All costs are current and do not include escalation

Section	Total
Vacuum Toilet System	
Alternate 1 – New Acorn Master-Trol Closet Controls (400 EA)	**$380,000**
+ Enzyme System	**$20,000**
Alternate 2 - New Vacuum Pump System	**$663,000**
Observation of Supervisory Staff	
Adjustable Louvers (50% Coverage Only)	**$20,790**
Light Washing (Light Fixtures, 3 Per Window)	**$64,800**
Tinting (Keep Original Unit Replace Glass)	**$7,560**
Intake Area Conversion	
Interior remodel	**$166,250**
Energy Management Control System	
Robertshaw Control Panels	**$70,000**
Johnson Controls System	**$500,000**
Circuit Breaker Maintenance	**$200,000**
Roof Leaks	

Repair Soft Spots	**$18,000**
Repair Expansion Joint	**$5,400**
Repairs to existing flashings	**$12,000**
Steam Systems	
Electric	**$216,060**
Electric/Gas	**$252,660**
Steam	**$80,000**
Swamp Coolers (1)	**$7,500**
Cooling	
350 T Gas Absorption Chiller (1)	**$575,000**
350 T Electric Centrifugal Chiller (1)	**$395,000**
Generators	
Replacement 600 Kw Generator (1) and particulate trap	**$850,000**
Roof Top Units Heat Exchanger (1)	**$24,800**
Water Intrusion and Sealing of Block Wall	
Administration (Seal/Repair Sills Only)	**$3,500**
Muster	**$8,372**
Separate Controls for Cluster Showers	
Shower Controls	**$138,000**
Stainless Steel Shower Stall Wall Covering	**$144,000**

APPENDICES

A. Projections Database
B. Inmate Classification System
C. December 12, 2005 TRJ Inspection Report by CSA
D. Expansion Options 1, 2, 3 and 4 Construction Cost Forecast
E. July 20, 2006, Ventura County Sheriff Department Letter to CSA (Notification Letter)
F. August 14, 2006, CSA Letter to Ventura County Sheriff Department (Plan Review # 111.6000.04)
G. CUP and EIR Compliance Review
H. Engineering Analysis – Summary Breakdown

Appendix A
Projections Database

VENTURA COUNTY POPULATION

Year	Total	# Change	% Change
1996	710,215		
1997	721,107	10,892	1.5%
1998	730,779	9,672	1.3%
1999	743,357	12,578	1.7%
2000	756,673	13,316	1.8%
2001	768,429	11,756	1.6%
2002	780,562	12,133	1.6%
2003	790,237	9,675	1.2%
2004	796,165	5,928	0.8%
2005	796,106	(59)	0.0%
1996-05 Total		85,891	12.1%
Annual Growth Rate		9,543	1.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Year	Total	# Change	% Change
2010	860,664	64,558	8.1%
2015	892,537	31,873	3.7%
2020	924,410	31,873	3.6%
2025	953,602	29,192	3.2%
2005-25 Total		157,496	19.8%
Annual Growth Rate		7,875	1.0%

Source: California Department of Finance.

ANNUAL INTERPOLATIONS - by CGL

Year	Total	# Change	
2006	809,017.60		12,912
2007	821,929.20		
2008	834,840.80		
2009	847,752.40		
2010	860,664	860,664	
2011	867,038.60		6,375
2012	873,413.20		
2013	879,787.80		
2014	886,162.40		
2015	892,537	31,873	
2016	898,911.60		6,375
2017	905,286.20		
2018	911,660.80		
2019	918,035.40		
2020	924,410	31,873	
2021	930,248.40		5,838
2022	936,086.80		
2023	941,925.20		
2024	947,763.60		
2025	953,602	29,192	

REPORT TABLE 1

Year	Total Projected Population
2007	821,929
2008	834,841
2009	847,752
2010	860,664
2011	867,039
2012	873,413
2013	879,788
2014	886,162
2015	892,537
2016	898,912
2017	905,286
2018	911,661
2019	918,035
2020	924,410
2021	930,248
2022	936,087

Source:

California Department of Finance (2010; 2020; 2030). In-between years interpolated by Carter Goble Lee, May 2006.

ADP	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
January	1,380	1,326	1,363	1,399	1,283	1,380	1,326	1,587	1,580	1,600	1,585	
February	1,434	1,308	1,346	1,436	1,307	1,413	1,371	1,562	1,582	1,549	1,684	
March	1,383	1,358	1,403	1,424	1,330	1,421	1,379	1,553	1,599	1,526	1,738	
April	1,353	1,318	1,413	1,397	1,386	1,333	1,373	1,527	1,638	1,565	1,720	
May	1,364	1,317	1,442	1,366	1,411	1,307	1,359	1,563	1,624	1,597	1,678	
June	1,330	1,237	1,434	1,393	1,414	1,313	1,359	1,648	1,545	1,554	1,712	
July	1,302	1,271	1,420	1,438	1,258	1,258	1,408	1,543	1,582	1,523	1,696	
August	1,299	1,335	1,497	1,383	1,462	1,276	1,462	1,547	1,604	1,521	1,724	
September	1,320	1,368	1,482	1,371	1,488	1,276	1,454	1,593	1,642	1,524		
October	1,299	1,369	1,445	1,358	1,457	1,315	1,487	1,617	1,632	1,529		
November	1,286	1,334	1,397	1,353	1,426	1,303	1,520	1,600	1,669	1,576		
December	1,308	1,210	1,305	1,250	1,371	1,231	1,471	1,527	1,524	1,551		annual chg
Annual Avg.	1,338	1,313	1,412	1,381	1,383	1,319	1,414	1,572	1,602	1,551	1,692	2.6%
High 25%	1,399	1,365	1,475	1,433	1,469	1,405	1,493	1,622	1,649	1,591	1,727	
Peaking	4.5%	4.0%	4.4%	3.8%	6.2%	6.5%	5.6%	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	

Source:

Accelerated Release Data

ARD	2004	2005	2006
January	23	256	85
February	76	67	307
March	182	60	370
April	315	183	376
May	325	218	401
June	73	41	306
July	221	0	338
August	231	25	333
September	320	31	380
October	288	0	332
November	339	119	
December	114	125	

days: 5

ARD - ADP	2004	2005	2006
January	4	41	14
February	14	12	55
March	29	10	60
April	53	31	63
May	52	35	65
June	12	7	51
July	36	0	55
August	37	4	54
September	53	5	63
October	46	0	54
November	57	20	
December	18	20	

OLD ADP without the accelerated release impact	2004	2005	2006
	1,576	1,559	1,571
	1,568	1,537	1,629
	1,570	1,516	1,678
	1,585	1,534	1,657
	1,572	1,562	1,613
	1,533	1,547	1,661
	1,546	1,523	1,641
	1,567	1,517	1,670
	1,589	1,519	
	1,586	1,529	
	1,612	1,556	
	1,506	1,531	

Accelerated Release Data by GENDER

ARD	2004_F	2004_M	2005_F	2005_M	2006_F	2006_M
January	23	0	49	207	26	59
February	53	0	66	1	43	264
March	77	105	60	0	74	296
April	76	238	51	132	51	325
May	62	263	46	172	86	315
June	46	27	0	41	66	240
July	61	159	0	0	51	287
August	77	154	0	25	53	280
September	94	226	0	31	68	312
October	54	234	0	0	48	284
November	65	273	0	119		
December	68	46	8	117		
Average	63	144	23	70	57	266

	2004		2005		2006	
ARD - ADP	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
January	4	0	8	33	4	10
February	9	0	12	0	8	47
March	12	17	10	0	12	48
April	13	40	9	22	9	54
May	10	42	7	28	14	51
June	8	5	0	7	11	40
July	10	26	0	0	8	46
August	12	25	0	4	9	45
September	16	38	0	5	11	52
October	9	38	0	0	8	46
November	11	46	0	20		

HIGHEST RECORDED MONTHS PATTERN

ADP	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	1,380	1,326	1,363	1,399	1,283	1,380	1,326	1,587	1,580	1,600	1,585
February	1,434	1,308	1,346	1,436	1,307	1,413	1,371	1,562	1,582	1,549	1,684
March	1,383	1,358	1,403	1,424	1,330	1,421	1,379	1,553	1,599	1,526	1,738
April	1,353	1,318	1,413	1,397	1,386	1,333	1,373	1,527	1,638	1,565	1,720
May	1,364	1,317	1,442	1,366	1,411	1,307	1,359	1,563	1,624	1,597	1,678
June	1,330	1,237	1,434	1,393	1,414	1,313	1,359	1,648	1,545	1,554	1,712
July	1,302	1,271	1,420	1,438	1,258	1,258	1,408	1,543	1,582	1,523	1,696
August	1,299	1,335	1,497	1,383	1,462	1,276	1,462	1,547	1,604	1,521	1,724
September	1,320	1,368	1,482	1,371	1,488	1,276	1,454	1,593	1,642	1,524	
October	1,299	1,369	1,445	1,358	1,457	1,315	1,487	1,617	1,632	1,529	
November	1,286	1,334	1,397	1,353	1,426	1,303	1,520	1,600	1,669	1,576	
December	1,308	1,210	1,305	1,250	1,371	1,231	1,471	1,527	1,524	1,551	

Bookings	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	3,774	2,460	2,371	2,535	2,634	2,359	1,029	2,523	2,762	2,522	2,559
February	3,437	2,202	2,266	2,210	2,294	2,141	2,230	2,146	2,465	2,073	2,191
March	3,561	2,562	2,570	2,447	2,533	2,365	2,566	2,502	2,866	2,472	2,576
April	3,579	2,496	2,353	2,264	2,455	2,162	2,273	2,441	2,617	2,373	2,393
May	3,653	2,496	2,582	2,393	2,460	2,293	2,480	2,604	2,686	2,484	2,509
June	3,413	2,171	2,567	2,389	2,458	2,201	2,480	2,437	2,364	2,327	2,611
July	3,428	2,496	2,501	2,592	2,160	2,160	2,436	2,610	2,598	2,312	2,522
August	3,662	2,511	2,501	2,611	2,484	2,345	2,503	2,635	2,630	2,433	2,586
September	3,436	2,501	2,511	2,399	2,493	2,230	2,322	2,613	2,501	2,270	2,493
October	2,362	2,293	2,350	2,510	2,333	2,248	2,506	2,447	2,444	2,430	
November	2,294	2,293	2,270	2,348	2,185	2,093	2,262	2,466	2,344	2,384	
December	2,191	2,246	2,156	2,136	2,116	2,178	2,169	2,497	2,332	2,407	
Annual Total	38,790	28,727	28,998	28,834	28,605	26,775	27,256	29,921	30,609	28,487	22,440

ALOS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	11	16	17	17	15	18	39	19	17	19	18.83
February	13	18	18	20	17	20	19	22	20	23	23.36
March	12	16	17	18	16	18	16	19	17	19	20.51
April	11	16	18	19	17	19	18	19	19	20	21.85
May	11	16	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	20	20.33
June	12	17	17	18	17	18	17	21	20	20	19.93
July	12	15	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	20	20.44
August	11	16	18	16	18	17	18	18	19	19	20.26
September	12	17	18	17	18	17	19	19	20	20	
October	17	18	19	16	19	18	18	20	20	19	
November	17	18	19	18	20	19	20	20	22	20	
December	18	16	18	18	20	17	21	19	20	20	
Annual LOS	13	17	18	18	18	18	20	19	19	20	21

ADP	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006[1]	2001-06 avg
Total ADP	1,338	1,313	1,412	1,381	1,383	1,319	1,414	1,572	1,568	1,536	1,635	
% Felons	59%	59%	59%	59%	60%	63%	65%	67%	71%	77%	79%	71%
Unsentenced	60%	63%	61%	65%	66%	69%	68%	76%	63%	56%	61%	65%
Sentenced	40%	37%	39%	35%	34%	31%	32%	24%	37%	44%	39%	35%
% Misdemeanor	42%	41%	41%	41%	40%	37%	35%	33%	29%	23%	21%	29%
Unsentenced	29%	32%	31%	38%	39%	41%	50%	55%	28%	21%	20%	36%
Sentenced	71%	68%	69%	62%	61%	59%	50%	45%	72%	79%	80%	64%
Unsentenced	47%	50%	49%	54%	55%	59%	62%	69%	53%	48%	53%	57%
Sentenced	53%	50%	51%	46%	45%	41%	38%	31%	47%	52%	47%	43%

Source: Jail Profile Survey, Corrections Standards Authority.

Note: [1] 2006 percentages based on data from January through June.

[2] 2004-2006 data does not include the factoring of Early Releases.

ADP	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006[1]	2001-06 avg
Total ADP	1,338	1,313	1,412	1,381	1,383	1,319	1,414	1,572	1,568	1,536	1,635	
% Maximum	44%	43%	45%	43%	42%	41%	41%	42%	41%	42%	42%	41%
% Medium	41%	41%	36%	31%	37%	34%	35%	38%	39%	38%	38%	37%
% Minimum	16%	17%	19%	26%	21%	25%	25%	20%	20%	20%	20%	22%

Source: Jail Profile Survey, Corrections Standards Authority.

Note: [1] 2006 percentages based on data from January through June.

[2] 2004-2006 data does not include the factoring of Early Releases.

ADP by Gender	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006[1]	2001-06 avg
Total ADP	1,338	1,313	1,412	1,381	1,383	1,319	1,414	1,572	1,568	1,536	1,635	

2006	Maxium	Medium	Minimum	(Avg number of felony inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Sentenced	**(Avg number of felony inmates) Total**	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Sentenced	**(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Total**
January	660	597	314	749	465	1214	73	284	357
February	684	619	326	778	483	1261	69	299	368
March	705	637	336	800	501	1301	68	309	377
April	696	630	331	763	560	1323	63	271	334
May	677	613	323	831	472	1303	70	240	310
June	698	631	332	835	527	1362	70	229	299
July									
August									
2005									
January	639	608	312	658	480	**1138**	98	323	**421**
February	631	599	307	641	497	**1138**	90	309	**399**
March	622	591	303	605	518	**1123**	66	327	**393**
April	629	598	307	650	510	**1160**	75	299	**374**
May	641	609	312	658	505	**1163**	75	324	**399**
June	634	604	309	656	532	**1188**	65	294	**359**
July	640	578	305	671	530	**1201**	65	257	**322**
August	637	576	304	644	559	**1203**	66	248	**314**
September	638	577	304	687	510	**1197**	75	247	**322**
October	642	581	306	668	533	**1201**	64	264	**328**
November	654	591	311	696	513	**1209**	85	262	**347**
December	643	582	306	705	498	**1203**	80	248	**328**
2004									
January	646	615	315	829	249	**1078**	263	235	**498**
February	643	612	313	743	340	**1083**	193	292	**485**
March	644	612	314	629	452	**1081**	112	377	**489**
April	650	618	317	667	422	**1089**	131	365	**496**
May	645	613	314	680	419	**1099**	115	358	**473**
June	629	598	306	680	422	**1102**	89	342	**431**
July	634	603	309	701	411	**1112**	101	333	**434**
August	642	611	314	698	428	**1126**	98	343	**441**
September	651	620	318	749	416	**1165**	123	301	**424**
October	650	619	317	714	458	**1172**	104	310	**414**
November	661	629	322	701	499	**1200**	91	321	**412**
December	618	587	301	636	486	**1122**	76	308	**384**
2003									
January	651	619	317	810	274	**1084**	257	246	**503**
February	640	609	313	822	239	**1061**	266	235	**501**
March	637	605	311	784	244	**1028**	278	247	**525**
April	694	519	314	812	222	**1034**	271	222	**493**
May	682	549	332	812	249	**1061**	292	210	**502**
June	719	578	351	837	280	**1117**	292	239	**531**
July	633	601	309	746	274	**1020**	271	252	**523**
August	634	604	309	762	260	**1022**	282	243	**525**
September	653	621	319	798	262	**1060**	296	237	**533**
October	663	631	323	842	242	**1084**	307	226	**533**
November	656	624	320	837	247	**1084**	292	224	**516**
December	626	596	305	809	263	**1072**	248	207	**455**
2002									
January	530	438	358	619	221	**840**	248	238	**486**
February	549	452	370	638	226	**864**	253	254	**507**
March	552	455	372	643	236	**879**	234	266	**500**
April	563	481	329	656	249	**905**	225	243	**468**
May	557	476	326	666	235	**901**	227	231	**458**
June	557	476	326	666	235	**901**	227	231	**458**
July	577	493	338	496	412	**908**	247	253	**500**
August	599	512	351	511	403	**914**	277	271	**548**
September	596	509	349	559	393	**952**	252	250	**502**
October	610	520	357	627	346	**973**	256	258	**514**
November	623	532	365	695	308	**1003**	253	264	**517**
December	603	515	353	746	276	**1022**	234	215	**449**

2001										
January	566	483	331	539	265	**804**	205	371	**576**
February	565	466	382	551	279	**830**	225	358	**583**
March	568	483	370	552	277	**829**	217	375	**592**
April	547	440	346	550	271	**821**	180	332	**512**
May	536	444	327	560	271	**831**	181	295	**476**
June	525	446	342	578	280	**858**	198	257	**455**
July	553	453	252	570	248	**818**	203	237	**440**
August	523	447	306	592	254	**846**	195	235	**430**
September	523	447	306	602	244	**846**	195	235	**430**
October	539	460	316	621	253	**874**	198	243	**441**
November	534	456	313	598	261	**859**	203	241	**444**
December	505	431	295	582	235	**817**	202	212	**414**
2000									
January	538	392	353	683	85	**768**	369	146	**515**
February	509	535	263	485	298	**783**	183	341	**524**
March	545	478	307	522	286	**808**	183	339	**522**
April	568	554	264	530	293	**823**	200	363	**563**
May	635	564	212	510	309	**819**	203	389	**592**
June	636	608	170	522	323	**845**	180	389	**569**
July	553	453	252	571	247	**818**	202	238	**440**
August	614	511	337	524	312	**836**	238	388	**626**
September	639	536	313	546	317	**863**	233	392	**625**
October	627	525	306	553	302	**855**	221	381	**602**
November	585	470	371	560	288	**848**	208	370	**578**
December	562	479	330	532	276	**808**	208	355	**563**
1999									
January	671	489	239	511	280	**791**	230	378	**608**
February	660	502	274	532	276	**808**	265	363	**628**
March	667	498	259	519	282	**801**	263	360	**623**
April	558	349	490	563	263	**826**	241	330	**571**
May	587	314	465	580	250	**830**	226	310	**536**
June	612	279	502	549	300	**849**	207	337	**544**
July	611	467	360	552	314	**866**	229	343	**572**
August	553	525	305	551	288	**839**	207	337	**544**
September	562	479	330	526	290	**816**	198	357	**555**
October	563	484	311	527	290	**817**	183	358	**541**
November	581	405	367	503	297	**800**	186	367	**553**
December	500	387	363	469	297	**766**	164	320	**484**
1998									
January	572	545	246	541	279	**820**	181	362	**543**
February	620	524	202	490	301	**791**	162	393	**555**
March	576	533	294	514	328	**842**	167	394	**561**
April	650	495	268	504	334	**838**	169	406	**575**
May	692	475	275	496	353	**849**	186	407	**593**
June	602	530	302	500	341	**841**	189	404	**593**
July	681	454	285	496	336	**832**	180	408	**588**
August	673	598	226	545	336	**881**	184	432	**616**
September	682	533	267	533	334	**867**	183	432	**615**
October	650	506	289	525	346	**871**	165	409	**574**
November	657	433	307	493	322	**815**	199	383	**582**
December	613	392	300	498	298	**796**	183	326	**509**
1997									
January	575	510	241	460	290	**750**	164	412	**576**
February	556	533	219	462	292	**754**	183	371	**554**
March	593	545	220	486	309	**795**	173	390	**563**
April	567	526	225	481	296	**777**	163	378	**541**
May	566	526	225	466	295	**761**	155	401	**556**
June	532	495	210	447	274	**721**	163	353	**516**
July	508	546	217	467	267	**734**	196	341	**537**
August	534	574	227	495	281	**776**	191	368	**559**
September	547	588	233	512	286	**798**	181	389	**570**
October	583	575	211	505	293	**798**	175	396	**571**
November	614	533	187	515	291	**806**	170	358	**528**
December	528	496	186	495	253	**748**	156	306	**462**
1996									
January	655	579	171	443	325	**768**	157	480	**637**
February	675	603	183	550	328	**878**	147	436	**583**
March	665	589	156	449	327	**776**	177	457	**634**
April	610	515	228	473	324	**797**	157	399	**556**
May	645	460	259	482	317	**799**	170	395	**565**
June	670	484	176	470	309	**779**	138	413	**551**
July	541	488	273	462	297	**759**	177	366	**543**
August	527	491	281	463	306	**769**	153	377	**530**
September	538	507	275	475	314	**789**	171	360	**531**

	ADP	Annual ADP	Bookings	ALOS
1/1/1996	1,380	1,338	3,774	11.1
2/1/1996	1,434	1,338	3,437	12.7
3/1/1996	1,383	1,338	3,561	11.8
4/1/1996	1,353	1,338	3,579	11.5
5/1/1996	1,364	1,338	3,653	11.4
6/1/1996	1,330	1,338	3,413	11.8
7/1/1996	1,302	1,338	3,428	11.5
8/1/1996	1,299	1,338	3,662	10.8
9/1/1996	1,320	1,338	3,436	11.7
10/1/1996	1,299	1,338	2,362	16.7
11/1/1996	1,286	1,338	2,294	17.0
12/1/1996	1,308	1,338	2,191	18.1
1/1/1997	1,326	1,313	2,460	16.4
2/1/1997	1,308	1,313	2,202	18.1
3/1/1997	1,358	1,313	2,562	16.1
4/1/1997	1,318	1,313	2,496	16.1
5/1/1997	1,317	1,313	2,496	16.0
6/1/1997	1,237	1,313	2,171	17.3
7/1/1997	1,271	1,313	2,496	15.5
8/1/1997	1,335	1,313	2,511	16.2
9/1/1997	1,368	1,313	2,501	16.6
10/1/1997	1,369	1,313	2,293	18.1
11/1/1997	1,334	1,313	2,293	17.7
12/1/1997	1,210	1,313	2,246	16.4
1/1/1998	1,363	1,412	2,371	17.5
2/1/1998	1,346	1,412	2,266	18.1
3/1/1998	1,403	1,412	2,570	16.6
4/1/1998	1,413	1,412	2,353	18.3
5/1/1998	1,442	1,412	2,582	17.0
6/1/1998	1,434	1,412	2,567	17.0
7/1/1998	1,420	1,412	2,501	17.3
8/1/1998	1,497	1,412	2,501	18.2
9/1/1998	1,482	1,412	2,511	17.9
10/1/1998	1,445	1,412	2,350	18.7
11/1/1998	1,397	1,412	2,270	18.7
12/1/1998	1,305	1,412	2,156	18.4
1/1/1999	1,399	1,381	2,535	16.8
2/1/1999	1,436	1,381	2,210	19.8
3/1/1999	1,424	1,381	2,447	17.7
4/1/1999	1,397	1,381	2,264	18.8
5/1/1999	1,366	1,381	2,393	17.4
6/1/1999	1,393	1,381	2,389	17.7
7/1/1999	1,438	1,381	2,592	16.9
8/1/1999	1,383	1,381	2,611	16.1
9/1/1999	1,371	1,381	2,399	17.4
10/1/1999	1,358	1,381	2,510	16.4
11/1/1999	1,353	1,381	2,348	17.5
12/1/1999	1,250	1,381	2,136	17.8
1/1/2000	1,283	1,383	2,634	14.8
2/1/2000	1,307	1,383	2,294	17.3
3/1/2000	1,330	1,383	2,533	16.0

4/1/2000	1,386	1,383	2,455	17.2
5/1/2000	1,411	1,383	2,460	17.4
6/1/2000	1,414	1,383	2,458	17.5
7/1/2000	1,258	1,383	2,160	17.7
8/1/2000	1,462	1,383	2,484	17.9
9/1/2000	1,488	1,383	2,493	18.1
10/1/2000	1,457	1,383	2,333	19.0
11/1/2000	1,426	1,383	2,185	19.8
12/1/2000	1,371	1,383	2,116	19.7
1/1/2001	1,380	1,319	2,359	17.8
2/1/2001	1,413	1,319	2,141	20.1
3/1/2001	1,421	1,319	2,365	18.3
4/1/2001	1,333	1,319	2,162	18.7
5/1/2001	1,307	1,319	2,293	17.3
6/1/2001	1,313	1,319	2,201	18.1
7/1/2001	1,258	1,319	2,160	17.7
8/1/2001	1,276	1,319	2,345	16.5
9/1/2001	1,276	1,319	2,230	17.4
10/1/2001	1,315	1,319	2,248	17.8
11/1/2001	1,303	1,319	2,093	18.9
12/1/2001	1,231	1,319	2,178	17.2
1/1/2002	1,326	1,414		
2/1/2002	1,371	1,414	2,230	18.7
3/1/2002	1,379	1,414	2,566	16.3
4/1/2002	1,373	1,414	2,273	18.4
5/1/2002	1,359	1,414	2,480	16.7
6/1/2002	1,359	1,414	2,480	16.7
7/1/2002	1,408	1,414	2,436	17.6
8/1/2002	1,462	1,414	2,503	17.8
9/1/2002	1,454	1,414	2,322	19.0
10/1/2002	1,487	1,414	2,506	18.0
11/1/2002	1,520	1,414	2,262	20.4
12/1/2002	1,471	1,414	2,169	20.6
1/1/2003	1,587	1,572	2,523	19.1
2/1/2003	1,562	1,572	2,146	22.1
3/1/2003	1,553	1,572	2,502	18.9
4/1/2003	1,527	1,572	2,441	19.0
5/1/2003	1,563	1,572	2,604	18.2
6/1/2003	1,648	1,572	2,437	20.6
7/1/2003	1,543	1,572	2,610	18.0
8/1/2003	1,547	1,572	2,635	17.8
9/1/2003	1,593	1,572	2,613	18.5
10/1/2003	1,617	1,572	2,447	20.1
11/1/2003	1,600	1,572	2,466	19.7
12/1/2003	1,527	1,572	2,497	18.6
1/1/2004	1,580	1,602	2,762	17.4
2/1/2004	1,582	1,602	2,465	19.5
3/1/2004	1,599	1,602	2,866	17.0
4/1/2004	1,638	1,602	2,617	19.0
5/1/2004	1,624	1,602	2,686	18.4
6/1/2004	1,545	1,602	2,364	19.9
7/1/2004	1,582	1,602	2,598	18.5

8/1/2004	1,604	1,602	2,630	18.5
9/1/2004	1,642	1,602	2,501	20.0
10/1/2004	1,632	1,602	2,444	20.3
11/1/2004	1,669	1,602	2,344	21.6
12/1/2004	1,524	1,602	2,332	19.9
1/1/2005	1,600	1,551	2,522	19.3
2/1/2005	1,549	1,551	2,073	22.7
3/1/2005	1,526	1,551	2,472	18.8
4/1/2005	1,565	1,551	2,373	20.0
5/1/2005	1,597	1,551	2,484	19.5
6/1/2005	1,554	1,551	2,327	20.3
7/1/2005	1,523	1,551	2,312	20.0
8/1/2005	1,521	1,551	2,433	19.0
9/1/2005	1,524	1,551	2,270	20.4
10/1/2005	1,529	1,551	2,430	19.1
11/1/2005	1,576	1,551	2,384	20.1
12/1/2005	1,551	1,551	2,407	19.6
1/1/2006	1,585	1,692	2,559	18.8
2/1/2006	1,684	1,692	2,191	23.4
3/1/2006	1,738	1,692	2,576	20.5
4/1/2006	1,720	1,692	2,393	21.8
5/1/2006	1,678	1,692	2,509	20.3
6/1/2006	1,712	1,692	2,611	19.9
7/1/2006	1,696	1,692	2,522	20.4
8/1/2006	1,724	1,692	2,586	20.3

Historical ADP by Gender

Jurisdiction	Year	Month	**(ADP totals) Unsentenced males**	(ADP totals) Unsentenced females	**(ADP totals) Sentenced males**	(ADP totals) Sentenced females	**Total Males**	Total Females	TOTAL	Avg Annual Males	Avg Annual Females
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2006	1	719	104	607	141	**1326**	245	1571	1394	241
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2006	2	746	101	637	145	**1383**	246	1629		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2006	3	763	104	670	141	**1433**	245	1678		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2006	4	730	97	678	152	**1408**	249	1657		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2006	5	790	110	598	115	**1388**	225	1613		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2006	6	792	115	634	120	**1426**	235	1661		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	1	662	94	682	121	**1344**	215	1559	1307	229
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	2	631	100	680	126	**1311**	226	1537		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	3	589	82	699	146	**1288**	228	1516		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	4	645	80	652	157	**1297**	237	1534		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	5	654	79	672	157	**1326**	236	1562		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	6	634	87	684	142	**1318**	229	1547		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	7	641	94	654	134	**1295**	228	1523		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	8	625	86	675	131	**1300**	217	1517		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	9	661	101	633	124	**1294**	225	1519		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	10	629	102	667	131	**1296**	233	1529		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	11	675	104	644	133	**1319**	237	1556		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	12	684	101	614	132	**1298**	233	1531		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	1	915	177	438	46	**1353**	223	1576	1353	214
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	2	798	138	557	75	**1355**	213	1568		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	3	656	85	703	126	**1359**	211	1570		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	4	705	93	668	119	**1373**	212	1585		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	5	701	94	667	110	**1368**	204	1572		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	6	678	91	656	108	**1334**	199	1533		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	7	709	93	631	113	**1340**	206	1546		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	8	712	84	639	132	**1351**	216	1567		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	9	771	101	598	119	**1369**	220	1589		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	10	718	100	646	122	**1364**	222	1586		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	11	704	88	679	141	**1383**	229	1612		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	12	622	90	668	126	**1290**	216	1506		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	1	937	130	439	81	**1376**	211	1587	1356	217
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	2	957	131	405	69	**1362**	200	1562		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	3	931	131	423	68	**1354**	199	1553		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	4	950	133	381	63	**1331**	196	1527		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	5	947	157	408	51	**1355**	208	1563		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	6	928	201	440	79	**1368**	280	1648		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	7	850	167	478	48	**1328**	215	1543		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	8	873	171	459	44	**1332**	215	1547		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	9	918	176	466	33	**1384**	209	1593		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	10	962	187	435	33	**1397**	220	1617		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	11	936	193	441	30	**1377**	223	1600		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	12	867	190	438	32	**1305**	222	1527		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	1	761	106	395	64	**1156**	170	1326	1226	188
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	2	775	116	428	52	**1203**	168	1371		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	3	763	114	446	56	**1209**	170	1379		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	4	774	107	424	68	**1198**	175	1373		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	5	782	111	397	69	**1179**	180	1359		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	6	782	111	397	69	**1179**	180	1359		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	7	641	102	580	85	**1221**	187	1408		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	8	673	116	580	93	**1253**	209	1462		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	9	696	117	562	79	**1258**	196	1454		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	10	751	132	530	74	**1281**	206	1487		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	11	814	134	482	90	**1296**	224	1520		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	12	858	122	418	73	**1276**	195	1471		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	1	649	95	535	101	**1184**	196	1380	1147	172
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	2	674	102	550	87	**1224**	189	1413		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	3	667	102	556	96	**1223**	198	1421		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	4	639	91	515	88	**1154**	179	1333		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	5	651	90	485	81	**1136**	171	1307		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	6	686	90	463	74	**1149**	164	1313		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	7	685	88	421	64	**1106**	152	1258		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	8	695	92	417	72	**1112**	164	1276		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	9	700	97	412	67	**1112**	164	1276		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	10	724	95	427	69	**1151**	164	1315		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	11	705	96	428	74	**1133**	170	1303		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2001	12	690	94	384	63	**1074**	157	1231		

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	1	574	478	135	96	**709**	574	1283	1164	219
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	2	583	85	551	88	**1134**	173	1307		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	3	625	80	540	85	**1165**	165	1330		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	4	652	78	570	86	**1222**	164	1386		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	5	615	98	600	98	**1215**	196	1411		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	6	604	98	608	104	**1212**	202	1414		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	7	685	88	421	64	**1106**	152	1258		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	8	661	101	604	96	**1265**	197	1462		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	9	672	107	617	92	**1289**	199	1488		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	10	666	108	589	95	**1255**	203	1458		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	11	660	108	561	97	**1221**	205	1426		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2000	12	643	97	535	96	**1178**	193	1371		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	1	675	73	566	85	**1241**	158	1399	1178	203
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	2	688	79	587	82	**1275**	161	1436		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	3	680	76	579	89	**1259**	165	1424		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	4	727	292	280	98	**1007**	390	1397		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	5	722	84	463	97	**1185**	181	1366		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	6	668	89	541	95	**1209**	184	1393		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	7	681	99	556	102	**1237**	201	1438		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	8	653	103	527	100	**1180**	203	1383		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	9	632	93	535	111	**1167**	204	1371		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	10	625	85	533	115	**1158**	200	1358		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	11	606	83	546	118	**1152**	201	1353		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1999	12	563	70	505	112	**1068**	182	1250		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	1	632	92	546	93	**1178**	185	1363	1235	177
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	2	593	73	579	101	**1172**	174	1346		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	3	612	69	623	99	**1235**	168	1403		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	4	597	77	635	104	**1232**	181	1413		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	5	598	85	655	104	**1253**	189	1442		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	6	615	74	643	102	**1258**	176	1434		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	7	607	68	630	115	**1237**	183	1420		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	8	652	76	663	106	**1315**	182	1497		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	9	638	78	652	114	**1290**	192	1482		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	10	619	73	653	100	**1272**	173	1445		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	11	622	71	607	97	**1229**	168	1397		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1998	12	613	69	538	85	**1151**	154	1305		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	1	572	54	610	90	**1182**	144	1326	1154	159
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	2	582	64	578	84	**1160**	148	1308		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	3	597	64	602	95	**1199**	159	1358		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	4	582	64	568	104	**1150**	168	1318		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	5	576	65	570	106	**1146**	171	1317		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	6	544	65	536	92	**1080**	157	1237		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	7	590	73	519	89	**1109**	162	1271		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	8	601	85	554	95	**1155**	180	1335		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	9	610	82	583	93	**1193**	175	1368		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	10	599	80	593	97	**1192**	177	1369		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	11	595	84	563	92	**1158**	176	1334		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1997	12	602	40	523	45	**1125**	85	1210		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	1	541	57	713	94	**1254**	151	1405	1190	155
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	2	585	63	720	93	**1305**	156	1461		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	3	554	63	712	81	**1266**	144	1410		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	4	567	63	649	74	**1216**	137	1353		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	5	576	76	644	68	**1220**	144	1364		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	6	545	68	637	80	**1182**	148	1330		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	7	556	84	585	77	**1141**	161	1302		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	8	540	74	593	92	**1133**	166	1299		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	9	565	80	596	79	**1161**	159	1320		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	10	557	78	584	80	**1141**	158	1299		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	11	547	72	575	92	**1122**	164	1286		
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	1996	12	551	93	586	78	**1137**	171	1308		

Jurisdiction	Facility	Year	Month	Population cap	Unsentenced males	Unsentenced females	Sentenced males	Sentenced females	Total facility ADP
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1997	1	U	217	0	293	0	510
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1997	1	U	0	49	0	88	137
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	1	U	352	5	186	2	545
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	1	U	3	0	131	0	134
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1997	2	U	212	0	294	0	506
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1997	2	U	0	58	0	82	140
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	2	0	369	6	169	2	546
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	2	U	1	0	115	0	116
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1997	3	U	217	0	295	0	512
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1997	3	U	0	58	0	94	152
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	3	U	379	6	187	1	573
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	3	U	1	0	120	0	121
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1997	4	U	219	0	290	0	509
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1997	4	U	0	59	0	103	162
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	4	U	361	5	162	1	529
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	4	U	2	0	116	0	118
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1997	5	U	214	0	297	0	511
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1997	5	U	0	60	0	103	163
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	5	U	361	5	162	3	531

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	5	U	1	0	111	0	112
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1997	6	0	216	0	286	0	502
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1997	6	0	0	61	0	91	152
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	6	0	327	4	146	1	478
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	6	0	1	0	104	0	105
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1997	7	U	226	0	276	0	502
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1997	7	U	0	68	0	88	156
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	7	U	363	5	131	1	500
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	7	U	1	0	112	0	113
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1997	8	U	219	0	287	0	506
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1997	8	U	0	79	0	91	170
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	8	U	379	6	158	4	547
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	8	U	3	0	109	0	112
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1997	9	U	205	0	304	0	509
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1997	9	U	0	75	0	92	167
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	9	U	403	7	169	1	580
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	9	U	2	0	110	0	112
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1997	10	0	215	0	304	0	519
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1997	10	0	0	67	0	91	158
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	10	0	382	13	179	6	580
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	10	0	2	0	110	0	112

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1997	11	U	222	0	293	0	515
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1997	11	U	0	73	0	88	161
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	11	U	371	11	157	4	543
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	11	U	2	0	113	0	115
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1997	12	0	233	0	265	0	498
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1997	12	0	0	30	0	43	73
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1997	12	0	367	10	153	2	532
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1997	12	0	2	0	105	0	107

Jurisdiction	Facility	Year	Month	Population cap	Unsentenced males	Unsentenced females	Sentenced males	Sentenced females	Total facility ADP
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1998	1	U	255	0	245	0	500
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1998	1	U	0	81	0	86	167
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	1	U	376	11	182	7	576
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	1	U	1	0	119	0	120
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1998	2	U	226	0	281	0	507
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1998	2	U	0	63	0	92	155
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	2	U	366	10	170	9	555
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	2	U	1	0	128	0	129
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1998	3	0	202	0	312	0	514
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1998	3	0	0	61	0	91	152

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	3	0	409	8	181	8	606
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	3	0	1	0	130	0	131
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1998	4	U	192	0	323	0	515
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1998	4	U	0	62	0	99	161
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	4	U	405	15	181	5	606
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	4	U	0	0	131	0	131
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1998	5	U	190	0	326	0	516
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1998	5	U	0	68	0	100	168
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	5	U	408	17	197	4	626
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	5	U	0	0	132	0	132
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1998	6	U	187	0	327	0	514
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1998	6	U	0	60	0	98	158
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	6	U	428	14	179	4	625
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	6	U	0	0	137	0	137
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1998	7	U	178	0	338	0	516
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1998	7	U	0	61	0	105	166
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	7	U	426	7	174	10	617
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	7	U	3	0	118	0	121
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1998	8	0	198	0	324	0	522
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1998	8	0	0	70	0	95	165
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	8	0	453	6	189	11	659

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	8	0	1	0	150	0	151
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1998	9	0	185	0	331	0	516
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1998	9	0	0	71	0	102	173
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	9	0	453	7	178	12	650
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	9	0	0	0	143	0	143
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1998	10	0	204	0	319	0	523
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1998	10	0	0	62	0	96	158
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	10	0	415	11	203	4	633
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	10	0	0	0	131	0	131
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1998	11	0	211	0	293	0	504
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1998	11	0	0	61	0	91	152
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	11	0	411	10	198	6	625
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	11	0	0	0	116	0	116
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Medium	1998	12	0	228	0	272	0	500
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch- Women	1998	12	0	0	61	0	82	143
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1998	12	0	385	8	167	3	563
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1998	12	0	0	0	99	0	99

Jurisdiction	Facility	Year	Month	Population cap	Unsentenced males	Unsentenced females	Sentenced males	Sentenced females	Total facility ADP
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	1	0	236	0	263	0	499
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	1	0	0	62	0	82	144
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	1	0	439	11	192	3	645
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	1	0	0	0	111	0	111
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	2	0	229	0	280	0	509
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	2	0	0	68	0	75	143
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	2	0	459	11	192	7	669
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	2	0	0	0	115	0	115
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	3	0	227	0	286	0	513
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	3	0	0	65	0	81	146
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	3	0	453	11	177	8	649
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	3	0	0	0	116	0	116
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	4	U	292	215	0	0	507
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	4	U	0	65	0	91	156
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	4	U	435	12	173	7	627
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	4	U	0	0	107	0	107
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	5	U	319	0	186	0	505
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	5	U	0	70	0	92	162
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	5	U	403	14	171	5	593
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	5	U	0	0	106	0	106

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	6	U	237	0	279	0	516
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	6	U	0	75	0	87	162
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	6	U	430	14	171	8	623
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	6	U	1	0	91	0	92
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	7	U	229	0	286	0	515
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	7	U	0	82	0	93	175
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	7	U	452	17	179	9	657
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	7	U	0	0	91	0	91
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	8	U	230	0	297	0	527
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	8	U	0	89	0	89	178
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	8	U	423	14	179	11	627
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	8	U	0	0	51	0	51
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	9	U	219	0	367	0	586
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	9	U	0	84	0	106	190
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	9	U	413	9	168	5	595
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	9	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	10	U	202	0	375	0	577
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	10	U	0	77	0	109	186
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	10	U	423	8	158	6	595
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	10	U	0	0	0	0	0

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	11	0	197	0	377	0	574
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	11	0	0	76	0	113	189
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	11	0	409	7	169	5	590
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	1999	12	U	137	0	381	0	518
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	1999	12	U	0	64	0	107	171
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	1999	12	U	426	6	124	5	561
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	1999	12	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	1	U	453	8	135	3	599
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	1	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	2	0	89	0	430	0	519
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	2	0	0	76	0	86	162
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	2	0	494	9	121	2	626
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	3	U	132	0	414	0	546
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	3	U	0	73	0	83	156
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	3	U	493	7	126	2	628
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	3	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	4	U	153	0	435	0	588

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	4	U	0	52	0	74	126
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	4	U	499	26	135	12	672
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	4	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	5	U	152	0	475	0	627
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	5	U	0	23	0	59	82
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	5	U	463	75	125	39	702
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	5	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	6	U	149	0	483	0	632
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	6	U	0	30	0	68	98
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	6	U	455	68	125	36	684
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	6	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	7	D	155	0	332	0	487
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	7	D	0	81	0	62	143
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	7	D	530	7	89	2	628
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	7	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	8	U	159	0	480	0	639
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	8	U	0	91	0	95	186
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	8	U	502	10	124	1	637
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	8	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	9	U	180	0	486	0	666

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	9	U	0	98	0	90	188
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	9	U	492	9	131	2	634
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	9	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	11	U	191	0	430	0	621
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	11	U	0	99	0	95	194
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	11	U	469	9	131	2	611
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	11	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Medium	2000	12	U	181	0	416	0	597
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2000	12	U	0	90	0	94	184
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2000	12	U	462	7	119	2	590
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2000	12	U	0	0	0	0	0

Jurisdiction	Facility	Year	Month	Population cap	Unsentenced males	Unsentenced females	Sentenced males	Sentenced females	Total facility ADP
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	1	D	0	87	0	99	186
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	1	D	458	8	131	2	599
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	1	D	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	1	D	191	0	404	0	595
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	2	D	0	94	0	84	178
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	2	D	496	8	116	3	623
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	2	D	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	2	D	178	0	434	0	612

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	3	D	0	94	0	93	187
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	3	D	506	8	116	3	633
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	3	D	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	3	D	161	0	440	0	601
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	4	D	0	81	0	86	167
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	4	D	464	10	105	2	581
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	4	D	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	4	D	175	0	410	0	585
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	5	D	0	83	0	79	162
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	5	D	476	7	100	2	585
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	5	D	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	5	D	175	0	385	0	560
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	6	D	0	84	0	71	155
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	6	D	521	6	98	3	628
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	6	D	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	6	D	165	0	365	0	530
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	7	D	0	81	0	62	143
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	7	D	530	7	89	2	628
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	7	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	7	D	155	0	332	0	487
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	8	D	0	83	0	70	153
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	8	D	507	9	94	2	612

Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	8	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	8	D	188	0	323	0	511
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	9	D	0	89	0	65	154
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	9	D	496	8	99	2	605
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	9	D	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	9	D	204	0	313	0	517
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	10	D	0	89	0	67	156
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	10	D	506	6	101	2	615
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	10	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	10	D	218	0	326	0	544
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	11	D	0	86	0	72	158
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	11	D	505	10	102	2	619
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	11	U	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	11	D	200	0	326	0	526
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Branch-Women	2001	12	D	0	85	0	61	146
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Main Jail	2001	12	D	463	9	100	2	574
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Ojai - Women	2001	12	D	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	Ventura County Todd Road	2001	12	D	227	0	284	0	511

Jurisdiction	Year	Month	(ADP totals) Unsentenced males	(ADP totals) Unsentenced females	(ADP totals) Sentenced males	(ADP totals) Sentenced females	(ADP totals) Jurisdiction	(Avg number of felony inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Sentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Total	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Sentenced
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	1	761	106	395	64	1326	619	221	840	248	238
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	2	775	116	428	52	1371	638	226	864	253	254
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	3	763	114	446	56	1379	643	236	879	234	266
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	4	774	107	424	68	1373	656	249	905	225	243
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	5	782	111	397	69	1359	666	235	901	227	231
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	6	782	111	397	69	1359	666	235	901	227	231
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	7	641	102	580	85	1408	496	412	908	247	253
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	8	673	116	580	93	1462	511	403	914	277	271
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	9	696	117	562	79	1454	559	393	952	252	250
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	10	751	132	530	74	1487	627	346	973	256	258
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	11	814	134	482	90	1520	695	308	1003	253	264
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2002	12	858	122	418	73	1471	746	276	1022	234	215
			756	116	470	73	1,414	627	295	922	244	248

Jurisdiction	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Total	Highest one-day population for this month occurred on:	The highest count was:	ADP of maximum security inmates	ADP of medium security inmates	ADP of minimum security inmates	Mental health cases opened last day of the month	New mental health cases opened during this month	[illegible] day of the month, receiving psych medication	Inmates assigned to mental health beds last day of month	Inmates that were seen at inmate sick call this month	Physician/practitioner occurrences during this month
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	486	1/22/2002	1408	530	438	358	U	94	U	D	969	488
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	507	2/11/2002	1443	549	452	370	U	125	U	D	897	513
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	500	3/25/2002	1431	552	455	372	U	173	U	D	868	588
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	468	4/2/2002	1443	563	481	329	U	U	250	22	1040	545
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	458	5/28/2002	1435	557	476	326	U	U	279	26	890	547
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	458	6/1/2002	1435	557	476	326	U	U	279	26	890	547
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	500	7/1/2002	1440	577	493	338	U	U	U	U	U	U
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	548	8/19/2002	1495	599	512	351	U	U	U	U	U	U
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	502	9/3/2002	1480	596	509	349	U	U	U	U	U	U
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	514	10/28/2002	1511	610	520	357	195	173	146	0	1034	508
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	517	11/18/2002	1540	623	532	365	195	173	146	0	1009	538
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	449	12/30/2002	1563	603	515	353	195	173	146	0	1025	462
	492		1,469	576	488	350						

Jurisdiction	Off-site medical appointments during this month	Dental encounters during this month	Inmates assigned to medical beds last day of the month	Avg # of inmates not assigned to housing	Avg # of your inmates in contract beds in other jurisdictions	Avg # of federal inmates housed in your system on contract	Avg # of state inmates housed in your system on contract	Avg # of inmates from other Co. in your system on contract	Avg # of inmates sent. and awaiting transport to state prison	Avg # of inmates in hospital(s) outside of your jail facilities	Total # of persons booked this month	pretrial released due to lack of housing capacity	Total # of sent. released due to lack of housing capacity	juveniles in custody this month (per 707 W&I code)
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	129	147	U	U	D	D	D	D	72	0.13	1029	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	117	137	0.18	0	D	D	D	D	54	9	2230	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	117	112	0.71	0	D	D	D	D	29	7	2566	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	34	150	25	0	D	D	D	D	66	U	2273	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	27	144	25	0	D	D	D	D	40	U	2480	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	27	144	25	0	D	D	D	D	40	U	2480	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	U	U	U	0	D	D	D	D	45	U	2436	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	U	U	U	0	D	D	D	D	15	U	2503	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	U	U	U	0	D	D	D	D	28	U	2322	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	23	158	U	U	D	D	D	D	54	U	2506	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	23	132	U	0	D	D	D	D	53	U	2262	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	25	122	U	0	D	D	D	D	25	U	2169	0	0	D

Jurisdiction	Year	Month	(ADP totals) Unsentenced males	(ADP totals) Unsentenced females	(ADP totals) Sentenced males	(ADP totals) Sentenced females	(ADP totals) Jurisdiction	(Avg number of felony inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Sentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Total	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Sentenced
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	1	937	130	439	81	1587	810	274	1084	257	246
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	2	957	131	405	69	1562	822	239	1061	266	235
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	3	931	131	423	68	1553	784	244	1028	278	247
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	4	950	133	381	63	1527	812	222	1034	271	222
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	5	947	157	408	51	1563	812	249	1061	292	210
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	6	928	201	440	79	1648	837	280	1117	292	239
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	7	850	167	478	48	1543	746	274	1020	271	252
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	8	873	171	459	44	1547	762	260	1022	282	243
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	9	918	176	466	33	1593	798	262	1060	296	237
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	10	962	187	435	33	1617	842	242	1084	307	226
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	11	936	193	441	30	1600	837	247	1084	292	224
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2003	12	867	190	438	32	1527	809	263	1072	248	207
			921	164	434	53	1,572	806	255	1,061	279	232

Jurisdiction	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Total	Highest one-day population for this month occurred on:	The highest count was:	ADP of maximum security inmates	ADP of medium security inmates	ADP of minimum security inmates	Mental health cases opened last day of the month	New mental health cases opened during this month	day of the month, receiving psych medication	Inmates assigned to mental health beds last day of month	Inmates that were seen at inmate sick call this month	Physician/practitioner occurrences during this month
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	503	1/27/2003	1609	651	619	317	303	U	235	0	1134	366
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	501	2/3/2003	1562	640	609	313	379	U	303	0	906	379
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	525	3/3/2003	1555	637	605	311	277	U	347	0	1125	477
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	493	4/16/2003	1532	694	519	314	U	U	U	U	992	487
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	502	5/27/2003	1585	682	549	332	U	U	U	U	1130	501
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	531	6/16/2003	1670	719	578	351	U	U	U	U	U	U
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	523	7/28/2003	1631	633	601	309	342	U	276	0	1168	371
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	525	8/18/2003	1631	634	604	309	322	U	258	0	811	414
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	533	9/15/2003	1681	653	621	319	U	U	U	0	1036	451
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	533	10/20/2003	1730	663	631	323	309	233	247	0	1183	388
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	516	11/10/2003	1679	656	624	320	448	233	358	0	931	336
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	455	12/1/2003	1653	626	596	305	354	233	283	0	1080	418
	512		1,627	657	596	319						

Jurisdiction	Off-site medical appointments during this month	Dental encounters during this month	Inmates assigned to medical beds last day of the month	Avg # of inmates not assigned to housing	Avg # of your inmates in contract beds in other jurisdictions	federal inmates housed in your system on contract	Avg # of state inmates housed in your system on contract	Avg # of inmates from other Co. in your system on contract	Avg # of inmates sent. and awaiting transport to state prison	inmates in hospital(s) outside of your jail facilities	Total # of persons booked this month	pretrial released due to lack of housing capacity	Total # of sent. released due to lack of housing capacity	juveniles in custody this month (per 707 W&I code)
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	27	126	U	U	D	D	D	D	47	0	2523	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	28	141	U	U	D	D	D	D	44	2	2146	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	28	145	U	U	D	D	D	D	49	3	2502	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	30	168	U	0	D	D	D	D	29	U	2441	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	49	131	U	0	D	D	D	D	53	U	2604	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	U	U	U	0	D	D	D	D	55	U	2437	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	5	150	U	0	D	D	D	D	66	3	2610	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	26	136	U	0	D	D	D	D	40	10	2635	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	40	144	U	0	D	D	D	D	28	4	2613	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	49	139	U	0	D	D	D	D	45	U	2447	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	29	94	U	0	D	D	D	D	33	U	2466	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	24	86	U	0	D	D	D	D	48	U	2497	0	0	D

Jurisdiction	Year	Month	(ADP totals) Unsentenced males	(ADP totals) Unsentenced females	(ADP totals) Sentenced males	(ADP totals) Sentenced females	(ADP totals) Jurisdiction	(Avg number of felony inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Sentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Total	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Sentenced
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	1	915	177	438	46	1576	829	249	1078	263	235
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	2	798	138	557	75	1568	743	340	1083	193	292
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	3	656	85	703	126	1570	629	452	1081	112	377
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	4	705	93	668	119	1585	667	422	1089	131	365
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	5	701	94	667	110	1572	680	419	1099	115	358
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	6	678	91	656	108	1533	680	422	1102	89	342
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	7	709	93	631	113	1546	701	411	1112	101	333
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	8	712	84	639	132	1567	698	428	1126	98	343
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	9	771	101	598	119	1589	749	416	1165	123	301
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	10	718	100	646	122	1586	714	458	1172	104	310
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	11	704	88	679	141	1612	701	499	1200	91	321
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2004	12	622	90	668	126	1506	636	486	1122	76	308
			724	103	629	111	1,568	702	417	1,119	125	324

Jurisdiction	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Total	Highest one-day population for this month occurred on:	The highest count was:	ADP of maximum security inmates	ADP of medium security inmates	ADP of minimum security inmates	Mental health cases opened last day of the month	New mental health cases opened during this month	[illegible] day of the month, receiving psych medication	Inmates assigned to mental health beds last day of month	Inmates that were seen at inmate sick call this month	Physician/practitioner occurrences during this month
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	498	1/26/2004	1675	646	615	315	U	U	274	0	944	369
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	485	2/8/2004	1662	643	612	313	U	U	252	0	981	335
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	489	3/15/2004	1622	644	612	314	U	U	260	0	1248	364
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	496	4/4/2004	1620	650	618	317	296	331	296	0	1007	500
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	473	5/2/2004	1621	645	613	314	254	346	254	0	903	325
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	431	6/27/2004	1597	629	598	306	282	323	282	0	1007	327
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	434	7/18/2004	1598	634	603	309	329	259	244	0	1051	254
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	441	8/22/2004	1599	642	611	314	321	238	113	0	1108	370
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	424	9/19/2004	1630	651	620	318	378	280	253	0	1096	390
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	414	10/9/2004	1614	650	619	317	360	229	290	0	911	286
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	412	11/10/2004	1664	661	629	322	323	239	259	0	870	300
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	384	12/4/2004	1579	618	587	301	336	220	269	0	1107	281
	448		1,623	643	611	313						

Jurisdiction	Off-site medical appointments during this month	Dental encounters during this month	Inmates assigned to medical beds last day of the month	Avg # of inmates not assigned to housing	Avg # of your inmates in contract beds in other jurisdictions	Avg # of federal inmates housed in your system on contract	Avg # of state inmates housed in your system on contract	Avg # of inmates from other Co. in your system on contract	Avg # of inmates sent. and awaiting transport to state prison	Avg # of inmates in hospital(s) outside of your jail facilities	Total # of persons booked this month	pretrial released due to lack of housing capacity	Total # of sent. released due to lack of housing capacity	juveniles in custody this month (per 707 W&I code)
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	23	105	U	0	D	D	D	D	43	U	2762	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	26	105	U	0	D	D	D	D	57	U	2465	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	41	124	U	0	D	D	D	D	61	U	2866	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	32	118	U	0	D	D	D	D	61	U	2617	0	330	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	32	110	U	0	D	D	D	D	58	U	2686	0	325	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	43	119	U	0	D	D	D	D	47	U	2364	0	74	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	41	117	U	0	D	D	D	D	50	18	2598	0	175	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	44	126	U	0	D	D	D	D	68	33	2630	0	190	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	61	97	U	0	D	D	D	D	70	14	2501	0	270	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	40	74	U	0	D	D	D	D	37	U	2444	0	317	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	29	107	U	0	D	D	D	D	66	U	2344	0	388	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	34	141	U	0	D	D	D	D	81	U	2332	0	121	D

Jurisdiction	Year	Month	(ADP totals) Unsentenced males	(ADP totals) Unsentenced females	(ADP totals) Sentenced males	(ADP totals) Sentenced females	(ADP totals) Jurisdiction	(Avg number of felony inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Sentenced	(Avg number of felony inmates) Total	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Unsentenced	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Sentenced
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	1	662	94	682	121	1559	658	480	1138	98	323
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	2	631	100	680	126	1537	641	497	1138	90	309
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	3	589	82	699	146	1516	605	518	1123	66	327
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	4	645	80	652	157	1534	650	510	1160	75	299
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	5	654	79	672	157	1562	658	505	1163	75	324
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	6	634	87	684	142	1547	656	532	1188	65	294
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	7	641	94	654	134	1523	671	530	1201	65	257
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	8	625	86	675	131	1517	644	559	1203	66	248
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	9	661	101	633	124	1519	687	510	1197	75	247
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	10	629	102	667	131	1529	668	533	1201	64	264
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	11	675	104	644	133	1556	696	513	1209	85	262
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	2005	12	684	101	614	132	1531	705	498	1203	80	248
			644	93	663	136	1,536	662	515	1,177	75	284

Jurisdiction	(Avg number of misdemeanor inmates) Total	Highest one-day population for this month occurred on:	The highest count was:	ADP of maximum security inmates	ADP of medium security inmates	ADP of minimum security inmates	Mental health cases opened last day of the month	New mental health cases opened during this month	day of the month, receiving psych medication	Inmates assigned to mental health beds last day of month	Inmates that were seen at inmate sick call this month	Physician/practitioner occurrences during this month
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	421	1/29/2005	1624	639	608	312	318	211	245	0	975	435
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	399	2/1/2005	1594	631	599	307	250	209	236	0	971	369
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	393	3/7/2005	1562	622	591	303	297	291	228	0	937	462
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	374	4/23/2005	1576	629	598	307	262	253	233	0	1039	479
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	399	5/7/2005	1597	641	609	312	330	217	259	0	1150	466
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	359	6/6/2005	1583	634	604	309	266	227	217	0	1099	360
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	322	7/11/2005	1583	640	578	305	211	229	150	0	522	359
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	314	8/29/2005	1570	637	576	304	190	286	140	0	517	322
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	322	9/6/2005	1561	638	577	304	214	258	142	0	472	323
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	328	10/11/2005	1570	642	581	306	186	215	132	0	1001	433
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	347	11/14/2005	1588	654	591	311	176	198	123	0	1013	379
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	328	12/12/2005	1586	643	582	306	187	234	131	0	982	295
	359		1,583	638	591	307	241					

Jurisdiction	Off-site medical appointments during this month	Dental encounters during this month	Inmates assigned to medical beds last day of the month	Avg # of inmates not assigned to housing	Avg # of your inmates in contract beds in other jurisdictions	federal inmates housed in your system on contract	Avg # of state inmates housed in your system on contract	Avg # of inmates from other Co. in your system on contract	Avg # of inmates sent. and awaiting transport to state prison	inmates in hospital(s) outside of your jail facilities	Total # of persons booked this month	pretrial released due to lack of housing capacity	Total # of sent. released due to lack of housing capacity	juveniles in custody this month (per 707 W&I code)
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	27	133	U	0	D	D	D	D	30	U	2522	0	261	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	34	128	U	0	D	D	D	D	77	U	2073	0	121	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	39	154	U	0	D	D	D	D	44	U	2472	0	71	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	45	153	U	0	D	D	D	D	44	15	2373	0	117	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	43	120	U	0	D	D	D	D	73	17	2484	0	256	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	34	125	U	0	D	D	D	D	66	17	2327	0	77	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	25	54	U	0	D	D	D	D	41	U	2312	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	28	42	U	0	D	D	D	D	81	U	2433	0	25	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	37	51	U	0	D	D	D	D	50	U	2270	0	31	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	31	88	U	0	D	D	D	D	62	12	2430	0	0	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	34	128	U	0	D	D	D	D	60	8	2384	0	159	D
Ventura Sheriff's Dept.	35	87	U	0	D	D	D	D	55	17	2407	0	91	D

Historical	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Co. Population	710,215	721,107	730,779	743,357	756,673	768,429	780,562	790,237	796,165	796,106	
ADP	1,338	1,313	1,412	1,381	1,383	1,319	1,414	1,572	1,602	1,551	1,692
ADM	38,790	28,727	28,998	28,834	28,605	26,775	27,256	29,921	30,609	28,487	
ALOS	12.6	16.7	17.8	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.9	19.2	19.1	19.9	
IR (per 1,000)	1.88	1.82	1.93	1.86	1.83	1.72	1.81	1.99	2.01	1.95	
ADP High	1,434	1,369	1,497	1,438	1,488	1,421	1,520	1,648	1,669	1,600	
Average of 3 High months	1,399	1,365	1,475	1,433	1,469	1,405	1,493	1,622	1,649	1,591	
Peaking (using ADP High)	7.2%	4.3%	6.0%	4.2%	7.6%	7.7%	7.5%	4.8%	4.2%	3.2%	
Peaking (using Avg 3 High Months)	4.5%	4.0%	4.4%	3.8%	6.2%	6.5%	5.6%	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	

Statistics	1996 - 2005				
Columns:	# Change		% Change		Average
9	Number	Per Year	Percent	Per Year	
ADP	213	23.7	15.9%	1.8%	1,428
ADM	-10,303	-1145	-26.6%	-3.0%	29,700
ALOS - data for 1997-2005	3.2	0.40	19.2%	2.4%	17.7
Incarceration Rate (per 1,000)	0.1	0.01	3.4%	0.4%	1.9
Peaking					4.4%

DO NOT DELETE YEARS - JAIL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20
Projected											
Projected ADM	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025
Model 1 - Multiple Regression (ADM/Population)	26,587	25,944	25,302	24,659	24,342	24,025	23,707	23,390	23,073	21,487	20,034
R-square = 0.2202											
Model 2 - ARIMA	30,159	30,515	30,753	30,912	31,016	31,084	31,126	31,152	31,166	31,159	31,116
R-square = 0.6610											
Recommended Model 2	30,159	30,515	30,753	30,912	31,016	31,084	31,126	31,152	31,166	31,159	31,116

Projected ADP	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Model 1 - ARIMA	1,884	1,920	1,955	1,991	2,027	2,063	2,098	2,134	2,170	2,206	2,242
R-square = 0.91											

Source: Carter Goble Lee; October 2006.

Bedspace Projections	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Projected ADP	1,884	1,920	1,955	1,991	2,027	2,063	2,098	2,134	2,170	2,206	2,242	2.0%
Peaking = 4.4%	83	84	86	88	89	91	92	94	95	97	99	
Classification = 5%	94	96	98	100	101	103	105	107	109	110	112	
Total Projected Beds	2,061	2,100	2,139	2,178	2,217	2,257	2,296	2,335	2,374	2,413	2,452	

Source: Carter Goble Lee; October 2006.

Bed Classification	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Projected Bed Need	2,061	2,100	2,139	2,178	2,217	2,257	2,296	2,335	2,374	2,413	2,452
Males = 86%	1,773	1,806	1,840	1,873	1,907	1,941	1,974	2,008	2,042	2,075	2,109
Maximum (41%)	727	740	754	768	782	796	809	823	837	851	865
Medium (37%)	656	668	681	693	706	718	730	743	755	768	780
Minimum (22%)	390	397	405	412	420	427	434	442	449	457	464
Females = 14%	289	294	299	305	310	316	321	327	332	338	343
Maximum (41%)	118	121	123	125	127	130	132	134	136	139	141
Medium (37%)	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	127
Minimum (22%)	63	65	66	67	68	70	71	72	73	74	76

Source: Carter Goble Lee; October 2006.

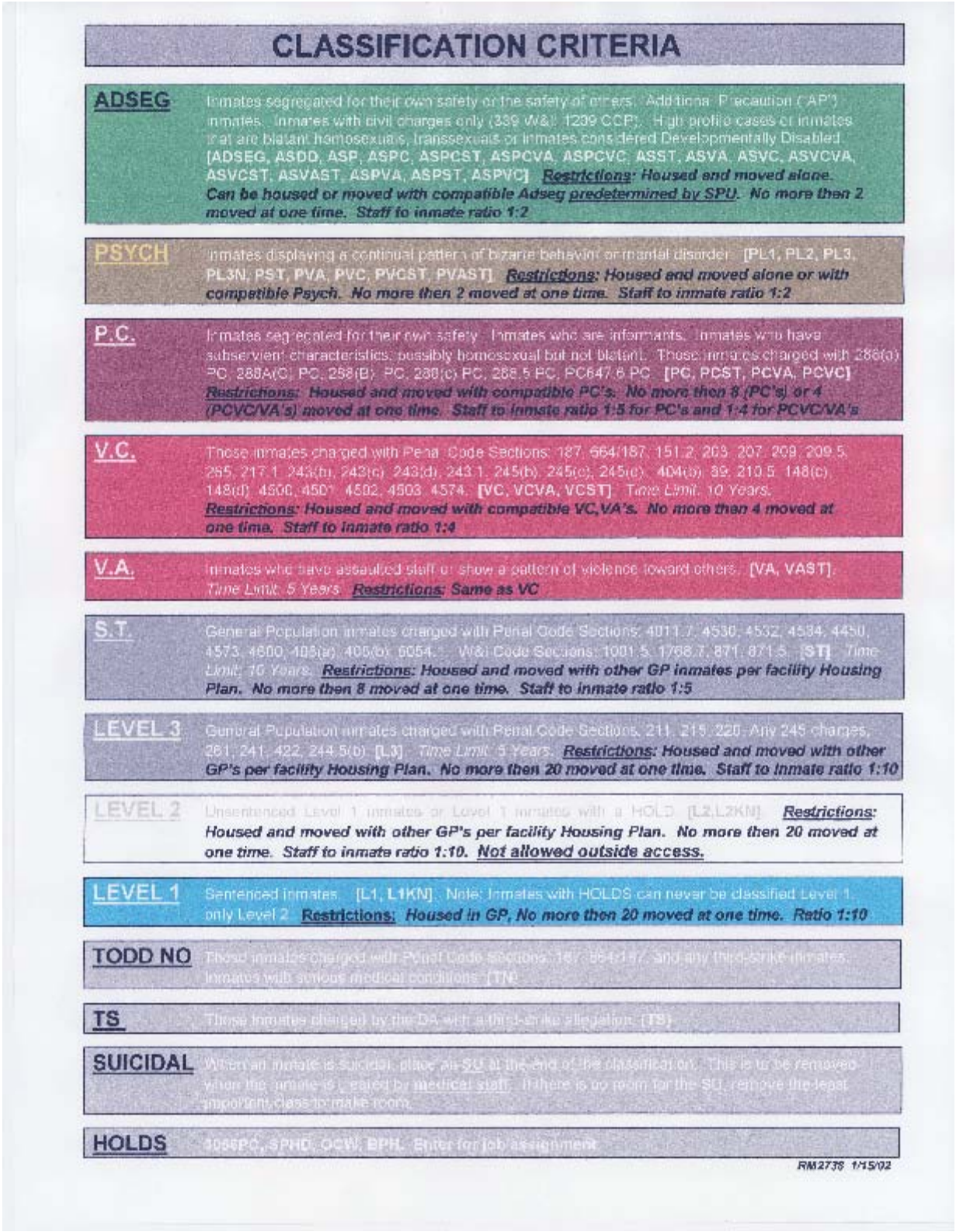
BREAKDO	5-yr avg
Male	86.0%
Female	14.0%
Pretrial	57.0%
Sentenced	43.0%

	5-yr avg
Maximum	41.0%
Medium	37.0%
Minimum/C	22.0%
	100%

Projected ADP	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	Annual Rate of Growth
ADP Based Models												
Model 1 - ARIMA	1,708	1,734	1,779	1,813	1,847	1,884	1,920	1,955	1,991	2,170	2,349	2.6%
R-square = 0.91												
Model 2 - Exponential Smoothing (Winters)	1,735	1,751	1,767	1,782	1,798	1,813	1,829	1,844	1,860	1,938	2,015	1.5%
R-square = 0.88												
Model 3 - Historical Percent Increase	1,606	1,634	1,661	1,688	1,716	1,743	1,771	1,798	1,826	1,963	2,100	1.8%
Base ADP 2005: 1551 Growth: 1.8% per yr												
POPULATION Based Models												
Model 4 - Ratio to Population Growth	1,614	1,645	1,677	1,709	1,728	1,747	1,766	1,786	1,805	1,904	1,999	1.4%
Projected IR	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.06	2.10	
Model 5 - Multiple Regression (ADP/Population	1,594	1,629	1,663	1,697	1,714	1,731	1,748	1,765	1,781	1,866	1,943	1.3%
R-square = 0.6168												
BOOKINGS Based Models												
Model 6 - Projected ADM and ALOS	1,708	1,762	1,809	1,853	1,893	1,931	1,968	2,003	2,038	2,209	2,376	2.7%
Projected Annual Bookings	30,159	30,515	30,753	30,912	31,016	31,084	31,126	31,152	31,166	31,159	31,116	0.5%
Projected ALOS	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.9	25.9	27.9	
ADP PROJECTED RANGE												
Model 2 - Low	1,735	1,751	1,767	1,782	1,798	1,813	1,829	1,844	1,860	1,938	2,015	1.5%
Model 1 - Middle	1,708	1,734	1,779	1,813	1,847	1,884	1,920	1,955	1,991	2,170	2,349	2.6%
Model 7 - High	1,708	1,762	1,809	1,853	1,893	1,931	1,968	2,003	2,038	2,209	2,376	2.7%

Source: Carter Goble Lee; October 2006.

Appendix B
Inmate Classification System



CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

ADSEG Inmates segregated for their own safety or the safety of others. Additional Precaution ("AP") inmates. Inmates with civil charges only (339 W&I, 1209 CCP). High profile cases or inmates that are blatant homosexuals, transsexuals or inmates considered Developmentally Disabled. **[ADSEG, ASDD, ASP, ASPC, ASPCST, ASPCVA, ASPCVC, ASST, ASVA, ASVC, ASVCVA, ASVCST, ASVAST, ASPVA, ASPST, ASPVC]** ***Restrictions: Housed and moved alone. Can be housed or moved with compatible Adseg predetermined by SPU. No more then 2 moved at one time. Staff to inmate ratio 1:2***

PSYCH Inmates displaying a continual pattern of bizarre behavior or mental disorder. **[PL1, PL2, PL3, PL3N, PST, PVA, PVC, PVCST, PVAST]** ***Restrictions: Housed and moved alone or with compatible Psych. No more then 2 moved at one time. Staff to inmate ratio 1:2***

P.C. Inmates segregated for their own safety. Inmates who are informants. Inmates who have subservient characteristics, possibly homosexual but not blatant. Those inmates charged with 286(a) PC, 288A(C) PC, 288(B) PC, 288(c) PC, 288.5 PC, PC647.6 PC. **[PC, PCST, PCVA, PCVC]** ***Restrictions: Housed and moved with compatible PC's. No more then 8 (PC's) or 4 (PCVC/VA's) moved at one time. Staff to inmate ratio 1:5 for PC's and 1:4 for PCVC/VA's***

V.C. Those inmates charged with Penal Code Sections: 187, 664/187, 151.2, 203, 207, 209, 209.5, 255, 217.1, 243(h), 243(c), 243(d), 243.1, 245(b), 245(c), 245(e), 404(b), 39, 210.5, 148(c), 148(d), 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503, 4574. **[VC, VCVA, VCST]** *Time Limit: 10 Years.* ***Restrictions: Housed and moved with compatible VC,VA's. No more then 4 moved at one time. Staff to inmate ratio 1:4***

V.A. Inmates who have assaulted staff or show a pattern of violence toward others. **[VA, VAST]** *Time Limit: 5 Years.* ***Restrictions: Same as VC***

S.T. General Population inmates charged with Penal Code Sections: 4011.7, 4530, 4532, 4534, 4450, 4573, 4600, 405(a), 405(b), 6054. W&I Code Sections: 1001.5, 1768.7, 871, 871.5. **[ST]** *Time Limit: 10 Years.* ***Restrictions: Housed and moved with other GP inmates per facility Housing Plan. No more then 8 moved at one time. Staff to inmate ratio 1:5***

LEVEL 3 General Population inmates charged with Penal Code Sections: 211, 215, 220, Any 245 charges, 261, 241, 422, 244.5(b). **[L3]** *Time Limit: 5 Years.* ***Restrictions: Housed and moved with other GP's per facility Housing Plan. No more then 20 moved at one time. Staff to inmate ratio 1:10***

LEVEL 2 Unsentenced Level 1 inmates or Level 1 inmates with a HOLD. **[L2,L2KN]** ***Restrictions: Housed and moved with other GP's per facility Housing Plan. No more then 20 moved at one time. Staff to inmate ratio 1:10. Not allowed outside access.***

LEVEL 1 Sentenced inmates. **[L1, L1KN]**. Note: Inmates with HOLDS can never be classified Level 1, only Level 2. ***Restrictions: Housed in GP, No more then 20 moved at one time. Ratio 1:10***

TODD NO Those inmates charged with Penal Code Sections: 187, 664/187, and any third-strike inmates. Inmates with serious medical conditions. **[TN]**

TS These inmates charged by the DA with a third-strike allegation. **[TS]**

SUICIDAL When an inmate is suicidal, place an SU at the end of the classification. This is to be removed when the inmate is cleared by medical staff. If there is no room for the SU, remove the least important class to make room.

HOLDS 3056PC, SPHD, OCW, BPH. Enter for job assignment.

RM273S 1/15/02

Appendix C
December 12, 2005 CSA TRJ Inspection Report

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, GOVERNOR

CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-445-5073 www.csa.ca.gov

December 12, 2005

Sheriff Bob Brooks
Ventura County Sheriff's Department
800 S. Victoria Avenue
Ventura CA 93009

Corrections Standards Authority[1] Inspection
Temporary Holding and Type II Facilities – Penal Code 6031

Dear Sheriff Brooks:

During December 5-7, 2005 the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) conducted the 2004-2006 biennial inspections of the Temporary Holding and Type II detention facilities that are operated by the Ventura County Sheriff's Department. A Pre-Inspection Briefing with facility managers and administrators was provided on October 6, 2005 and the inspection was followed by an administrative exit conference on December 7, 2005.

Scope of Inspection

The following facilities were inspected: Main Jail/Pretrial Detention Facility, Todd Road and the East Valley Jail.[2] The inspection assessed compliance with Titles 15 and 24, Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities, California Code of Regulations (CCR) and consisted of a "walk-through" of each physical plant, review of policies and procedures governing operations, documentation review and interviews with staff and inmates.

We want to express our appreciation to Chief Kathryn Kemp, Commanders Brent Morris and Steve DeCesari, and Captains Kelly Fadler and Harold Humphries, for their assistance in coordinating our inspections and for their support and availability. The Commanders participated in the inspection of their respective facilities. Together with the facility Captains and staff, they ensured that advance requests were completed and they clarified questions and responded to concerns. We want to especially thank Sergeant Renee Ferguson for her coordination of the overall process and Medical Program Manager Nicoleta Weeks for her availability and participation. We appreciate their professionalism and courtesy.

Inspection Report

Complete inspection reports are enclosed for each facility and consist of: this transmittal letter; a summary face sheet identifying the facility and listing any areas of non-compliance; a "procedures" checklist that outlines applicable Title 15 sections and provides more detailed comments related to the regulations; a "physical plant evaluation" outlining Title 24,

[1] Effective 7/1/05 the Board of Corrections was renamed to the Corrections Standards Authority.
[2] The East Valley Jail was closed 6/30/04 and reopened as a Temporary Holding Facility on 10/30/05. The report for the Court Holding Facilities has been forwarded under separate cover.

requirements for design;[3] and a "living area space evaluation" that summarizes the physical plant configuration for each facility. In coordination with Chief Kemp's office, please provide administrators and managers with the above documents for their facility. We recommend continuing your practice of maintaining a permanent historical file of all inspections.

Health and Fire Inspections

In addition to a biennial inspection by the CSA, local inspections are required by the county health officer and the fire marshal (Health and Safety Code Sections 101045 and 13146.1).[4] Our report should be considered in conjunction with health department and fire authority reports to obtain an overall view of the jail conditions.

As noted in Attachment A, with the exception of the Medical/Mental Health portion of the health inspection, all reports are current.[5] That inspection was conducted in November 2005 and we are advised that the report is expected by the end of this year. The nutritional portion of the health inspection noted that the inmate menus exceed 30 percent fat (Title 15, Section 1241 Menus) and managers will consult with the dietitian to assess options.

Corrections Standards Authority Inspection

Staffing and Operations: Budget constraints are having a significant impact on operations. With closure of the Ojai Women's Facility on June 23, 2003, females were moved to the PTDF. Classification staff is commended for their commitment and ability to manage housing assignments with the limited options; however, non-rated dayroom beds continue to be used to accommodate the population. The East Valley Facility was reduced to a limited operation in August 2003 and closed completely on June 30, 2004. It reopened October 30, 2005 for male admissions between the hours of 1800 and 0600, but utilizes staff allocations from PTDF.

Regulations require that the facilities be staffed to ensure implementation and operation of programs and activities required by regulations (Title 15, Section 1027, Number of Personnel). While this inspection is not a comprehensive staffing analysis, we observed several indicators that led to our conclusion that staffing is insufficient and we found the PTDF and Todd Road out of compliance with this regulation.

- Housing unit lockdowns are scheduled into facility operations due to insufficient staff. From 1800-22009 four quads on Level Four at the PTDF and one housing unit at Todd Road are locked down due to unavailability of staff. These lockdowns continue into sleeping hours of 1000-0600, resulting in inmates being locked down from 1800-0600. Additionally, PTDF housing units are locked down during staff breaks/meals and when no one is available if staff calls in or goes home sick.

- Positions have been eliminated due to insufficient funds. In 2004 at PTDF, two booking positions were eliminated (one in male and one in female booking; 6 staff); one cleaning

[3] Facilities are assessed against physical plant standards that were in place at the time of construction or significant remodel to the lockup area, unless more current regulations are less restrictive.
[4] Statute changed on 1/1/05 to require the fire inspections every two years rather than annually.
[5] For purposes of our inspection, these local reports are "current" if they occurred in 2004 or 2005.

crew has been eliminated when the supervising staff position was cut; and, one position was cut from classification. Additionally, SST positions have gone to 12-hour shifts to reduce the number of staff. The Department has good managers who make every effort to operate the facilities in a secure and efficient manner; however, the erosion of positions is having a cumulative, negative effect.

- Mandatory overtime is a regular practice at PTDF and occasionally needed at Todd Road. Two shifts at PTDF have one position that is routinely covered by overtime. Increased overtime results in accumulated "compensation time" that must be covered when staff takes the time off.

- Access to outdoor exercise has been cancelled or rescheduled at both facilities due to insufficient staff to supervise that activity. We were advised that inmates receive at least the required three hours of access per week, but managers can be faced with hard choices to make this happen. For example, on the day following our inspection at PTDF, mangers locked down a housing unit rather than cancel access to outdoor exercise for the second consecutive day due to insufficient staffing. While we did not find the facilities out of compliance with exercise requirements, cancellation/rescheduling is a program disruption that reflects staffing shortages.

- In an effort to improve staffing, provisional staff is hired to work under supervision of core-trained staff prior to being core trained themselves. Facility managers are still faced with the responsibility to cover their shifts when they go to training. Staff is not consistently available to back-fill these positions to allow for training.

- Annual training requirements of the Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) program were not met during 2004-2005, in part, due to difficulties in covering shifts. This deficiency also relates to State and local budget cuts, resulting in less training availability as well as limited ability to cover positions with overtime.

Physical Plants: The Department does a good job maintaining their physical plants, but at PTDF, it is no longer "extemporary," as it has been in the past. Both facilities were generally clean during our inspection and it is evident that staff is conscientious about maintenance. Overall aging and deterioration at PTDF was more evident this year than in previous inspections. While acknowledging that wear is anticipated after 25 years of operation, we note that plumbing problems are a regular occurrence and we observed non-working light fixtures, missing ceiling tiles, and an intake area that was dirtier and showing more general wear than we have seen previously. The loss of a cleaning crew may be having a day-to-day impact, but the overall maintenance requirements will be more substantial than what can be remedied by restoring one crew. Returning women to the main jail has also had an impact on the physical plant, by crowding other units and increasing the number of prisoners in dayroom bunks.

Documentation: We reviewed documentation related to several regulations, with particular attention to safety checks, sobering cells and safety cells. The Department no longer uses the restraint chair, and, other than for transport, restraints are rarely used; the Legal Unit reviews those instances. We found the overall documentation to be good, but recommended that managers review procedures for documenting circumstances leading to placement and retention in safety

cells to ensure that it clearly establishes the basis for placing and maintaining inmates in those cells.

Compliance at each facility is outlined below. Please refer to the inspection checklists for additional discussion.

Main Jail/Pre-Trial Detention Facility

The on-site inspection occurred December 6, 2005. This facility was constructed under 1976 regulations, which require single cells. With the Chief's approval, in 2004 we re-rated the facility under later regulations, which allow double bunks and more closely approximate the actual operation of double-bunking cells. This resulted in increasing the rated capacity from 412 to 793 prisoners. Additionally, the facility has 32 disciplinary, 32 medical, and four special use beds, which are not rated (Title 15, Section 1006). At the time of the inspection, 750 inmates were in custody. In addition to the Minimum Diet concern raised by the local health inspection, we found the facility out of compliance with the following regulations:

Title 15, Section 1025, Continuing Professional Training: Staff with custodial responsibilities did not receive 24 hours of annual training during FY 2004-2005. The Department is making an effort to meet this requirement during 2005-2006.

Title 15, Section 1027, Number of Personnel: This was discussed earlier in this letter. Budget cutbacks have resulted in staffing shortages that are having a significant impact on operations.

Title 24, Section 470A.2.9 Dayrooms: This regulation requires 35 square feet of dayroom space per prisoner. "Temporary" bunks have been added to dayrooms on the third floor quads to maintain classification in the housing units. Consequently the dayroom space is reduced and the facility is out of compliance.

Todd Road Facility

The on-site inspection occurred December 7, 2005. This facility has a rated capacity of 782, with 810 prisoners in custody on the day of the inspection. The facility was exceptionally clean and appears to be in good condition. In addition to the Minimum Diet concern raised by the local health inspection, we found the facility out of compliance with the following regulations:

Title 15, Section 1025, Continuing Professional Training: Staff with custodial responsibilities did not receive 24 hours of annual training during FY 2004-2005. The Department is making an effort to meet this requirement during 2005-2006.

Title 15, Section 1027, Number of Personnel: This was discussed earlier in this letter. Budget cutbacks have resulted in staffing shortages that are having a significant impact on operations.

Title 24, Section 470A.2.9 Dayrooms: This regulation requires 35 square feet of dayroom space per prisoner. "Temporary" bunks have been added to the general population dayrooms to accommodate the population. As was the case with the Pre-Trial Facility, dayroom space is consequently reduced and the facility is out of compliance.

East Valley Temporary Holding Facility

The on-site inspection of the physical plant occurred on October 6, 2005. We reviewed operational procedures on December 6, 2005, in conjunction with the PTDF inspection, because East Valley comes under that command. As noted earlier, East Valley operation has fluctuated depending upon budget constraints. It was closed from June 30, 2004 until October 30, 2005, when it opened for limited operation between the hours of 1800 – 0600 for male admissions. We identified no areas of non-compliance and note that polices and procedures are being reviewed to reflect the current operation.

Follow-Up

Upon completion, the health department will provide us with a copy of their report. Please provide a response to the areas of non-compliance by March 1, 2006. Please include management's decisions related to documenting safety cell placement and retention decisions.

I appreciate the professionalism and assistance of your staff during the inspection and during past years. I will be retiring the end of this year; after that time, pending assignment of a permanent replacement, please forward follow-up correspondence and questions to Acting Deputy Director Jerry Read (jerry.read@cdcr.ca.gov; 916-445-9435).

Sincerely,

Audrey J. Bakke, Field Representative
Facilities Standards and Operations Division
(916-323-8621; e-mail: audrey.bakke@cdcr.ca.gov)

Enclosures

cc: Chief Kathryn Kemp, Detention Division
Chair, Ventura County Board of Supervisors*
Ventura County Administrator*
Presiding Judge, Superior Court, County of Ventura*
Grand Jury Foreman, Superior Court, County of Ventura*

* Copies of this inspection report are available upon request.

5960 Ventura Brooks TH-II 05 LTR.doc;12/12/05

Attachment A

Health and Fire/Life Safety Inspections on File at the Corrections Standards Authority as of December 7, 2005

Ventura County Sheriff's Department – Detention Services Division

Facility Name & Inspection	Inspection Date
5960 Ventura County Main Jail	
Fire and Life Safety	10/18/2005
Health-Environmental	2/22/2005
Health-Medical/MMH	4/17/2002*
Health-Nutrition	10/28/2005
5980 East Valley	
Fire and Life Safety	4/19/2004
Health-Environmental	10/19/2005
Health-Medical/MMH	N/A
Health-Nutrition	N/A
6045 Todd Road Jail	
Fire and Life Safety	10/11/2005
Health-Environmental	3/29/2005
Health-Medical/MMH	4/18/2002*
Health-Nutrition	12/22/2005

* Medical/Mental Health inspections were completed in November 2005 and their report is anticipated prior to the end of December.

5960 Ventura Brooks TH-II 05 LTR.doc;12/12/05

Corrections Standards Authority
Adult Detention Facility
Inspection Cycle Information

CSA Code:	6045	**Inspection Cycle:**	04/06
County:	Ventura	**Inspection Date:**	12/7/2005
City:	Countywide	**Field Representative:**	Read, Jerry

A. Description

Department:	Ventura Sheriff's Department	**Department #:**	324
Administrator:	Bob Brooks, Sheriff	Phone #:	(805) 654-2382
Address:	800 S. Victoria Ave.	FAX #:	
	Ventura, CA 93009	Email:	
Admin Desig.:	Ken Kipp, Chief of Detention	Phone #:	(805) 654-2305
Address:	800 South Victora Boulevard	FAX #:	(805) 654-3500
	Ventura, CA 93009	Email:	ken.kipp@mail.co.ventura.ca.us
Facility:	**Todd Road Jail**	Type:	II
Facility Address:	600 So. Todd Road	Phone #'s:	(805) 933-8502
City, State Zip:	Santa Paula, CA 93060		
Mailing Address:		Fax #'s:	(805) 933-8533
Manager:	John Glueckert	Phone #	(805) 933-8507
Title:	Captain	Email:	john.glueckert@mail.co.ventura.ca.us

B. Physical Plant

Year Facility Completed:	1994	Applicable Standards:	1988
Year Last Remodeled:			
Date of Anticipated Opening:			

C. Lawsuit Information

Court-ordered Population Cap (if applicable):

D. Population Information

Rated Capacity		Non-Rated Special Use Beds		Avg. Daily Population	
Total RC:	782	Medical/Mental Health:		# Males:	
Total # of Beds:	782	Disciplinary:		# Females:	
		Other Beds:			
Total Capacity:	782	Total NRC:	0	Total ADP:	0

E. Local Inspections And Dates

Inspection Type	Date	Inspection Type	Date
Fire and Life Safety	9/15/2003	Health-Environmental	3/29/2005
Health-Medical/MMH	4/18/2002	Health-Nutrition	12/17/2002

F. Staffing

	Positions	Vacancies
Management/Supervisor	12	0
Line Custody / Custody Staff	118	0
Support Staff	4	0

CSA Code:	6045	**Inspection Cycle:**	04/06
County:	Ventura	**Inspection Date:**	12/7/2005
Facility:	Todd Road Jail		

G. Standards Compliance

Reg. #	Code	Article	Article Title	Description
1241	15	11	Food	Minimum Diet
2.9	24	Part 2	Physical Plant 470A	Dayrooms

PHYSICAL PLANT EVALUATION
CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY- BIENNIAL INSPECTION
ADULT TYPE I, II, III AND IV FACILITIES

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS: 3/80; 8/86; 5/88; 1/91
Title 24, California Code of Regulations (CCR)

CSA Code: 6045

FACILITY NAME: Ventura County Todd Road Facility					**FACILITY TYPE:** II
APPLICABLE REGULATIONS (Check All That Apply):	**3/80:**	**8/86:**	**5/88:** X	**1/91:**	**OTHER:**
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE: Audrey J. Bakke					**DATE:** 12/6/05

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Temporary Holding Cells (2.2) Contain 10 square feet of floor per inmate	X			
Limited to no more than 16 inmates	X			
No smaller than 40 square feet	X			
Contain sufficient seating to accommodate all inmates	X			
Toilet accessible	X			
Water fountain accessible	X			
Wash basin accessible	X			
Provides clear visual supervision	X			
Telephone accessible	X			
Weapons Locker (3.12) External to the security area and equipped with individual compartments, locks and keys	X			
Temporary Staging Cell or Room (2.3) 1-91: Added provision for temporary staging cells-rooms.			X	No cells of this type in this facility; text of the regulation deleted from this checklist.
Detoxification Cells (2.4)			X	No cells of this type in this facility; text of the regulation deleted from this checklist.
Shower-Delousing Room (3.4) Available in reception/booking	X			
Secure Vault or Storage Space (2.1) Available for inmate valuables			X	
Telephone (2.1) Available for inmate use per Penal Code § 851.5			X	
Safety Cells (2.5) Contain 48 square feet with one floor dimension at least 6 feet and ceiling height of at least 8 feet	X			
Limited to no more than one inmate	X			
Contain flush ring toilet with controls located outside the cell	X			
Padded floor, door and walls	X			
Equipped with variable intensity, security light, inaccessible to occupant	X			

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Vertical view panel not more than 4 inches wide and at least 24 inches long, in or adjacent to the door	X			
Provide a food pass with lockable shutter no more than 4 inches high and located at least 30 inches above the floor	X			
Single Occupancy Cells (2.6) Maximum capacity of one inmate	X			
Contain a minimum of 60 square feet of floor area in Type I facilities and 70 square feet in Type II and III facilities	X			
Have a minimum ceiling height of 8 feet	X			
Contain toilet, washbasin and drinking fountain	X			
Contain a bunk, desk and seat (Desk and seat not required in Type I in later, less restrictive 1986 standards)	X			
Multiple Occupancy Cells (8227) 8-86: Deleted provision for multiple occupancy cells			X	1988 Standards – no cells of this type in the facility
Multiple Occupancy Rooms (8229) 8-86: Deleted provision for multiple occupancy rooms			X	1988 Standards – no cells of this type in the facililty
Double Occupancy Cells (2.7) 5-88: Added provision for double occupancy cells Maximum capacity of two inmates	X			
Contain a minimum of 60 square feet of floor space in Type I facilities and 70 square feet in Type II and III facilities	X			
Have a minimum ceiling height of 8 feet and one floor dimension at least 6 feet	X			
Contain toilet, washbasin and drinking fountain	X			
Contain 2 bunks, 1 desk and seat (Desk and seat not required in Type I facilities)	X			
Dormitories (2.8) 8-86: Provision for dormitories added			X	No cells of this type in this facility; text of the regulation deleted from this checklist.
Dayrooms (2.9) 8-86: Added requirement for 3 foot wide corridors in front of cells-rooms	X			32 seats at 4 tables.
35 square feet of floor area per inmate	X			
Contain tables and seating to accommodate the maximum number of inmates served	X			
Access to toilets, washbasins and drinking fountains	X			
Available to all inmates in Type II and III facilities (excluding special use cells) and to workers in Type I facilities	X			
Shower (3.4) Available on a ratio of 1:16	X			

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Lighting (3.6) Sufficient to permit easy reading. Night lighting is sufficient to allow good supervision. 8-86: Specifies at least 20 foot-candles at desk level and in grooming areas, with night lighting not to exceed 5 foot-candles	X			
Beds-Bunks (3.5) 30 inches wide and 76 inches long	X			
Comfortable Living Environment [102(c)6] A comfortable living environment is maintained through an adequate heating and cooling system.	X			
Exercise Area -Type II, III and WA IV (2.10) At least one exercise area must contain a minimum of 900 square feet	X			
8-86: Outdoor exercise area provided	X			
8-86: Clear height of 15 feet with required surface area meeting a formula of: 80% of maximum rated inmate population and number of one-hour exercise periods per day = required surface area	X			
Program Space - Type II and III (2.11) Sufficient area and furnishings to meet the needs of the facility programs	X			
Dining Facilities (2.17) 15 square feet per inmate being fed			X	
Toilets, washbasins and showers are not in the same room or not in view of inmate dining			X	
Visiting (2.18) Sufficient visiting area	X			
Contact visits whenever possible for minimum security inmates	X			
Attorney Interviews (2.26) Provide for confidential attorney consultation	X			
Safety Equipment Storage (2.19) Adequate space is provided for storage of equipment such as fire extinguishers, SCBA, emergency lights, etc.	X			
Janitor Closet (2.20) Located in security areas lockable, containing a mop sink and storage space	X			

ARTICLE/SECTION	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENTS
Storage Rooms (2.21) Sufficient space to accommodate inmate property, bedding and supplies	X			
Audio or Video Monitoring System -NA Type IV (2.22) Audio monitoring system capable of alerting staff in a central control	X			
Video monitoring in corridors, main entries and/or exits and programs or activity areas	X			
Fire Detection and Alarm System [102(c)6] Automatic fire alarm system capable of alerting staff in a central control point	X			
Emergency Power (2.24) Available to provide minimal lighting, maintain communications, alarm, fire, life and security systems	X			
Provide Space for: **Barber/beauty shop(2.15)** 8-86: Limit requirement to Type II and III facilities (Deleted 2/99))	X			
Canteen (2.16) 8-86: Added for II, III & IV facilities	X			
Confidential Interview Rooms (2.25) 8-86: Added for Type II facilities	X			

CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY- BIENNIAL INSPECTION
ADULT DETENTION FACILITY
LIVING AREA SPACE EVALUATION

CSA Code: 6045

FACILITY: Ventura County Todd Road Facility	**TYPE:** II	**RC:** 782
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE: Audrey J. Bakke		**DATE:** 12/7/05

ROOMS							EACH ROOM						
Location	Cell Type	Applicable Standards	# Cells	EACH CELL # Beds	EACH CELL RC	Total RC	DIMENSIONS (L x W x H)	FIXTURES* T	U	W	F	S
INTAKE												
1	Holding	1988	1	16	(16)		215 square feet	1		1	1	
Notes: Irregular. 55.7' bench.												
2	Holding	1988	1	16	(16)		215 square feet	1		1	1	
Notes: Irregular. 55.7' bench.												
3	Holding	1988	1		3	(3)	5.7 x 11.8	1		1	1	
Notes: 5.3' bench.												
4	Holding	1988	1		3	(3)	5.7 x 11.8	1		1	1	
Notes: 5.3' bench.												
5	Holding	1988	1		16	(16)	215 square feet	1		1	1	
Notes: Irregular. 55'7 bench.												
6	Holding	1988	1		16	(16)	215 square feet	1		1	1	
Notes: Irregular. 55.7' bench												
7	Holding	1988	1		5	(5)	5.7 x 11.8	1		1	1	
Notes: 8.5' bench.												
8	Holding	1988	1		5	(5)	5.7 x 11.8	1		1	1	
Notes: 8.5' bench.												
	Safety	1988	1		1	(1)	70 square feet					
MEDICAL												
Spec. Use	Holding	1988	2			(2)	7.5 x 10.8	1		1	1	
A UNIT												
Notes: One shower per level per section; 14 showers in Unit A. One outdoor recreation yard for Unit A.												
Section 1	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 2	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 3	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 4	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	

*T = Toilets; U = Urinals; W = Wash Basins; F = Fountains; S = Showers in unit; If "Total BRC" appears in brackets ( ), it is not part of the facility's rated capacity. "+" indicates that capacity includes prorated air space from adjacent areas.

ROOMS							EACH ROOM					
Location	Cell Type	Applicable Standards	# Cells	EACH CELL # Beds	EACH CELL RC	Total RC	DIMENSIONS (L x W x H)	FIXTURES* T	U	W	F	S
Section 5	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 6	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 7	Single	1988	14	1	14	14	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Notes: Section 7 is Administrative Segregation												
B UNIT												
Notes: One shower per level per Section; 12 showers in Unit B. Every section has 10 dayroom beds.												
Section 1	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 2	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 3	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 4	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 5	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Notes: Section 5 used for disciplinary isolation during 2002 inspection; not deducted from BRC; re-evaluate in future inspections if it continues to be used solely for discipline.												
Section 6	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
C UNIT												
Notes: One shower per level per section; 12 showers in Unit C.												
Section 1	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 2	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 3	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 4	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 5	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 6	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
D UNIT												
Notes: One shower per level per section; 12 showers in Unit D. Every section has 10 dayroom beds.												
Section 1	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 2	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 3	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 4	Double	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 5	Holding	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	
Section 6	Holding	1988	16	2	32	32	12.8 x 6.1	1		1	1	

*T = Toilets; U = Urinals; W = Wash Basins; F = Fountains; S = Showers in unit; If "Total BRC" appears in brackets ( ), it is not part of the facility's rated capacity. "+" indicates that capacity includes prorated air space from adjacent areas.

Appendix D
Expansion Options 1, 2, 3 and 4
Probable Construction Cost

BASIS OF FORECAST

1 Basis of Estimate

This statement is based on "Site Diagram Proposal" by HDR Architecture, received on 12-06-2006 along with verbal direction from the architect and engineer.

A Architectural drawings: Expansion Option 1, Option 2, Option 3 and Option 4

2 Conditions of Construction

The pricing is based on the following general conditions of construction

Construction contract procurement method is competitive bidding

Contractors performance bond is deemed to be included by the general contractor

Builders all risk insurance is deemed to be included by the general contractor

Although construction comprises several different buildings it is not anticipated that the work will require phasing beyond a typical multi building project

The general contractor will have supervised access to the site during normal business hours

3 Items Not Included Within Estimate

The following cost items are excluded from this estimate.

A Professional fees, inspections and testing.

B Cost escalation

C Plan check fees and building permit fees.

D Group 2 furniture and equipment

E Major site and building structures demolition

F Costs of hazardous material surveys, abatements, and disposals

G Costs of offsite construction

H Premium for PSA Labor Agreements.

I Construction contingency costs.

J Blasting or excavation of rock.

4 Notes

We recommend that the client review this statement, and that any interpretations contrary to those intended by the design documents be fully addressed. The statement is based upon a detailed measurement of quantities when possible, and reasonable allowances for items not clearly defined in the documents.

The statement reflects probable construction costs obtainable in a competitive and stable bidding market. This estimate is based upon a minimum of four (4) competitive bids from qualified general contractors, with bids from a minimum of three (3) subcontractors per trade. This statement is a determination of fair market value for the construction of the project and is not intended to be a prediction of low bid. Experience indicates that a fewer number of bidders may result in a higher bid amount, and more bidders may result in a lower bid result.

I bidder	add	15% to 40%
2 to 3 bids	add	8% to 12%
4 to 5 bids		-4% to +4%
7 to 8 bids	deduct	5% to 7%

All square foot costs include general contractor’s conditions/requirements and fee.

EXPANSION OPTION 1 - SUMMARY

Section	Area	Units	Cost / SF	Total
Program Spaces - Option 1				
A. Housing				
Cluster building configuration with module/pod housing layout (500 beds)	100,000	SF	$290.00	**$29,000,000**
B. Mental Health (Part of Housing Cluster)	10,000	SF	$330.00	**$3,300,000**
C. Medical Clinic/Infirmary (Part of Housing Cluster)	10,000	SF	$360.00	**$3,600,000**
D. Ambulance (Part of Housing Cluster)	1,800	SF	$300.00	**$540,000**
E. Admin Medical (Part of Housing Cluster)	10,000	SF	$250.00	**$2,500,000**
F. Storage (Part of Housing Cluster)	10,000	SF	$180.00	**$1,800,000**
G. Pantry	5,000	SF	$675.00	**$3,375,000**
H. Programs	4,000	SF	$325.00	**$1,300,000**
I. Expand Commissary	4,000	SF	$280.00	**$1,120,000**
J. Expand Warehouse	4,000	SF	$225.00	**$900,000**
K. Expand Central Plant	2,000	SF	$1,400.00	**$2,800,000**
L. Expand Intake				
Tenant improvement	2,000	SF	$120.00	**$240,000**
M. Video Visitation				
Highly secured bullet proof glass, surveillance cameras and card access entry - TI	4,000	SF	$290.00	**$1,160,000**
N. Expand Lockers				
Tenant improvement	2,000	SF	$225.00	**$450,000**
Task 2 Item N				
Upgrade fire alarm system in existing facility				**$800,000**
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COST	168,800	SF	**$313.30**	**$52,885,000**
Expand staff parking -185 stalls	185	Stalls	$4,000.00	**$740,000**
Site Work	250,000	SF	$20.00	**$5,000,000**
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUILDING & SITEWORK CONSTRUCTION COST AS OF DECEMBER 2006				**$58,625,000**
			Cost Per Bed	**$117,250**

EXPANSION OPTION 2 - SUMMARY

Section	Area	Units	Cost / SF	Total
Program Spaces - Option 2				
A. Housing				
Cluster building configuration with module/pod housing layout (700 beds)	135,000	SF	$290.00	**$39,150,000**
B. Mental Health	10,000	SF	$380.00	**$3,800,000**
C. Medical Clinic/Infirmary	10,000	SF	$410.00	**$4,100,000**
D. Ambulance	1,800	SF	$300.00	**$540,000**
E. Admin Medical	10,000	SF	$280.00	**$2,800,000**
F. Storage	10,000	SF	$180.00	**$1,800,000**
G. Pantry	5,000	SF	$675.00	**$3,375,000**
H. Programs	4,000	SF	$325.00	**$1,300,000**
I. Expand Commissary	4,000	SF	$280.00	**$1,120,000**
J. Expand Warehouse	4,000	SF	$225.00	**$900,000**
K. Expand Central Plant	2,000	SF	$1,700.00	**$3,400,000**
L. Expand Intake				
Tenant improvement	2,000	SF	$120.00	**$240,000**
M. Video Visitation	4,000	SF	$290.00	**$1,160,000**
N. Expand Lockers				
Tenant improvement	2,000	SF	$225.00	**$450,000**
O. Pre-Engineered Vehicle Building	7,200	SF	$165.00	**$1,188,000**
Task 2 Item N				
Upgrade fire alarm system in existing facility				**$800,000**
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COST	211,000	SF	**$313.38**	**$66,123,000**
Expand staff parking -185 stalls	185	Stalls	$4,000.00	**$740,000**
Site Work	250,000	SF	$20.00	**$5,000,000**
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUILDING & SITEWORK CONSTRUCTION COST AS OF DECEMBER 2006				**$71,863,000**
			Cost Per Bed	**$102,661**

EXPANSION OPTION 3 - SUMMARY

Section	Area	Units	Cost / SF	Total
Program Spaces - Option 3				
A. Housing				
Cluster building configuration with module/pod housing layout (900 beds)	174,000	SF	$290.00	**$50,460,000**
B. Mental Health	10,000	SF	$380.00	**$3,800,000**
C. Medical Clinic/Infirmary	10,000	SF	$410.00	**$4,100,000**
D. Ambulance	1,800	SF	$300.00	**$540,000**
E. Admin Medical	10,000	SF	$280.00	**$2,800,000**
F. Storage	10,000	SF	$180.00	**$1,800,000**
G. Pantry	5,000	SF	$675.00	**$3,375,000**
H. Programs	4,000	SF	$325.00	**$1,300,000**
I. Expand Commissary	4,000	SF	$280.00	**$1,120,000**
J. Expand Warehouse	4,000	SF	$225.00	**$900,000**
K. Expand Central Plant	2,000	SF	$1,700.00	**$3,400,000**
L. Expand Intake				
Tenant improvement	2,000	SF	$120.00	**$240,000**
M. Video Visitation	4,000	SF	$290.00	**$1,160,000**
N. Expand Lockers				
Tenant improvement	2,000	SF	$225.00	**$450,000**
O. Pre-Engineered Vehicle Building	7,200	SF	$165.00	**$1,188,000**
Task 2 Item N				
Upgrade fire alarm system in existing facility				**$800,000**
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COST	250,000	SF	**$309.73**	**$77,433,000**
Expand staff parking - 185 stalls	185	Stalls	$4,000.00	**$740,000**
Site Work	250,000	SF	$20.00	**$5,000,000**
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUILDING & SITEWORK CONSTRUCTION COST AS OF DECEMBER 2006				**$83,173,000**
			Cost Per Bed	**$92,414**

EXPANSION OPTION 4 - SUMMARY

Section	Area	Units	Cost / SF	Total
Program Spaces - Option 4				
A. Housing				
Cluster building configuration with module/pod housing layout (1700 beds)	330,000	SF	$290.00	**$95,700,000**
B. Mental Health	10,000	SF	$380.00	**$3,800,000**
C. Medical Clinic/Infirmary	10,000	SF	$410.00	**$4,100,000**
D. Ambulance	1,800	SF	$300.00	**$540,000**
E. Admin Medical	10,000	SF	$280.00	**$2,800,000**
F. Storage	10,000	SF	$180.00	**$1,800,000**
G. Pantry	5,000	SF	$675.00	**$3,375,000**
H. Programs	4,000	SF	$325.00	**$1,300,000**
I. Expand Commissary	4,000	SF	$280.00	**$1,120,000**
J. Expand Warehouse	4,000	SF	$225.00	**$900,000**
K. Expand Central Plant	2,000	SF	$1,700.00	**$3,400,000**
L. Expand Intake				
Tenant improvement	2,000	SF	$120.00	**$240,000**
M. Video Visitation	4,000	SF	$290.00	**$1,160,000**
N. Expand Lockers				
Tenant improvement	2,000	SF	$225.00	**$450,000**
O. Pre-Engineered Vehicle Building	7,200	SF	$165.00	**$1,188,000**
Task 2 Item N				
Upgrade fire alarm system in existing facility				**$800,000**
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COST	406,000	SF	**$302.15**	**$122,673,000**
Expand staff parking -185 stalls	185	Stalls	$4,000.00	**$740,000**
Site Work	250,000	SF	$20.00	**$5,000,000**
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUILDING & SITEWORK CONSTRUCTION COST AS OF February 2007				**$128,413,000**
			Cost Per Bed	**$75,537**

Appendix E
Ventura County Sheriff Department
Letter to CSA (Notification Letter)

VENTURA COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

• BOB BROOKS
SHERIFF

• CRAIG HUSBAND
UNDERSHERIFF

800 SOUTH VICTORIA AVENUE, VENTURA, CA 93009 PHONE (805) 654-2380 FAX (805) 645-1391

July 20, 2006

Corrections Standards Authority
Facilities Standards and Operations Division
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attention: Michael Bush

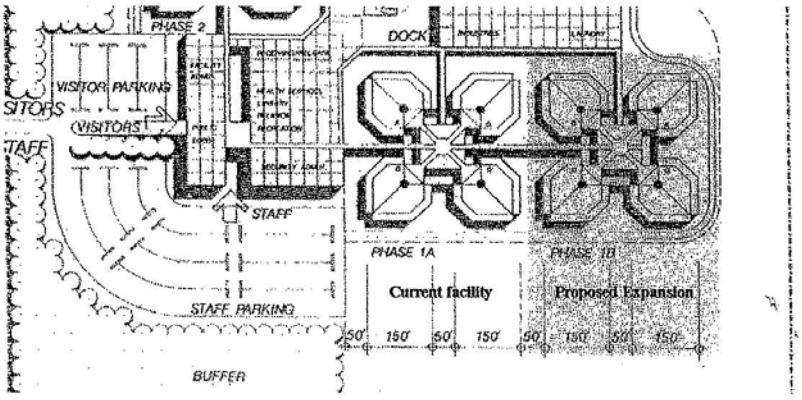
RE: Ventura County Sheriff's Department Phase 1B Todd Road Expansion Project

Subject: Notification of Intent to Proceed with The Expansion of The Todd Road Jail.

Dear Mr. Bush

Please accept this letter as notification that the Ventura County Sheriff's Department is currently in the process of moving forward with plans to expand the Todd Road Jail Facility. The Todd Road Jail is located at 600 S Todd Road, Santa Paula, CA, County of Ventura. During this process our Needs Assessment, design plans for the expansion, and plans for structural changes and renovation to our existing facility will be submitted for review.

This project will include the addition of Phase 1B to the existing facility.



☐ SPECIAL SERVICES
6401 Telephone Road, Suite 200
Ventura, CA 93003
(805) 477-7011 FAX (805) 477-7010

☐ PATROL SERVICES
2101 East Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
(805) 494-8261 FAX (805) 494-8295

☐ DETENTION SERVICES
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009
(805) 654-2305 FAX (805) 654-3500

☐ SUPPORT SERVICES
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009
(805) 654-3926 FAX (805) 654-2109

The actual number of beds and cell configurations will be determined during the needs assessment phase. It is estimated that we will add about 600 beds to our current facility. We also intend to include a special housing unit including beds for medical and psychiatric observation. The proposed expansion should fall within compliance of our current Conditional Use Permit and Environmental Impact Report.

This project will evaluate our current system technologies and integrate the new and old systems into one. Expansion of our warehouse, expansion of the intake area, video visitation, and food delivery are all areas identified for engineering analysis.

The personnel currently assigned to this project are as follows:

Public Works

PHD PE Karl Novak Public Works Engineering Services (805) 654-3706

Ventura County Sheriff's Department

Chief Deputy Kathyrn E. Kemp (805) 654-2305
Commander Brent Morris (805) 933-8505
Sergeant Richard Barber (805 933-8514

General Services Agency

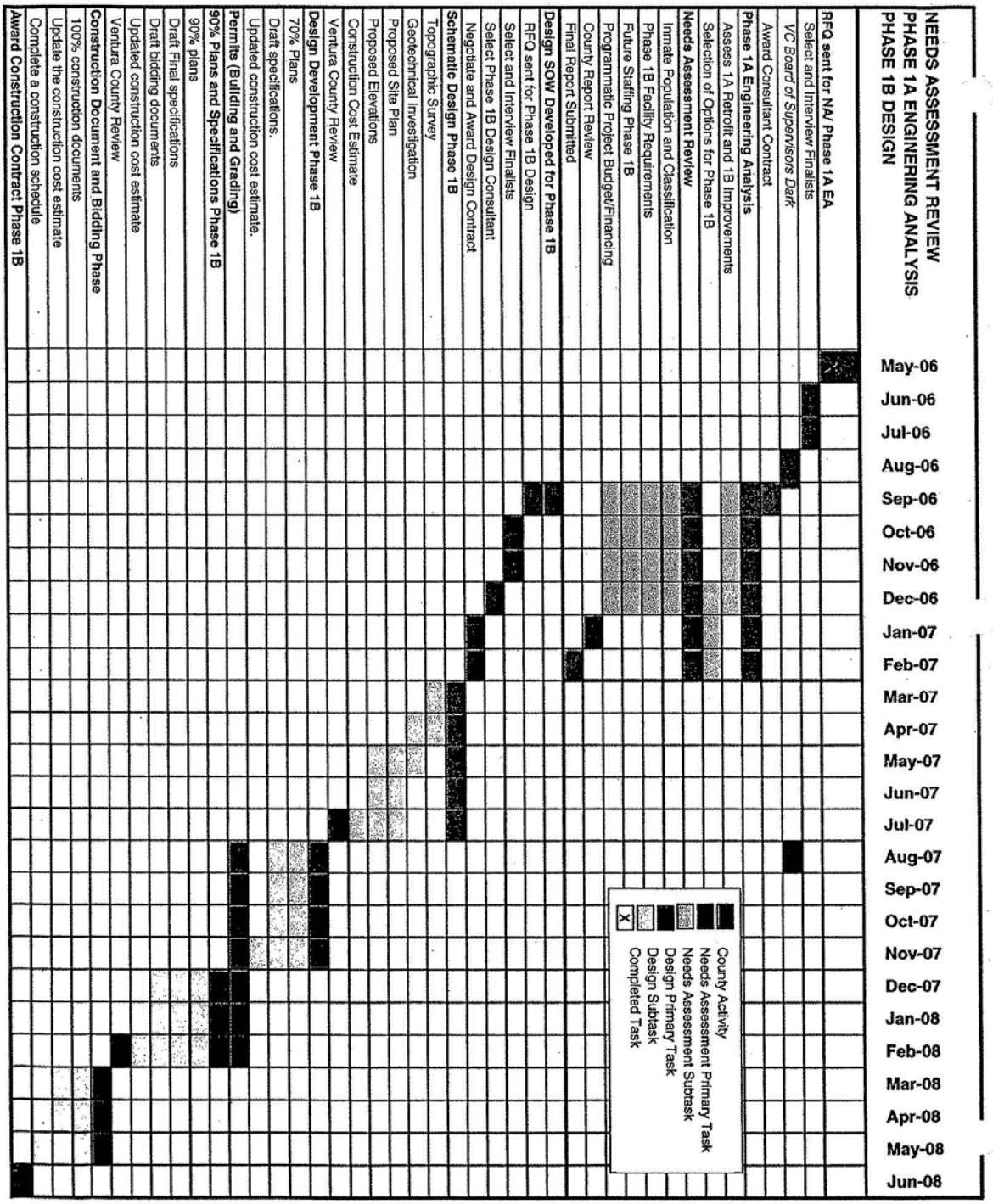
Maintenance Supervisor Allyn Cahoon (805) 933-8541

We look forward to working with your agency on this project. Please see attached proposed time line, which takes our project to start of construction. Should you have any question please feel free to contact any of our project members.

Respectfully,

Kathyrn E. Kemp

Kathyrn E. Kemp
Chief Deputy


NEEDS ASSESSMENT REVIEW
PHASE 1A ENGINEERING ANALYSIS
PHASE 1B DESIGN
May-06
Jun-06
Jul-06
Aug-06
Sep-06
Oct-06
Nov-06
Dec-06
Jan-07
Feb-07
Mar-07
Apr-07
May-07
Jun-07
Jul-07
Aug-07
Sep-07
Oct-07
Nov-07
Dec-07
Jan-08
Feb-08
Mar-08
Apr-08
May-08
Jun-08
RFQ sent for NA/ Phase 1A EA
Select and Interview Finalists
VC Board of Supervisors Dark
Award Consultant Contract
Phase 1A Engineering Analysis
Assess 1A Retrofit and 1B Improvements
Selection of Options for Phase 1B
Needs Assessment Review
Inmate Population and Classification
Phase 1B Facility Requirements
Future Staffing Phase 1B
Programmatic Project Budget/Financing
County Report Review
Final Report Submitted
Design SOW Developed for Phase 1B
RFQ sent for Phase 1B Design
Select and Interview Finalists
Select Phase 1B Design Consultant
Negotiate and Award Design Contract
Schematic Design Phase 1B
Topographic Survey
Geotechnical Investigation
Proposed Site Plan
Proposed Elevations
Construction Cost Estimate
Ventura County Review
Design Development Phase 1B
70% Plans
Draft specifications.
Updated construction cost estimate.
Permits (Building and Grading)
90% Plans and Specifications Phase 1B
90% plans
Draft Final specifications
Draft bidding documents
Updated construction cost estimate
Ventura County Review
Construction Document and Bidding Phase
100% construction documents
Update the construction cost estimate
Complete a construction schedule
Award Construction Contract Phase 1B
County Activity
Needs Assessment Primary Task
Needs Assessment Subtask
Design Primary Task
Design Subtask
Completed Task

Appendix F
August 14, 2006, CSA Letter to
Ventura County Sheriff Department (Plan Review # 111.6000.04)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, GOVERNOR

CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY
600 Bercut Drive
Sacramento, CA 95814
445-5073
/.cdcr.ca.gov/DivisionsBoards/CSA

August 14, 2006

Kathyrn E. Kemp, Chief Deputy
Ventura County Sheriff's Department
800 South Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009

Ventura County
Todd Road Facility – 600-beds Expansion
Corrections Standards Authority's Plan Review Number 111.6000.04

Dear Chief Kemp:

Thank you for your Letter of Intent dated July 20, 2006 regarding the project listed above. This satisfies the requirement that a letter of intent be filed with the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) as outlined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Part 1, Title 24, Section 13-102 (c) 1.

The CSA's objective is to facilitate both design and operation of local adult detention facilities so they function in a constitutional and efficient manner. This is accomplished through the process of: 1) technical assistance, 2) plan review, and 3) inspection. The letter of intent initiates a working relationship between local authorities and the CSA to ensure that planned construction conforms to minimum standards for adult facilities. Knowledgeable and experienced staff members are available to assist you in successfully planning and building a safe and secure juvenile facility.

In accordance with Penal Code 6029, CSA staff reviews plans and specifications for city, city and county, county and private detention facilities. Reviews occur at the following stages of detention facility projects:

1) Schematic Design (30%)
2) Design Development (50%)
3) Construction Document (100%)

The CSA's staff reviews one set of drawings and specifications to verify compliance with Title 24 regulations. Please have your local fire authority review a second set for compliance with fire and life safety regulations.

When CSA's staff completes its review at each phase of design, a ***Title 24 Compliance Review*** and a cover letter will be returned to the designated contact Person and any other entities authorized to receive this document. Each review enables the project design team to be aware of both resolved and unresolved standards issues as the project progresses.

If you have questions on the plan review process, or any of its elements, or if CSA's staff can be of technical assistance at any time during your project, please give us a call.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Bush, Field Representative
Facilities Standards and Operations Division
(916) 324-9861 michael. bush@cdcr.ca.gov

cc: Bob Takeshta, Deputy Director (A)
Ron Bertrand, Field Representative

Appendix G
CUP and EIR Compliance Review

TODD ROAD JAIL

CUP and EIR Compliance Review

Summary of Findings
7/20/06

RMA completed a compliance review of the conditions specified in the CUP and EIR. In addition, Pat Richards (RMA), Jim Thonis (County Counsel), and Karl Novak (PWA) met to discuss several issues and related to Phase 1A and moving ahead with Phase 1B.

Conclusions of the review and meeting are as follows:

1) All TRJ CUP (including EIR) conditions were certified to be in compliance after construction.
2) The CUP specifies a maximum building coverage of 423,630 SF for Phase 1A and 1B. This figure cannot be exceeded without a variance from the General Plan. A Permit Adjustment cannot be obtained to increase this amount.
3) The CUP allows for a rated capacity of 1,191 inmates under Phases 1A and 1B. However, up to 1,641 inmates may be held "as necessary under overcrowded conditions". Phase 1B may be designed to more easily accommodate overcrowded conditions than the 1A facility. For example, cells could be oversized so that extra bunks could be added when necessary.
4) The rated inmate capacity may be increased by up to 10% if the existing (and proposed Phase 1B) facilities can adequately handle the increased inmate population without significant impacts. An RMA review and Permit Adjustment would be necessary.
5) Increasing the rated inmate capacity by greater than 10% would require a Permit Minor Modification and public hearing.

Appendix H
Engineering Analysis – Summary Breakdown

ENGINEERING ANALYSIS – SUMMARY BREAKDOWN

Element	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Total
Vacuum Toilet System - Alternate 1				
New Acorn Master-Trol Closet Controls				
Material only including controls, back boxes, transformer, valves etc.	400	EA	$450.00	$180,000
Sub contractors markups, tax and installation	400	EA	$500.00	$200,000
Material pricing supplied by Laura Marshall - Acorn Vac Inc (800-591-9920)				
				$380,000
Vacuum Toilet System - Alternate 2				
New vacuum pump system				
Materials only including (3) 15hp pumps, (4) 100g collection tanks, (2) discharge pumps and two inline sewage grinders	1	LS	$363,000.00	$363,000
Sub contractors markups, tax and installation	1	LS	$300,000.00	$300,000
Material pricing supplied by Laura Marshall - Acorn Vac Inc (800-591-9920)				
				$663,000
Observation of Supervisory Staff - Adjustable Louvers				
Deep adjustable louvers, supply and install, louvers typically 48" x 42"	378	SF	$55.00	$20,790
				$20,790
Observation of Supervisory Staff - Light Washing				

Light fixtures angles accordingly, assume 3 fixtures per window	72	EA	$900.00	$64,800
				$64,800

Observation of Supervisory Staff - Tinting

Line existing windows with tinting film	756	SF	$10.00	$7,560
				$7,560

Intake Area Conversion

Remodel existing area for new holding	950	SF	$175.00	$166,250
				$166,250

Energy Management Control System - Alternate 1

Robertshaw Controls Panel				
Includes removal of DMS, install new UNC, reuse all sub controllers and sensors, upload all control point information, produce new control program and assume all sub controllers and sensors are existing	4	EA	$17,500.00	$70,000
Pricing supplied by Jim Coughlin - Servi-Tech Controls Inc. (559-264-6679)				
				$70,000

Energy Management Control System - Alternate 2

Johnson Controls - Metasys System				
Includes the renewal of all control panels and individual equipment controls complete to the four main systems				
Central Plant	1	LS	$150,000.00	$140,000
Central Services	1	LS	$150,000.00	$140,000

Administration	1	LS	$120,000.00	$115,000
Housing	1	LS	$110,000.00	$105,000
Pricing supplied by Salvador Jimenez - Johnson Controls (562-594-3227)				
				$500,000

Circuit Breaker Maintenance

Furnish and install a maintenance bypass breaker to an existing 4000A breaker, including demo, shut down, installation and testing	1	LS	$200,000.00	$200,000
				$200,000

Roof Leaks - Soft Spots

Cut back existing roof system to substrate, replace insulation and patch roof covering	6	EA	$3,000.00	$18,000
				$18,000

Roof Leaks - Expansion Joint

Remove existing joint material and install new flexible fabric repair	90	LF	$60.00	$5,400
				$5,400

Roof Leaks - Flashings

Remove existing flashing sealer material and re-seal/caulk	600	LF	$20.00	$12,000
				$12,000

Steam Systems - Electric

Replace existing dishwasher with new Hobart	1	EA	$100,000.00	$100,000

Provide infrastructure for new dishwasher	1	EA	$20,000.00	$20,000
Replace existing Kettle with new	4	EA	$18,150.00	$72,600
Provide infrastructure for new kettles	4	EA	$2,000.00	$8,000
Replace existing coffee brewer with new	1	EA	$9,460.00	$9,460
Provide infrastructure for new coffee brewer	1	EA	$6,000.00	$6,000
Equipment costs provided by Laschober+ Sovich - November 1, 2006				
				$216,060

Steam Systems - Gas/Electric

Replace existing dishwasher with new Hobart (E)	1	EA	$100,000.00	$100,000
Provide infrastructure for new dishwasher	1	EA	$20,000.00	$20,000
Replace existing Kettle with new (G)	4	EA	$25,300.00	$101,200
Provide infrastructure for new kettles	4	EA	$4,000.00	$16,000
Replace existing coffee brewer with new (E)	1	EA	$9,460.00	$9,460
Provide infrastructure for new coffee brewer	1	EA	$6,000.00	$6,000
Equipment costs provided by Laschober+ Sovich - November 1, 2006				
				$252,660

Steam Systems - Steam

Replace existing steam generators with one 9.5hp 15# 335 MBTUH Fulton Steam Boiler including connections and switches	1	EA	$80,000.00	$80,000
Equipment costs provided by Laschober+ Sovich - November 1, 2006				
				$80,000

Swamp Cooler

Provide 1 Ton split system air cooled heat pump including electric power - ceiling mounted	1	EA	$7,500.00	$7,500
				$7,500

Cooling - Gas

350T gas absorption chiller and cooling tower	1	EA	$575,000.00	$575,000
				$575,000

Cooling - Electric

350T electric centrifugal chiller	1	EA	$395,000.00	$395,000
				$395,000

Generators

Replacement 600 Kw diesel generator, indoor, complying with current air quality codes. Includes demo of existing and switchover, day tank, muffler, filters and exhaust stack	1	EA	$700,000.00	$700,000
Particulate trap	1	EA	$150,000.00	$150,000
Pricing confirmed with Alan Abramovitch - Quinn Power (805-431-3180)				
				$850,000

Rooftop Units

Material only, heat exchanger - 125MBH capacity including gaskets	1	EA	$12,800.00	$12,800
Sub contractors markups, tax and installation	1	EA	$12,000.00	$12,000
				$24,800

Water Intrusion - Administration

Seal/repair sills	100	LF	$35.00	$3,500
				$3,500

Water Intrusion - Muster

Break up and remove existing concrete paving	480	SF	$2.00	$960
Excavate down approximately 12" to expose wall	12	CY	$55.00	$652
Apply waterproofing	160	SF	$10.00	$1,600
Backfill and compact	12	CY	$30.00	$360
Replace paving	480	SF	$10.00	$4,800
				$8,372

Cluster Showers - Controls

New solenoid valves	24	EA	$5,750.00	$138,000
				$138,000

Cluster Showers - Shower Stall Wall Covering

Stainless steel stall wall and floor covering	24	EA	$6,000.00	$144,000
				$144,000