

BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

**SB 1022**

**ADULT LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE FACILITIES**

**CONSTRUCTION FINANCING PROGRAM**

**PROPOSAL FORM**

*This document is not to be reformatted.*

**SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION**

**A: APPLICANT INFORMATION AND PROPOSAL TYPE**

COUNTY NAME Santa Barbara County		STATE DOLLARS REQUESTED \$ 38,976,000
SMALL COUNTY (200,000 OR UNDER GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>	MEDIUM COUNTY (200,001 - 700,000 GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LARGE COUNTY (700,001 + GENERAL COUNTY POPULATION) <input type="checkbox"/>
TYPE OF PROPOSAL – PROGRAM SPACE PROPOSAL OR BEDS AND PROGRAM SPACE PROPOSAL PLEASE CHECK ONE (ONLY):		
PROGRAM SPACE <input type="checkbox"/>		BEDS AND PROGRAM SPACE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**B: BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

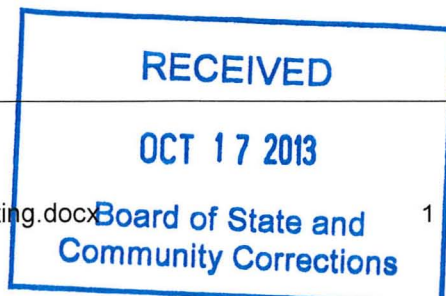
FACILITY NAME Sheriff's Transition and Re-entry (S.T.A.R.)		
PROJECT DESCRIPTION 228-beds designated for transitional and re-entry programming		
STREET ADDRESS Southwest corner of Black Road and Betteravia Unincorporated area		
CITY Santa Maria	STATE Ca	ZIP CODE 93455

**C. SCOPE OF WORK – INDICATE FACILITY TYPE AND CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY.**

FACILITY TYPE (II, III or IV) <b>II</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW STAND-ALONE FACILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> RENOVATION/ REMODELING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSTRUCTING BEDS OR OTHER SPACE AT EXISTING FACILITY
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**D. BEDS CONSTRUCTED – Provide the number of BSCC-rated beds and non-rated special use beds that will be subject to construction as a result of the project, whether remodel/renovation or new construction.**

	A. MINIMUM SECURITY BEDS	B. MEDIUM SECURITY BEDS	C. MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS	D. SPECIAL USE BEDS
Number of beds constructed	100	128		
TOTAL BEDS (A+B+C+D)	228			



**E: APPLICANT'S AGREEMENT**

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

**PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN AGREEMENT**

NAME BILL BROWN

TITLE SHERIFF-CORONER

AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE

DATE

**G: DESIGNATED COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR**

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

**COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATOR**

NAME MATTHEW P. PONTES

TITLE DIRECTOR OF GENERAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT

General Services

TELEPHONE NUMBER

(805) 560-1011

STREET ADDRESS

105 East Anapamu Street, Room 108

CITY

Santa Barbara

STATE

Ca

ZIP CODE

93110

E-MAIL ADDRESS

mpontes@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

**H: DESIGNATED PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER**

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

**PROJECT FINANCIAL OFFICER**

NAME Doug Martin

TITLE Chief Financial Officer

DEPARTMENT

Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office

TELEPHONE NUMBER

805-681-4293

STREET ADDRESS

4434 Calle Real

CITY

Santa Barbara

STATE

Ca

ZIP CODE

93110

E-MAIL ADDRESS

dam3695@sbsheriff.org

**I: DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACT PERSON**

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

**PROJECT CONTACT PERSON**

NAME Kelly Hamilton

TITLE Custody Lieutenant

DEPARTMENT

Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office

TELEPHONE NUMBER

805-681-4251

STREET ADDRESS

4434 Calle Real

CITY

Santa Barbara

STATE

Ca

ZIP CODE

93110

E-MAIL ADDRESS

mkh2165@sbsheriff.org



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

LINE ITEM	STATE REIMBURSED	CASH CONTRIBUTION	IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION	TOTAL
1. Construction	\$33,000,000	\$ 350,000		\$ 33,350,000
2. Additional Eligible Costs*	\$ 888,000	\$ 1,585,000		\$ 2,473,000
3. Architectural	\$ 2,456,000	\$ 16,000		\$ 2,472,000
4. Project/Construction Management	\$ 2,632,000	\$ 0		\$ 2,632,000
5. CEQA		\$ 90,000		\$ 90,000
6. State Agency Fees		\$ 51,000		\$ 51,000
7. Audit		\$ 20,000	\$ 0	\$ 20,000
8. Needs Assessment		\$ 8,000	\$ 0	\$ 8,000
9. Transition Planning		\$ 90,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 240,000
10. County Administration			\$ 1,314,000	\$ 1,314,000
11. Land Value			\$ 785,000	\$ 785,000
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COSTS</b>	<b>\$ 38,976,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,210,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,249,000</b>	<b>\$ 43,435,000</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

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

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

**1. Construction (includes fixed equipment and furnishings):**

The cost of building construction at the mid-point of construction is 52,208 SF. times a unit cost of \$582.63 SF = \$30,417,947. This, including a contingency of 7.5% \$2,281,346, data and telephone at \$300,000 makes up the proposed State portion \$32,999,293. The County match portion consists of \$350,000 for off-site work, each estimated as part of a utility construction feasibility study performed by an engineering consultant..

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

a) **Define each allowable fee type and the cost of each:** Additional eligible state costs include local building permit / inspection fees \$253,000, local utility

connection fees \$634,592.

b) **Moveable equipment and moveable furnishings total amount:** 4.20 % of CC \$1,277,564. The County plans to cover this expense through cash match.

c) **Public art total amount:** 1% of CC \$304,182

3. **Architectural:**

a) **Describe the county's current stage in the architectural process:** The County has completed initial programming, and has completed a concept site plan for the proposed project.

b) **Given the approval requirements of the SPWB and associated state reimbursement parameters, define which portions/phases of the architectural services the county intends to seek state dollar reimbursement:** Complete programming, site soils testing, site topographic survey, schematic design, design development, construction documents, bidding support, construction administration, building commissioning, operation / project closeout, and warranty period review.

c) **Define the budgeted amount for what is described in b) above:** The State component consists of architectural design fee of 7.04%, including reimbursable expenses, \$2,136,081, a 10% design contingency fee of \$213,608, site topographic survey \$20,000, site soils testing \$20,000, and a commissioning fee of \$66,304 based on \$1.27/SF, all estimated based on industry standards.

d) **Define which portion/phases of the architectural services the county intends to cover with county contribution dollars:** Conceptual programming, conceptual site plan preparation.

e) **Define the budgeted amount for what is described in d) above:** Conceptual programming, site plan preparation at \$15,500.

4. **Project/Construction Management:**

Construction Management consist of \$2,328,178 which represents 7.23% of the construction cost, based on consultant proposals and \$304,182, 1% of the construction cost, for materials testing and special inspections.

5. **CEQA:**

This consists of \$5,000 for EIR Amendment preparation, which has been expended, \$50,000 for ESA mitigation, and \$35,000 for archeological monitoring; all based on experience.

6. **State Agency Fees (maximums: due diligence \$16,000; SFM \$35,000):**

a) **Real estate due diligence fee:** \$16,000

b) **State Fire Marshal fee:** \$35,000

7. **Audit – Define whether the county is intending to use independent county auditor (in-kind) or services of contracted auditor (cash) and amount budgeted:**

The County intends to utilize an independent contract auditor, estimated to cost \$20,000.

8. **Needs Assessment – Define whether work is performed by county staff (in-kind) or consultant (cash) :**

An initial needs assessment update in the amount of \$7,500 was performed by a consultant.

9. **Transition Planning – Define whether work is performed by county staff (in-kind) or consultant (cash):**

It is estimated the cost of transition planning will be \$90,000 for consultant and \$150,000

for county staff.

10. **County Administration:**

Most of the budgeted amount consists of 4% of construction cost \$1,307,982, and \$6,000 for real property administrative costs.

11. **Land Value:**

Using the established site plan, the smallest rectangular area encompassing the SB1022 building and its ancillaries is approximately 261,360 SF (6 Acres). The current fair market value established for the 6 acre parcel is \$785,000, or approximately \$3.00 per SF thus providing the estimated County In-Kind match of \$785,000.

## SECTION 3: PROJECT TIMETABLE

Prior to completing this timetable, the county must consult with all appropriate county staff (e.g., county counsel, general services, public works, county administrator) to ensure that dates are achievable. Please consult the State Capital Outlay/Board of State and Community Corrections Process Details and Timing Requirements section of the RFP for further information. Complete the table below indicating start and completion dates for each key event, including comments if desired. Note the required timeframes for specific milestone activities in this SB 1022 process. (The BSCC Board intends to make conditional awards at a January 2014 meeting.)

KEY EVENTS	START DATES	COMPLETION DATES	COMMENTS
Site assurance/comparable long-term possession <u>within 90 days of award</u>	Jan. 2, 2014	Mar 31, 2014	
Real estate due diligence package submitted <u>within 120 days of award</u>	See Comments	See Comments	Submitted along with application. (preference criterion #2)
State Public Works Board meeting – Project Established <u>within 18 months of award</u>	Jan. 2, 2014	Aug 31, 2014	8 months after award
Schematic Design with Operational Program Statement <u>within 24 months of award</u> (design-bid-build projects)	Jan. 2, 2014	Feb. 28, 2015	14 months after award
Performance criteria or performance criteria and concept drawings with Operational Program Statement <u>within 30 months of award</u> (design-build projects)	N/A	N/A	
Design Development (Preliminary drawings) with Staffing Plan	March 1, 2015	July 31, 2015	
Staffing/Operating Cost Analysis approved by the Board of Supervisors	March 1, 2015	July 31, 2015	
Construction Documents (Working drawings)	Oct. 1, 2015	April 30, 2016	
Construction Bids	Aug. 1, 2016	Oct. 31, 2016	
Notice to Proceed <u>within 42 months of award</u>	Jan. 2, 2017	Jan. 2, 2020	36 Months of award
Construction (maximum 3 years to complete)	Jan.2, 2017	Jan. 2, 2019	2-year duration
Staffing/Occupancy <u>within 90 days of completion</u>	Jan. 2, 2019	Mar 31, 2019	

## SECTION 4: FACT SHEET

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

Tables 1 through 7 below constitute the Fact Sheet, which shall be provided with each proposal submittal, without regard as to whether the proposal includes bed construction. These tables of information shall be used by the raters in conjunction with the information provided in the proposal narrative (see Narrative section of the Proposal Form).

The information requested in this Fact Sheet pertains to those facilities (Type II, III and IV), approaches and programs under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or local department of corrections.

Tables 1 – 4, 6 and 7: For Average Daily Population (ADP), provide the average number per day for the first six months of 2013. For programs that started after January 1, 2013, provide the average number per day for the length of time the program was in effect (after the name of the program, provide the starting date). The same time period parameters pertain to Assessments per Month. "Lack of space" releases in Table 1 refers to the total of non-sentenced inmates released and sentenced inmates released early.

Table 3: The term "approaches" includes home detention, not incarcerating misdemeanants, etc., or other policies/procedures and approaches that do not include specific measures influencing recidivism reduction.

Tables 4, 5 and 7: The term "programming" refers to the utilization of formal programs that specifically incorporate measures to influence recidivism reduction.

<b>Table 1: Provide the following information.</b>		
<b>1.</b>	<b>County general population</b>	429,200
<b>2.</b>	<b>Number of detention facilities</b>	3
<b>3.</b>	<b>BSCC-rated capacity of system</b>	848
<b>4.</b>	<b>ADP (Secure Detention) of system</b>	992
<b>5.</b>	<b>ADP (Alternatives to Detention) of system</b>	186
<b>6.</b>	<b>Percentage felony inmates of system</b>	78%
<b>7.</b>	<b>Percentage non-sentenced inmates of system</b>	60%

8.	Arrests per month	2042
9.	Bookings per month of system	1362
10.	"Lack of space" releases per month	63

**Table 2: Provide the name, BSCC-rated capacity (RC) and ADP of the adult detention facilities in your jurisdiction.**

	Facility Name	RC	ADP
1.	Main Jail	659	751
2.	Medium Security Facility	161	241
3.	Santa Maria Branch -Currently Closed	20	0
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

**Table 3: List approaches currently in place to reduce the need for beds, and ADP for each.**

	Pre-Trial Approaches	ADP
1.	Court authorized OR - Pre-trial services Unit	2
2.	Cite Release misdemeanor offenders post booking	11
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
	Sentenced Offender Approaches	ADP
1.	Sheriff's Work Alternative Program	46
2.	Electronic Monitoring Program	141
3.	Early Release (Court Ordered CAP)	25
4.		
5.		
6.		



**Table 4: List the current offender programming in place and the ADP in each program.**

	<b>Pre-Trial Program</b>	<b>ADP</b>
1.	Sheriff's Treatment Program	75
2.	Substance Abuse Treatment Court	87.83
3.	Re-Entry Drug Court	33.5
4.	Mental Health Treatment Court	51.49
5.	Clean and Sober Drug Court	32.33
6.	Prop. 36	540
	<b>Sentenced Offender Program</b>	<b>ADP</b>
1.	Sheriff's Treatment Program	75
2.	Substance Abuse Treatment Court	87.83
3.	Re-Entry Drug Court	33.5
4.	Mental Health Treatment Court	51.49
5.	Clean and Sober Drug Court	32.33
6.	Prop. 36	540

**Table 5: List the offender programming gaps and deficiencies.**

	<b>Gaps and Deficiencies</b>
1.	Lack of Programming space for Sensitive Needs Housing Units
2.	Poor facility design provides inadequate programming space for GP
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

**Table 6: List the offender assessments used for the purpose of jail population management.**

	<b>Assessment Tools</b>	<b>Assessments per Month</b>
1.	Classification Assessment/Decision Tree	829
2.	Sheriff's Treatment Program	100
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

<b>Table 7: List the offender assessments used for determining programming.</b>		
	<b>Assessment Tools</b>	<b>Assessments per Month</b>
<b>1.</b>	Sheriff's Treatment Program Interviews	100
<b>2.</b>	COMPAS Assessments for Alt. Sentencing/Early Release	107
<b>3.</b>		
<b>4.</b>		
<b>5.</b>		
<b>6.</b>		

# Santa Barbara County SB1022

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## 1. PROJECT NEED

### Bed Construction

***B: 1.01 Describe the findings of the needs assessment completed by the county.***

The Santa Barbara County (SBC) jail system has been overcrowded for over 20 years. The County Jail facilities are operating at over 120% of rated capacity well above the industry standard which suggests, in order to appropriately handle surges in arrests and changes in the type of inmates incarcerated, a jail should operate at 85% of rated capacity. Since the early 1980's the jail has been under a court-ordered population capacity limit, requiring the Sheriff to release offenders early or not put them in jail at all. This practice erodes respect for the criminal justice system and negatively impacts the quality of community life. This problem has been severely complicated by California's 2011 Public Safety Realignment Law (AB109), under which individuals may be sentenced to more than one year in the County Jail. Prior enactment of AB109, these inmates were sent to State Prison to serve their sentences. Jail overcrowding has many negative effects on public safety: a) Inmates are continually let out of jail before their sentence is complete. Over the past five years, an average of 1,370 inmates per year have been released early due to overcrowding; b) Overcrowding increases the safety risk to both inmates and staff; c) There are significant waiting lists for inmate participation in the few existing jail programs designed to reduce recidivism; d) Judges have reduced ability to "flash incarcerate" (put in jail for short periods of time) offenders who violate probation or mandated treatment programs. In 2008, The Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding recommended 1) Building a new, relatively small, county jail, and 2) Invest sufficient funds in recidivism reduction programs. The first recommendation was accepted. The construction funds for the new jail have been obtained, and the County has committed funds to operate it. The jail is scheduled

to open in 2018. The Santa Barbara County Probation Department and the Santa Barbara County Reentry Projects have broad experience using evidence based programs to reduce recidivism among state parolees and county probationers. However, as a result of lower staffing levels and antiquated facility design, the ability to offer such services in the county jail is limited. SBC was selected as one of eight sites nationally to participate in the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Project in August of 2012, one of two CA sites specially targeted by NIC for involvement in TJC as it relates to AB109. In that regard, the Sheriff and Jail Staff has been focused on developing an area of the facility to offer transitional services to offenders as they prepare to return to the community from the jail, with additional space to coordinate the home-based electronic monitoring and work alternative programs. Further, there is a need for a designated unit to house the Sheriff's Treatment Program (STP) and for housing offenders in special custody. Having such units would allow these inmates the ability to receive services away from the general population.

***B: 1.02 Provide a county jail system overview (e.g. capacity, ADP and other relevant factors), including a description of other current or planned construction. If the county has an AB900 award, indicate such and identify the number of beds to be constructed and current state of planning or construction for this project.***

The existing SBC Jail system consists of three detention facilities. The **Main Jail** has a rated capacity of 659. The 2013 ADP of the Main Jail is 751. This facility is currently under a court ordered population cap of 605 males and 101 females. The **Medium Security Facility (MSF)** has a rated capacity of 161 beds. The 2013 ADP of the MSF is 241. The **Santa Maria Branch Jail** has a rated capacity of 28 beds. In 2011, this facility ceased to operate as a housing facility and is used only as a part-time booking facility. The County was a recipient of an \$80,000,000 AB900 Grant Award and is currently in the schematic design phase of constructing a new **North County Branch Jail** designed for 344 rated beds and 32 special use beds. Construction of this



facility is scheduled to be complete by summer of 2018. When complete, this AB900 project will increase the system-wide rated capacity to 1,044 rated beds. The current projected for the year 2014 bed need is 1,261. The proposed project will increase the system-wide rated bed capacity to 1,167.

***B: 1.03 Describe the system issues anticipated to be remedied by the new construction, such as overcrowding, medical, or mental health beds.***

This new construction will provide 228 rated beds to a system that is currently under court order limiting the Main Jail population. Included in the construction are two 50 bed Transitional Programming Units designed to improve our reentry services by providing a step-down housing environment and increasing access to the community providers. The design further allows for collaboration and continuity of efforts by collocating Probation and Transition Staff for their work with offender reentry services. One 64 bed unit will house inmates who are participating in STP, thus increasing the capacity of the STP, and offering a design that facilitates best practices of this initiative. Another 64 bed unit will allow the Sheriff's Office to bring programming to inmates who have previously been ineligible due to their classification status, which prevents them from associating with the general population. This Sensitive Needs population currently represents approximately 31% of the existing Main Jail facility. This project will also allow the County to replace existing, compacted housing units that have little or no programming space.

***B: 1.04 Describe the current trends in the number of arrests, bookings, releases due to lack of space and other relevant factors as they relate to the need for beds.***

A recent Jail Needs Assessment (September 2013) reveals that as a result of *Rodriguez v. County of Santa Barbara*, a capacity limit (CAP) has resulted in as many as 158 inmates being early released in one month in 2009 to a low of 68 inmates early released in one month in 2012. Although the early release number seems to have stabilized at 63 per month in 2013, AB109

inmates sentenced to jail may impact these averages. In previous years, with the CAP in place, the average daily population had stabilized. However, due in great part to the implementation of AB109, the 2012 average daily population increased by 10% over the previous year. Other relevant factors impacting population management include a 21% increase in medical sick calls from 2011 to 2012, off-site medical services increased 53%, and mental health contacts increased 9%. Also worth noting, 78% of the population was being held for a felony offense. Taking into consideration trends in the at-risk population, a recent increase in reported crimes, the Jail Needs Assessment projects an increase of 377 inmates in the average daily population through 2015.

***B: 1.05 Discuss the current approach to reducing the need for beds, including programs and alternatives to incarceration.***

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office (SBCSO) has worked hard at dealing with jail overcrowding issues, including implementation of a home-based work programs and electronic monitoring. They have also developed solid jail programs to address reduction in recidivism rates. However, with the implementation of AB109 these efforts are not enough to keep up with the increasing population. The need to establish effective programs for inmates sentenced to more than one year in the County Jail is paramount. To address this, SBCSO is working with the Probation to establish a network of information/resource sharing that provides for continued programming upon release from Jail. Recent changes to the alternative sentencing program criteria include allowing an inmate to be electronically monitored while living at a homeless shelter or residential treatment program.

***B: 1.06 Provide data showing the effectiveness/impacts of these alternatives.***

Numerous studies have shown positive results from correctional programming and alternatives to incarceration, including a 2012 report from the Washington Institute for Public Policy

demonstrating the monetary benefits of programming such as employment training/job assistance in the community, cognitive behavioral therapy, education while in custody, work release, and drug treatment. Locally, the SBCSO Alternative Sentencing Bureau has an ADP of 186 inmates (2013), resulting in a 16% reduction in inmates housed. Absent this program, these inmates would be serving their time in the jail. While participating in the alternatives program, they are able to continue their education and employment without interruption. Thus far in 2013, an average of 30 AB109 inmates participate in the EM program, accounting for 21% of all the participants supervised via EM. The EM program has a 91% success rate of completion.

***B: 1.07 Describe any plans underway, or future plans, to implement alternatives to incarceration and their anticipated results.***

As noted above, the TJC project and work being done as a result of AB109 have helped the County strategize managing the inmate population with limited jail bed resources. The County has implemented an array of alternative programs over the last ten years. SB1022 funding would allow the County the ability to design and construct a facility that is more suitable for delivery of these services, in the most cost effective way possible.

**Program Space Construction**

***PS: 1.01 Describe the process for determining the need for program space.***

SBCSO has arduously examined the greatest needs for the offender population under their supervision, along with effective jail management. The largest need that has emerged is for transition beds. This has been a system wide effort, working not only with jail staff, but with Probation and other key system stakeholders.

***PS: 1.02 Describe the current approach to offender programming (i.e. use of current program space, types of programs, and services) for custody and non-custody offenders.***

The SBCSO has developed several best practice programs over the past 15 years in its existing facilities. The services work in conjunction with detention alternatives as an integrated transition

plan for all inmates as they return to the community. Contrary to the trend that many jails provide only custody, the SBCSO has been a leader in offering programming designed to assist offenders in addressing criminogenic needs, thereby reducing recidivism. The Sheriff's Office has partnered with several community agencies in order to improve services and interventions for the inmates. Santa Barbara City College provides instructional programs to inmates. The educational classes offered include Adult Basic Education, GED training, Adult High School Instruction, Basic Computer Skills, and Vocational programming for ServeSafe certification. The Santa Barbara Jail is designated as an official GED testing site. Santa Barbara County's Reentry Project, began operation in November 2005, providing a structured program for the reentry of state prison inmates who are identified with certain needs and helps guide their transition into the community from prison. STP began providing services in 1995 with two male inmates. Today it maintains an ADP of 110 inmates that participate in this intensive treatment program for offenders with addiction issues. Positive results are being demonstrated with this treatment program. In 2011, the STP unit conducted a study using a random sampling of inmates who had participated in the program from 2007 to 2010. Using the same time frame, a control group, of inmates who had applied to the program but were not accepted, was selected. This study showed that those inmates who participated in the program represented only 34%, of those studied, who were re-arrested within the three year time frame. Most importantly, there is coordinated effort now between provider agencies, probation, and the jail to offer transitional services for offenders as they enter the community. This includes service provision within the jail, and coordination of post-release supportive services for each offender through a unified case plan. Today, the Main Jail program has space for 32 inmates in the male housing unit and 18 inmates in the female housing unit. The following are current components of STP that have flexibility of acquiring new



components as the client population changes: 1) Intake and Assessment, 2) Individual Counseling, 3) Anger Management, 4) Relapse Prevention Education, 5) Client Support Groups, 6) Introduction to the 12 Steps, 7) Release Planning, 8) Grief Recovery/Self-esteem Groups, 9) AA/NA Meetings, 10) After Care/Follow up, and 12) CBT Classes. Individuals participating in the Substance Abuse Treatment Court (SATC) and the Court Clean and Sober Calendar, have been court recommended to the STP after testing positive for drugs. Discharge planning staff coordinates transition efforts with Probation and community provider agencies. There have been 3,346 clients linked to secondary services in the community (1,644 have participated in residential treatment; 979 have utilized outpatient services; 723 have moved into sober living programs). Many of the thousands of inmates that participated in STP up to July 2013 have celebrated from one to ten plus years of sobriety and have had no reports of criminal activity since they were released from jail. Ongoing relationships have been developed with the Santa Barbara Rescue Mission, Newhouse II & III, the Salvation Army's Adult Rehabilitative Center (ARC), Delancey Street, Bethel House, Casa Serena, Giving Tree, Paradise Oaks Garden, Casa Solana, Recovery Point, Project Recovery, SATC and various other programs offering Substance Treatment. Most importantly, through these coordinated efforts of the TJC project and planning/funding via AB109, it is the hope not only to save money now, but reduce recidivism in the future. Reduction in recidivism saves operational funds, but also helps manage utilization of scarce jail beds moving forward. The proposed transitional programming units will provide the next step in program and transitional services for offenders. These units will house inmates prior to transition into the community, provide group space for program services, as well as space for job readiness and educational programs. To increase employability, the design offers vocational program space to provide inmates much needed job training. Lastly, the facility design brings the

Sheriff's Work Alternative Program and Electronic Monitoring program coordination efforts into the same unit, so that reentry and community-based services can share resources, collaborate and synchronize efforts. "In Reach" from community providers and multi-disciplinary team meetings with Sheriff Staff, Probation, and reentry service providers can occur on site and include inmate participation.

***PS: 1.03 Describe what least restrictive alternatives have been put in place to address the needs of the population intended to be served by this proposal.***

For over the past 30 years the SBC Main Jail has experienced an array of overcrowding problems. As a result, the County has implemented a series of strategies and programs to address these issues. With court authorization in 1989, the Sheriff instituted an Early Release Program. The **Electronic Monitoring (EM)** program has been in effect since 2002; the **Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP)** was established in 1984 – which allows offenders to work at local job sites and reside at home.

Year	Electronic Monitoring		Sheriff's Work Alternative Program	
	Number of Participants	Utilization Days	Number of Participants	Days of Work
2010	873	26,575	967	30,362
2011	858	33,101	699	28,938
2012	1042	46,252	572	22,169

Several factors have influenced the numbers during this three-year span: jail overcrowding, jail sentence parameters, AB109. These programs are continually assessed as to their effectiveness in population management, and redesigned to further their goal of reducing overcrowding. Additionally, the extensive network of work sites offers additional resources of support for future collaboration and sustainment efforts. Continual collaboration with Probation, ADMHS, and other agencies occurs in an effort to maximize efforts to ease overcrowding, and address methods of reducing recidivism. The goal of these programs is to allow offenders who are least likely to return to jail and not a danger to the community to participate in community-based

services, while still providing in-jail treatment for the offenders in need of intensive services. This is a leading edge approach – monitoring home-based offenders, who are able to be supervised in the community. The Transition Unit would provide for an additional incentive for inmate program participation and offer step-down treatment options. Although some services are provided to those in special custody, the design of the facility limits the capacity of these offerings.

***PS: 1.04 Describe the gaps and deficiencies in current programming for custody and non-custody offenders, and which of these gaps or deficiencies will be addressed with proposed program space construction funding.***

Contrary to the trend that many jails provide only custody, the SBCSO has been a leader in offering programming designed to assist offenders in addressing criminogenic needs, thereby reducing recidivism. The goal of the TJC project is for a local team of key stakeholders to review gaps and strategize options for improved delivery and coordination of in-jail and transitional services. This project is ongoing until 2015 with collaboration between local stakeholders and a national team of experts supporting the project. Some revisions to the in-jail and community services are presently underway. One such revision focuses on completion of assessments on all high-risk offenders and implementation of additional evidence based services. In 2008, the Sheriff's Blue Ribbon Commission on Jail Overcrowding concluded that 85% of SBCSO county jail's populations are substance abusers and that approximately 29% are mental health clients, many of whom have co-occurring substance issues. Information collected over the past five years reveals the percentage of inmates on mental health medications fluctuates between 9 and 14 percent. SBCSO and Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services (ADMHS) substance use treatment system has identified the need to provide services to the substance using offender, demonstrated by a 56% admission rate of referrals from the local criminal justice system.

Funding from AB109 helped expand the provision of substance abuse treatment services to the increased population of inmates released/removed from state control to the county, generally serving one to three years. The critical gaps in the system at the current time is the need for a fully developed system for transitioning post-release, and the space presently being used for programming does not provide for the most conducive setting for treatment and transitional services. The establishment of a comprehensive reentry program, enhanced by units designed for this purpose, will support community reintegration and improve the chances for successful reentry. Having services delivered in group space located within the Sensitive Needs Unit will increase the number and types of services for offenders who, due to safety and security issues of this population, often cannot move outside the unit. Data collection and analysis will be statistically oriented rather than process or outcome focused. With the transitional reentry system in place, this analysis will include the performance outcomes, and a review of the entire planning and implementation phase, in an effort to continually improve upon on the design and develop the model for replication around the state and country.

***PS: 1.05 Describe the approach taken to determining the kind of programming that will take place in the new program space.***

The Santa Barbara County Reentry Project (SBCRP) began meeting in 2008. Strategic planning sessions helped identify gaps in the current system and a programming model with accompanying performance outcomes. In addition to the Santa Barbara County Reentry Steering Committee, a Community-Based Advisory Committee provides guidance to the Steering Committee, supports the efforts for implementing the reentry initiative, and solicits commitment from their respective organizations. Numerous representatives from the County government, local nonprofits, and community stakeholders are involved in this process through participation on these committees. The SBC Jail is vital to the project. The Santa Barbara County Sheriff and



numerous staff members have been actively involved in learning about best practice models around the country and applying these in their present programs and in the development of the future reentry system. This has been a major paradigm shift from jail operations of recent past. Alternative Solutions Associates, Inc. (ASAI) has been working with SBCSO over the past several years offering consulting services and expertise regarding programming needs, utilization of programming space, and designing reentry initiatives tailored to the County's needs. Most recently the AB109 committee has worked on the collective development of a reentry strategy which is now being supported by the NIC TJC model. This core committee meets bi-weekly, with regular on-site strategy sessions. All of these efforts position Santa Barbara to be a leading edge provider of evidence based services. ASAI is part of the national team allowing for a seamless support of movement into these next phases of quality assurance and improvement of the model. Further, ASAI research has explored what other counties across the nation have implemented in order to address the issues of overcrowding and reduction of recidivism through targeted interventions and treatment pre/post release. Through implementation of a project similar to the step-down approach being proposed for SBC, the Sullivan County Sheriff's Office (New Hampshire) saw a recidivism rate of 21% for those inmates completing the program. The Sullivan County program provided the much needed transitional services in a unit that was specifically developed and designed with reentry in mind.

***PS: 1.06 Provide information and data supporting the county's need for program space.***

At present there is limited program space within the SBC facilities, often with groups being facilitated within the pod of the correctional facility. This new design would allow for better flow in and out of programming and for a much improved setting for these services. Dedicated office

space would allow Sheriff transitional staff and probation officers to work with the offenders, providing for better services while limiting unnecessary movement out of the unit.

***PS: 1.07 Indicate the approach to alternatives to incarceration and how the program will assist in managing the jail population.***

Recognizing that 97% of offenders will return to the community after a period of incarceration, the goal is to enhance public safety by reducing recidivism. Success of this program will be measured not only by the reduction of incidents within the facilities, but by providing the inmates with the programs and services that reinforce positive community reintegration. The Transition Programming Unit and STP program provide for a step-down approach and a coordination of efforts by having both the Transition Programming Unit and the alternative programs (Electronic Monitoring and SWAP) office space in one location. Further, by having programs conducted within these special Units, less movement of inmates will occur. This increases safety and security, and eases jail population management issues.

***PS: 1.08 Describe the need for programming that could assist with the jail population management.***

This type of step-down model allows for offenders to earn their way into the program and move to the less restrictive location based on compliance with both jail policies and programming services. Offenders engaged in positive behavioral change efforts can move to an enhanced living unit and a less restrictive environment. Movement of the sensitive needs population through a facility to attend programming and services causes logistical challenges in a jail environment. Having a designated Sensitive Needs Unit will allow for the delivery of a wide array of services right in the unit without compromising the safety of these inmates.

## 2. SCOPE OF WORK

### All Projects

***A: 2.01 Detail the full scope of work that is the subject of this proposal, including a comprehensive description of the number and types of beds (if any), program spaces, and other core and ancillary spaces; indicate whether this is new stand-alone construction, an addition to an existing facility, or space that is being remodeled or renovated.***

This program has been designed for 228 inmates and consists of three types of housing. The STAR (Sheriff's Transition and Reentry) Center will include:

- One 64 bed Sensitive Needs Unit, double-bunked with two inmates per cell, used as a step-down facility for Sensitive Needs Inmates transitioning through STAR and back into the community.
- One 64 bed STP unit, double-bunked with two inmates per cell, used exclusively for the STP Program.
- Two 50 bed units, used for inmate transitional reentry programming.

In addition, there will be a shared treatment area used by both reentry units, providing treatment and programming opportunities beyond those available in the housing unit. These spaces in the shared program areas will also provide opportunities for interaction and involvement with the community and space for larger groups to assemble. Finally, the Alternative Sentencing Bureau will be relocated to provide oversight of inmates who have the opportunity to serve their sentence in some manner other than within the jail complex.

### Bed Construction

***B: 2.01 Describe the planning process that resulted in this bed construction scope of work.***

The SBC Main Jail is currently under a court order cap, requiring the early-release of inmates back into the community prior to the completion of their sentence. In 2012, SBC was awarded a

grant under AB900 to construct a 376 bed facility to be located in the North County. While this new facility helps to alleviate overcrowding, it does not fully address the need to replace the existing compacted, outdated, and unsafe housing capacities in the Santa Barbara campus facilities. The commitment of SBC to address the impacts of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment Act by providing programming and transitional support services has been addressed in the Santa Barbara County CCP plan. The need to provide programming to the high-risk offender entering the community after a long incarceration has never been greater. The STAR center will address both the need for additional jail beds, adequate and effective programming space, and transitional programming.

***B: 2.02 Describe the relationship between the stated needs and the planned construction.***

Santa Barbara Jail facilities currently have an ADP of 145 (AB109 inmates). Due to the recent Federal ruling requiring the State to release an additional 9,000 inmates, the ADP is expected to increase. This construction will provide housing units with enhanced programming capabilities to 128 inmates, a portion of whom are sensitive needs and currently ineligible for a great deal of programming due to separation requirements from the general population, and transitional programming for up to 100 inmates.

***B: 2.03 Describe the anticipated beneficial outcomes of the new bed construction.***

This construction will add rated beds to the existing jail system, eliminating housing that are 30 plus years old, and well over the rated capacity. The new construction provides an environment with improved program space, and the ability to deliver services that directly impact risk reduction and increase success upon return to the community. It also allows for incentive programs for low risk offenders, and the improved ability to deliver services to sensitive needs inmates.



***B: 2.04 Define the staffing that will be required to operate the new construction.***

One (24/7) Custody Deputy will be assigned to each of the four direct supervision housing units. In addition, Programs Unit staff will be assigned to facilitate STP programming (education, counseling services, and pre-release coordination services). The Pre-release Coordinators will work with the offenders to develop individualized release plans linking them with community supportive services upon discharge. The Alcohol and Drug Counselors provide alcohol and drug abuse counseling and treatment services. Probation staff will work with the offenders on the development of their release plans from the Units.

**Program Space Construction**

***PS: 2.01 Describe the planning process used to develop the design for the construction of program space.***

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff and jail staff has long implemented programs such as the STP, SWAP, and EM programs in an effort to maximize bed space and address crowding. In recent years, collaborative work has been done with the CCP team strategizing ways to provide transitional services to assist offenders as they reenter the community. These groups have worked with consultants, Rosser International, Inc. and Alternative Solutions Associates, Inc. to develop a plan that fits into the overall programmatic and operational philosophy of the County and inclusive of the Jail, Probation, and community based providers.

***PS: 2.02 Describe the relationship between stated needs and the proposed program space construction.***

This space offers the County much needed bed space, while providing for the right type of programming space to assist in the provision of treatment services and transition of offenders to

the community. The proposed group space and office space is needed for staff facilitation of the transition programs and services prior to an offender's release.

***PS: 2.03 Define the features of this program space construction that make it suitable for the intended programming.***

The larger rooms are designed for group meeting space in the STP Transition Unit and the Sensitive Needs Unit. Reentry groups and family programming are examples of the types of services utilized in this space. They can also accommodate the job readiness and educational classes within the unit. Office space will be designed for staff in the unit; two rooms will be offered to Probation staff and provider agencies as a place to meet with clients within the unit. Dedicated space for vocational training will offer offender hands-on job training and education. Group space is also provided for the alternative programs.

***PS: 2.04 Describe plans to implement and operate programs in the space.***

As detailed in Section 3 of this proposal, a well-crafted step-down reentry model has been designed to meet the needs of offenders returning to the community, in a space conducive to this process. The jail staff is presently working on the development and implementation of transition programs through the work of AB109 and with the TJC project. At present there is space for intensive treatment programs, however there is not a designated nor specifically designed unit for transitional services for the offenders. With the proposed design, offenders would be allowed to attend a variety of programs right in the unit and meet with key community providers, Probation, and jail staff. This space provides for enhanced confidentiality in a group setting. The STP and Sensitive Needs Units will house the long standing evidence-based program for offenders prior to their movement to the Transition Programming Unit.

***PS: 2.05 Describe the anticipated beneficial outcomes of the new program space construction.***

This facility design will allow for staff to be concentrated where the offenders are located, rather than moving staff throughout the facility. Having a Sensitive Needs Unit provides opportunities for treatment in a secure environment while maintaining separation from the general population. This space will allow offenders to step-down to transitional programming area as they complete program requirements. Most importantly, it is a location where multiple agencies can coordinate efforts and services for transitioning offenders back to the community.

### 3. OFFENDER MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAMMING

#### Bed Construction

***B: 3.01 Describe how the proposed construction will address the county's offender management goals regarding the use of secure detention.***

Secure detention is a necessary component to the Justice System. Due to overcrowding in the Santa Barbara Main Jail, offenders are being released prior to the expiration of their sentence. Additional measures have been taken to reduce the amount of bookings. Although the construction of a Northern Branch Jail will provide additional housing, it will still fall short of the projected need for the coming years. This proposal will provide housing specifically designed to address programming deficiencies of our special needs population and address the transitional needs of the long term offender.

***B: 3.02 Describe how the proposed bed construction aligns with the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) plan.***

The Santa Barbara County CCP is dedicated to implementing a strategy designed to maintain community safety by providing appropriate supervision, assessments, sentencing practices and evidence based programs to address the needs of the high risk offenders, thus improving the chance for a successful reentry into the community. This proposed construction will allow for the screening and provision of evidence based programs while in custody, with the added benefit of pre-release coordination and transitional services. The transitional programming units offer the

next step in program services for offenders. These units will house inmates prior to transition into the community, provide group space for program services, space for job readiness and educational programs, and offices for program staff working with inmates on transition plans. To increase employability, the design offers vocational program space to provide inmates much needed job training. Lastly, the facility design brings the SWAP and EM program coordination efforts into the same location, so that reentry and community-based services can share resources, collaborate and synchronize efforts. “In Reach” from community providers and multi-disciplinary team meetings with Sheriff Staff, Probation, and reentry service providers can occur on site and include inmate participation.

***B: 3.03 Describe the use of, or plans to use, offender assessments and other interventions to address jail population management, including objective tools or instruments to manage the offender population, such as pretrial assessments, etc.***

Routine **screening and assessment** of individual’s risks, needs, and capacities is an essential component of an effective jail transition intervention strategy. A brief screen during the booking process will capture medical, mental health, and substance abuse issues, and include a checklist to identify less immediate needs such as employment and housing history. Screening information will inform decisions about classification and placement in the jail, and indicate whether a fuller assessment is warranted. A more detailed assessment may be necessary to measure the severity of substance abuse or mental health issues identified during the initial screening and to construct an individual transition plan. Ongoing assessments will inform the development of an individual’s initial jail-to-community transition plan and subsequent revisions to that plan. Through TJC participation, sites receive technical assistance and guidance in selecting appropriate screening tools and assessment instruments that satisfy both the informational requirements of the model and local concerns (e.g., inexpensive, easy to administer, yield

information useful to a variety of partners). TJC also helps the sites evaluate the adequacy of assessment tools currently being utilized, in meeting local needs. **Targeted intervention strategies** form the core of the TJC model at the individual level, and comprise the basic building blocks for effective jail transition. The strategy to improve transition at the individual level involves introducing specific interventions at critical points along the jail-to-community continuum. The underlying premise is that interventions at these key points can improve reintegration and reduce reoffending, thereby increasing public safety. Critical to this approach are the principles that: (1) interventions begin in jail with the booking process and continue, as needed, throughout the incarceration and in the community upon release; and (2) interventions are tailored to the specific needs, risks, and strengths of each individual. The model's main intervention-level elements are screening and assessment, transition planning, and interventions that range from information packets to structured treatment and programming. A growing body of empirically-based evidence about what works in reentry suggests that assessment, intervention and aftercare are key components for any strategy aimed at reducing offender recidivism. Implementation of evidence-based practices such as motivational interviewing or treatment programs that use cognitive behavioral therapy may further reduce recidivism and promote reintegration. The TJC initiative encourages jurisdictions to incorporate these and other evidence-based practices into the design of their intervention strategies.

***B: 3.04 Describe the county's planned construction in relation to the expected need for beds in the future.***

The jail population projection anticipates an increase in the population through 2025, a continuation of the increase that occurred in 2011-2013 to date. The 2014 jail population is projected to be 1,261. Through 2025, the population is projected to be between that number and 1,602 inmates. The proposed construction will assist the County in meeting the needs for beds in

the future. In addition, the project will provide for a step-down approach and reentry coordination of efforts by having both the Transition Unit and the alternative programs (EM and SWAP) office space in one location. Presently, one of the barriers to additional programming is the limited space for these services.

#### **Program Space Construction**

***PS: 3.01 Describe how this program space construction will address the county's offender management goals.***

This program construction will allow the County to develop a step-down model where offenders are offered the incentive to transfer to a transitional programming area and engage in interventions and services conducive to positive reintegration. Staff from the jail, community based providers, and Probation can collaborate and work with the inmates as they transition back to the community. Having a designated Sensitive Needs Unit will allow for the delivery of a wide array of services right in the unit without compromising the safety of these inmates.

***PS: 3.02 Describe how the program space construction aligns with the CCP plan.***

The program space construction of the Transitional Programming Units will provide the next step in program and transitional services for offenders. The proposed program space will have dedicated group rooms for program services, including job readiness and educational programs. To increase employability, the design offers vocational program space to provide inmates much needed job training. Lastly, the facility design brings the SWAP and EM program coordination efforts into the same unit, so that reentry and community-based services can share resources, collaborate and synchronize efforts. "In Reach" from community providers and multi-disciplinary team meetings with Sheriff Staff, Probation, and reentry service providers can occur on site and include inmate participation.

***PS: 3.03 Describe the programming to be conducted in the new program space.***



Section PS: 3.08 further details the program model. Following the assessment phase, participants will receive a full day of treatment services and educational programming. Cognitive behavioral therapy provides the core treatment approach accompanied by introduction to Twelve Step Theory, life skills training, job skills development, conflict resolution, etc. A typical day will include substance abuse groups, educational and employment classes, life skills, recreation, and vocational programming. Included in the design, the alternative programs (EM and SWAP) would have space for connecting and regulating the electronic monitors, and an area for offenders to attend groups. The STP provides intensive treatment for offenders.

***PS: 3.04 Describe how the program space will foster a quality reentry model and seamless reentry process.***

The proposed program spaces foster the ability to begin transition planning immediately upon intake and to discharge and beyond. A **transition plan** is essential in preparing individuals for release and enhancing long term reintegration, particularly for those who are assessed as moderate- or high-risk/need. The plan specifies the types of interventions an individual needs, when and where interventions should occur and who will deliver them, and the activities for which the individual needs to take responsibility. These plans will be informed by an individual's initial screening and assessment and regularly reviewed and updated as necessary in jail and after release. Transition plans will specify pre-release interventions to be delivered either by jail staff or community-based providers conducting jail "In Reach". Plans will also include discharge interventions to address the "moment of release" those critical first hours and days after release from jail, and to facilitate the provision of needed services in the community. The plans may target issues such as housing, employment, family reunification, educational needs, substance abuse treatment, and health and mental health services. In many cases, a discharge plan may be the primary intervention for individuals released within hours or a few days of entering jail.

Implicit in this approach is the understanding that “one size” does not fit all and that plans should be tailored for each individual. The scope of **targeted interventions** may range from formal treatment to access to community-based organizations (CBO’s), volunteers, or family members who conduct “In Reach”. Many interventions will begin in jail and continue with a CBO after the individual’s release from jail, facilitating greater continuity for service delivery leading to improved outcomes. Work done while in jail to begin treatment, develop relationships with CBO’s, and connect individuals to service appointments in the community will have little impact after release without follow-up in the community. Accordingly, it is important that CBO’s and support networks provide continuity of care, or in many cases, initiate care through services, training, treatment, and case management when an individual is released. Through this effort, the Transition Unit will continue to provide transitional substance abuse treatment classes for offenders and educational services that began in STP. Employment preparedness, job development and job search will be conducted in the Unit. The discharge planning efforts of jail staff, probation, and private providers will be concentrated heavily in this Unit to include regular discharge planning meetings with these key stakeholders. Having all the units together provides a seamless transition process.

***PS: 3.05 Describe collaborative partnerships that will provide services within the program space and provide continuity through the reentry and community supervision process.***

Building upon its long-standing relationships with multiple community agencies, SBCSO will incorporate and coordinate planning efforts that have arisen as a result of AB109 and participation in the TJC project with these engaged private providers. Staff offices and group space will be available for these efforts. Probation will be offered private meeting space to finalize release plans with those inmates under supervision upon release. As described earlier, the local community college brings educational programming to the facilities. “In Reach”

elements such as assessments, case management planning, and group interventions may be established with private providers. Continuity of services pre and post release, and linking inmates to treatment and services post-release are vital to the reentry process. Program staff that facilitates discharge planning will work with CBO's to create a transition that supports offender's success upon release.

***PS: 3.06 Describe the sources of financial support (i.e., Medi-Cal, other federal sources, etc.) that will be accessed to aid in the delivery of programs.***

As participants transition to the community, program staff will assist in the application process for entitlements such as Medi-Cal, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, SAGA Medical Assistance, HUD housing applications, and other resources that will support the offender as they transition to the community.

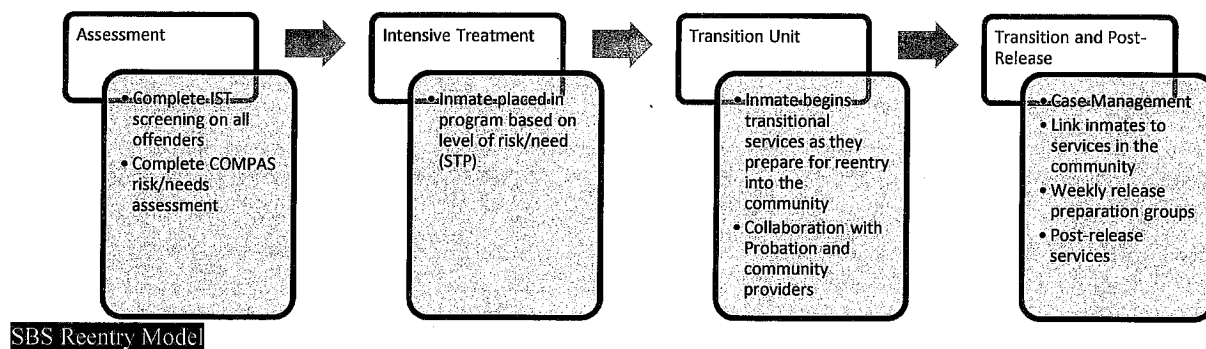
***PS: 3.07 Describe the offender assessment(s) and the process for determining the programming offenders (custody and non-custody) will receive.***

As mentioned, SBC Jail staff will assess risk/need through an actuarial based instrument. The program is designed to put offenders into the right level of programming based on risk/need. Offenders will be assessed as to their risk/need utilizing the COMPAS (Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Alternative Sanctions), the Addiction Severity Index (ASI), and a mental health evaluation (where appropriate). The program will target offenders based on length of stay and scoring medium to high risk on the COMPAS. The ASI is an assessment tool utilized when an offender enters the STP. The tool works well with the COMPAS and used by both the jail and Probation in developing the best possible plan to provide services for offenders affording a consistent, system wide integration of assessments. Mental health assessments are conducted on identified offenders to determine the risk for violence/victimization and referred to inpatient psychiatric care; the psychiatrist will compile a psychiatric evaluation when necessary. The

California Outcome Measure System (completed upon entry and release) assesses the offender's progress within the program. The early release programs provide for advance discharge of offenders based on the census of the jail, and an inmate's ability to meet specific low-risk criteria. The dosage will be a treatment and intervention program consisting of residential treatment, work release/aftercare treatment and post release/aftercare services. While incarcerated or in work release, SBC Jail inmates will be in treatment or structured activities for most of their daily routine. Treatment interventions will target criminogenic needs that affect recidivism, including strategies that are focused on changing criminal thinking. A typical day will include substance abuse group in the morning, followed by a rotation of CBT (R &R II), Anger Management, Journaling, Planning for Community Reintegration, Life Skills/Health & Recreation in the afternoon, and 12 Step Meetings in the evening.

***PS: 3.08 Describe the approach to the principles and objectives of evidence-based programming that will be incorporated to reduce recidivism, including program evaluation.***

The SBC Jail Reentry Program is designed to implement the principles of effective interventions including: Cognitive Behavioral Life Skills groups (T4C); Substance Abuse groups (Matrix Model, etc.); Job Readiness and Employment; Educational programs (Learning Center Concept); and Housing & Community Reintegration Planning. Participants will work through the four phases of programming: 1) Orientation and Screening (Assessment), 2) Intensive Treatment, 3) Transition Unit, 4) Transition and Post Release. Each of these four phases addresses the risks and needs of this targeted high risk offender population.



The model features **the six fundamental principles of evidence-based practices**: 1) *Objectively assess criminogenic risks/needs* - use of the COMPAS Risk and Needs Assessment (by Northpointe) 2) *Enhance intrinsic motivation in offenders* - all reentry staff is trained in Motivational Interviewing techniques 3) *Target Higher-Risk Offenders* - all high risk offenders will be targeted for intensive treatment services 4) *Address offender's greatest criminogenic needs* - services are designed around empirically supported programming and range from obtaining necessary identification to life skills, employment, housing, social services and treatment 5) *Use cognitive-behavioral interventions*, - treatment includes R&RII 6) *Graduated dosage and intensity of services*, - the model "steps down" from intensive treatment to lower levels of interventions and services as the offender returns to the community. This Unit will include a Custody Deputy for each 50 bed direct supervision unit. In addition, Programming staff will come into the unit to facilitate discharge planning. Probation will work with the offenders on the development of their release plans from the Unit. **Early Detection and Assessment**: First, the SBC Jail staff will assess actuarial risk/need, with the previously described evidence-based assessments. **Prompt and Effective Treatment**: **Intensive treatment (STP)** is designed for higher risk and medium risk offenders as determined by the COMPAS. They will receive a full day of treatment services. Offenders targeted as high/medium risk will receive services from the STP, followed up by transition services - including case management, intervention and support

services. The primary treatment focus will be Cognitive Behavioral Therapy with life skills training incorporated into the program in the form of job skills, conflict resolution, etc. Inmates will progress to the Community Corrections Unit with their accompanying services. The program will also utilize *Thinking for a Change*, a cognitive behavioral therapy curriculum, for all clients in the program. **Targeted Interventions:** The dosage will be a treatment and intervention program consisting of residential treatment, work release/aftercare treatment and post release/aftercare services. During the time spent incarcerated or in work release, SBC Jail inmates will be in treatment or structured activities for most of their daily routine. Treatment interventions will target criminogenic needs that affect recidivism, including strategies that are directed at changing criminal thinking. A typical day will include substance abuse group, followed by educational and employment classes, Life Skills/Health, Recreation, and 12 Step Meetings. **Continuity of Care in the Community:** SBCSO has developed resources within the communities for the business of improving reentry services. The areas in both Santa Barbara and Santa Maria require linkage to services and support. Staff will leverage those supportive services and maintain an active data base. A memorandum of agreement with the area's largest mental health and substance abuse provider, SBC Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services is on file. SBCSO, through the STP, will provide the intensive treatment component in the jail, and substance abuse treatment groups during transition. **Transitional Planning:** Staff assisting with discharge planning will have a comprehensive menu of available interventions and services from which to select for inclusion in the Transitional Planning. These interventions and services will address employment, remaining free from substance abuse, saving money, and securing adequate living arrangements. Other areas to be addressed, as personalized for the individual, include education, family reintegration, undergoing counseling, addressing medical issues, domestic



violence referrals, financial assistance, and any other identified services required. **Transition and Post Release:** Some offenders will transition from work release to probation. In all cases, offenders will participate in aftercare programming that will be coordinated in collaboration with community providers and other agencies. The Probation Report and Resource Center is available to those under the County Probation Department supervision, offering cognitive behavioral interventions, employment development, and substance abuse intervention and referral. Those on parole supervision have the opportunity to participate in SBC Day Reporting Centers operated by Community Solutions, Inc. Both of these options offer the inmate the ability to begin targeted interventions and services in the jail, with continuity of those interventions and services upon release. The sustained case management relationship will be key to provide readily accessible support to the offender, helping to ensure that challenges and barriers are met and overcome, and the connections with community services prior to leaving the institution are continued post-release. **Step-Down Model:** The goal is to provide a full continuum of services through the local criminal justice system in SBC which will provide beds needed at the Santa Barbara County Jail. This requires a coordinated effort by all parties through the criminal justice system. The combination of evidence based treatment while in jail, followed by a sustained case management and supportive transition into the community is instrumental to this model. **Analysis of Data:** Following evidenced-based methodology, SBCSO has identified performance outcome measures that include the primary goal of reduction in recidivism, and intermediate outcomes such as a decrease in institutional disciplinary problems, program completion, improvement in employment opportunities, provision of substance abuse treatment and accompanying reduction in substance use, improvement of community linkages, and a reduction in probation violations post-release. This model allows for the flexibility to move people into the appropriate treatment

level and thus targets all sentenced offenders. Often in these cases, offenders will end up serving a shorter sentence. The final system-level building blocks needed to ensure success are ongoing self-evaluation and sustainability planning. Self-evaluation refers to the ability and commitment of local stakeholders to monitor progress and make needed modifications throughout the process to ensure that both intermediate and long-term goals are met. Baseline data collected on the jail transition population and available resources should continue to be collected in support of ongoing self-evaluation. Routine assessments of the initiative's efforts should include data on key outcomes that are of interest to partners and potential funders to show progress in achieving desired improvements.

***PS: 3.09 Define the staff qualifications necessary to present the planned programming (e.g., staff training certification).***

The Unit will have certified teachers providing the educational component, including a certified vocational instructor. The Alcohol Drug Counselor within the STP program must have education and experience in the field and obtain AOD certification (pursuant to the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs' Counselor Certification standards) upon appointment and obtain certification within five years as a condition of continued employment. Programming staff will receive training in case management, group facilitation, techniques to engage active participation, and topic/intervention specific training according to their job responsibilities. Each Unit will have correctional officer supervision at all times.

***PS: 3.10 Describe the target population and estimated numbers of individuals to be served daily and annually in the program space. Describe how you arrived at those numbers.***

The target population for the two 50 bed units are high risk offenders who have already completed intensive treatment in the STP program and are ready for transition to the community. This population will include both local jail inmates and AB109 inmates. The STP unit will

provide for intensive treatment services; offenders from the STP can step-down to the Transition Unit. The 64 bed Sensitive Needs Unit will provide a safe and secure place for special custody inmates, where services are provided without exposure to the general jail population.

#### **4. ADMINISTRATIVE WORK PLAN**

##### ***4.01 Describe the plan for project management and administration, including key positions and responsibilities.***

The County is currently managing the \$80,000,000 AB900 project and the proposed SB1022 which will supplement the overall Northern Branch Jail Project. Project Management and Administration will be concurrent with the AB900 Project, and staff alike. A qualified Project Manager (PM) and Construction Administrator (CA) will be selected and assigned to fulfill the role of PM for this project. The PM position will be employed within the General Services Department and report directly to the Oversight Committee (OC). The PM will be responsible for organizing the teams involved in the planning, finance, design, and construction of the new Units. The PM will employ a Construction Management firm (CM) with expertise in the design and construction of detention facilities in the state of California, in order to assist with the daily field activities of the construction and related services. The PM will have authority and responsibility for: (1) selecting, negotiating and contracting with consultants; (2) managing the planning and design process; (3) permitting, contract preparation; (4) bidding; (5) executing and administering construction contracts; (6) payments; (7) change orders; (8) claim settlement; (9) time extensions; and (10) project close-out. The PM will be assisted by General Services Department, Capital Projects support staff. The Northern Branch Jail Project Oversight Committee includes the County Executive Officer (CEO) who co-chairs with the Sheriff-Coroner. Other members are the Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health, County Counsel, Assistant CEO, and Director of General Services. The Project Director (PD), will manage all communication and reviews with the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC), and will provide and manage resources of the SBCSO for the benefit of the PM. PD will also manage the transition plan and process. General Services, Capital Project Division employees will work as field staff under the supervision of the CA, providing integration between CM and County, reducing consulting costs, and providing a way to

enhance retention of institutional knowledge for future warranty and facility maintenance work. Staff will act as Owners Representatives (OR) and will be qualified to fill these positions and perform the daily duties. A description of some of the key components of the CA program follows: Planning – All stakeholders will be brought together to interactively review the project plans, identify potential concerns, develop resolutions, and establish working relationships among the participants to better resolve issues that arise in the future. Planning activities include development, review, and approval of all plans, policies and procedures including quality, safety, dispute resolution, commissioning, etc. These documents will form the basis of how the project will be managed so that all participants are operating under the same instruction. Scheduling – CPM and milestone schedules will be developed using Prolog Converge software. Prolog Converge will also be used to review and comment on the designer's and contractor's timing details. Schedule performance will be monitored monthly; if significant variances are identified, the CA will work with the designer and/or contractor to identify the root cause and develop corrective action. Safety – Maintaining a safe working environment for all personnel and site visitors will be a number one priority to the CA team. A Safety Plan will be developed at onset of the project. All project personnel will be trained on its requirements and the CA will make sure (1) safety is incorporated into all bid packages, (2) regular site safety meetings are conducted, (3) periodic site safety inspections are performed, and (4) any incident is reported and corrected immediately. Commissioning Planning – A commissioning plan for the new jail facility will be prepared by a commissioning firm retained early in the design process. The Commissioning Plan will incorporate input from the designer, the construction manager, the state, the Sheriff's operations team, and SBC facility maintenance to plan logistics for accessibility, efficient operability, and low cost maintainability. To ensure coordination with bid packages, the Commissioning Plan will focus on the design, construction, start-up, testing, and on-going performance of the mechanical, electrical, and low-voltage systems. Commissioning – During construction, the CA will manage the commissioning activities, including start-up documentation, test procedure acceptance, and plan and document training. The CM will assist the CA in this effort, and will be tasked to develop an asset management database. This database will be created from the electronic submittals and O&M Manuals that are

used to track costs as well as operational, parts and vendor information for facility maintenance. The commissioning firm will evaluate the working effectiveness and operation of the systems' seasonal performance, control systems settings, response times and logic, and interactions with the life/safety systems. RFI Processing – The CA's team will perform timely, complete, and accurate responses to Requests for Information (RFI) to avoid delay claims and control costs. Although the Architect Engineer (AE) will provide the clarification and interpretation, the CM will be involved in RFI management to prioritize issues and minimize response time. The CM will review a contractor's RFI to ascertain its validity before sending to the AE. Response times will be constantly monitored and the RFI log will be reviewed at the weekly project meetings. When the CM receives the AE's reply, the CM will review it for completeness and will determine the cost and scheduling impacts before returning it to the contractor. If the response involves additional cost or time, the CM will review the solution with the AE to try to identify any lesser or non-impact alternatives. If there are none, the CM will work with the entire project team to quickly arrive at the fairest price and/or time extension. Submittal Processing – The CA will require the contractor to identify all submittals on their baseline schedule. This schedule is provided to the AE with a composite submittal forecast that indicates the volume and timing of anticipated submittals. With this information, the CA team will have sufficient reviewers available to handle peak workloads. As with the RFIs, a proactive approach will be taken when validating the submittal's completeness, monitoring the AE's review time, and reviewing the AE's response. Submittals will be tracked by the CM using Prolog Converge or a similar system. The submittal log will be reviewed at the weekly project meetings to identify critical items and any potential impact on other bid packages. Dispute Resolution – The CA will identify questions and issues early in the project, as opposed to letting them simply occur. When problems arise, the CA will work collaboratively to gather information, form alternatives, and guide decisions that result in solutions. The CA's field team will attempt to resolve issues on site. If this is unsuccessful, the field team will elevate it to the CA who will attempt to negotiate a resolution. Higher levels of authority and expertise will be brought in until a resolution is achieved. In all cases, the CA will provide notification of a potential claim, provide analysis of the dispute facts, and recommend a follow-up course of

action. Claims Mitigation – The CA’s entire management approach - from start to finish - will be administered with a fundamental focus on claims avoidance and mitigation. The CM will be a key component of this process. Claims prevention will involve clear communication, prompt conflict resolution, prompt response to contractor’s submittals, and the implementation of solid management and administrative practices. If the CM suspects a problem exists that may make SBC liable to receive a claim, the CM will gather all key team members to (1) evaluate the risk, (2) explore alternatives for resolving the problem with the contractor, (3) prepare supplemental guidance for issuance to the contractor to clarify contract requirements when directed, and (4) if appropriate, initiate a change order to compensate the contractor for changed conditions. The CM will be tasked with keeping a “potential claim file” to capture all correspondence, reports, meeting minutes, and other documents relevant to the issue.

***4.02 Describe the current state of the county’s project planning process.***

Design of the current jail facility is underway. Rosser International, Inc. was selected to perform architectural services. Rosser has teamed up with a local architectural firm; Ravatt Albrecht and Associates, for delivery of the AB900 project. Design work for the Northern Branch Jail is underway. CEQA documentation has been completed for AB900, and the EIR amended for SB1022 project and an addendum to the 2008 FSEIR to address the proposed 228 bed structure has been completed. The Needs Assessment is now complete. A preliminary staffing plan has been completed; transition planning has not been started.

***4.03 Describe the county’s readiness to proceed with the project .***

SBC Board of Supervisors voted to support the County’s participation in the AB900, and SB1022 program to build a new jail. SBC is fully committed to constructing the Northern Branch Jail Project as demonstrated by participation in the AB900 program. SBC has acquired the building site, completed CEQA documentation, and is actively proceeding with the AB900 Project design. With



SB1022 funding, SBC has set aside the County match and is ready to complete the proposed structure. SBC currently has a skilled, highly experienced team of staff to manage the planning, design and construction of the proposed project, and County officials at all levels are prepared to meet with BSCC to provide demonstration of this. SBC staff has carefully studied the capital and operational costs of the proposed project, its match obligation, and the State's conditions on its participation.

***4.04 Describe the construction project timeline.***

It is expected that design would commence in May 2014 with anticipation of full construction documents in July 2015. After bidding and award, a notice to proceed will be issued to the lowest responsive bidder in August 2016. We estimate that construction will have duration of approximately two years and could take a maximum of three years for total project completion. Full occupancy would likely occur in April of 2019.

**5. BUGDET REVIEW AND REASONABLENESS**

***5.01 Justify the amount of state financing requested for the planned construction.***

The project budget is based on a unit cost of building construction of \$583.63 per square foot (SF): our estimate of cost including escalation to a mid-point of construction date of October, 2017. This unit cost is an average of various unit costs estimated by the County's design consultant team, ranging from \$350.00/SF for Alternative Sentencing Bureau, and similar lower cost programs, to \$430/SF for Special Housing Units. This average unit cost is about 20% lower than the estimated cost several years ago, which was an inflationary period for building construction in the US. The County believes the proposed unit cost is reasonable for the projected market, and in our community. The County has also performed a preliminary study to determine the lowest life-cycle cost for providing utilities to the site. That study included an engineer's estimate of construction cost for the best options, which has been used in the proposed budget. Finally, the budget has used typical, industry standard percentages of building construction cost to estimate costs of other items. These include the following: a)

Construction Contingency 7.5%; b) Design Fee 7%; c) County Administration 4%; d) Material Tests and Special Inspection 1%; and e) Moveable Equipment and Furniture 4.2%. Additional details of the proposed budget are provided in Section B of this application.

***5.02 Describe the anticipated benefits/impact of the construction in relation to construction costs (including any fiscal benefits).***

The County is still observing a competitive trend in the construction industry, and as a result is experiencing competitive bid results on other public projects. Overall construction material costs are within a stable or normal growth trend. Global demand for construction materials has recently eased and prices have stabilized. Consequently, the County will proceed with project completion in all haste, so as to receive the benefits of the current favorable market. The County would likely benefit from an “economies to scale” concept, potentially saving multiple contracts and the duplication of administrative efforts. The SB1022 structure will be managed concurrently with the AB900 jail project, thereby realizing savings in the cost of infrastructure improvements, general conditions, permits, fees and administration. Compatible efficient design standards and consistency will allow the 228 bed structure to fit nicely within the AB900 project, currently in schematic design phase.

***5.03 Describe the steps that the county has taken to minimize costs of this project.***

The County will use a highly reputable design firm with nation-wide expertise in jail and criminal justice planning and design, with significant construction experience in California. The Sheriff has taken an interest in identifying innovative, low-cost methods of construction, both prefabricated and on-site construction, steel versus concrete, including modular concepts.

The County’s Professional Services Agreement (PSA) that will be awarded to the design firm requires the designer to seek the least capital cost by identifying, proposing and utilizing the lowest cost method of construction possible. The PSA also serves to promote the least cost in operating the building. An example is its requirement of the designer to prepare a separate “Design Intent” document at schematic design for mechanical and electrical systems. This document requires the

designer to consider initial cost, life-cycle cost, and life expectancy considerations. The PSA requires the designer to prepare an Energy Savings Features Matrix identifying features that could be incorporated into the building's design and construction, with the intent to increase the building's energy efficiency at least fifteen percent (15%) more than the minimum required by Title 24 energy efficiency requirements. The matrix provides the payback period in terms of energy/lifecycle savings of these special features and an overall lifecycle cost comparison. In summary, the County's planning and design effort will minimize the use of State resources by building no more than the minimum needs of the county, by utilizing the least cost method of construction, and by managing the construction very closely to minimize change orders. The County will do the same to minimize use of its resources. Not only is the County determined to minimize capital costs, but it is especially mindful of the need to minimize the life-cycle cost and thus the annual operations cost.

***5.04 Describe efforts to leverage other sources of funds (e.g., federal) for program delivery.***

Inmate programs for the SBSO are funded primarily by revenue generated through the Inmate Welfare Fund (IWF). The IWF manages the sale of commissary items, inmate phone systems and other sources to fund drug treatment programs, counseling and education/vocational programs.

***5.05 Detail the cost effectiveness of this construction project, including from a population management perspective.***

This proposal is a modification of the existing Northern Branch Jail Project funded by AB900. The 228 bed structure will share the infrastructure of this facility, but would have the ability to be metered separately if necessary in the future, which will minimized the overall cost of the SB1022 project. Additionally, the design is in such a way that it takes advantage of staffing resources by allowing services to be brought to the inmate, lessening inmate movement outside the housing units.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING  
SUBMISSION OF AN APPLICATION FOR  
SB1022 CONDITIONAL AWARD  
FUNDING FOR CONSTRUCTION OF  
SHERIFF'S TREATMENT AND RE-ENTRY  
ADDITION AND PROVIDING  
REQUIRED ASSURANCES

RESOLUTION NO. 13-239

WHEREAS, the County of Santa Barbara (County), through the Board of Supervisors (Board), authorizes its Sheriff to submit an Application under SB1022 Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Financing Program for funding in the amount of \$38,976,000 million for a 228-bed facility, located on the 50-acre site for the Northern Branch Jail, based on the following documented need and the pursuant to the following State requirements;

WHEREAS, the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) requires that the County submit a resolution with its application for funding containing the matters hereinafter stated;

WHEREAS, the implementation of AB109, the Public Safety Realignment Act, has significantly impacted the County's jail population, resulting in an increase in the County's housed population in 2012;

WHEREAS, the Sheriff is releasing inmates prior to completing their sentences due to lack of adequate bed space;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2008, the Board certified the Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the New County Jail Project, for a jail with 808 to 1,520 beds and a reentry facility on a 50-acre site in northern Santa Barbara County;

WHEREAS, on March 20, 2008, a Notice of Determination (NOD) was filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for the Final SEIR;

WHEREAS, in 2011, the County approved within that project a 376-bed detention facility on that 50 acre site, to be funded primarily by State financing via AB 900;

WHEREAS, the 376-bed detention facility approved by the Board in 2011 and financed under AB900, will only meet a portion of the projected bed needs of the County;

WHEREAS, the County now proposes within that same project an additional structure for 228 beds and inmate transitional reentry programs, on that 50-acre site and within about 15 feet of the approved 376-bed detention facility, to be funded primarily by State financing via SB1022, as discussed in the October 8, 2013 addendum to the Final SEIR submitted with the Application;

WHEREAS, the proposed addition of 228-bed facility to the North County Facility, financed under SB1022, will assist in addressing these needs and the existing housing needs deficiency (Gov. Code §§ 15820.925(c)(2) and 15820.926(b));

WHEREAS, on February 13, 2008, the County Planning Commission reviewed the project for conformity with the Comprehensive Plan, pursuant to Government Code section 65402;

WHEREAS, on September 25, 2013, the County Planning Commission reviewed the proposed construction of the 228-bed facility for conformity with the Comprehensive Plan, pursuant to Government Code section 65402;

WHEREAS, the County has reviewed the form of each of the required project documents for the construction financing program, including the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, the BSCC Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease;

WHEREAS, on September 19, 2013, an appraisal was conducted by Hawkes Real Estate Appraisal, and the appraised value of the land upon which the proposed 228-bed facility will be located is \$785,000; and

WHEREAS, the County is seeking each of the preference criteria for its application, including the adequate County contribution, the real estate due diligence, CEQA compliance, and review and authorization to execute financing program project documents.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. County's Construction Administrator for the project is Matt Pontes, County General Services Director.
2. County's Project Financial Officer for the project is Douglas A. Martin, Chief Financial Officer, Sheriff's Office.
3. County's Project Contact Person for the project is Kelly Hamilton, Sheriff's Custody Lieutenant.
4. County Sheriff Bill Brown is hereby authorized to sign, on behalf of County, the BSCC Applicant's Agreement which is part of the BSCC application for funding, and is further authorized to submit the application for funding to BSCC on County's behalf.
5. County will adhere to state requirements and terms of the agreements between the County, the Board of State and Community Corrections and the State Public Works Board in the expenditure of any state financing allocation and county contribution funds.
6. County has identified and segregated the required 10% County match.
7. County will safely staff and operate the facility that is being constructed (consistent

with Title 15, California Code of Regulations) within ninety (90) days after project completion.

8. County certifies that it is not and will not be leasing housing capacity in this SB1022 financed adult local criminal justice facility to any other public or private entity for a period of 10 years beyond the completion date of the adult local criminal justice facility.

9. County has project site control through either fee simple ownership of the site or comparable long-term possession of the site, and right of access to the project sufficient to assure undisturbed use and possession of the site, and will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site of facility subject to construction, or lease the facility for operation to other entities, without permission and instructions from the Board of State and Community Corrections.

10. County attests to \$785,000 as the current fair market land value for the proposed new or expanded facility.

Preference Criterion 1: Adequate County Contribution

11. The County of Santa Barbara (the "County") is seeking funding preference for its proposed 228-bed structure with the Adult Local Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Financing Program (the "SB1022 Financing Program"). As such, the Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County does hereby represent, warrant and covenant as follows:

- Lawfully Available Funds. The county cash contribution funds, as described in the documentation accompanying the County's SB1022 Financing Program Proposal Form, have been derived exclusively from lawfully available funds of the County;
- County Cash Contribution Funds Are Legal and Authorized. The payment of the county cash contribution funds for the proposed adult local criminal justice facility (the "228-bed structure") (i) is within the power, legal right, and authority of the County; (ii) is legal and will not conflict with or constitute on the part of the County a material violation of, a material breach of, a material default under, or result in the creation or imposition of any lien, charge, restriction, or encumbrance upon any property of the County under the provisions of any charter instrument, bylaw, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, note, lease, loan, installment sale agreement, contract, or other material agreement or instrument to which the County is a party or by which the County or its properties or funds are otherwise subject or bound, decree, or demand of any court or governmental agency or body having jurisdiction over the County or any of its activities, properties or funds; and (iii) have been duly authorized by all necessary and appropriate action on the part of the governing body of the County.
- No Prior Pledge. The county cash contribution funds and the 228-bed structure are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated by the County in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will not be the subject of a grant of a security interest by the County. In addition, the county cash contribution funds and the 228-bed structure are not and will not be mortgaged, pledged, or hypothecated for the benefit of the County or its creditors in any manner or for any purpose and have not been and will

not be the subject of a grant of a security interest in favor of the County or its creditors. The County shall not in any manner impair, impede or challenge the security, rights and benefits of the owners of any lease-revenue bonds sold by the State Public Works Board for the 228-bed structure (the "Bonds") or the trustee for the Bonds; and

- Authorization to Proceed with the 228-bed structure. The 228-bed structure proposed in the County's SB1022 Financing Program proposal is authorized to proceed in its entirety when and if state financing is awarded for the 228-bed structure within the SB1022 Financing Program.

Preference Criterion 2: Real Estate Due Diligence

12. The County is seeking funding preference for submittal of the complete initial real estate due diligence package which is attached to the SB1022 Application.

Preference Criterion 3: CEQA Compliance

13. The County is seeking funding preference for submittal of documentation evidencing that compliance with CEQA has been fully completed for the proposed project, and further is certifying that all related statutes of limitations have expired without challenge.

Preference Criterion 4: Review of and Authorization to Execute Financing Program  
Project Documents

14. The County is seeking funding preference associated with review of and authorization to execute the project documents required within the SB1022 Financing Program. As such, the Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County does hereby approve the form of the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, the Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease. The Chair of the Board of Supervisors (the "Authorized Officer"), acting alone, is hereby authorized for and in the name of the County to execute, and the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors is authorized to attest, the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, the Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease, in substantially the form hereby approved, with such additions thereto and changes therein as are required by the BSCC or the State Public Works Board to effectuate the SB1022 Financing Program and as condition to the issuance of the Bonds. Approval of such changes shall be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof by any one of the Authorized Officers each of whom, acting alone, is authorized to approve such changes.

15. Each of the Authorized Officers is authorized to execute these respective agreements at such time and in such manner as is necessary within the SB1022 Financing Program. Each of the Authorized Officers is further authorized to execute, acknowledge and deliver any and all documents required to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, the Board of State and Community Corrections Jail Construction Agreement, the Ground Lease, the Right of Entry for Construction and Operation, and the Facility Sublease.

*[signatures and vote recorded on next page]*



PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California held on this 8<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2013, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisor Carbajal, Wolf, Farr, Adam & Lavagnino  
NOS: None  
ABSTAIN: None  
ABSENT: None

ATTEST:  
CHANDRA L. WALLAR  
CLERK OF THE BOARD

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

By:   
Deputy

By:   
Salud Carbajal, Chair  
Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:  
DENNIS A. MARSHALL  
COUNTY COUNSEL

APPROVED AS TO ACCOUNTING:  
ROBERT W. GEIS  
AUDITOR CONROLLER

By:   
Deputy County Counsel

By: 