

**ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM FOR THE
CONSOLIDATED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITY AND
MIRA LOMA DETENTION CENTER**

LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL PLAN
Independent Review and Comprehensive Report

Final Report – April 21, 2014

REPORT VOLUME 1





VOLUME 1



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



JAIL PLAN – PHASE II



CONSOLIDATED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Executive Summary

This report documents the Architectural Program for the Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and the Mira Loma Detention Center for Women. Each of these facilities represents a step toward the forefront of modern corrections for Los Angeles County. They each represent an attempt to develop a safe, therapeutic, and rehabilitative correctional environment for special populations within the Los Angeles County Jail system.

Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility

The Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) will provide treatment and housing for inmates with mental health illnesses and substance use disorders, medically-fragile and high security inmates. The facility is envisioned as a treatment facility for inmates instead of a jail providing healthcare.

In Options 1A, 1B, 2 and 4 the CCTF will be located downtown on the Men’s Central Jail site. In Option 3 there is a CCTF downtown and one located at Pitchess Detention Center. Bed counts for all of the options are shown in the table below. Note that the CCTF is same in Options 1A and 1B and they are combined in the table.

CCTF Bed Counts by Option

Bed Types	Option 1A/1B	Option 2	Option 3 Downtown	Option 3 Pitchess	Option 4
Mental Health	3,260	3,260	2,260	1,080	3,260
Substance Abuse	500	500	0	500	500
Medical	500	500	300	—	—
Treatment Beds	4,260	4,260	2,560	—	—
High Security	600	1,600	600	—	—
Total Beds	4,860	5,860	3,160	1,820	5,660

Mira Loma Detention Center

The Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC) is an existing, non-operational County jail facility that will be modernized and expanded to provide housing, treatment and programs for 1,600 female inmates in a low to medium security environment.

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Construction and Annual Operational Costs

The table below provides construction costs and annual operational costs for all options. The annual operational cost columns include the current cost subtracted from the total estimated cost to arrive at the additional operational cost required for that option.

Construction Cost and Operational Cost by Option

	Construction Cost	Annual Operational Cost		
		Total Cost	Current Cost	Additional Cost Required
Option 1A Total	\$1.97B	\$405M	\$243M	\$162M
CCTF	\$1.72B	\$347M		
PDC Women	\$245M	\$58M		
Option 1B Total	\$1.74B	\$456M	\$243M	\$213M
CCTF	\$1.72B	\$347M		
MLDC Women	\$20M	\$109M		
Option 2 Total	\$2.18B	\$442M	\$243M	\$199M
CCTF	\$2.18B	\$442M		
Option 3 Total	\$2.09B	\$430M	\$243M	\$187M
Downtown CCTF	\$1.35B	\$243M		
Pitchess CCTF	\$490M	\$130M		
PDC Women	\$245M	\$57M		
Option 4 Total	\$2.32B	\$543M	\$243M	\$300M
CCTF	\$2.06B	\$376M		
MLDC Women	\$20M	\$109M		
PDC Women	\$245M	\$58M		

Note that all construction costs in the table above assume a single tower configuration for the CCTF. Additional cost information is provided in Appendix C for a two-tower configuration for the CCTF in Option 1A/1B.

The construction budget for MLDC is \$120M. The County has a state AB 900 Grant in the amount of \$100M, leaving the County a net cost of \$20M.

Maintenance and Utility Costs

Maintenance and utility costs for Men’s Central Jail for FY 2012-13 were the following:

- Maintenance costs - \$6,793,744
- Utility costs – approximately \$5,520,000

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It is reasonable to expect the maintenance costs for the new CCTF to be much less than the cost to maintain the aged MCJ. Utility costs may also be less expensive, given more stringent energy codes and sustainable design requirements that were not in force when MCJ was constructed. The mitigating factor to utility savings is the CCTF is a much larger building. As a result, the building may be more energy efficient, but not reflect a net cost savings. While it is a reasonable assumption that there may be savings in the combination of maintenance and utilities for the new CCTF, in the absence of a design and selection of building systems it is difficult to quantify these savings.

Project Benefits

By developing the CCTF, the County has the opportunity to take advantage of a number of benefits including:

- Demolish Men's Central Jail, change public perception of the jail system
- Integrated treatment approach leading to better healthcare management and outcomes
- Opportunity to resolve the DOJ Memorandum of Agreement
- Improved and more professional work environment
- Improved accessibility (ADA) within the jail system
- Reduced risk
- Reduced recidivism
- More appropriate distribution of inmates throughout the jail system

The CCTF represents a huge investment for the County, both in terms of one-time capital cost and on-going operational costs. This investment should be balanced against the benefits to the County of reduced risk, reduced recidivism rates, increased public safety, improved healthcare outcomes, and better work environment for the thousands of employees treating and caring for the inmate patients.

The ability to upgrade and modernize the existing Mira Loma facility provides the County with an outstanding opportunity to provide a safe, rehabilitative, campus-style environment for the female inmate population. Adding to this opportunity is the AB 900 Grant which provides the County with \$100M of the \$120M budget for the upgrades and modernization.



Background

Los Angeles County Jail Plan Independent Review and Comprehensive Report

On April 3, 2013 Vanir was retained by the Board of Supervisors as an independent consultant to provide a comprehensive report regarding the Jail Plan. Per the Board, the comprehensive report was to address the following issues:

1. A description of the existing facilities, including the number and types of beds;
2. A profile of the existing inmate population by classification;
3. A trend analysis that projects the need for beds by security classification over the next ten, twenty and thirty years;
4. Jail Plan options including one-time and on-going funding options;
5. A timeline/delivery schedule, including swing space during construction.

The Jail Plan Independent Review and Comprehensive Report was delivered to the Board on July 5, 2013. Based on the review of the existing facilities, profile of the inmate population and the trend analysis, a series of critical needs was identified:

- Close and demolish Men's Central Jail
- Provide appropriate facilities to treat the mentally ill inmate population
- Restore Twin Towers Correctional Facility to housing higher security risk general population inmates
- More closely align cell and bed types with the security risk classification of the inmate population
- Reduce crowding within the jail system

In response to these critical needs a series of five options were developed for the Board to consider. The options were:

- **Option 1A:** New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) with 4,885 total beds and New Women's Facility at Pitchess Detention Center (PDC) with 1,156 beds.

CRITICAL NEEDS

- Demolish Men's Central Jail
- Appropriate Facilities to Treat Mentally Ill Inmates
- Restore Twin Tower to General Population Inmates
- Align Housing and Inmate Population
- Reduce Crowding

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- **Option 1B:** New CCTF with 4,885 beds and Modernize/Re-Open Mira Loma Detention Center for Women for 1,040 beds.
- **Option 2:** New Large CCTF with 5,935 beds and no New Women's Facility.
- **Option 3:** New CCTF Downtown with 3,120 beds, New CCTF with 1,805 beds at PDC and New Women's Facility with 1,156 beds at PDC.
- **Option 4:** New CCTF with 5,635 beds, Modernize/Re-Open Mira Loma Detention Center for Women with 1,040 beds, New Women's Facility at PDC with 1,156 beds and Close PDC East.

The core of each option was the CCTF; it makes up at least 90% of the cost of each option. As described in this Jail Plan, the CCTF would contain the following inmate populations and services:

- **Mental Health Crisis Beds** – Inpatient Correctional Treatment Center (CTC) licensed beds for the most severely ill inmates.
- **Intensive Care** – Inpatient beds for severely mentally ill inmates that can begin to participate in limited, highly structured individual and group therapies. These beds could be licensed in the future.
- **High Observation Housing (HOH)** – Outpatient treatment program where very mentally ill inmates participate in on-going treatment programs for an indefinite period of time, depending on their condition.
- **Step-Down Unit (or Service Area)** - Outpatient treatment program where mentally ill inmates participate in on-going treatment programs for an indefinite period of time, depending on their condition.
- **Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing (MOSH)** – Housing for inmates with a variety of medical or mobility issues that prevent them from being housing with general population inmates. They do not require intensive medical care but may require some nursing assistance.
- **Substance Use Disorders (SUD) Treatment Program** – Housing for inmates participating in an intensive SUD treatment program. Since many individuals with SUD also have mental health issues, collocation with mental health treatment programs will allow a coordinated dual-diagnosis treatment approach.

CCTF

The CCTF is the core of each of the five options. It makes up at least 90% of the cost of each option.

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- **High Security General Population** – Housing to augment existing high security beds in the jail system for inmates requiring special handling or security.
- **Medical Clinic** – medical spaces to accommodate the routine needs of the CCTF population, recognizing many mentally ill inmates require higher levels of medical care, are often on medication and often require laboratory services. Inmates requiring a higher level of medical care would be transferred to the CTC in Twin Towers or to a hospital.
- **Specialty Clinic** – medical spaces that allow specialists to offer services for many of the most requested services. By providing these services in house, inmate movement could be limited. Security and transportation costs and public safety risk would be reduced by not having to transport inmates to community providers.

In addition to the CCTF, four of the five options included a new, specialized facility for female inmates.

Refer to the Los Angeles Jail Plan Independent Review and Comprehensive Report, dated July 5, 2013 for more complete information about this phase of the project.

Los Angeles County Jail Plan Independent Review and Comprehensive Report Phase 2 – CCTF Program Development

On July 16, 2013 Vanir presented the Los Angeles Jail Plan, Independent Review and Comprehensive Report to the Board of Supervisors. The Board accepted the report and passed a new motion asking Vanir to continue work on a second phase of the Jail Plan.

To assist the Board in evaluating the Jail Plan Options, Vanir was authorized to work with County Departments and the CEO to further develop the program for the proposed CCTF including staffing and operating costs. The program development of the CCTF was also to include sufficient data and analysis to allow the County to initiate design activities, if it chooses to do so.

In addition to the motion authorizing Vanir to proceed with program development for the CCTF, the Board passed two other motions related to the Phase 2 scope of work:

New Women's Facility

Four of the five options include new, specialized facilities for female inmates.

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- On September 17, 2013 the Board passed a motion highlighting the need to reconcile the concerns of the United States Department of Justice about the treatment of mentally ill inmates with the jail planning effort.
- On October 22, 2013 the Board passed a motion authorizing Vanir to provide programming services for the Mira Loma Detention Center for Women. This authorization was coordinated with the County effort to transfer the AB 900 Grant from the Pitchess Detention Center site to Mira Loma Detention Center.

Refer to Appendix A for copies of the Board motions described above.

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Scope of the Report

Based on the Board motions, Vanir engaged the relevant County departments in a detailed architectural programming effort for the new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and the Mira Loma Detention Center for female inmates.

The over-arching goals in planning for the Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility include:

- Close and demolish Men's Central Jail
- Plan a Treatment Facility
- Plan for flexibility
- Meet the requirements of the USDOJ MOA
- Provide treatment program space and staff at the Housing Unit level
- Limit inmate movement by bringing services to the inmate.
- Meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Accessibility Act (ADA)
- Maximize wheelchair accessible housing for MOSH inmates
- Plan the building to facilitate an integrated approach to inmate program, treatment and management

For a more detailed discussion of the planning goals and concepts for the CCTF see Section III-A in Volume 1 titled Project Goals and Design Concepts.

The over-arching goals in planning for the Mira Loma Detention Center include:

- Plan a Rehabilitative Facility
- Provide a gender-responsive facility for females only
- Plan a campus style facility for low and medium security inmates
- Meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Accessibility Act (ADA)
- Maximize wheelchair accessible housing for MOSH inmates
- Plan the facility to integrate inmate education, vocational training, treatment and management
- Provide a range of housing types to be assigned based on inmate needs, risks and behaviors.

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For a more detailed discussion of the planning goals and concepts for the Mira Loma Detention Center see Volume 7.

Methodology

Architectural programming is a “pre-design” process that is used to identify and establish the project mission, goals, opportunities and restraints, spatial requirements, and critical design criteria. It is a team process. It is also an iterative process. The resulting document establishes the benchmark against which the future building design will be measured.

The process begins with a project kick-off meeting that includes high-level management participating in a strategy session that outlines the overarching goals and objectives for the project. The outcomes of the initial meeting establish the parameters that will guide the remainder of the process. Subsequent decisions and outcomes are tested against these goals and objectives.

Data Collection

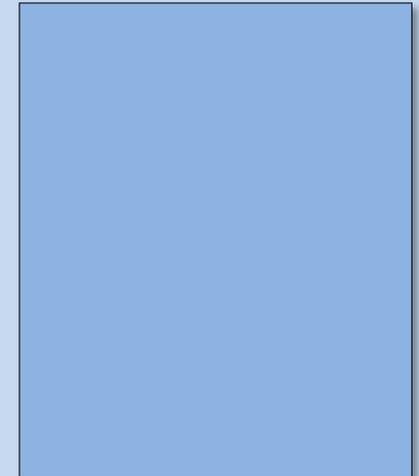
The next phase of the architectural programming process is data collection. Information collected during this phase is gathered from a variety of sources. The primary resource is the end user, or “user groups,” who will ultimately be working in the building. Secondary resources include the client’s standards, industry standards, subject matter experts, or other similar projects.

All the information gathered during the user group meetings is then developed into a set of space lists, adjacency diagrams, room data sheets, design guidelines, and other components. These documents are reissued to the user groups for review and comment as part of the iterative process of data collection, evaluation and validation.

Expert Resources

As part of the architectural programming process, Vanir retained two consultants to assist with the planning for highly-specialized functional components.

- Facility Licensing Design Guidelines for a New Correctional Treatment Center Los Angeles County, prepared by Nacht & Lewis Architects, Inc., provides a set of guidelines that consolidates and provides general guidance to California Title 22 and 24, American Corrections Association and the National Commission on



Consultants were retained to provide expertise in Correctional Treatment Centers and Food Services.

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Correctional Health Care standards that may have an impact the design of the Correctional Treatment Center. Refer to *Appendix J*.

- Proposed Kitchens for the Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and Mira Loma Detention Center, prepared by The Marshall Associates, Inc., provides operational, spatial and equipment information and cost estimates for the Cook-Chill and Cook-Serve kitchens required in the various Options. Refer to *Appendix K*.

Distribution, Review and Comment

Due to the complexities of the CCTF, the architectural program review process included several levels of review and comment.

- **User Group.** The initial review was done at the user group level to confirm that the architectural program data correctly represented the needs for their functional area or component. Fine-tuning of the data was done, as necessary.
- **Subject Matter Expert.** Where appropriate, a group of subject matter experts was convened to evaluate the architectural programming data across several functional areas or components.
- **Departmental.** When the architectural program data was complete for all functional components under the administration of a specific County department, a Departmental Draft was issued to allow administrative staff the opportunity to perform a comprehensive review of all components under their jurisdiction.

This phase consisted of three separate distributions:

- Department of Public Health
- Department of Mental Health
- Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

All of the information collected during the review and comment period has been incorporated into the final architectural program contained within this report.

DEPARTMENTAL DRAFT DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE

*Department of Public Health
February 12, 2014
Department of Mental Health
February 20, 2014
Sheriff's Department
February 21, 2014*



Influences to the Program

During the planning and programming process sometimes outside requirements or influences affect the final product. For this project several factors were very significant in the development of the architectural program.

- **United States Department of Justice
Memorandum of Agreement**

In 2002, Los Angeles County entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) regarding mental health services in the jail system. The MOA contains a number of substantive provisions covering a wide range of issues including:

- Intake
- Evaluation
- Referrals
- Treatment
- Medication Administration
- Environmental Conditions
- Suicide Prevention
- Medical Records & Communication
- Staffing and Training
- Quality Assurance
- Abuse and Mistreatment

Since entering the MOA, the USDOJ has issued a number of inspection reports to the County. As part of the planning and programming for the CCTF, Vanir met with representatives from the County Counsel's office, the Sheriff's Department, and the USDOJ to discuss the status of the jail planning efforts in general and the CCTF in particular.

Vanir, the Sheriff's Department and the Department of Mental Health have consistently referred to the provisions of the MOA in planning and programming the CCTF. During the architectural programming of the CCTF, a specialty consultant was retained to review the proposed treatment programs and custody operations. Their report states *"we are convinced that the Los Angeles County CCTF project and proposed programs, if fully implemented, will likely advance timely resolution of the current CRIPA Memorandum*

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of Agreement (MOA) with the United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. This belief is based on our examination of the MOA, review of preliminary design concepts and capacity options, the integrated behavioral health programs proposed, and our experience as federal court monitors in similar cases.”.

Refer to Appendix I – Assessment of Proposed Integrated Jail Mental Health & Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for the complete report prepared by RJS Justice Services, LLC.

- **Treatment Programs**

The CCTF and MLDC models are based on integrating treatment across and between disciplines and incorporating custody requirements. As part of the programming and planning process, each County entity responsible for some aspect of inmate care and treatment was asked to prepare a treatment program. The groups and departments that provided treatment programs are:

- Department of Mental Health
- Department of Public Health
- Sheriff’s Department Education Based Incarceration Bureau
- Sheriff’s Department Medical Services Bureau

Through the process of developing their treatment plans specific to the CCTF, these groups were able to work together to understand where their services overlap or reinforce each other, areas where efficiencies can be gained, and opportunities to work together to foster better outcomes for the inmate patient. Additionally, LASD Custody personnel were able to understand the needs of each of these treatment providers and adapt their practices and procedures to provide improved inmate access to care.

Copies of each of the treatment program documents discussed above are available in Volume 7 and Appendix Volume 2 for reference.

- **RJS Justice Services Assessment Report**

The CCTF represents a step forward in the treatment of inmates with mental health and substance abuse issues within the Los Angeles County Jail system. The CCTF is also a large facility in terms

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of numbers of inmates to be treated as well as the investment by the County in the cost to build and operate the facility.

To provide some assurance that the treatment programs being proposed and the overall integrated inmate treatment model being planned was valid an independent firm with expertise in the treatment of inmates with mental illness and substance abuse issued was retained. Their task was to advise if the proposed programs and operations are consistent with mental health treatment in the larger justice community. Their report states *"...firmly believe that the programs and various program components being proposed by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Departments of Mental and Public Health are, in fact, evidence-based best practices for the delivery of effective behavioral health services to the CCTF target inmate population. The proposed programs and their various methods and processes are affirmed in the literature, meet the criteria listed above, and are consistent with our professional experience in regard to evidence-based practices in the treatment, care, and management of special needs inmate populations."*

Refer to Appendix I – Assessment of Proposed Integrated Jail Mental Health & Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for the complete report prepared by RJS Justice Services, LLC.

Updated Jail Plan Options Considerations

Section II.B – Jail Plan Updates of Volume 1 includes a discussion of the original options that were contained the Jail Plan Phase 1 report and the changes that have occurred during the programming effort in the Jail Plan Phase 2. Additionally, Appendix C contains an in-depth discussion of what is included in each option, as well as construction costs, phasing, and construction schedules.

Below is a brief overview of changes for each option:

Option 1A

The County was successful in transferring the AB 900 Grant from the New Pitchess Women's Facility to the Mira Loma Detention Center. To develop the Pitchess Women's Facility for 1,156 beds as contained in this option,

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the County would have to bear the entire \$245M cost. As compared to 1B, Option 1A will be more expensive and offer fewer total inmate beds.

Option 1B

The County was successful in transferring the AB 900 Grant from the New Pitchess Women's Facility to the Mira Loma Detention Center. Part of the justification for transferring the Grant was that since Mira Loma was an existing facility the County would be able to provide an additional 448 beds at Mira Loma for the same Grant funds. The Mira Loma project has a net cost to the County of \$20M.

Option 1B offers the lowest capital cost CCTF combined with the lowest cost option for a dedicated female detention facility.

Option 2

Option 2 has changed very little as compared to the original. The CCTF contained in Option 2 is the largest and most expensive of all options.

Option 3

Option 3 split the CCTF between Downtown Los Angeles and Pitchess Detention Center. The Pitchess CCTF is to serve the existing population at PDC and the new Women's Facility. During the planning and programming for the CCTF and Mira Loma a number of issues have developed that impact this option:

- Since the AB 900 Grant has transferred to Mira Loma, the Women's Facility at Pitchess will be more expensive. Additionally, the AB 900 Grant at Mira Loma would not be used.
- There is duplication of space and services required at each location, resulting in inefficiencies in building area and capital cost.
- Questions remain about the ability of the County to recruit and retain sufficient specialized staffing for the CCTF at Pitchess.

Option 4

Option 4 includes developing a women's facility at both Mira Loma and Pitchess to create sufficient female capacity to allow CRDF to become a male only facility. With the transfer of the AB 900 Grant and expansion of capacity at Mira Loma, Option 1B accomplishes this goal for less capital cost than Option 4. Operating costs for Option 4 will also be the highest of all options because it includes three facilities.



Options Summary Charts

On the following pages are summary charts that compare several issues across all options.

- **CCTF Populations and Bed Counts for All Jail Plan Options**
This chart shows the number of beds, by bed type, for each of the options. Each option is divided into two columns; the first column (Jail Plan) indicates the bed count per the Jail Plan Phase 1 report, the second column (Update) shows the current bed counts based on the planning and programming in the Jail Plan Phase 2. Please note the minor changes in bed counts reflect the usage of standardized 100-inmate housing modules and standardized sizes for inpatient clinical units.
- **Jail Plan Options Summary – Building Area, Construction Cost and Operating Cost**
This chart shows the building area, construction cost estimate and operating cost estimate for each of the options. Each option is broken down to show each of the facilities included.

More detailed information about bed counts and building area is included with the space lists for each option. Refer to Volume 2 for Option 1A/1B, Volume 3 for Option 2, Volume 4 for Option 3, Volume 5 for Option 4 and Volume 7 for Mira Loma.

More detailed information concerning the construction cost estimates are contained in Appendix C. Additional information about the operating costs are contained in Appendix D. Both Appendix C and D are in Appendix Volume 1.

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CONSOLIDATED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITY (CCTF) POPULATIONS AND BED COUNTS FOR ALL JAIL PLAN OPTIONS

TREATMENT BEDS	OPTIONS 1A & 1B <i>Los Angeles</i>		OPTION 2 <i>Los Angeles</i>		OPTION 3						OPTION 4 <i>Los Angeles</i>	
	Jail Plan ¹	Update ²	Jail Plan ¹	Update ²	<i>Los Angeles</i>		<i>Pitchess</i>		<i>Option 3 Totals</i>		Jail Plan ¹	Update ²
					Jail Plan ¹	Update ²	Jail Plan ¹	Update ²	Jail Plan ¹	Update ²		
Mental Health Treatment Program												
Mental Health Crisis Beds (CTC Inpatient)	60	60	60	60	40	40	20	40	60	80	60	60
Intensive Care (CTC Inpatient)	200	200	200	200	130	120	70	40	200	160	200	200
High Observation Housing (Outpatient)	840	800	840	800	560	600	280	300	840	900	840	800
Step-down (Outpatient)	2,235	2,200	2,235	2,200	1,490	1,500	745	700	2,235	2,200	2,235	2,200
Substance Abuse Disorders Program												
Intensive Treatment Program	500	500	500	500	0	0	500	500	500	500	500	500
Medical												
Medical CTC Inpatient	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	40	0	0
Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing	450	500	450	500	300	300	150	200	450	500	450	500
Total Treatment Beds	4,285	4,260	4,285	4,260	2,520	2,560	1,805	1,820	4,325	4,380	4,285	4,260
GENERAL POPULATION BEDS												
High Security Beds												
High Security, Flexible, Single Cells	600	400	1,350	1,100	600	400	0	0	600	400	1,050	1,000
High Security, Flexible, Double Cells	0	200	300	500	0	200	0	0	0	200	300	400
Total General Population Beds	600	600	1,650	1,600	600	600	0	0	600	600	1,350	1,400
TOTAL FACILITY BEDS	4,885	4,860	5,935	5,860	3,120	3,160	1,805	1,820	4,925	4,980	5,635	5,660

1. Data Source: *Los Angeles County Jail Plan, Independent Review and Comprehensive Report, Final Report - July 5, 2013* by Vanir Construction Management, Inc.

2. Change in bed numbers is based on planning for standardized Housing Units and CTC Modules/Nursing Units.

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JAIL OPTIONS SUMMARY BUILDING AREA, CONSTRUCTION COST AND OPERATIONAL COST

	OPTION 1A	OPTION 1B	OPTION 2	OPTION 3			OPTION 4
	LA/PDC	LA/MLDC	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	PDC	Totals	LA/PDC/MLDC
BUILDING AREA SUMMARY							
Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility	2,347,292	2,347,292	2,698,546	1,609,171	904,516	2,513,687	2,647,552
Pitchess Detention Center for Women	234,455	0	0	0	234,455	234,455	234,455
Mira Loma Detention Center for Women	0	422,869	0	0	0	0	422,869
Total Building Area (square feet)	2,581,747	2,770,161	2,698,546	1,609,171	1,138,971	2,748,142	3,304,876
CONSTRUCTION COST SUMMARY							
Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility	1,724,488,323	1,724,488,323	2,184,742,041	1,356,971,819	489,813,484	1,846,785,303	2,057,402,177
Pitchess Detention Center for Women	245,500,000	0	0	0	245,500,000	245,500,000	245,500,000
Mira Loma Detention Center for Women	0	120,000,000	0	0	0	0	120,000,000
AB 900 Grant	0	(100,000,000)	0	0	0	0	(100,000,000)
Total Project Cost	\$1,969,988,323	\$1,744,488,323	\$2,184,742,041	\$1,356,971,819	\$735,313,484	\$2,092,285,303	\$2,322,902,177
OPERATING COST SUMMARY¹							
Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility	347,438,000	347,438,000	442,128,000	242,979,000	129,603,000	372,582,000	375,838,000
Pitchess Detention Center for Women	57,721,000	0	0	0	57,721,000	57,721,000	57,721,000
Mira Loma Detention Center for Women	0	109,232,000	0	0	0	0	109,232,000
Total Operating Cost	\$405,159,000	\$456,670,000	\$442,128,000	242,979,000	187,324,000	\$430,303,000	\$542,791,000
Additional Funding Required²	\$162,097,000	\$213,608,000	\$199,066,000			\$187,241,000	\$299,729,000

¹Operational Costs provided by LA County CEO, refer to Appendix D for additional information.

²Current operating cost is \$243,062,000

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CCTF Downtown Site

The Phase 1 report dated July 5, 2013 identified two possible locations for the CCTF; one to the north of MCJ and the other to the south. Based on information gathered in the programming phase the south site was selected as the preferred location. The south site allows MCJ and courtline to remain operational during construction and will allow consideration of a multiple tower scheme for the CCTF.

CCTF Tower Configuration

As discussed above, consideration of the site to the south of MCJ opens the possibility of a single or multiple towers for the CCTF. Originally envisioned as a single tower, information gathered during the programming phase identified the need to consider the possibility of a two-tower CCTF facility.

The two-tower scenario offers some advantages and disadvantages as compared to the one-tower scenario. The advantages include:

- Two shorter towers versus one tall tower. Each shorter tower would be about as tall as Twin Towers across the street.
- Lower initial financial commitment, with funding for the second tower to follow.
- The first tower will be completed sooner than the one-tower scenario, allowing the County to potentially address resolution of the DOJ MOA earlier.

Disadvantages include:

- Increased cost and time due to a longer construction period and additional foundation costs.
- Inmates will be shifted within the jail system after first tower is complete to allow for MCJ to be demolished.
- Crowding levels will not be reduced until Tower 2 is complete.

A two-tower solution presents some interim logistical issues for the jail system as identified in the disadvantages above. For further discussion of this issue refer to Section II.B – Jail Plan Updates in Volume 1.

“Each tower in the two-tower scenario would each be about as tall (potentially a story or two taller, depending on design) as the existing Twin Towers facility”

“The first tower will contain all of the inmate populations and facilities for the County to address the requirements of the United States Department of Justice Memorandum of Agreement”

“The two-tower option represents a longer overall construction period with increased escalation and foundation costs”

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Architectural Program

The architectural program is a technical, “pre-design” document that includes all of the information necessary to allow an architectural team to begin design on a new building project.

The architectural program includes the following components:

- **Operational Narratives.** The operational narrative is a description of the various functions, groups or departments. It provides information about what happens in an area, who works there and what they do.
- **Space Lists.** A space list, or space program, is an itemized list of rooms that includes the name of the space, the required size, the quantity of similar spaces, the number of people using the space, and general notes about any specific design requirements.
- **Adjacency Diagrams.** The adjacency diagram is a tool used to illustrate the spatial relationships between the functional areas. It helps the architects organize the building in an efficient manner.
- **Room Data Sheets.** A Room data sheet is used to communicate technical requirements for individual rooms, including furnishings, equipment, environmental criteria, security features, etc.
- **Guidelines for Design and Security.** This list was developed to give the architects guidance on codes, equipment, building systems, security systems, and other design features.

Organization of the Architectural Program

The architectural program data is included in the various Volumes of this Report as follows:

- **Volume 1 Section III-C** contains the Operational Narrative for the CCTF.
- **Volume 2** contains the Space Lists for Options 1A & 1B
- **Volume 3** contains the Space Lists for Option 2
- **Volume 4** contains the Space Lists for Option 3, including both the Los Angeles and Pitchess Detention Center sites.
- **Volume 5** contains the Space Lists for Option 4
- **Volume 6** contains data that is applicable to all five Options of the CCTF
 - Guidelines for Design and Security
 - Adjacency Diagrams
 - Room Data Sheets

LOCATION OF OPTIONS

Options 1A & 1B:

Volume 2

Option 2:

Volume 3

Option 3 at Los Angeles:

Volume 4

Option 3 at Pitchess Detention Center:

Volume 4

Option 4:

Volume 5

Mira Loma Detention Center:

Volume 7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



- **Volume 7** is a stand-alone volume, containing the entire Architectural Program for Mira Loma Detention Center.

There are a number of appendices included with this Report. They include information or reports that are supplemental to the architectural programming process:

- **Appendix Volume 1** contains the Board motions, construction cost estimates and schedules, and the operational costs.
- **Appendix Volume 2** contains treatment program documentation and an independent program assessment report
- **Appendix Volume 3** contains supplemental technical data

How to Use the Architectural Program

The architectural program's primary function is to transmit the owner's requirements to the architect. It also serves as a record of the architectural programming process, providing a benchmark against which the building design can be measured. County staff can use the document as a resource during design review to verify that the architect's design conforms with the requirements and operational intent.

This Report contains architectural program data for all five of the Jail Plan Options and Mira Loma Detention Center. The data has been packaged in several volumes to allow portions of the document to be distributed at different times.

Mira Loma Detention Center

Volume 7 is a stand-alone architectural program for Mira Loma Detention Center. This project is moving on a faster timeline than the CCTF in order to meet the requirements of the AB 900 grant. All of the architectural program data for Mira Loma was compiled in one volume to allow it to be easily separated from the rest of the report and transmitted to the architects working on the project.

Consolidated Correctional Treatment Center

The architectural program for the CCTF is contained in several volumes. Space lists for each Option are contained within one volume. Other volumes contain data that is applicable to all of the options. When an Option is selected, only a few of the volumes will need to be provided to the architects. An example for Option 1B is provided in the box to the right.

Volumes Required to Distribute Option 1B

Volume 1

Operational Narrative

Volume 2

Space List

Volume 6

Adjacency Diagrams, Room Data Sheets, Guidelines

Appendix Volume 3

CTC Guidelines, Kitchen Study, Equipment Cutsheets



Next Steps

To this point in the process, the Jail Plan studies have been relatively broad, looking at a number of different possibilities. The next steps should narrow the focus with an emphasis on developing a deeper understanding of the best option.

To advance the Jail Plan, the following steps would be appropriate for the Board to take:

Select an Option

Select one of the Options in the Jail Plan.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

Select a consultant to prepare an EIR for the project. This can often be a time consuming process and should begin as soon as possible.

Site Investigations

Select consults to perform studies on the selected site to verify conditions and identify potential issues. Work should include complete surveys of all site features including buildings, utilities, and hazardous materials. It should also include geotechnical surveys to determine soil conditions, etc.

Engage a Design Team to Develop Bridging/Scoping Documents

Engage a design team (architects, engineers, construction managers, other specialists) to work with the relevant County departments to develop performance criteria and initial design specifications for the CCTF. The bridging documents will convey the critical elements of the project to a design/build team.

The design/build process is intended to allow the team to make use of creative solutions in the design and construction of a building. As a result, the bridging documents should focus on the elements that are the most critical to the mission of the facility. For the CCTF, these would include elements such as schematic floor plans, security systems, material management systems, low voltage systems, equipment lists, vertical transportation, and other similar features that are unique and essential to the operation of the CCTF. Lack of attention to these types of issues could adversely impact operations and/or costs for the life of the building.

DESIGN DRIVES STAFFING

In a detention facility, design can have a substantial impact on long-term operating costs. A poorly-conceived design can drive additional custody staff and increase annual operating costs over the life of the building. Schematic designs developed as part of the bridging/scoping documents are an important tool in evaluating the efficiencies of various design concepts and their potential impacts on staffing.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The design criteria documents may take the form of written documents, drawings, specifications, diagrams, equipment lists, etc.

Ultimately, the bridging documents and the site investigation information will be provided to design/build teams to bid on the project. The successful design/build team will refine the design, complete the documentation and build the project to meet the County's criteria.



Acknowledgements

This architectural program document is the culmination of many months of dedicated work to clearly understand the needs of Los Angeles County in the development of a new jail facility dedicated to providing treatment to the many inmates suffering from mental health and substance abuse issues.

The architectural programming process requires vision, goal-setting, revisions of current policies and procedures, reimagining day-to-day operations, and endless attention to tedious detail. It is the beginning of the design process that ultimately concludes in the opening of a new jail. Time and attention spent during the architectural programming process establishes intent and sets the benchmark for the following design.

This process has required participation of countless individuals from many different Los Angeles County department and agencies. We want to thank the following for their willingness to provide us with their time and expertise:

- Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors**
- Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office**
- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department**
- Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health**
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Health**
- Los Angeles County Department of Health Services**

Many of the people we've worked with have spent numerous hours researching and developing information for use in this document. We regret that it is not possible to acknowledge each and every person who assisted us but we do hope this report reflects the hard work and dedication of all who participated in its development. However, we do want to thank Assistant Sheriff Terri McDonald for her help and support throughout. Without her commitment to prioritize this project and ensure our unlimited access to the Sheriff's Department's staff and resources, this would not have been possible.

Los Angeles County Jail Plan Team
Vanir Construction Management, Inc.



VOLUME 1



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



JAIL PLAN – PHASE II



CONSOLIDATED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITY

BOARD MOTIONS FOR THE JAIL PLAN

The original Los Angeles County Jail Plan Independent Review and Comprehensive Report dated July 5, 2013 was presented to the Board of Supervisors on July 16, 2013. Below is a chronology of the original scope of work for the next phase and further additions and refinements along with commentary on work product developed in response.

Board Motion Authorizing Development of the Program for the CCTF

Vanir presented the Los Angeles County Jail Plan Independent Review and Comprehensive Report to the Board of Supervisors on July 16, 2013. After the presentation and testimony, the Board accepted the report and authorized Vanir to further develop the program for the proposed CCTF. The original report dated July 5, 2013 is often referred to as the Jail Plan Phase 1 and the follow on effort to develop the program for the CCTF is often referred to as the Jail Plan Phase 2.

Refer to Appendix A.1 for the text of the July 16, 2013 Board Motion.

Increasing Percentage of Time Served and Reducing Crowding

As part of the Board motion on July 16, 2013 authorizing Vanir to further develop the program for the proposed CCTF, the Board also requested that Vanir report back on the “additional capital costs and beds needed if the time served by inmates was increased to 50, 60, 70 or 75 percent of their sentences; and the number of beds needed for the County to meet the State’s Federal mandate of 137 percent for each facility”. Vanir issued a letter to the Board dated August 26, 2013 (Appendix B) to address these issues and made a presentation to the Board on September 17, 2013.

Refer to Appendix A.1 for the text of the July 16, 2013 Board Motion.

Reconcile USDOJ Concerns with Jail Plan Efforts

On September 17, 2013 the Board passed a motion highlighting the need to reconcile the United States Department of Justice concerns about the treatment of mentally ill inmates with the on-going jail planning effort.

Refer to Appendix A.2 for the text of the September 17, 2013 Board Motion.

On October 24, 2013 Vanir met with representatives from the County Counsel’s office, the Sheriff’s Department, and the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) to discuss the status of the jail planning efforts in general and the CCTF in particular. In that meeting the DOJ indicated they expected to issue a report/update to the Memorandum of Agreement

BOARD MOTIONS FOR THE JAIL PLAN

(MOA) in the near future. At this time we are not aware of an update or report issued by DOJ since the meeting.

Vanir, the Sheriff's Department and the Department of Mental Health have consistently referred to the provisions of the DOJ MOA in planning and programming the CCTF. Additionally, a specialty consultant was retained to provide assurance that the proposed treatment programs and custody operations would most likely comply with the MOA.

Mira Loma Detention Center

On October 22, 2013 the Board passed a motion authorizing Vanir to include the programming for the Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC) as part of the effort to transfer the AB 900 Grant from Pitchess Detention Center. Vanir has worked with the relevant County Departments to develop an architectural program that is consistent with, and reinforces, their vision of a creating a specialized, rehabilitative detention facility for women.

Refer to Appendix A for copies of the Board motions discussed above.

Refer to Appendix A.3 for the text of the October 22, 2013 Board Motion.

Jail Plan Updates

The original Jail Plan presented five Options for the Board of Supervisors to consider. These Options were crafted to address a number of issues within the jail system, such as distribution of beds across the system, appropriate populations in the appropriate jail facility, reuse of existing County assets, appropriate housing and treatment programs for mental health and substance use disorders, and other factors. The central concept of each of the Options included a Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF).

Since the original report was presented, Vanir was asked to develop an architectural program for the CCTF in order to develop the concept further and establish the requirements for such a facility. One of purposes for the development of an architectural program was to be able to refine the construction and operating costs that had been projected for the CCTF.

During the architectural programming process, several things have happened that have modified the original Options. These include:

- The AB900 Grant was moved from Pitchess Detention Center to Mira Loma Detention Center
- The plan for Mira Loma Detention Center has an additional 448 beds that were not in the original Options
- Programming for the CCTF has refined the bed counts for all five Options based on a standardization of housing units
- Site planning considerations at the downtown site have given interest to limiting the height of the proposed CCTF. As a result, a two tower concept is being considered.

The data on the following pages provides more detailed information on the specific modifications to each of the five Options. Changes to population counts are indicated in red.

Inmate Move Management

Consideration of a two tower design for the CCTF will most likely require a phased construction schedule. The Sheriff's Department has developed a concept for how inmates could be moved through the system to accommodate the phased construction, based on the assumptions for inmate housing and construction phasing shown in the boxes at the right. Diagrams showing inmate movement are included at the end of this section.

TOWER 1 INMATE BEDS **2,160 Treatment Beds**

Mental Health
800 HOH
600 Service Area
60 Acute FIP/CTC
200 Subacute FIP/CTC

Medical Outpatient
500 MOSH

TOWER 2 INMATE BEDS **2,700 Beds**

Mental Health
1,600 Service Area

Substance Abuse
500 SUD

General Population
600 High-Security

TWO TOWER PHASING

*Mira Loma Detention Center
is Occupied*

CCTF Tower 1 is Occupied

MCI is Demolished

CCTF Tower 2 is Occupied

Updated Jail Plan Options

OPTION 1A

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

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

Updates to Option 1A

During the development of the second phase of the Jail Plan several modifications or updates to the original Option 1A have occurred. These updates include:

- ✓ The number of beds in the CCTF has been reduced by 25 as the result of rounding off the bed counts to work with standardized housing units.
- ✓ The AB 900 Grant funding was transferred by the County from Pitchess Detention Center to Mira Loma Detention Center.
- ✓ Retain the existing 4-level parking structure and bus maintenance facility.
- ✓ Demolish existing Arraignment Courts and 2-level parking structure.

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

UPDATED OPTION 1A Proposed Operating Capacity	
Facility	No. of Beds
PDC East	1,280
PDC North	1,536
PDC South	1,098
New PDC Women	1,156
NCCF	3,760
MCJ	0
New CCTF	4,800
TTCF	4,363
CRDF	2,076
MLDC	0
IRC	336
LCMC	40
CTC	200
Total:	20,645

JAIL PLAN UPDATES

OPTION 1B

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

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

UPDATES TO OPTION 1B

During the development of the second phase of the Jail Plan several modifications or updates to the original Option 1B have occurred. These updates include:

- ✓ The number of beds in the CCTF has been reduced by 25 as the result of rounding off the bed counts to work with standardized housing units.
- ✓ Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC) has been revised to house 1,604 female inmates instead of the original 1,040. This results in 564 additional beds. Additionally, the AB 900 Grant funding was successfully transferred by the County from Pitchess Detention Center to MLDC.
- ✓ With the expansion of MLDC, CRDF can be converted to a male only facility.
- ✓ Retain the existing 4-level parking structure and bus maintenance facility.
- ✓ Demolish existing Arraignment Courts and 2-level parking structure.

OPTION 1B

Proposed Operating Capacity

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

UPDATED OPTION 1B

Proposed Operating Capacity

Facility	No. of Beds
PDC East	1,280
PDC North	1,536
PDC South	1,098
NCCF	3,760
MCJ	0
New CCTF	4,800
TTCF	4,363
CRDF	2,076
MLDC	1,604
IRC	336
LCMC	40
CTC	200
Total:	21,093

OPTION 2

New Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and No New Women's Facility

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

Updates to Option 2

During the development of the second phase of the Jail Plan several modifications or updates to the original Option 1A have occurred. These updates include:

- ✓ The number of beds in the CCTF has been reduced by 75 as the result of rounding off the bed counts to work with standardized housing units.
- ✓ Retain the existing 4-level parking structure and bus maintenance facility.
- ✓ Demolish existing Arraignment Courts and 2-level parking structure.

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

UPDATED OPTION 2 Proposed Operating Capacity	
Facility	No. of Beds
PDC East	1,280
PDC North	1,536
PDC South	1,098
NCCF	3,760
MCJ	0
New CCTF	5,800
TTCF	4,363
CRDF	2,076
MLDC	0
IRC	336
LCCM	40
CTC	200
Total: 20,489	

JAIL PLAN UPDATES

OPTION 3

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

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

Updates to Option 3

During the development of the second phase of the Jail Plan several modifications or updates to the original Option 3 have occurred. These updates include:

- ✓ The number of beds in the PDC CCTF has been reduced by 5 as the result of rounding off the bed counts to work with standardized housing units.
- ✓ The number of beds in the Downtown CCTF has been increased by 40 as the result of rounding off the bed counts to work with standardized housing units.
- ✓ The AB 900 Grant funding was transferred by the County from Pitchess Detention Center to Mira Loma Detention Center.
- ✓ Retain the existing 4-level parking structure and bus maintenance facility.
- ✓ Demolish existing Arraignment Courts and 2-level parking structure.

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

UPDATED OPTION 3 Proposed Operating Capacity	
Facility	No. of Beds
PDC East	1,280
PDC North	1,536
PDC South	1,098
New PDC-CCTF	1,740
New PDC Women	1,156
NCCF	3,760
MCJ	0
New Central CCTF	3,120
TTCF	4,363
CRDF	2,076
MLDC	0
IRC	336
LCMC	40
CTC	200
Total:	20,705

JAIL PLAN UPDATES

OPTION 4

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

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

Updates to Option 4

During the development of the second phase of the Jail Plan several modifications or updates to the original Option 4 have occurred. These updates include:

- ✓ The number of beds in the CCTF has been increased by 25 as the result of rounding off the bed counts to work with standardized housing units.
- ✓ Mira Loma Detention Center (MLDC) has been revised to house 1,604 female inmates instead of the original 1,040. This results in 564 additional beds. Additionally, the AB 900 Grant funding was successfully transferred by the County from Pitchess Detention Center to MLDC.
- ✓ Retain the existing 4-level parking structure and bus maintenance facility.
- ✓ Demolish existing Arraignment Courts and 2-level parking structure.

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

UPDATED OPTION 4 Proposed Operating Capacity	
Facility	No. of Beds
PDC East	0
PDC North	1,536
PDC South	1,098
New PDC Women	1,156
NCCF	3,760
MCJ	0
New CCTF	5,600
TTCF	4,363
CRDF	2,076
MLDC	1,604
IRC	336
LCCM	40
CTC	200
Total:	21,769

Updated Jail Plan Options Considerations

CCTF Downtown Site

The Phase 1 report dated July 5, 2013 identified two possible locations for the CCTF; one to the north of MCJ and the other to the south. (Refer to page 130 in the original report for a graphic that will illustrate the alternate site). After reviewing and analyzing additional information gathered during the programming phase, several factors contributed to the selection of the south site as the preferred location:

- Ability to maintain secure vehicular access the bus staging yard for Court Line to remain operational during construction.
- Ability to maintain access to the boiler plant (serves both MCJ and Twin Towers) and warehousing to allow MCJ and Twin Towers to remain operational during construction.
- The north site offered fewer design alternatives. For instance, the north site would only allow a one tower solution while the south site will offer a multiple tower solution.

CCTF Tower Configuration

As discussed above, consideration of the site to the south of MCJ opens the possibility of a single or multiple towers for the CCTF. Originally envisioned as a single tower, information gathered during the programming phase identified the need to consider the possibility of a two-tower CCTF facility.

The two-tower scenario offers some advantages and disadvantages as compared to the one-tower scenario. The advantages include:

- Two shorter towers versus one tall tower (each about half the height of a single tower). Each tower in the two-tower scenario would each be about as tall (potentially a story or two taller, depending on design) as the existing Twin Towers facility across the street.
- The initial County financial commitment for construction may be reduced to funding construction of the first tower at the outset with funding for the second tower to follow.
- The first tower will contain all of the inmate populations and facilities for the County to address the requirements of the United States Department of Justice Memorandum of Agreement (DOJ MOA). This first tower will be completed sooner than the one-

“Each tower in the two-tower scenario would each be about as tall (potentially a story or two taller, depending on design) as the existing Twin Towers facility”

“The first tower will contain all of the inmate populations and facilities for the County to address the requirements of the United States Department of Justice Memorandum of Agreement”

tower scenario, allowing the County to potentially address resolution of the DOJ MOA earlier.

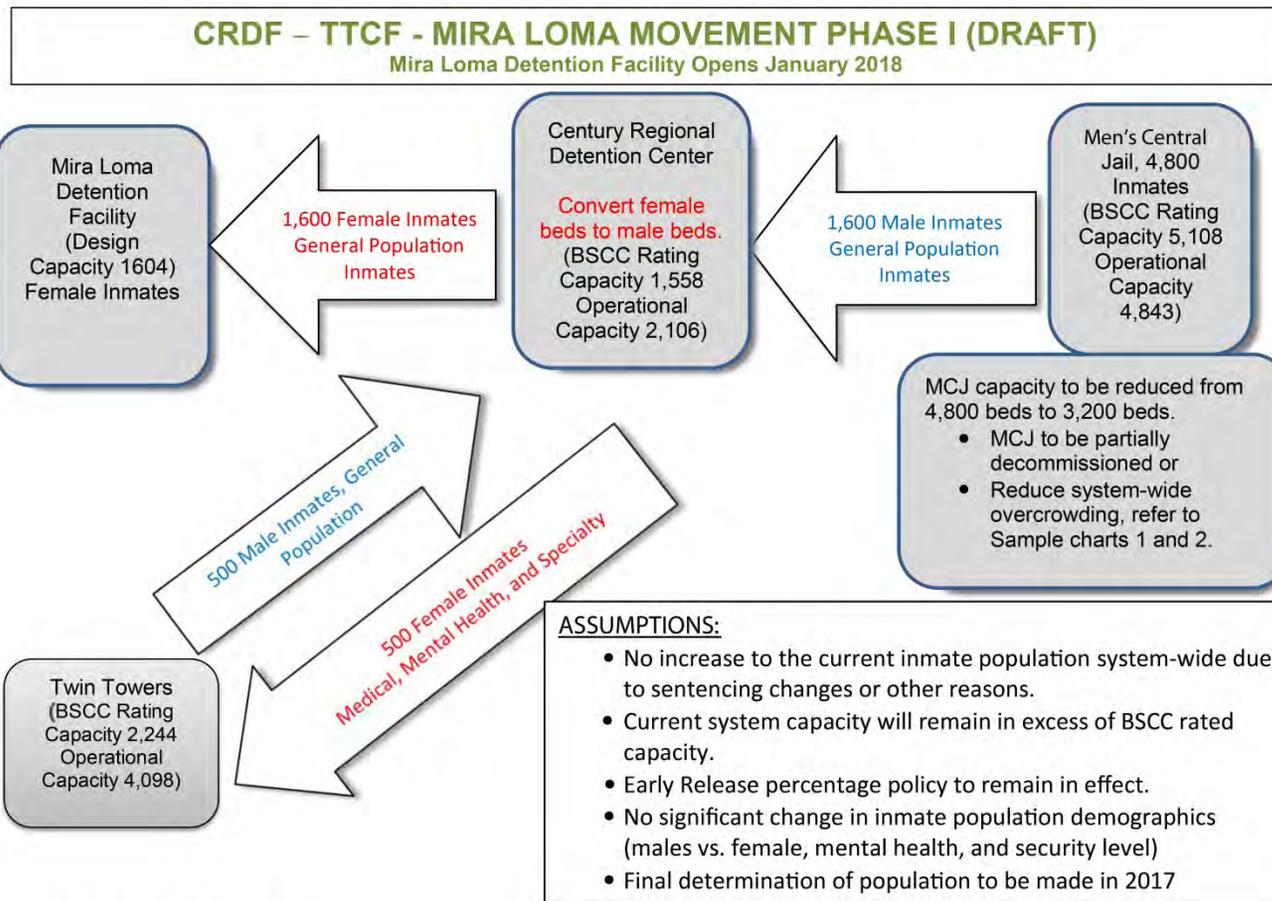
Disadvantages include:

- Increased cost and time. The two-tower option represents a longer overall construction period with increased escalation and foundation costs associated with the second tower.
- Inmates will be shifted within the jail system after first tower is complete to allow for MCJ to be demolished. There will be sufficient capacity in the system for this movement, but the system may continue to operate at current crowding levels.

A two-tower solution presents some logistical issues for the jail system as identified in the disadvantages above. LASD has provided the following charts identifying potential movement after MLDC opens, when CCTF tower 1 opens and MCJ is demolished and when CCTF tower 2 opens. There are also two charts showing different examples of how the additional 1,600 bed capacity might be spread throughout the jail system.

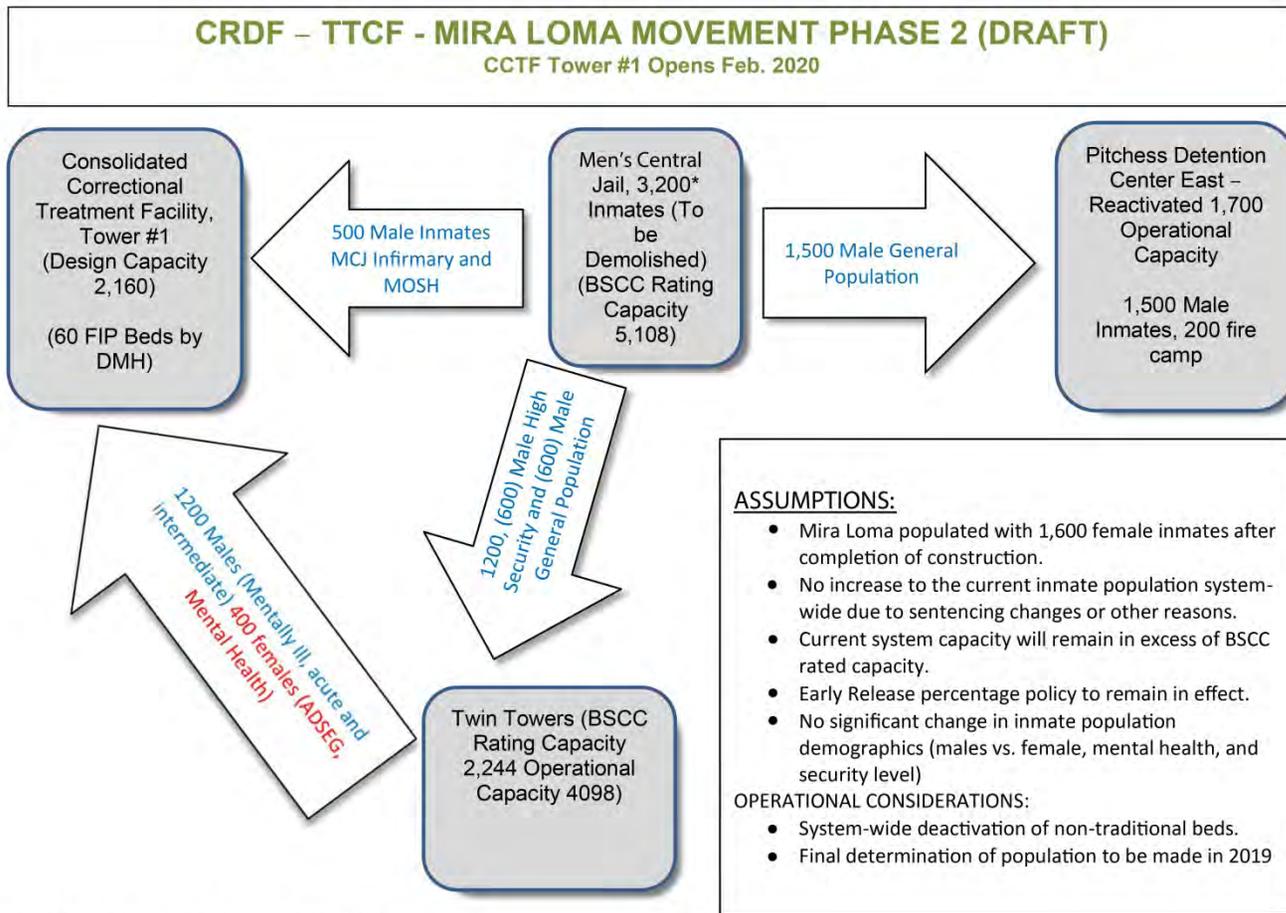
“The two-tower option represents a longer overall construction period with increased escalation and foundation costs”

JAIL PLAN UPDATES



Inmate Population Distribution Rev. 4/17/2014
 Prepared by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

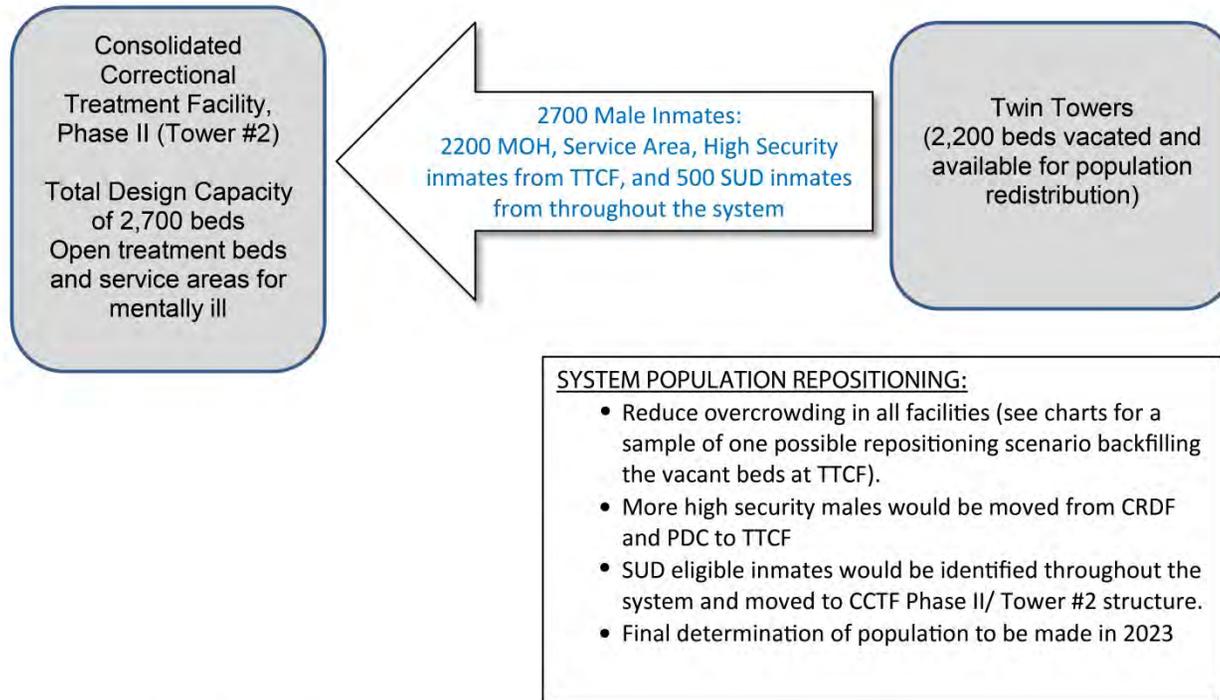
JAIL PLAN UPDATES



Inmate Population Distribution Rev. 4/17/2014
 Prepared by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

CRDF – TTCF - MIRA LOMA MOVEMENT PHASE 3 (DRAFT)

CCTF Tower #2 Opens Feb. 2024



Inmate Population Distribution Rev. 4/17/2014
Prepared by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

JAIL PLAN UPDATES



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
SAMPLE POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION
OPTION 1: 1,600 DEPOPULATION OF MCJ (Flowchart Option)

This document is meant for discussion only and a full population analysis would be completed prior to each phase to incorporate accurate population classifications and demographics

Facility	CURRENT 04/16/2014			PHASE I - MIRA LOMA OPEN 01/01/2018			PHASE II - CCTF TOWER 1 OPEN 02/01/2020			PHASE III - CCTF TOWER 2 OPEN 02/01/2024		
	BSCC Rated Capacity	Operational Capacity 04/16/14*	Percentage of BSCC Capacity	BSCC Rated Capacity	Projected Operational Capacity	Percentage of BSCC Capacity	BSCC Rated Capacity	Projected Operational Capacity	Percentage of BSCC Capacity	BSCC Rated Capacity	Projected Operational Capacity	Percentage of BSCC Capacity
Century Regional Detention Facility	1,558	2106	135%	1,558	2,100	135%	1,558	2,100	135%	1,558	1,900	122%
Men's Central Jail	5,108	4843	95%	5,108	3,200	63%	(TO BE DEMOLISHED)			(TO BE DEMOLISHED)		
Mira Loma Detention Facility**	1,604	0	0%	1,604	1,600	100%	1,604	1,600	100%	1,604	1,600	100%
North County Correctional Facility	2,208	4014	182%	2,208	4,000	181%	2,208	4,000	181%	2,208	3,100	140%
Pitchess Detention Center East***	926	135	15%	926	200	22%	926	1,700	184%	926	1,400	151%
Pitchess Detention Center North	768	1804	235%	768	1,800	234%	768	1,800	234%	768	1,150	150%
Pitchess Detention Center South	846	1503	178%	846	1,500	177%	846	1,500	177%	846	1,250	148%
Twin Towers Correctional Facility	2,244	4098	183%	2,244	4,000	178%	2,244	3,500	156%	2,244	3,100	138%
Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility Tower #1&2**	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	2,160	2,100	97%	4,860	4,800	99%
TOTAL	15,262	18,503	121%	15,262	18,400	121%	12,314	18,300	149%	15,014	18,300	122%

* Count does not include LCMC, Reception Centers, or CTC

** Anticipated Design Capacity, unknown BSCC rating

*** PDC East will be reopened in Phase II in order to de-populate MCJ

Inmate Population Distribution Rev. 4/17/2014
Prepared by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

JAIL PLAN UPDATES



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
SAMPLE POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION
OPTION 2: 1,600 BED OVERCROWDING REDUCTION (No flowcharts)

This document is meant for discussion only and a full population analysis would be completed prior to each phase to incorporate accurate population classifications and demographics

Facility	CURRENT 04/16/2014			PHASE I - MIRA LOMA OPEN 01/01/2018			PHASE II - CCTF TOWER 1 OPEN 02/01/2020			PHASE III - CCTF TOWER 2 OPEN 02/01/2024		
	BSCC Rated Capacity	Operational Capacity 04/16/14*	Percentage of BSCC Capacity	BSCC Rated Capacity	Projected Operational Capacity	Percentage of BSCC Capacity	BSCC Rated Capacity	Projected Operational Capacity	Percentage of BSCC Capacity	BSCC Rated Capacity	Projected Operational Capacity	Percentage of BSCC Capacity
Century Regional Detention Facility	1,558	2106	135%	1,558	2,100	135%	1,558	2,100	135%	1,558	1,900	122%
Men's Central Jail	5,108	4843	95%	5,108	4,750	93%	(TO BE DEMOLISHED)			(TO BE DEMOLISHED)		
Mira Loma Detention Facility**	1,604	0	0%	1,604	1,600	100%	1,604	1,600	100%	1,604	1,600	100%
North County Correctional Facility	2,208	4014	182%	2,208	3,000	136%	2,208	4,000	181%	2,208	3,100	140%
Pitchess Detention Center East***	926	135	15%	926	1700	184%	926	1,700	184%	926	1,400	151%
Pitchess Detention Center North	768	1804	235%	768	1,050	137%	768	1,800	234%	768	1,150	150%
Pitchess Detention Center South	846	1503	178%	846	1,200	142%	846	1,500	177%	846	1,250	148%
Twin Towers Correctional Facility	2,244	4098	183%	2,244	3,000	134%	2,244	3,500	156%	2,244	3,100	138%
Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility Tower #1&2**	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	2,160	2,100	97%	4,860	4,800	99%
TOTAL	15,262	18,503	121%	15,262	18,400	121%	12,314	18,300	149%	15,014	18,300	122%

* Count does not include LCMC, Reception Centers, or CTC

** Anticipated Design Capacity, unknown BSCC rating

*** PDC East will be reopened in Phase II in order to reduce overcrowding

Inmate Population Distribution Rev. 4/17/2014
Prepared by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department



Methodology

Architectural programming is a “pre-design” process that is used to identify and establish the project mission, goals, opportunities and restraints, spatial requirements, and critical design criteria. It is a team process. It is also an iterative process. The resulting document establishes the benchmark against which the future building design will be measured.

The process begins with a project kick-off meeting that includes high-level management participating in a strategy session that outlines the overarching goals and objectives for the project. These may include Departmental mission statements, management policies, community interests or objections, responses to litigation, responses to Court orders or government interventions, operational policies, budgeting constraints, and other similar issues.

The discussion at this phase is intended to provide answers to questions such as:

- Who are we?
- What matters to us?
- What do we want to do?
- How do we want to do it?
- How will we measure success?

The outcomes of the initial meeting establish the parameters that will guide the remainder of the process. Subsequent decisions and outcomes are tested against these goals and objectives.

Data Collection

The next phase of the architectural programming process is data collection. Information collected during this phase is gathered from a variety of sources. The primary resource is the end user, or “user groups,” who will ultimately be working in the building. These are the individuals who do their jobs on a daily basis, and are the best resource for determining the needs of the specific functional areas within the building. Secondary resources include the client’s standards, industry standards, subject matter experts, or other similar projects.

All the information gathered during the user group meetings is then developed into a set of space lists, adjacency diagrams, room data sheets, design guidelines, and other components. These documents are reissued

“Architectural programming is the thorough and systematic evaluation of the interrelated values, goals, facts, and needs of a client’s organization, facility users, and the surrounding community. A well-conceived program leads to high-quality design.”

Robert Hershberger, Ph.D., FAIA

Visits to California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation (CDCR) facilities with similar mental health treatment programs, included:

California Medical Facility
Vacaville, California
California Health Care Facility
Stockton, California
California Institution for Women
Corona, California



to the user groups for review and comment as part of the iterative process of data collection, evaluation and validation.

For the CCTF, the programming process for all of the various user groups was happening concurrently. The work with some groups was complete in one or two meetings. For other more complex functional components, the user group meetings continued over many months.

Expert Resources

As part of the architectural programming process, Vanir retained two consultants to assist with the planning for highly-specialized functional components.

- Facility Licensing Design Guidelines for a New Correctional Treatment Center Los Angeles County, prepared by Nacht & Lewis Architects, Inc., provides a set of guidelines that consolidates and provides general guidance to California Title 22 and 24, American Corrections Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care standards that may have an impact the design of the Correctional Treatment Center. Refer to *Appendix J*.
- Proposed Kitchens for the Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and Mira Loma Detention Center, prepared by The Marshall Associates, Inc., provides operational, spatial and equipment information and cost estimates for the Cook-Chill and Cook-Serve kitchens required in the various Options. Refer to *Appendix K*.

Distribution, Review and Comment

Due to the complexities of the CCTF, the architectural program review process included several levels of review and comment.

- **User Group.** The initial review was done at the user group level to confirm that the architectural program data correctly represented the needs for their functional area or component. Fine-tuning of the data was done, as necessary.
- **Subject Matter Expert.** Where appropriate, a group of subject matter experts was convened to evaluate the architectural programming data across several functional areas or components. One example of this level of review is the group of Captains that evaluated all of the various Housing Units and Housing Floor

Consultants were retained to provide expertise in Correctional Treatment Centers and Food Services.



Support Services Cores that were being planned for mental health, substance abuse, MOSH and the high-security general population inmates to ensure that operations, staffing, security/control and emergency response considerations were appropriate and consistent across all types of housing units.

- **Departmental.** When the architectural program data was complete for all functional components under the administration of a specific County department, a Departmental Draft was issued to allow administrative staff the opportunity to perform a comprehensive review of all components under their jurisdiction.

This phase consisted of three separate distributions:

- **Department of Public Health** for the Substance Use Disorders Housing and Treatment Programs
- **Department of Mental Health** for the Mental Health Housing and Treatment Programs
- **Los Angeles Sheriff's Department** for the MOSH and General Population housing and all the various functional components related to jail management, operations, facilities, etc. LASD was also copied on the DPH and DMH Departmental Drafts to allow them to perform a thorough security and jail management review.

All of the information collected during the review and comment period has been incorporated into the final architectural program contained within this report.

Options

The Los Angeles County Jail Plan Independent Review and Comprehensive Report dated July 5, 2013 included five Options. The architectural programming process included an analysis of the needs for all of the options included in the Jail Plan.

Space lists were developed for each of the Jail Plan Options. Note that one Options 1A and 1B were combined in one set of space lists, since the CCTF in both of these options is identical.

DEPARTMENTAL DRAFT DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE

Department of Public Health

February 12, 2014

Department of Mental Health

February 20, 2014

Sheriff's Department

February 21, 2014



Architectural Programming Schedule

The milestones for the architectural programming activities were as follows:

Notice to Proceed	July 16, 2013
Additional Scope of Service Authorized Added Mira Loma Detention Center Included a six week extension	October 22, 2013
Final Draft Report Due	April 7, 2014
Final Report Due	April 21, 2014

Organization of the Architectural Program Documents

The architectural program data is included in Volume 2 through 7 of this Report as follows:

- **Volume 2** contains the Space Lists for Options 1A & 1B
- **Volume 3** contains the Space Lists for Option 2
- **Volume 4** contains the Space Lists for Option 3, including both the Los Angeles and Pitchess Detention Center sites.
- **Volume 5** contains the Space Lists for Option 4
- **Volume 6** contains data that is applicable to all five Options of the CCTF
 - Guidelines for Design and Security
 - Adjacency Diagrams
 - Room Data Sheets
- **Volume 7** is a stand-alone volume, containing the entire Architectural Program for Mira Loma Detention Center.

There are a number of appendices included with this Report. They include information or reports that are supplemental to the architectural programming process:

- **Appendix Volume 1** contains the Board Motions and Cost Estimates (Construction and Operational)
- **Appendix Volume 2** contains treatment program documentation and an independent program assessment report
- **Appendix Volume 3** contains supplemental technical data

LOCATION OF OPTIONS

Options 1A & 1B:
Volume 2

Option 2:
Volume 3

Option 3 at Los Angeles:
Volume 4

**Option 3 at Pitchess
Detention Center:**
Volume 4

Option 4:
Volume 5

**Mira Loma Detention
Center:**
Volume 7

GLOSSARY

AB 109	California Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) Public Safety Realignment Act, signed by the Governor on April 5, 2011. Realignment generally refers to the shift in the assignment of program and fiscal responsibilities between the state and local governments. As a result, inmates who were sentenced for crimes that were non-violent, non-serious and non-sexual (N3) were relocated to the counties to serve their sentence.
AB 900	California Assembly Bill 900 (AB 900) Prison Construction and Rehabilitation Initiatives, signed by the Governor on May 23, 2007. Authorized approximately \$7.7 billion for a broad package of prison construction and rehabilitation initiatives.
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADP	Average Daily Population
Barracks	Dormitory-style building that contains inmate sleeping, restroom and dayroom functions all within one contiguous area.
BRC	Board Rated Capacity. Primarily based on the CCR Title 24 (California Building Code) physical plant regulation that was in effect at the time a facility was designed.
BSCC	Board of State and Community Corrections
Building Grossing Factor	A multiplier used on space lists that accounts for building structure, mechanical and electrical rooms, vertical circulation (stairs and elevators), and internal horizontal circulation (corridors between housing units, departments, etc.).
CCJCC	Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCTF	Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility

GLOSSARY

CCTV	Closed Circuit Television. CCTV systems are used by custody and treatment program staff to provide video surveillance in designated areas of the building.
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Circulation/ Efficiency Factor	Refer to Departmental Factor.
CISU	Custody Investigative Services Unit
COD	Co-Occurring Disorders. This term refers to inmates diagnosed with both mental health and substance use disorders.
Cook-Chill	A kitchen production method whereby food is prepared, rapidly blast chilled and held under cold storage until rethermalization. This method allows staff to prepare bulk food on a schedule that is independent of meal serving times.
CRDF	Century Regional Detention Facility
CST	Correctional Services Transportation
CT	Computed Tomography is a type of diagnostic x-ray
CTC	Correctional Treatment Center
CTU	Community Transition Unit
Dayroom	Room in which inmates are confined during the day and where they may read, write or carry on other activities, such as dining, physical exercise and recreation
Departmental Factor	A multiplier that accounts for the typical amount of circulation space required for corridors and the movement of people, goods and services. This number varies by the type of function (e.g., offices, medical clinics, kitchens, warehousing, etc.).
DHS	Department of Health Services

GLOSSARY

Direct Supervision	An inmate management method. Custody officers work within the housing units, supervising and interacting directly with the inmates. Unenclosed custody stations are typically provided in the Housing Unit Dayrooms.
DMH	Department of Mental Health
Dormitory	Inmate sleeping area for groups of three or more inmates. A dormitory may, or may not include dayroom or toilet/shower areas.
Double-Bunking	Inmates sleeping on a bunk bed that has two stacked beds.
Double cell	A cell designed to house two inmates (maximum).
DPH	Department of Public Health
DSB	Data Systems Bureau
EBI	Education Based Incarceration is an education program provided to inmates in the Los Angeles County jails.
EBIB	Education Based Incarceration Bureau
Exercise Area	Outdoor exercise area required in every Type II and III facility. The minimum clear height must be 15 feet and minimum of square of surface area is computed by multiplying 80 percent of maximum rated population by 50 square feet and dividing the result by the number of one- hour exercise periods a day.
FSB	Facilities Services Bureau
FSU	Food Services Unit
Gantt Chart	A type of bar chart used for project scheduling
GP	General Population. The typical inmate housing designation. These are inmates who are not participating (assigned) to a specific intensive Treatment Program.

GLOSSARY

GSF	Gross Square Feet. The total area that includes both the usable space (NSF) and required building structure and circulation needed to support that usable space.
HOH	High Observation Housing is a Mental Health Treatment Program. Inmates in this housing unit require the most intense level of outpatient mental health care. This population is housed in single and double occupancy cells.
Holding Cell or Room	A temporary holding location. Limited to 16 inmates.
Indirect Supervision	An inmate management method. Custody officers work outside of the housing units, supervising the inmates either by visual surveillance (windows) from an adjacent control room or by cameras from a remote location.
Inpatient	Housing and treatment provided in a “clinical” setting under the direct supervision of healthcare professionals within a licensed Correctional Treatment Center (CTC). Inpatient CTC beds may be for medical or mental health care.
IRC	Inmate Reception Center
JIU	Jail Investigation Unit
JLO	Jail Liaison Office
Linear Design	Linear design of inmate housing, also known as "intermittent surveillance design," is generally a rectangular building with cells or dormitories arranged along a corridor. Custody officers are not able to see into the cells or dormitories from one common location. Visual surveillance is provided by officers walking the corridors, or by cameras.
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
MCJ	Men's Central Jail

GLOSSARY

Mezzanine	A small floor between two main stories of a building. Inmate housing units frequently use mezzanines to provide a second level , or “upper tier,” of cells or dormitories off of one dayroom
MLDC	Mira Loma Detention Center
MOSH	Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing. Outpatient housing units specifically designated for inmates who require on-going nursing assistance, but not inpatient care. Inmates in MOSH housing may be referred to as “medically-sheltered,” or “medically-fragile.”
MSB	Medical Services Bureau
N3	An inmate that has been sentenced for a felony crime that is non-violent, non-serious and non-sexual crimes. Under AB 109, the inmate will serve his or her sentence in a County jail in lieu of State prison.
NCCF	North County Correctional Facility
NSF	Net Square Feet. The usable area within a room or space.
OSJ	Operation Safe Jails
Outpatient	Healthcare treatment provided to inmates who are housed in a “custody” setting. Medical, mental health and/or substance abuse disorders professionals will provide treatment for inmates in their housing units or in designated treatment program areas.
Over-Under Bunk	Bed configuration used between two adjacent cells. The upper bunk bed is accessible from one cell; the lower bunk is accessible only from the adjacent cell.
PDC	Pitchess Detention Center. This site contains four jail facilities, PDC North, PDC South, PDC East and NCCF.

GLOSSARY

Podular Design	Podular design of inmate housing is an arrangement of cells or dormitories clustered around a common area. Housing units using a podular design may have a large number of cells clustered around one large open dayroom, or a number of smaller, separate “pods,” each containing cells and a dayroom. An officer control room is centrally located to provide visual surveillance into all inmate areas from a single location. An additional floor officer station may be provided in each dayroom or pod.
Pony Wall	Low partitions (32 -40 inches) utilized to organize areas within a dormitory
Rated Capacity	See ‘Board Rated Capacity.’
Recidivism	Recidivism is measured by criminal acts that result in the rearrest, reconviction, or return to incarceration following an inmate’s release. The typical period of measurement after release is three years, as used by the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.
SAPC	Substance Abuse Prevention and Control
SB 1022	California Senate Bill 109 (SB 1022) Correctional Facilities, signed by the Governor on June 27, 2012. Authorized funding for prison and jail facility construction.
SBI	Sybil Brand Institute
Service Area	A step-down unit for the Mental Health Treatment Program. Inmates in this housing area have a broad range of mental health diagnoses and function, whose mental health needs can be cared for in a less intensive and more open setting than High Observation Housing (HOH). These inmates are generally housed in smaller dormitories.
Single Cell	A cell designed to housing one inmate (maximum).
Staff, Sworn	Deputy Sheriff (Peace Officer)

GLOSSARY

Staff, CA	Custody Assistant
Staging Area	A temporary holding location for up to four hours. Limited to 80 inmates.
Step-down Unit	See Service Area.
SUD	Substance Use Disorders
Swing Space	A facility or portion of a facility that is used to temporarily house inmates (or other jail-related functions) and the related staff operations during construction a new facility or portions of a facility.
Telemed	Telemedicine. The use of electronic communications to allow medical professionals to provide medical services to patients remotely.
Telepsych	Telepsychiatry. The use of electronic communications to allow Psychiatrists to provide psychiatric services to patients remotely.
Title 24	California Code of Regulations (CCR) title that contains the State regulations, “building standards,” that govern design and construction. Includes the California Building Code.
Tier	Housing unit level. In a housing unit with cells or dormitories on two levels off the dayroom, the main floor is frequently referred to as the “lower tier” and the mezzanine level at the “upper tier.”
Treatment Program	An intensive therapeutic program (typically mental or substance use disorders) that requires an inmate to be assigned to specifically designated housing where activities are focused on intensive treatment. Note that GP inmates may also be receiving less intensive treatment as part of their daily schedule.
Triple-Bunking	Inmates sleeping on a bunk bed that has three stacked beds.
TTCF	Twin Towers Correctional Facility

GLOSSARY

Type I Facility	Local detention facility that houses inmates for no more than 96 hours
Type II Facility	Local detention facility used for pending arraignment, after arraignment, during trial and upon sentence of commitment.
Type III Facility	Local detention facility for convicted and sentenced persons.
Type IV Facility	Local detention facility work/education and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.



VOLUME 1



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



JAIL PLAN – PHASE II



CONSOLIDATED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITY

Project Goals and Design Concepts

In addition to the critical need to replace Men's Central Jail, an urgent need for healthcare beds within the Los Angeles County jail system was clearly identified during the research and analysis conducted as part of the Los Angeles County Jail Plan Independent Review and Comprehensive Report, dated July 5, 2013. Of these, the most urgent need was for housing and program space sufficient to accommodate mental health treatment programs.

Interviews were conducted with staff from a number of Los Angeles County Departments:

- The **Los Angeles Sheriff's Department**, Medical Services Bureau is responsible for inmate healthcare within the LA County Jail system.
- The **Department of Health Services (DHS)** is currently providing specialty clinic services at Twin Towers Correctional Center through an agreement with the LAC+USC Medical Center.
- The **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** is currently providing mental health treatment programs within the Jail.
- The **Department of Public Health (DPH)**, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (SAPC) offers residential and other community programs for Substance Use Disorders (SUD), but currently only has a limited role in providing treatment programs within the LA County Jail system.

Staff from these Departments were uniformly concerned about several issues related to the healthcare within the jails.

- The need for well-designed and efficient clinic space.
- The need for readily-accessible treatment program space.
- The need for more accessible inmate housing for disabled inmates.
- The desire to easily separate high-security inmates from the typical inmates in clinic areas, so that significant custody escorting and inefficiencies in clinic scheduling are avoided.
- The influx of AB109 inmates into the County Jails. These inmates will stay longer and require more chronic care than the traditional jail inmates.
- The adverse impact on community resources and public safety when inmates are taken to specialists outside the jail.

PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS

Staff were also eager for opportunities to improve efficiencies and the quality of care being provided to inmates, as well as provide a more integrated “treatment team” approach to addressing inmates’ physical, mental and substance abuse conditions. Integrated treatment was especially appealing to DMH and DPH who work with a high percentage of inmate-patients who have been diagnosed with Co-occurring Disorders.

The integrated healthcare treatment approach has been the primary goal of the planning process for the new correctional treatment facility. There were several specific project goals set for the planning team:

1. Plan a Treatment Facility for inmates, not a Jail that provides healthcare.
2. Plan flexibility into the building so that as populations and treatment programs evolve and shift over time, the building will be able to accommodate the changes.
3. Plan adequate space to accommodate the requirements for treatment program and out-of-cell/recreation time for the most seriously mentally ill inmates in the most intensive levels of outpatient housing as required by the USDOJ Memo of Agreement.
4. Plan treatment program space and staff offices on the Housing Unit, following the concept that the “best outcomes are unit-based, self-contained, and under direct supervision.”
5. Limit the movement of the high-security general population inmates and the seriously-ill mental health inmates, by bringing services to the inmates, instead of escorting inmates through the building to the services.
6. Plan to provide accessible housing for inmates, distributed throughout all housing units and treatment programs, in a quantity that exceeds the minimum requirements of the American Disabilities Act to assist in resolving current legal action.
7. Maximize accessible housing for the Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing (MOSH).
8. Collocate administrative office areas for LASD, DMH and DPH to encourage an interdisciplinary approach to the management of the CCTF, the treatment programs and the inmates.

PROJECT PLANNING GOALS

Plan a Treatment Facility

Plan for flexibility

Meet the requirements of the USDOJ MOA

Provide treatment program space and staff at the Housing Unit level

Limit inmate movement by bringing services to the inmate.

Meet the requirements of the American Accessibility Act (ADA)

Maximize wheelchair accessible housing for MOSH inmates

Plan the building to facilitate an integrated approach to inmate program, treatment and management

Planning Concepts Developed as a Response to the Architectural Programming

The initial Jail Plan Report identified population projections for Los Angeles County in the coming years. These projections included not only anticipated numbers of inmates, but also the demographics of inmates that could be expected within the system over the next 20 to 30 years. The characteristics of these expected populations highlighted the need for appropriate quantities and types of housing and treatment program space for inmates with mental health illnesses and substance use disorders. Additional needs for inmate housing within the jail system were also identified for the medically-fragile and high-security populations.

The resulting recommendation of the Jail Plan was that the County should consider development of a new facility focused on addressing the needs of these specific populations, rather than a new jail with a strictly custodial focus.

The Consolidated Correctional Treatment Center was proposed to address these specific special populations. Each of the five Options presented in the Jail Plan included a CCTF as the central core of the concept, with treatment beds accounting for between 70% and 90% of the proposed beds. Treatment beds in all Options included mental health, substance use disorders and medical outpatient specialty housing.

At the beginning of the architectural programming process, it was important to establish the goals and objectives for the planning and design of the CCTF. Some of these goals were philosophical in nature. Others were very specific and directly influenced how the planning for the CCTF evolved. Of these, the ones with the greatest impact on the planning and eventual building design of the CCTF included:

- **The CCTF is a treatment facility for inmates**, not a jail providing healthcare services.
- **Provide treatment programming at the housing unit** level to optimize inmates' access. All staff and space necessary to provide the appropriate treatment program must be located on the housing unit.
- **Organization of the housing units** is based on a standard planning module for consistency and flexibility.

“The characteristics of these expected populations highlighted the need for appropriate quantities and types of housing and treatment program space for inmates with mental health illnesses and substance use disorders.”

“Each of the five Options presented in the Jail Plan included a CCTF as the central core of the concept, with treatment beds accounting for between 70% and 90% of the proposed beds.”

PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS

- **Limit inmate movement wherever possible.** Programs and services need to be brought to the inmate, rather than moving the inmate to them.

The CCTF is a Treatment Facility for Inmates

Collocation of mental health, substance use disorders, medical outpatient specialty housing, and outpatient clinical services gathered together in one facility creates an environment that allows an integrated, “wrap-around” approach to healthcare management. The “wrap-around” approach also provides the ability to better treat the high percentage of inmates that have a combination of diagnoses, including mental health, substance abuse, medical and/or dental. In addition, including the Re-entry Planning staff within the “wrap-around” healthcare services team would allow them to better facilitate appropriate follow-up care in the community when an inmate is released from the CCTF.

To facilitate the integration of healthcare services, the staff office areas in the CCTF are planned to allow the collocation of administrative staff from LASD, DMH and DPH. Working in close proximity will reinforce not only an integrated approach to healthcare for the inmates, but will also facilitate an integrated philosophy to inmate management as a whole. Problems can be addressed with participation from all disciplines; each providing the benefit of their unique perspective.

Mental Health Treatment Program (Department of Mental Health)

The CCTF will include mental health treatment for a range of acuity levels. Inmates who are assessed and determined to be seriously mentally-ill will be assigned to housing and treatment programs in the CCTF. Inmates with less severe illness, who can be managed on psychotropic medications and do not require intensive treatment, will be treated within general population housing, not at the CCTF.

Both inpatient and outpatient programs will be provided in the CCTF for patients who require intensive levels of care. As an inmate’s condition improves or deteriorates, they can be moved to a housing and treatment program that will be able to provide them with the most appropriate level of care.

Inpatient mental health treatment will be provided in a “clinical” setting, within a licensed Correctional Treatment Facility (CTC) that has been planned to offer both acute and subacute levels of care. The 60 licensed

The CTC beds in the CCTF are planned to provide care for all inmates requiring inpatient mental health treatment.

The existing CTC in Twin Tower Correctional Facility will provide care for all inmates requiring inpatient medical treatment. Existing Forensic Inpatient Program (FIP) patient beds will be relocated to the CCTF, and those beds reassigned for use by medical patients.

PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS

acute beds will offer Mental Health Crisis Beds level of care. An additional 200 subacute CTC beds have been planned to allow incremental CTC licensing, 50 beds at a time, in order to respond to the specific needs of the mental health population and DMH program over time. Those beds that have not yet been licensed, would be used by patients who would benefit from a clinical environment, but do not require the intensive level of mental health therapy provided in the CTC (e.g., dementia patients, brain trauma injuries).

Outpatient treatment will be provided in a more traditional “custody” setting, within Housing Units that have been planned to provide adequate and appropriate treatment program space. Two levels of outpatient care have been planned for mental health.

High Observation Housing (HOH) is the most intensive outpatient treatment program. (This program is currently operating under a Memo of Agreement with the United State Department of Justice.) Step-down/Service Area, is a less intensive treatment program that is focused on transitioning an inmate from the rigorous treatment in the CCTF to a general population housing environment.

Substance Use Disorders (SUD) Treatment Programs (Department of Public Health/Substance Abuse Programs and Control)

The CCTF will include treatment programs for inmates with substance abuse issues. SUD-SAPC will offer programs for three acuity/intensity levels. Inmates will be screened and evaluated for acceptance into the appropriate program:

- **Level 1 – Clinically Managed Low Intensity.** A 60-day program focused on applying recovery skills, preventing relapse and reintegrating into the community. The Level 1 program includes work assignments as part of therapy. These inmates may provide the workforce for jail functions like the kitchen.
- **Level 2 – Clinically Managed Medium Intensity.** A 90-day program that combines intensive treatment with clinical services for inmates with cognitive deficiencies.
- **Level 3 – Clinically Managed High Intensity.** A 90-day program focused on stabilization and intensive treatment for inmates who have significant psycho-social needs.

The HOH Housing Units have been planned to meet the requirements of the USDOJ Memo of Agreement.

PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS

Inclusion of the SUD treatment programs in the CCTF is part of the integrated treatment approach to providing “wrap-around” healthcare services for the inmates, as well as addressing the frequent incidence of co-occurring diagnosis for mental health and substance abuse problems.

Outpatient Clinical Services

(Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department, Medical Services Bureau)

Inmates generally have a higher degree of health issues than the general public. Longer sentences, older populations, drug usage, economic stress, homelessness, lack of health care and other factors lead to an inmate population with greater need of health services than in the past. Inmates with mental illness and substance abuse problems often have accompanying physical illnesses.

An integrated treatment approach to healthcare in the CCTF includes a robust outpatient clinical services system. Routine medical and dental care will be provided for inmates. In addition, specialty clinics will be provided in cooperation with the Keck School of Medicine and LAC+USC Medical Center. The specialty clinics, focused on the more prevalent needs of the inmate population, will allow specialists to provide consultation and/or treatment at the CCTF on a scheduled basis, thus reducing wait times for inmates needing to see a specialist as well as the costs of escorting an inmate to a public facility.

Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing (MOSH)

(Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department)

The Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing is currently located in the Infirmary at Men’s Central Jail. This population includes inmates with a variety of medical and/or mobility issues. They may require nursing assistance, but do not need intensive medical treatment that would require them to be housed in a clinical environment, such as the Twin Towers CTC. They will be included in the CCTF because close proximity to Outpatient Clinical Services is important for their ongoing care. In addition, many of these inmates use wheelchairs or other mobility-assistive devices. The new construction of the CCTF allows for the design of MOSH housing units that can maximize cells and small dormitories that comply with the American Disabilities Act (ADA).

Provide Treatment Programming at the Housing Unit

Early in the architectural programming process, a number of meetings were held to discuss how treatment programming is currently conducted. The discussion included the types of activities, curriculum, scheduling,



PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS

group sizes, group room environment and furnishings, inmate movement and other similar topics. There was also discussion about current challenges and future opportunities that may be available in a new building.

Differences between the various populations and the specific treatment programs were discussed. Commonalities were also identified. This discussion allowed the various treatment program spaces to be configured with as many common elements as possible; keeping future flexibility in mind.

For treatment program providers, the most critical objective was easy access to the inmates. When group rooms and other treatment program areas are located away from the dayroom, custody must escort the inmates. Depending on the specific treatment program, the classification level of the inmates and the location of the program areas, inmate movement can be complicated and very time consuming.

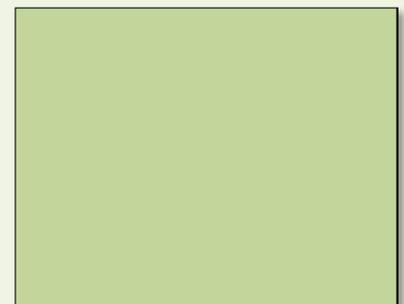
Placing the treatment program space and staff on the individual Housing Unit created the most efficient arrangement for inmate movement. Inmates in Mental Health Step-down/Service Area, Substance Use Disorders and many of the Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing will be able to move directly from their dayroom to their treatment programs and outdoor recreation without requiring custody escort. High-security and High Observation Housing inmates will typically require escort, but the time required for inmate movement will be moderated.

Organization of the Housing Units

Development of the “self-contained” housing unit, with treatment programming as an integral part of the unit, became the primary organizational concept for the CCTF. Working with a standardized housing unit module made it easier to project the needs for both staffing and program area than trying to calculate projections for the large numbers of inmate populations to be housed in the CCTF. Based on typical staffing ratios, custody considerations, the current size of existing treatment programs and the designs of existing jail facilities that the user groups were familiar with, a 100 bed housing unit was determined to be a viable planning configuration.

Subsequent programming meetings addressed the appropriate housing environment for the various treatment programs. With future flexibility in mind, differences and commonalities between program goals and inmate

“For treatment providers, the most critical objective was easy access to the inmates.”



PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS

characteristics were discussed. For some inmate populations, celled housing is required. For others, small dormitories are appropriate. Very large open dorms like those in MCJ were eliminated as inappropriate for all of the inmate populations to be housed in the CCTF.

As a result of this discussion, five housing types were determined to be appropriate for the inmates in the CCTF:

	Celled Housing		Dormitory Housing		
	Single (1 person)	Double (2 people)	Small (4 or 6)	Medium (10 or 12)	Large (20)
DMH High Observation Housing	•	•			
DMH Step-down/Service Area			•	•	•
DPH Substance Use Disorders			•	•	•
LASD Medical Outpatient Specialty Housing	•	•	•		
LASD High Security General Population	•	•			

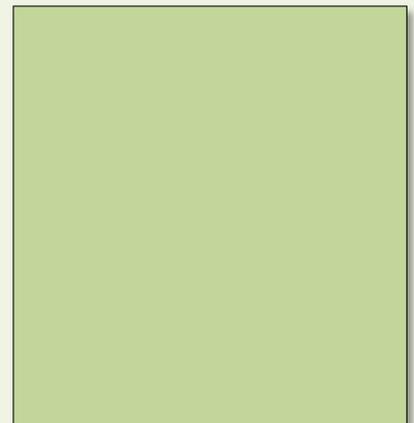
50 Bed Housing Pod

Further discussion with LASD custody staff and DMH treatment program staff raised concerns about dayrooms sized for 100 inmates. To address these concerns, housing and dayrooms were split in two, creating two 50-bed “Housing Pods.” This created a more manageable inmate population for custody staff who will be operating the housing units using a direct supervision model, with deputies or custody assistants in open workstations in the dayroom.

As a result, all housing units are planned for 100 inmates. Each housing unit is comprised of two 50-bed housing pods, with inmate housing (cells and/or dorms) and dayroom sized per codes for the 50 inmates. However, inmate outdoor recreation area(s), treatment program space and staff areas, and all housing unit support areas (food pantry, etc.) are planned to support the total 100-bed housing unit to gain benefit from the efficiency of operating the larger unit.

Correctional Treatment Center

The CCTF includes a Correctional Treatment Center (CTC) for DMH’s Forensic Inpatient Program (FIP) providing acute and subacute mental health treatment. The planning and design for the CTC must comply with the requirements of the California Code of Regulations Title 22 and Title 24 for CTC’s providing mental health treatment.



The number of beds in a CTC nursing unit is limited by code restrictions on the travel distance from the nurses’ station to the most remote patient room.

PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS

The CTC is organized by nursing units. All medical support areas (nurses' station, restraint room, examination room, etc.), outdoor recreation and treatment program areas are provided at the nursing unit level. Minimum standards for the amount of treatment program space are dictated by code.

For staffing and operational efficiency, two CTC nursing units, including their required staff and support areas, have been planned to operate as one unit -- a CTC Module. Each Module is planned to be able to be licensed one-at-a-time. This will allow DMH to add beds to the CTC, one 50 bed Module at a time, as their need for CTC beds increases over time.

The CTC is planned to provide inpatient mental health treatment:

- One 60 bed Acute CTC Module for Mental Health Crisis Beds level of care. Planned to be licensed at the CCTF's initial activation and occupancy. This CTC Module is comprised of two 30 bed Nursing Units.
- Four 50 bed Subacute CTC Modules for Intermediate level of care. Planned as "licensable," and able to be licensed after the initial activation and occupancy of the CCTF. Each of these CTC Modules is comprised of two 25-bed nursing units.
- Option 3 is planned to use only 40 bed CTC Modules, comprised of two 20 bed nursing units.
 - The Los Angeles site has one 40 bed Acute CTC Module and three 40 bed Subacute CTC Modules for mental health treatment.
 - The Pitchess Detention Center site has one 40 bed Acute CTC Module and one 40 bed Subacute CTC Module for mental health treatment.
 - The Pitchess Detention Center site also has one 40 bed CTC Module for **medical** care.

Limit Inmate Movement Whenever Possible

Due to the nature of the inmate population planned to be housed in the CCTF, an objective of the architectural programming process was to limit inmate movement whenever possible. The inmates in the High Observation Housing treatment program are very seriously ill. Moving these individuals out of their housing unit and through the building for treatment and services can be a terrifying experience for them. Deputies must move them under escort, in a time-consuming process.

"CTC Module" is a term used in this document to explain the planned organization of the CTC. It is not an industry-standard term used in the California Code of Regulations, or for licensing purposes.

PROJECT GOALS AND DESIGN CONCEPTS

High-security general population inmates are also generally difficult to move off their housing units. High-security is a generally encompassing term used in the architectural programming process to identify inmate who must be isolated from the general population, either because they are a danger to others, or they are in danger from other inmates. Depending on the specific classification, these inmates may have severe restrictions on when and how they are moved. For example, some of them have such restrictions that the Outpatient Clinic must be closed for use by all other inmates if they need to be seen by a doctor.

In order to limit the need to move these types of inmates, each housing floor is planned to have a number of support services in close proximity to the housing units.

- **Visiting.** Non-contact visiting rooms are provided on each housing floor. Visitors will be processed at the building entry, then proceed to the appropriate floor for visiting. Inmates will be brought from their housing unit for the visit. Space is also provided for attorneys or law enforcement personnel to meet with inmates.
- **Dental.** Moving High Observation Housing and High-security inmates to the Outpatient Clinic for routine or emergency dental services is currently very difficult. For these specific populations, a dental operatory has been planned on each housing floor to allow a dentist to come to the inmates for exams and general treatment. While deputies will have to move these inmates away from their housing units, they will not need to be transported to the Outpatient Clinic located elsewhere in the building.
- **Clinic.** A “mini” clinic located on each floor of the building is planned to provide Medical Services Bureau staff, or specialists, with a location to work and see inmates. Since the CCTF is a treatment facility, the vast majority of the inmates will be on medication. The “mini” clinic provides a medication room for the preparation and distribution of medication, as well as point-of-care laboratory to collect blood and urine samples. Exam rooms are provided to allow nurses and doctors to perform sick call and routine care. Telemedicine and telepsychiatry will also be provided in this area.

Non-contact visiting is a priority for the family reunification process. Asst. Sheriff McDonald strongly believes that children need to have the opportunity for face-to-face interaction with an incarcerated parent.

Site Description

Construction of the new Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility (CCTF) will be at the existing Men's Central Jail (MCJ) site situated within the central Los Angeles County jail complex.

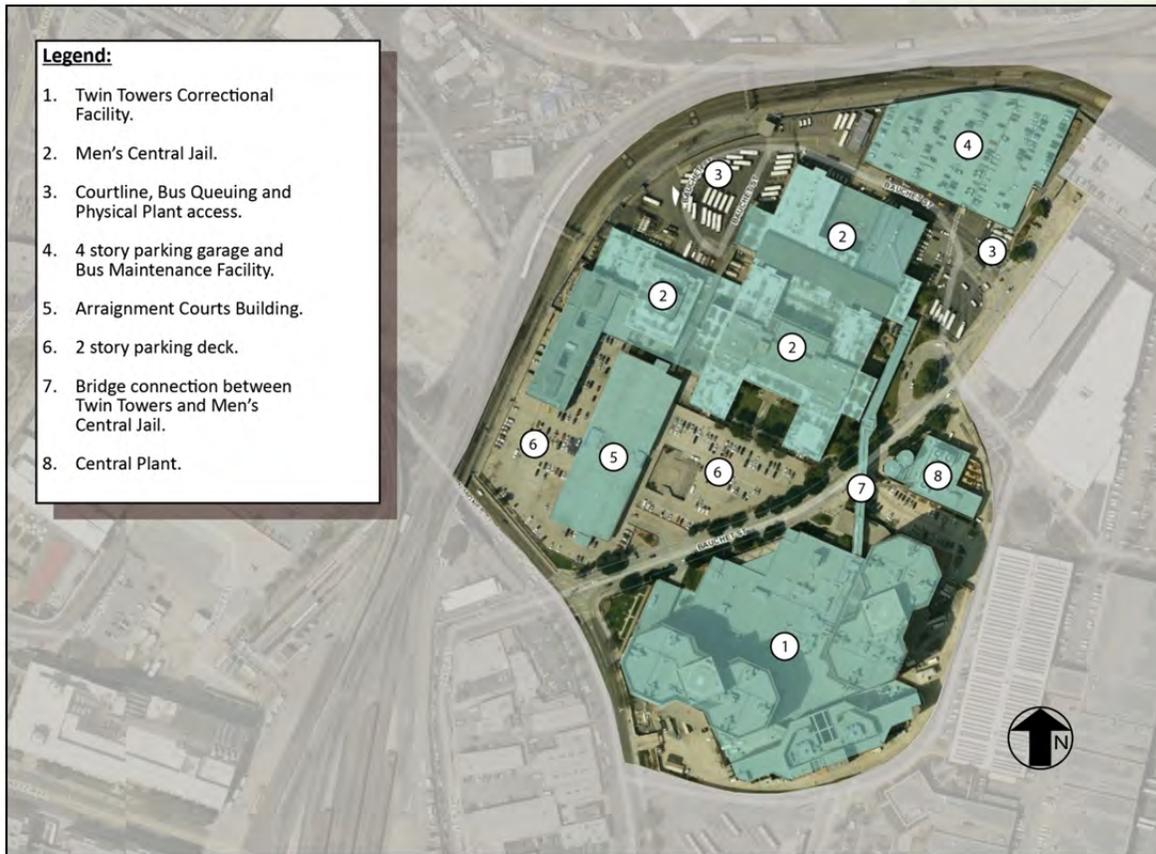
The site is located in downtown Los Angeles a few blocks north of the 101 freeway near Union Station and is bordered by Bauchet Street to the east, Vignes Street to the south and railroad lines to the west and north. Total site area is approximately 771,400 square feet or roughly 17.7 acres and is relatively flat. Across Bauchet Street to the east is the Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) complex consisting of the two jail towers, the Inmate Reception Center and the Correctional Treatment Center. MCJ and TTCF are connected by a secure enclosed bridge that spans across Bauchet Street. The MCJ site is highly impacted with existing facilities and utilities which will impact construction of the new CCTF.

The MCJ site includes the following primary facilities/structures:

- Original 1960s 4-story jail facility with infirmary and boiler plant
- 1970s 4-story jail addition, connected to the 1960s facility and located roughly in the center of the site
- 4-story staff parking structure, bus parking and bus maintenance/transportation facility located in the far northeast end of the site
- Secure booking yard adjacent to the court line at the west end of the 1970s jail structure
- 2-story Arraignment Court building and 2-level public parking structure located at the south end of the site.

The following diagram shows existing facilities and development at the site.

SITE DESCRIPTION



*Men's Central Jail and Twin Towers
Existing Site Development*

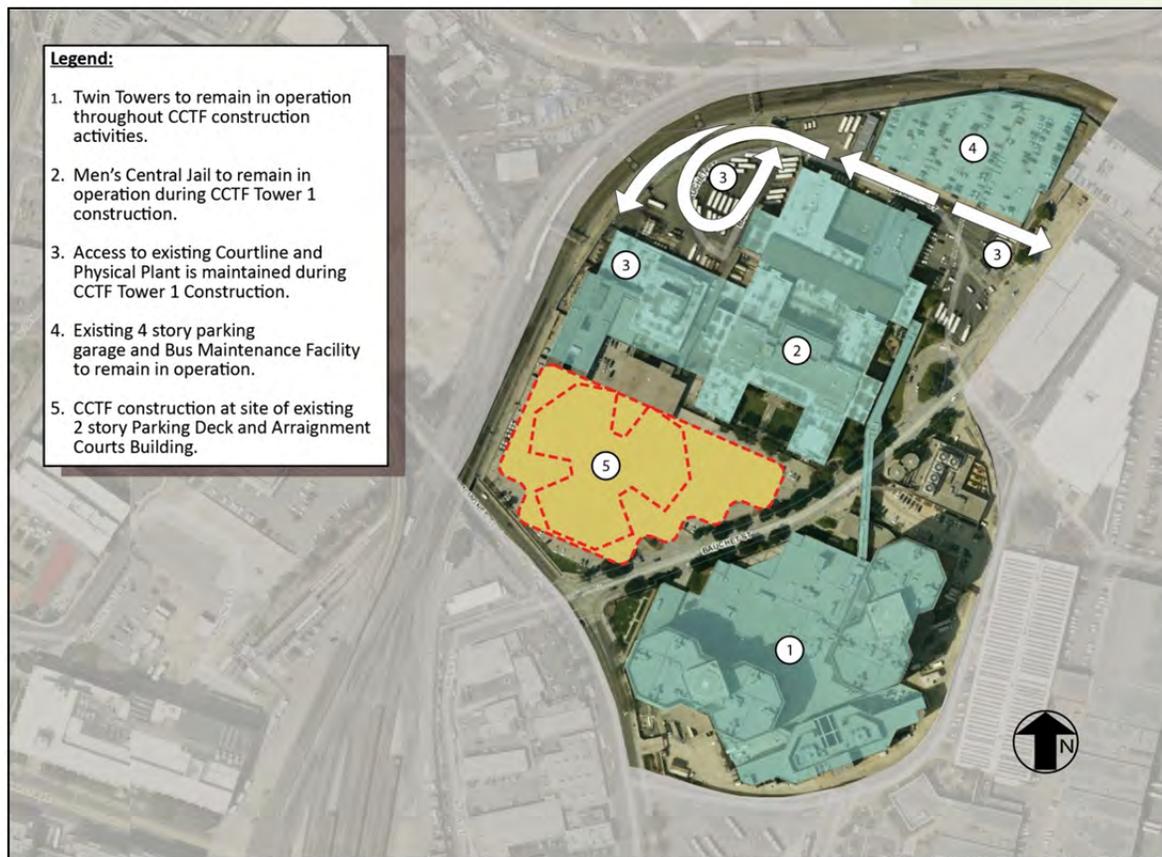
Site Opportunities and Constraints

The site presents the opportunity to construct the new CCTF while maintaining the operational MCJ facilities. In order to accomplish this, other facilities must first be constructed or demolished, as the existing site is not large enough to construct the new CCTF while maintaining all of the existing facilities in place. The lack of undeveloped/unused area at the MCJ site will present challenges to the contractor(s) who will do the construction because there is no readily available area to set up their construction laydown and staging area. Working on the existing site without impacting current jail functions will also be a significant challenge. Additionally, existing utilities serving both MCJ and TTCF from the MCJ site must be maintained operational during construction.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Development

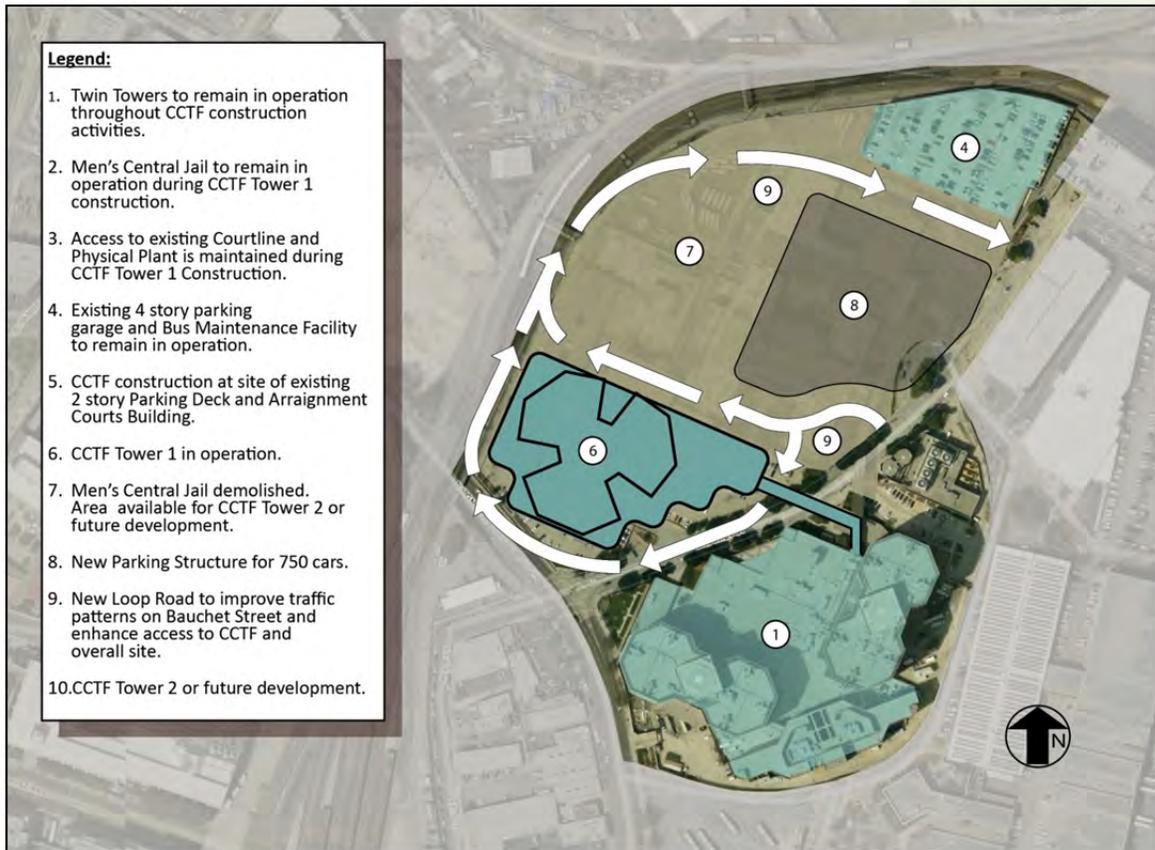
We have explored two potential approaches to constructing the new CCTF at the MCJ site. The first approach would construct a single tower CCTF. The second option would be a two tower CCTF facility. Each of these two construction options and their associated phasing are described briefly below and in more detail in Appendix C. The following illustration shows the first phase of construction occurring where the Arraignment Courts and 2-story parking deck are currently located. The 4-story parking garage to the north, MCJ and TTCF would remain in operation throughout construction.



CCTF Conceptual Site Development – Initial Construction

At the completion of initial construction the CCTF Tower and supporting functions would be fully operational. MCJ would be demolished and a new parking structure could be provided on part of the site. The following illustration shows how the site might look at the completion of initial construction and MCJ removed.

SITE DESCRIPTION

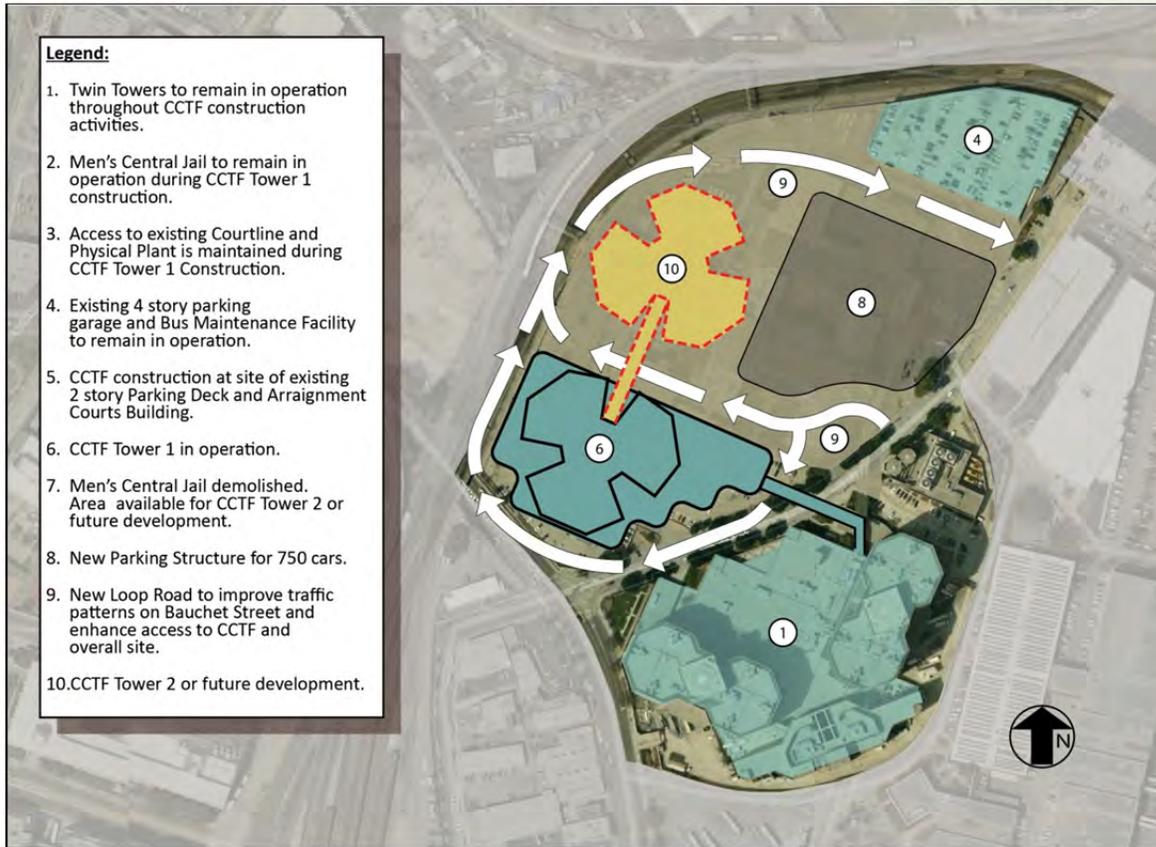


CCTF Conceptual Site Development – Initial Construction Complete and MCJ Demolished

With the removal of MCJ a new loop road system could be established that will create opportunity for better site access, improved traffic flow on Bauchet Street, improved emergency vehicle access and the ability to separate secure vehicles from general traffic. Ample space on the site would exist to build a parking structure if a second tower will not be built.

If a two tower approach is selected construction of the second tower could be erected on the MCJ site. The first CCTF Tower and TTCF would remain operational throughout construction of the second tower. The following diagram shows the second CCTF tower being erected on the former site of MCJ. There would also be opportunity to build a parking structure to address the needs of additional staff associated with the second tower.

SITE DESCRIPTION



CCTF Conceptual Site Development – Second Tower Construction

The following massing studies show the approximate height and volume that both a single tower and two tower CCTF configurations might occupy. These studies only represent a conceptual idea of how the CCTF might be configured. The actual design could differ significantly.

SITE DESCRIPTION

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Massing Study 1 – Single Tower CCTF

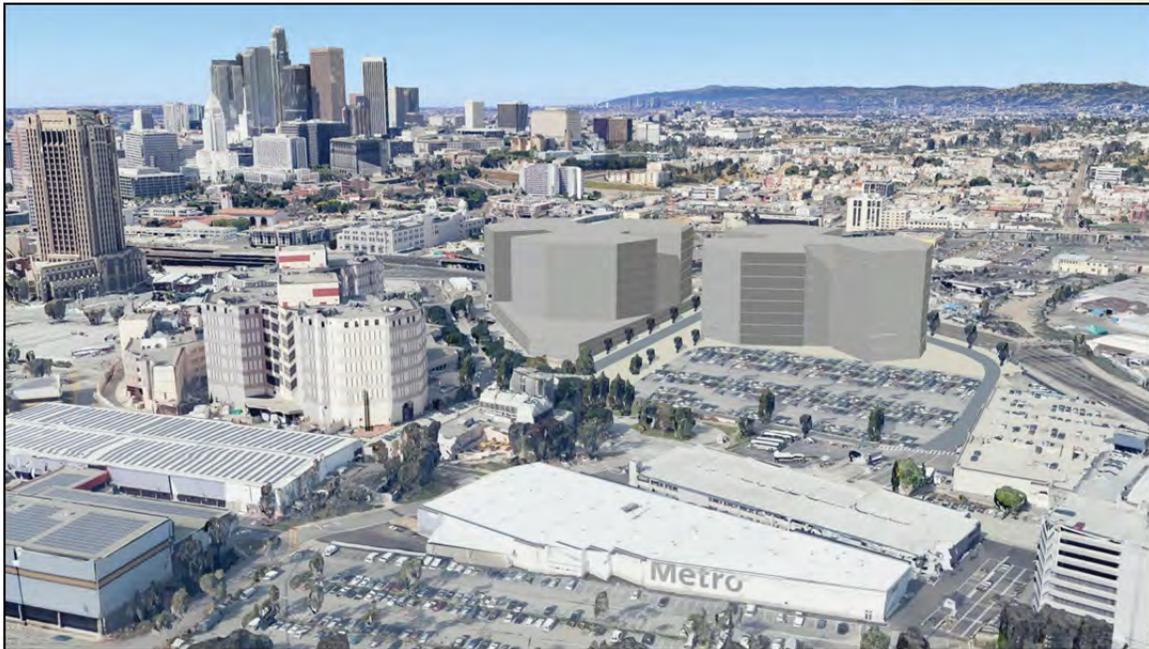


Massing Study 2 – Two Tower CCTF

SITE DESCRIPTION

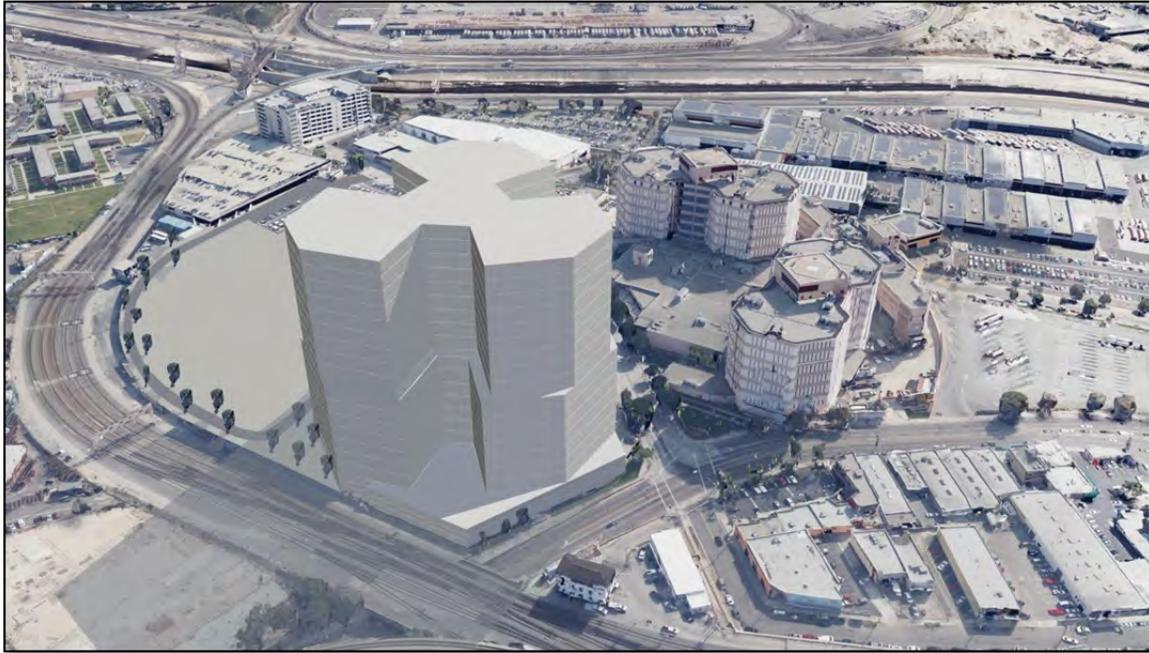


Massing Study 3 – Single Tower CCTF



Massing Study 4 – Two Tower CCTF

SITE DESCRIPTION



Massing Study 5 – Single Tower CCTF



Massing Study 6 – Two Tower CCTF

There are a number of functions and services currently located at the MCJ site that will need to be relocated either permanently or temporarily.

Temporary Relocation

Certain functions need to be temporarily relocated to allow for construction of the CCTF but will be replaced in the final building. These functions include:

- **Visitor and Staff Parking** – Existing parking at the campus will be demolished during the construction of the CCTF. The two-story parking deck on the south end of the campus, near the Arraignment Courts, will need to be demolished to create a building area for the CCTF.

A new parking garage in Chinatown will be built for the use of visitors and staff at MCJ and Twin Towers during construction. When the CCTF and site development is complete, parking areas for visitors and LASD staff will be provided at the campus. At that time, the parking garage in Chinatown can be used by the County for public parking.

- **Arraignment Courts** - The existing Arraignment Court Building on the Men’s Central Jail site will be removed to allow for construction of the CCTF. The building currently houses four courtrooms and administrative space for the Los Angeles Superior Court. Approximately 42,000 square feet of area is specifically dedicated to the Courts.

The lease agreement between the County and the State Administrative Office of the Courts requires the County to replace this area if the courts are required to be relocated. Options can be explored as to whether the best location for the Courts will be in the CCTF or at an alternative location that may be better suited to the Court functions and/or may be more economically beneficial to the County.

TEMPORARY RELOCATION

*Visitor and Staff Parking from
the Two-Story Parking Garage*

Arraignment Courts

RELOCATION OF ANCILLARY FUNCTIONS

For the purposes of this study, 42,000 sq. ft. of space has been included to accommodate relocation of the Superior Court into the new CCTF. If a permanent alternate location is identified, the space reserved for the Courts can be removed from the project.

Permanent Relocation

Several functions, groups or services that are currently housed in MCJ will not be accommodated in the CCTF because they are not related to the core mission of the facility. These functions will need to be permanently replaced at a different location by LASD. These functions include:

- **Show-up/Line-up Room** – The Show-up room is the location where LASD or other law enforcement agencies can “line-up” a number of inmates, allowing a crime victim or witness to identify the perpetrator from among the group of inmates. While this is the only Line-up Room in the area, it is not an appropriate function to be housed in the CCTF. A large number of general population inmates is needed to fill out the lines used in the identification process. The high-security and mentally-ill inmate populations in the CCTF are not suitable candidates to participate in this process. LASD will find an alternative location for this function.
- **Training Services Bureau** – This Bureau provides **system-wide** training for LASD, including live-fire weapons training. The administration and management of this Bureau, as well as the portable firing range, are currently located in MCJ. This function is not specifically related to the mission of the CCTF. LASD will provide an alternate location for this group.

Note: The CCTF will have a training component specifically for staff assigned to the facility. Refer to the “Staff Training and Development” section of the *Access to Care Administration* space list for additional information for this functional component.

- **Facilities Services Bureau (FSB)** – This administrative and managerial component of this Bureau is currently housed in MCJ. This function is not specifically related to the mission of the CCTF. LASD will provide an alternate location for this group.

PERMANENT RELOCATION

Show-Up Room

Training Services Bureau

Facility Services Bureau

RELOCATION OF ANCILLARY FUNCTIONS

ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM
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Note: The CCTF will have a component of this Bureau located in the building. Staff in this component are specifically assigned to the maintenance associated with the CCTF. Some trades will also provide maintenance support for the Twin Towers Correctional Facility, consistent with current MCJ operations. Refer to the *Facilities Services Bureau* section of the space lists for additional information.

SUMMARY OF AREA REQUIREMENTS



Summary of Area Requirements

During the architectural planning process, space lists were developed for the CCTF in each Option. These space lists are contained in the following volumes:

- **Volume 2** contains Options 1A & 1B
- **Volume 3** contains Option 2
- **Volume 4** contains both Option 3 locations:
 - Los Angeles
 - Pitchess Detention Center
- **Volume 5** contains Option 4

Options 1A and 1B have been combined together on the same space lists. The CCTF in these two options is identical. The differences between the two options are in the location of the Women's Facility, rather than anything related to the CCTF.

The following page contains a Summary of Area Requirements chart showing a comparison for all of the Options.

SUMMARY OF AREA REQUIREMENTS

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CONSOLIDATED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT CENTER AREA SUMMARY FOR ALL OPTIONS

DEPARTMENT AREA REQUIREMENTS	OPTIONS 1A & 1B	OPTION 2	OPTION 3		OPTION 4
			<i>Los Angeles</i>	<i>Pitchess</i>	
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH (DMH)					
DMH ADMINISTRATION	12,527	12,527	10,754	4,033	12,527
HIGH OBSERVATION HOUSING AND TREATMENT PROGRAM	341,350	341,378	252,558	123,330	341,350
STEP-DOWN/SERVICE AREA HOUSING AND TREATMENT PROGRAM	785,771	785,771	540,255	245,280	786,915
FORENSIC INPATIENT PROGRAM (FIP)/CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT CENTER (CTC)					
FIP/CTC ACUTE MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT (LICENSED)	60,984	60,984	53,655	53,779	60,984
FIP/CTC SUBACUTE MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT (LICENSABLE)	155,812	155,812	84,798	14,112	155,812
SUBTOTALS	1,356,444	1,356,472	942,020	440,534	1,357,588
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (DPH)					
DPH ADMINISTRATION	3,004	3,004	0	3,004	3,004
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS (SUD) HOUSING AND TREATMENT PROGRAM	216,964	216,964	0	216,974	216,964
SUBTOTALS	219,968	219,968	0	219,978	219,968
LOS ANGELES SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT (LASD)					
ACCESS TO CARE ADMINISTRATION	41,033	41,033	41,033	14,605	41,033
MSB OUTPATIENT CLINICAL SERVICES	45,750	52,127	43,181	39,472	52,208
MSB MEDICAL CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT CENTER	0	0	0	32,662	0
JAIL ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS	227,150	247,771	209,081	74,466	244,896
GENERAL POPULATION HOUSING AND PROGRAM					
HIGH-SECURITY GENERAL POPULATION	199,176	523,402	198,774		474,086
MEDICAL OUTPATIENT SPECIALTY HOUSING (MOSH)	195,773	195,773	113,082	82,799	195,773
ANCILLARY FUNCTIONS	62,000	62,000	62,000		62,000
SUBTOTALS	770,880	1,122,106	667,151	244,004	1,069,996
GRAND TOTALS FOR OPTIONS	2,347,292	2,698,546	1,609,171	904,516	2,647,552

Department of Mental Health

The goals of the Department of Mental Health in the CCTF are to provide a therapeutic environment and individualized services in the clinically least restrictive level of care that stabilizes clients' mental illness, engage them in treatment, teach skills and behaviors that optimize functioning in jail and upon return to the community, promote release readiness and community reintegration, and reduce criminal and psychiatric recidivism.

DMH will utilize a multidisciplinary team approach, in partnership with the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) custody and Medical Services Bureau (MSB) personnel, the Department of Public Health and the LASD Education Based Incarceration (EBI), to create a therapeutic environment that provides the most effective mental health programming. This programming will focus on group interventions, integration of mental health, substance abuse and medical care, and inclusion of community providers through in-reach activities that foster development of a healthy community to support clients while incarcerated and in their neighborhoods upon release to the community.

DMH will have primary responsibility for treatment of the vast majority of inmates in the CCTF. DMH will offer the following Levels of Care:

INPATIENT CRISIS CARE – licensed Correctional Treatment Center (CTC) beds in single cells providing the highest level of care; psychiatric inpatient crisis care for inmates who are dangerous to themselves or others and/or gravely disabled due to a mental disorder. Refer to the **FIP/CTC Acute Mental Health Treatment** space list for information regarding the licensed Correctional Treatment Center for this population.

INTENSIVE CARE – CTC licensable beds in single cells to provide flexibility should there be a need for more licensed beds in the future. DMH will provide care to inmates with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders (COD), and cognitive and behavioral disorders. Refer to the **FIP/CTC Subacute Mental Health Treatment** space list for information regarding the Correctional Treatment Center (licensable) for this population.

OUTPATIENT HIGH OBSERVATION CARE – beds to provide the most intense level of outpatient mental health care. This level of care is for clients that require intensive observation and care, including risk precautions, but do not require an inpatient setting. The treatment

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH LEVELS OF CARE

Inpatient Crisis Care

Intensive Care

Outpatient High Observation Care

Outpatient Step Down (Service Area)

approach is to facilitate active participation in the least restrictive environment by providing as much out of cell treatment as possible in order to enable clients to transfer to lower levels of care within the jail and to link to community services and supports upon release. Refer to the **High Observation Housing and Treatment Program** space list for additional information.

OUTPATIENT STEP DOWN (SERVICE AREA) – beds to serve clients with a broad range of mental health diagnoses and function, whose mental health needs can be cared for in a less intensive and more open setting than the High Observation level of care, but preclude their tolerating general population housing. Treatment goals are stabilizing the mental illness; engaging clients in treatment for mental health and co-occurring substance use disorders; and immediately beginning to develop and/or solidify release plans for housing, mental health care, access to benefits, employment or education; and connecting or reconnecting with families or other community supports. Refer to the **Step-down/Service Area Housing and Treatment Program** space list for additional information.

DMH Administration will be collocated with DPH Administration and Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) Access to Care Administration for greater communication and coordination of services to inmates.

Refer to Appendix E – Mental Health Treatment Program for a more complete description of the goals, levels of care, treatment and procedures that will be offered in the CCTF.

Department of Public Health

The Department of Public Health – Substance Abuse Prevention and Control (DPH-SAPC) has the primary responsibility of administration and oversight of Substance Use Disorders (SUD) services throughout the County. DPH-SAPC’s mission is to reduce community and individual problems related to alcohol and drug abuse through evidence-based programs and policy advocacy.

DPH-SAPC will oversee the SUD treatment services in an integrated in-custody treatment environment providing inmates the opportunity to address specific health needs in a controlled environment and can assist in reducing criminal recidivism and jail costs.

DPH-SAPC will be primarily responsible for 500 SUD dedicated beds in the CCTF. Treatment services will incorporate Evidence Based Practices specific to inmates with SUD in three intensity levels.

LEVEL 1 – CLINICALLY MANAGED LOW INTENSITY – treatment for those with less severe substance use problems and with greater social support and resources. Patients who benefit from this level of treatment typically have some stability in their lives such as housing and employment. Refer to the ***SUD Level 1 – Low Intensity Treatment Program*** space list for additional information.

LEVEL 2 – CLINICALLY MANAGED MEDIUM INTENSITY – provides a higher level of treatment than low intensity. The inmate’s SUD is so great that relapse prevention strategies are not feasible or effective. The functional deficits seen in Level 2 are primarily cognitive and can be temporary or permanent. When assessment indicates the inmate is no longer cognitively impaired he/she can be transferred to more or less intensive levels of care. Refer to the ***SUD Level 2 – Medium Intensity Treatment Program*** space list for additional information.

LEVEL 3 – CLINICALLY MANAGED HIGH INTENSITY – treats inmates who have significant social and psychological needs and require a safe environment for stabilization, intensive treatment, and an intensive recovery. The goals of Level 3 are to treat SUD and antisocial behavior and effect a global change in inmate’s lifestyles, attitudes and values. Appropriate inmates for Level 3 have substance related disorders, criminal activity, psychological disorders, impaired functioning, and/or

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL (DPH-SAPC) LEVELS OF CARE

Level 1 – Clinically Managed Low Intensity

Level 2 – Clinically Managed Medium Intensity

Level 3 – Clinically Managed High Intensity

disassociation with mainstream values. Refer to the ***SUD Level 3 – High Intensity Treatment Program*** space list for additional information.

Treatment engagement while in custody can promote successful re-entry to the greater community upon release. For inmates completing their sentences and transitioning out of an in-custody setting, the coordination and collaboration between DPH-SAPC and contracted community based organizations will build a stronger transitional support system.

Within the CCTF, DPH-SAPC will be primarily responsible for the operation of 500 SUD inmate treatment beds. DPH-SAPC will also provide SUD services, as part of the treatment team, to inmates with co-occurring disorders in the mental health treatment programs provided by the Department of Mental Health (DMH) in other areas of the CCTF. DPH-SAPC administration will be collocated with DMH Administration and Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) Access to Care Administration for greater communication and coordination of services to inmates.

Refer to Appendix F – Substance Use Disorder Treatment Program for a more complete description of the goals, treatment and procedures that will be offered in the CCTF.

Access to Care Administration

The Access to Care Administration is the group within the Sheriff's Department that oversees the provision of care and services to inmates in the CCTF. The Access to Care Commander is the highest ranking administrator from the Sheriff's Department in the CCTF; responsible for all aspects of the overall administration of the facility.

The Access to Care Administration group is divided into two primary functions: the Executive Administration and Medical Services Bureau (MSB) Administration.

The **Executive Administration** consists of:

- Commander's Office
- Budget and Personnel Administration
- Nursing Recruitment
- Staff Development and Training (healthcare and custody)
- Conference Center (shared with DMH and DPH)

The **MSB Administration** consists of the:

- Healthcare Services Unit
- Mental Health Unit

The Healthcare Services Unit is responsible for the operations and administration of medical and dental services provided to inmates. The Mental Health Unit is responsible for the mental health services provided to inmates, working in conjunction with the Department of Mental Health who will be operating the mental health treatment programs for inmates in the CCTF.

The Access to Care Administration will be collocated with the administrative components of the Department of Mental Health Administration and the Department of Public Health Administration. This close proximity is intended to promote open communication between agencies and reinforce an integrated approach to inmate management and treatment.

Outpatient Clinical Services

The **Outpatient Clinical Services** area in the CCTF will be located within security and will be operated by the Medical Services Bureau. Medical services provided to inmates include routine, preventative and diagnostic care. To maximize efficiency, minimize inmate movement and increase security to the community, the most often used specialty clinics and diagnostic services are provided in the clinic instead of sending inmates to public facilities. The specialty clinics will be available to inmates in the CCTF and to inmates in other County jail facilities.

To minimize inmate movement, each inmate housing floor includes a Satellite Clinic which includes a Nurse/Sick Call room, a Doctor/Examination Room, Consultation Room and Medication Room.

The Outpatient Clinical Services area consists of five major components - Inmate Entry and Waiting; Outpatient General Clinic; Specialty Clinic; shared services such as Radiology, Satellite Pharmacy and Laboratory; and Staff and Support Services. Custody staff provides security for all medical services.

- **Inmate Entry and Waiting** – includes a custody station and a variety of individual, small and large holding cells for inmates to wait to be seen by medical personnel.
- **Outpatient General Clinic** – consists primarily of Nurse’s Station, General Exam Rooms and support spaces. All exam rooms are equipped to support telemedicine equipment on a mobile cart.
- **Specialty Clinic** - consists primarily of Nurse’s Station, Specialty Exam Rooms and support spaces. Specialty Clinics will be staffed by a combination of MSB staff and outside professionals provided by LAC+USC Medical Center and USC Keck School of Medicine. The Specialty Clinics include:
 - Dental/ENT & OMFS
 - OB/GYN
 - Orthopedics/Physical Therapy
 - Urgent Care
 - Radiology
 - Ophthalmology
 - Dialysis

“...To minimize inmate movement, each inmate housing floor includes a Satellite Clinic...”

Outpatient Clinical Services includes a General Clinic, Specialty Clinic and Shared Clinical Services.

OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

- **Shared Services** – Radiology, Satellite Pharmacy and Laboratory Services will be shared by the Outpatient General Clinic and the Specialty Clinic. Radiology will include Radiography/Fluoroscopy Diagnostics, Computed Tomography (CT), Mammography and Ultrasound, and staff support areas. The Satellite Pharmacy will provide medications ordered during the clinic visit to inmates before they are sent back to their housing.
- **Staff and Support Services** – includes office space for physicians, charting space for visiting specialists, nursing administration and electronic medical records.

Jail Administration and Operations Facility Operations

Facility Operations oversees the custody operations of the CCTF. Facility Operations is located outside of security and should be near the Facility Entrance. The Facility Operations area includes:

- **Facility Operations** – Office suite that houses the facility captain, associated staff and office support areas. The Facility Captain has responsibility for custody operations.
- **Briefing Room** – The primary function is to brief custody staff at shift change. Also may accommodate press conferences, staff recruitment presentations, etc.
- **Scheduling Office** – Houses the Scheduling Sergeant and associated staff that handle personnel management. This area should be located adjacent to Facility Operations and is desirable to be located near the Staff Training Center.
- **Legal Office** – This office functions as a liaison between the courts and the CCTF. Other responsibilities include storage and handling of evidence related to incidents that occur in the CCTF and background and security checks for facility visitors. This area houses the Legal Captain and associated staff.
- **Logistics Office** – Responsible for the day to day activities in the CCTF such as supplies, scheduling, maintenance, etc. This area houses the Logistics Sergeant and Support Staff.
- **Prisoner Personnel Office** – This office area houses staff that is responsible to re-assess the security risk classification of all inmates on a regular basis.

Facility Operations is the Jail Administration for all custody functions.

Jail Administration and Operations Main Control & Main Armory

The Main Control Room and Main Armory are designed to control access into the secure areas of the CCTF and respond to emergencies throughout the facility.

- **Main Control**—The Main Control Room is to be located near the main Facility Entry in order to provide direct observation, control and supervision of all people entering the facility. The Main Control Room will be staffed on a 24/7 basis and will operate a secure sallyport that controls all pedestrian access to and from secure areas. The main control room is designed to be self-contained including toilet facilities and equipment storage. In addition to controlling the main sallyport, the Main Control Room will have the ability to view all CCTV monitors and control access to the entire facility.
- **Main Armory**—The Main Armory will be located adjacent to and accessed directly from inside the Main Control Room. The Main Armory is used primarily for storage of routine and emergency response weapons and gear. The Main Amory will be the area for the storage of ammunition and gases, and will provide multiple charging stations for radios and flashlights. The Main Armory also includes a weapons maintenance area. Subarmories are located on every floor and will store distribution carts that contain emergency response gear. Chemical Agents will be stored in a stand-alone facility on the jail site to support the Main Armory.

Jail Administration and Operations Watch Office

The Watch Office is located inside security directly adjacent to the Main Control Room and Entry Sallyport. The Watch Office provides offices for the Watch Commander, the Watch Sergeant and the Watch Deputy. This office suite also contains a briefing room, and a viewing room for Custody Reports, Incident Briefings, Inner Discipline Team, etc.

Collocated with the Watch Office is the Inmate Program Area Management Office with individual offices for the Area Lieutenant who are responsible for each population. There will be one Area Lieutenant for the High Security and MOSH populations; one for the Mental Health Populations, and one for the Substance Use Disorders population.

Jail Administration and Operations Court Line

The Court Line area acts as a transportation hub and provides facilities for the staging and transportation of inmates between the jail system, the courts and various facilities within the jail system. Access to the Court Line area is monitored by a secure control booth that operates sallyports that connect to the CCTF, Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) and the bus loading area.

Once in the Court Line area, inmates are housed in a variety of staging and holding cells depending on their destination, gender, and security risk classification. Upon entering and exiting the Court Line area all inmates are scanned and identified to assure accountability and security.

- **Court Line Arrival** – Inmates from the CCTF and TTCF will be walked to Court Line and housed in staging cells based on their court destination. Inmates from other jails will arrive via bus and will also be housed in staging cells based on destination. Court Line staff and Correctional Services Transportation (CST) staff will move inmates from staging cells to busses immediately outside the Court Line area.
- **Court Line Return** – At the court, inmates arrive via bus at Court Line, are searched and placed back in staging cells. Once their housing assignment is confirmed, inmates going to the CCTF and TTCF will be walked to their housing. Inmates assigned to housing in other County jail facilities will be transferred by bus to those facilities.
- **Staff And Support Areas** – These areas are shared between Court Line staff and CST staff. Support areas include management offices, break/ready room, work/briefing room, and sub-armory and storage areas.

Court Line handles all inmate transportation between the Downtown LA Jail Campus and the Courts. Inmates transferring from one Jail Facility to another are also processed and transported from this location.

Jail Administration and Operations Facility Entrance and Public Lobby

The Facility Entrance and Public Lobby is the primary entrance into the CCTF for members of the public and professionals with business involving inmates.

The Public Lobby consists of a custody station for members at the public to check in and verify visitation appointments, cashier kiosks to deposit money to an inmate commissary/phone account, a seating area for waiting, personal storage lockers, and restrooms.

Visitors to the Courts or the Re-entry Planning Area will use other public entrances. The Facility Entrance shall be located adjacent to the Inmate Visiting and Hearings Area and should be in close proximity to elevators up to inmate visitation areas on each floor.

Jail Administration and Operations Inmate Visiting and Hearings

The Inmate Visiting and Hearings area of the CCTF will be located adjacent to the Facility Entrance, outside of security. The visiting area consists of the following functions:

- **Video Visitation** – this area may be used to video visit with inmates at the CCTF or any other County jail facility. Video Visitation has a control station for custody staff to assist visitors, open booth video visitation kiosks, and an enclosed video visitation booth for outside professionals to conference with their inmate clients. Inmates in the CCTF receiving video visits will participate from the non-contact visiting area on each housing floor.
- **Contact Visiting and Video Hearings** – this area is used for Family Reunification visits (planned for use by inmates in the Substance Use Disorders program). A control station and visitor processing area allow custody staff to screen and clear visitors prior to entering the visitation room. Individual, enclosed visiting rooms will allow an inmate to visit with their family members. There are also Video Hearing Rooms where inmates, attorneys, and other outside professionals can participate in legal proceedings via video conferencing. Access to the Video Hearing Rooms is controlled by custody staff.
- **Inmate Processing Area** – this area consists of an inmate search area and holding cells as inmates are queued for visitation or hearings.

Jail Administration and Operations Facility Staff Services

The Facility Staff Services areas will be provided at various convenient locations throughout the facility. Facility Staff Services will include a Physical Training Area and locker/dressing rooms. The physical training area will provide staff with the ability to improve and maintain their physical fitness. This area will consist of a common exercise room, furnished with a variety of exercise machines and equipment. Additionally, there will be areas with staff mailboxes and vending areas.

Locker rooms will be provided for custody personnel in three configurations:

- Executive Locker Rooms (male and female)
- Deputy Locker Rooms (male and female)
- Custody Assistant Locker Room (male and female)

Lockers are sized to allow for dress out for staff and will be equipped with flashlight and radio chargers.

The Executive and Deputy Locker Rooms will have bunk rooms attached to accommodate personnel who need to stay at the facility. The bunk rooms will be accessed from within the locker rooms and will be located away from major corridors and main circulation areas of the locker rooms to reduce noise.

Jail Administration and Operations Procurement and Warehousing

Procurement and Warehousing functions for various departments in the CCTF are collocated to gain efficiencies in unloading and handling bulk items. Warehousing consists of separate but adjacent facilities for:

- **Logistics** – Procurement staff in workstations and warehouse areas to house general supplies for the facility.
- **Medical Services Bureau (MSB)** – Procurement staff in workstations adjacent to warehouse. MSB warehouse with office area for warehouse workers and a large warehouse storage area handling all medical supplies for the outpatient clinics and medical outpatient specialty housing.
- **Laundry Staging** -- The laundry area consists of two separate areas:
 - Clean laundry sorting and storage for bagged linens, clothing and shoes being received from the laundry and held for distribution to the housing units and CTC
 - Soiled laundry staging holding carts with dirty items being sent to the laundry for cleaning

A series of loading docks are shared by Logistics, MSB, Laundry Staging and the Food Services Unit. Deliveries are offloaded and staged in the dock area and then transported to the appropriate warehouse. Laundry has its own clean and soiled loading berths to meet health codes.

Ancillary Program and Support Units Custody Investigative Services Unit

The **Custody Investigative Services Unit (CISU)** serves as the law enforcement unit within the jail. This unit focuses on crime prevention in the jail and the investigation of crimes that occur in-custody. The three groups that operate under the CISU are: the **Jail Investigation Unit, Operation Safe,** and **Jail Liaison Office.**

These three groups work closely together. Their office areas will be collocated and located outside security. They will also share a group of inmate interview rooms located inside security. The interview area will include holding rooms for inmates and a number of interview rooms, with audio and video recording capabilities.

- **Jail Investigation Unit (JIU)** – The JIU is responsible for investigating crimes committed in-custody.
- **Operation Safe Jails (OSJ)** – The OSJ is responsible primarily for gang investigations within the jails.
- **Jail Liaison Office (JLO)** – The JLO primarily focuses on providing and coordinating services between outside agencies and inmates. This unit frequently interviews law enforcement or other members of the public. An interview room in the CISU offices will be provided for this purpose.

Ancillary Program and Support Units Data Systems Bureau

Data Systems Bureau (DSB) is responsible for the installation repair and maintenance of computer hardware, software, networks, CCTV, access control and video conferencing systems in the CCTF.

DSB is located outside security and is made up of three units:

- **Help Desk Unit** – responsible for hardware repair, program support, user maintenance, user support and server support.
- **Network Unit** – responsible for network control center, firewall, CCTV, field maintenance support, UPS, wireless, phones, access control, video conferencing, etc.
- **Business Machines Unit** – responsible for copiers, fax machines scanners, etc.

These three units consist primarily of office areas for management and staff and tech labs for maintenance and repair.

DSB includes a number of functions that will be located in various areas of the building, including the CCTV Server Room, Main Point of Entry, Main Communications Room, Primary Communications Room, and the CFMR Microwave Radio Room (Antenna).

A Satellite Communications Room, Computer Networking Room and Security Electronics Room will be located in the support services core on each floor of the building.

Ancillary Program and Support Units Education Based Incarceration

The Education Based Incarceration (EBI) Bureau typically provides inmate programming such as GED, high school, vocational programs, life skills programs and personal growth programs. EBI also directs the Religious and Volunteer Services group which offers a variety of programs and services within the jail.

At the CCTF EBI will be an integral member of the treatment team, together with DPH, DMH, MSB, and Custody Staff. EBI will offer programming to inmates at the CCTF that is tailored to support, enhance and reinforce the treatment programs. EBI will provide inmate programming in small and large group rooms, dayrooms and outdoor recreation areas on each housing unit.

EBI will have offices and supports areas located outside of security, including an EBI Administrative office area, Religious and Volunteer Services Administration, storage, and work areas for religious services providers and volunteer services. In addition, an EBI workroom is located in the support services core of each housing floor, providing shared workstations, storage and general work space for EBI staff who are providing programming in the housing units on that floor.

Ancillary Program and Support Units Facility Services Bureau

The Facility Services Bureau (FSB) is responsible for maintenance, management of energy and monitoring of environmental regulations in the CCTF. The FSB area in the CCTF will be located inside security and includes workshops, support spaces, and offices for management and craft supervisors. The workshop spaces will include:

- Locksmith
- Masonry/Tile
- Elevator Maintenance
- Refrigeration/Steamfitters
- Plumbing
- Sheet Metal
- Electrical
- General Maintenance/Kitchen Equipment
- Audio/Video/Security Specialist Technicians

The shops will have access to loading docks and services truck parking. In addition to the shops and administration area FSB will also have a work/storage room in the core on each floor to house frequently used supplies, tool carts, and a work area.

Ancillary Program and Support Units Food Services Unit

The Food Services Unit is responsible for providing three meals per day for the inmates at the CCTF. The inmates will be provided a cold breakfast, cold lunch and hot dinner.

The CCTF cook-chill production kitchen will operate 5 days per week using a cook-chill and blast chill production system for hot food meals. Cold food prep sacked meals will operate 7 days per week. Cold food deliveries will occur three times per day to the housing units. Dinner meals will be heated in re-thermalization pantries at each housing unit, before consumption. The kitchen will also contain a special diet/test kitchen for inmates requiring special meals.

Meals for inmates in the Correctional Treatment Center (CTC) will be prepared in a separate kitchen dedicated to the CTC as required by licensing. The CTC kitchen will prepare hot food meals 5 days per week and cold meals 7 days per week.

The staff dining room will have a self-contained cook-serve kitchen to provide 3 meals per day, 7 days per week.

Refer to Appendix K – Proposed Kitchens for the Consolidated Correctional Treatment Facility and Mira Loma Detention Center for a more detailed description of all food service components and operations.

General Population Inmate Housing

In addition to the Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders treatment programs, two additional inmate populations will be housed in the CCTF.

MEDICAL OUTPATIENT SPECIALTY HOUSING. These inmates required some level of nursing assistance, but do not require inpatient medical care. They may have chronic medical conditions like diabetes, sleep apnea or renal failure that require some supervision or assistance by nursing staff. They may also have mobility issues that require them to use walkers or canes. Housing for these inmates is provided in a mix of cells and small dormitories based on a number of factors including their risk assessment. A wheelchair accessible bed is included in all ground level cells or dormitories to maximize ADA-compliant housing options. Space is also provided in each housing unit for nursing staff, a medication room and general nursing support areas. Program space is provided to accommodate the rehabilitative and educational needs of these inmates. This population is included in the CCTF to benefit from the integrated, wrap-around healthcare treatment, and the need for close proximity to the Outpatient Clinic.

HIGH-SECURITY GENERAL POPULATION. This inmate population requires the highest security levels. Some of these inmates are a serious danger to staff and other inmates. Some are inmates who must be kept away from other inmates for their own personal safety or other reasons. Housing for these high-security inmates is provided in cells. Some of the high-security housing units will contain single-person cells, others will contain double-cells housing two people. Housing units with double-cells contain a limited amount of program space, allowing for some flexibility to accommodate mental health programming, if needed. This population is included in the CCTF to all Jail Plan Options to balance the populations within the jail system, and replace the celled housing in MCJ.

Other Agencies and Functions

In addition to County treatment and custody departments, there may be other agencies and functions that can be accommodated in the CCTF. The presence of these other entities can further enhance and extend the services offered to inmates during their stay and upon release and may offer benefits to the County for reduced transportation costs.

SUPERIOR COURT/HEARING ROOMS – The existing Arraignment Court Building on the Men’s Central Jail site will be removed to allow construction of the CCTF. The building currently houses four courtrooms and administrative space for the Los Angeles Superior Court. The current lease agreement between the County and identifies approximately 42,000 square feet of area specifically dedicated to the courts. The lease agreement requires the County to replace this area if the courts are required to be relocated. Options can be explored as to whether the best location for the courts will be in the CCTF or at an alternative location that may be better suited to the court functions and/or may be more economically beneficial to the County.

RE-ENTRY PLANNING/COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS – A re-entry services area is located in the CCTF to best facilitate wrap-around services for inmate release planning and for new released inmates. Services here would be provided by a combination of community based organizations and State and County government agencies. Services provided would help connect inmates to resources in the neighborhood they will be returning to; identification of and access to medical, mental health and medication providers; housing assistance; work placement assistance; driver’s license or identification cards; health insurance, and other services.