



August 3, 2018

Honorable Becky L. Dugan  
Presiding Judge  
Riverside County Superior Court  
4050 Main Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

Re: Response to 2017-2018 Grand Jury Report: Riverside County Sheriff's  
Department Corrections Division Correctional Centers Inmate Services Issues.

Dear Judge Dugan:

Pursuant to California Penal Code §§ 933 et seq., please find enclosed the response of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department to the above-entitled Grand Jury Report within the designated sixty (60) day time period.

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department concurs only in part with the Grand Jury's findings. In addition, one of the recommendations will be implemented in the future. We appreciate the Grand Jury's review of the Correctional Centers Inmate Services Issues.

As always, please feel free to contact me should you have any questions regarding this or any other matter. I may be reached at (951) 955-0147.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Stan Sniff", written over a horizontal line.

STAN SNIFF, SHERIFF  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Cc: Riverside County Board of Supervisors (c/o Clerk of the Board)

Enclosure – Response to Specific Findings and Recommendations with attached Exhibits  
1 through 5.

# RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

## Response to Specific Findings and Recommendations

### **FINDINGS:**

#### **Number 1:**

#### **RESPONSES TO GRIEVANCES**

The grievance procedure is a method designed to allow an inmate/detainee to document a complaint regarding a variety of issues within the detention facility or department. The grievance process can also address alleged employee misconduct, e.g., use of force; lack of (or improper) medical care, dental or mental health care; and failure to protect a person's human or Constitutional rights. The grievance process is an important tool to rectify and mitigate problems brought to the attention of detention staff. Grievance forms may be used as evidence in court.

The grievance forms are readily available and accessible to all inmates/detainees. They are collected and reviewed by a supervisor who assigns the complaints to a staff member who will attempt to resolve issues. Information obtained is entered into the computer system for tracking and accountability. All grievance forms require a written response from assigned staff. This response will state how the issue was resolved and the inmate/detainee is required to sign the form indicating whether he/she agrees with the finding or wants to pursue the issue further. The 2017-2018 Riverside County Grand Jury (Grand Jury) reviewed a randomly-selected number of grievance forms from several Riverside County detention facilities.

Several responses to the grievance forms completed by custody staff appeared to be more suited to a clinical issue rather than a custody issue. Most of the responses were more of a recommendation/solution to the complaint. These complaints pertained to the hunger strike of 2017. In many staff responses, there were no policy numbers written as the reference in making the determination for the response.

#### **Response:**

#### **Respondent disagrees wholly with the finding.**

Respondent Riverside County Sheriff's Department ("RCSD") disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that a purpose of the grievance process is to "address employee misconduct, e.g., use of force" on the basis that it is misleading and inaccurate.

The RCSD operates according to a structured chain of command management system. An allegation of employee misconduct would be reviewed by RCSD's chain of command for a determination on conducting an administrative investigation through the personnel process, not the grievance process.

Respondent RCSD disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that "the inmate/detainee is required to sign the grievance form indicating whether he/she agrees with the finding or wants to pursue the issue further" on the basis that it is inaccurate. The current version of RCSD's Inmate Grievance Form (RSD Form 559<sup>1</sup>, as last revised on March 15, 2014) indicates that by the inmate signing the document, they are acknowledging the incident was discussed with them and they are aware of the finding, without regard for whether or not they agree with the finding.

Respondent RCSD disagrees with the Grand Jury's characterization that several of the grievance responses appeared "more suited to a clinical issue rather than a custody issue" as they pertained to the 2017 hunger strike on the basis that it is misleading and inaccurate. Respondent RCSD reviewed the inmate grievance copies provided to the Grand Jury which focused on the 2017 hunger strike and found one that contained a detailed explanation of the staffing impact to medical and mental health personnel in managing a response to a group demonstration, such as a hunger strike.<sup>2</sup> This appeal response detailed the increase in medical and mental health monitoring and documentation in order to provide the inmate with an overall understanding of the impact such an act has on the orderly running of the facility.

Respondent RCSD disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that "most of the responses were more of a recommendation/solution to the complaint." It is the intent of the grievance process that the issues raised by inmates regarding conditions of confinement are resolved at the lowest level possible. Accordingly, adequate documentation of the proposed resolutions reached through the interaction of RCSD staff with the inmate plays an essential role in demonstrating that the grievance process works in achieving successful outcomes.

Respondent RCSD finally disagrees with the Grand Jury's characterization that no policy numbers were "written as the reference in making the determination" for grievance responses. There is no mandate which requires the inclusion of specific policy number(s) as the reference correlating to the response for either granting or denying a grievance. However, more significantly, the Grand Jury's focus is misplaced. The governing legal standards that cover common grievance subjects that are used in determining a grievance's outcome can be found in the Title 15 regulations promulgated by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).

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<sup>1</sup> See attached Exhibit 1

<sup>2</sup> See attached Exhibit 2 involving a grievance appeal dated 04/27/17.

**Number 2:**

**WRISTBAND ENFORCEMENT**

The RCSD Classification Policy 504.02, 1.0, Wristbands, as well as the Inmate Orientation Manual, stipulate that all inmates must continuously wear their particular wristbands which identify them and their custody level for safety and security purposes. The wristbands are to remain on the inmate/detainee's wrists until they leave the custody of the detention facility.

On several tours of the various detention centers, the Grand Jury repeatedly observed inmates not wearing their wristbands as required. Wearing of wristbands is mandatory and non-compliance violates the safety and security protocols for the inmate and the institution.

The issue was brought to the attention of the facility deputies on duty. The deputies directed the inmates to put their wristbands back on. Deputies informed the Grand Jury that this issue is a constant problem. Although they try to stay diligent on this issue and do impose disciplinary actions, the situation still persists and is an ongoing problem. When inmates remove their wristbands, it is a significant safety risk for identification purposes. Staff did inform the Grand Jury that more tamper-resistant wristbands were ordered to solve this issue. However, the Grand Jury had the opportunity to observe the new wristbands, and were informed by several correctional deputies and supervisors, at the various detention centers that the new wristbands were also ineffective. Inmate/detainees are capable of rubbing the steel fastener off, providing the inmate with a small bit of metal which could be used or made into a weapon.

Correctional staff advised that the old wristbands were a solid color that easily identified the inmate/detainee risk level, but the new wristbands are clear with the color contained only on the name tag. This makes it extremely difficult for staff to easily identify an inmate's/detainee's risk level from a distance. Staff must get close to the inmate to read the wristband to identify the risk level which poses a greater risk to the safety and security of the detention facility.

**Response:**

**Respondent disagrees partially with the finding.**

Respondent Riverside County Sheriff's Department ("RCSD") disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that inmate wristbands identify an inmate's "custody level" on the basis that it is misleading and inaccurate. RCSD does not use wristbands to identify an inmate's custody level, but rather his or her classification designation. Corrections Division Policy 504.02, Section 3.1

states: "Colored wristbands are assigned to inmates to assist staff in identifying and protecting inmates based on their designated classification." RCSD currently uses four different colored wristbands that relate to each of the classification designations: general population, protective custody, administrative segregation and civil. Including each custody level in addition to every classification designation would require at least twenty-one different types of wristbands.

Respondent RCSD agrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that wearing wristbands is "mandatory and non-compliance violates the safety and security protocols for the inmate and the institution." Beginning in 2016, RCSD staff identified some deficiencies with the inmate wristband that was being used. The deficiencies of the previously used wristband contributed to complete failures and the necessity to have wristbands replaced. The most common issues discovered were delamination and manipulation by inmates.

RCSD's Planning & Research Unit was assigned to identify potential solutions after the noted wristband deficiencies were brought to the attention of RCSD's executive staff. After an extensive review of available wristbands being manufactured as well as speaking to staff at other county jails and state prisons, the new wristband was chosen. This wristband is more robust and tamper resistant when compared to the previous wristband. It is designed to stand up to the most adverse conditions and is constructed out of clear multi-layer industrial strength vinyl built to protect against stretching and tearing. In addition, the water and tamper resistance of the new wristband is superior in quality.

Respondent RCSD interprets the Grand Jury's comment of "repeatedly observed inmates not wearing their wristbands" to be evidence of a training issue. The Grand Jury's observation that when this issue was brought to the attention of deputies on duty, "the deputies directed the inmates to put their wristbands back on" is further evidence of a training issue as well as a related issue of wristband tampering by inmates. Respondent has come to this conclusion because when the new wristband is properly sized and secured around an inmate's wrist it is virtually impossible to remove without the use of a cutting device. Proper wristband application helps ensure that inmates are wearing their assigned wristband. Respondent RCSD is addressing this issue by providing additional training to staff.

Respondent RCSD disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury regarding the new wristbands as being "extremely difficult for staff to easily identify an inmate's / detainee's risk level from a distance. Staff must get close to the inmate to read the wristband to identify the risk level which poses a greater risk to the safety and security of the detention facility" on the basis that is misleading and inaccurate. The wristband plays an important role in identifying an inmate's classification designation when they are removed from a jail cell. Each wristband has a color-coded backdrop that corresponds with the inmate's classification designation. Deputies should ask to see an inmate's wristband when removing inmates from their cells to ensure they are aware of the inmate's classification designation before even opening the cell door. This can be done through the cell window which poses no security risk. The typical expectation of staff in viewing an inmate's wristband is that they are designed for viewing at close proximity (e.g. reading distance).

**Number 3:**

**CLOTHING AND LAUNDRY EXCHANGE**

The current system for clothing and laundry exchange follows the basic minimum requirements established through the Board of State and Community Corrections Standards (BSCC).

This basic minimum requirement as stipulated per the BSCC Manual, Article 14-Bedding and Linen, describes the following:

*The standard issue of clean suitable bedding and linens, for each inmate entering a living area that is expected to remain overnight, shall include but not limited to: (a) one serviceable mattress... (b) one mattress cover or one sheet, (c) one towel, and (d) one blanket or more depending on climatic conditions...washable items such as sheets, mattress covers, and towels shall be exchanged for clean replacement at least once each week...*

§507.06-Clothing exchange applies to inmate clothing. This section states in part:

*...Unless work, climatic conditions, illness, or California Retail Food Code necessitates more frequent exchange, outer garments... shall be exchanged at least once per week. Undergarments and socks shall be exchanged twice each week.*

The key words here in the above sections are: *but not limited to...*, *at least once each week...*, *climatic conditions*. Although the BSCC Manual states that the bare basic requirements, it does not prohibit conducting exchanges more frequently.

The issues arise under the *climatic conditions* wording and common sense on basic hygiene cleanliness as it pertains to issuing only one towel and one jumpsuit each week and exchanging such towel and jumpsuit each week. Under *climatic conditions*, due to the ambient temperature in the detention facilities, using the same towel for the entire week for showering does not allow the towel to sufficiently dry out before the towel is reused. This creates a situation where the inmates are constantly using a damp towel for a week before they can exchange it for a clean dry towel.

Using a damp towel for a week to dry the body before it can be exchanged for another towel diminishes and compromises good hygiene because the damp towel is a breeding ground for bacteria and mildew spores.

The same principle applies to allowing only one jumpsuit to be worn before it is exchanged each week. Not exchanging a jumpsuit more frequently allows for bacteria and odors to accumulate and goes against the policies of the Sheriff to provide for a sanitary and hygienic living environment at all levels.

In comparing the clothing and laundry exchange policies of the counties adjacent to Riverside, Orange, San Diego and San Bernardino, all exchange their inmate towels and clothing twice a week for a better hygienic environment in their detention facilities.

**Response:**

**Respondent disagrees wholly with the finding.**

Respondent Riverside County Sheriff's Department ("RCSD") disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that "The issues arise under the *climatic conditions* wording and common sense on basic hygiene cleanliness as it pertains to issuing only one towel and one jumpsuit each week and exchanging such towel and jumpsuit each week" on the basis that it is inaccurate, vague and misleading.

The specific reference to "*climatic conditions*" by the Grand Jury is meant to indicate that the ambient air temperature inside the housing units is insufficient for drying wet towels. However, all RCSD facilities are operated in compliance with the heating, ventilation and air conditioning requirements of the California Administrative Code and are climate controlled between 68 degrees and 76 degrees<sup>3</sup>. As a result, RCSD facilities provide a low humidity environment with constant air flow adequate for the drying of towels.

Respondent RCSD also takes into consideration the activity level of the individual inmate in determining whether jumpsuits should be exchanged more frequently. For example, Corrections Division Policy 507.05, Section 8.2 provides that, "All inmates assigned to work crews will have their clothing exchanged prior to returning to their housing area."

Respondent disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that "In comparing the clothing and laundry exchange policies of the counties adjacent to Riverside, Orange, San Diego and San Bernardino, all exchange their inmate towels and clothing twice a week" on the basis that it is inaccurate, incomplete and misleading.

As per Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD) Policy #2408.1(b), inmates housed in the OCSD jail system can exchange their towels and jumpsuits once per week. As per San Diego Sheriff's Department (SDSD) Policy L.1, section IV, and San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (SBSD) policy 11.920 (34), inmates in both counties can exchange their towels twice

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<sup>3</sup> Title 24, California Code of Regulations, § 13-102(c)6 and County of Riverside, Board of Supervisors Policy H-4, Conservation of Energy.

per week and jumpsuits once per week. The one area where SDSD and SBSD differ, in contrast to RCSD and OCSD, is that both exchange towels twice per week.

**Number 4:**

**VIDEO MONITORING AND BACKUP STORAGE**

California Government Code §26202.6(a)(c) with respect to video recordings requires that they be available for review for one year after the date of the original recording.

Video recordings requested by the Grand Jury for events that occurred in April 2017 at the Presley Detention Center in Riverside were not provided because they had been reported lost due to a failure of the recording device. There was no backup recording system or plan in place, therefore, valuable evidence to either prove or disprove an allegation has been lost.

**Response:**

**Respondent agrees with the finding.**

Respondent Riverside County Sheriff's Department ("RCSD") agrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that video recordings should generally be available for review for one year after the date of the original recording.<sup>4</sup> RCSD recognizes the closed-circuit television (CCTV) and network video recorder systems (NVR) are a valuable tool to maintain safety and security within the correctional facilities. The CCTV system provides continuous coverage within the facility to assist personnel with detecting suspicious inmate activities, preventing possible jail incidents, and maintaining security and control of the inmate population.

Respondent RCSD agrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that video recordings requested by the Grand Jury for events that occurred in April 2017 at the Robert Presley Detention Center in Riverside were not provided because they had been reported lost due to a failure of the recording device

RCSD previously recognized that the NVR had become increasingly unreliable and did not have the capacity, bandwidth or storage to support any additions or expansion to the system. The aging CCTV and NVR systems required upgrades and repairs at all five correctional facilities. In February 2018 a request for quote (RFQ) was submitted to our primary and secondary security electronics vendors: CML Security, LLC and ISI Controls LTD. In May 2018, CML was awarded the system upgrade project and funds were requested from, and approved by, the Board of

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<sup>4</sup> However, the current Departmental Records Retention Schedule adopted by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors for RCSD provides for a 13-month period for which video records should be retained.



Supervisors on June 19, 2018.<sup>5</sup> Implementation is set to begin in fiscal year 2018/19, with project completion anticipated during fiscal year 2019/20.

**Number 5:**

**PROACTIVE MODIFICATION PROCEDURES**

The implementation of AB 109 in October 2011 changed the fundamental dynamics and operations of the local jails from short-term incarceration of up to one year to long-term incarceration exceeding 20 years. This monumental change has transformed local jails into *de facto* state prisons.

AB 109 has a profound impact on the jail population due to longer terms and more violence prone inmates. The types of services provided to meet the needs of longer term inmates and the policies to effectively implement them are not available. Current policies follow the guidelines of the BSCC Manual which sets minimum standards and parameters for local jails to operate.

In addition, the RCSD detention facilities also set basic standards based on short term stays. This worked well prior to the implementation of AB 109 when the local jails only incarcerated short term inmates.

However, AB 109 is now the law and with the added responsibilities of housing and caring for long-term inmates, the basic minimum standard model currently in place is inadequate in meeting and sustaining the current and growing needs of the jail population.

Additionally, the jails are not equipped to accommodate longer visiting hours, or have larger rooms or areas, either inside or outside on detention grounds, to accommodate larger groups of visitors/families. Jail visiting rooms are small, usually behind glass, and may only accommodate three people at a time. Such restrictive visiting accommodations make it difficult to foster family bonding and interaction because no personal contact is allowed.

The BSCC's latest version of their guidelines, in conjunction with the current rules and regulations administered by the RCSD jail system, do not reflect and address the current reality the RCSD detention staff must face under the implementation of AB 109. The basic minimum standards are only a guide to provide basic services and it does not prevent the RCSD from implementing a better model to counterbalance the reality of AB 109.

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<sup>5</sup> See attached Exhibit 3.

**Response:**

**Respondent disagrees wholly with the finding.**

Respondent Riverside County Sheriff's Department ("RCSD") disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that services provided to meet the needs of longer term inmates resulting from the implementation of AB 109 Realignment are not available or are inadequate on the basis that is inaccurate.

As part of the implementation of AB 109 Realignment, the Riverside County Corrections Community Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC) was established. The CCPEC includes executive level decision makers from the Probation, Sheriff, District Attorney, Public Defender, Riverside University Health System, the Chief of Police from a city police department and the Superior Court. Each year, the CCPEC develops an implementation plan to meet the needs of the ever-changing county jail population resulting from AB 109 Realignment. The implementation plan is then presented to the Riverside County Board of Supervisors for its review and approval. Some examples of the changes implemented through the CCPEC collaboration specific to the operation of the Riverside County jails are discussed in detail below.

RCSD created the Coordinated Custody Management Unit (CCMU) as part of its response in implementing AB 109 Realignment. The CCMU includes the Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B) which is comprised of a team of highly trained correctional staff, clinical therapists and probation officers that operate in cooperation with the Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE). SITE-B serves as a critical component that provides inmate programs and services with targeted interventions aimed at education, training, treatment, reducing recidivism and facilitating successful re-entry into the community for the AB 109 Realignment population.<sup>6</sup>

SITE-B has developed an intervention program titled Guidance and Opportunities to Achieve Life-long Success (GOALS) that specifically focuses on the AB 109 Realignment population. The GOALS program fully incorporates the concepts of intensive evidence-based programming based on the principles of Risk-Needs-Responsivity. Its aim is to reduce the risk of recidivism through a highly structured program that incorporates cognitive and social learning theories. Efforts include increasing program participation of the target population, which are convicted felons sentenced under California Penal Code § 1170(h). To facilitate a greater likelihood for long term success, counselors work closely with the convicted felons and community partnerships to develop a detailed transition plan designed to facilitate a more seamless re-entry.

In addition to its development of the CCMU, RCSD is routinely recognized for its leadership and innovation in facing the challenges posed by AB 109 Realignment. One such example is the award of national accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) to

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<sup>6</sup> See attached Exhibit 4.

all five Riverside County Jail facilities in April 2017. This accreditation resulted from an ongoing effort to achieve and maintain the highest level of health care in RCSD correctional facilities. The rigorous accreditation process involved meeting sixty-seven accreditation standards related to inmate medical care, mental health care, and on-going treatment. The attainment of this national accreditation places Riverside County correctional facilities' medical and mental health systems in an elite group of only about 15% of all county correctional facilities nationwide and is the only adult county correctional system in California to possess this highly-regarded accreditation<sup>7</sup>.

Respondent RCSD disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that the RCSD lacks policies to effectively implement the types of services provided to meet the needs of longer term inmates on the basis that it is inaccurate. RCSD Corrections Division policies are dynamic and routinely updated to reflect changes in the law as reflected by the efforts of the Corrections Standards Committee. This committee formulates new and revised policies that are aimed at complying with changes to the law and industry standards that are then routed for review and approval through the chain of command.

Respondent RCSD disagrees with the characterization by the Grand Jury that "the basic minimum standard model currently in place is inadequate in meeting and sustaining the current and growing needs of the jail population" on the basis that it is inaccurate and misleading. The detailed legal standards for county jail operations across the state are established by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC).<sup>8</sup> Respondent RCSD's role is to ensure that these standards are met while providing for the safety and security of staff, inmates, and the public while maintaining order and control in the operation of its jail facilities. These primary concerns of safety, security, order, and control are paramount to the successful operation of RCSD jail facilities.

Respondent RCSD has demonstrated its commitment to change in the face of AB 109 Realignment. Inmate training and education programs were developed and are continually being adjusted to reduce recidivism through evidence-based inmate programming and successful re-entry through community partnerships and the development of individualized transition planning. The implementation of a variety of alternatives to incarceration programs points toward a true desire and legitimate effort to effectively deal with the reality of AB 109 Realignment.

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<sup>7</sup> See attached Exhibit 5.

<sup>8</sup> Title 15, California Code of Regulations.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

### **Number 1:**

#### **RESPONSES TO GRIEVANCES**

1. a). All grievance responses should be written in a professional manner and be reviewed by a supervisor ensuring that the responses are professional. If the lieutenant finds a complaint is sustained, then it should be forwarded to the captain level for the appropriate disposition;
- b). Policies and procedures should be modified to reflect this process;
- c). All staff should receive appropriate annual training on properly and professionally responding to a grievance;
- d). Grievance responses should include the policy/procedure number(s) as the reference correlating to the response for either granting or denying the grievance.

### **Response:**

**The recommendation for “a” will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable.**

Professionalism is a core tenet of Respondent RCSD’s Department’s Value Statement and so it is expected that grievance responses are written in a professional manner. All inmate grievance forms are collected and reviewed by a supervisor (sergeant). It is the responsibility of a supervisor to document his/her findings and resolutions on the grievance form. The Grand Jury recommendation that a lieutenant and/or captain should be involved in disposing of inmate complaints already occurs for allegations of staff misconduct, use of force, failure to protect, or sexual abuse as outlined in Corrections Division Policy 507.02 Grievance/Writ Petition, section 2.5.1.<sup>9</sup> This method of complaint disposition well exceeds the recommendation by the Grand Jury.

Routine complaints regarding conditions of confinement can and should be resolved at the lowest level possible to provide for quick remedy and the avoidance of unnecessary bureaucracy. If during the grievance resolution process, an inmate is dissatisfied with the resolution at the supervisor level, there already exists a mechanism for the inmate to appeal to the facility lieutenant, and if further dissatisfied, to the facility captain. Therefore, no change is warranted as respondent RCSD is already abiding by the recommendation.

**The recommendation for “b” will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable.**

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<sup>9</sup> See attached Exhibit 3

As indicated above, RCSD's grievance responses are already written in a professional manner and reviewed by a supervisor. If during the grievance resolution process, an inmate is dissatisfied with the resolution at the supervisor level, there already exists a mechanism for the inmate to appeal to the facility lieutenant, and if further dissatisfied, to the facility captain.

**The recommendation for "c" will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable.**

RCSD's Corrections Division staff already receives grievance training in accordance with the current grievance policy. Newly hired staff members and existing staff members receive training in the correctional deputy academy and/or the deputy sheriff supplemental core course. In addition, it is also presented in annual jail training as needed.

**The recommendation for "d" will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable.**

There is no mandate which requires the inclusion of specific policy and procedure number(s) as the reference correlating to the response for either granting or denying a grievance. Moreover, the Grand Jury's focus is misplaced where the governing legal standards that cover common grievance subjects are contained in the Title 15 regulations promulgated by the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC). RCSD's policies and procedures have been developed in accordance with Title 15 legal requirements. RCSD supervisors are trained to refer inmates to relevant Title 15 sections in providing responses to inmate grievances. Title 15 is readily available to the inmates upon request as a reference resource.

Title 15, California Code of Regulations, § 1045 provides that Title 15 as well as local facility rules and procedures on certain subjects are available for review by the public and inmates. RCSD will also provide inmates with copies of policies and procedures as required by court order. However, this process requires redaction of information which presents a valid safety and/or security risk. For example, an inmate could request copies of policies and procedures related to RCSD's escape response policy, headcount procedure, emergency response to inmate disturbances, and the like. Providing unredacted versions of such policies would place RCSD staff, inmates and members of the public at risk.

## **Number 2:**

### **WRISTBAND ENFORCEMENT**

A more effective, easily identifiable security risk color-coded and tamper-proof wristband that can identify the inmate's/detainee's level of security risk, should be implemented. This would allow visual identification of the inmate/detainee security status and would enhance safety and security.

**Response:**

**The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable.**

The recommendation to replace the current wristband will not be implemented. Respondent Riverside County Sheriff's Department has researched other wristbands and identification devices that are available by manufacturers who serve the jail community. RCSD has determined that the current wristband is the most tamper resistant option available. RCSD is working with a vendor to design a color strip that can be added to the wristband. The additional color strip will be used in addition to the color-coded backdrop of the wristband as an enhancement to further assist with identifying the specific classification designation.

**Number 3:**

**CLOTHING AND LAUNDRY EXCHANGE**

- a). Inmates should exchange towels at least twice per week;
- b). Inmates should exchange jumpsuits at least twice per week.

**Response:**

**The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable.**

Respondent Riverside County Sheriff's Department ("RCSD") current system for clothing and laundry exchange follows the detailed legal requirements contained in the Title 15 regulations.<sup>10</sup> RCSD also maintains compliance with Title 24 and County of Riverside, Board of Supervisors Policy H-4 (Conservation of Energy) regarding the ambient air temperature of its facilities.

RCSD addresses climatic conditions both in policy and practice to maintain healthy living conditions for the inmate population as well as staff. RCSD addresses the scenario involving the increased activity levels of its inmate workers by ensuring that jumpsuits are exchanged after their work is completed<sup>11</sup>. RCSD addresses all other climatic conditions on a case by case basis with several solutions outlined in policy<sup>12</sup>.

In comparing the clothing and laundry exchange policies of the counties adjacent to Riverside, Orange, San Diego and San Bernardino, it was discovered all counties share the same policy on

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<sup>10</sup> Title 15, California Code of Regulations, §§ 1262, 1271.

<sup>11</sup> Corrections Division Policy 507.05, Section 8.2.

<sup>12</sup> Corrections Division Policy 507.06, Section 1.2 and Section 7.0.

the exchange of jumpsuits. The one area of contrast is that Riverside and Orange County exchange towels once per week while San Diego and San Bernardino County exchange towels twice per week.

Based on current compliance with Title 15 standards and being of similar policy and practice as the adjacent counties of Orange, San Diego and San Bernardino, the implementation of the Grand Jury recommendation would result in an unwarranted increase of fiscal and staffing resources by the RCSD.

**Number 4:**

**VIDEO MONITORING AND BACKUP STORAGE**

The RCSD should provide preservation of audio/video recordings for a minimum of one year in accordance with the California Government Code §26202.6(a)(c). After one year, audio/video records may be destroyed after consultation with the agency attorney. The exception would be records that have become needed as evidence.

To provide a reliable video record, backup recorders should be available to replace units found to be malfunctioning. Checks of full functionality should be completed at least once per shift in areas such as exercise yards and Administrative Segregation and dayrooms. Sufficient tapes or digital media should be made available to meet the one year retention period required in Government Code §26202.6(a)(c).

Additional measures in use in California State Prisons should be considered for use, such as time-compressed recording devices, multiple recording devices, and multiple camera angles, wherever desired.

**Response:**

**The recommendation has not yet been implemented but will be implemented in the future.**

Respondent RCSD's security electronics upgrade project is currently in progress and includes a state of the art CCTV system which will replace all analog cameras. These cameras will be replaced with 1080p high definition digital cameras and CAT6 cabling, which will provide better monitoring. The new network video recorder (NVR) systems will provide video preservation of recordings for a minimum of 13-months which meets the requirements of California Government Code §26202.6(a)(c) and the County's record retention schedule applicable to RCSD.<sup>13</sup> Implementation is set to begin in fiscal year 2018/19, with project completion anticipated during fiscal year 2019/20.

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<sup>13</sup> The current Departmental Records Retention Schedule adopted by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors for RCSD provides for a 13-month period for which video records should be retained.

**Number 5:**

**PROACTIVE MODIFICATION PROCEDURES**

The RCSD should take a proactive approach in seeking information from the California State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) who have solved many of these issues previously. The information, insight and “best practices”, that CDCR can offer, might be of great value assisting RCSD detention centers in revising their policies. It may also identify innovative ways to better meet and accommodate the increasing issues, demands, and challenges placed on them under AB 109.

**Response:**

**The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable.**

Respondent RCSD has enacted proactive modification procedures to meet and accommodate the increasing issues, demands, and challenges placed on it under AB 109 Realignment. These modifications are heavily concentrated in the areas of maximizing bed space, data analysis, providing for alternatives to custody, and providing increased opportunities for inmate programming focused on education, training, treatment, and re-entry services. Please see the response to Finding Number 5 for further explanation if necessary.

Respondent RCSD disagrees with the Grand Jury’s suggestion that CDCR should be looked upon as a model agency to follow regarding operation of its detention facilities and policy revisions. Respondent RCSD continues to seek innovative ways to best manage the AB 109 Realignment population while providing for the safety of our staff, inmates and members of the public.



**RIVERSIDE COUNTY JAIL INMATE GRIEVANCE FORM**  
**(CÁRCEL DE EL CONDADO DE RIVERSIDE FORMA DE QUEJA PARA PRESO)**  
*Please Print Clearly (Favor De Escribir Claramente)*

Blythe Jail       Indio Jail       RPDC       SCF       SWDC

**From (Departa De):** \_\_\_\_\_  
Name (Last, First, Middle)      Booking Number      Date  
(Apellido, Nombre, Segundo Nombre)      (Número de Preso)      (Fecha)

Grievance is about (Queja):     Jail Procedures (*Procedimientos de la Cárcel*)     Jail Conditions (*Condiciones de la Cárcel*)  
 Jail Staff (*Personal de la Carcel*)     Medical (*Medico*)     Mental Health (*Salud Mental*)  
 Commissary (*Comisario*)     Other (*Otra Queja*) \_\_\_\_\_

Date and time of incident (*Fecha y Hora de el Incidente*): \_\_\_\_\_

Describe the reason for your grievance, in your own words. Please be specific. (*Use additional sheets if necessary.*)  
*(Explique el motivo de su queja en sus propias palabras. Por favor sea especifico(a). Utilice hojas adicionales si es necesario.)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Received by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Employee Name and ID number      Date      Time

Recommendations / Resolution:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor Name and ID number      Date      Time

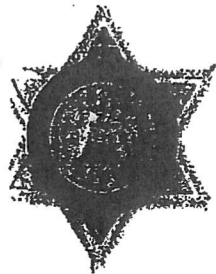
Supervisor Findings:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

The above incident has been discussed with me and I am aware of the findings (El incidente anterior se ha discutido conmigo y estoy al tanto de los resultados)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Inmate Signature      Date      Reviewing Deputy      ID Number

~Refer to the Inmate Orientation guide for more information regarding the grievance process, including your right to appeal initial findings~  
 (Consulta la guia de orientacion interno para obtener mas informacion sobre el proceso de quejas, incluyendo su derendo a apelar los resultados iniciales)

Distribution:      White – Inmate Booking File  
 Yellow – Facility Commander  
 Pink – Inmate Copy  
 Goldenrod – Inmate Receipt



**RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**  
*Robert Presley Detention Center*

**MEMORANDUM**

To: Inmate [REDACTED]

Date: 04/27/2017

From: Lieutenant Fitzpatrick *WF*

Re: Appeal

Inmate [REDACTED]

I have reviewed your appeal regarding the disciplinary process, in response to the April 15, 2017 disciplinary action you received.

You do have the right to protest, and no one has refused you that right. The method you have selected, to participate in and organized hunger strike, requires a multitude of adjustments, throughout this facility. The number of hunger strike participants and duration of time, also has a significant impact on daily operations and will have a negative impact on services provided to the remaining 600 +/- inmates within our facility.

Those adjustments include, but are not limited to, an adjustment to the method and timeframe required to facilitate each meal service, in order to ensure each participant has the opportunity to receive and consume the meals provided, these types of actions also require an increase in medical monitoring by Correctional Healthcare Services staff and documentation in order to ensure each participant's health needs have been taken care of, the monitoring of each participant's body weight must also be conducted daily to ensure there is no extreme reduction in body weight, and clinical therapist from Behavioral Mental Health are made available to ensure those inmates needing their services have the ability to be seen and cared for. In order to facilitate needs such as these, brought on by this method of protest, staffing must be pulled from other vital positions throughout the facility which has a negative impact on safe operations, nursing staff is forced to commit to the medical monitoring efforts, thus impacting their ability to see other inmates in a timely manner throughout the facility; these are just a few necessary adjustments.

This action has been identified by the participants as a peaceful hunger strike and on April 19, 2017, you indicated you are a willing participant in this group protest. Therefore, the violation indicated in the disciplinary action, #30 Engaging in, or encouraging a group demonstration, stands. There will be no change.

There are other methods one can use to peacefully protest that do not create an unnecessary negative impact on daily operations of this facility and do not rise to the level of a violation.

This matter has been reviewed, addressed, and resolved. I anticipate no further inquiry in this matter and your request for reclassification / appeal will remain on file in accordance with the Sheriff's Department Policy.

Regards,  
Lieutenant Fitzpatrick

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA



ITEM  
3.34  
(ID # 7277)

MEETING DATE:  
Tuesday, June 19, 2018

FROM : SHERIFF-CORONER-PA:

SUBJECT: SHERIFF-CORONER-PA: Approve and Authorize the Auditor-Controller to make the budget adjustments, as shown on schedule A. for the Security Electronic System replacement to Four (4) Sheriff's Correctional Facilities for FY 17/18 and FY 18/19, [All Districts], [Total Cost \$5,513,277]; 100% Booking Fee Recovery Fund; 4/5 Vote.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Approve and direct the Auditor Controller to make the budget adjustments, as shown on Schedule A attached.
2. Authorize the Purchasing Agent, in accordance with Ordinance 459, based on the availability of fiscal funding, to authorize changes to the equipment that do not change the substantive terms, including the compensation provision that does not exceed 10% of the purchase order total.

ACTION: (4/5 Vote Required) 4/5 Vote Required, Policy

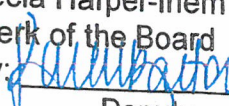
  
Will Taylor, Director of Administration 6/8/2018

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MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Jeffries, seconded by Supervisor Tavaglione and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington, Perez and Ashley  
Nays: None  
Absent: None  
Date: June 19, 2018  
xc: Sheriff, Auditor, Purchasing

Kecia Harper-Ihem  
Clerk of the Board  
By:   
Deputy

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>Current Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Next Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Total Cost:</b>	<b>Ongoing Cost</b>
<b>COST</b>	\$ 500,000	\$5,013,277	\$ 5,513,277	\$ 0
<b>NET COUNTY COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS: 100% Booking Fee Recovery Fund</b>			<b>Budget Adjustment:</b>	Yes
			<b>For Fiscal Year:</b>	17/18 & 18/19

**C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:** Approve

**BR 18-074**

**BACKGROUND:**

**Summary**

The Riverside Sheriff's Department has five (5) adult correctional facilities countywide which has an independent contractor who provides integrated security electronic and maintenance services to all the facilities: Robert Presley Detention Center (RPDC), Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility (SCF), Indio Jail, Blythe Jail, and Cois Byrd Detention Center (CBDC). Each facility varies greatly across the County with different types of security electronic equipment that are aging and complex with unique components and layouts. Sheriff's personnel are tasked with the challenges of monitoring several areas with different electronic systems. Systems include electronically activated and integrated door control systems, electronic detention locks, door actuators, control panels, intercom systems, paging systems, video visitation, closed circuit television (CCTV) systems and video storage, intrusion/tamper alarm systems, fire emergency/alarm systems, card access control systems, card reader controlled electronic door locks, and other related systems.

The Sheriff's Department intends to replace their aging inmate control panels, identification badging system, inmate intercom system, analog video cameras, and network video recorders. Each will be described below:

The Sheriff's Department intends to replace 22 inmate control panels with a new touch screen Human Machine Interface (HMI) system and their associated Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC) at RPDC, SCF, and Blythe Jail. All components being replaced are at their end of life and several of the parts are no longer manufactured. The new HMI/PLC system will look and operate in the same manner as the John J. Benoit Detention Center and the Cois Byrd Detention Center. Having a more consistent platform will help to improve efficiency, safety, and will decrease the amount of time needed to train staff when they are transferred from facility to facility.

The Sheriff's Department intends to replace each facilities identification badging system with a universal badging system that will communicate with all five jails. The existing identification

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

badging systems are at their end of life and several parts are no longer manufactured. Currently, each facility has a different identification badging system that requires personnel to carry multiple identification badges. The new system will allow for one identification badge and the ability to update the system from one centralized location.

Additionally, the Sheriff's Department will be replacing the analog inmate intercom system with a digital intercom system at RPDC, SCF, and Blythe Jail. The current analog intercom system is at its end of life and several parts are no longer manufactured. This upgrade will allow Sheriff's personnel the ability to control the intercoms and paging system from a centralized location within each facility.

The Sheriff's Department will be replacing all 594 analog cameras at SCF, CBDC, RPDC and Blythe Jail. Many of the cameras are original to the facilities and are at their end of life. These cameras along with their associated cabling will be replaced with 1080p high definition digital cameras and CAT6 cabling.

Lastly, the Sheriff's Department will be replacing the facilities closed circuit television (CCTV) systems and network video recorder systems (NVR) at Blythe Jail, SCF, RPDC and CBDC. The existing network video recorder systems have become increasingly unreliable as they age and does not have the capacity, bandwidth or storage to support any additions or expansion to the NVR system. The new NVR systems will allow for 13 months of video storage.

**Impact on Citizens and Businesses**

Integrated security and electronic systems are necessary for the safety and security of personnel, inmates, and the public.

**Contract History and Price Reasonableness**

County Purchasing and Fleet Services on behalf of the Sheriff's Department, released a Request for Proposal (RFP) SHARC-295 for integrated security and electronic maintenance services and the award was approved by the Board of Supervisors on May 23, 2017 (M.O. 3.42) for \$6,178,500 over five years. The award was made to a primary vendor, CML Security, LLC (maintenance contract ID #SHARC-93673-003-06/22) based on the vendor's responses to the proposal and the need to ensure adequate service levels at the jails which requires service twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week and to a secondary vendor ISI Controls, LTD to ensure the Sheriff's Department has adequate coverage for the needed integrated maintenance and/or upgrade services.

Subsequent to the award for maintenance services, it was determined that two of the five jails (CBDC and SCF) required new intercoms and programmable logic controllers (PLC) due to their control system being proprietary which required the developer to alter and/or make upgrades to the system. On October 31, 2017, (M.O. 3.25) the Board of Supervisors authorized CML Security to install the intercom and PLC systems at two locations for a total of \$1,345,369. This upgrade converted the system into a non-proprietary Programmable Logic Controllers system.

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

County Purchasing and Fleet Services, on behalf of the Sheriff's Department, released a Request for Quote (RFQ) # SHARC-353 soliciting a quote for security electronic system upgrades for four jails due to security equipment that is at their end of life with some parts that are no longer manufactured. Both the primary and secondary awarded vendors were contacted, however ISI Control LTD declined to respond due to limited resources resulting from the construction of the new John J. Benoit Detention Center project.

The Sheriff's Department plans to replace the inmate control panels (HMI and PLC), inmate intercom system, identification badging system, network video storage system (NVR). All upgrade costs include but are not limited to the following: removal of the existing equipment, materials/hardware, data lines, engineering, installation, computer programming, testing, and employee training.

CML Security, LLC is the selected vendor for this project and it is to be completed in fifty-two (52) weeks' time. The project cost is broken down by location as outlined below:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Total by Location</b>
Robert Presley Detention Center	Upgrade 14 inmate control panels (HMI), PLC system, intercom system, identification badging system, 245 cameras and CCTV/NVR with 13 months video storage	\$2,215,906
Cois Byrd Detention Center	Identification badging station, 157 cameras and CCTV/NVR with 13 months video storage	\$958,426
Smith Correctional Facility	Upgrade 6 inmate control panels (HMI), PLC system, intercom system, identification badging system, 169 cameras and CCTV/NVR with 13 months video storage	\$1,958,031
Blythe Jail	Upgrade 2 inmate control panel (HMI), PLC system, intercom system, identification badging system, 23 cameras and CCTV/NVR with 13 months video storage	\$380,914
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	Note: Tax included in the total cost	<b>\$5,513,277</b>

The total cost of project \$5,513,277 is for equipment only, labor cost is included in the original security maintenance contract already approved by the Board of Supervisors on May 23, 2017 (M.O. 3.42) and the Department is requesting to use Booking Fee Recovery Fund to support this project.

**Attachment**  
**Schedule A**

**FY 17-18**

SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**Increase Appropriations:**

10000-2500400000-527720 Safety, Security Supplies \$500,000

**Memo Line Only:**

11085-2500400000-330132 CFB: Booking Fee Recovery \$500,000

FY 18-19

**Increase Appropriations:**

10000-2500400000-527720 Safety, Security Supplies \$5,013,277

**Memo Line Only:**

11085-2500400000-330132 CFB: Booking Fee Recovery \$5,013,277

  
Melissa Noone, Associate Management Analyst

6/12/2018

  
Sandy Armijo

6/7/2018

  
Paul A. Angulo, County Auditor-Controller

6/7/2018

  
Tina Grande, Assistant Purchasing Director

6/8/2018

  
Jim Smith, Chief Technology Officer

6/8/2018



RIVERSIDE COUNTY  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
STAN SNIFF, SHERIFF

# SITE-B



SHERIFF'S INMATE TRAINING & EDUCATION BUREAU

SHERIFF'S INMATE TRAINING & EDUCATION BUREAU  
1627 S. HARGRAVE STREET  
BANNING, CA 92220



## ***SITE-B*** ***Mission Statement***

To provide opportunities for offenders to develop skills, attitudes and behaviors for successful reentry in partnership with community organizations, volunteers, and outside resources.



The Riverside County Sheriff's inmate programs are delivered in a cost-effective manner in the least restrictive setting, without compromising public safety.

## *At a Glance ...*

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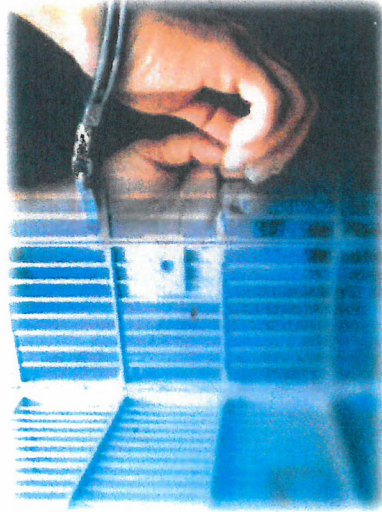
## *About SITE-B*

The Sheriff's Inmate Training and Education Bureau (SITE-B) operates within the Corrections Division of the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. SITE-B administers programs that target substance abuse, criminal thinking and behaviors, and the specialized needs of Veteran offenders. Inmate programs and services also include adult basic and vocational education, religious and volunteer services, transitional programs and community linkages, occupational training, and inmate support services.



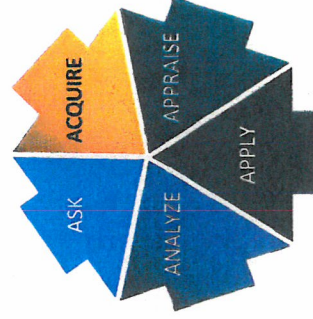
## Recidivism

**S**ITE-B's goal is to reduce recidivism through programs. Recidivism refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior. These programs use evidence-based practices, methodologies, and strategies that target the risk and needs factors that reduce the likelihood to re-offend.



## Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)

**S**ITE-B incorporates Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) standards throughout the GOALS, RSAT and VET programs. EBP is scientifically based and grounded in eight principles, including assessing the Risk and Needs for each offender to ensure they are placed into the most appropriate program services. These programs combine EBP programming such as Moral Reconnection Therapy (MRT), Thinking for a Change (T4C), Stanton Samenow's Commitment to Change series, and Interactive Journaling®.



## GOALS

The Guidance and Opportunities to Achieve Lifelong Success (GOALS) program is an intensive 120-275 day evidence-based cognitive behavioral program. Offenders are assessed for eligibility based on a moderate to high risk level to recidivate and individual needs scores. The program focuses on criminal thinking and behavior, moral reasoning, pro-social skills, recognizing and managing high risk situations, relationships, responsible living, reentry and transition planning, adult basic and vocational training opportunities, community linkages, and much more. Substance abuse treatment is available through the RSAT track.



## RSAT

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) is available to eligible offenders through the GOALS program. The substance abuse module is an intensive program for those offenders with relatively severe drug-related problems. Each participant has a daily schedule of training, lectures, education, journaling, group therapy, and individual counseling sessions as needed. Treatment focuses on substance abuse issues, relapse prevention, lifestyle balance, and mental health support groups if needed.



# VET

The Veterans Enrichment and Transition (VET) program is a three-month program that addresses the specific risks that increase the likelihood to re-offend and the reentry needs of the Veteran offender. The program incorporates Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT), life skills, transition planning for reentry, mental health support groups and vocational education classes.



# Education

Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE) operates Desert Edge School (DES). DES is an adult school accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). DES provides Adult Basic Education (ABE) and vocational programs. Students may enroll in basic academic courses, prepare and take the high school equivalency exam including General Education Development (GED) or High School Equivalency Test (HiSET). Enrichment and elective coursework such as anger management, substance abuse education, and life skills are also available. Career Technical Education (CTE) vocational courses develop occupational skill sets through hand-on-training in demand occupations, such as Construction Technology, Computer Information Systems, and Graphics Technology/Print Occupations.



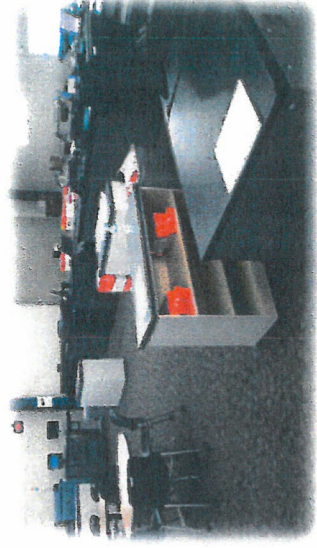
## Occupational Technology

The Occupational Technology program incorporates curriculum from the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER). This curriculum on trade and technical subjects includes hands-on training and academic instruction delivered in partnership with RCOE. Offender participants receive Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) certification. They learn and practice occupational skill sets in accordance with state standards and occupational competencies including Construction Technology, Landscape Technology, and Custodial Occupations.



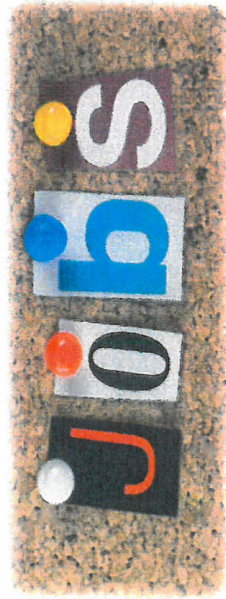
## Greybar

The Greybar print shop was established in 2000 and it provides hands-on vocational training on state of the art digital printers for inmates completing the Print Graphics coursework. It is both a training facility and a commercial print shop that provides an opportunity for inmates to develop marketable skills for today's workforce while learning fundamental work and life skills. Participants learn graphic design software programs, digital operating systems, and print production. Greybar is known for delivering high quality printing jobs to the Sheriff's Department, other County agencies, and non-profit organizations.



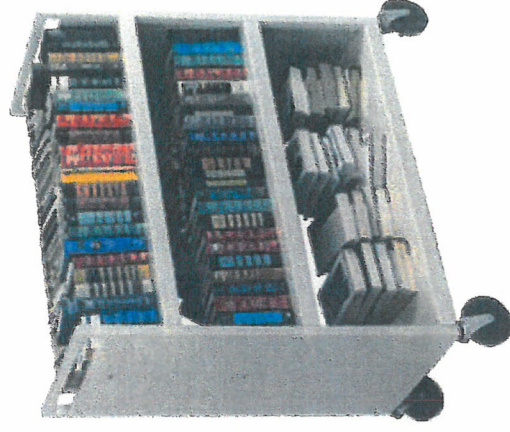
## Reentry and Transitional Services

Reentry programming is delivered in partnership with the Riverside County Economic Development Agency—Workforce Development Division (EDA-WDD) and includes employability preparation workshops, job development, and linkages to the local Workforce Development Center (WDC). Transition planning is available to participants of the GOALS, RSAT and VET programs. In custody workshops prepare offenders to re-enter the workforce after incarceration. These employability workshops cover a wide range of topics, such as overcoming barriers to employment, completing a job application, resume writing, interviewing techniques, and identifying resources. WDC services include individual job placement services, direct job referrals, resume development assistance, job identification, career development, and referrals to community resources.



## Inmate Support Services

Inmate Support Services includes a wide range of services such as reading glasses for impoverished inmates, recreation equipment, health and welfare items, access to the law library kiosk, and other related services. Program Coordinators assigned to each jail coordinate the many support services including the dedicated channel, book carts, voting, haircut services, scheduling volunteer services, and distributing HIV/AIDS information.



## Religious and Volunteer Services

Correctional Chaplains provide assistance to inmates with obtaining Bibles, religious literature, clergy visits, and spiritual counseling regardless of religious beliefs. Approximately 500 volunteers representing various secular and non-secular organizations provide volunteer services at all five jails. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) volunteers facilitate in-custody group meetings. Religious volunteers representing nearly 100 faith-based organizations provide weekly services throughout the Division.



## Partnerships

SITE-B programs are delivered as a collaborative effort and in partnership with the Riverside County Department of Mental Health (DMH), Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), Probation Department, Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE), Economic Development Agency - Workforce Development Division (EDA-WDD), Public Defender, District Attorney, Veterans Services, and Courts.





## Contact Information



### SHERIFF'S INMATE TRAINING & EDUCATION BUREAU

1627 S. Hargrave Street

Banning, CA 92220

951-922-7283

[RSAT@riversidesheriff.org](mailto:RSAT@riversidesheriff.org)

[GOALS@riversidesheriff.org](mailto:GOALS@riversidesheriff.org)



### GREYBAR PRINTING

951-922-7261

[GREYBAR@riversidesheriff.org](mailto:GREYBAR@riversidesheriff.org)

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*Booklet designed and printed by  
Greybar Printing*

*Published September 2015*

# National Commission on Correctional Health Care

## Certificate of Accreditation

Riverside County Sheriff's Dept-Blythe Jail  
Blythe, California

The above named facility is hereby recognized by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care upon recommendation of its Accreditation Committee to have met all the requirements of accreditation under NCCCHC's Standards for Health Services.

November 2017



*[Signature]*  
Chair, NCCCHC Board of Directors

*[Signature]*  
Chair, NCCCHC Accreditation Committee

*[Signature]*  
President, NCCCHC

# National Commission on Correctional Health Care

## Certificate of Accreditation

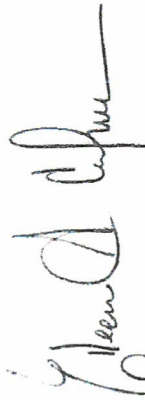
Riverside County Sheriff's Dept-Indio Jail  
Indio, California

The above named facility is hereby recognized by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care upon recommendation of its Accreditation Committee to have met all the requirements of accreditation under NCCHC's Standards for Health Services.

November 2017



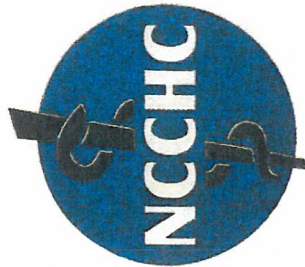
Chair, NCCHC Accreditation Committee



Chair, NCCHC Board of Directors



President, NCCHC



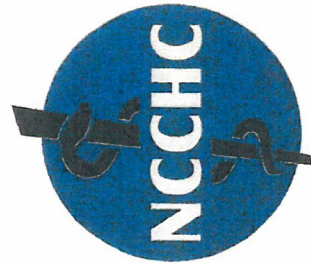
# National Commission on Correctional Health Care

## Certificate of Accreditation

Riverside County Sheriff's Dept-Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility  
Banning, California

The above named facility is hereby recognized by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care upon recommendation of its Accreditation Committee to have met all the requirements of accreditation under NCCCHC's Standards for Health Services.

November 2017



*David A. [Signature]*  
Chair, NCCCHC Board of Directors

*Joseph W. [Signature]*  
Chair, NCCCHC Accreditation Committee

*James R. [Signature]*  
President, NCCCHC

# National Commission on Correctional Health Care

## Certificate of Accreditation

Riverside County Sheriff's Dept-Robert Presley Detention Center  
Riverside, California

The above named facility is hereby recognized by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care upon recommendation of its Accreditation Committee to have met all the requirements of accreditation under NCCHC's Standards for Health Services.

November 2017



*Handwritten signature*  
Chair, NCCHC Board of Directors

*Handwritten signature*  
Chair, NCCHC Accreditation Committee

*Handwritten signature*  
President, NCCHC

**National Commission on Correctional Health Care**

*Certificate of Accreditation*

Riverside County Sheriff's Dept-Cois M. Byrd Detention Center  
Murrieta, California

The above named facility is hereby recognized by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care upon recommendation of its Accreditation Committee to have met all the requirements of accreditation under NCCCHC's Standards for Health Services.

November 2017



*Glenn D. Upm...*  
Chair, NCCCHC Board of Directors

*Joseph V. Dem...*  
Chair, NCCCHC Accreditation Committee

*James R. P...*  
President, NCCCHC