Welcome, Introductions, Overview

Jail and Justice System Assessment
What is the National Institute of Corrections (NIC)?

• DOJ ➔ BOP ➔ NIC
• Divisions in Washington DC and Aurora, CO
• NIC Resources
  – Programs and training
  – Technical assistance to jurisdictions
• NIC Information Center
Introductions and Expectations

• Introduce yourself

• Answer these questions:
  – What is your role in the justice system, or what brought you to the meeting?
  – What expectations do you have for this meeting?
What is a Jail and Justice System Assessment (JJSA)?

1. Considers all components of the justice system
2. Jail / alternatives facilities tour
3. An overview of justice system impacts on jail crowding
4. Promotes involvement of local officials and demonstrates common purpose
JJSA Goals

To help jurisdictions understand their justice system components, and to begin an inventory of their system.

To educate jurisdictions so they understand it is never just a “jail problem,” but it is in fact, a justice system problem and a community problem.

Provide information about the facility development process in a way that leads them to educated decisions about the need to build and/or to explore alternatives.

To guide jurisdictions in a process to begin assessing their readiness for planning.
Tour Observations

Jail and Justice System Assessment

National Institute of Corrections
Information about Your Jail

• Constructed in — 1981
• Original rated capacity — 176
• Current rated capacity — 292 (233)
Key Observations

• Valid and Reliable Data
• One In — One Out
• Cyclical Offenses
• Staffing Philosophy
• Classification
Jail / Alternatives Tour
Observations and Impressions
Intake/Transfer/Release
Holding
Property Room
Admin Hallway
Housing
Housing
Housing
Recreation
The Water Barrel Analogy

Average daily population is a function of admission rate and length of stay

Regulates the rate of admissions

Population level

Regulates rate of outflow (length of stay)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>County Population</th>
<th>Adult Arrests</th>
<th>Jail Admissions (per year)</th>
<th>Total Jail Days</th>
<th>Average Daily Population (ADP) *</th>
<th>Average Length of Stay (ALOS) †</th>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>202310</td>
<td>10047</td>
<td>10087</td>
<td>84413</td>
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<td>81582</td>
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<td>2017**</td>
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<td>10516</td>
<td>10517</td>
<td>64680</td>
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<td>10735</td>
<td>65533</td>
<td>179.54</td>
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</table>

*ADP = Total Jail Days/365

†ALOS = Total Jail Days/# of Jail Admissions

**Include data to through the 30 Sept 2017
### Basic Information about Your Jurisdiction

#### Average Daily Population (ADP)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current rated capacity</th>
<th>Difference</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total ADP:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adult ADP- Males:</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>292</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile ADP-</td>
<td>Males: 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females: 0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other ADP Considerations

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<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADP of inmates housed FOR other jurisdictions:</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADP of inmates housed IN other jurisdictions:</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>
Needs Assessment

Jurisdiction Information

Jackson Co. OR Population
2007 — 2017

- Population increases from 196,000 in 2007 to 216,000 in 2017.
- There is a peak in 2011 followed by a slight decline in 2012, then a steady increase until 2017.
Incarceration Type

- Pretrial: 54%
- Parole Hold Only: 15%
- Prob. Hold Only: 8%
- Sentenced: 5%
- State Prison Cont: 2%
- USM Hold: 7%
- FBOP Hold: 1%
- Other: 8%
Facility Development Process

Jail and Justice System Assessment
Facility Development Process

1. Project Recognition
2. Needs Assessment
3. Facility Program Development
4. Project Definition and Implementation Plan
5. Design
6. Bidding and Negotiation
7. Construction
8. Occupancy and Operation
9. Post-Occupancy
Facility Development Process

Phase 1 - Project Recognition

• Problem definition
• Assessment of current facilities, programs, liabilities, and resources
• Justice agencies work together to:
  – Identify key issues being faced
  – Develop work groups
  – Consider how to proceed
Facility Development Process

Phase 2 - Needs Assessment

- Information gathering
- Identifying options
- Continuing evaluation of facilities, operations, programs
Facility Development Process

Phase 3 - Pre-Architectural Program

• Functional program, scenarios, and a space program
  – Includes planning for future operations
  – Plan for operational efficiencies
  – Used as a foundation for design
Facility Development Process
Phase 4 - Project Definition and Implementation Plan
Facility Development Process

Phase 5 – Design

8-12 months to complete

Design Phases:

- Schematic
- Design Development
- Construction Documents
Facility Development Process
Phase 6 – Bidding and Negotiation

2-4 months to complete

Tasks include:

• Advertise for bids
• Bidder qualifications
• Selection of successful bidder
• Contract negotiations
Facility Development Process

Phase 7 – Construction

**Construction**
- Permits
- Construction monitoring and supervision
- Contract administration
- Materials testing

**Construction Completion**
- Punch list
- Commission
- Systems test
- Warranties
- As-built drawings
Facility Development Process
Phase 8 – Occupancy and Operation

2-4 months to complete

Tasks include

• Building acceptance and preparing for occupancy (permits, cleaning, etc.)
• Install owner-purchased furnishings
• Public events
• Move-in
Facility Development Process

Phase 9 – Post Occupancy

6-9 months to complete

Tasks include

- Fine tune policies and procedures
- Assess operations
- Post occupancy evaluation
Where is Your Jurisdiction in the Process?
Needs Assessment

Jail and Justice System Assessment
Needs Assessment

Phase 2 Tasks

- Develop a policy group, a system mission, and goals
- Review standards/legal requirements
- Evaluate existing facility standards compliance, alternative programs, staffing levels, current criminal justice system and policies
- Identify options
Needs Assessment

Components

1. Interviews with / information collection from all criminal justice system agencies
   a. What are the current policies/practices are for each CJS component?
   b. What issues (e.g., booking fees) must be considered?
   c. Are they mandated or elective?
Needs Assessment

Components

2. Design a data collection instrument to:
   a. Quantify defendant processing
   b. Collect / analyze data
   c. Issue report

3. Issue a report that describes current policies, issues considered, workloads experienced
Needs Assessment

Components

4. Design a data collection instrument to take a snapshot of who is in jail, collect and analyze the data, and issue a report.
5. Evaluate alternatives to incarceration
   a. Inventory available alternatives
   b. Consider the 7 key justice system decision points
7 Key Justice System Decision Points

1. Arrest decision
   Yes
   Delivery to pre-trial jail

   No
   Referral or delivery to other service or resource
   Release, no further action

2. Pre-trial decision
   Yes
   Delivery to pre-trial jail

   No
   Field citation with promise to appear

3. Decision to release from jail
   Yes
   Decision to prosecute

   No
   5. Adjudication Process
      Yes
      6. Sentencing decision
         Yes
         State custody
         Local custody
         7. Sentence modified
         No
         Non-custody alternative
         Dismissed, not guilty, etc.
         No prosecution

   Solid lines indicate in-custody options
   Dashed lines indicate non-custody options
5. Evaluate alternatives to incarceration
   a. Inventory available alternatives
   b. Consider the 7 key justice system decision points
   c. Determine level of alternatives usage and coordination
   d. Discuss possible additional alternatives and/or different/expanded use of existing programs.
Needs Assessment

Components

6. Population projections and capacity recommendations
   • Examine jail data
   • Correlate CJS data / develop forecast scenarios.

7. Evaluate facilities used for diversion/alternatives / jail
   • Assess facility conditions, compliance with building codes and operational standards.
   • Analyze location effectiveness
Needs Assessment

Components

8. Recommendations
   a. Alternatives to incarceration
   b. Justice system and/or case processing changes
   c. New facility construction (if supported by data)
Systems Planning Processes

Require:

✓ A certain degree of readiness
✓ Local officials prepared to ensure the maximum benefit
✓ Time, coordination, expertise, objectivity, and preparation
✓ Strategies to develop “buy-in”
Assessing Readiness

• Helps to identify:
  – Issues that may impede the process.
  – Opportunities for strengthening the process.
  – Potential allies or supporters who will help move the planning process forward.
Systems Planning

Challenges include:

• Lack of understanding, leadership “buy-in,” participation, commitment
• Denial
• Competing time demands
• Inadequate resource commitment
• Getting the right players and right consultant
Systems Planning

Tips to overcome challenges include:

• Someone to drive the overall project
• Find out what the needs of those who are unsure and use those needs to jump-start their involvement
• Develop a work plan to structure the process and define planning team roles, responsibilities, and time commitment
Readiness Assessment Activity

• What are YOUR ideas to overcome challenges and increase the readiness for planning?
Next Steps

Jail and Justice System Assessment

NIC
National Institute of Corrections
Recommendations

• Attend PONI
• Data Collection Instruments
• Coordinating Committee Charter
• Mission for Justice System
• Criminal Justice Master Plan
• Staffing Philosophy
Action Planning
What’s Next?

• Is this information helpful?
• Are there any questions?