JACKSON COUNTY JAIL CAPACITY CRISIS
PRESENTATION GOALS

• Provide an overview of the impact lack of adequate Jail space has on the criminal justice system.
HISTORY OF CURRENT JAIL

• Built in 1981
• Originally designed to hold 176 inmates
• Beds added to bring population to 190
• Sued by inmates in 1985 for overcrowding
• Additional 62 beds added in 2014 – pop 292.
• Basement closed Nov 15 and re-opened April 17
POSITIVES OF THE JAIL

• National Institute of Corrections.
• Jail Inspection reports.
• Criminal Justice partnerships.
• Inmates are housed in a safe and constitutionally sound jail.
• Facility is well cared for.
• Staff is professional.
POPULATION COMPARISON

- Jackson County – 217k
- Deschutes County – 185k
- Clackamas County – 413k
- Washington County – 595k
- Lane County – 370k
- Marion County – 340k
HOW DOES OUR JAIL COMPARE

Bookings

Jackson | Deschutes | Clackamas | Washington | Lane | Marion
BOOKINGS PER 1000

- Jackson
- Deschutes
- Clackamas
- Washington
- Lane
- Marion

Per Thousand
COMPARISON CONTINUED

Forced Releases

- Jackson
- Deschutes
- Clackamas
- Washington
- Lane
- Marion
COMPARISON CONTINUED

Bed Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Bed Capacity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deschutes</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEASURE 11 LODGINGS

- Jackson
- Deschutes
- Clackamas
- Washington
- Lane
- Marion

Measure 11
LODGINGS OVER TIME

History of lodgings per year

Number of Lodgings

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

Days in Jail

Jackson | Deschutes | Clackamas | Washington | Lane | Marion | National Ave

| Days in Jail | 6 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
HOW DOES THIS AFFECT JAIL OPERATIONS

• Classification issues/housing inmates.

• Inmate property issues.

• Psychological effect on staff.
  • Records/Deputies/Admin Staff

• Mental Health issues are exacerbated.
  • Not enough adequate housing

• Reduced officer and inmate safety.
  • Constant moving of inmates/potential use of force
BROKEN WINDOW THEORY

• A criminological theory of the norm-setting and signaling effect of urban disorder and vandalism on additional crime and anti-social behavior.
  • Preventing small crimes such as vandalism, public drinking, etc. helps create an atmosphere of order and lawfulness, thereby preventing more serious crimes from happening.
HOW DOES THIS IMPACT PATROL SERVICES IN THE VALLEY

• Jackson County Sheriff’s Office
• Medford Police Department
• Ashland Police Department
• Central Point Police Department
• Talent Police Department
• Phoenix Police Department
• Increase in Property Crimes – JCSO approximately 80% Burglary from 16 to 17.
• Increase in Calls for Service, Increase work load,
• Less time for Pro-Active/Discretionary patrol time.
• Substantial increase in Warrants over the last several years – Nearly double for JCSO and MPD.
  • Staff allocated to this instead of other tasks.
• Offenders cannot be held accountable – Offenders know there is little deterrent through Jail.
• Civil Papers, subpoenas increase.
• Officer Safety Implications – Eludes, Resist arrest.
• Increase in Drug related activity and Mental Health Issues.
• Broken Window Theory.
• Municipal Courts have little option through Jail.
• Cite and release used frequently in Lieu of custody.
• Can have negative affects on livability for Officers and Citizens.
• Public Trust and Perception.
• Increase in Abscond from Work Release.
IMPACTS TO THE DA’S OFFICE AND COURTS

• Well known among defendants there is little chance they will be held accountable – No deterrent and not truth in Sentencing.

• Defendants generate multiple cases before they can come to resolution – diminishing opportunities for programs – increasing prison as a end result.

• Impacts to the community -
  • Frustration with system, lack of trust, livability, family of offenders

• Early intervention is impacted significantly.

• Work load increased -
  • Multiple cases, court appearances, subpoena’s, Fail to Appears have increased dramatically
IMPACTS TO COMMUNITY JUSTICE

• Offenders are not as engaged with programs due to lack of jail as a consequence.
• Folks know there is little accountability.
• Programs are under utilized due to jail capacity and design.
• Enforcement is minimal due to capacity.
  • Less accountability for offenders without Probation Officers doing proactive work – home visits, bar sweeps, etc.
• Sanctions are shorter due to lack of space.
  • Potentially shorter cycles between recidivism or the ability for programs to have desired effect.
IMPACTS TO DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

- If the client is reliable, representation is more efficient if the client is not in jail.
- If client is not reliable (homeless, drug-addicted, mental health problems), representation is more efficient if the client is in the jail.
- Ample jail space means fewer failures to appear in court; fear of being lodged for FTA.
- Cases move through system much faster when unreliable clients are in jail.
- Saves money to not have multiple cases.
IMPACTS TO MENTAL HEALTH/ALCOHOL & DRUG

• No space in current facility to facilitate ideal group or individual treatment.

• Lack of Jail space results in rapid release of offenders, minimizing the chances of opportunity for mentally ill or addicted to engage with services.

• Jail is one of the best opportunities for individuals who have struggled with engagement and motivation to begin treatment or therapy.

• Better services/service opportunities may allow intervention prior to significant criminality.
**MISCONCEPTIONS/FREQUENTLY MENTIONED SUGGESTIONS**

- Using already existing/retro-fitting another building to be a jail.
- Adding floors or onto existing jail.
- Use Talent facility as jail space again.
- Build tent city, Chain Gangs.
- Gas Tax to fund/Marijuana Tax to fund.
- Get the State to Pay for it.