JACKSON COUNTY JAIL CAPACITY CRISIS
PRESENTATION GOALS

Provide a brief overview of the impact a lack of adequate jail space has on the criminal justice system.

What we are doing moving forward.
HISTORY OF CURRENT JAIL

- Opened in 1981
- Originally designed to hold 160-176 inmates
- Sued by inmates in 1985 for overcrowding
- Over the years and through additions our current capacity is 300 beds during day hours and 315 at night
**POSITIVES OF THE JAIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🏛️</td>
<td>National Institute of Corrections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🕵️‍♂️</td>
<td>Jail Inspection reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🤝</td>
<td>Criminal Justice partnerships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🕰️</td>
<td>Inmates are housed in a safe and constitutionally sound jail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🏷️</td>
<td>Facility is well cared for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>💪</td>
<td>Staff is professional.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORY OF RECENT JAIL OPERATIONS

2014
- Basement Opened (60 beds added to our facility)

2015
- Basement Closed

2016
- Basement remains closed

2017
- Basement opens in May adding 60 beds

2018
- FTA Program in March and Daily Capacity to 300 in August

2019
- Inmates not released at night between 10pm to 6am and released to Resource Center
POPULATION COMPARISON

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

Bookings 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson County</td>
<td>14132</td>
<td>13109</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes County</td>
<td>6889</td>
<td>7504</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas County</td>
<td>16164</td>
<td>14464</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>17111</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane County</td>
<td>13221</td>
<td>13581</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>14906</td>
<td>15251</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multnomah</td>
<td>32852</td>
<td>31839</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOW DOES OUR VALLEY COMPARE

Bookings per 1000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson County</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes County</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas County</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane County</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How does our valley compare for forced releases/risk release?

- **Jackson County**:
  - 2016: 8,655
  - 2017: 6,884
  - 2018: 4,166
  - 2019: 5,830

- **Deschutes County**:
  - 2016: 0
  - 2017: 0
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0

- **Clackamas County**:
  - 2016: 3,206
  - 2017: 3,491
  - 2018: 2,473
  - 2019: 1,635

- **Washington County**:
  - 2016: 429
  - 2017: 549
  - 2018: 1,069
  - 2019: 1,861

- **Lane County**:
  - 2016: 2,046
  - 2017: 2,391
  - 2018: 1,127
  - 2019: 1,838

- **Marion County**:
  - 2016: 4,930
  - 2017: 5,672
  - 2018: 1,739
  - 2019: 0

Legend:
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
HOW DOES OUR VALLEY COMPARE
2016, 2017, 2018

Jackson County 41,565
Deschutes County 21,623
Clackamas County 52,656
Washington County 45,221
Lane County 53,351
Multnomah County 95,690

Lodgings
Forced Releases
BED CAPACITY

- Jackson County: 300
- Deschutes County: 452
- Clackamas County: 465
- Washington County: 572
- Lane County: 382
- Marion County: 415
HOW DOES OUR VALLEY COMPARE

Measure 11 Lodgings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson County</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes County</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas County</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane County</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOW DOES OUR VALLEY COMPARE

High Risk Offenders January 17th, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>High Risk Offenders</th>
<th>Adults on Supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson County</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>1194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes County</td>
<td>2390</td>
<td>3194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas County</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>2390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>2390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane County</td>
<td>2554</td>
<td>2390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>6403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multnomah County</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>6403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOW DOES OUR VALLEY COMPARE

Days in Custody

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson County</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes County</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackamas County</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.58</td>
<td>12.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane County</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Ave</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: 2017, 2018, 2019
HOW DOES OUR VALLEY COMPARE

Felony, Misdemeanor, Civil Commitments

Jackson County
Deschutes County
Clackamas County
Washington County
Marion County
Multnomah County
Lane County

Felony
Misdemeanor
Civil Commitments
DATA TIME FRAME/NUMBERS

- September 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2018 to August 30\textsuperscript{th}, 2019
- 13,419 Bookings (through the back door or front door)
  - 37 lodgings per day
- 6765 Unique Individuals were processed through the jail
- 5555 were lodged and 1201 were process only bookings

- Data could miss people who were booked on either side of the time constraints.
WHAT WAS FOUND

• 79% were booked one or two times during the year. These 5,333 individuals were booked a total of 6,535 times which equates to about half of the 13,419 bookings that occurred.

• Of these, 4,131 individuals were booked once and didn’t return to the jail during the year reviewed and the remaining 1,202 were booked twice during the year.

• If process only bookings are excluded, the percentage of individuals with one or two bookings goes down from 79% to 77% of all individuals booked during the year.
• The other 21% of individuals booked during the year account for the other half of all the bookings. These 1,423 individuals were each booked three or more times. In total, they were booked 6,884 times.

• 365 unique individuals were booked 6 or more times in the year, an average of at least once every 2 months. These 365 individuals equate to just 5.4% of all the booked individuals but they accounted for 22.5% of all bookings.

• 43 individuals were each booked 12 or more times. In other words, they were each booked on average at least once a month.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charge Category</th>
<th>Count of Individuals</th>
<th>Example of Charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Appear</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>Multiple type of charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Activity</td>
<td>1,591</td>
<td>Possession, distribution, and/or manufacturing of controlled substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parole/Probation Violation</td>
<td>1,578</td>
<td>Multiple type of charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trespass and Related Activity</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>Trespass, Disorderly Conduct, Mischief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUII</td>
<td>1,271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Related Charges</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>Driving While Suspended, Reckless Driving, Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery and Related Activity</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>Theft, Burglary, Robbery, ID Theft (Theft was the most common charge of these charge types.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Jurisdiction Charges</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>Out of County Warrant, Federal, Fugitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harassment</td>
<td>695</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>662</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interference with Law Enforcement</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>Resisting Arrest, Assaulting Officer, Interfere w/ Law Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contempt of Court</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>Violation of Restraining Order, etc.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon Related Charges</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>Prohibited Possession of Weapon, Unlawful Purchase of Firearm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOW DOES THIS IMPACT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE VALLEY

• Jackson County Sheriff’s Office
  • Patrol/Records/Jail/Civil

• Medford Police Department

• Ashland Police Department

• Central Point Police Department

• Talent Police Department

• Phoenix Police Department

• Mental Health/Alcohol and Drug Treatment

• Community Justice and Jackson County Courts

• Defense Attorney’s – Public and Private
Classification issues/housing inmates.

Psychological effect on staff due to workload and other factors.

Mental Health issues are exacerbated.

Reduced officer and inmate safety.
IMPACTS CONTINUED

- Offenders cannot be held accountable – little truth in Sentencing
- Increase in Property Crimes – JCSO approximately 80% Burglary from 16 to 17.
- Increase in Calls for Service, Increase workload,
- Less time for Pro-Active/Discretionary patrol time.
- Substantial increase in Warrants over the last several years – Nearly double for JCSO and MPD.
  - In 2017 JCSO and MPD entered 13,661 warrants. 10,271 of those warrants were for Fail to Appear.
- Civil Papers, subpoenas increase.
Officer Safety Implications – Eludes, Resist arrest.

• 2014 Eludes = 18 2017 Eludes = 65, 2018 Eludes = 85

Broken Window Theory.

Cite and release used frequently in Lieu of custody.

Offenders less likely to engage in programs

• Mental Health/Community Justice/A&D

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

Defendants generate multiple cases before they can come to resolution – diminishing opportunities for programs – increasing prison as a end result.
Sanctions are shorter due to lack of space.

- Potentially shorter cycles between recidivism or the ability for programs to have desired effect.

Cases move through system much faster when unreliable clients are in jail.

Inability to effectively treat those with addiction issues and mental health illnesses.

Public Trust and Perception.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggestion</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Using already existing structure/retro-fitting another building to be a jail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent beds from Josephine County</td>
<td>Need funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Talent facility as jail space again.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Tax to fund/Marijuana Tax to fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait for another 10 or 20 years</td>
<td>Cost estimated at 5 million higher already from last attempt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oregon Revised Statue 169.042 – Provides the County Commissioners the authority to set a maximum capacity for a jail. This is based on recommendations from:

- Advice of the DA, County Counsel, and Sheriff concerning prevailing constitutional standards relating to conditions of incarceration.
- The design and capacity.
- The physical condition of the local correctional facility.
- The programs provided for inmates of the jail/correctional facility.

Oregon Revised Statute – 169.030 Construction, Maintenance, Use of local Correctional facilities by county and city.

Oregon Revised Statute – 169.076 Standards for local correctional facilities.
WHAT ARE WE DOING CURRENTLY

Chronic Fail To Appear Initiative.

In process of finding effective ways to link offenders with services.
  • Nighttime/Day time capacity increase.

Looking for ways to reduce costs and move forward with a new jail.

Public Education

Collaboration

Treatment PODS/MAT coming in the Jail
GRANTS PASS
PUBLIC SAFETY
STATISTICS

- 2012 – Unable to lodge in the County Jail

- 2013 – Purchased beds from the County last 4 months of the year

- 2014 – Full year with Jail beds. 18.7 reduction in Part 1 crimes with 30 beds.

### Police Calls for Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>10.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>33.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorderly Conduct</td>
<td>1254</td>
<td>1314</td>
<td>1232</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stolen Vehicle</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>18.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>2834</td>
<td>2217</td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CRIME RATES, WARRANTS AND FORCED RELEASES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Crimes</td>
<td>9459</td>
<td>11079</td>
<td>11018</td>
<td>9329</td>
<td>8992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced Releases</td>
<td>4949</td>
<td>8665</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>5330</td>
<td>4166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrants</td>
<td>8208</td>
<td>13184</td>
<td>13660</td>
<td>10798</td>
<td>9189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTA Warrants</td>
<td>6029</td>
<td>9670</td>
<td>10276</td>
<td>6705</td>
<td>5192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MPD, JCSO, APD Part 1, and Warrants**

![Graph showing crime rates, warrants, and forced releases from 2015 to 2019.](image-url)
COST OF CRIME

2013 to 2017 Costs of Crime

- Oregon Average of 1.37 Billion
- Jackson County 171.2 Million

2013 to 2017 Annual Per Capita Cost of Crime

- Oregon $618
- Jackson County $806
JAIL SPACE SUMMARY

The jail space needs were derived through interviews with command staff and users from each component. Once interviews were completed, a space list was created and reviewed with the County. Clarifications and adjustments were implemented.

Housing and programing components account for approximately 67% of the overall square footage, with 340 square feet per inmate. As an indicator of efficiency, square footage per inmate ranges from about 215 to over 600. Built at 215 SF/inmate, a jail can house inmates but offers minimal programming for inmates or support spaces for staff. As a jail approaches the 600 SF/inmate range, it is a more specialized facility with intensive programming and a high number of staff.

At 340 SF/inmate, Jackson County’s proposed new jail would be appropriate for a jail that safely houses inmates while supplying inmate program areas and staff areas that support the County’s mission of reducing recidivism.
PROPOSAL FOR SERVICE DISTRICT(S)

Create two Resolutions with two Service Districts

One County Wide at .8547 cents per 1000
One excluding the City of Talent at .8719 cents per 1000

Ask the 10/11 cities to pass both resolutions and move the applicable district forward by the BOC
COST TO HOMEOWNERS

• At $.8719 per 1000 of assessed value the average homeowner in Jackson County will pay

  • $169.32 per year
  • $3.26 per week
  • $.47 per day

• Information provided by the Jackson County Assessors Office, SAL Report 2019, Table 7A
Projected Jail Project Costs
First 20 years

- Debt Service
- Operation Costs
THANK YOU

• Questions?