Modern and Larger Correctional Facility Need Assessment

Jackson County

Sheriff Nathan Sickler
February 5th, 2020
History of Correctional Facility

• Jail Opened in 1981
  • Population was about 135k and 156 beds
  • Building was designed to have additions with a maximum capacity of 283

• Sued for Overcrowding in 1985
  • Agreed to limit capacity

• Double Bunked Facility
  • Capacity increase to 190

• National Institute of Corrections Facility Assessment 1999
  • The County Should plan for a new facility
History of Correctional Facility Cont.

• National Institute of Corrections Criminal Justice System Assessment 2006
  • Staff Intensive Design and NOT cost efficient
  • Should plan to construct a new jail

• Grand Jury Report 2008
  • Increase staffing

• Grand Jury Report 2009
  • Jail is too small and new construction consideration is without question

• Grand Jury Report 2010
  • Jail is Understaffed and too small, but economy will not allow a new building
History of Correctional Facility Cont.

• Grand Jury Report 2011
  • Jail is understaffed
  • Add medical/Infirmary to the jail

• Grand Jury Report 2012
  • Jail is Understaffed
  • More Mental Health

• Grand Jury Report 2013
  • Expand Staffing
  • Seek additional revenue
  • More Mental Health
  • Structural and Infrastructural analysis of the existing jail
History of Correctional Facility Cont.

- The Basement of the jail was renovated and opened in April of 2014
- Grand Jury Report 2014
  - More Mental Health
  - Linear Design is outdated and costly to operate
- The Basement of the Jail was closed due to lack of staffing Nov of 2015
- Grand Jury Report 2015
  - Re-Open the Basement
  - Transition/Discharge Planner
  - Bigger, better designed facility is needed to serve the county
History of Correctional Facility Cont.

• Basement of the Jail was re-opened in April of 2017
• National Institute of Corrections Criminal Justice System Assessment 2017
  • No longer provide a recommendation a new jail is needed (policy driven)
  • All Criminal Justice Professionals indicated lack of bed space has a negative impact, nearly all stating a bigger jail was needed.
  • Jail is not meeting the needs of the community – NIC
• Chronic FTA program introduced in March of 2018
  • 10 beds dedicated
    • Holding on to Chronic FTA has significantly reduced FTA
    • DLR consultants said the fact you have an FTA program is evident the CJS is broken
History of Correctional Facility Cont.

• Bumped evening Capacity to 315 and stopped releasing at night in October of 2018
• The county purchased 49 Acres of land as the site of new Jail in October of 2018
• DLR completed a Needs and Conceptual Design Analysis in March of 2019
  • 750 Bed facility needed
  • Many issues with current building
  • PSCC, Criminal Justice and Social Service provided input
History of Correctional Facility Cont.

• In early 2019 eleven municipalities were asked to adopt a resolution to allow voters to decide if a service district should be created to fund the construction and operation of a new correctional facility
  • 9 of 11 city councils adopted the resolution

• A community group was created to discuss issues and provide education regarding the need of a new facility

• Late 2019 all municipalities were again asked to adopt resolutions to allow voters to decide if a service district will be created
  • 10 of 11 cities adopted two resolutions to move the matter to the Board of Commissioners
Community Meetings – Correctional Facility Priorities

• Keeping the Community Safe
  • Forced Releases contribute to criminal justice system strain and increased crime rates in Jackson County

• Keeping the Offender Safe
  • Offenders released without planning or resources continue committing additional crimes, reducing chances for positive outcomes

• Offer the Opportunity for Justice
  • The criminal justice system in Jackson County is compensating for lack of bed space

• Rehabilitation for the Offender
  • Doesn’t happen due to time and space constraints
Proposed Facility Size

• Best practice is to operate a facility 15% to 20% under maximum capacity
  • Classification
  • Supervision
  • Safety

• Current Facility – 346 Beds (276 = 80%)
  • 300 Day time
  • 315 Night time
    • Workload due to crowding substantially increased and most likely difficult to sustain over time

• New Facility – 796 Beds
  • 650 Operating Capacity
Criminal Cases, Civil Commitments filed by County

Total cases over 3 years (2016, 2017, 2018)

Jackson County: 9035 Felony, 4434 Misdemeanor, 11046 Civil Commitments
Deschutes County: 8845 Felony, 2550 Misdemeanor, 777 Civil Commitments
Washington County: 9000 Felony, 13740 Misdemeanor, 136 Civil Commitments
Clackamas County: 6636 Felony, 11255 Misdemeanor, 1833 Civil Commitments
Marion County: 6960 Felony, 11614 Misdemeanor, 1763 Civil Commitments
Multnomah County: 10772 Felony, 9803 Misdemeanor, 28761 Civil Commitments
Lane County: 7319 Felony, 4932 Misdemeanor, 493 Civil Commitments
Bookings and Forced Releases

2016, 2017, 2018

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<th>Bookings</th>
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Forced Releases, Warrants, and Crime

MPD, JCSO, APD Part 1 Crimes and Warrants County Wide

Part 1 crimes
Forced Releases
Warrants
FTA Warrants
High Risk Offenders

- Offenders on Supervision are classified as High, Medium, and Low Risk based on the likelihood they will re-offend. The method used to rate the individual considers many factors and is consistent across the state.
  - Jackson County has the highest percentage of High-Risk Offenders in the State
    - 23.9 Percent is State Average
Parole and Probation Clients

January 17, 2020

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Percentage of High-Risk Offenders

Snap Shot January 17, 2020 - JCCJ

- Jackson County: 39.6%
- Deschutes County: 23.9%
- Washington County: 13.5%
- Clackamas County: 18.2%
- Marion County: 17.4%
- Multnomah County: 18.6%
- Lane County: 14.7%
Repeat Offenders over 12 months

- 6756 individuals accounted for the 13419 bookings
- 1423 or 21% were booked 6884 times
- 365 Individuals accounted for 22.5 % of all bookings
- About 45% of individuals who were CAP/Forced released Failed to appear and generated a warrant
  - The Chronic FTA program has substantially reduced FTA’s (about ½)

- Information provided by Jackson County Audit and spans from September 1, 2018 to August 31, 2019
Mental Health (Oregon State Hospital)

• Jackson County admissions to the State Hospital for 2019 was on average was 4.6 per month

• 94.7 Percent of Jackson County admissions are for felony cases
  • For reference on Jan 27th, 2020 (snap shot)
    • Jackson County represents 5.29 percent of Oregon Population
    • Had 6.6 percent of beds occupied at the State Hospital
    • Marion County represents 8.21 percent of Oregon Population
    • Had 12.5 percent of beds occupied at the State Hospital
Other factors to consider – building age

- It’s a 40-year-old building
  - Plumbing Issues
  - Electrical Issues
  - Doors, Locks and Equipment wearing out
  - Useful life of the equipment and building has been reached
  - Heavy use building 24/7 365
Other factors to consider – building design

• Expensive to operate

• Design is archaic
  • Punishment through architectural design
  • Elevators
  • Linear design
  • Extremely limited space for services
    • Spaces not appropriate
    • Inability to upgrade w/modern technology

• We should always consider the environment in which the employees work in
  • Wellness Policies are mandated through State Statue
  • Safety
  • Same exposure to outdate design as those in custody
Increase in Cost of Construction

• Construction Costs, at current inflation rates, go up approximately 5% per year
  • First proposal estimated at 166 million
  • 6 months later – 171 million

• The building will absolutely need to be replaced some day – why wait?
Issue for the voters

• Three prior Assessments by the National Institute of Corrections
• A Decade of Grand Jury recommendations
• Professional assessment based on experience
  • Judges
  • Sheriff, Sheriff’s Deputies
  • Police Chief’s, Police Officers
  • District Attorney, Prosecutors
  • Defense Attorney
  • Community Justice (Parole and Probation)
  • Social Services
    • Treatment
    • Mental Health
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