DANE COUNTY JAIL UPDATE STUDY



Presentation to the Dane County Board June 15, 2017





INTRODUCTIONS



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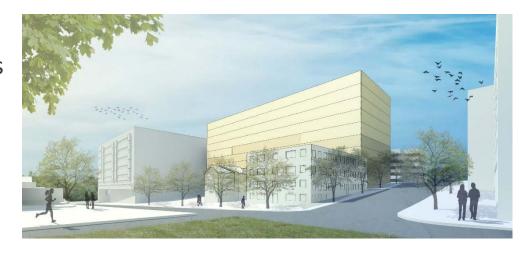
GOALS

- Reduce risk to and increase safety for inmates, staff and volunteers
- Address Medical/Mental Health needs
- Eliminate or greatly reduce use of solitary confinement
- Upgrade facilities to current codes, standards, and regulations including PREA
- Achieve efficiencies in operations and staffing
- Decommission the CCB Jail and Ferris Center



PRESENTATION AGENDA

- Studies
- Dane County Jail Analysis
- Medical and Mental Health Needs
- Review of Options
- Project and Staffing Costs
- Comparison of Options

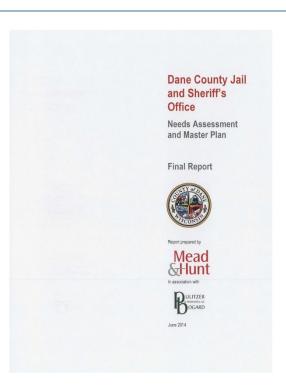








- Needs Assessment and Masterplan
 - Evaluated existing facilities
 - Population forecasts
 - Develop comprehensive operational philosophy
 - Provide "Space-fit" recommendations
 - Building Safety Code analysis
 - Staffing and Operations
 - Probable Opinion of Probable Cost

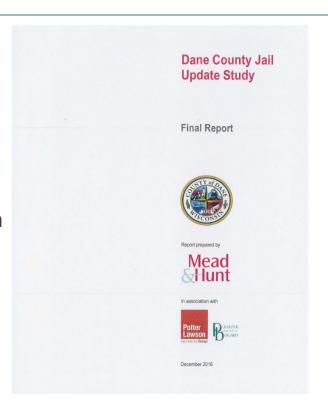








- Dane County Jail Update Study (2016 Program)
 - Resolution 556 led to a 3-part study
 - 1) Complete a detailed analysis of CCB
 - Led to CCB Mitigation Study and Project
 - 2) Develop two options with updates to Masterplan
 - Led to 3rd Option
 - 3) Evaluate Work Group recommendations

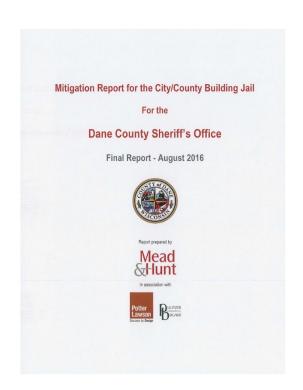








- Mitigation Report for the CCB Jail
 - Develop a plan for mitigating some life-safety deficits in the CCB
 - Work toward compliance with the PREA standards
- Minor changes to the CCB are merely a 'Band-Aid' to resolve some of the most significant problems
- Should not be considered a long term solution or fix
- Any delay in moving out of the CCB Jail will continue to increase the risk and exposure

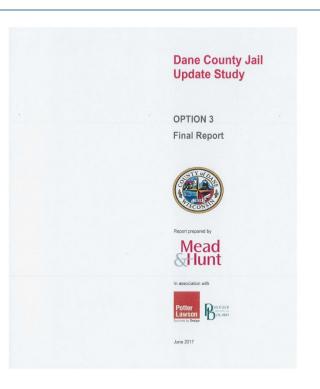








- Dane County Jail Update Study: Option 3
 - Divides Option 1 into multiple phases
 - Realize Option 1, Phase 1, by end of Phase 2 of Option 3
 - Limit Option 3 to two phases rest of 2016 Program will be realized in future









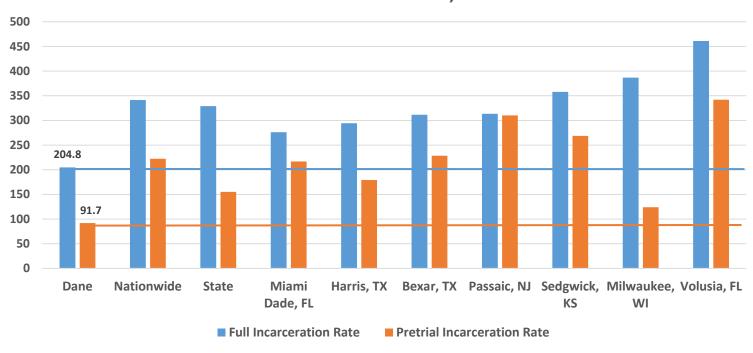
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DANE COUNTY JAIL IN CONTEXT

Jail Incarceration Rate Per 100,000 Residents

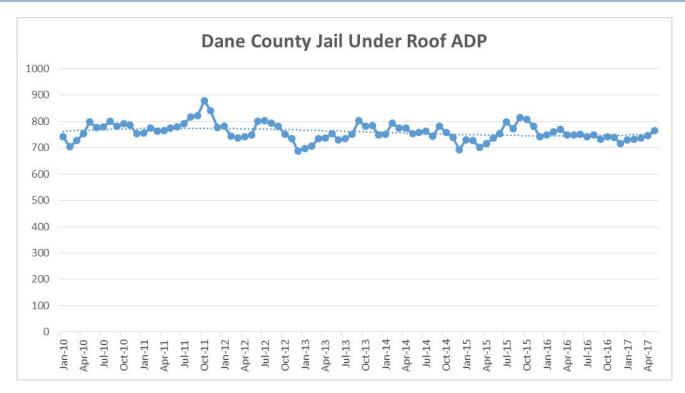








JAIL POPULATION ANALYSIS



Numbers do not include individuals in diversion programs. In 2015, 117 individuals on a daily basis were in a DCSO diversion program. Additional people are in other programs.







JAIL POPULATION ANALYSIS

- Jail Populations Driven By:
 - Bookings
 - Average Length of Stay (ALOS)
- Bookings and ALOS are remaining stable
- ALOS for inmates released between 2011 & 2015:

	Black	White	Other	Total
Mean	27.6	21	19.8	23.4
Median	5	3	3	4
Inmates	24,644	40,271	1,454	66,369







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PRETRIAL DEMOGRAPHIC LOS ANALYSIS

- Multiple Length of Stay Committee recommendations regarding racial equity in terms of length of stay
- Analyzed how long individuals remain in pretrial status
- Overall, black inmates stay in pretrial status 76% longer than white inmates
 - Mean: 21 days vs 12 days
 - Median: 3 days vs 2 days
- Black inmates with a single violent charge have a 53% longer pretrial time
- Black inmates with a single violent charge and released on bail have a pretrial time nearly 3 times as long as similarly situated white inmates





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DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF BAIL AMOUNTS

Rationale

Concern regarding racial disparity in bail amounts

Results

- Analyzed bail amounts in all cases for the 100 most common arrest charges
 - 11% had higher median bail amounts for black inmates
 - 31% in which white inmates had higher median bail amounts
 - 58% charges had the exact same median
- Statistical tests failed to find a statistically significant difference in bail amounts between black and white inmates on a per charge basis
- However, length of stay was higher for blacks in 83 of those 100 charges



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MENTAL HEALTH POPULATION ANALYSIS

- Measured in 2 ways:
 - Using institutional classification and psychotropic medication counts
- Significant differences between this population and the overall jail population
 - More black inmates (42% vs 37%)
 - Population is older (35 years vs. 31 years)
 - Higher ALOS (8 median days vs. 4)
 - Most serious individual charge is probation violation, followed by parole violation, and then disorderly conduct vs. DUI and battery for the overall population
- Diversion opportunity: best case scenario calls for an impact of 16 on the daily population of which 10% (2 on the ADP) are probable candidates for diversion





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PROBATION HOLDS ANALYSIS

- Length of Stay Work Group recommendations 7 and 9 ask for analysis regarding individuals charged with a violation of probation
- The analysis of inmates with a probation hold found that, among inmates incarcerated only because of the hold, black inmates had slightly longer lengths of stay (7 median days vs 6)
- Difference in LOS by race marginally significant for VOP only inmates (6 median days vs. 5)
- Introduction of an additional charge increases the difference (43 median days vs 38)
- Probation hold LOS is controlled by Wisconsin DOC, not the County.
 However, the LOS is fairly short compared to other jurisdictions nationally





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FUGITIVE SAFE SURRENDER ANALYSIS

- Establishes opportunities for people with active warrants to turn themselves in at a safe place
- Used in a variety of cities nationwide in special programs
- Is NOT a jail diversion tool or amnesty program
- Whole key is how many people appear
 - Wide variation in numbers
 - May actually increase jail population on front end
 - Best case scenario impact is 5 inmates on the ADP



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DIVERSION STUDY

- Statistically valid sample of all cases going to Initial Appearance in 2013
- Evaluated cases for diversion eligibility
- Eliminated inappropriate cases
 - Individuals with violent charges
 - Sex offenders
 - People with active detainers
 - Inmates with prior failures to appear for court
- 24% of the cases remained



DIVERSION STUDY

- For the remaining cases, jail day savings were calculated based on the assumption that all of these cases could be released at Initial Appearance
- Overall impact for all cases would be 17 inmates on the jail's under roof Average Daily Population
- In addition, an assessment was made about the possible impact of holding Initial Appearance on weekends
- The impact would be 5 inmates on the jail's Average Daily Population assuming all individuals are released
- It is unrealistic to expect that each of these individuals could be released



DIVERSION OPPORTUNITY SUMMARY

Opportunity	Best Case ADP Impact	More Realistic ADP Impact
Mental Health Diversion	16	2
Fugitive Safe Surrender	5	0
Diversion Based On Charge & Criminal History	17	2 - 5
Diversion Via Initial Appearance On Weekends	5	0.5 - 1

- 'Best Case' impact assumes everyone eligible is released
- 'Realistic' impact based on estimate that 10% 20% would actually be released
- These categories are not mutually exclusive—a person could be 'double counted' in Mental Health Diversion and another type of diversion







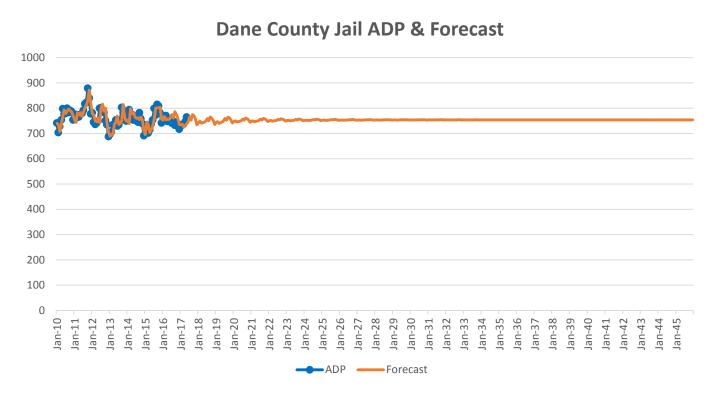
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JAIL POPULATION FORECAST



Built 2 forecast models in Spring 2016.

A year later, the 'main' forecast model is within less than 1% of the actual population.







POPULATION FORECAST BED NEED ANALYSES

Month	Base Projection	With 20% Peaking & Classification
Jul-17	762	914.4
Jul-21	753	903.6
Jul-25	751	901.2
Jul-29	755	905
Jul-33	755	906
Jul-37	755	906
Jul-41	755	906
Jul-45	755	906







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CONCLUSIONS

- Dane County has done an excellent job of managing the jail's population
- Dane County's incarceration rate is better than similarly sized counties
- Best forecast indicates under roof jail population will remain stable if trends continue
- However, if the jail's bookings and ALOS cannot be held constant the jail's population may increase
- Steps should be taken to continuously monitor and manage ALOS to ensure the jail's population stays in check





WHY WE NEED SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL HOUSING

- The use of solitary confinement for inmates who have active symptoms of mental illness and acute medical needs has serious negative effects such as:
- Minimal human interaction
- Less likely to agree to take psychiatric medication
- Increased aggression
- Increased risk of suicide

- Increased symptoms
- Less likely to engage in treatment
- Increased self-harm









GOING FROM THIS:



TO THIS:









MENTAL HEALTH/MEDICAL CARE NEEDS

- Crisis due to incarceration, suicide risk
- Acute symptoms of serious mental illness
- Chronic serious mental illnesses without community treatment
- Geriatric Needs
- Detoxification from Alcohol, Drugs or Both
- Chronic Illnesses: Hypertension, Diabetes,
 Infectious Diseases: HIV, HCV, HBV









CURRENT MENTAL HEALTH HOUSING

- Solitary confinement is used to house acute mentally ill inmates in the CCB
- Limited opportunities for human interaction
- Inappropriate CCB housing for symptomatic SMI inmates who can not tolerate larger groups
- Limited space for individual and small group treatment









PROPOSED MENTAL HEALTH HOUSING

- High Observation beds for those with subacute symptoms that encourage human interaction
- Sub pods within larger pods for those who have acute symptoms
- Those who have SMI have direct access to treatment and all other programs











CURRENT MEDICAL HOUSING

- No Medical Observation beds with the ability to provide frequent neurochecks, vital signs, and IV fluids and medications
- Currently provided in Intake Isolation rooms
- Limited beds with ADA accommodation for those with mobility, sight or hearing challenges



PROPOSED MEDICAL HOUSING

- Medical Observation beds with the ability to provide appropriate medical care
- ADA accommodations for those with mobility, sight or hearing challenges
- Appropriate housing reducing the need to transport to hospital









PHASE 1

- Incorporates 4 floor addition to PSB
- Includes medical/mental health, restrictive housing and youthful inmate populations
- Decommissions the CCB jail
- Expands intake and reception housing
- Does not close the Ferris Center
- Relocate Sheriff's Office and Emergency Management





PHASE 2

- Implementation of the rest of the 2016
 Program
- Decommissions the Ferris Center
- Returns the Sheriff's Office and Emergency Management to the PSB







Option 2, Phase 1



Option 2, Phase 2

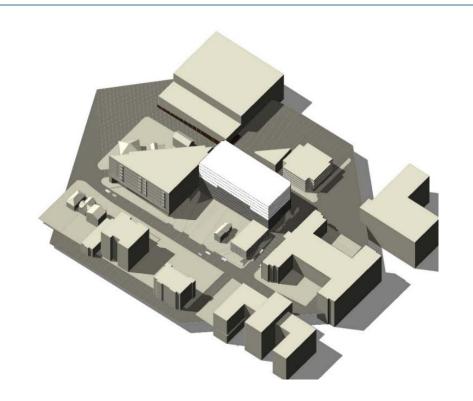






PHASE 1

- Incorporates 4 floor addition to PSB
- Includes medical/mental health, restrictive housing and youthful inmate populations
- Decommissions the CCB jail and Ferris Center
- Provides for Huber changeover









PHASE 2

- Expands intake/release and visitation areas
- Adds reception housing
- Relocates Sheriff's
 Office and Emergency
 Management









PHASE 3

 Implementation of rest of the 2016 Program









OPTION 1 & OPTION 3 COMPARISON



Option 1, Phase 1



Option 3, Phases 1 & 2







OPTION 1 & OPTION 3 COMPARISON

	OPTION 1		OPTION 3		
	P1	P2	P1	P2	Р3
Medical/Mental Health Beds					
Restrictive Housing Beds					
Youthful Inmate Housing					
Decommission Ferris Center					
Jail Diversion					
Decommission CCB					
Reception Housing					
Intake/Release Expansion					
Sheriff's Office/EMO - move out					
Sheriff's Office/EMO - move in					
Programming Space					

- Complete Program
- Partial Program
- No Change







STAFFING PLAN AND OPERATING COSTS

- Developed staffing plan and operating costs based on:
 - The full 2016 program
 - For each option by phase
- Developed staffing plans and operating costs based on County adjustments
- All costs are 2015 dollars
- Based on average under roof daily population – 757 inmates









STAFFING PLAN AND OPERATING COSTS

- Key Staffing Plan Reallocation and Attributes
 - Specialized treatment and services for medical and mental health
 - Expanded programs and services
 - Operation of youthful inmate housing unit
 - Specialized positions that presently do not exist
 - Additional supervisors







STAFFING PLAN AND OPERATING COSTS

- Operating Costs and Staffing Plan Option 1 & Option 3
 - Except for Option 3 Phase 1, the Dane County adjusted operating budget and staffing for each phase of the 2 options proposed is less than the current DCJ operating budget
 - Operating costs savings: \$353K \$660K

	Current DCJ	Option 1		Option 3		
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 1	Phase 2	
Budget	\$35,272,618	\$34,893,709	\$34,612,359	\$35,777,977	\$34,919,471	
Total Staff	288.1	285.7	284.3	292.9	286.6	
Total Beds	1,013	938	944	922	950	
Savings	-	(\$378,909)	(\$660,259)	\$505,359	(\$353,147)	







OPINION OF PROBABLE PROJECT COSTS

Construction Cost

- + Inflation
- + Owner contingency
- + Soft cost*

Project Costs



*Soft cost includes furniture, fixtures & equipment; testing; legal fees, Owner's insurance; Owner's project administration; Owner's transition; and design fees







PROJECT COST COMPARISON

Opinion of Probable Project Costs

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
Phase 1	\$89.23M	\$140.46M	\$75.19M
Phase 2	\$62.12M	\$24.12M	\$23.86M
Phase 3			Unknown
Total	\$151.35M	\$164.58M	\$99.05M*

DIFFERENCES

- Close Ferris Center
- Tray prep/scullery
- Huber Changeover
- Inflation
- Jail diversion
- Security operations







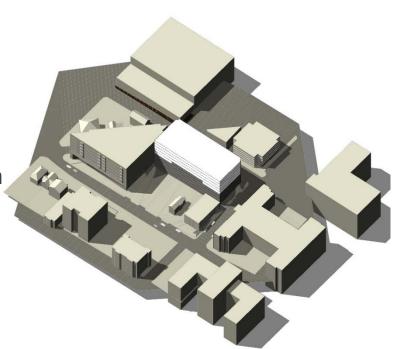
^{*} Option 3 Costs do not represent the full 2016 Program

- Option 3, Phase 1 provides the most immediate solutions to the pressing needs:
 - Critical medical/mental health inmate housing
 - Youthful inmate housing
 - Specialized housing for inmates presenting security/safety and/or personal vulnerability risks
 - Increased programming space
- Reduction of beds
 - Operational challenge to classify and appropriately house inmates
- Video visitation in Option 3, Phase 1
 - Other options can be explored which may reduce programming space, reduce beds, and/or increase staffing



Complex construction project due to:

- Building on top of a 24/7/365 occupied secure jail in an urban location
- PSB cannot be vacated during construction
- Small downtown site (makes construction more difficult and more expensive)
- Limited site and building opportunities









- Creates specialized housing for Medical/Mental Health and Youthful inmates
- The CCB and Ferris Center will be decommissioned
- Increased program space
- No anticipated inmate boarding out of County for duration of construction
- Sheriff's Office and Emergency Management will not need to be relocated in Phase 1



- A jail that is safe, code compliant, and current with national standards and practices
- Increased efficiencies in operations
- Provides spaces for enhanced programming opportunities
- Allows for implementation of the NIC Inmate Behavioral Management program
- Reduced capital costs



DANE COUNTY JAIL UPDATE STUDY



Thank You



WHAT OPTION 3 WILL PROVIDE

- A replacement of the CCB Jail and Ferris Center
- A jail that is safe, code compliant and current with national standards and practices
- All inmates at one downtown location
- Huber inmates close to work and public transportation
- No anticipated inmate boarding out of County for duration of construction
- Efficiencies in operations and staffing







