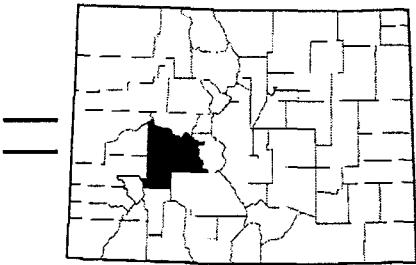


GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO

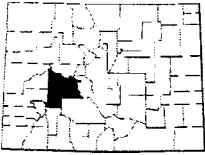


The Criminal Justice Master Plan

Liebert &
Associates

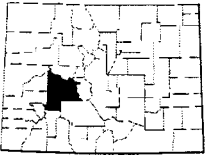
RNL
DESIGN

Allied Correctional
Services



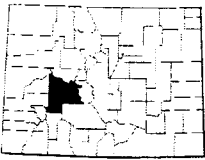
Scope of Planning

- Current status relative to minimum constitutional requirements and current regulations?
- What current alternatives are used by the County? Are they effective? Should additional alternatives be considered?
- How long can existing facility handle increases in inmate population?



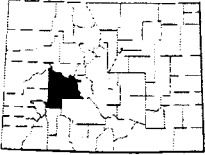
Scope of Planning

- What is potential for renovation and/or expansion to meet needs?
- Approximately how much will such renovations and/or expansions cost?
- Is the best choice for the community to renovate and expand the existing facility or to build a new facility?



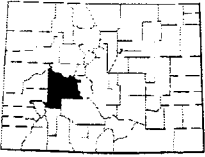
Facility Current Status

- Existing Building Conditions
 - Facilities are in reasonable condition.
 - Average condition rating of 3.7.
 - History of good maintenance, that must be continued .
 - Detention systems are aging, inadequate, and/or difficult to maintain.
- Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA)
 - Existing jail does not comply.



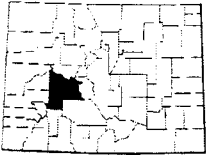
Facility Current Status

- Current configuration makes achieving equal access based on classification impossible.
- With renovation, equal accessibility will result in a reduction in bed capacity.
- Jail cannot afford a reduction in bed capacity.
- Adequacy of anything less than full compliance may only be determined by the courts.



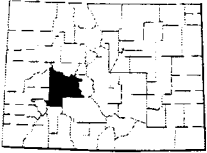
Facility Current Status

- American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards
 - Conditions of confinement do not meet today's recognized standards.
 - There is a significant undersizing of the existing jail space in relationship to today's standards.
 - Renovation within the existing footprint to meet today's standards will result in a significant loss in bed capacity.



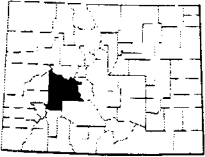
Facility Current Status

- Life Safety Equivalency
 - Existing Jail is significantly below standard minimum level of compliance or level of safety.
 - Jail's connection to and use of nonrated construction.
 - Lack of fire suppression and detection systems.
 - Requirement for manual release of multiple doors in a life safety situation.
 - Nonconforming exiting system design.
 - Major investment required.



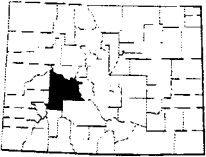
Facility Current Status

- Conclusions
 - Existing design configuration has exceeded its life expectancy.
 - Degree of noncompliance and the upgrade cost mean the jail function is no longer highest and best use.
 - ACA/ADA renovation to correct deficiencies cannot be achieved, while maintaining bed capacity.
 - Renovation will require temporary relocation of bed capacity.
 - Dollars spent could be wasted if ADA or ACA are mandated.
 - Future bed need cannot be met.



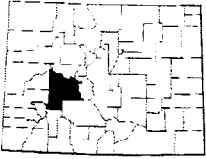
Operational Status

- Overcrowding
 - Design capacity of 14 is frequently exceeded by 50 to 100%
 - Classification system is compromised.
 - Separation of prey from predator.
 - Violent from non-violent.
 - Continued crowding:
 - Unsafe conditions
 - Deterioration of jail conditions.
 - Hostile and volatile environment.



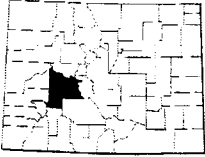
Operational Status

- Inefficient and archaic design
 - Linear/intermittent facility.
 - Poor sight lines jeopardize safety.
 - Facility/operations lack:
 - Disciplinary detention cells.
 - Admin. Segregation for vulnerable.
 - Medical isolation cells.
 - No medical/health care assessment space.
 - Lack of restraint cell and “suicide observation cell”.



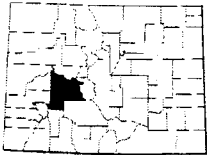
Operational Status

- Design causes potential for serious security problems.
 - Lacks a secure control center
 - No electronic control/potential life threatening delays.
 - No command post.
 - No emergency gang release.
 - No central monitoring.
 - Inadequate trusty/work release housing.
 - No multipurpose rooms for indoor inmate activities and programs.
 - AA, GED, winter activities



Operational Status

- Conclusions
 - Deficiencies exacerbated by severe crowding compromise safety, security, jail operations.
 - Significant potential for serious injury/other major consequences.
 - All variables are interrelated:
 - Crowding compromises classification/separation.
 - Compromises in classification negatively impact security.
 - Security breaches impact safety.
 - Sheriff is vulnerable to litigation.

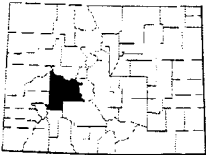


What is the Need

- The Problem
 - Capacity is 14
 - Jail 50 to 100% over capacity at times
 - Peak of 31 inmates in 1998
 - 66% increase in ADP since 1991

Gunnison County Average Jail Daily Population

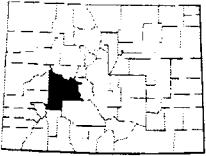
<u>Year</u>	<u>ADP</u>
1991	9.1
1992	11.1
1993	14.1
1994	11.7
1995	11.2
1996	15.2
1997	15.1



What is the Need

- How have you managed the problem?
 - Improved System Efficiency.
 - Enhanced use of pretrial diversion programs.
 - Citation Release for numerous offenses.
 - ROR available for DUI, DUA I typically within 6 hours.
 - Release by Personal Recognizance and Release by Cash Bond/Bondsman (reflected biggest percentage increase - 1992 to 1997.

Release Method	1992	1997	% of Change
Personal	13%	16%	+3%
Recognizance			
Cash Bond/Bondsman	37%	42%	+5%
Time Served	38%	26%	-12%
Rel. to other Agency	5%	6%	+1%
Other	7%	10%	+3%



GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO

The Criminal Justice Master Plan

What is the Need

- Only 35% of detention days are served by pretrial prisoners.
- Arrestees are being released from the facility at an accelerated rate. From 1993 to 1997, the percentage of all prisoners booked and released within 24 hours has increased from 34.5% to 63.4%.

1993

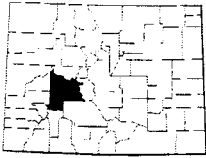
34.5% of all Admissions released in one day

1995

58.2% of all Admissions released in one day

1997

63.4% of all Admissions released within one day

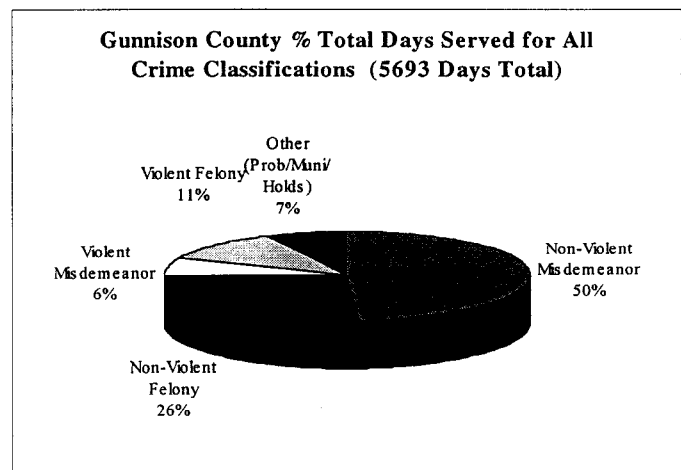
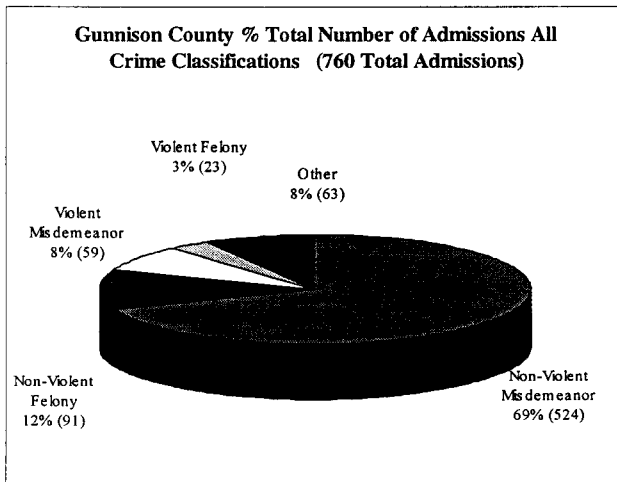


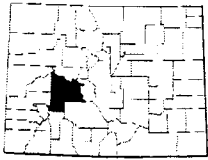
GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO

The Criminal Justice Master Plan

What is the Need

- Use of Jail for Serious Offenders/Sanctions
 - While felons represent only 15% of admissions, they represent 37% of total detention days served.
 - Gunnison County had an incarceration rate in 1997 of 120 per 100,000 compared to the U.S. rate of 212 per 100,000 and a Colorado rate of 232.



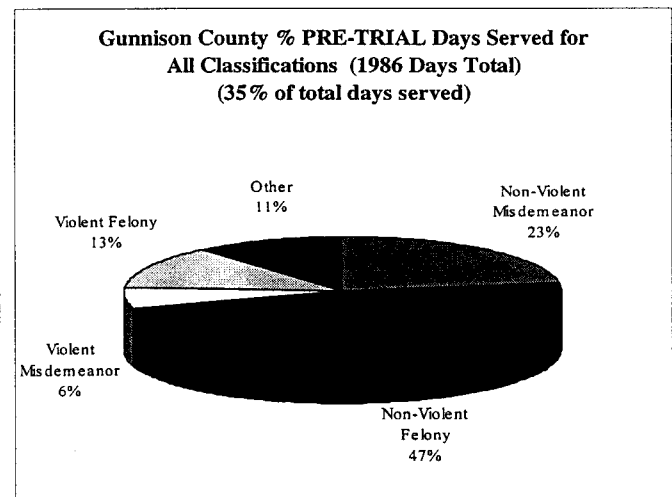
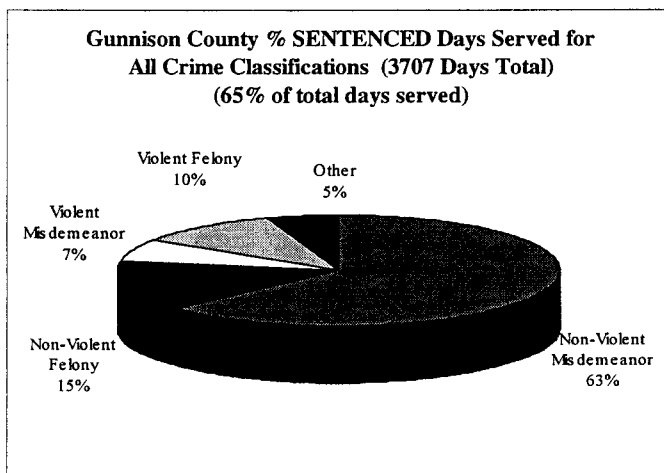


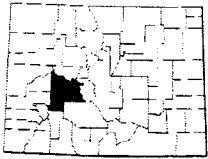
GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO

The Criminal Justice Master Plan

What is the Need

- Violent and non-violent felons and violent misdemeanants represent 66% of all pretrial detention days served.
- 65% of detention days are served by sentenced inmates.
- Use of the Community Service program as an alternative sentencing program has increased by 57% since 1990 and by 191% since its implementation in 1985.



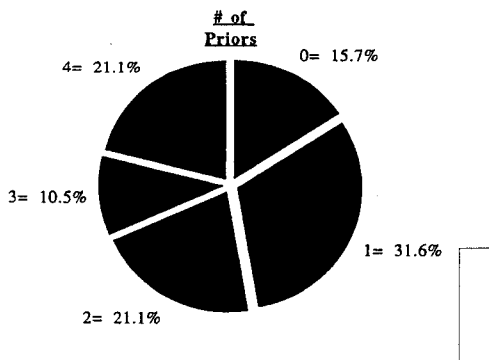


What is the Need

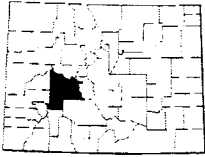
– Who’s Left in Jail

- Of 19 inmates in the jail during “Snapshot Survey”:
 - Total of 36 prior incarcerations.
 - 63 prior arrests in other jurisdictions.
 - All had at least one prior incarceration in Gunnison County.

# of Prior Incarcerations	# of Inmates	% of ADP
0	3	15.7%
1	6	31.6%
2	4	21.1%
3	2	10.5%
4	4	21.1%



Inmate ID.	Prior incarceration in Gunnison County Jail	Prior Other Jurisdiction Arrests	
		MSD.	FELONY
1	1	-	1
2	1	2	-
3	4	4	1
4	1	2	-
5	3	2	1
6	1	5	3
7	2	1	-
8	1	3	-
9	2	2	1
10	2	2	1
11	4	2	-
12	-	-	1
13	1	-	-
14	-	-	1
15	-	5	5
16	4	8	4
17	4	4	2
18	2	-	-
19	3	-	-



GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO

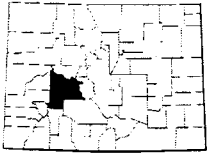
The Criminal Justice Master Plan

What is the Need

- What More Can Be Done Regarding Alternatives?
 - Incarceration rate is currently very low.
 - FTA rate currently accounts for 17% of admissions.
 - 45% of all admissions were nonresidents of the County.
 - Processing of offenders very efficient.
63.4% of all admissions out in 24 hours.

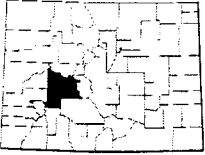
GUNNISON COUNTY - 1997
Top Eight Offenses by
Percentage of Admissions
(760 Total Admissions)

CRIME	# OF ADMISSIONS	% OF ADMISSIONS	ALOS
1. DUI/DWAI	333	43.8	5.2
2. FTA	66	8.7	7.4
3. FTA/OUT COUNTY	63	8.3	4.4
4. SEXUAL ASSAULT/EX.	32	4.2	17.0
5. HARRASSMENT	28	3.9	2.6
6. DRUG OFFENSES	28	3.9	5.1
7. DUR	21	2.8	20.3
8. NO PROOF INSUR.	15	2.0	2.9



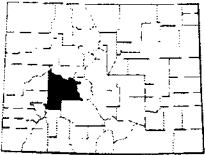
What is the Need

- Sentencing to Community Service in lieu of jail continues to increase.
- Some offenses, (DUI) have mandatory jail time.
- All DUI offenders currently receive some level of assessment education and treatment under a highly successful state initiative (only a 12.4% rearrest rate for those who completed treatment).
- The Community Service Program should be expanded to accommodate future growth.
- Additional treatment compliance monitoring and supervision for chronic DUI offenders could be enhanced through additional resource allocation to Mental Health.
- Residential treatment for the alcoholic offender would be very expensive and the County would have to make a philosophical and financial commitment to rehabilitation, not typically a function of the local jail.



Why 50 Beds?

- Four primary factors influenced the year 2020 bed-capacity recommendations for Gunnison County:
 - An incarceration rate substantially below the rest of the state.
 - Criminal justice policy changes that resulted in more efficient processing of offenders over the past several years.
 - Expanded use of alternatives to incarceration.
 - The uncertainty over projected general population growth in the County.

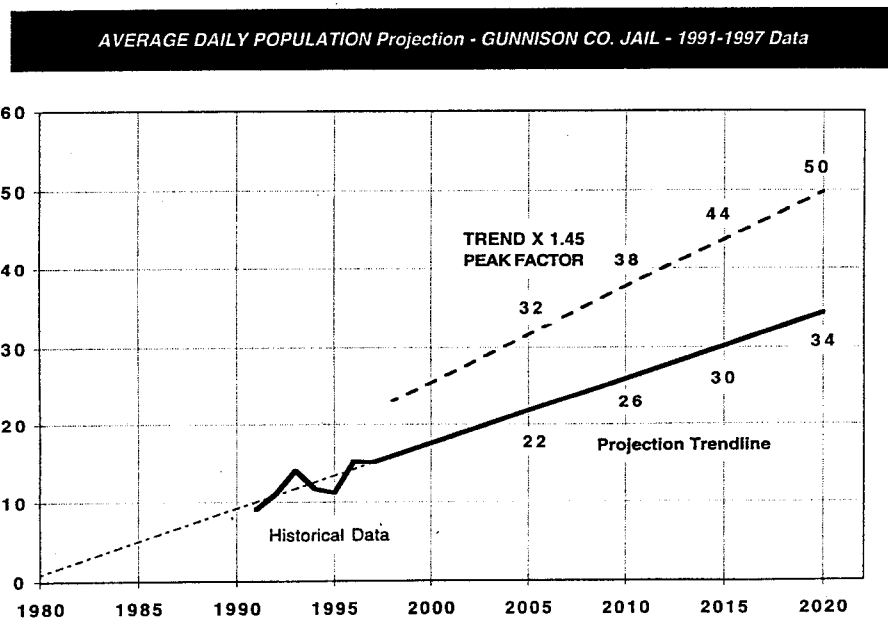


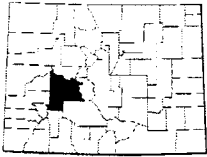
GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO

The Criminal Justice Master Plan

Why 50 Beds?

- The 50 bed projection is based on local criminal justice policy changes implemented in the 1990's (citation release, accelerated release, ROR, etc.) and expanded use of alternatives that have had a major impact on the low incarceration rate in Gunnison County and future bed need projections.



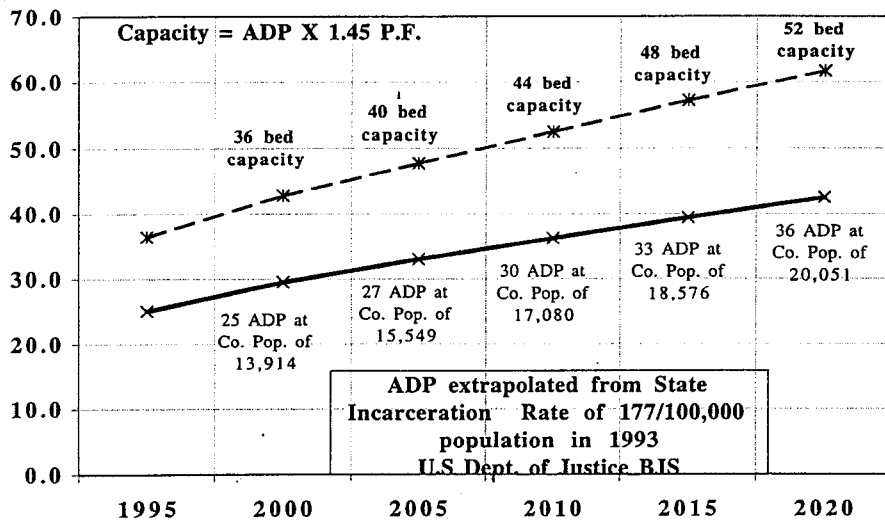


GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO

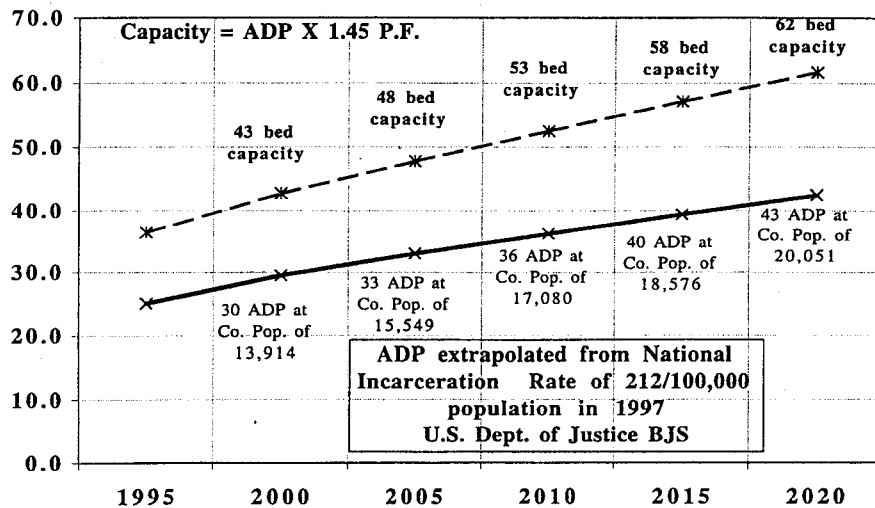
The Criminal Justice Master Plan

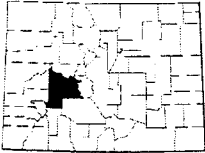
Why 50 Beds?

**ADP PROJECTION-GUNNISON CO.
State Incarceration Rate to County Growth**



**ADP PROJECTION-GUNNISON CO.
Nat'l Incarceration Rate to County Growth**



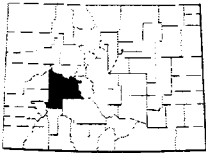


Why 50 Beds?

- A year 2020 ADP of 34 with a capacity need of 50 includes calculation of a peak factor.
- The Katsampes Study recommended 45-50 beds for the year 2012. The policy changes implemented in the 90's and expanded use of alternatives have served to reduce bed needs below what was projected in 1993.

Gunnison County Peak Factor Calculations - 1998

Month and Peak Count	Average and Peak Count	ADP	Peak Factor
January (29,23,21)	24.3	14.5	1.68
February (22,21,21)	21.3	15.8	1.35
March (31,29,29)	29.6	22.7	1.30
TOTAL			4.33
AVERAGE PEAK FACTOR			1.45



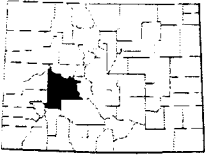
GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO

The Criminal Justice Master Plan

Why 50 Beds?

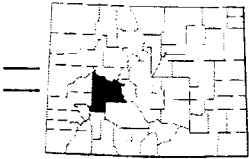
- The year 2020 50 bed projection is somewhat conservative and has not been adjusted for a County growth rate which is projected to exceed state growth the next 20 years (County growth 44% to 20,051 vs. State growth of 27%). Local officials do not anticipate volatile growth.

	<u>Annual Average Percentage Change</u>					
	<u>1990-1995</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>2000-2005</u>	<u>2005-2010</u>	<u>2010-15</u>	<u>2015-2020</u>
Colorado	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
Gunnison County	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.3



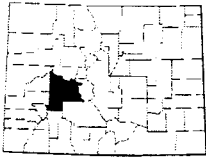
Why 50 Beds?

- The 50 bed projection is based on a low incarceration rate that likely will increase; however the continued expansion of Community Service and alternatives will serve to offset additional bed needs. A strong philosophical and financial commitment will have to be made towards continued use and expansion of alternatives to incarceration.



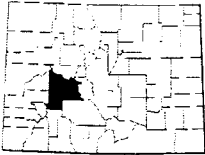
Why 50 Beds?

- While Garfield County has a reputation (deserved) for implementing numerous post-trial alternatives, it has not addressed pretrial system processing and diversion to the extent of Gunnison County.
 - Gunnison County (at a projected 50 beds) will have a ratio of 4.2 beds per 1,000 current County population.
 - Garfield County (at a projected 300 beds) will represent a ratio of 8.6 beds per 1,000 current County population, or more than twice the Gunnison County bed ratio.



RECOMMENDATION OVERVIEW

- Build a new 50 bed jail addition
 - 17,500 GSF at an estimated 350 GSF per bed.
- Renovate first floor space, for the Sheriff's Department Administration functions
 - 7,587 GSF of usable area.
- New jail facility addition and related renovation is projected to be between 4.5 to 5.5 million dollars.



RECOMMENDATION OVERVIEW

- Operational costs typically will exceed the capital construction costs within a time period of three to five years.
- If expansion in bed capacity is to occur, it can be accomplished with a minimum of staff growth by maximizing staffing efficiency. This cannot be accomplished within the current jail footprint.