OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT

- Preliminary Data Analysis
- Health and Life-Safety
  - Major Code Issues
  - Major Safety Issues
  - Detention Hardware Problems
  - M/E/P/T Systems
  - Costs
- PREA
  - Overview w/costs
- Restrictive Housing
  - Overview w/costs
THE TEAM

- Extensive team experience in jail operations and assessments
  - Programming
  - Medical/Mental Health
  - Physical Plant and life safety analysis
  - Operational and staffing analysis
  - PREA analysis
  - Restrictive housing analysis
  - Logistics
  - Cost benefit analysis
  - Staffing
  - Capital and operating costs
  - Program Update and Concept Development
MEAD & HUNT - LOCAL & NATIONAL EXPERIENCE

- WI Based firm in business since 1900
- 550 employees nationwide, 225 in Dane County
- Team of Engineering Correctional Experts
  - Structural
  - Mechanical
  - Plumbing/Fire Protection
  - Electrical
  - Technology
  - Security Electronics
  - Detention Equipment
- Experienced in over 6.7M SF & $1.4B of Correctional space
- 47 Facilities in U.S., 31 in State of Wisconsin
POTTER LAWSON LOCAL EXPERIENCE

- Dane County’s oldest design firm
- Worked with 25 Wisconsin Counties
- Justice group $360,000,000 of experience
- Involved in the community
- Vested interest in Dane County and this project
National Expertise in Planning and Programming of Justice Facilities and County Criminal Justice Needs Assessments

- Completed Projects in 40 States
  - Programmed $2.5 Billion+ in Correctional Facilities
  - 50+ County Detention Planning and Needs Assessments since 2000
  - Jail Population Management
- Trainers for the National Institute of Corrections

Firm History

- Started in 1995
- Principal & Associates minimum of 30 Years of Hands On Experience
- Criminal Justice Planning, Detention Operations and Medical / Mental Health and Law
DANE COUNTY JAIL ANALYSIS: OUTLINE

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  - Analysis of Diversion Opportunities
- Conclusions
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)

- ALOS for Dane County for this analysis calculated by taking all released individuals and taking the average of everyone’s custody time
  - Mean average
  - Median average
## Overall ALOS Analysis

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Females</th>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inmates</strong></td>
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<td>14,142</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Black</th>
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<th>Other</th>
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<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Median</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inmates</strong></td>
<td>24,644</td>
<td>40,271</td>
<td>1,454</td>
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</table>
JAIL POPULATION FORECAST

- All forecasts assume that nothing changes from when forecast produced
- As with weather forecasting, unforeseen events may impact accuracy
  - Public Policy Changes
  - Population Changes
Dane County Jail ADP & County Population/Bookings/ALOS Forecast

- ADP
- Alternate Forecast
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Base Projection</th>
<th>With 20% Peaking &amp; Classification</th>
<th>Alternate Forecast</th>
<th>With 20% Peaking &amp; Classification</th>
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<td>Jul-17</td>
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<td>938.4</td>
<td>813</td>
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<td>773</td>
<td>927.6</td>
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<td>Jul-25</td>
<td>771</td>
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<td>925.2</td>
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</table>
DANE COUNTY JAIL ANALYSIS: OUTLINE

- Jail Population Statistics & Projections
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PRETRIAL DEMOGRAPHIC L.O.S. ANALYSIS

- Multiple Length of Stay Committee recommendations regarding racial equity in terms of length of stay
- Analyzed how long individuals remain in pretrial status
- Key consideration is to make fair comparisons
- Overall, black inmates stay in pretrial status 76% longer than white inmates
  - Mean: 21 days vs 12 days
  - Median: 3 days vs 2 days
- Lack criminal history data for all inmates
- Tried to make level/comparisons by classification and charge type; did multiple comparisons
**PRETRIAL DEMOGRAPHIC L.O.S. ANALYSIS**

### Inmates with 1 violent charge by ‘MAX C’ custody level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>19.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>58.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>839</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2,101</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overall, 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.
- In nearly all of our comparisons, black inmates had longer pretrial LOS.
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Rationale

– Length of Stay Committee’s 8th Recommendation
– Concern regarding racial disparity in bail amounts

Method

– Analytical strategy is to take each individual charge and compare the average bail amounts for the charges
– For all charges in the entire dataset, there was no statistically significant difference between the races
– In order to have a more statistically robust comparison, selected charges that had at least 30 instances for both comparison groups
– 100 individual charges emerged for comparison by race
Results

- Across the 100 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
- No attempt made to control for criminal history or other factors; the study is simply a charge by charge comparison in terms of race
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MENTAL HEALTH POPULATION ANALYSIS

- Measured in 2 ways:
  - Using institutional classification (doesn’t catch all inmates)
  - Using psychotropic medication counts (doesn’t tie to jail data)

- Significant differences between this population and the overall jail population
  - More black inmates
  - Inmates are a bit older (35 years vs. 31 years)
  - Median ALOS is 8 days instead of 4
  - Top most serious charge category is supervision violation (overall population most serious charge category = violence)
Dane County Jail Forecast of Inmates on Psychotropic Medications
Conclusions

- Pronounced ALOS disparity between this population and jail as a whole
- Growth projection is flat
- Reducing ALOS makes significant step toward altering projection
- Based on charge type and severity, there are diversion opportunities within the population
- Significant need for better data
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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.
- Method – selected inmates with release disposition of ‘HDD’ and a Probation or Parole charge or Extended Sanctions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean ALOS</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median ALOS</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates</td>
<td>3,076</td>
<td>3,103</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6,279</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Difference in LOS by race marginally significant for VOP only inmates
- Introduction of an additional charge increases the difference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Median</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOP Only</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>More Than 1 Charge</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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FUGITIVE SAFE SURRENDER

- 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
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- Conclusions
Sample of 20% of all cases going to Initial Appearance in 2013

Began with 564 cases and evaluated them for eligibility for diversion

Eliminated inappropriate cases
– Individuals with violent charges
– Sex offenders
– People with active detainers
– Inmates with prior failures to appear for court

137 cases remained
For the remaining 137 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 can be released.
DANE COUNTY JAIL ANALYSIS: OUTLINE

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  - Probation Holds Analysis
  - Fugitive Safe Surrender Analysis
  - Analysis of Diversion Opportunities
- Conclusions
Accomplishing a stable jail population without diminishing public safety requires commitment and cooperation of the key stakeholders in the criminal justice system.

- Requires leadership to foster compromise
- Requires effective data analytics to maximize opportunities
- Diversion analysis indicates there is no ‘low hanging fruit’
- Ultimately, the best opportunity is probably to reduce timelines between court events
CONCLUSIONS

- Dane County has done a good job managing the jail’s population
- Best forecast indicates under roof jail population will remain stable
- However, a competing forecast indicates that the jail population may increase due to overall growth of Dane County’s population
- Steps should be taken to continuously monitor and manage ALOS to ensure the jail’s population stays in check
- A variety of analyses spawned by the Criminal Justice Work Groups provide opportunities for system improvement
CCB Health and Life-Safety Analysis
PART 1 SCOPE: WHY ARE WE HERE?

To answer the question:

Is the cost of renovating the City County Building Jail (CCB) so prohibitive as far as capital cost, operational cost and lost opportunity that it is not a viable option moving forward?

- Perform a detailed analysis of CCB
- Recommendations to mitigate life and health safety concerns in the CCB
- Recommendations to reduce or greatly eliminate the use of solitary confinement
- Recommendations for bringing the jail into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)
PART 2 SCOPE

- Analyze the cost of adjusting the 2014 Master Plan
- Bring the jail system up to current jail standards, applicable state and federal codes and regulations, and inmate health and safety needs.
- Present two (2) options to this committee
- Evaluate the final recommendations of the Public Protection and Judiciary Workgroups (Mental Health and Solitary Confinement, Length of Stay, and Alternatives to Arrest and Incarceration) released in September 2015.
- Predicted reductions in jail population resulting from the recommendations will be incorporated into the two options presented.
CCB JAIL PLACES INMATES & STAFF LIVES AT RISK

- **Fire Containment Risk**
  - Exiting Exceeds Travel Distance **220/365 beds**
  - Lack of Engineered Smoke Control System
  - Smoke Compartments
  - Construction of some walls do not meet fire code
  - 6th floor visitation area exceeds allowable exiting distance
  - 6th floor public visitors’ emergency egress is through the secure perimeter

- **Doors and Locks Don’t Work (video)**
  - Failed and failing hardware
  - Power Sliders do not meet NFPA Standard for remote operation
  - Inmates Trapped in their Cells in emergency
Bar/Grille Cell Fronts/Walls
- Pose suicide risk (78 recorded self-harm events in 2015, 97% occurred in the CCB excluding those on 15 min watches in the PSB)
- Do not meet fire code exit access corridor requirements

Cells and Dayrooms
- Do not meet DOC space requirements
  - 117 of 338 cells
- Would lose tremendous amount of space if renovated to accommodate square foot requirements
**Major Safety Issues**

- The linear intermittent supervision model has not been accepted as a design/management style since the 1970s.
  - Observation is difficult, both visually and audibly.
  - Limited sightlines inhibit observation of inmates throughout the CCB as most of the cells are not within view of the deputies.
  - Staff and inmate safety is compromised.
  - The linear design poses a challenge for the management of inmates.
  - The ability of the staff to provide regular well-being checks is limited.
HEALTH & LIFE SAFETY

Health Concerns

- Likely existence of:
  - asbestos
  - lead paint
  - lead in water
  - mold
  - vermin
  - pests
HEALTH & LIFE SAFETY

M/E/P/T System Issues

- The CCB is in need of continuous repair and service due to the age of the building.
- Repairs are made more difficult as parts are hard to find and/or are obsolete.
- Fail-safe functions at doors that are not operational for life-safety exiting for both staff and inmates.
- Video Surveillance System is outdated and is in need of replacement.
HEALTH & LIFE SAFETY

M/E/P/T System Issues

- The CCB HVAC duct system is extremely dirty and in need of a thorough cleaning (health issue)
- Fire Pump is original (60+ yrs) and in need of replacement
- Water pumps 60+ yrs old – need replacing
- Plumbing/piping wearing out, costly to replace in an operational jail facility
- Elevators are not Barrier-Free Accessible and are in need of replacement
IMMEDIATE Concerns

LSC = Life Safety and Health Costs

- Fire/Smoke Barrier and Control
- Replace Failing Detention Hardware
- Replace bar/grille doors and cell fronts
Intermediate Concerns
ISC = Intermediate Life Safety and Health Costs
- Detention glazing, windows, walls, ceilings
- Door control and monitoring, video
- Detention fixtures
- Fire Suppression system
- Fire Pump
HEALTH AND LIFE SAFETY COSTS IN THE CCB

- Health and Life Safety Recommendations – Costs Implications
  - Estimated $22.1M in capital and operating costs
    - Up to $4.6M in annual recurring costs

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<th>Category</th>
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<td>Operating Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Costs</td>
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<td>$21,974,300</td>
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“These shortfalls, in part, illustrate how antiquated the facility is and how operating a jail in three separate buildings (one of which is 60 years old) poses ongoing logistical and operational challenges. The ability of the Sheriff’s Office to appropriately manage risk in this environment continues to be compromised and is creating a potentially liable situation for the county.”

Nathan White – WI DOC Jail Inspector

2015 Annual Dane County Jail Inspection Report
• Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)
  – Federal law enacted in 2003
  – Seeks to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in confinement facilities
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

- PREA National Standards (PREA standards)
  - U.S. Department of Justice in 2012
  - Applies equally to locally operated facilities such as lockups, jails, juvenile detention centers, and locally operated residential community confinement facilities
  - Intended to operationalize what it means to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse within a correctional environment
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

- Penalties for PREA Standards Non-compliance
  - Financial consequences on states, and local facilities that house state or federal inmates
    • DCSO subject to financial penalty for non-compliance
  - Civil liability exposure
    • *Crawford v. Cuomo (No. 14-969[2nd Cir. 2015])* U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit - cited PREA as one of the sources reflective of the, “clearest and most reliable objective evidence of contemporary values.”

- Part 1 – Determine how the CCB’s physical plant impacts PREA compliance
  - Develop solutions to effectuate compliance by the DCSO
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

- PREA standards where a facility’s physical plant impacts an agency’s ability to comply with PREA include:
  - §115.11 Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator
  - §115.13 Supervision and monitoring
  - §115.14 Youthful inmates
  - §115.15 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches
  - §115.18 Upgrades to facilities and technologies
  - §115.42 Use of screening information
  - §115.43 Protective custody
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

- Key Findings
  - Linear design, small cellblocks (4-8 beds, average), poor sightlines, and blind spots
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

- Key Findings
  - Locations where inmates are together unsupervised
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

- Key Findings
  - Isolated areas where sexual abuse can occur undetected
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

Key Findings

- Present staffing levels are insufficient to assure completion of activities/tasks related to PREA compliance
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

- Key Findings
  - The CCB, as presently designed and configured, makes compliance with PREA standards problematic, difficult, and costly
  - Compliance requires immediate corrective action

- Developed 25 Recommendations in 3 Categories
  1. Operational Practices
  2. Staffing
  3. Capital Improvement
Recommendation examples include:

- Policy and procedure modifications such as increasing staff interaction with inmates
- Hire a minimum of 65 additional staff to provide direct observation of the inmate population, a 92% increase in CCB staffing
- Increase visibility into all areas of the CCB including the conversion of 49 cells to showers
PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

- PREA Recommendations – Costs Implications
  - Estimated $19.8M in capital and operating costs
    - Up to $16.5M in recurring costs = $165 million over 10 years
    - $3.2M in one-time costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Recurring Costs</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
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</table>
RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

- Use of “Solitary Confinement”
  - Restrictive Housing (RH) is the more inclusive term
  - Use of RH has recently been a major topic of concern throughout the U.S.
RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

- National Perspective
  - Reviewed and incorporated recommended approaches proposed in numerous reports and position statements
    - Department of Justice
    - American Bar Association
    - American Correctional Association
    - Society of Correctional Physicians
    - Large County Jails facing same issue
RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

- Reviewed Operational Procedures and Practices
  - Who is subject to RH placement
  - Length of time in RH
  - Criteria for RH assignment

- Analysis presented concerns that may be contributing to excessive RH and, inadvertently, to some disparate impacts affecting inmates of color
  - Vague placement criteria
  - Excessive staff discretion
  - Insufficient review criteria
Extensive Data Analysis
  - Data analysis based on randomly drawn statistically valid sample of RH placements across two years
  - The concerns identified were largely borne out by new data.
  - Data documented frequency of RH placement
    • Disciplinary placements
    • Mental Health placements
    • Other factors
  - These factors were cross-analyzed against the race of the inmates placed in RH.
DANE COUNTY RESTRICTIVE HOUSING PLACEMENTS

Why?
There is no other suitable housing within the Dane County Jail System

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Placement Reason</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate Disciplinary Sanction</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate AC Review - Behavioral</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate Pre-Hearing Detention</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Appropriate Suicide Watch/Observation</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Appropriate AC Review - Mental Health</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Appropriate Medical Observation</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Appropriate Medical Segregation</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Appropriate Mental Health Observation</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Appropriate AC Review - Voluntary</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Appropriate Mental Health Segregation</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Appropriate Protective Custody</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N=146 placements

Appropriate, 36.3%
Non-Appropriate, 63.7%
Key Findings:

- Inmates spend a mean of 11 days and median of 5 days in RH.
- Mental health inmates have the highest length of stay.
Key Findings Continued:

- Disciplinary Sanction and AC-Behavioral determinations together constitute only one third of all placements.
- Suicide watch/observation, AC Review Mental Health, and Medical Observation together comprise some 42% of all placements.
- Each of these would be appropriately managed in a non-punitive, treatment oriented environment rather than RH
Key Findings Continued:

- The three most frequent reasons for Disciplinary RH were failure to follow rules, disrespect and causing a disturbance, which carried average lengths of stay of 4.5 days.
- While Black inmates comprise 45% of RH placements, they constitute 58% of disciplinary placements and 55% of AC-Behavioral placements.
Key Findings Continued:

- 58% of RH placements had a Mental Health diagnosis.
- 78% of those with mental health diagnoses are diagnosed with Anxiety, Bipolar, Depressive and Psychotic Disorders or Schizophrenia.
Lack of suitable housing options for inmates suffering from serious mental illness
RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

There are 17 recommendations with regard to reducing the use of RH in the Dane County Jail that include

- Modifying policies
- Operational practices
- Physical plant recommendations
RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

- Recommendation Examples
  - Modifying policies such as Administrative Confinement, Jail Rules, Formal Discipline for Serious Violations and Informal Discipline for minor Violations policies.
  - Operational recommendations such as ensuring that there are no mental health contraindications for an inmate to be placed in restrictive housing.
  - Physical plant recommendations such as developing small secure mental health units that ensure access to treatment, programs, and recreation.
RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

- Recommendation Examples
  - The majority of the recommendations can be implemented in a relatively brief period of time.
  - The exception to this is creating a suitable physical environment which will require either extensive renovations of existing space and/or new construction.
Restrictive Housing – Cost Implications

- Immediately hire a minimum of 8 security personnel
- Up to $9,102,260 recurring costs over 10 years
  - $910,226 per year
- Capital costs are to be determined as the jail capital needs are defined in the next phase of the study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Recurring Costs</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>$910,226</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>$910,226</td>
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Unsuitable Housing Options Plus Inadequate Staffing Can Lead to Tragic Outcomes
These recommendations are not exclusive and cannot be implemented ala carte.
Some LSC & ISC recurring costs relate to boarding inmates until the life safety issues are mitigated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recurring Operating Costs</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost for the LSC Recommendations</td>
<td>$4,649,188</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost for the ISC Recommendations</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost for the PREA Recommendations</td>
<td>$16,531,401</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost for Restrictive Housing</td>
<td>$910,226</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Recurring Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22,105,815</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CONCLUSION

Summary of Part 1:

– Immediately Implement All Recommendations
  • LSC and ISC
  • PREA
  • Restrictive Housing
CONCLUSION

- Without major reconfiguration or replacement of the CCB, the DCSO will not be able to:
  - Provide suitable housing and care for:
    - Medical/Mental Health Population
    - Protective Custody/Vulnerable Population
    - Youthful Offenders
    - Restrictive Housing Alternatives and Options
  - Provide appropriate Programming Needs
- Major reconfiguration will result in Significant Capacity Loss that cannot be absorbed by the current jail system
“The City County Building (CCB) – Outdated physical plant, and model of remote/intermittent observation and supervision, may increase Dane County’s exposure to litigation over inmate self harm.”

“Recommendation – Continue with space study to determine how to replace this building, or research major renovations to comply with current and evolving practices in Jail Operations and Corrections.”

Wisconsin Municipal Mutual Insurance Company; Consultant, All About Jails
March 2015