

COUNTY OF DUTCHESS

VALIDATION STUDY OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM NEEDS ASSESSMENT

May 28, 2013

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1. Project Background The Dutchess County Jail, constructed in two phases, comprises an original 1984 facility and a 1995 addition. The total design capacity is 292 beds, and, with an operational margin of 6-10%, approximately 257 inmates are housed in the two facilities daily. The jail average daily population (ADP) in Dutchess County has exceeded both the functional and the design capacity of the existing facility for years, and currently over 200 inmates are housed out to surrounding counties on a given day. Recognizing that jail bedspace needs are not solely dependent on arrest rates and admissions, but result from system-wide policies and practices, the County Executive tasked the Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council (CJC) with conducting a comprehensive needs assessment of the County's Criminal Justice System, aimed at identifying a holistic plan for solving the extensive housing out of inmates and the identified facility concerns.

On November 1st, 2012, the Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council (CJC) presented the Criminal Justice System Needs Assessment Study, aimed at providing "a better understanding of the entire Dutchess County criminal justice system, including facility-related needs for the jail over the next 20 years and the impact and role of ATIs and other community based interventions." The assessment culminated in a recommendation for the construction of a new, 500-650 bed, transitional jail facility on an identified new site. This envisioned facility is not only seen as a solution to overcrowding, but it is envisioned as a "campus style jail setting" with various co-located services supporting a strong continuum of services, in line with the County's embraced philosophy of least restrictive, evidence-based criminal justice practices.

The research and analyses, conducted by three unique subcommittees, and the subsequent recommendations can be broadly divided into three sections:

- 1) System Practices/ATIs,
- 2) Jail Population Projections/ Bedspace Needs and
- 3) Jail Facility Considerations.

System Practices/ Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI)

While the CJC recognized the extensive and successful work the County does in serving approximately 600 individuals (a part of a total population of over 3000 under some sort of Probation supervision) in Alternatives to Incarceration daily, the Needs Assessment outlined a

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number of immediate, short- and long-term recommendations to address identified gaps or inefficiencies system-wide. The CJC noted that expansion of existing programs and the introduction of additional ATI services is likely to impact jail population and reduce bedspace needs, and is a crucial consideration in planning a new jail. This consideration, however, did not seem to extend into the consequent population projections and the management of future bedspace demand – a concern this study aimed to address.

Jail Population Projections/ Bedspace Needs

The CJC used an earlier study's jail population projections as the baseline for its population analyses, which show a continued upward trend, with the jail ADP increasing from the 2011 annual ADP of 386 to a projected 540 inmates in 2030. With consideration of jail classification requirements, the CJC recommendations call for a new facility that can accommodate between 500-650 inmates.

Jail Facility Considerations

Current facility conditions

The two existing facilities that make up the current Dutchess County Jail were assessed in terms of physical condition and operational/housing capacity. Beyond limited bedspace to accommodate the local correctional needs, the CJC report described a dearth of programmatic, administrative, medical and supportive space and, particularly in the 1984 facility, dilapidated conditions and extreme staffing inefficiency.

Jail Model Considerations

The CJC was presented with a number of potential facility solutions for the housing out issue. Several suggested facilities were deemed unfeasible, either due to high costs or logistical obstacles. As such, the construction of a completely new jail and the expansion of the current jail were options that were examined further.

Site Considerations

The CJC recommends the building of a jail facility at a new site, as expansion at the current site is viewed as “cost prohibitive.” The report found that building new provides greater flexibility, allowing for a modern, cost efficient design that can be staff efficient and in line with the County's plan for a “campus-style” facility.

An alternative site was identified as a part of the CJC assessment, with noted need for further site analyses and comparisons of the new and

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existing sites. The CJC believes that the alternate site is appropriately located and can be made available, and at roughly twice the size of the current site it is seen as being able to accommodate the planned future re-location of various services and programs, in addition to the main jail.

1.2. Project Description

While the CJC report outlined a clear recommendation with regard to the needed bedspace and the two alternative jail sites, the Needs Assessment did not result in a consensus on the best solution to Dutchess County's jail problem. To support the County in its decision making and in taking the next steps toward a new jail, RicciGreene Associates was retained to examine the findings and recommendations presented in the CJC report, evaluating the underlying assumptions and analyses used in the existing needs assessment. The intent of this Validation Study is to provide an empirically supported, more detailed analysis of potential system improvements, their impact on updated population forecasts, and the fit of the two identified sites in terms of the needed new facility. Recognizing that expert utilization is key in being able to thoroughly address the study's specialized key elements, RicciGreene Associates worked with consultants Kevin Warwick of Alternative Solutions Inc. and Joshua Simons of SUNY New Paltz, CRREO to review and evaluate ATI subject matter and population projections, respectively.

A comprehensive Criminal Justice System needs assessment was not part of the scope of this study, but the goal was rather to identify possible inconsistencies or gaps in the CJC assessment and provide any needed updates to support the recommended next stages in the process of building more jail space.

Commending the CJC on the extensive and comprehensive research and assessment it has done, the consultant team reviewed and evaluated the final CJC report, including necessary familiarization and evaluation of used previous studies and supportive documents as well as the acquiring of additional information through direct communication with the CJC and key stakeholders. The consultants reviewed and evaluated the findings and recommendations found in the CJC Assessment with regard to: System-wide opportunities and changes, Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI), Population projections or forecasting, and the need to expand the County's jail facility or construct a new campus-style "transitional center." This study provides a more extensive comparison of the two site options, setting the stage for a detailed definition of the

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proposed jail project in the next phase. Throughout, this study maintained the CJs chosen systems-approach and was cognizant of the County's commitment to evidence-based practices and increased public safety.

1.3. Project Approach

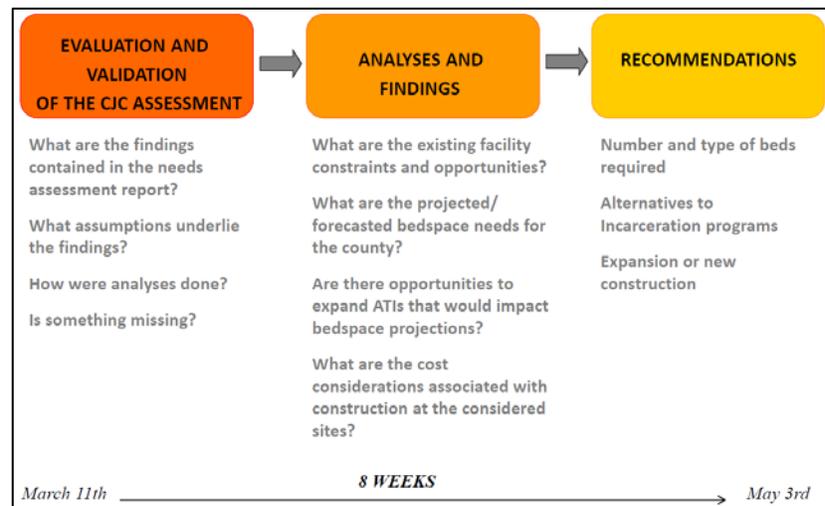
Goals

The following were identified as the principal objectives of this project:

- Review and evaluation of the Dutchess County Criminal Justice System Needs Assessment, including:
 - System Practices/ Alternatives to Incarceration
 - Bedspace Projections/ Forecasting
 - Jail Facility Considerations
- Provision of findings and recommendations
 - New facility needs and location

Project Activities

The following chart illustrates the examined key components of the study, including the initial review of the CJC assessment, the consequent updated analyses and findings, and the final recommendations with regard to the three key subject areas.



1.4. Methods

The methodology for the current study was developed in response to the need to complete and deliver the complete product and findings in a compressed timeframe. Mindful of the County's emphasis on collaborative efforts and in line with a systems approach, the review of the CJC Needs Assessment report was supported by stakeholder meetings and input during the consultants' site visit. Additional insight was

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gained through reviewing previously provided studies, criminal justice system data and other requested information regarding the jail, the alternative site, the Dutchess County Criminal Justice System and the CJC assessment. A list of reviewed documents is included in Appendix A.

Four sessions were held during the consultant team's site visit on March 27th, 2013, including a kick-off meeting/roundtable, a population projections meeting, an Alternatives to Incarceration meeting, and site visits to both the existing site and facility and the CJC identified alternate site. The purpose of the site visit and meetings was two-fold; it provided the consultant team with necessary information regarding the assumptions and tactics underlying the CJC findings and allowed for stakeholder input to help identify the County's priorities and vision with regard to the planned jail and system-wide improvements. Participant selection for the sessions was coordinated in collaboration with the County's project manager, and it sought to facilitate the site visit's objective of informed, yet focused discussion (See Appendix B for sign-in sheets from each session). The review, evaluation and findings within this study are, thus, reflective of the collaborative efforts of the consultant team, the CJC, and the identified key stakeholders to find the best answer to Dutchess County's jail needs. The resulting recommendations are a synthesis of the tasks and activities that preceded them, and reflect the County's expressed programmatic objectives and the emphasis on evidence-based, collaborative, and least restrictive system-wide practices.

Report Organization

The Validation Study report is organized around the three identified major areas of evaluation, namely 1.) System Practices and Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI), 2.) Population Forecasting and Bedspace Needs and 3.) Jail Facility Considerations.

2.0 SYSTEM FACTORS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

2. SYSTEM FACTORS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

2.1. Summary of the CJC Report

Twenty years ago, the Dutchess County Legislature had the foresight to enact the establishment of a Criminal Justice Council (CJC) that serves in an advisory capacity to the County Executive and Legislature in matters pertaining to the criminal justice system and serves as the local Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI) Board, as mandated by the State. In evaluating the needs of the Dutchess county jail in the face of the current housing out and facility issues, the CJC was tasked with identifying systems issues, particularly alternatives to incarceration (ATIs), that could impact current jail utilization.

The report on system issues and ATIs recognized that previous studies have been completed. Such studies, undertaken by this Council, and technical assistance from various resources, including the National Institute of Corrections, have illuminated several areas which, if implemented, could positively impact the average daily population of individuals under the jurisdiction of Dutchess County for incarceration and/or supervision. The CJC report noted that 600 offenders are already out on various ATI programs, and the County has many services and programs already in place, but recognized that there are still certain gaps in the system, and room for improvement remains. The CJC recommendations included:

- Use videoconferencing, when possible, as soon as possible, until housing out is substantially reduced or terminated.
- Use pre-pleas, when appropriate, so that information about risk level and criminogenic needs becomes available earlier in the criminal justice process to inform decision making by prosecutors, defense attorneys and judges.
- Increased use of interim probation sentences where appropriate.
- Utilization of the Accelerated Release and Re-Entry Program (ARRP). ARRP will facilitate pretrial release as appropriate, provide interventions according to criminogenic risk/needs, expedite case processing from arrest through disposition, link jail and community programming and coordination of services, assisting in pre-plea case processing.
- Provision of training for criminal justice agencies regarding mental health and substance abuse issues.
- Analysis of data compiled from intake assessments (PROXY) to determine risk level of inmates and probations and determination of placing individuals at the proper level of custody and supervision.
- Rental of temporary housing pods at the jail site, to return “housed out” inmates
- Development of alternative housing options, including a 24-hour mental health crisis center jail alternative, expansion of beds for

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chemically dependent inmates, and housing to address specific populations, such as youth, females, special needs inmates, and individuals with mental health issues.

The last recommendation was based on CJC findings that the vast majority of the inmate population in the Dutchess County jail falls into one or another special population category. Surveys showed that more than 80% of inmates had a history of treatment for a substance abuse disorder, a mental health disorder, or both prior to incarceration. In looking at the jail population, it was found that at any given time, more than 20% of the inmates were receiving psychiatric care. The population less than 21 years of age can make up as much as 15% of the total inmate population, and females, on average, represent 10% of the inmate population.

The CJC report identified structural and processing reforms that are needed to support the efforts to maximize alternative programming. Evidence of this need has been found through:

- Delays in court cases being processed
- Delays in forensic assessment, which precedes assignment to treatment
- Waiting lists for treatment beds
- Limited resources for meeting programmatic needs of the inmates
- Lack of incentives for defendants/inmates to participate in programming
- Gaps in coordination efforts between jail and community treatment agencies

The CJC report noted that these short-comings can be addressed in the following ways:

- Pre-arrest diversion programs should be utilized whenever possible.
- All incarcerated individuals should receive an early assessment of risk and identification of criminogenic needs.
- The level and nature of pretrial supervision and treatment should be based on and guided by an objective assessment instrument.
- Incentives should be built-in for expeditious resolution of cases.
- Targeted interventions should be developed and incentivized to address the criminogenic needs that have been identified.
- Increased utilization of specialty courts, or at least implementation of strategies associated with these courts, should take place to address the specific needs of each special needs population.

The lack of resources for youth and women could be attended to in the following ways:

- A separate 12 bed facility for criminal justice involved youth could be used both as a crisis residence and as an alternative to incarceration

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- State legislation removing 16 and 17 year olds from criminal system to specialized courts should be monitored and appropriate recommendations for programming made.
- A new unit could be created, so that women would no longer be housed out and so that they can participate in the programs at the Dutchess County Jail.
- A 12-bed community residential facility for women should be created. The current Transitional House could then become an all-male facility.

The CJC report highlighted that the special needs of the mentally ill need to be taken into consideration while they remain in jail. Specifically, “discussions need to take place between state mental health officials, community mental health providers and the jail medical staff regarding pharmacological formulary issues. Too often, as an individual transitions from the community to jail to state hospital and then back to the jail, psychiatric medication prescribed is changed simply because the various facilities have different permitted formularies.” The CJC stated that severe problems for both the inmate and the jail can result from unnecessary changes in medication. Additionally, criminal populations afflicted with mental illness need to be programmed and assigned based upon known best practices, guided by validated screening for risk and assessment of criminogenic needs. The findings of the Criminal Justice System Needs Assessment have done a great job of identifying the major needs in the community, further pointing to significant system-wide efforts to work toward creating ATI programs that can reduce the future need for jail beds.

2.2. Consultants' Evaluation And Findings

Dutchess County should be commended for developing a range of evidence-based assessments and ATI programs. The County is considered a national leader in the field in the development of evidence-based approaches to dealing with high risk correctional and probation populations. The County has continuously developed new strategies to strengthen and improve their system. The CJC's review of system-practices and Alternatives to Incarceration was thorough and thoughtful. By evaluating system-practices and resources across the criminal justice flow, the Committee identified strengths and gaps at every point in the process. This approach is commendable.

As noted previously, the County diverts an impressive number (600 individuals) daily by means of various Alternatives to Incarceration. These diversion programs and services are offered for both non-sentenced and sentenced individuals, with options varying in type and restrictiveness of

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setting. This is far more than most jurisdictions are diverting through a variety of ATI options. The CJC report had recommendations for each component along the criminal justice system continuum; however, the recommendations were not clearly prioritized in terms of impact on jail utilization and feasibility of implementation. As a result, immediate, short term and long term recommendations provided broad thresholds, but an action plan is needed to implement these strategies.

A meeting was held on March 27th to discuss the CJC's proposed actions and alternatives along the following elements:

Residential programs / housing are needed for different populations

- Who are these populations? How are they identified and assigned?
- Where in the continuum would they be?
- How might this impact jail utilization?

Increased emphasis on and use of early assessments and pre-trial diversion

- What types of services are needed? How are they assigned and based upon what assessment?
- Where in the system would they be developed?
- How does this impact jail utilization?

Implementation of the Accelerated Release and Re-Entry Program (ARRP)

- What types of services are needed?
- How are eligible inmates identified and assigned?
- Where in the system would they be developed?
- How does this impact jail utilization?

Providing for mental health services both in jail and in the community

- What types of services are needed?
- Where in the system would they be developed?
- How will treatment for criminogenic needs be integrated with mental health services?
- How does this impact jail utilization?

Developing separate 12 bed residential facilities for justice involved youth and women

- What types of services are needed?
- Where in the system would they be developed?
- How will youth be identified and assigned?
- How does this impact jail utilization?

2. SYSTEM FACTORS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

The participating stakeholder representatives identified the priority-recommendations contained in the final section of this chapter through consideration of the following questions:

- Are there appropriate screening and assessment practices available and utilized for all criminal justice populations?
- Is there consensus with key stakeholders regarding the need and implementation of recommended actions or ATIs?
- Do we have the capacity to implement these?
- How close are these options to being implemented?
- What types of resources are needed?
- If you were to prioritize these, which would be most critical?

Findings

Early Screening and Assessment

- ATIs have the greatest impact on jail population when they are available at an early stage in the process. As such, providing comprehensive screening and assessment of arrestees early in the criminal justice process is identified as a key priority with regard to system-processes and ATIs. Early risk-assessment supports better continuity of care across the system and identifies high risk offenders for better targeted treatment services. Probation currently provides assessments for the judiciary; however, if the assessments were more broadly used by the District Attorney, Public Defender, and defense attorneys in a more formal process, we would expect to see a reduction in detainee length of stay.
- Comprehensive assessments are currently conducted at the time of pre-sentencing investigation, delaying risk-level considerations and availability of targeted programmatic interventions.
- Using actuarial and evidence-based screening and assessment instruments and programming has been key to successful diversion and services in the probation and community corrections programming. Perhaps a combination of these tools and other specific mental health tools, together with forensic assessments conducted by the department of mental hygiene, will yield more expeditious and better program placement results.
- Early decision-making impacts ALOS, as the divertible, lower-risk population will be out sooner and the higher risk population that will remain detained will receive more focused legal services and programming. Dutchess County statistics support this finding; however, housing out inmates is an impediment to this process.
- Consideration should be given to entry of an early plea, where an offender may opt for diversion and targeted services in lieu of going through the full criminal proceedings. Early assessment could be

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complemented by plea-bargaining at an earlier stage, allowing for a clearer path to tangible incentives.

- The City of Poughkeepsie Court is currently the only court to conduct assessments at an early stage.

As mentioned in the CJC report, centralized arraignment could be a vehicle for support for earlier intervention and faster provision of needed services.

A new jail could allow the County to explore the creation of a centralized arraignment component including court space, chambers, holding cells, etc. A form of centralized arraignment exists in the City of Poughkeepsie Court, where a clinical worker is stationed daily, and similar options are still explored on a wider scale. This option was further discussed in the meeting on March 27th, where the participating group identified a number of barriers that currently impede such a change:

- A judge with county-wide jurisdiction would need to hold court, and, while City Court judges can be made acting County Judges, there appears to be limited enthusiasm for such a change.
- The office of the District Attorney does not feel they are staffed to run functions that would result from a change to an arraignment court.
- Currently, the jail does not house individuals pre-arraignment, and, while a seeming requirement for the implementation of centralized arraignment, such a change is not seen as cost-effective

Dutchess County is committed to expanding the early screening and assessment that is currently in place. Such expanded use, allowing for earlier access to programming and more effective targeting of services and interventions system-wide, is a key component of a strong continuum of care and services throughout an individual's involvement with the criminal justice system. The development of a full continuum of services, following a step-down model to re-entry, is a goal of the Dutchess County CJC, and is recognized as best practice nation-wide.

Special Needs Populations

Incarcerated substance abusing (SA) and Mental Health (MH) populations are in need of better services.

- There is a need for a 24-hour, "no refuse" crisis center, particularly for the MH population
 - A relapse crisis center for the SA population exists, but beds have recently been difficult to find
- Over the years, the County has developed a 24-hour crisis help-line and a mobile crisis intervention team to deal with diversions in lieu of arrest. This initiative can be reinforced by creating a more robust mental health unit in the proposed new jail.

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- Currently, the jail often serves as the housing solution for mentally ill individuals, and the need for supportive, stabilizing housing is recognized as a central need.
- A specialized MH court is only seen as an option if it could function in a centralized court, which would require the approval of the the Office of Court Administration (OCA).

Targeted, gender-specific programming for women is needed, both with regard to transitional housing and programs at large. At present, there is one residential program for men and women, and the ability to have a separate house for women would be an important factor to consider. Similarly, high-risk/high-need youth must be uniquely addressed as a part of the planned continuum of services, as this population is often the most difficult to deal with both within corrections and the treatment setting.

Emphasis on Evidence-Based Practices

Evidence-based and well-planned assessment and programming will ensure that any existing and/or new beds are filled expeditiously and appropriately, by those who will most benefit from them. By doing so, the ability to choose the most appropriate candidates for scarce residential housing beds would lead to better outcomes. At present the jail has moved from evidence-based assessment and programming to programming that is not driven by risk/need scores and evidence-based curricula, and this a critical need for Dutchess County moving forward. Returning to and emphasizing evidence-based practices throughout the system would not only ensure targeted services to address each unique populations' risks and needs, but it would support a better continuum of services across the system.

2.3. Conclusions and Recommendations

The consultant team concurs with the key findings in the CJC report. However, although the Needs Assessment resulted in a number of key recommendations, there was limited prioritizing of the recommended actions in terms of their importance, current feasibility, and impact on jail bedspace needs. The current study sought to address this issue by arriving at a consensus with the group attending the on-site meetings on March 27th, 2013, including the consultant team, with regard to primary points of current focus. The following recommendations were identified:

1. Early intervention and screening/assessment: It is critical that there is an early screening and assessment process to target high risk offenders in all parts of the system. This includes identifying low risk offenders, who can be considered for alternative programs, and providing intensive

2. SYSTEM FACTORS AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

treatment services at the jail. This process must guide treatment and placement of all types. The following actions were identified as necessary in order to move assessment and diversion services to the front-end of the criminal justice process:

- District Attorney and judiciary must agree on a change like this.
- Centralized arraignment would provide the optimal vehicle for early assessment. However, it is recognized that this would be a significant departure from current practice, requiring buy-in from key stakeholders and the development of a specific plan of action.

2. Development of a full continuum of care system: There is a need to develop a full continuum of care system for offenders - offering assessments and targeting services for higher risk offenders. This model currently exists within the Department of Probation.

The jail presently houses out both low and high risk offenders to other facilities, making it difficult to provide a full range of interventions effectively. To implement a system wide continuum of care, jail based programming and transition to community based supervision, including probation run programs and the residential/nonresidential programs operated by private providers, must all be included. Inmate assignment should be based on the risk-level and needs of the offender, not on bedspace distribution. Considering the present situation, the County could consider a risk needs assessment prior to transfers to out of county facilities. This aspect of assessment needs may, however, be resolved with the erection of temporary sprung housing to facilitate the return of 200 housed out inmates, as is being considered by the County.

It is crucial to recognize that mental health treatment in the criminal justice population must always be coupled with addressing cognitive and criminogenic issues. This factor must be considered when recommending and planning services. Based on this continuum, a good rule of thumb planning assumption for Dutchess County would be that two thirds of the inmates would be housed in traditional jail beds, while one third would be placed in minimum -security, re-entry and/or special needs beds.

3. Re-focusing on evidence-based programming and classes, particularly within the jail. An evidence-based curriculum was in place in 2007, during a site visit for the NIC *Transition from Jail to Community* project, implying that organizational knowledge about how to implement such practices exists. Evidence-based programming, such as *Thinking for a Change*, needs to be implemented to have an effect on

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high risk offenders. Coordinating these evidence-based services for all high risk offenders and coordinating a release plan, allowing for a better continuum of care upon re-entry into the community for these offenders, is an essential part of the process. Beyond the jail, services across the criminal justice system should stem from evidence-based, known best practices. The new jail will provide dedicated spaces for these programs.

4. Expansion of community residential beds: The CJC recommendation to expand residential beds would fill a critical gap in the Dutchess County system. However, until the other elements of assessing and targeting the risks and needs of offenders in every phase of the system are in place, the ability to select the right offenders for any new beds will be a major challenge. Expanded bedspace beyond the jail is recommended for juvenile offenders, mental health clients, and women, as discussed in the CJC report.

Appropriate assessment and programming, together with increased education of correctional staff on the unique needs of special populations, can begin to address this system gap in the short term, prior to any expansion in bedspace and programming taking place.

The recommendation for earlier screening, renewed jail-based evidence-based practices, and a continuum of residential beds for special need populations will enhance the solid system already in place. These initiatives reflect evidence-based practices, which support successful jail-to-community transition and promote reduced recidivism in the long term.

3.0 JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

3.1. Methods and Objective This section analyzes the methodology and assumptions upon which the CJC forecast is based, modifying it where needed. The result, constrained by time limits and data availability, is a slightly more refined forecast of the incarceration needs of Dutchess County.

3.2. Review of the CJC Report

The 2012 Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council's *Criminal Justice System Needs Assessment Study* contained a description of the current jail and an assessment of the demand for incarceration in the future. It showed that the current 292-bed facility is inadequate to meet the incarceration needs of the County, due to both the size of the facility and the condition of the existing jail. The Dutchess County Jail currently has two sections, a section built in 1984 and another built in 1995. The 1984 section of the jail comprises of 174 beds. This part of the facility utilizes an outdated and staff intensive form of supervision, and has physically deteriorated over the years. The 1995 section of the jail increased the capacity of the jail to 292 beds, and has generally held up well. The 2012 report also details complaints about other shortcomings of the facility, including: inadequate space for the kitchen, laundry, medical facilities, booking, visiting areas, program delivery, storage, and the adequate accommodation of support staff.

Projected Bedspace Needs for the New Facility

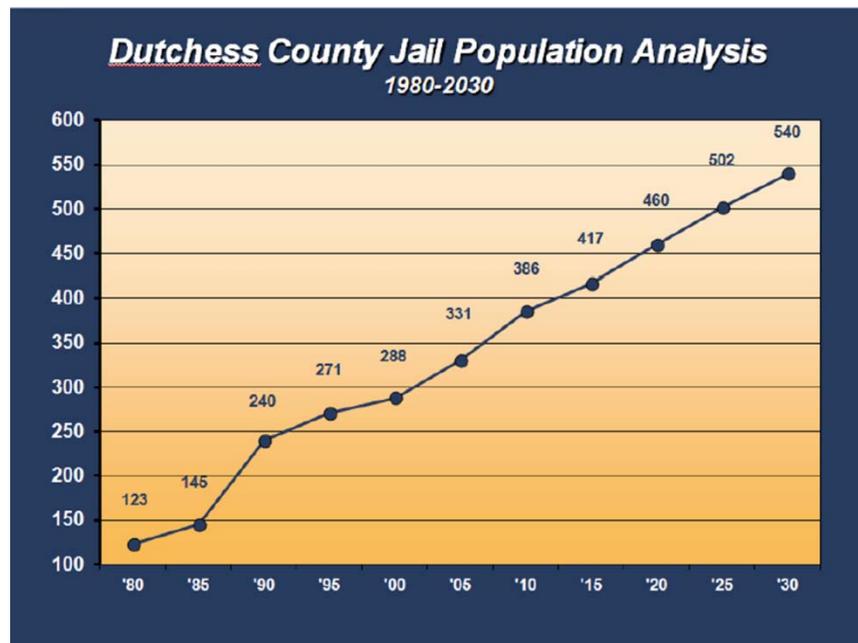
The CJC Needs assessment also sought to detail the current and projected demand for incarceration in the County. In 2011, the Average Daily Population (ADP) of the jail was 417 inmates. Due to restrictions imposed by the classification requirements of the jail, and other considerations, the functional capacity of the jail is 257 inmates, meaning that, on average, Dutchess County needed to board-out 160 inmates per day. That number grew in 2012 to 195 inmates per day. The report also forecasted that by 2030, given the rate of growth of the ADP since 1980, Dutchess County Jail will reach an ADP of 540 inmates.

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

3.3. Consultants' Evaluation And Findings

Underlying Assumptions and Analyses

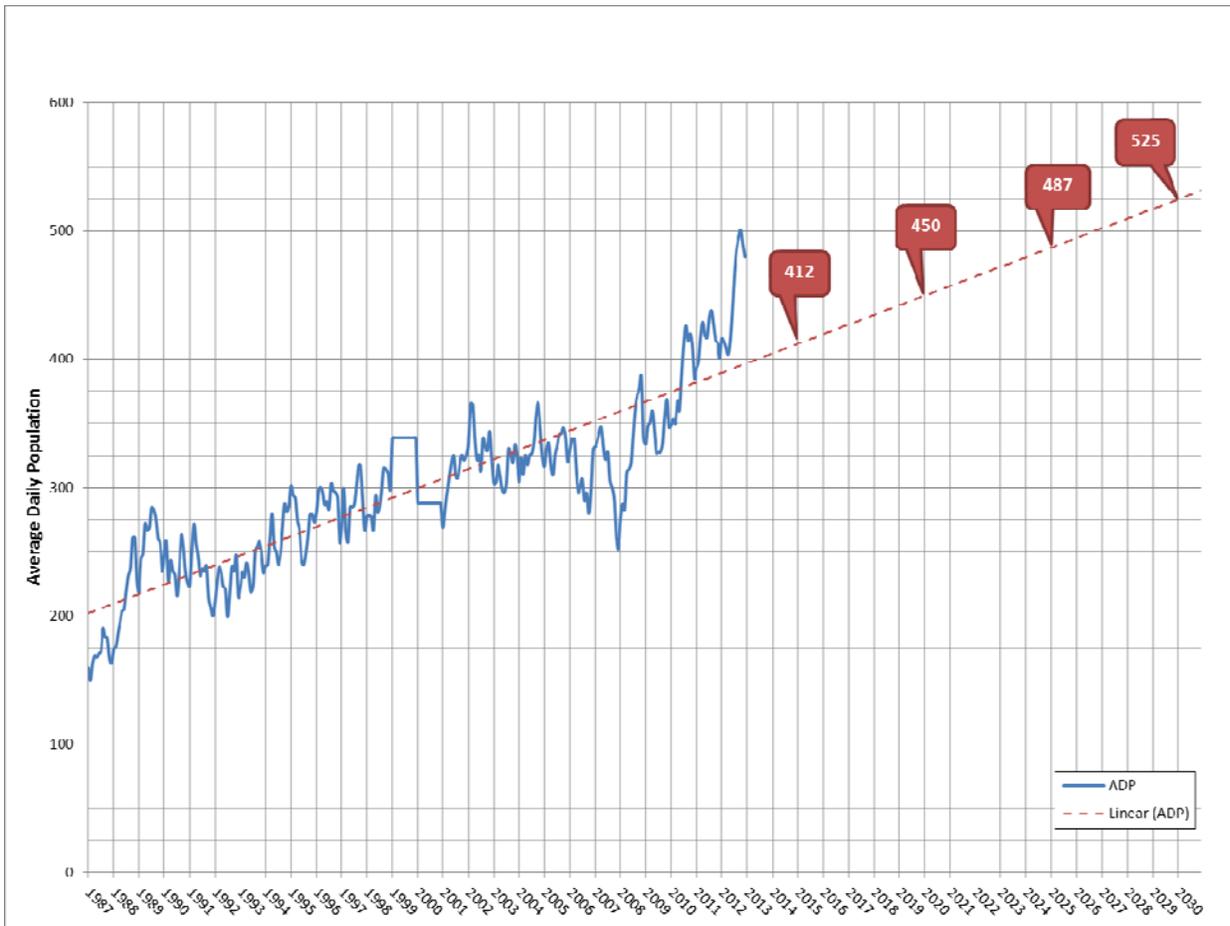
The CJC forecast is a linear projection based upon the annual ADP data of the jail from 1980 to 2011 (See graph below). The assumption embedded in such a projection is that historical trends will predict future needs, and that these needs will (in this case) always increase, and increase at the same rate. This methodology does not take into account the changing demographics of the County or other germane factors.



CJC Needs Assessment ADP Forecast

A tight deadline and data limitations precluded the use here of micro-simulation modeling or similar techniques. This analysis will recreate the methodology utilized in the CJC Needs Assessment (linear trend analysis), but will augment it with other trends, including admissions, average length of stay, and age demographics.

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS



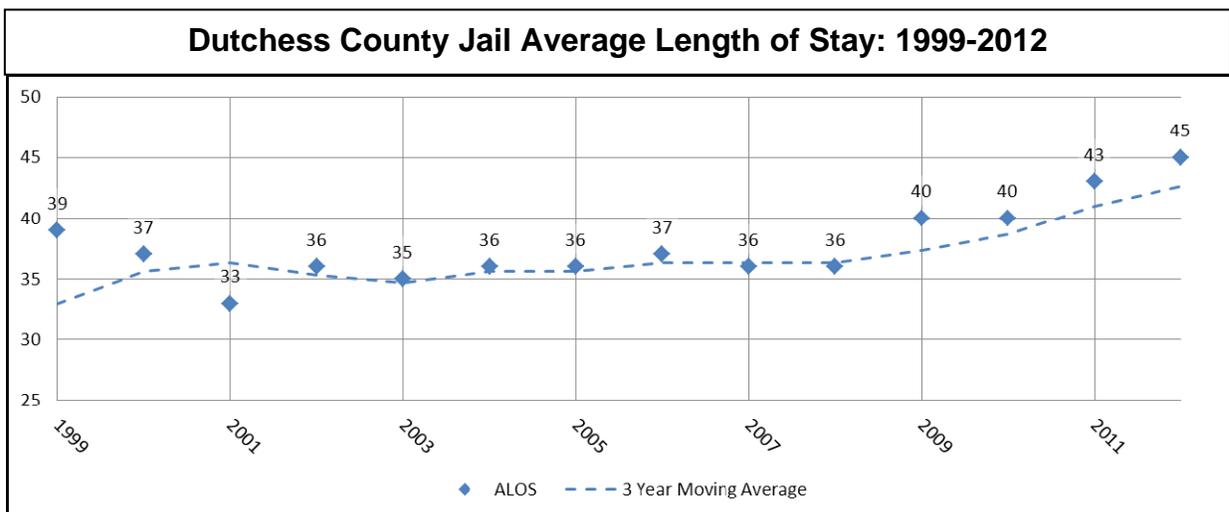
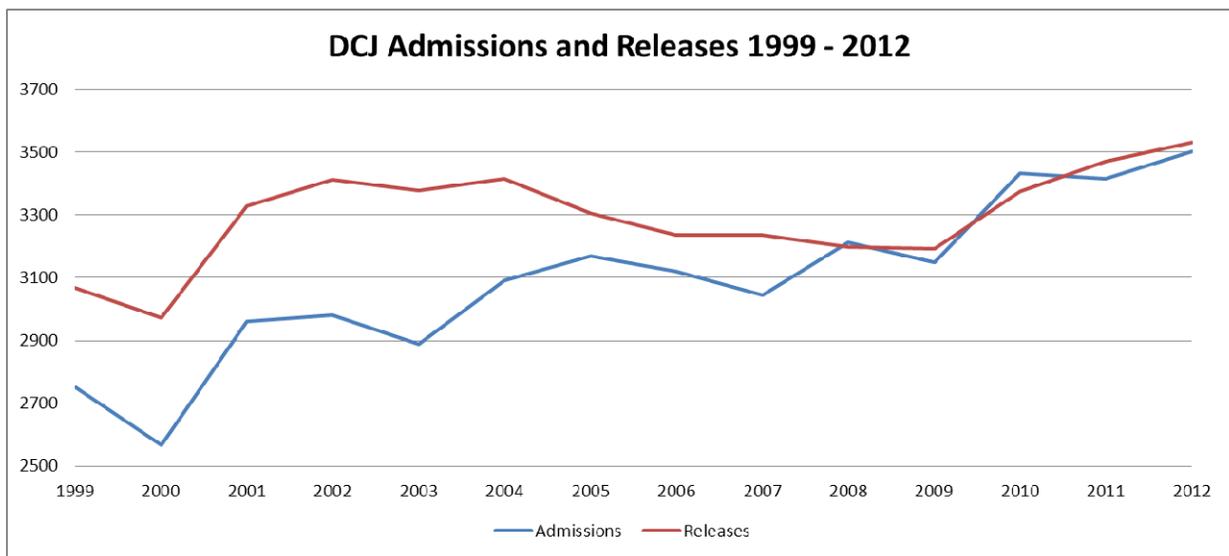
Dutchess County Jail Initial ADP Forecast

Initial ADP Forecast: The first forecast, modified from that in the CJC assessment, will serve as a base-line (See graph above). It is a linear trend projection of the jail's ADP, but uses: 1) Monthly ADP in order to visualize the dynamic nature of jail populations (and therefore account for swings in the forecast), and 2) data from 1987 to 2012, the time period for which we had monthly ADP data. This ADP Projection differs slightly from the CJC forecast, due to the range of dates used and the use of monthly ADP, but is substantially similar. It should be noted that for this forecast monthly ADP's were not available for 1999 and 2000, requiring the use of the yearly ADP for the months in those years.

Admissions and Average Length of Stay: Variances issued by the State Commission on Corrections allow a jurisdiction to temporarily and conditionally exceed its jail's rated capacity. Dutchess County had such a variance to house an additional 75 inmates in the gym; however, this

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

variance was revoked in 2007. The precipitous rise in the ADP of the jail since the variance was revoked by the State Commission on Corrections (SCOC) is striking. At its low point in December of 2007 the ADP of the jail was 253 inmates. By October of 2012 the ADP had nearly doubled to 501 inmates. This rise in ADP has been driven primarily by the increase in the Average Length of Stay (ALOS). Recent analysis has revealed a strong correlation of higher risk assessment with longer lengths of stay. While recent jail admissions have remained relatively flat (an increase of 456 inmates per year, or 1.3 inmates per day, from 2007 to 2012), the ALOS has risen 25 percent in five years, from 36 days in 2007 to 45 days in 2012. The result is that in 2008, for the first time since 1999, the Dutchess County Jail admitted more inmates over the course of the year than it released.

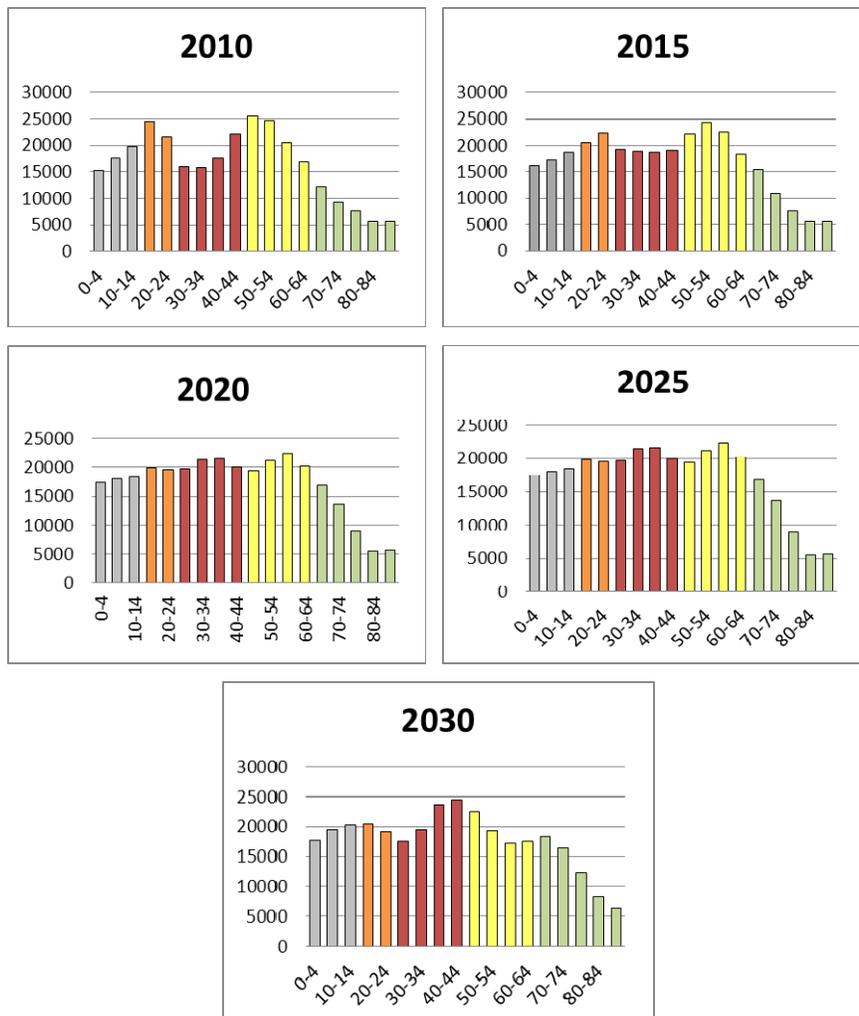


3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

Demographics: One of the weaknesses of the linear projection model used to forecast the needs for incarceration in Dutchess is that it does not take into account demographic changes within the County, not how those trends could impact the jail population. This section will augment the linear projection utilized above, to account for the anticipated demographic shifts within the county, focusing specifically on the age of county residents. Population predictions for Dutchess County indicate that the aging of the baby-boom generation and increased life expectancies will result in a larger proportion of the population being older. Traditionally the 65+ population is thought to be at a lower risk of incarceration.

Dutchess County Age Demographic Predictions

Source: Cornell University Program on Applied Demographics

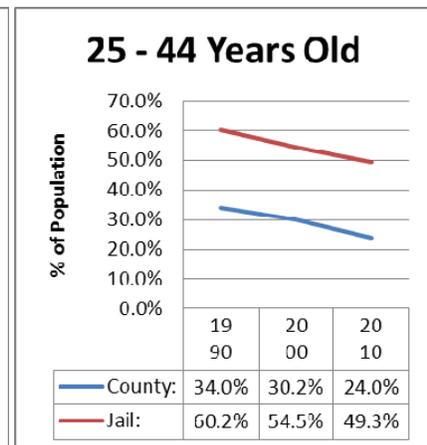
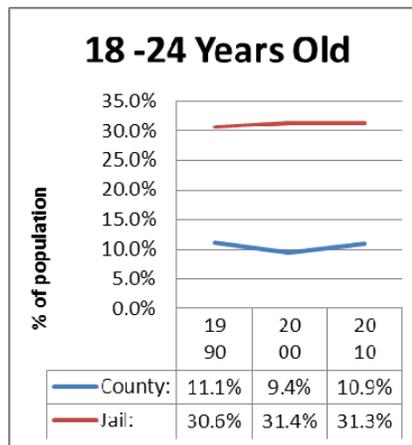


3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

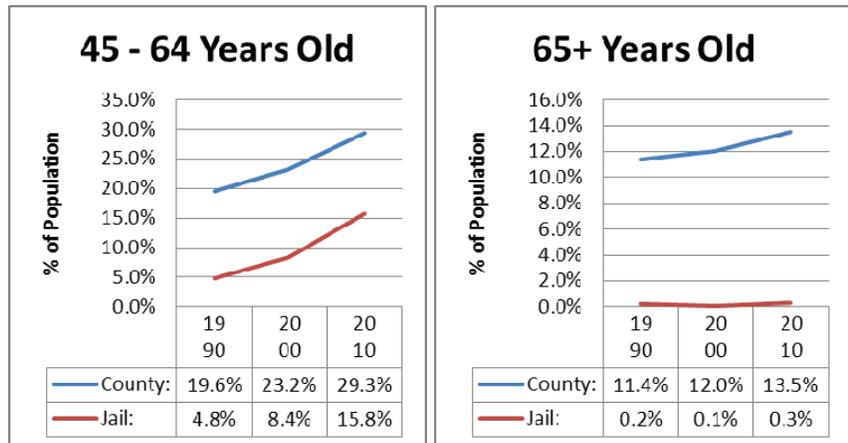
We assume that Dutchess County is likely to experience age demographic shifts similar to the United States as a whole. This was necessary to ensure comparable age ranges between the known percentages, as reported by the Census, and the predicted ranges. This was done by comparing the predictions made for Dutchess County by the Cornell University Program on Applied Demographics to the Percent Distribution of the *Projected Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex of the United States: 2015 to 2060*, reported in 2012 by the United States Census Bureau. Fortunately these predictions matched closely, indicating that Dutchess County is likely to experience age demographic shifts similar to the United States as a whole.

Next, the degree to which demographic shifts in the county are represented in the jail population was established. This was done using the decennial census data from 1990, 2000, and 2010, and comparing it to the admissions data, broken down by age, from the same time period. As anticipated, the population trends in the jail follow the population trends of the county, with the exception of the 65+ age range. This demographic makes up a very small portion of the jail population; despite its increase over time the proportion of people in this group who are jailed remains flat.

Percentage of County Population and Jail Admissions by Age			
County:			
	1990	2000	2010
18 - 24	11.1%	9.4%	10.9%
25 - 44	34.0%	30.2%	24.0%
45 - 64	19.6%	23.2%	29.3%
65+	11.4%	12.0%	13.5%
Jail:			
	1990	2000	2010
18 - 24	30.6%	31.4%	31.3%
25 - 44	60.2%	54.5%	49.3%
45 - 64	4.8%	8.4%	15.8%
65+	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%



3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

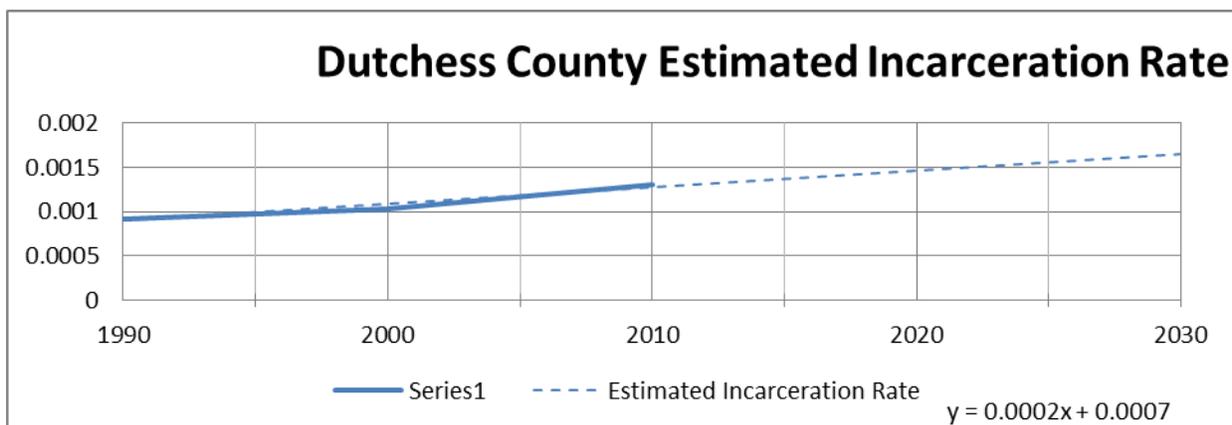


Since the age demographic trends of the jail (with the exception of the 65+ age range) track closely with the age demographic trends of the county, a forecast of the size of the jail population was created by applying the percentage increases and decreases in each age group to the expected presence of that age-group within the county jail population. Though it is reasonable to assume that the 65+ age demographic makeup of the county jail will remain flat, as it has historically, this percentage was increased to .5% for all years to add a buffer to the prediction. (A 65+ age demographic of .5% would represent a 66.7% increase in that age range's makeup.)

County and Jail Age Demographics and Population Predictions							
County:							
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population	259,500	280,200	297,500	307,800	320,300	333,200	346,100
18 - 24	11.1%	9.4%	10.9%	9.6%	9.0%	8.7%	8.5%
25 - 44	34.0%	30.2%	24.0%	26.2%	26.5%	26.5%	26.2%
45 - 64	19.6%	23.2%	29.3%	26.1%	24.9%	23.4%	22.6%
65+	11.4%	12.0%	13.5%	14.8%	16.8%	18.8%	20.3%
Demographic Based ADP Prediction							
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
ADP	239	288	386				
18 - 24	30.6%	31.4%	31.3%	30.0%	29.4%	29.1%	28.9%
25 - 44	60.2%	54.5%	49.3%	51.5%	51.8%	51.8%	51.5%
45 - 64	4.8%	8.4%	15.8%	12.6%	11.4%	9.9%	9.1%
65+	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

Next, to use these age demographic predictions for the jail to formulate an ADP forecast, an analysis of the incarceration rate was utilized, and tied to the population predictions for the county as a whole. This allows for a direct comparison to the ADP predictions. In order to perform this calculation, a rudimentary trend analysis of the county's incarceration rate from 1990 to 2010 was performed in order to calculate an estimated incarceration rate to apply to the predicted population of Dutchess County. It should be noted that due in part to the extensive system of Alternatives to Incarceration (ATIs) that Dutchess County utilizes, it has an incarceration rate of 152 inmates per 100,000 people, well below the national rate of 243 inmates in county jails per 100,000 people.¹



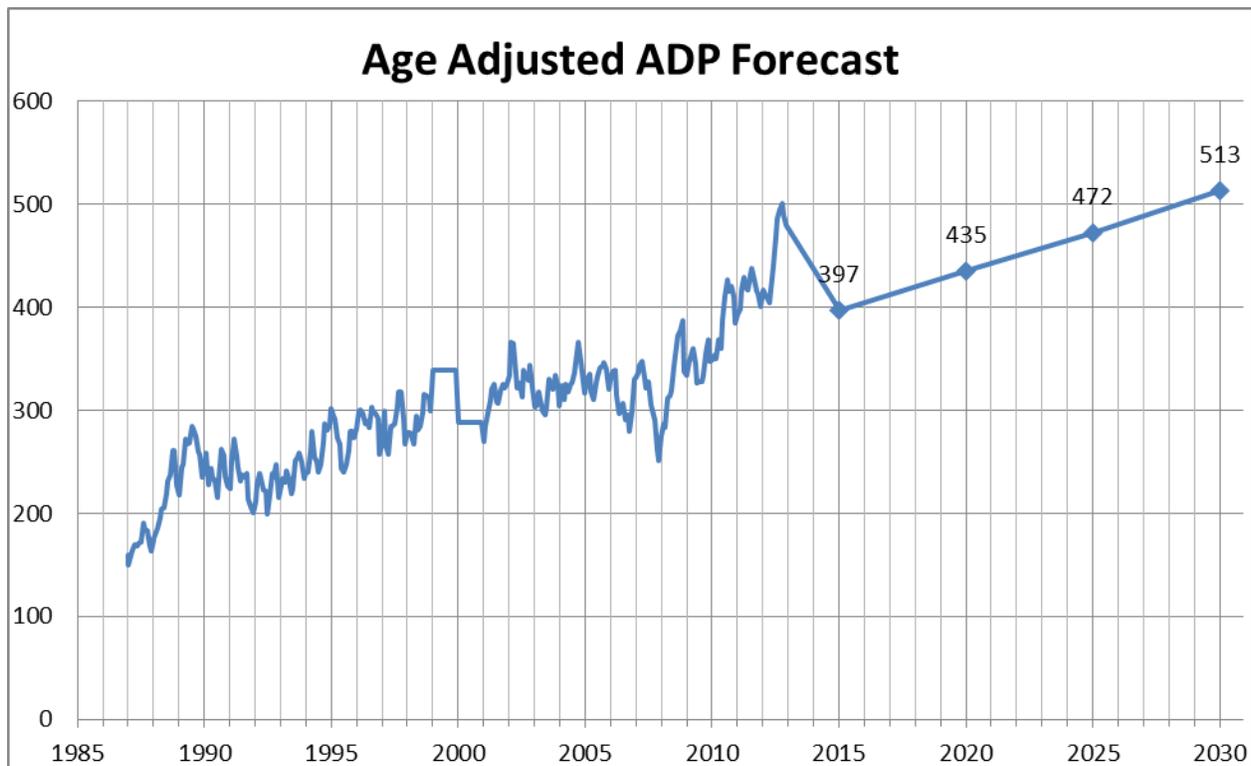
The estimated incarceration rates, predicted age demographic percentages, and census predicted populations were then used to forecast the ADP in 5-year increments from 2015 to 2030. First the age demographic percentages were added together for each year, yielding a percentage of the total population reflected in the jail population. These percentages do not include the portions of the population under the age of 18 (more on this later), and represent a very small portion of the population that is 65 years old or older (0.5%). The sum percentage is then applied to the predicted population, yielding the population to which the incarceration rate will be applied. The estimated incarceration rate was then applied to the age adjusted population, resulting in an age adjusted ADP.

¹ Calculated using data from the US Bureau of Justice Statistics: "Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 – Statistical Tables" and the 2010 US Census Population.

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

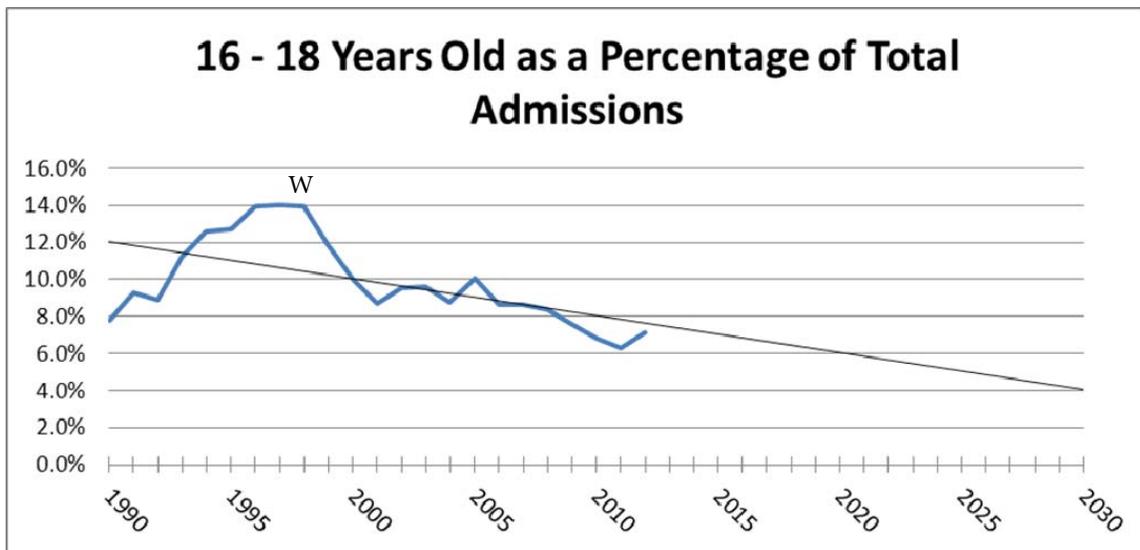
Demographic Based ADP Prediction								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
ADP	239	288	386					
18 - 24	30.6%	31.4%	31.3%	30.0%	29.4%	29.1%	28.9%	
25 - 44	60.2%	54.5%	49.3%	51.5%	51.8%	51.8%	51.5%	
45 - 64	4.8%	8.4%	15.8%	12.6%	11.4%	9.9%	9.1%	
65+	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	
Sum %	95.8%	94.4%	96.7%	94.6%	93.1%	91.3%	90.0%	
Incarceration Rate	0.000921	0.001028	0.001297	0.001364	0.001458	0.001552	0.001646	
Sum Demographic % Applied to County Population				291,179	298,199	304,212	311,490	
				Projected ADP	397	435	472	513

The age adjusted forecast (see graph below), while lower than the initial forecast, is relatively close to it, strengthening the case for a forecasted ADP in this range, especially considering this forecast did not take into account 16 and 17 year old inmates.



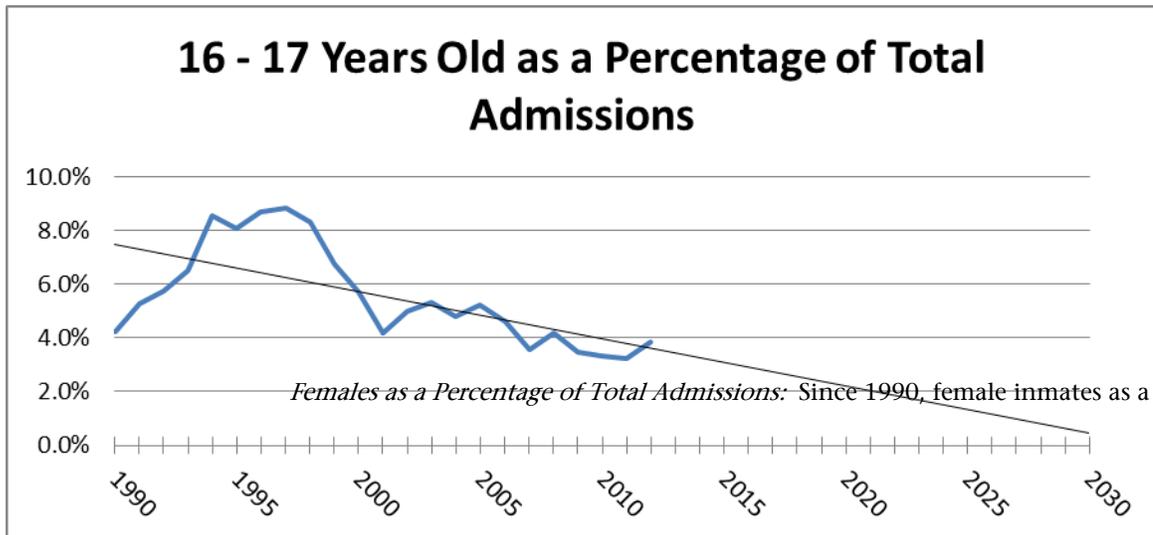
3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

Minors as a Portion of the Inmate Population: In this context, minors refer to inmates that are housed at the Dutchess County Jail, and are between 16 and 18 years of age. This age group has traditionally been a relatively small portion of the inmate population. However, due to classification segregations within the jail, this small population can demand the use of more space than inmates in the general population. Jail admissions data since 1990 indicates that this portion of the inmate population is declining as a percentage of the total inmate population. Moreover, the 18 year olds in this population have already been considered in the age adjusted ADP forecast above.



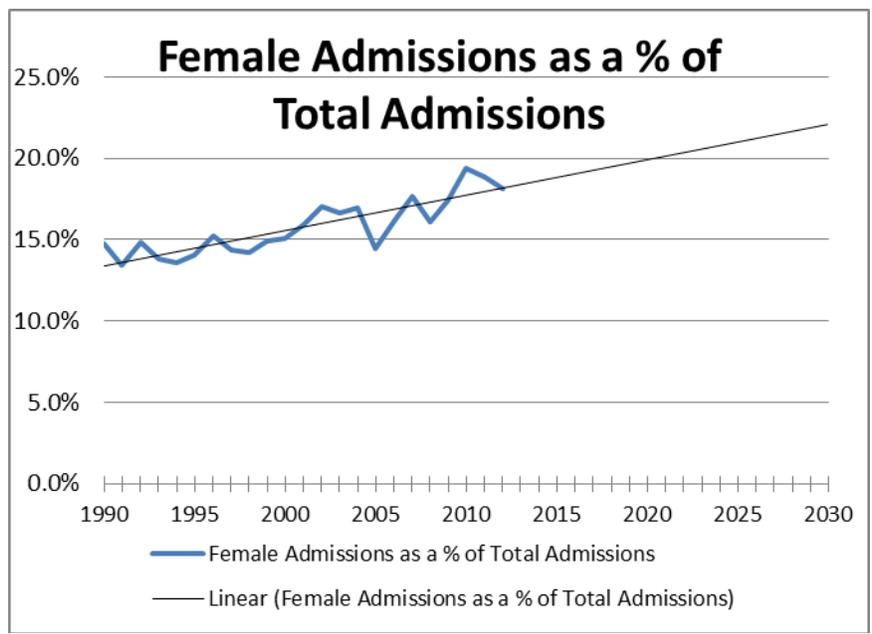
When we look specifically at the 16-17 year old as a percentage of admissions, it appears that this portion of admissions is dropping even faster (see graph below).

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS



Females as a Percentage of Total Admissions: since 1990, female inmates, as a percentage of the total admissions to the jail, have increased from 14.7% in 1990 to 18.2% in 2012. If historic trends hold, female inmates will continue to make up a larger portion of the inmate population.

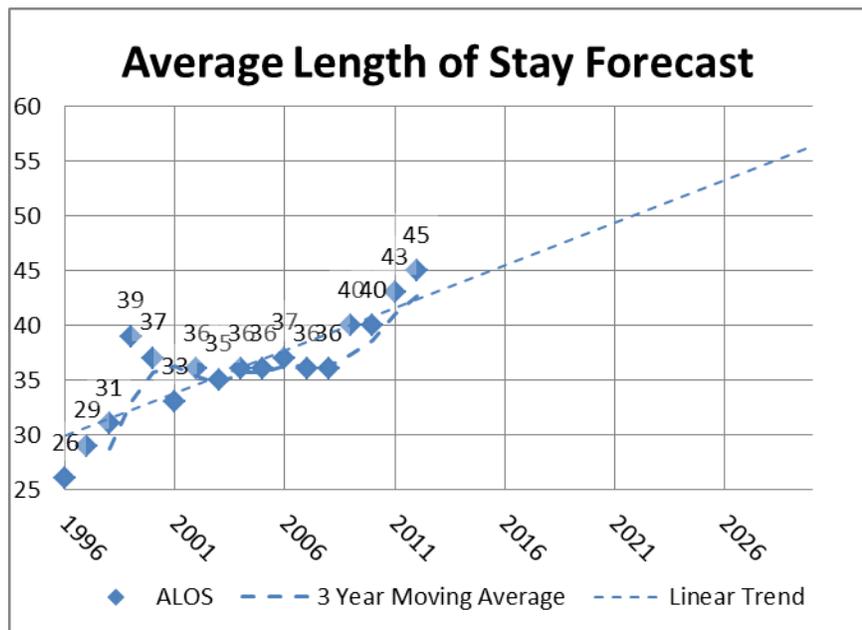
In planning a new facility, it will be necessary to accommodate the segregation requirements and special needs of this population. It is important to note that the percentage of admissions of this population differs from its proportion of the ADP. In 2007 for instance, females made up 17.7% of total admissions, but only 10.1% of the ADP.



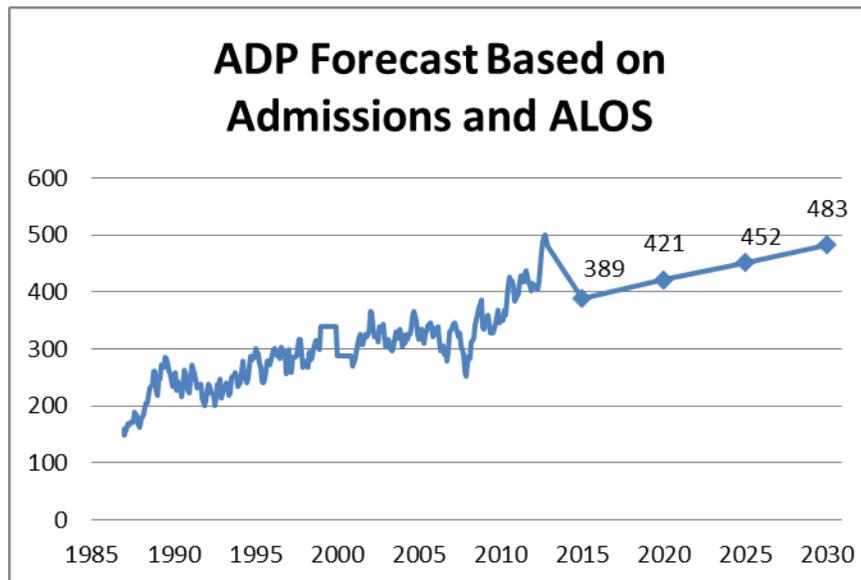
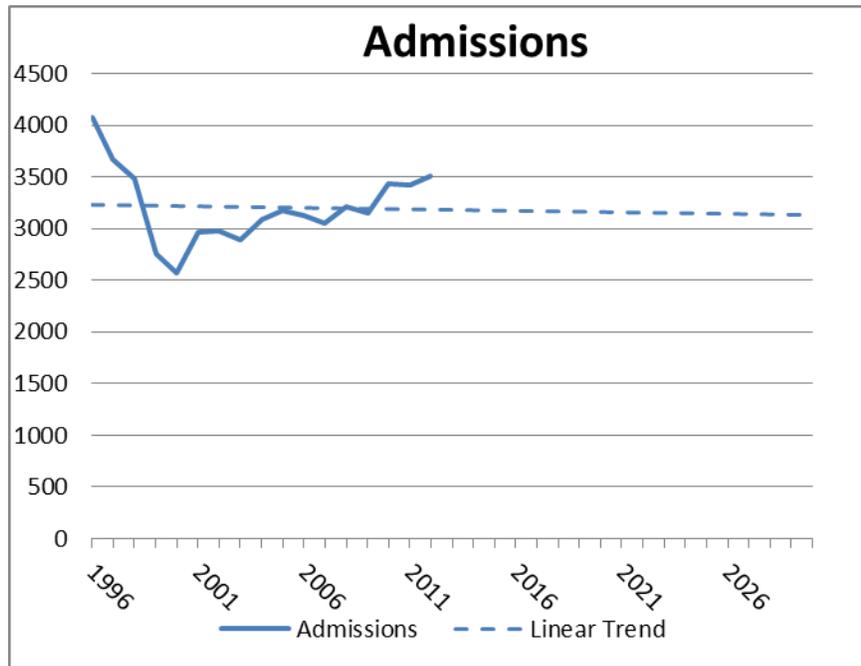
3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) in the Future: All of the previous analysis is based upon the assumption that historic trends predict future outcomes. This means, for instance, that the ALOS is going to continue to increase at the same rate as it has in the past. It is conceivable that the increases in the ALOS, particularly the 10-day increase since the jail’s variance was revoked in 2007, are a result of the logistical difficulties incurred as a result of housing out a large percentage of the inmate population. It is also conceivable that by building a new jail facility that would not require the county to house out inmates, in conjunction with the robust system of ATI’s already in place and the expansion of pre-trial screening and risk evaluation, the ALOS may decrease in future years. While the impacts of programmatic changes and logistical efficiencies cannot be predicted without using a sophisticated micro-simulation model, which is beyond the scope of this study, the following analysis will provide an example of how a decreased ALOS would impact the incarceration needs of the county.

The traditional formula for ADP is $(\text{Admissions} * \text{ALOS}) / 365$. If admissions and ALOS are predicted using the same method as we did with the ADP in the first forecast, and a forecasted ADP is calculated based upon the result, a third ADP forecast is achieved. This forecast utilizes data from 1996 (the first full year of operation for the newest portion of the jail) to 2012.



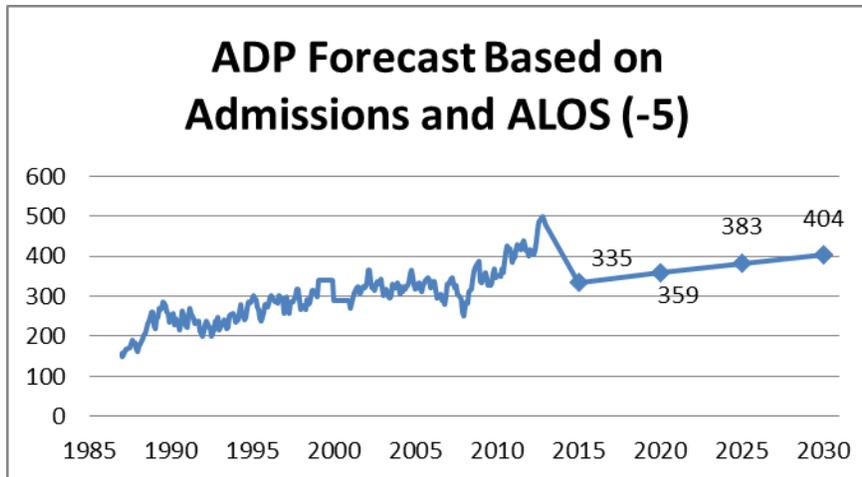
3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS



The result is lower than the previous two, but is still fairly close. It can be considered the low end of the forecasts. It also assumes that Admissions will not increase, that ALOS will not decrease, and that the historic trends will hold. It can also be used as a basis of comparison, for an example, of what the incarceration demands of the county would look like in the event ALOS could be decreased. In the following forecast, the same trend analysis is used, but the ALOS forecast is decreased by 5 days for each of the years

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forecasted, resulting in an ALOS of 51.41 days by 2030 instead of 56.41 as is seen in the chart above.



This is not to imply that the County should base its decision regarding the scope of the new facility based upon this example. To assume a drastic reduction in ALOS and its impact upon the future ADP of the jail would risk building a facility that is at capacity the moment it opens, and thus result in an immediate crisis in incarceration after building a new facility. This example was provided to demonstrate the drastic impact that ALOS has on the demand for space in the county jail, and to highlight the need to address it through efficiencies in the courts and expansion of ATIs and step down programs.

ATI's Impact on ADP: One initial criticism of the CJC needs assessment is that it did not tie expansions in ATIs to the projected demand for space. Dutchess County already employs one of the most comprehensive systems of ATIs in the country. The result of this is that the “low hanging fruit” has already been achieved. The expansions of the use of ATIs suggested in the CJC report are not likely to have immediate effects. They will take considerable time and effort to implement, and it is difficult to gauge what their impact on the jail's ADP will be. The portions that have the potential to have the greatest impact on ADP, such as the centralized booking and arraignment court, are the most difficult to implement, and often require buy-in from the courts. Other measures, such as anti-recidivism programs, will have an impact over the course of many years, but little calculable effect in the short-term. ATIs can certainly impact jail ADP, particularly through the reduction of the ALOS, but the goals of the ATIs should not be focused on the jail, but rather on ensuring a continuum of supervision that ensures that offenders can be rehabilitated in a manner consistent with their criminogenic needs.

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS

3.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

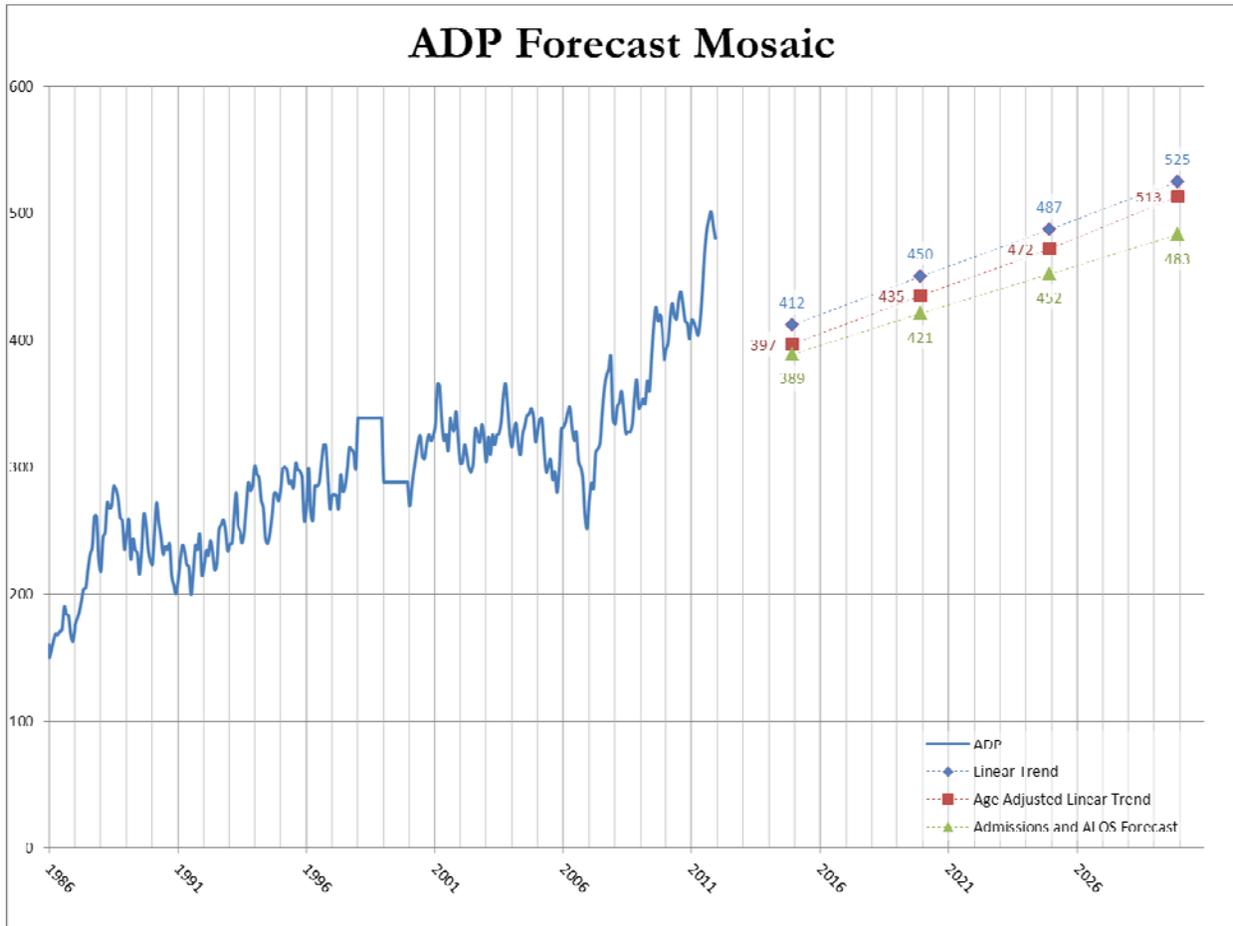
The three different forecasts provided here augment the initial CJC needs analysis, but validate the need for increased capacity for the Dutchess County jail. Based upon a mosaic of the ADP forecasts (See graph below), it is recommended that Dutchess County expand its incarceration capacity to between 475 and 525 beds.

The ADP projections do not in and of themselves account for an operational margin of 10% to account for inefficiencies inherent in the classification and segregation of sub-populations of inmates. That being said, the ADP forecasts are calculated by trends driven up by the current crisis in incarceration. If the current trend of decreased crime rates holds as predicted, and the number of admissions to the jail remains relatively flat, it is not likely that the peak demand for incarceration in the County Jail will exceed 500 beds, giving the jail a comfortable operating margin.

Dutchess County needs a facility that is capable of meeting its current demand for incarceration. The current facility has not been able to meet the demand for incarceration, and within the last decade this inability has created a crisis.

With regards to the type of beds required, it is recommended that the design of the jail take into account the increase in female inmates as a percentage of total jail admissions to avoid inefficiencies created by classification and segregation, and to efficiently provide specialized services to this segment of the jail population.

3. JAIL POPULATION FORECASTING AND BEDSPACE NEEDS



4.0 JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

4.1. Summary of the CJC Report

The CJC Jail Models Subcommittee generated 20-year inmate population and bedspace projections for the Dutchess County jail, and compared and contrasted differing jail models, considering options for either expansion of the current facility or construction of a new jail. After a review of a number of suggested facility options, the CJC considered two models in more detail: expansion at the current jail site and the construction of a new facility at an identified site, previously a part of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center. In line with the projected jail population trends in the CJC report, the consideration of each site was based on a capacity of 500-650 inmates, with estimated construction costs between \$78 million and \$184 million. The cost estimates were based on an assumed range of 630-690 square feet per inmate and a cost of \$250-450 per square foot.

Central to the Committee's evaluation of each model was solving the current "housing out issue" and returning the approximately 200 inmates housed out-of-county back to the Dutchess County Jail. Not only was "housing out" deemed as problematic because of the limiting effects it has on family visitations, case processing and access to programming and services, but the annual cost of \$6-7 million continues to escalate, severely impacting operational costs at the jail.

Existing Facility and Site

The current Dutchess County jail lies on a 7.84 acre site in a City of Poughkeepsie neighborhood and consists of two separate, but connected, facilities: the original 1984 building and a 1995 addition. With total maximum capacity of 292 beds, the jail maintains an ADP of about 257 beds. This provides an operating margin of approximately 6-10% for classification purposes. In addition to the main site, a small piece of land lies on the west side of the CSX ROW. The report does not include any discussion of the current, potential or intended occupancy for this parcel of land as it relates to jail space requirements. Currently, the property is zoned I-1 (Light Industrial), which does not permit for residential uses. The CJC does not believe the site or property has any historic status.

The report described the 1984 facility as aging and outdated, with numerous required upgrades (e.g. sprinkler systems, meeting fire protection codes, fixture/equipment replacement). Additionally, small housing units, some of which are noted as having a rated capacity of only four to 15 beds, render the old jail staff intensive. The 1995

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

addition and renovations provided some measure of improvement by combining existing housing units and expanding the facility with two new 50-bed units, a pre-classification unit of ten beds, and an eight-bed medical unit. The 1995 expansion increased overall capacity, but did not include additional program and support space, requiring inmate movement between the two sections on a daily basis.

As such, high operating costs were identified in the report as a point of central concern. With a reported staff-to-inmate ratio of 1:1.3 and a total of 233 uniform FTE staff, the facility is highly staff intensive, especially when compared to new facilities in neighboring counties. In addition, it was noted that nearly 20% of the \$35 million jail operating budget goes to “housing out” overflow inmates, with additional staffing costs associated with transportation runs and staging activities.

Alternative Site

As noted above, the CJC considered a range of potential facility solutions for the established need for more correctional bedspace within the County. With overall costs and efficiency and the County’s noted programmatic objectives for a new facility in mind, the CJC recommended new construction on the site of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center. This recommendation took into account the examination and evaluation of the current facility and site, as well as several suggested site options and jail models - including the potential for refurbishing existing properties for jail use.

The Hudson River Psychiatric Center site was determined to be a viable option for the construction of a new jail for the following reasons:

- It is large enough to accommodate the projected 500-650 beds needed, providing a planned “campus-style” facility with a continuum of co-located services,
- Its proximity to downtown Poughkeepsie and the County and City Courts,
- It is owned by the State, rather than a private owner,
- It is not considered “prime property,” and is likely to ignite less potential opposition from the public,
- Construction at the site does not remove an existing building from the tax rolls.

The CJC report recognized that further fit and cost analyses are required, in addition to ensuring the availability of this state-owned property.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

CJC Recommendations

The CJC’s recommendation of constructing a new facility on the Alternate site was supported by several assumptions:

- 1) The belief that greater staffing efficiencies and lower operational costs could only be attained by building a new jail, given the present staff-to-inmate ratio of 1:1.3. Three New York County facilities with “a new design” were used as comparisons with regard to staffing efficiencies, namely Broome, Ulster, and Warren Counties. Broome, with the highest (most efficient) staff-to-inmate ratio of 1:3.4, was chosen as the benchmark for Dutchess County’s new facility, based on similarities in county demographics and jail facility goals. The Committee reported that a new design might be able to approach the staff efficiencies achieved in Broome County, providing significant annual operating cost savings.
- 2) Building a new facility at the new site was further described as providing greater design opportunities for a modern facility to accommodate the recommended “campus-style” model - supporting a step down approach for jail to community transition, in line with evidence-based practices. This model presumes that the transitional housing component would be a stand-alone facility, with a separate identity from its jail counterpart.
- 3) The CJC reported that a new building would yield lower per square foot costs, noting that the lower end of the projected construction costs (\$250-450/sq ft.) could be realized when constructing new, rather than “rehabilitat[ing] an existing facility.”
- 4) Finally, the CJC described substantial cost savings achieved by bringing back “housed out” inmates, and housing them in temporary pods to be erected at the expansion zone on the existing jail site. The presumption was that this scenario could occur immediately and simultaneous to construction at the new site – an option that was not deemed viable if expansion/construction were to take place at the current jail.

4.2. Evaluation and Findings Existing Jail Facility and Site

The consultant team toured the existing jail facility on March 27th, 2013, together with the Jail Administrator, George Krom, and corrections lieutenant, Gregory Gale. The tour and companion meetings confirmed

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

several of the concerns and shortcomings presented in the CJC report, and provided some additional information regarding specific challenges and opportunities at the present jail site.

The facility currently houses approximately 257 inmates, with classification requirements keeping the ADP below the maximum capacity of 292. With January 2013 ADP at 480 and the average ADP for 2012 at 457, approximately 200 inmates are housed out to surrounding counties daily. This practice has required repurposing the pre-classification unit to accommodate transport staging needs, and continuous transportation of inmates to and from out-of-county jails further exacerbates staffing and overtime costs. Jail officials also noted the impact that housing out has on the in-county jail population. Not only is the jail population in a constant state of flux, but the inmates that remain housed in are typically higher risk and in need of more special services than those housed out.

We concur with the CJC's recommendation that housed out inmates are adding cost and inefficiencies to jail operations (and system impacts), and that a temporary housing solution is warranted until permanent housing capacity can be provided.

During the tour of the current jail site, the Jail Administrator noted that the County is moving forward with the plan to erect temporary housing pods for the approximately 200 housed out inmates to the existing jail. Erection of the temporary units was mentioned in the CJC report within the context of construction at the recommended alternate site, and while it was initially perceived that SCOC would not approve temporary pods until a plan for a new facility is in place, jail officials reported that preliminary SCOC approval has now been obtained, while the new facility plan is still being shaped. The Jail Administrator is currently in the process of researching vendors for modular housing rentals, including costs and location (with the parking area at the back of the 1995 addition in mind).

Our tour of the facility, supplemented with conversations about staff deployment, confirm the CJC's findings that the 1984 facility is highly staff intensive, including 13 relatively small units, almost all of which require several officer posts per shift. Certain units hold as little as ten, at times only five, inmates, further impacting both staffing and classification practices, and the supervision and management of State-

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

mandated Constant Supervision cases within the constraints of the existing facility was also noted as highly staff intensive.

The facility requires several hall posts and officers to escort inmates to centralized programs and services that are remote from the housing units. While efforts have been made to reduce staffing by posting officers directly in selected units, rather than in control rooms, it was noted that SCOC dictates staffing, including specifications for mandatory and non-mandatory posts throughout the facility. Overall, Dutchess County jail staffing requirements remain among the highest in the State, according to Sheriff's officials. This is further exacerbated by the excessive staff required to stage and transport inmates who are housed out in other counties.¹

While the original 1984 facility shows clear signs of aging, and a number of concerns need to be addressed, the units in the 1995 addition are well-kept and remain in good condition. The two 50-bed units in the 1995 facility are currently being used as transitional housing to prepare inmates for release, although release-readiness programming is limited and provided by correctional staff.

There is currently no separate programming room or services for females, and no capacity for it. ADP data from the last three years shows that females make up an average of 11.7% of the total population, with a high of 14.4% in October of 2012 and showing a slightly increasing overall trend (0.85% annually). The jail is hoping to expand on programming for women, but currently most women are housed out to ease the effects of classification needs on housing capacity. Housing out is seen as particularly difficult for women, due to separation from children and other family.

The medical unit has seven cells in operable condition, and does not meet the facility's current needs, according to jail officials. With the plan to return 200 housed out inmates to the existing site through the use of temporary housing, it was noted that additional space for both medical beds and the on-site pharmacy will be needed. Similar space-needs are evident in the kitchen and laundry facilities, although the latter may be addressed by adding an additional shift of operations.

¹ The Jail Administrator reported, that post coverage for both Constant Supervision cases and the transportation associated with housing out is achieved predominantly through the use of overtime.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

During an exterior tour at the existing jail, the consultant explored potential opportunities for expanding at the existing jail site. Recognizing the shortcomings of the original building, it was noted that expansion in place would be predicated on demolition of the 1984 building. The 1995 facility provides opportunities for some cost savings, as the two 50-bed housing units could remain, with some additional repurposing of the original booking area, intake and medical units. A phased approach would be required for achieving requirements on the existing site, including the purchase of some adjacent properties. The consultant also noted that the temporary housing units could be erected relatively quickly on the current jail site with a location to be determined.

It was noted that additional capacity could be provided by obtaining a privately owned property at the north end of the current site, presenting some expansion alternatives/opportunities worth considering. Similarly, expansion to a site across Hamilton Street could be explored, particularly in the light of the County's desire to co-locate a number of services along the criminal justice services spectrum, and to provide a "separate identity" for the transitional housing component. As noted in the CJC report, these adjacent areas are zoned R-3A (Medium Density Residential), which allows for agency group homes under special permitted uses.

Alternative Site

A walk-through of the proposed alternative jail site at the Hudson River Psychiatric Center was conducted on March 27th, 2013, supplementing the information provided in the CJC Needs Assessment with first-hand understanding of visible site conditions.

Noted key characteristics of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center site include:

- Undulating topography,
- A drop in elevation of about 100 feet across the length of the site,
- The presence of bedrock beneath a thin soil layer,
- A stream crossing the site, and
- The proximity of private homes along the Northern edge of the site.

As noted in the CJC report, the alternative site is owned by the State of New York, and it could provide 25 acres - adequate for the building of a

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

new jail facility in the projected range of beds. The site is large enough to provide adequate space for the relocation of the Sheriff's Office, as envisioned.

Comparison of Options

The purpose of the current analyses is to review the assumptions underlying the CJC findings and recommendations, providing a more detailed assessment of the two identified sites. Within the scope of this study, cost considerations with regard to site purchase, preparation, and utilities between the two sites will be provided. Estimated timelines and phasing needs, as well as accessibility, the size and other characteristics of each site with regard to the planned "campus-style" facility will be considered. It is beyond the scope of this study to conduct a site search or examine sites other than the two discussed here.

In addition to this more technical evaluation, the selected option must achieve the County's goals and requirements regarding Bedspace Capacity, Programmatic Mission, and Staffing Efficiency. As a context for the evaluation of the two sites, each of these objectives is described in more detail below.

Bedspace Capacity

The bedspace requirements presented in the CJC report range from 500-650 beds, to meet year 2030 needs. This range reflected the calculated ADP growth and some margin for classification utilization.

As contained in Chapter 3 of this report, the forecasting sub-consultant factored additional considerations into the forecasting model which resulted in projected requirements ranging from 475 – 525 beds. A classification utilization factor was not applied to the ADP projections, noting that the higher end of the range should be sufficient if length of stay is reduced, crime rates continue to decrease, and admissions remain relatively flat into the future.

These findings were shared with County and jail officials, with each expressing some concern about the growth assumptions. For example, it was noted that inmate counts have topped 400 currently, with peaks even higher. There was a strong argument to incorporate a utilization factor, over the ADP, for peaking and classification purposes, as using this method in translating ADP to bedspace is typical for jail planning purposes. County officials also suggested that, for planning purposes,

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

the “higher” bedspace scenario should be used, to ensure that site testing is based on high end space needs. As such, the consultant suggested adding a 10% utilization factor to the ADP forecasts, for an adjusted bedspace range of 523 – 578 beds to meet year 2030 needs.

Some design assumptions must be applied during early planning stages, when the building requirements are “tested” for site fit. For planning purposes, the consultant assumed that the jail would be predominantly comprised of 64-bed housing units, and the transitional housing would include 50-bed dormitories. Applying these geometric assumptions to the projections, in order to fix the number of housing units in both the jail and the transitional housing facilities, results in a planning assumption of approximately 626 beds for the high end of the projected range. It is recommended that the exact number and size of housing units is refined during the detailed programming exercises conducted in the next phase preceding design, particularly in terms of the number of female and special risk/need beds to be accommodated, as it is expected that the final number may be adjusted downward somewhat when this is more thoroughly analyzed.

The planning assumption utilized in these analyses and scenarios is that two thirds of the needed beds will be located in the main jail facility, and one third of the jail population will be appropriate for transitional housing in the new facility, for a total of approximately 426 jail beds and 200 transition beds. This is based on the ATI sub-consultant’s assessment of current system alternatives, future objectives, present transitional housing complement, and general industry comparisons for similar jail systems and ATI programs. It was noted that on average approximately 10-15% of the current population is sentenced, emphasizing the need to focus on achieving a quicker transition of defendants from pre-trial to sentenced status, as discussed in Chapter 2.

Programmatic Mission

The programmatic vision and operational mission for the Dutchess County correctional system was articulated in the CJC report and discussed with the consultant in on-site meetings and subsequent phone conversations. Irrespective of which option is selected, the new Dutchess County jail must be designed and operated in accordance with State standards and modern jail practices.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

Step Down Model for Community Transition

Officials envision a facility that includes diversion to appropriate programs and services, and uses evidence-based practices that support jail to community transition. This includes a step-down model approach, with transitional housing that prepares inmates for gradual release back to the community. Currently, the 1995 housing units are designated for transitional housing, with limited programs being offered by uniformed jail staff. The new transitional housing component is envisioned as a “facility with a separate identity” from the secure component of the jail, and one that has extensive programs and services that are delivered by probation professionals. These would be consistent with current probation program curriculum and objectives, and could include release readiness offerings such as independent living skills, job readiness, anger management, and the like. Supervision of the housing units would be provided by uniform staff.

Housing units would be dormitory style, and the construction can be of a lesser security grade than the main jail, based on the classification of the transitional housing unit residents. In keeping with the concept of “separate identity,” it is envisioned that the Transitional Housing component would have its own entry, administration space, visitation, dining, and program space, including capacity for group and individual counseling, and larger congregate training activities (multipurpose space). Intake, medical, food, and laundry services would be provided from the main jail facility so as not to duplicate core service spaces.

Four dormitory units of 50 beds each are envisioned for planning purposes, with one officer posted in each unit and shared float staff. Assuming that one of the dorms is designated for females, it is noted that the actual number of beds required may be less than 50 (given the current proportion of females at approximately 10-15% of the total jail population). Noting that the percentage of female *admissions* is rising, this is an example of the bedspace refinement that would need to occur prior to actual design. It was also noted that there has been some discussion of designating some transitional housing beds for the ARRP program, to be used in lieu of probation revocation.

Based on this programmatic mission and preliminary operational program, the transitional housing component is expected to be in the range of 55,000 gsf.

Main Jail Facility

The programmatic assumptions for the main jail (as well as for the transitional housing component) are based on discussions with the Jail

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

Administrator regarding housing unit size and configuration, program and services assumptions, and general security operations. It is presumed that the majority of the population can be accommodated in 64-bed housing units, based on the concepts of direct supervision design and management. In a direct supervision housing unit, single cells are arranged around a dayroom with one officer posted directly in the dayroom rather than a remote or enclosed officer station, and float officers rotating between units. This configuration is much more staff efficient than the existing 1984 facility. A mezzanine style configuration is acceptable.

Housing Plan

With good classification and assessment, those inmates posing high risk or need and not appropriate for direct supervision are identified and assigned to special units. Based on current usage assumptions, a 32-bed infirmary and a 10-bed Special Housing Unit are envisioned. A total of six 64-bed units are assumed, one of which is for pre-classification (intake unit), and one for females, for a total of 426 jail beds. Expansion at the existing jail site utilizes the two 50-bed housing units in the 1995 jail; providing four 64-bed units and two 50 bed units, as compared to above. This yields a total of 398 jail beds in this option.

Double-bunking Considerations

In the next phase, in addition to confirming the number of beds, we will also look at whether double-bunking might be of value, for certain inmates, based on a more detailed inmate profile and classification analysis.

The County intends to examine the benefits and drawbacks of potentially double-bunking at certain housing units. Double bunking – where two inmates occupy one cell and share toilet and lavatory but have separate bunks - has the potential to save the construction of one cell per two inmates. However all other areas (dayroom, recreation, program, etc.) have to be sized to accommodate the full population. Savings in capital costs will have to be calculated and weighed against operational considerations, chief among them being those raised by the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), concerning the universal safety and security of all inmates and staff. A number of design strategies will be studied to determine which approach provides the optimal mix of safety, classification categories, sightlines, and potential expansion.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

Service Delivery Model

A decentralized program and service delivery approach is envisioned. This means that the majority of programs and services are located at, or immediately adjacent to, the housing unit level. This includes interview and multi-purpose program space, medical triage, dining, and outdoor recreation, reducing inmate circulation and officer escort requirements for basic, daily activities.

Centralized programs and services include contact visitation with family members, professional visits, classrooms, and medical clinic when consultation with the physician is deemed necessary. Because the outdoor recreation areas at the housing unit level will be designed to shield from inclement weather, a gymnasium is not envisioned, according to the Jail Administrator.

Building Services and Support

The main jail is expected to provide full services and support for the full facility (jail and transitional housing components). In addition to those described above, these spaces include:

- Executive and Custody Administration
- Staff Support (lockers, muster, training, etc)
- Central Control
- Intake, Reception and Discharge
- Food Services
- Laundry
- Maintenance
- Parking

Based on this programmatic mission and preliminary operational program, the jail is expected to be in the range of 175,000 gsf.

Staffing Efficiency

The housing out of inmates to other counties adds to staffing inefficiencies in the current facility because of the high level of manpower required to manage, stage, and transport this population. This is in addition to the per diem cost for housing out inmates, which has approached \$6 – 7 million dollars annually. Resolving the housing out issue will provide immediate relief to the County in both per diem payments to receptor counties and staff costs associated with the daily transport and management logistics for this growing sub population.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

That being said, the typical day-to-day operations in the current facility are extremely staff intensive, due primarily to the small housing units in the old jail, the mandated supervision of Special Case Supervision inmates (currently at one officer for every two inmates), and the far proximity of programs to housing units, requiring excessive escort and hall post coverage.

With a total of 233 FTE uniformed officers and a design capacity of 292 inmates, the staff-to-inmate ratio has been calculated to be 1:1.3. When operational capacity is taken into account (257 inmates), the ratio becomes even more inefficient at 1:1.1.

The CJC committee looked at three NY county jails with staff-to-inmate ratios ranging from 1:2.5 to 1:3.4, and reported that a new facility could be in the range of the highest benchmark (Broome County at 1:3.4). It should be noted that staff-to-inmate ratios alone are not a measurement of adequate staffing, post coverage, or supervision of inmates. In fact, the National Institute of Corrections notes that there are simply too many variables such as physical plant design, level of security, level of programs and activities, state and local standard and statutes, etc. to recommend a specific officer to inmate ratio. In addition, in New York, county jail staffing coverage is determined in large part by the SCOC, who establishes mandated and non-mandated post requirements based on a review of facility layout and operations.

A more efficient staff-to-inmate ratio is a reasonable assumption, when new facility operations and design assumptions are compared to the current facility. This assumption was validated through a review of current post coverage across all three shifts, supplemented with discussions with the Jail Administrator to better understand the present staff deployment and to confirm future assumptions moving forward.

Rather than “backing into” a staffing number based on a desired ratio, a staffing worksheet was developed to create assumptions about posts and coverage for each functional component in the facility, assuming modern jail design concepts, including the following major drivers:

- 64-bed housing units (main jail) with one post per shift, and a float officer shared per every 2-3 units
- 50-bed dormitory units (transitional housing) with one post per shift, and a float officer shared per every 2-3 units
- Decentralized program and service delivery model in each component

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

- Shared core services (kitchen, laundry, medical clinic, intake, admin) between both components
- 1:4 ratio for Close Supervision cases
- Adequate float/escort officers for daily coverage of activities, movement, emergency response, transport
- Elimination of housed out inmates and associated transportation and management manpower requirements
- Coverage for mandated and other daily operations, e.g. training, canine, intake, central control, shift supervision, custody administration, etc.

Based on this informed assessment of post coverage and staff deployment, the new facility uniformed staff compliment could be +/- 200 FTEs. When applied to an assumed design capacity of 575 - 625 beds, the staff-to-ratio would be in the range of about 3 inmates for every uniformed FTE staff (approximate 1:3 staff-to-inmate ratio). This ratio, and the supporting worksheet in Appendix C, is an informed assumption based on operational and design goals to date. While actual staffing requirements should be further developed as operations and physical layout are further defined (and SCOC review is factored in), it is not unrealistic to assume that the staffing ratio achieved in a new, modern facility will far exceed that which is required in the existing facility, with the potential staff savings of about 50 FTE positions over current FTE allocations.

Assuming that both sites can support modern jail operations and design, no significant differential is envisioned between the existing jail site and the alternate jail site.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

NORTH HAMILTON STREET SITE

Existing Jail Site

Ownership

The County of Dutchess owns the existing 7.5 acre jail site

A private party owns two adjacent parcels to the north: one is 1.96 acres immediately adjacent to the jail site; the other along Parker Avenue is 2.236 acres. Combining the current jail property with the additional properties yields a total of 11.7 acres.

Site preparation

The sites are flat; the subsurface appears suitable for spread footings. No unusual geotechnical considerations are foreseen.

Phasing

According to the County, “housed-out” inmates will be returning to the Hamilton Street site soon, to be housed in temporary modular housing units located at the rear of the 1995 jail and connected by an all-weather corridor. Future expansion proposed under the above scenario can proceed without disrupting the modular units.

A conceptual phasing scenario is illustrated in the diagrams that follow. This scenario would require the County to purchase two parcels: 183 North Hamilton adjacent to the north of the sheriff’s building and 108 Parker Ave. This scenario begins by installing the temporary modular jail facilities immediately, on the site of the existing under-utilized gymnasium, in order to relieve the need for housing out inmates. The phases indicated below are identified for clarity’s sake; certain actions could be taken simultaneously in order to shorten the schedule towards final completion. Also note that the diagrams indicate the number of beds on-site.

- Phase 1:
Demolish Gymnasium

- Phase 2:
Remove commercial building along Parker Ave
Build two temporary Modular Jail (200 beds) on site of old gym

- Phase 3:
Build new facility for the sheriff’s Dept. on the Parker Ave site
Sheriff moves into new facility

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

- Phase 4:
Demolish old Sheriff's building and gym

- Phase 5:
Build Transitional Housing on site of old sheriff's building
Build 195 parking spaces

- Phase 6:
Construct portion of New Jail
 - Food services, laundry, maintenance, building support
 - Keep Lock unit and female housing unitRenovate 1st floor of 1995 jail as required

- Phase 7:
Demolish 1984 jail

- Phase 8:
Construct remainder of New Jail

- Phase 9
Remove temporary modular units

- Phase 10
Build staff parking (80 spaces)
Making a total of 275 new spaces

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

NORTH HAMILTON STREET SITE



- | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| — 2.236 Ac | ① Staff Parking | ② Visitor Parking |
| — 1.96 Ac | ③ 1995 Jail | ④ 1984 Jail |
| — 7.5 Ac | ⑤ Gym | ⑥ Sheriff's Office |
| | ① Commercial Building | |

EXISTING

Bed Count	
1984 Jail	150
1995 Jail	110
TOTAL	260

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL



11.696 Ac, Entire Site



11.696 Ac, Entire Site
Modular Housing Units

PHASE 1

a. Remove Gymnasium

Bed Count	
1984 Jail	150
1995 Jail	110
TOTAL	260

PHASE 2

a. Remove commercial building
b. Build two modular housing units

Bed Count	
Modular Housing Units	200
1984 Jail	150
1995 Jail	110
TOTAL	460

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL



PHASE 3

a. Build sheriff's office
(2 story, 25,000 GSF Footprint)

Bed Count	
Modular Housing Units	200
1984 Jail	150
1995 Jail	110
TOTAL	460

PHASE 4

a. Remove existing sheriff's office

Bed Count	
Modular Housing Units	200
1984 Jail	150
1995 Jail	110
TOTAL	460

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

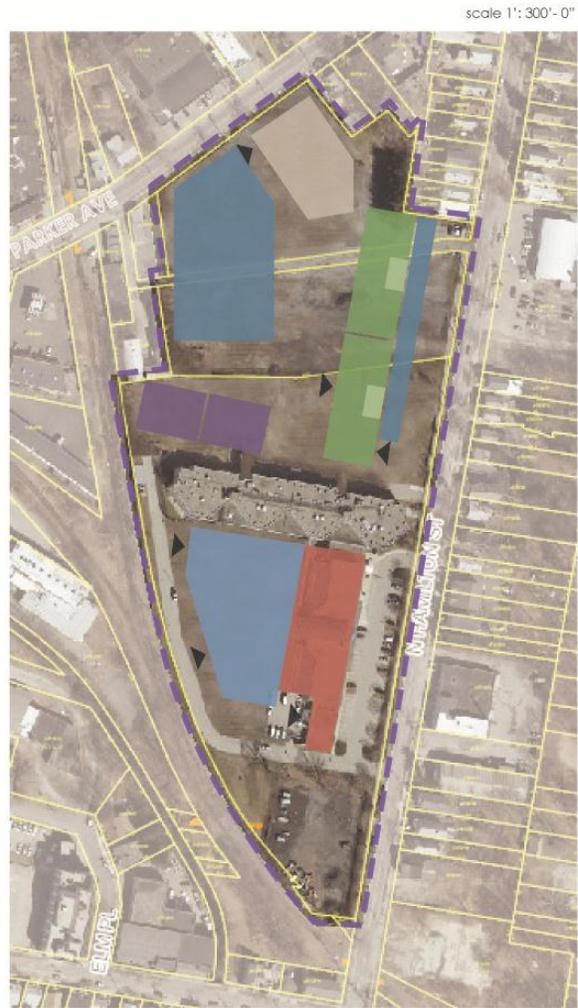


- 11.696 Ac, Entire Site
- Transitional Housing Units
- Modular Housing Units
- Parking
- Sheriff's Office

PHASE 5

- a. Build transitional housing
- b. Build 195 parking spaces (45 at the Transitional Housing Units & 150 at the Sheriff's Office)

Bed Count	
Modular Housing Units	200
1995 Jail	110
1894 Jail	150
Transitional Housing	200
TOTAL	660



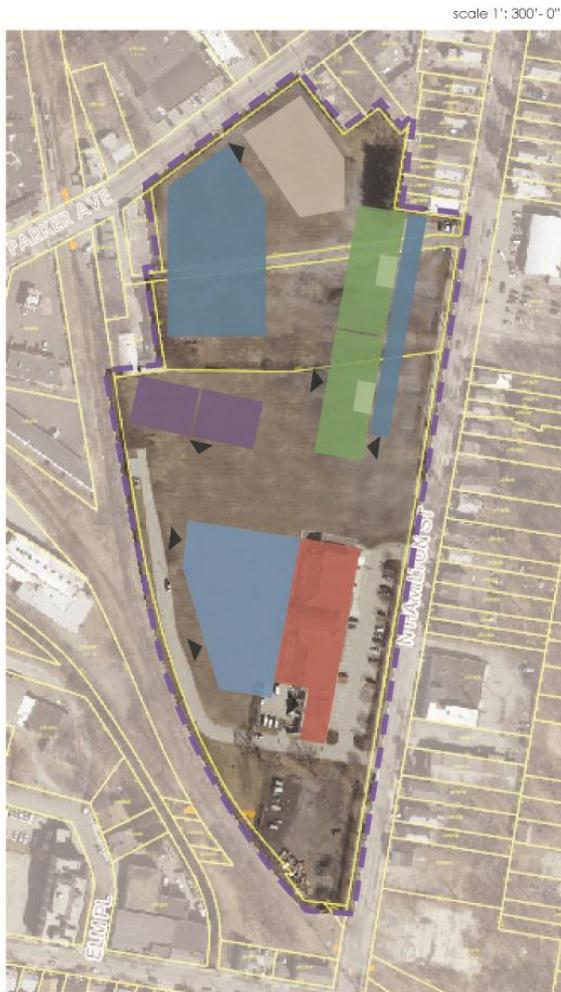
- 11.696 Ac, Entire Site
- 1st Fl Renovation, 1995 Jail
- Modular Housing Units
- Transitional Housing Units
- Sheriff's Office
- New Jail
- Parking

PHASE 6

- a. Build new jail
1st fl: food, laundry, maintenance, & building services
2nd fl: Keep lock unit and Female housing unit
- b. Renovate first floor of 1995 Jail as required

Bed Count	
Modular Housing Units	200
1995 Jail	100
Transitional Housing	200
Female & Keep Lock	74
TOTAL	574

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

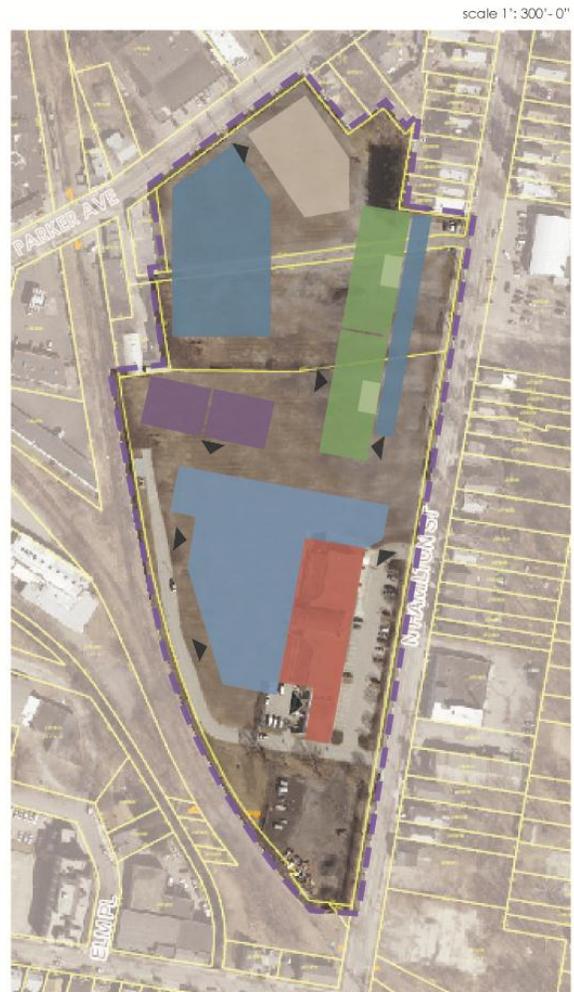


- 11.696 Ac, Entire Site
- Modular Housing Units
- Sheriff's Office
- Parking
- 1st Fl Renovation, 1995 Jail
- Transitional Housing Units
- New Jail

PHASE 7

a. Remove 1984 jail

Bed Count	
Modular Housing Units	200
1995 Jail	100
Transitional Housing	200
Female & Keep Lock	74
TOTAL	574



- 11.696 Ac, Entire Site
- Modular Housing Units
- Sheriff's Office
- Parking
- 1st Fl Renovation, 1995 Jail
- Transitional Housing Units
- New Jail

PHASE 8

a. Complete new jail

1st fl: Executive administration, Custody administration, Infirmary Housing Unit, Pre-Classification Housing Unit
2nd fl: 2 General Population Housing Units (64 Beds Each)

Bed Count	
Transitional Housing Units	200
1995 Jail	100
Female & Keep Lock	74
Infirmary & Pre-Classification	96
2 Gen Pop Housing	128
TOTAL	598

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL



PHASE 9

a. Remove modular housing units

Bed Count	
Transitional Housing Units	200
1995 Jail	100
Female & Keep Lock	74
Infirmary & Pre-Classification	96
2 Gen Pop Housing	128
TOTAL	598



PHASE 10

a. Build staff parking (80)
Making a total of 275 new parking spaces

Bed Count	
Transitional Housing Units	200
1995 Jail	100
Female & Keep Lock	74
Infirmary & Pre-Classification	96
2 Gen Pop Housing	128
TOTAL	598

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

Space Requirements

We developed a model departmental space program for the two new jail scenarios.

The North Hamilton site will require 152,000 gsf of new construction, 40,000 gsf of renovation and 54,000 gsf of transitional housing. Both scenarios assume 50,000 gsf for the new Sheriff's facilities.

Construction costs

Based on our firm's recent experience with corrections and detention facilities in the Northeast we forecast that a modern jail currently will cost in the range of \$ 450 to \$550 per gsf for a new facility, including "normal" site preparation costs, contractor overhead and profit, Wick's Law bidding to at least four prime contractors. Cost premiums at this site would include demolition of existing buildings and escalation across several years due to multiple phases. Other project costs include A/E. and legal fees, furniture. Renovation costs we anticipate to be currently in the range of \$ 250 to \$350 per gsf. No extraordinary construction costs for earth-moving, or utilities are anticipated at the North Hamilton/Parker Ave site.

Construction costs will likely be in the range of

- \$ 68M to \$84M for new jail construction;
- \$ 10M to \$22M for jail renovation
- ;\$16M to \$20M for transitional housing;
- \$15M to \$20 M for sheriff's offices
- \$5M to \$ 8M for demolition.
- Total construction costs would be in the range of \$114M to \$154M
- Total Project Costs including contingency; escalation due to multiple phases; fees; furniture would be in the range of \$165M to \$205M.
- More definitive calculations will be developed during Project Definition phase based on increased information and clarification of numerous variables.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

Utilities

Public utilities (gas, water, power, sewer) are available in the bed of North Hamilton Street

Environmental Issues

An Environmental Impact Statement was conducted for the 1995 facility in order to address concerns about property values, traffic and noise. We recommend performing an Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) in order to determine whether a full-blown Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. Community anxieties about correctional facilities in their midst can often be intense, even when the jail has been a “good neighbor” for all these years.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

ALTERNATE SITE: HUDSON RIVER PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

Site Ownership

The site is owned by the State of New York.

Site Work

Excavation/earthmoving

This site is challenging: its surface undulates in a series of hillocks from the north to the south; the high point at the north is more than 100 feet higher than at the low point to the south; subsurface is probably bedrock beneath a layer of soil. The USGS soil survey for the area notes rock to be as shallow as 1.5 ft below the surface on the site (TBD); an active stream (Class C) bisects the site.

The quantities of cut and fill have been calculated by our civil engineering consultant, Langan Engineers, based on conceptual footprint diagrams prepared by RicciGreene Associates.(See below).

We prepared three options:

1. Option 1

The new jail is arranged on one level. This option requires more cut than fill and would incur the cost of extracting and disposing of the additional material.

2. Option 2

This concept balances cut and fill. To accomplish this the new jail housing is arranged on two levels. Controlled blast or mechanical drilling will be used to cut the rock (60,000 cy) Crushed rock will serve as fill (60,000cy) to create building pads at various elevations

3. Option 3

This option arranges the new buildings so as to avoid disturbing the Class C stream thereby avoiding Army Corps of Engineers permit requirements.

Retaining walls

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

The retaining wall between the new sheriff office and jail (Option 2) would be approximately 90 LF with a maximum height of approximately 11 feet. The wall face would be approximately 1,000 SF. The other wall near the property line would be about 40 LF with a maximum height of approximately 5 feet. The wall face would be approximately 200 SF.

Schedule

Construction of the new sheriff's facility and the new jail can begin simultaneously on this site.

No need to phase construction since the existing Hamilton Street jail will continue to serve until the new facility is complete.

Space Requirements

We developed a model departmental space program for the two new jail scenarios. The Hudson River Hospital site will require 178,000 gsf of new construction, and 54,000 gsf of transitional housing. Both scenarios assume 50,000 gsf for the new Sheriff's facilities.

Construction costs

Based on our firm's recent experience with corrections and detention facilities in the Northeast we forecast that a modern jail currently will cost in the range of \$ 450 to \$550 per gsf for a new facility, including "normal" site preparation costs, contractor overhead and profit, Wick's Law bidding to at least four prime contractors. Cost premiums at this site would include extensive rock cut and fill and possible other site mitigation measures. Other project costs include A/E. and legal fees, furniture.

Construction costs will likely be in the range of

- \$ 80M to \$98MM for new jail construction;
- ;\$16M to \$20M for transitional housing;
- \$15M to \$20 M for sheriff's offices
- \$5M to \$ 8M for site work. (Note: This figure remains to be verified)
- Total construction costs would be in the range of \$116M to \$146M
- Total Project Costs including contingency; escalation due to multiple phases; fees; furniture would be in the range of \$150M to \$190M.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

- More definitive calculations will be developed during Project Definition phase based on increased information and clarification of numerous variables.

“Campus-style” Facility/ Co-located Service Continuum

The site configuration lends itself to creating a campus of stand-alone buildings that can accommodate the co-located facilities.

Waste water

The Superintendent of Sewers for the Town of Poughkeepsie confirmed that the property is with the Town of Poughkeepsie’s jurisdiction. The site is tributary to the City of Poughkeepsie Wastewater Treatment plant. Please note there is a Town and a City of Poughkeepsie and they each have their own government and sewer departments. Of the capacity in the city wastewater plant the town is entitled to 35%. He did confirm that the town can accept 100,000 GPD from a new facility.

He thinks there are 8” sewer mains running throughout the property which were installed during the 1940’s with the original state hospital. The 8” mains flow down to a Town owned flow meter on the state property near Route 9. From there they connect to an 18” sewer main in Route 9 which flows to the city.

Under the current NYSDEC 1988 guidance for the flows would be as follows:

Jails (Institutions other than Hospitals)

728 inmates and staff x 125 GPD = 91,000 GPD

Visitors are excluded in design flows.

Sheriff Building (Office building)

50,400 SF x 0.1 GPD/SF = 5,040 GPD

Total: 96,040 GPD

Under the 2012 draft guidance which should be in effect sometime in 2013 the flows would be as follows:

Jails

628 inmates x 150 GPD = 94,200 GPD

100 Staff x 15 GPD = 1,500 GPD

Visitors are excluded in design flows.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

If there is a kitchen in the facility there would be additional flow. If food is delivered for every meal from an offsite facility then no additional flow.

Sheriff Building

50 x 15 GPD = 750 GPD (add another 250 GPD if there are showers in the building)

Total: 96,450 GPD (or 96,700 GPD with showers)

The town confirmed that 100,000 GPD is available and they gave the impression that they had plenty of available capacity.

Environmental (SEQRA)

Based on our experience in Orange County, Niagara County and elsewhere, we might expect community resistance to locating the new jail on the Hudson River Psychiatric Center site, based on fear of negative affect on nearby residential property values (several private homes along the site boundary to the north) and based on the financial impact on the local fire -fighting services as well as increased traffic. Studies (conducted by the consultant and others) have shown that modern jails do not affect property values).

Phase One Report

We are awaiting the Phase One Environmental Assessment to be published by the County's consultant which will shed light on the environmental aspects of the site. For example, identifying wetlands is not a required item for Phase I ESA's per ASTM standards. They are optional/included at the discretion of the preparer. The same holds true for other potential natural resource issues (i.e. regulated streams, threatened or endangered species, etc.)

Wetlands

Identifying wetlands is not a required item for Phase I ESA's per ASTM standards. They are optional/included at the discretion of the preparer. At this point we have not seen the County's consultant's Phase One Environmental assessment.

While current maps show wetlands adjacent to the site, these may be State DEC designated wetlands. Federal designated wetlands are typically

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

smaller in footprint and may be present on the site. Identifying wetlands is beyond the scope of this assignment.

Watercourse

The stream is indicated as a class C stream on the NYS DEC database; class AA being the highest quality and class D the lowest.

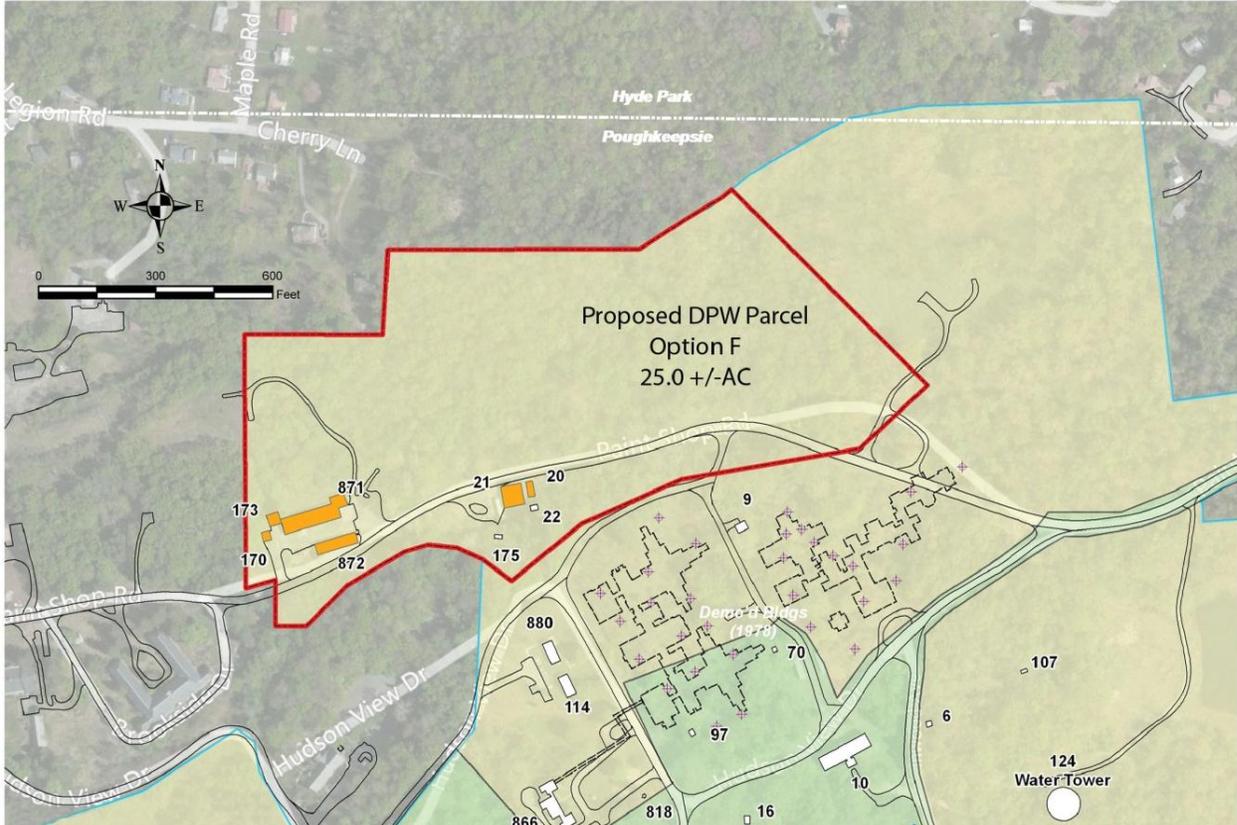
Class C streams do not require protection (buffers) or even a permit from the NYS DEC to alter the stream. If the stream is considered a waterway of the United States it would fall under the jurisdiction of Army Corps.

On-site Storm water detention

Based on an additional +/-9.5 Ac. of impervious area it is estimated that 4 Ac-Ft of storage will be required. The conceptual site plan indicates a 5 foot deep basin to the south of the main jail building.

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

HUDSON RIVER PSYCHIATRIC CENTER



Land Status

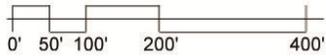
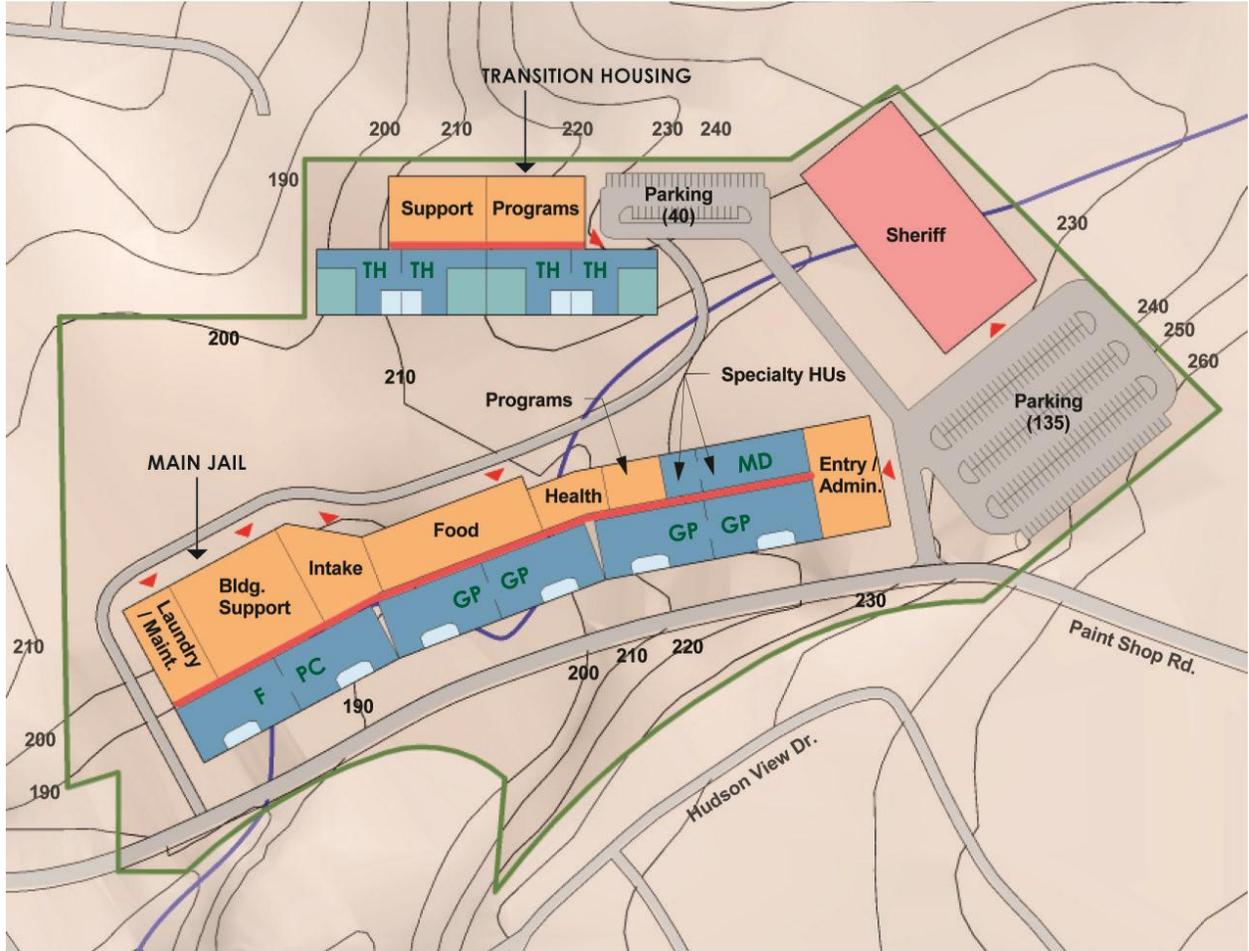
- OMH Long Term
- Surplus
- Surficial Soil Sample (1993)
- PrisonParcel_OptionF_OMH
- Demo'd Bldgs (1978)

Building Status

- Non OMH Long Term
- OMH Long Term
- OMH Short Term
- OMH Short Term (Vacant)

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

HUDSON RIVER PSYCHIATRIC CENTER



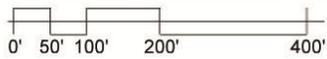
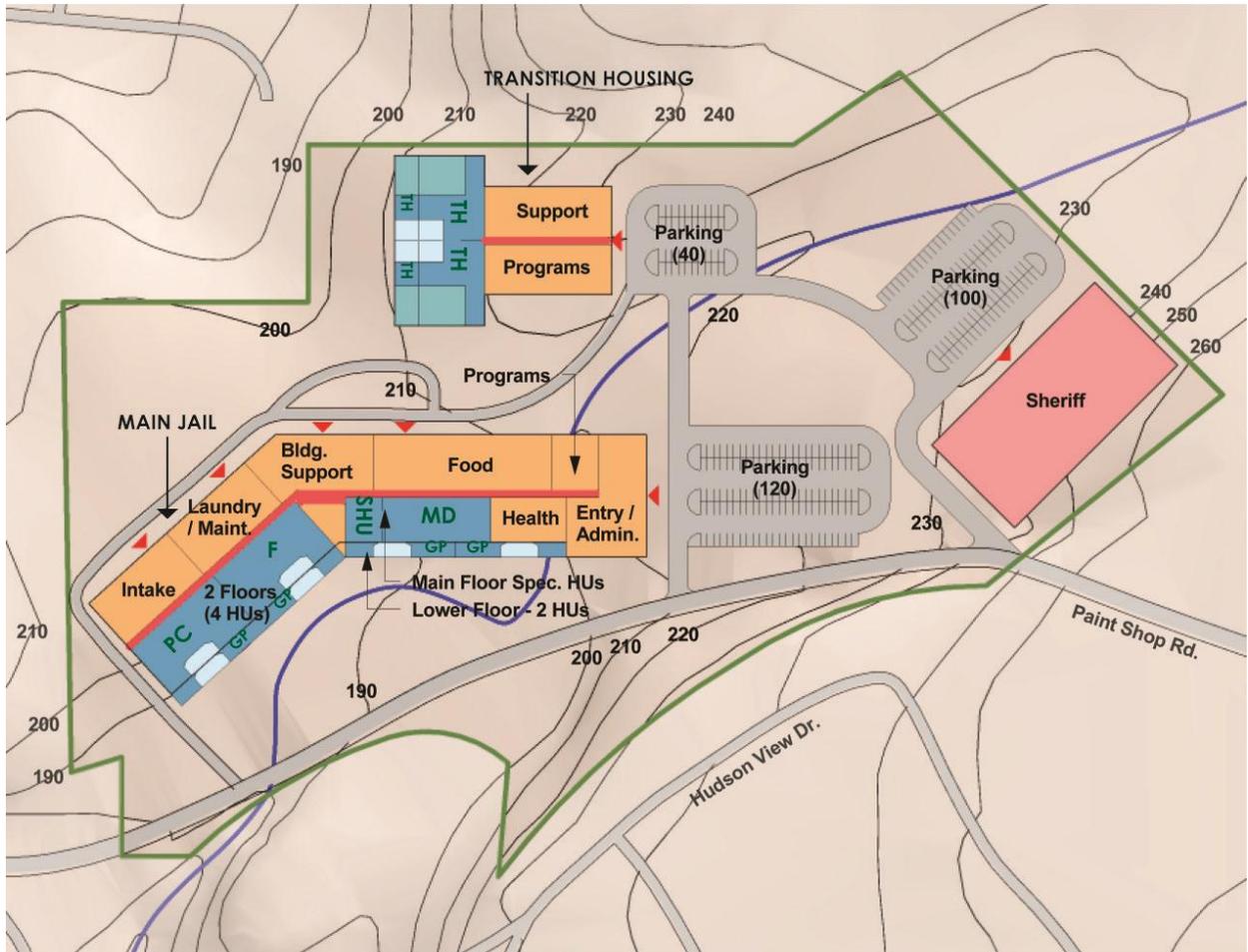
OPTION 1

	TRANSITION HOUSING (NORTH BUILDING)		MAIN JAIL (SOUTH BUILDING)
TH:	TRANSITIONAL HOUSING 50 bed (1 qty) <i>(dorms) Housing</i>	MD:	SPECIALTY HOUSING 32 bed (1 qty) <i>Medical Housing / Constant Supervision Unit</i>
		SHU:	10 bed (1 qty) <i>Keep Lock (SHU) Unit</i>
		GP:	GENERAL 64 bed (4 qty) <i>General Population Housing Units</i>
		F:	4 bed (1 qty) <i>Female Housing Unit</i>
		PC:	64 bed (1 qty) <i>Pre-Classification Housing Unit</i>

200 BEDS

426 BEDS

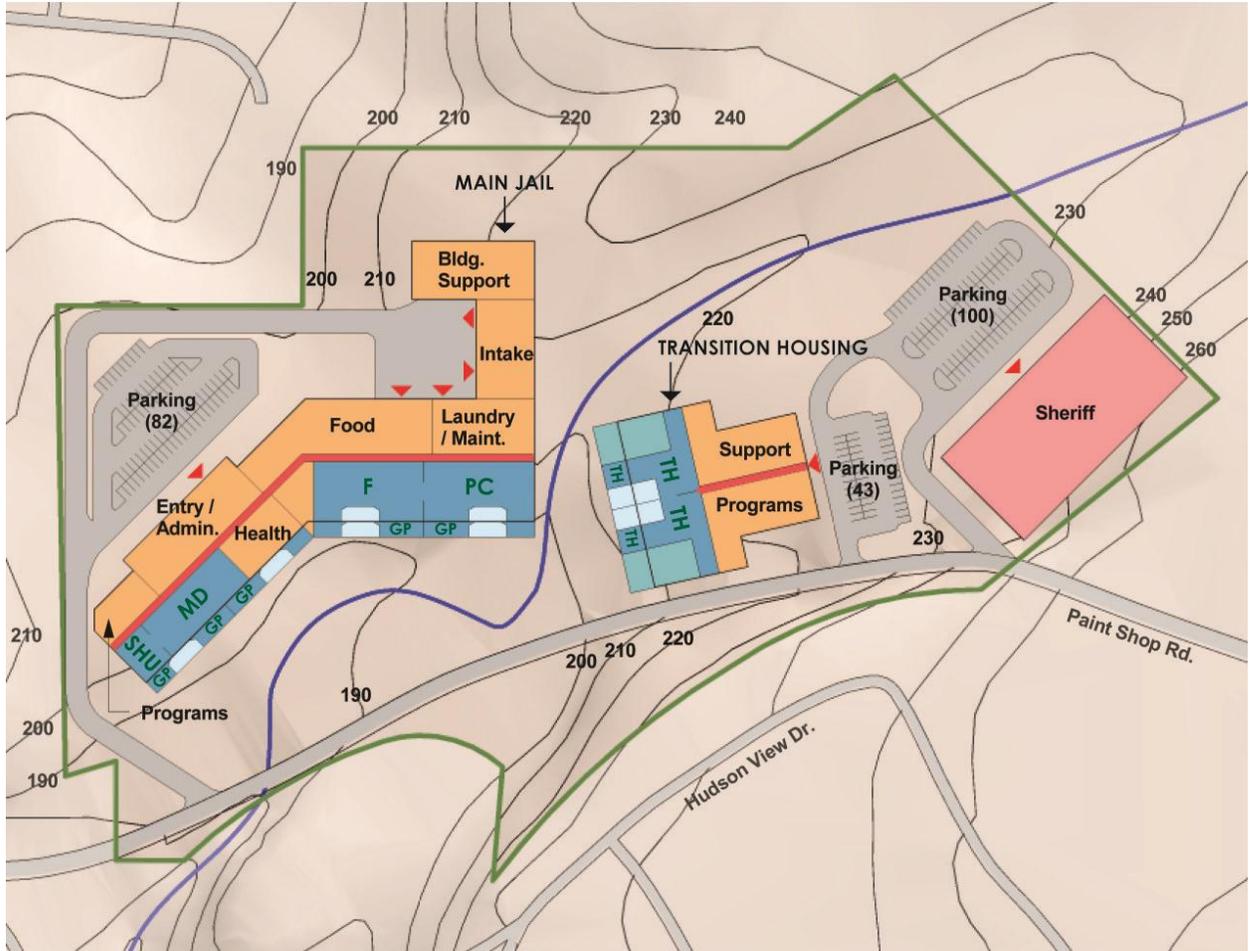
4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL



OPTION 2

	TRANSITION HOUSING (NORTH BUILDING)		MAIN JAIL (SOUTH BUILDING)
	Upper Floor TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		Upper Floor SPECIALTY HOUSING
TH:	50 bed (2 qty) (dorms) Housing	MD:	32 bed (1 qty) Medical Housing/ Constant Supervision Unit
	Lower Floor TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	SHU:	10 bed (1 qty) Keep Lock (SHU) Unit
TH:	50 bed (2 qty) (dorms) Housing	F:	64 bed (1 qty) GENERAL Female Housing Unit
		PC:	64 bed (1 qty) Pre-Classification Housing Unit
		GP:	64 bed (4 qty) GENERAL General Population Housing Units
	200 BEDS		426 BEDS

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL



OPTION 3

TRANSITION HOUSING (NORTH BUILDING)		MAIN JAIL (SOUTH BUILDING)	
	Upper Floor TRANSITION HOUSING		Upper Floor SPECIALTY HOUSING
TH:	50 bed (2 qty) (dorms) Housing	MD:	32 bed (1 qty) Medical Housing / Constant Supervision Unit
	Lower Floor TRANSITION HOUSING	SHU:	10 bed (1 qty) Keep Lock (SHU) Unit
TH:	50 bed (2 qty) (dorms) Housing	F:	64 bed (1 qty) Female Housing Unit
		PC:	64 bed (1 qty) Pre-Classification Housing Unit
		GP:	64 bed (4 qty) General Population Housing Units
	200 BEDS		426 BEDS

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

 YES
 NO
 TBD

SITE CRITERIA		NORTH HAMILTON STREET	HUDSON RIVER PSYCHIATRIC CENTER
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Office (must be housed in the county seat) 		
Site Size		11.7 acres	25 acres
Site Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County State Private 	 	
Multi-level Jail and Transitional			
Zoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires re-zoning or override 		
Water and sewer lines			
Permits required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In/near wetlands Army Corps NY DEC 	  	  
Site Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation Fill Storm-water Detention Retaining Walls 	   	   
Demolition			
SEQRA			
Multi-Year Phasing			

4. JAIL FACILITY – SITE AND JAIL MODEL

4.3. Next Steps

The CJC model provides a valid overview of the facility development process and points the way for Dutchess County to develop a modern corrections campus. As a result of the Consultants technical and test fit exercise, it remains clear that both sites can accommodate a modern jail and associated facilities, and that the costs of developing at either site are fairly comparable. More detailed technical and design studies are needed in order to provide decision-makers with more information on schedule, phasing, environmental and cost issues.

Next step: project definition

We recommend that the County move forward into the Project Definition phase so that decision-makers will have answers to seven key questions;

1. *How will the new jail and campus work?*
 - operational narrative
 - security narrative
 - materials, systems, technology
2. *How big will the new Jail be?*
 - detailed list of spaces
 - stacking and blocking
 - departmental floor plans
3. *Where will the new jail be located?*
 - Finalize site studies
 - Permits
4. *What will the new jail look like?*
 - preliminary sketches and views
 - show roof lines, materials and character
5. *How much will the new jail cost?*
 - Finish schedule
 - Detailed Cost Estimate
6. *When will the new jail open?*
 - Schedule
 - Phasing (if applicable)
7. *What will happen to the old jail?*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. REVIEWED DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX A. REVIEWED DOCUMENTS

- Animals, Plants, Aquatic Life. – NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation.
- Building Systems Assessment: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Study. September 2010.
- Cerniglia & Swartz/Vitetta Report for the Dutchess County Jail Expansion and Renovation Study. March 2003.
- Christensen, G., Jannetta, J., & Buck Willison, J. Transition from Jail to Community Initiative Practice Brief: The Role of Screening and Assessment in Jail Reentry. April, 2012.
- Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council 2012 Annual Report.
- Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council: Alternatives to Incarceration, Support Services, and Bail Options Manual, 2nd Edition. May, 2007.
- Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council: Criminal Justice System Needs Assessment. November 2012.
- Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council Executive Committee. Briefing to the County Executive, Legislature, and Sheriff. February 10th, 2005.
- Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council Executive Committee. Memorandum: ATI Cost Analysis of February 10, 2005 Report.
- Dutchess County Criminal Justice Council Meeting Minutes from the following dates: May 8th, 2012, July 17th, 2012, September 18th, 2012.
- Dutchess County Jail data, provided by the Jail Administrator.
- Dutchess County office of Probation and Community Corrections Annual Report (2011).
- Dutchess County Facilities: Energy Audit Report for: Sheriff's Building. 2010.
- Dutchess County Sherrif's Building Energy Study Summary.
- Dutchess County Web Mapping. GeoAccess V2 – Dutchess County Web Mapping.
- Former Hudson River Psychiatric Center Site: Proposed Easements. Map of Survey of Lands to be Acquired by Hudson Heritage, LLC. May 14th, 2004.
- Official Website of Dutchess County Government, New York.
<http://dutchessny.gov/>
- Ricci, K. Jail Site Evaluation and Selection, 2nd Edition. U.S. Department of State/National Institute of Corrections. September, 2004.
- Ricci, K. Jail Site Evaluation and Selection. *New Jail Planning: Bulletin from the Jails Division of the National Institute of Corrections*. April, 2006.

APPENDIX A. REVIEWED DOCUMENTS

Thinking for a Change

The National Institute of Corrections and Urban Institute Transition from Jail to Community online learning toolkit. Retrieved from:

<http://www.urban.org/projects/tjc/Toolkit/>

Warwick, K., Dodd, H., & Neusteter, S.R. Transition from Jail to Community Initiative Practice Brief: Case Management Strategies for Successful Jail Reentry. September, 2012.

Web Soil Survey. Wev Soil Survey – Home.

APPENDIX B. SITE VISIT SESSION SIGN-IN SHEETS

APPENDIX B. SITE VISIT SESSION SIGN-IN SHEETS

VALIDATION STUDY OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT
PROJECT NO.

Kick-off Meeting
March 27th, 2013

Name	Title	Agency Affiliation	Ph.	E-mail
TANJA DEJANOVA	JUSTICE PLANNER	RICCI GREENE		tanja@riccigreene.org
Tosha Simons	Senior Research Associate	CRREQ, SUNY New Paltz		simonsj@newpaltz.edu
Laura Mariello	Associate Princ.	PGA	212 963 9154	laura@riccigreene.com
Melina Winkler	Consultant	NSIP	913-626-7597	lwinkler@nsip.com
Mary Ellen Still	Director	Probation		
Chair	Criminal Justice Council	845 486 2628		mstill@dutchessny.gov
Gay Caterensen	Consultant	CJC	914-489-1584	gcater@state-se@corrections.ny.gov
Bill O'Neil	Deputy Exec Dir	DC Govt	845-486-2000	woneil@dutchessny.gov
Tom Angell	Public Defender	Public Defender	845 486-2280	tom@dukeclerk.org
George Krom	Jail Administrator	Jail	845 486 3901	gkrom@dutchessny.gov
Gregory Gale	Correctional Treatment		845-486-3900 x 153	ggale@dutchessny.gov

APPENDIX B. SITE VISIT SESSION SIGN-IN SHEETS

VALIDATION STUDY OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT
PROJECT NO.

Kick-off Meeting
March 27th, 2013

Name	Title	Agency Affiliation	Ph.	E-mail
ROMAN/ASIESFO	DIRECTOR OF ASIES FAC	ED DPW	845-486-2121	RMAN@ASIESFO.DUTCHESS.NY.GOV
KEN MCCA	PRINCIPAL	Riccigreen Associates	845-212-9100	ken@riccigreen.com

APPENDIX B. SITE VISIT SESSION SIGN-IN SHEETS

VALIDATION STUDY OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT
PROJECT NO.

Alternatives to Incarceration meeting
March 27th, 2013

Name	Title	Agency Affiliation	Ph.	E-mail
Cathy Lane	Deputy Director	Probation	486-2656	clane@dutchess.ny.gov
Jonathan Heller	Supervisor	Dutchess County Probation	845-486-2639	jheller@dutchess.ny.gov
Tom Agull	Public Defender		486-2280	tomagull@dutchess.ny.gov
Cory Capersenses	Consultant	CJC	914-489-1584	ccapersenses@corrections.ny.gov
Mary Ellen Still	Probation Director	CJC Chair	845-486-2638	mstill@dutchess.ny.gov
Laura Mavello	Associate Principal	RGA	212.563.9154	laura@ricciassociates.com
Margaret Hirst	USV Director	Chief DMH	486-3791	margaret.hirst@dcmh.org
Shirley A. Adams	Catherine St.		473-2272	sadam@catkatie.com
Gregory Galt	DC Jail		486-3900159	ggalt@dutchess.ny.gov
Jessica Simons	CRREO, Sony New Paltz		(845) 257-2845	simonsj@newpaltz.edu

APPENDIX B. SITE VISIT SESSION SIGN-IN SHEETS

VALIDATION STUDY OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT
PROJECT NO.

Population projections meeting
March 27th, 2013

Name	Title	Agency Affiliation	Ph.	E-mail
Kevin Warwick				
Joshua Simons				
Tania Dejanovic				
Laura Maiello				
Mary-Ellen Skill				
Gary Christensen				
George Krom				

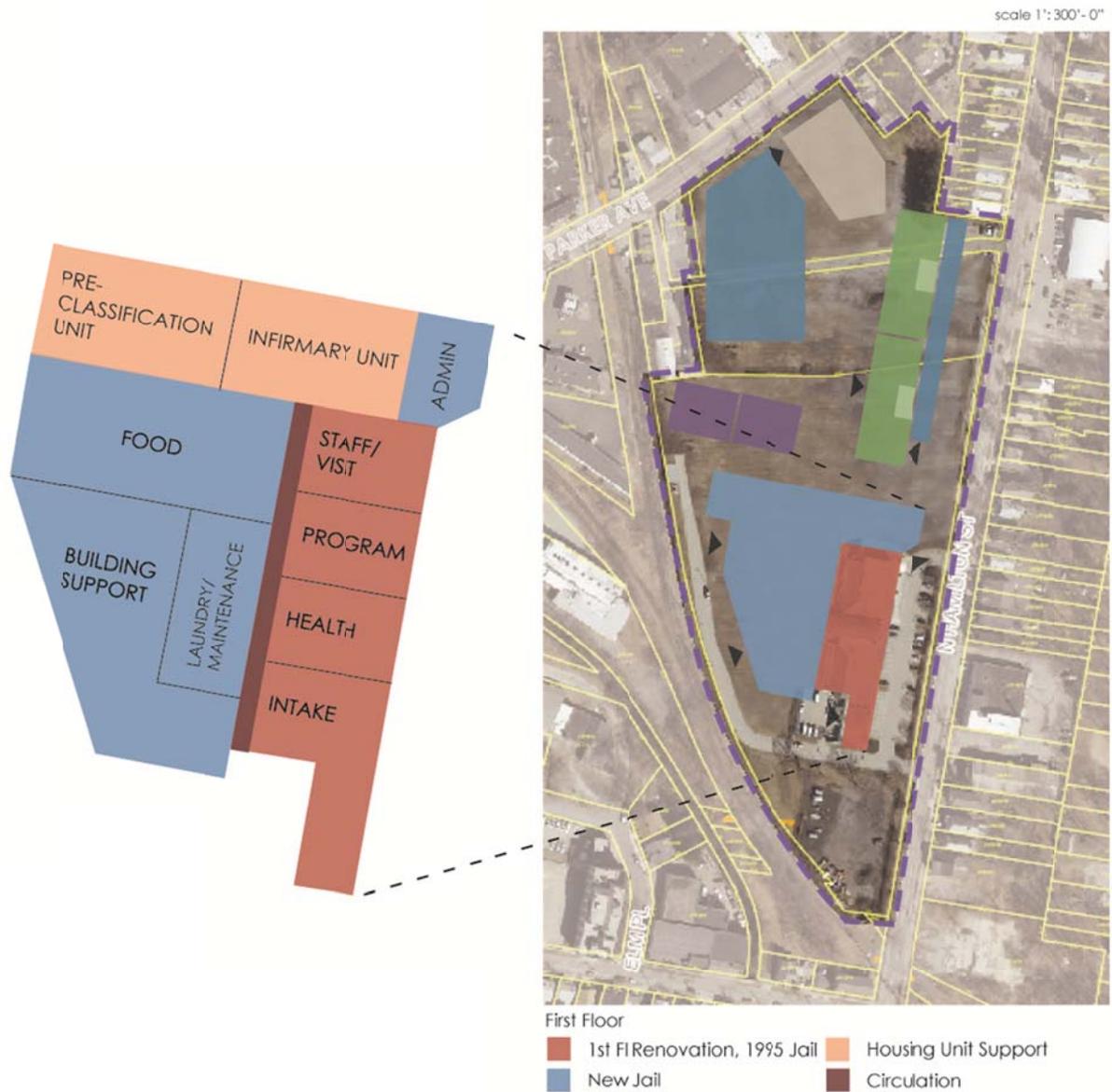
APPENDIX C. STAFFING CHART

APPENDIX C. STAFFING CHART

Dutchess County Jail												Notes/Comments:
Uniform Staffing Assumptions												
Staff Position	Days Manned Prop'd	Proposed Facility - Existing Site					Proposed Facility - Alternate Site					
		Night Shift	Day Shift	Eve Shift	Relief Factor	Total FTE	Night Shift	Day Shift	Eve Shift	Relief Factor	Total FTE	
1. Public Entrance and Lobby												
Corrections Officer	5	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	
Subtotal						3.4					3.4	
2. Executive Administration												
Jail Administrator	5	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	
Administrative Major	5	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	
Administrative Captain	5	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	
QC Officer	5	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	
Subtotal						4.0					4.0	
3. Custody Administration												
Administrative Lieutenant	5	-	2.0	-	1.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	2.0	
Watch Commander	7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	
Supervisor	7	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	13.6	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	13.6	
Subtotal						20.7					20.7	
4. Staff Support Services												
Training Sergeant	5	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	
Subtotal						1.0					1.0	
5. Central Control												
Central Control Officer	7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	10.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	10.2	
Subtotal						10.2					10.2	
6. Receiving, Discharge and Transport												
Supervisor (Sergeant)	7	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	
Booking Officer	7	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	11.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	11.9	
Property Officer	7	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	
Classification Officer	5	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	
Subtotal						18.3					18.3	
7. Jail Housing (direct supervision)												
<i>General Population (Male)</i>												
Corrections Officer	7	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.7	20.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.7	20.4	Existing site: 2 units at 50 beds + 2 units at 64 beds Alternate site: 4 units at 64 beds
<i>General Population (Female)</i>												
Corrections Officer	7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1 unit at 64 beds
Medical / Infirmary	7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	32 beds; Medical unit will also accommodate CS cases, with a 1:4 supervision ratio
CS-officers	7	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.7	20.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.7	20.4	
Keep-Lock (SHU)	7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	Stand-alone unit at 10 beds
Pre-Classification	7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1 unit at 64 beds; size assumption allows for potential sub-classification needs.
Unit Float Officers	7	-	3.0	3.0	1.7	10.2	-	3.0	3.0	1.7	10.2	1 float per 3 housing units; 1 float for Medical/Keep-Lock
Subtotal						56.1					56.1	
8. Inmate Programs and Services												
Program Supervision	5	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	
Subtotal						3.4					3.4	
9. Kitchen/Laundry/Maintenance												
Work Crew Supervisor	7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	Night-shift officers used for maintenance duties;
Subtotal						5.1					5.1	
10. Transport Detail												
Juvenile transport	5	-	10.0	4.0	1.7	23.8	-	10.0	4.0	1.7	23.8	Minimum 2 officers/van and multiple court-runs assumed
Court transport												
Hospital/emergency transport												
Subtotal						23.8					23.8	
11. Escort Officers/ Other												
Inmate Movement (internal)	7	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	Fire inspections, and other not consistent posts accounted for by relief factor.
Visitation	7	-	3.0	-	1.7	5.1	-	3.0	-	1.7	5.1	
Disturbance Response (CERT)	7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	10.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	10.2	
Investigations	5	-	2.0	-	1.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	2.0	
Canine	5	-	2.0	-	1.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	1.0	2.0	
Subtotal						22.7					22.7	
10. Transitional Housing												
<i>Transitional/Step-down Housing (Male)</i>												
Corrections Officer	7	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	15.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.7	15.3	3 dormitory-style units at 50 beds
<i>Transitional/Step-down Housing (Female)</i>												
Corrections Officer	7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	1 dormitory-style unit at 50 beds
Float Officer	7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.8	-	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.8	
Program Supervision	7	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	
Check-in/Screening Officer	7	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	-	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	
Subtotal						34.0					34.0	
Uniform Staff on Duty		26.0	65.0	43.0			26.0	65.0	43.0			
Total FTE						202.7					202.7	
Number of inmates per staff (inmate-to-staff ratio)						3.0					3.09	

APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS

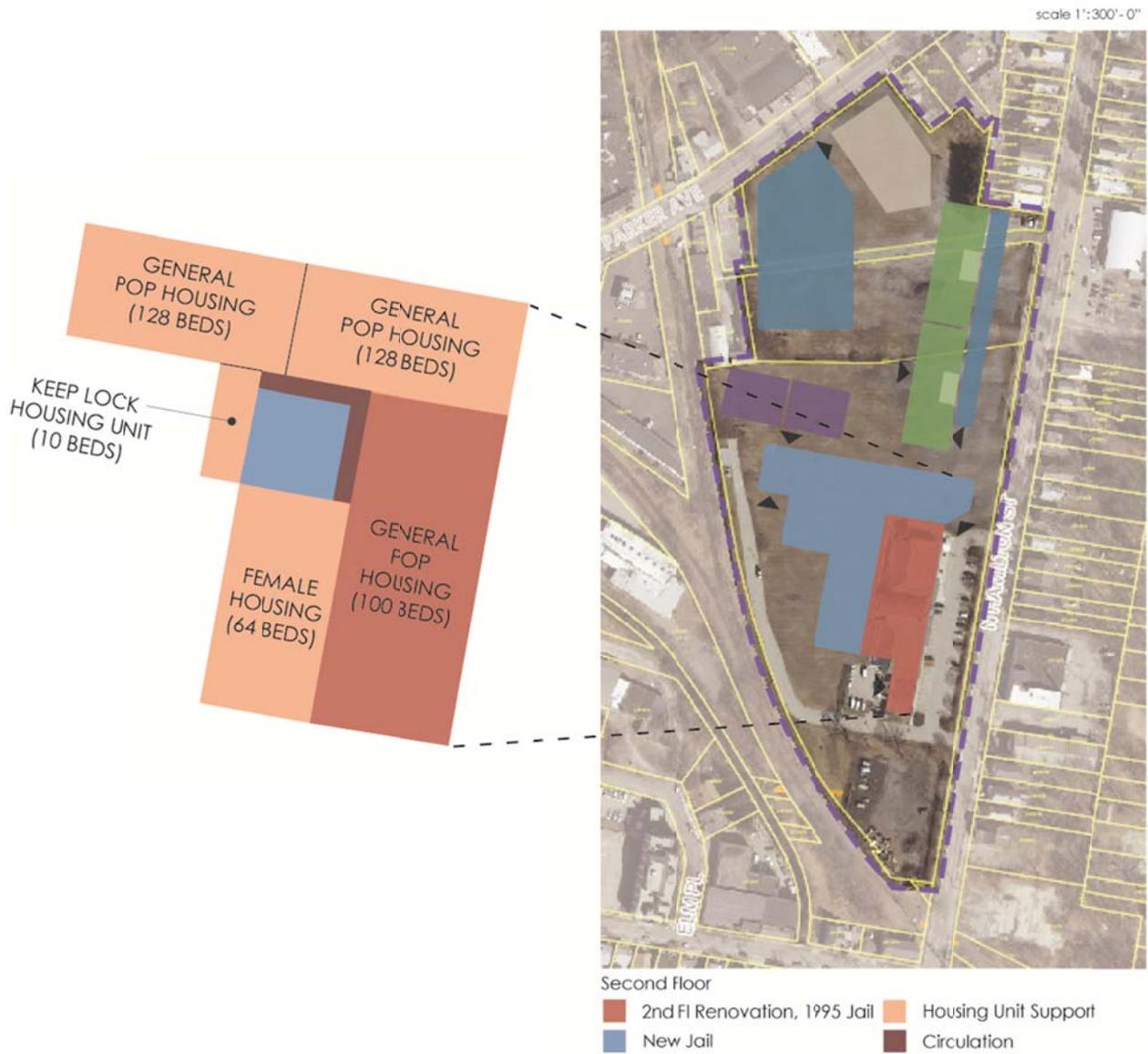
APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS



PHASE 8 1995 Jail Renovation & New Jail (First Floor)

Bed Count	
Transitional Housing Units	200
1995 Jail	100
New Jail	330
TOTAL	630

APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS



PHASE 8 1995 Jail Renovation & New Jail (Second Floor)

Bed Count	
Transitional Housing Units	200
1995 Jail	100
New Jail	330
TOTAL	630

APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS

Parcel Grid Identification #:
131300-6162-62-238330-0000
Municipality: City Poughkeepsie

Parcel Location
N 150 Hamilton St

Owner Name on March 1
Dutchess County , (P)

Primary (P) Owner Mail Address
22 Market St
Poughkeepsie NY 126010003



Parcel Details

Size (acres):	7.84 Ac(s)	Land Use Class:	(670) Community Services: Correctional
File Map:	UNFL	Agri. Dist:	(0)
File Lot #:	SRVY	School District:	(131300) Poughkeepsie City School District
Split Town			

Assessment Information (Current)

Land:	Total:	County Taxable:	Town Taxable:	School Taxable:	Village Taxable:
\$961000	\$12000000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
-					
Tax Code:	Roll Section:	Uniform %:	Full Market Value:		
N: Non-Homestead	8	100	\$ 12000000		
-					
Tent. Roll:	Final. Roll:	Valuation:			
5/1/2012	7/1/2012	7/1/2011			

Last Sale/Transfer

Sales Price:	Sale Date:	Deed Book:	Deed Page:	Sale Condition:	No. Parcels:
\$0	0	1934	0494	()	0

Site Information:

Site Number: 1	Sewer Type:	Desirability:	Zoning Code:	Used As:
Water Supply:	(3) Comm/public	(3) Superior	I-1	(Z40) Correctn fac
(3) Comm/public				

Commercial/Industrial/Utility Building Information:

Site Number: 1

Bldg Sec.: 1 Bldg. Number: 1

Year Built:	No. Stories:	Gross Floor Area:	Boeck Model	Const. Qual.:
1950	3	35586	(0679) 2-4 sty jail load sup	(1) Average -

Air Cond. %:	Sprinkler %:	Alarm %:	No. Elevator:	Basement sf.:
--------------	--------------	----------	---------------	---------------

APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS

Parcel Grid Identification #:
131300-6162-54-240389-0000
Municipality: City Poughkeepsie

Parcel Location
N 182 Hamilton St

Owner Name on March 1
Parker Hamilton Corporation , (P)

Primary (P) Owner Mail Address
108 Parker Ave
Poughkeepsie NY 126010000



Parcel Details

Size (acres): 1.83 Ac (C) Land Use Class: (330) Vacant Land Located in Commercial Areas
File Map: Agri. Dist.: (0)
File Lot #: School District: (131300) Poughkeepsie City School District
Split Town

Assessment Information (Current)

Land:	Total:	County Taxable:	Town Taxable:	School Taxable:	Village Taxable:
\$137200	\$137200	\$137200	\$137200	\$137200	\$0
-					
Tax Code:	Roll Section:	Uniform %:	Full Market Value:		
N: Non-Homestead	1	100	\$ 137200		
-					
Tent. Roll:	Final. Roll:	Valuation:			
5/1/2012	7/1/2012	7/1/2011			

Last Sale/Transfer

Sales Price:	Sale Date:	Deed Book:	Deed Page:	Sale Condition:	No. Parcels:
\$0	4/12/2011 3:47:23 PM	22011	1860	(B)	1

Site Information:

Site Number: 1	Sewer Type:	Desirability:	Zoning Code:	Used As:
Water Supply:	(3) Comm/public	(1) Inferior	I-1	(Z98) Non-contrib
(3) Comm/public				

Commercial Rental Information:

Site Number: 1				
Use Number: 1				
Used As: (Z98) Non-contrib				
Unit Code:	Total Rent Area:	Area 1 Bdrms Apts	Area 2 Bdrms Apts	Area 3 Bdrms Apts
()	0	0	0	0
-				
Total Units:	No. 1 Bdrms Apts	No. 2 Bdrms Apts	No. 3 Bdrms Apts	

APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS

Parcel Grid Identification #:
131300-6162-54-236411-0000
Municipality: City Poughkeepsie

Parcel Location
108 Parker Ave

Owner Name on March 1
Parker Hamilton Corporation , (P)

Primary (P) Owner Mail Address
108 Parker Ave
Poughkeepsie NY 126010000



Parcel Details

Size (acres): 2.236 Ac (D) Land Use Class: (714)
File Map: Agri. Dist.: (0)
File Lot #: School District: (131300) Poughkeepsie City School District
Split Town

Assessment Information (Current)

Land:	Total:	County Taxable:	Town Taxable:	School Taxable:	Village Taxable:
\$263000	\$1050000	\$1050000	\$1050000	\$1050000	\$0
-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Code:	Roll Section:	Uniform %:	Full Market Value:		
N: Non-Homestead	1	100	\$ 1050000		
-	-	-	-	-	-
Tent. Roll:	Final. Roll:	Valuation:			
5/1/2012	7/1/2012	7/1/2011			

Last Sale/Transfer

Sales Price:	Sale Date:	Deed Book:	Deed Page:	Sale Condition:	No. Parcels:
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Site Information:

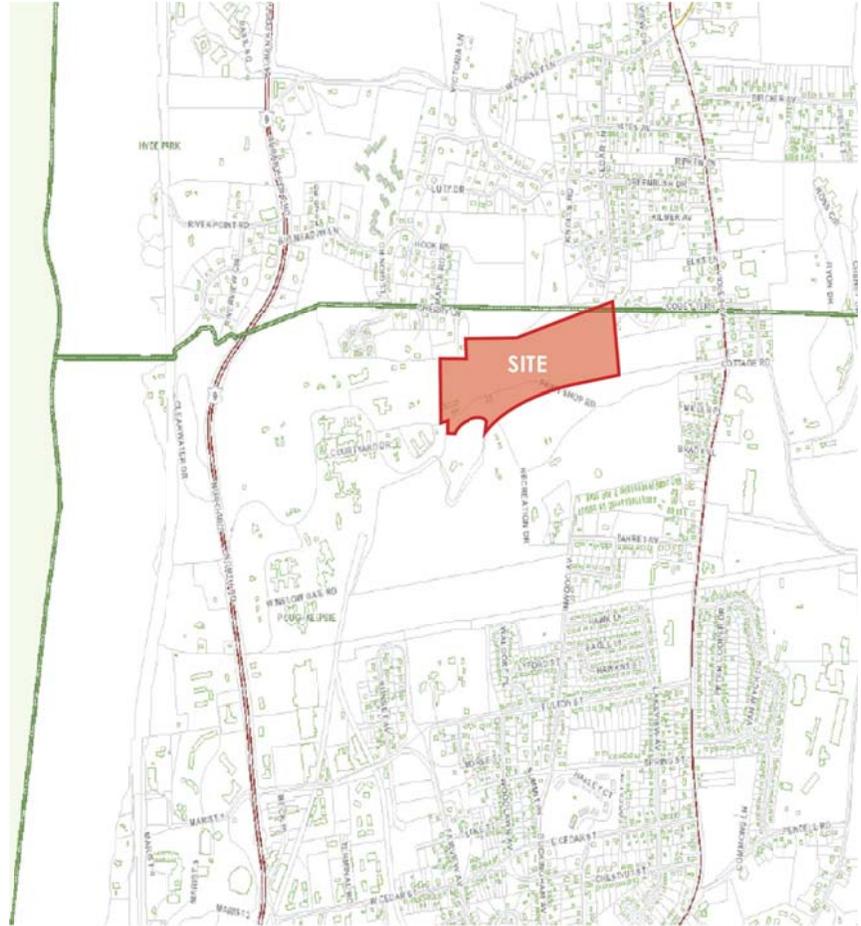
Site Number: 1				
Water Supply:	Sewer Type:	Desirability:	Zoning Code:	Used As:
(3) Comm/public	(3) Comm/public	(1) Inferior	I-1	(F09) Light mfg

Commercial Rental Information:

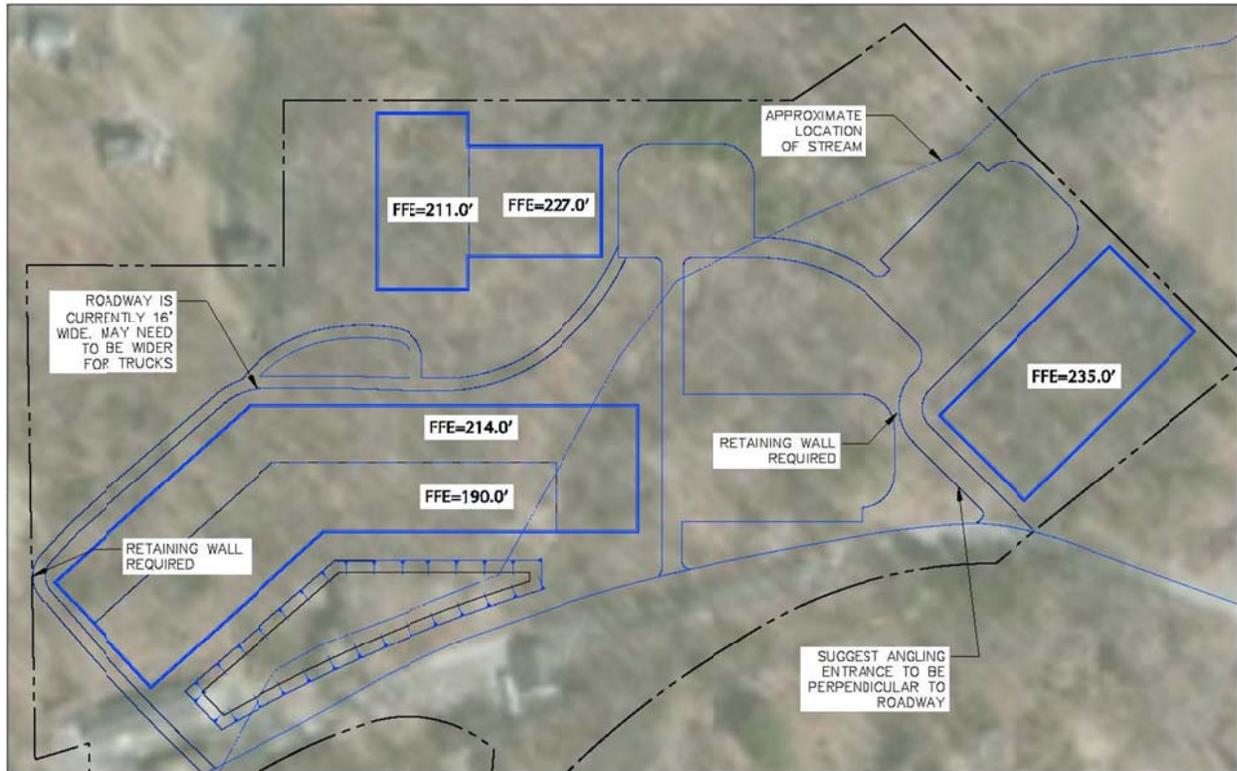
Site Number: 1				
Use Number: 1				
Used As: (F09) Light mfg				
Unit Code:	Total Rent Area:	Area 1 Bdrms Apts	Area 2 Bdrms Apts	Area 3 Bdrms Apts
()	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-
Total Units:	No. 1 Bdrms Apts	No. 2 Bdrms Apts	No. 3 Bdrms Apts	

APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS

Hudson River Psychiatric Center



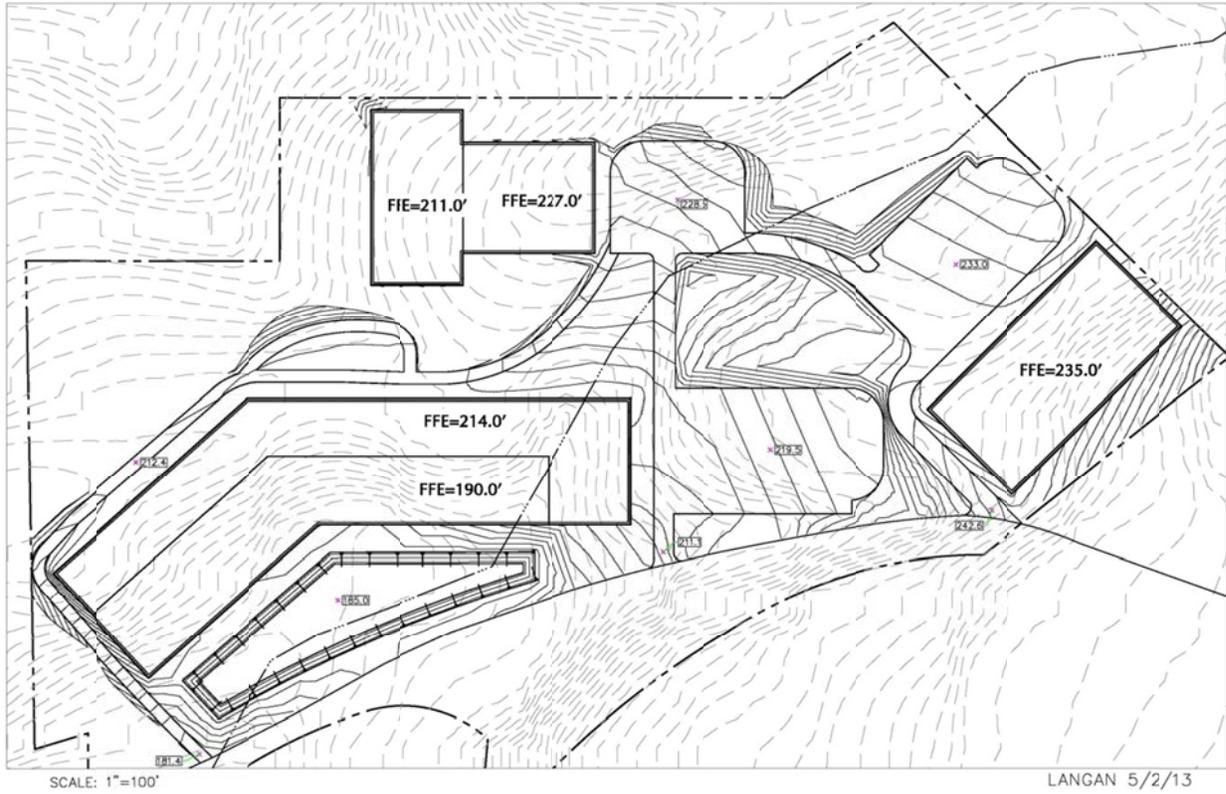
APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS



LANGAN 5/2/13

Site Mark-up

APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS



Grading Concept

APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS

Wetlands



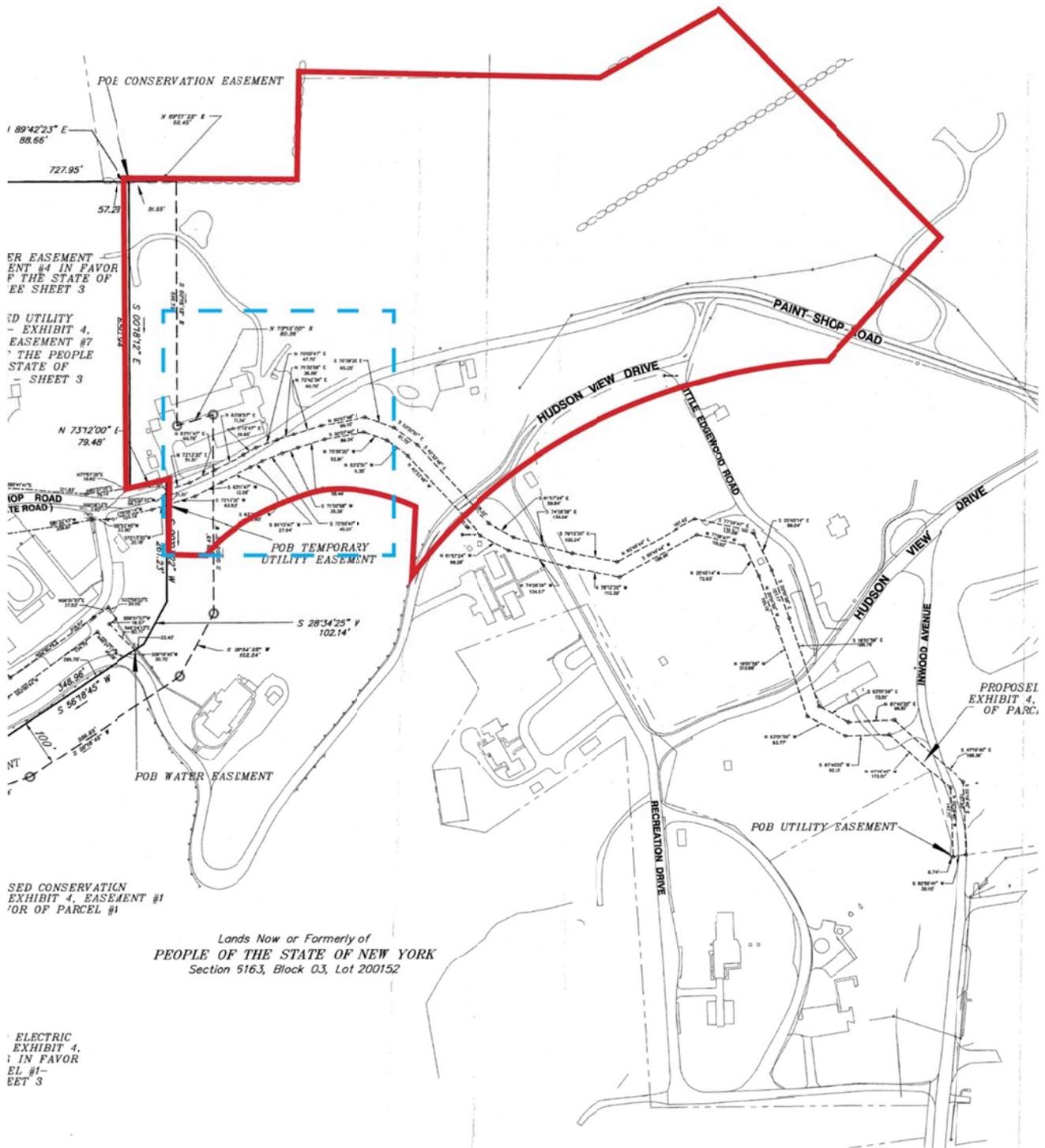
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0 500 1000 feet

25 ft. Contours

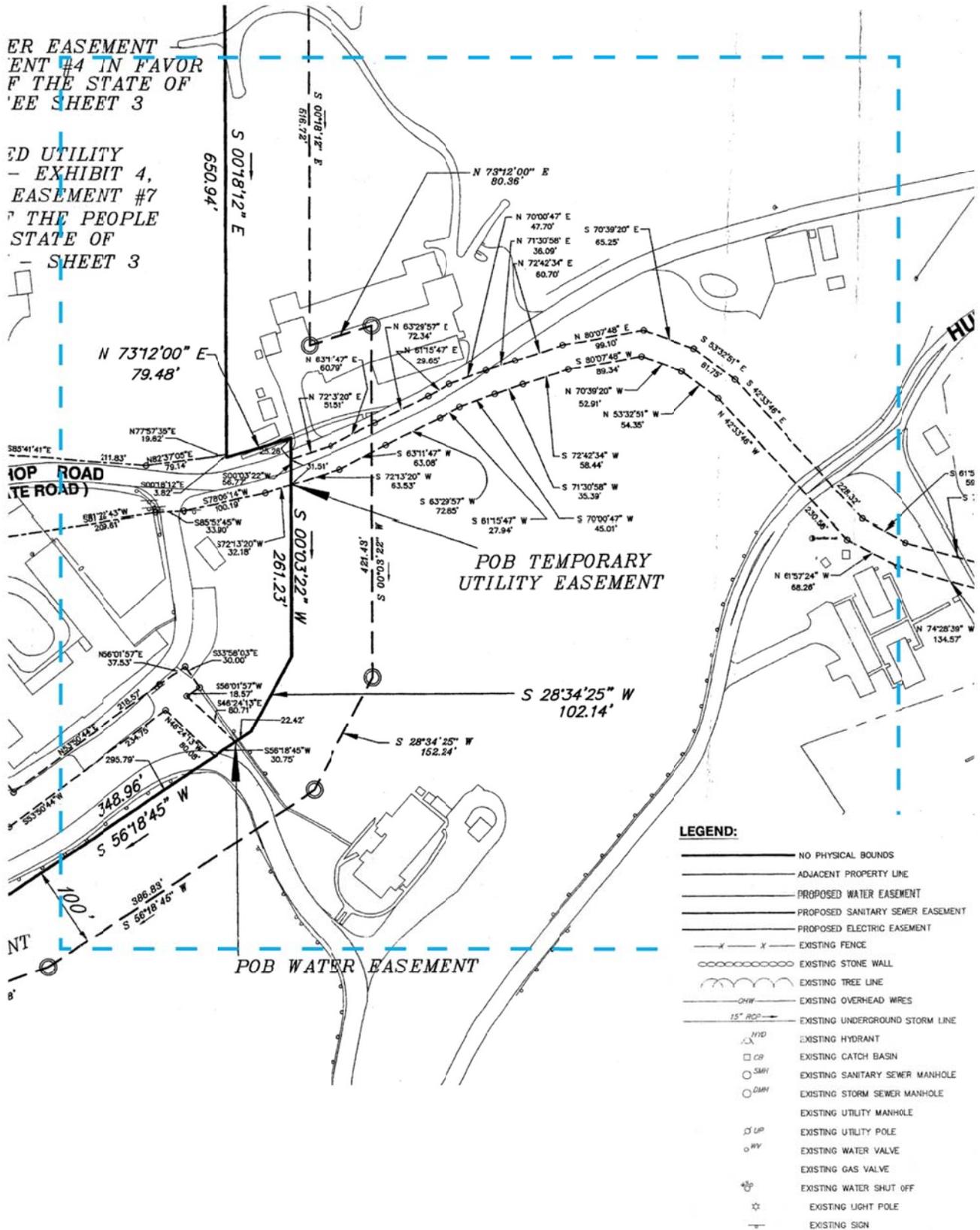


Reference Scale = 1:6000 (500ft)
0 500 1000 feet

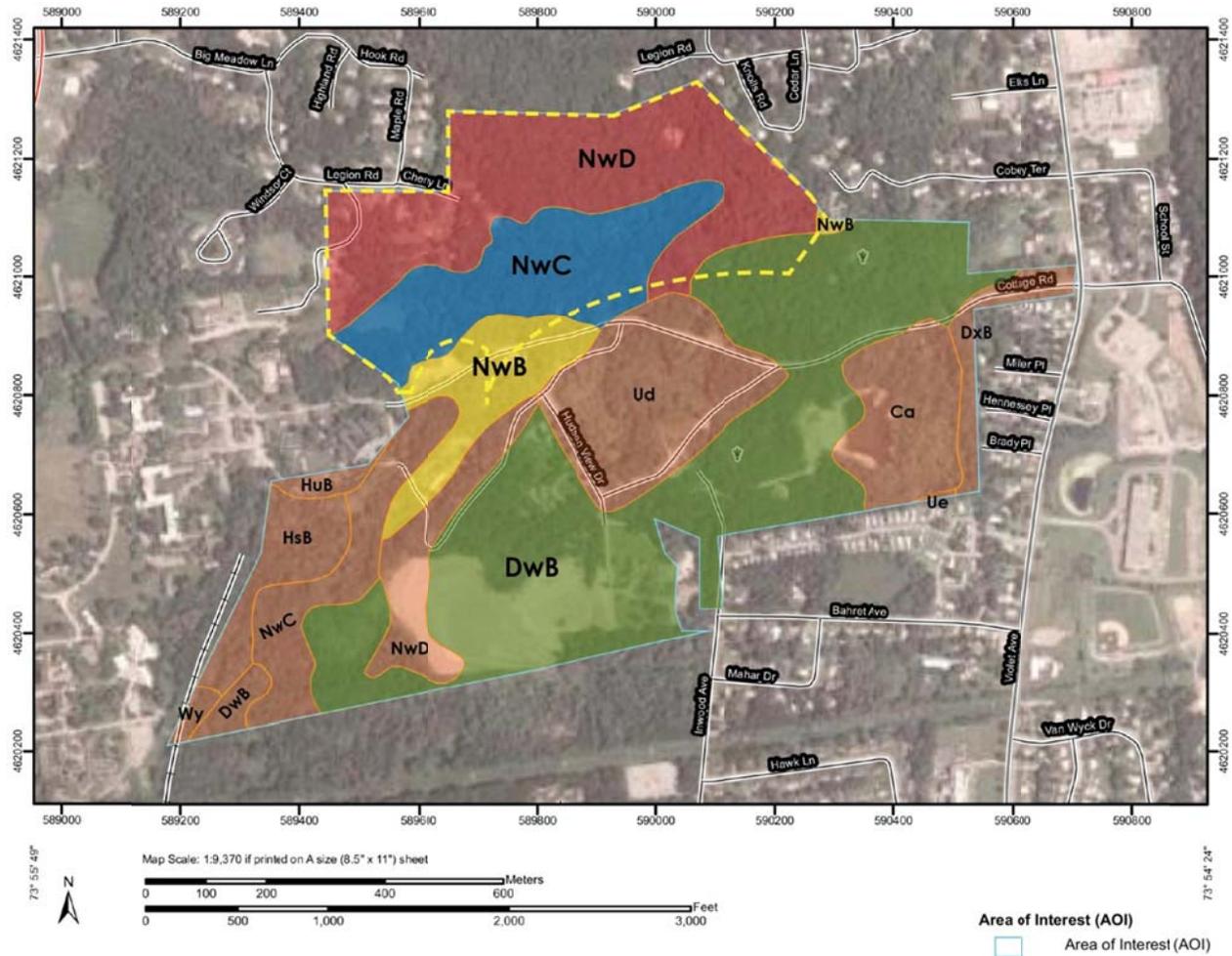
APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS



APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS



APPENDIX D. JAIL SITE EVALUATION GRAPHICS



Soil Map: Dutchess County, New York

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Aces in AOI	% of AOI
NwD	Nassau-Cardigan complex, undulating, very rocky	33.9	16.5%
NwC	Nassau-Cardigan complex, rolling, very rocky	33.7	16.5%
NwB	Nassau-Cardigan complex, hilly, very rocky	11.7	5.7%
DwB	Dutchess-Cardigan complex, undulating rocky	77.1	37.6%
Ca	Canadaigua silt loam, neutral substratum	12.7	6.2%
DxB	Dutchess-Cardigan-Urban land complex, undulating, rocky	4.5	2.2%
HsB	Hoosic gravelly loam, undulating	7.4	3.6%
HuB	Hoosic-Urban land complex, undulating	1.5	0.7%
Ud	Udorthents, smoothed	21.3	10.4%
Ue	Udorthents, wet substratum	0.1	0.1%
Wy	Wayland silt loam	0.9	0.5%

Totals for Area of Interest

204.8

100.0%

APPENDIX E. SPACE PROGRAM

APPENDIX E. SPACE PROGRAM

Dutchess County Jail Space Program - Existing Site: North Hamilton Street

Summary

Space Description	DGSF	Building Gross 20% of DGSF	BGSF (+20%)		
1. Public Entrance and Lobby	2,000	400	2,400		
2. Executive Administration	2,000	400	2,400		
3. Custody Administration	2,000	400	2,400		
4. Staff Support Services	5,000	1,000	6,000		
5. Central Control	1,000	200	1,200		
6. Intake, Transports and Release		0			
6.1 Vehicular Sallyport	3,000	600	3,600		
6.2 Intake, Transports, Release	6,000	1,200	7,200		
7. Housing Units		0			
7.1A General Population Male (64 beds/pod x 2 pods)	30,000	6,000	36,000	2 pods	128 beds
7.1B Existing General Population Male (50 Bed/pod x 2 pods)		0	0	Existing 2 pods	100 beds
7.2 Female Housing (64 Beds/pod x 1 pod)	15,000	3,000	18,000	1 pod	64 beds
7.3 Medical Housing/ Constant Supervision (32 beds/pod x 1 pod)	7,500	1,500	9,000	1 pod	32 beds
7.4 Keep Lock (SHU) Unit (10 beds/pod x 1 pod)	3,000	600	3,600	1 pod	10 beds
7.5 Pre-Classification (64 beds/pod x 1 pod)	15,000	3,000	18,000	1 pod	64 beds
8. Inmate Programs and Services					
8.1 Programs Personnel	1,500	300	1,800		
8.2 Education and Behavioral Programs	2,500	500	3,000		
9. Health Services	5,000	1,000	6,000		
10. Food Services	15,000	3,000	18,000	Full service kitchen	
11. Laundry	3,500	700	4,200		
12. Facility Maintenance	5,000	1,000	6,000		
13. Building Support	20,000	4,000	24,000		
sub-total jail	144,000	28,800	172,800		398 beds
Sf/jail bed					434
14. Transitional Housing		0			
14.1 Personnel and Support Services	10,000	2,000	12,000		
14.2 Housing Component (50 beds/pod x 4 pods; Dormitory-style)	25,000	5,000	30,000		
14.3 Program Space	10,000	2,000	12,000		
Sub-total transitional housng	45,000	9,000	54,000		200 beds
Sf/transitional bed					270
Total SF	189,000	37,800	226,800		

Total number of beds
Total sf/bed

598 beds
379

APPENDIX E. SPACE PROGRAM

Dutchess County Jail Space Program - Alternate Site: Hudson River Psychiatric Center

Summary

Space Description	DGSF	Building Gross 20% of DGSF	BGSF (DGSF+20%)		
1. Public Entrance and Lobby	2,000	400	2,400		
2. Executive Administration	2,000	400	2,400		
3. Custody Administration	2,000	400	2,400		
4. Staff Support Services	5,000	1,000	6,000		
5. Central Control	1,000	200	1,200		
6. Intake, Transports and Release					
6.1 Vehicular Sallyport	3,000	600	3,600		
6.2 Intake, Transports, Release	6,000	1,200	7,200		
7. Housing Units					
7.1A General Population Male (54 beds/pod x 4 pods)	60,000	12,000	72,000	4 pods	256 beds
7.2 Female Housing (64 Beds/pod x 1 pod)	15,000	3,000	18,000	2 pods	54 beds
7.3 Medical Housing/ Constant supervision (32 beds/pod x 1 pod)	7,500	1,500	9,000	1 pod	32 beds
7.4 Keep Lock (SHU) Unit (10 beds/pod x 1 pod)	3,000	600	3,600	1 pod	10 beds
7.5 Pre-Classification (64 beds/pod x 1 pod)	15,000	3,000	18,000	1 pod	54 beds
8. Inmate Programs and Services					
8.1 Programs Personnel	1,500	300	1,800		
8.2 Education and Behavioral Programs	2,500	500	3,000		
9. Health Services	5,000	1,000	6,000		
10. Food Services	15,000	3,000	18,000	Full service kitchen	
11. Laundry	3,500	700	4,200		
12. Facility Maintenance	5,000	1,000	6,000		
13. Building Support	20,000	4,000	24,000		
Sub-total jail	149,000	29,800	178,800		426 beds
Sf/jail bed					420
14. Transitional Housing					
14.1 Personnel and Support Services	10,000	2,000	12,000		
14.2 Housing Component (50 beds/pod x 4 pods; Dormitory-style)	25,000	5,000	30,000		
14.3 Program Space	10,000	2,000	12,000		
Sub-total transitional housing	45,000	9,000	54,000		200 beds
Sf/transitional bed					270
Total SF	194,000	38,800	232,800		
Total number of beds					526 beds
sf/bed					372

APPENDIX E. SPACE PROGRAM

