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Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study

May 12, 2010



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Introduction

Acknowledgements

Committee Members:

Joe Copeland, County Engineer Hon. Richard Culver, Hancock Co. Circuit Court Judge Bud Gray, Sheriff Nick Gulling, Former Sheriff Jack Leonard, Council Member Jeff Lilly, Citizen Hon. Dan Marshall, Superior Court II Judge Pat Powers, Community Corrections Rosalie Richardson, Council Member Hon. Terry Snow, Superior Court I Judge Tom Stevens, Commissioner

Also Contributing:

Wayne Addison, Probation Brad Armstrong, Commissioner Jerry Bean, Prosecutors Office Wilann Beeson, ADA Probation Dean Dobbins, Prosecutors Office Derek Towle, Commissioner

On October 12, 2009 a team of Architects & Planners headed by SchenkelShultz and CRS was retained by the Hancock County Board of Commissioners to evaluate a range of realistic options and to develop planning concepts for the Hancock County Criminal Justice Expansion. To facilitate the communication of ideas and concerns as well as to provide a forum for the participation of stakeholders, the Hancock County Board of Commissioners formed a "Justice Facilities Committee" and charged this body with providing input and feedback to the professional consultants in the development of goals and objectives in so far as it pertained to the judicial facilities' study. Eight meetings were held by this body over the past seven month period.

Goals

The following goals were established for the study:

- 1. Overview of the Hancock County Criminal Justice System and shall include the Courts, Clerk, Prosecutors Office, Probation, Sheriff's Office, Jail, and Community Corrections.
- 2. Inventory and assessment of current buildings, including Courthouse, Prosecutors Office in the old jail, Community Corrections, and the Jail.
- 3. Data gathering and analysis.
- 4. Forecasting capacity requirements (minimum 25 years).
- 5. Space and operational requirements for existing buildings and proposed future facility with possible expansion.
- 6. Analysis to recommend acceptable building sites.
- 7. Estimated project cost for new facility.
- 8. Preparation of final Needs Assessment Report.

II. Inmate Population and Future Needs (see additional tables in Section VI.5)

An understanding of the inmates who are housed in the jail system, along with the daily dynamics of jail occupancy, provides a foundation for planning and design efforts. This section of the report summarizes findings from the analysis of data describing jail occupancy and the characteristics of the inmate population. The source databases were provided by Bill Applegate, Hancock County Sheriff's Department. The analysis was conducted by CRS Inc. of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the planning consultant for the jail project.

A. Jail and Work Release Center Occupancy

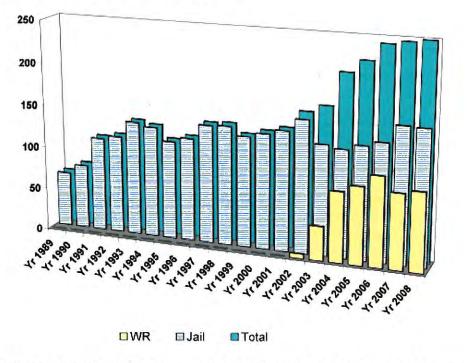
Monthly reports from January 1989 through November 2008 were collated and analyzed. More than 2,000 monthly reports were provided as text files. These were examined and key information was transcribed into a dataset. This dataset describes the level of occupancy of the jail and work release center along with select characteristics of the inmate population.

Figure A1 summarizes the average daily population for the jail and work release center by year for the period beginning in January 1989.

Year	dali	WR	Total	Vear	200	WIT.	Total
Yr 1989	64.3	0.0	64.3	Yr 1999	129.5	0.0	129.5
Yr 1990	75.3	0.0	75.3	Yr 2000	134.9	0.3	135.2
Yr 1991	110.3	0.0	110.3	Yr 2001	140.3	0.4	140.7
Yr 1992	114.5	0.0	114.5	Yr 2002	155.1	5.5	160.7
Yr 1993	133.8	0.0	133.8	Yr 2003	129.0	40.3	169.2
Yr 1994	129.8	0.0	129.8	Yr 2004	125.7	82.6	208.3
Yr 1995	115.1	0.0	115.1	Yr 2005	132.0	91.0	223.0
Yr 1996	120.7	0.0	120.7	Yr 2006	137.7	105.0	242.7
Yr 1997	138.3	0.4	138.7	Yr 2007	158.5	88.0	246.5
Yr 1998	139.5	0.8	140.2	Yr 2008	157.5	92.0	249.4

A1. Average Daily Population (ADP) By Year, 1989 - 2008

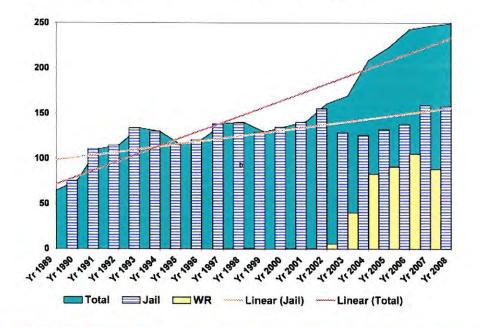
The occupancy patterns are illustrated in Figure A2. The jail population was relatively stable from 1993 through 2008 because occupancy was at or near the capacity of the jail. The work release center occupancy increased rapidly after the facility was opened in 2002, reaching capacity by year 2007.



A2. Average Daily Population (ADP), 1989 - 2008

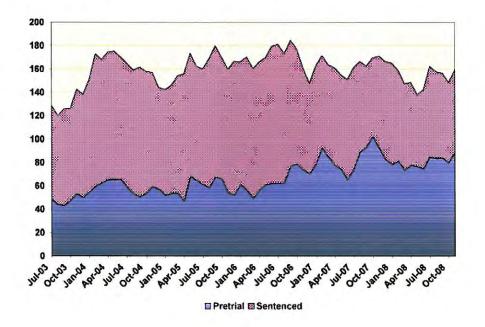
The trend lines in Figure A3 represent the rate of growth for the jail population (lower line) and for the combined jail and work release center population.

A3. Average Daily Population (ADP) and Trend Lines, 1989 - 2008



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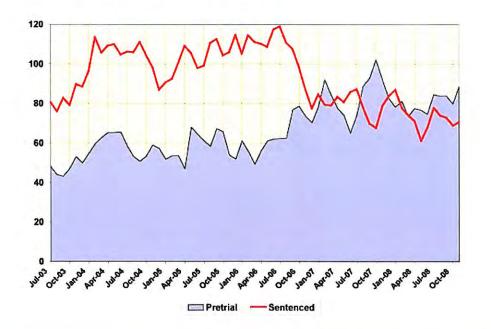
From July 2003 through the end of 2008 the total population for the jail and work release center gradually included a higher proportion of pretrial detainees. The detainees were held in the jail, comprising the majority of inmates by the end of 2008. Figure A4 illustrates this trend.



A4. Pretrial and Sentenced, Cumulative, 2003 - 2008

Figure A5 provides another perspective on the changes in the composition of the system.





The number inmates charged with felonies peaked in 2006 and has moderated since then. The decrease in felons in the jail corresponded to an increase in the number of felons sentenced to state prison. From 2006 to 2009 the number of Hancock County felons admitted to the Indiana Department of Corrections increased from 56 to 126.

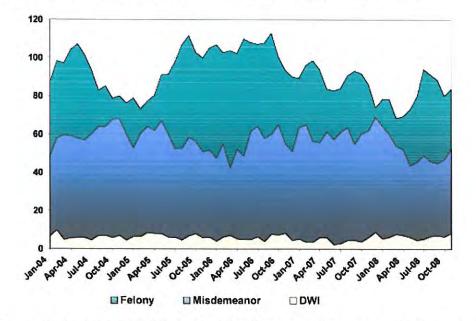
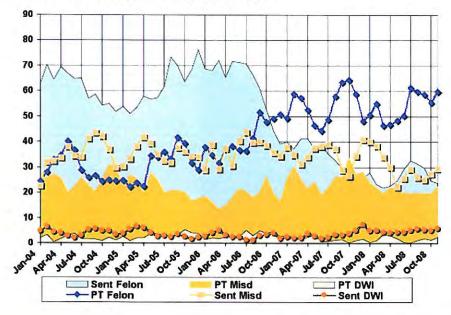




Figure A7 combines the status of inmates (pretrial, sentenced) with the level of offense. The chart shows a steady growth in the number of pretrial inmates charged with felonies and a marked decrease in the number of sentenced felony offenders from late 2006 through 2008. The number of felons coming into the county jail grew steadily while the sentenced felon population declined because more felons were sentenced to serve time in the state prison system rather than the jail.

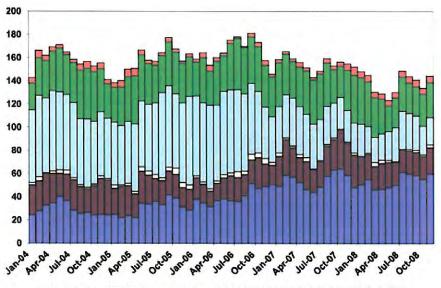
A7. Status and Level of Offense, 2004 - 2008



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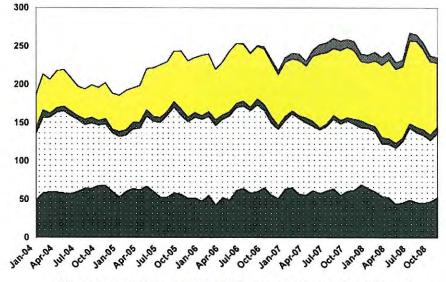
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Figure A8 shows the status and level of charge as a cumulative graph. The growth in the pretrial felony population was largely offset by the decrease in sentenced felons.



A8. Status and Level of Offense, 2004 – 2008 (Cumulative)

Figure A9 identifies the number of inmates on an average day who are being held on probation holds (violation of probation) and the number of sentenced offenders awaiting transfer to the state prison system. The probation hold population increased during the five year period and the sentenced awaiting transfer population only started to appear in mid-2005.

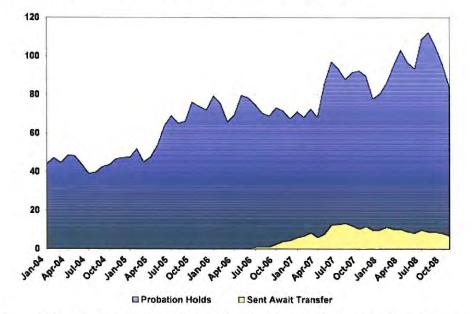


A9. ADP by Level of Offense, Probation Holds and Sentenced Awaiting Transfer

PT Felon PT Misd PT DWI Sent Felon Sent Misd Sent DWI

Misdemeanor 🗆 Felony 🖩 DWI 🛄 Probation Holds 🖺 Sent Await Transfer

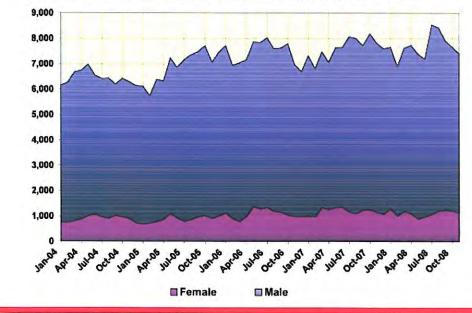
The probation hold population is examined in Figure A10 along with the sentenced awaiting transfer population. This chart illustrates the steady growth in the number of probation holds. The sentenced awaiting transfer population peaked in mid-2007 and has eased slightly since then.



A10: ADP Probation Holds and Sentenced Awaiting Transfer

Figure A11 shows the number of "detention days" served by inmates for the five year period ending in December 2008. A detention day is accrued when one inmate spends one day in confinement. 365 detention days are the same as one bed for a year, one Average Daily Population (ADP).

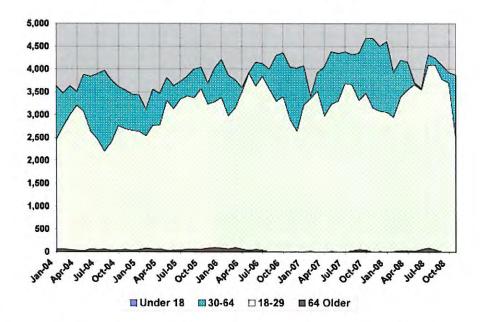
Inmate gender is examined in Figure A11. The number of days spent in confinement by females increased slightly over the five years.



A11. Monthly Detention Days by Gender, Cumulative, 2004 – 2008

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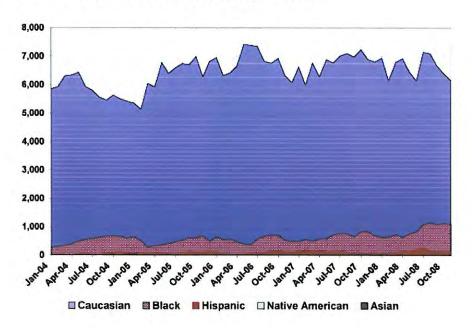
The age of inmates is shown in Figure A12. Inmates who were age 30 to 64 comprised the largest component of the population, followed closely by inmates of ages 18 to 29. A small number of older inmates (64 or more years) is shown throughout the five years.



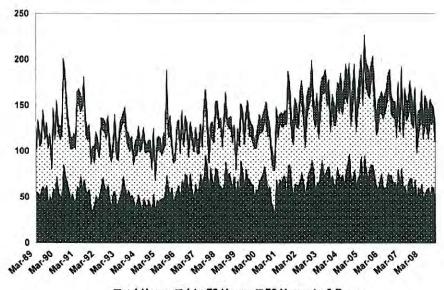
A12. Monthly Detention Days by Age of Inmate, 2004 – 2008

The race of inmates is shown in Figure A13. Caucasian outnumbered all other races by a large margin. The number of Black inmates increased somewhat over the five year period, as did the number of Hispanic inmates.



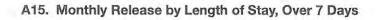


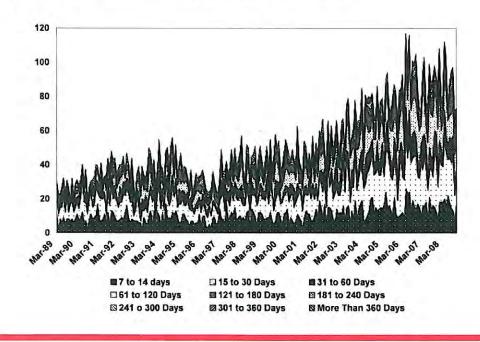
The *number* of releases are examined in the following figures. Figure A14 looks at the high number of short-term inmates who are admitted to the jail system. As many as 200 inmates were released in one month after spending 72 hours or less in confinement. The short-term population of the jail system does not use many beds, but it demands a great deal of staff effort to admit and release inmates.



A14. Monthly Releases by Length of Stay, 0 Hours to 6 Days

Figure A15 shows the number of releases for inmates who spent seven days or more in confinement. The chart shows an overall increase in the number of inmates admitted and released. The two shortest categories (7-14 days and 15 – 30 days) showed significant growth during the five years.



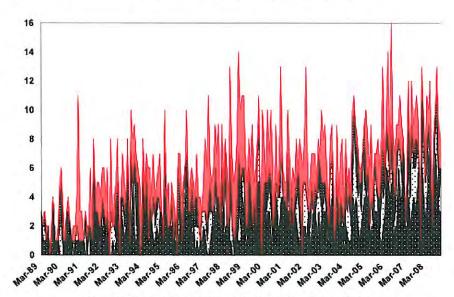


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^{■&}lt;4 Hours E14 to 72 Hours #72 Hours to 6 Days

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Figure A16 shows the number of long-term inmates released during the five years. The number of inmates who spent more than 180 days in confinement increased markedly. Although the number of inmates released per month was relatively low, the number of jail beds used by these inmates was very high. An inmate who spent 180 days in confinement used one bed for half of the year.



A16. Monthly Releases by Length of Stay, 181 or More Days

🖩 181 to 240 Days 🗟 241 o 300 Days 📾 301 to 360 Days 🛤 More Than 360 Days

The reason for release is identified in Figure A17, divided into several categories according the level of charges.

A17. Releases by Reasons 2005 - 2008

	REASON RELEASE	Yr 2004	Yr 2006	Vr 2006	Vr 2007	Yr 2008
FELON	Transfer to Jail	0	1	0	0	1
	Fined and Released	2	2	0	2	2
	Released Probation	1	4	3	3	1
	Sentence Complete	95	124	154	127	143
	Other	69	60	124	46	30
	Subtotal	167	191	281	178	177
NON-FELONS	Transfer to Jail	0	0	0	0	2
	Fined and Released	7	5	2	4	2
	Released Probation	2	4	4	0	0
	Sentence Complete	253	291	343	311	348
	Other	74	65	72	107	67
	Subtotal	336	365	421	422	419
SPECIAL	Charges Dismissed	1	1	1	2	1
PRISON POPULATION	Reinstated Prob or Parole	1	1	0	6	4
	Prob or Parole Revoked	0	0	0	0	0
	Sent Felon Transfer to State Inst	1	0	0	9	3
	Transfer to Federal Facil/Juris	0	0	0	0	0
	All Other	18	22	20	16	11
	Sub Total	21	24	21	33	19

B. Inmate Characteristics

This section of the report presents findings from the analysis of more than 19,000 records of inmates who were admitted to confinement in Hancock County between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2009. The dataset was generated from the county's inmate management information system.

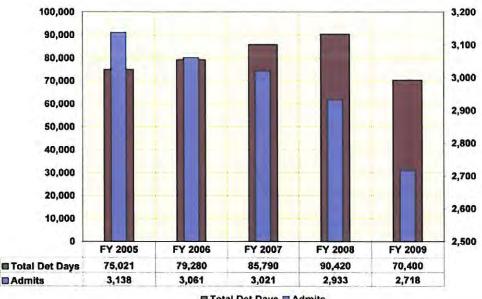
The inmate-specific data is describing using two primary measures: the number of admissions and the number of detention days that were accrued by the inmates. A third descriptor, average length of stay (ALOS) is calculated by dividing the detention days by the number of admissions. It is important to use all of these measures to provide a complete description of the dynamics of the jail. Figure B1 provides a summary of these measures for the four year period.

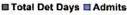
	FY 2005	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2008	Total
Admits	3,138	3,061	3,021	2,933	12,153
% Admits	25.7%	25.2%	24.9%	24.2%	
Total Det Days	75,021	79,280	85,790	90,420	330,511
% Det Days	22.7%	24.0%	26.0%	27.4%	
ALOS	23.9 days	25.9 days	28.4 days	30.8 days	27.2 average

B1. Admission, Detention Days and Average Length of Stay (ALOS) FY 2005 – FY 2008

Figure B2 identifies trends for the four years. The number of detention days increased steadily for four years and then fell markedly in the fifth year. At the same time, the number of admissions fell steadily, from 3,138 in FY 2005 to 2,718 in FY 2009. During the first four years, the number of detention days increased in spite of fewer admissions because inmates were spending more days in confinement.

B2. Admission and Detention Days, FY 2005 - FY 2008



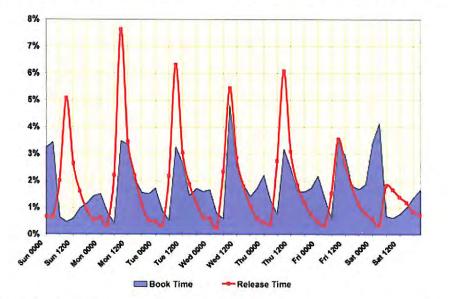


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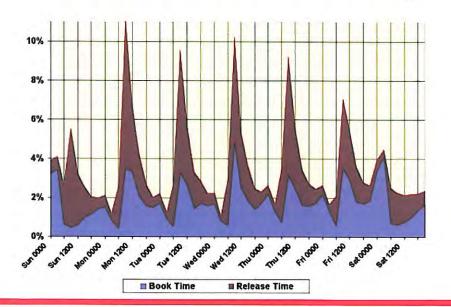
The Hancock County Sheriff's Department consistently accounted for more than 50% of the admissions and detention days for the four years. The Greenfield Police Department was the second largest source of inmates for the jail. All of the admitting agencies are described in detailed tables in Section VI.5.

The time of day and day of the week for each admission was identified. Detailed information is provided in Section VI.5. Figure B3 illustrates the ebb and flow of admissions and released over the course of the week. Releases decline on Friday and Saturday, but increase on Sunday and Monday as inmates admitted over the weekend are released on bail or other conditions.



B3. Average Percent, Book and Release Time, Average for 2005 - 2008

Figure B4 shows the cumulative admissions and releases by time and day of the week. The graph shows the very high level of activity at mid-day on Monday through Thursday.



B4: Average Percent, Cumulative, Book and Release Time, Average for 2005 - 2008

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Inmate length of stay is examined in Figure B5, which displays the number of admits and days.

B5. Admissions and Detention by Length of Stay Cohorts

Length Of Stay		2005	2006	2007	2008
A. Less Than 1	Admits	1,192	1,045	977	958
	Total Det Days	0	0	0	0
B. 1 Day	Admits	489	488	485	382
	Total Det Days	489	488	485	382
C. 2 Days	Admits	209	222	226	193
	Total Det Days	418	444	452	386
D. 3 Days	Admits	118	113	101	126
	Total Det Days	354	339	303	378
E. 4-5 Days	Admits	111	136	108	130
	Total Det Days	486	600	473	568
F. 6-10 Days	Admits	179	131	151	154
	Total Det Days	1,385	1,050	1,165	1,195
G. 11-30 Days	Admits	349	341	355	377
	Total Det Days	6,421	6,294	6,585	7,166
H. 31-60 Days	Admits	121	157	146	136
	Total Det Days	5,434	7,062	6,463	6,052
l. 61-90 Days	Admits	119	145	168	139
	Total Det Days	9,541	11,573	13,283	10,906
J. 91-120 Days	Admits	72	78	89	89
	Total Det Days	7,336	8,172	8,945	9,208
K. 121-150 Days	Admits	36	52	46	68
	Total Det Days	4,839	7,016	6,164	9,166
L. 151-180 Days	Admits	48	54	62	59
	Total Det Days	8,112	9,016	10,438	9,900
M. 181-210 Days	Admits	22	32	24	34
	Total Det Days	4,207	6,083	4,561	6,464
N. 211-240 Days	Admits	10	15	16	19
	Total Det Days	2,194	3,375	3,543	4,321
O. 241-270 Days	Admits	8	14	18	13
	Total Det Days	2,011	3,560	4,555	3,331
P. 271-300 Days	Admits	9	8	12	18
	Total Det Days	2,501	2,243	3,335	5,105
Q. 301-330 Days	Admits	8	8	9	5
	Total Det Days	2,500	2,526	2,845	1,547

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Longth Of Stay		2005	2006	2007	2008
R. 331-365 Days	Admits	12	10	13	11
	Total Det Days	4,270	3,570	4,611	3,885
S. 366-545 Days	Admits	21	9	7	18
	Total Det Days	9,421	3,819	2,913	8,120
T. Over 545 Days	Admits	5	3	8	4
	Total Det Days	3,102	2,050	4,671	2,340
TOTAL	Admits	3,138	3,061	3,021	2,933
	Det Days	75,021	79,280	85,790	90,420

Figure B6 presents the same information as percentage of total admits and detention days.

B6: Percent of Annual Admissions and Detentions Days by Length of Stay Cohort

Length Of Stay		2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
A. Less Than 1	% Admits	38.0%	34.1%	32.4%	32.7%	34.3%
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
B. 1 Day	% Admits	15.6%	15.9%	16.1%	13.0%	15.2%
	% Det Days	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
C. 2 Days	% Admits	6.7%	7.3%	7.5%	6.6%	7.0%
	% Det Days	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
D. 3 Days	% Admits	3.8%	3.7%	3.3%	4.3%	3.8%
	% Det Days	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
E. 4-5 Days	% Admits	3.5%	4.4%	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%
	% Det Days	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
F. 6-10 Days	% Admits	5.7%	4.3%	5.0%	5.3%	5.1%
	% Det Days	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
G. 11-30 Days	% Admits	11.1%	11.1%	11.7%	12.9%	11.7%
	% Det Days	8.6%	7.9%	7.7%	7.9%	8.0%
H. 31-60 Days	% Admits	3.9%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.6%
	% Det Days	7.2%	8.9%	7.5%	6.7%	7.6%
I. 61-90 Days	% Admits	3.8%	4.7%	5.6%	4.7%	4.7%
	% Det Days	12.7%	14.6%	15.5%	12.1%	13.7%
J. 91-120 Days	% Admits	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%
	% Det Days	9.8%	10.3%	10.4%	10.2%	10.2%
K. 121-150 Days	% Admits	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	2.3%	1.7%
	% Det Days	6.5%	8.8%	7.2%	10.1%	8.2%
L. 151-180 Days	% Admits	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%
	% Det Days	10.8%	11.4%	12.2%	10.9%	11.3%
M. 181-210 Days	% Admits	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%
	% Det Days	5.6%	7.7%	5.3%	7.1%	6.4%
N. 211-240 Days	% Admits	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
	% Det Days	2.9%	4.3%	4.1%	4.8%	4.1%

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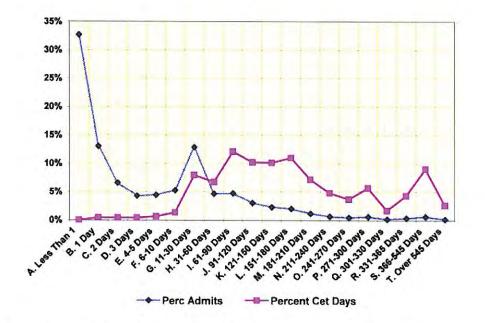
Length Of Stay		2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
O. 241-270 Days	% Admits	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
	% Det Days	2.7%	4.5%	5.3%	3.7%	4.1%
P. 271-300 Days	% Admits	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
	% Det Days	3.3%	2.8%	3.9%	5.6%	4.0%
Q. 301-330 Days	% Admits	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	% Det Days	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	1.7%	2.8%
R. 331-365 Days	% Admits	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% Det Days	5.7%	4.5%	5.4%	4.3%	4.9%
S. 366-545 Days	% Admits	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
	% Det Days	12.6%	4.8%	3.4%	9.0%	7.3%
T. Over 545 Days	% Admits	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
	% Det Days	4.1%	2.6%	5.4%	2.6%	3.7%

The length of stay dynamics are further described in Figure B7 which provides cumulative percentages of admits and releases by length of stay cohort. 56.6% of all inmates were released within 3 days of admission, but they accrued only 1.3% of the detention days. 93.8% of the inmates released within 120 days, but only half of the detention days were accrued by these inmates. Put another way, 6.2% of the inmates admitted to the jail system were still in jail after 120 days, but these remaining inmates accrued nearly half of all detention days.

B7: Percent Admits and Detention Days, 2008

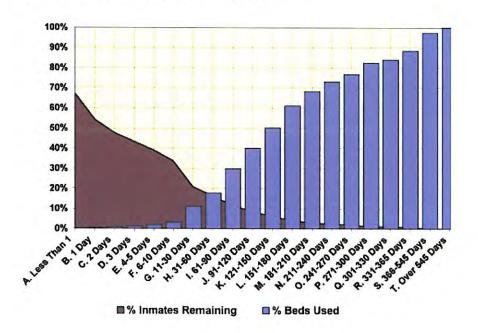
	Percent Admits	Percent Det Dava	Cum Perc Admits	Currol Perc Det Davis	% Inmates Remainten
A. Less Than 1 Day	32.7%	0.0%	32.7%	0.0%	67.3%
B. 1 Day	13.0%	0.4%	45.7%	0.4%	54.3%
C. 2 Days	6.6%	0.4%	52.3%	0.8%	47.7%
D. 3 Days	4.3%	0.4%	56.6%	1.3%	43.4%
E. 4-5 Days	4.4%	0.6%	61.0%	1.9%	39.0%
F. 6-10 Days	5.3%	1.3%	66.2%	3.2%	33.8%
G. 11-30 Days	12.9%	7.9%	79.1%	11.1%	20.9%
H. 31-60 Days	4.6%	6.7%	83.7%	17.8%	16.3%
I. 61-90 Days	4.7%	12.1%	88.5%	29.9%	11.5%
J. 91-120 Days	3.0%	10.2%	91.5%	40.1%	8.5%
K. 121-150 Days	2.3%	10.1%	93.8%	50.2%	6.2%
L. 151-180 Days	2.0%	10.9%	95.8%	61.2%	4.2%
M. 181-210 Days	1.2%	7.1%	97.0%	68.3%	3.0%
N. 211-240 Days	0.6%	4.8%	97.6%	73.1%	2.4%
O. 241-270 Days	0.4%	3.7%	98.1%	76.8%	1.9%
P. 271-300 Days	0.6%	5.6%	98.7%	82.4%	1.3%
Q. 301-330 Days	0.2%	1.7%	98.9%	84.1%	1.1%
R. 331-365 Days	0.4%	4.3%	99.2%	88.4%	0.8%
S. 366-545 Days	0.6%	9.0%	99.9%	97.4%	0.1%
T. Over 545 Days	0.1%	2.6%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Figure B8 illustrates the dynamics of admissions and detention days.



B8: Percent Admits and Detention Days, 2008

Figure B9 depicts the dynamics in a different manner, showing the number of inmates who are still in jail by length of stay cohort, and the total percent of detention days used up to that point.



B9: Percent Admits and Detention Days, 2008

The arresting agencies are described in detail in Section VI.5. As suggested in Section II-A, the Hancock County Sheriff's Department accounted for more than 60% of all admissions.

Inmates charged with felonies accounted for nearly half of all detention days, but only 25.6% of all admissions (Figure B10). This reflects the longer average length of stay associated the more serious charges. The percent of days accrued by inmates charged with felonies increased sharply in 2005. In 2006 the county increased the number of felons sentenced to the state prison system. The jail days saved by sending more convicted felons to the state prison system were offset by the increase in the total number of inmates charged with felonies.

Love) of Offense		2004	2005	2005	2007	2008	2009	Avenus
Felony	Admits	49	648	816	808	743	805	
	% Admits	19.1%	20.7%	26.7%	26.7%	25.3%	29.6%	25.6%
	Total Det Days	1,892	36,677	39,702	41,514	45,546	34,432	
	% Det Days	32.8%	48.9%	50.1%	48.4%	50.4%	48.9%	49.1%
Misdemeanor	Admits	196	2,433	2,184	2,108	2,010	1,717	
	% Admits	76.6%	77.5%	71.3%	69.8%	68.5%	63.2%	70.4%
	Total Det Days	3,809	36,644	37,827	41,905	38,863	29,946	
	% Det Days	66.0%	48.8%	47.7%	48.8%	43.0%	42.5%	46.5%

B10: Level of Offense

Superior Court 2 was responsible for 83.1% of all inmates admitted and 62.6% of all detention days.

B11: Court of Disposition

Court of Disposition		2005	2003	2007	2000	200.9	Avenage
CIR	Admits	230	289	294	225	272	
	% Admits	7.3%	9.4%	9.7%	7.7%	10.0%	8.8%
	Total Det Days	18,064	19,023	17,093	15,794	11,923	
	% Det Days	24.1%	24.0%	19.9%	17.5%	16.9%	20.4%
SUP1	Admits	202	243	262	261	205	
	% Admits	6.4%	7.9%	8.7%	8.9%	7.5%	7.9%
	Total Det Days	11,966	15,640	13,774	15,945	10,360	1
	% Det Days	16.0%	19.7%	16.1%	17.6%	14.7%	16.9%
SUP2	Admits	2,705	2,523	2,463	2,443	2,225	1
	% Admits	86.2%	82.4%	81.6%	83.3%	81.9%	83.1%
	Total Det Days	44,989	44,590	54,899	58,626	47,985	
	% Det Days	60.0%	56.2%	64.0%	64.8%	68.2%	62.6%

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The most frequent charges are described in Figure B12. Probation violations accounted for 27.2% of all detention days, a proportion that increased sharply in 2005. Failure to Appear (FTA) accounted for 9.1% of the admissions and 4.6% of the detention days. The next most frequent offenses are describe in Figure B12. Section VI.5 provides additional details.

B12: Offense	(Descending	Order of	of Average	Detention Da	ays)
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OFFENSE		2004	2005	2000	2007	2063	2003	Average
PROBATION	Admits	21	371	440	471	489	358	
VIOLATION	% Admits	8.2%	11.8%	14.4%	15.6%	16.7%	13.2%	14.2%
	Total Det Days	931	18,040	20,252	23,950	27,326	20,114	
-	% Det Days	16.1%	24.0%	25.5%	27.9%	30.2%	28.6%	27.2%
FTA	Admits	13	280	249	285	296	253	
	% Admits	5.1%	8.9%	8.1%	9.4%	10.1%	9.3%	9.1%
	Total Det Days	99	3,541	2,698	4,408	3,548	4,324	1.000
	% Det Days	1.7%	4.7%	3.4%	5.1%	3.9%	6.1%	4.6%
THEFT	Admits	6	87	103	66	70	128	
	% Admits	2.3%	2.8%	3.4%	2.2%	2.4%	4.7%	3.0%
	Total Det Days	774	3,881	3,477	2,650	3,770	3,292	
	% Det Days	13.4%	5.2%	4.4%	3.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.4%
OWI/PREV	Admits	7	67	80	99	88	110	100
CONV	% Admits	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	3.3%	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%
	Total Det Days	218	2,273	2,868	3,032	3,421	4,354	
	% Det Days	3.8%	3.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	6.2%	4.0%
PUBLIC INTOX	Admits	12	193	167	181	163	114	(
	% Admits	4.7%	6.2%	5.5%	6.0%	5.6%	4.2%	5.5%
	Total Det Days	104	3,181	1,960	4,625	2,299	1,627	
1000 A.	% Det Days	1.8%	4.2%	2.5%	5.4%	2.5%	2.3%	3.4%
BURGLARY	Admits	4	19	26	13	21	30	1 1 1 1
	% Admits	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%
	Total Det Days	84	3,395	3,670	1,240	2,474	2,589	
	% Det Days	1.5%	4.5%	4.6%	1.4%	2.7%	3.7%	3.3%
FTA (D-Felony)	Admits		30	35	58	40	41	
	% Admits	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	Total Det Days		2,346	1,212	3,040	2,484	1,570	
	% Det Days	0.0%	3.1%	1.5%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.6%
CONTEMPT OF	Admits	9	47	65	31	32	59	
COURT	% Admits	3.5%	1.5%	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%	2.2%	1.6%
	Total Det Days	86	2,236	2,627	728	1,832	2,211	
	% Det Days	1.5%	3.0%	3.3%	0.8%	2.0%	3.1%	2.4%
OWI (A MISD)	Admits	14	205	348	257	108	92	
	% Admits	5.5%	6.5%	11.4%	8.5%	3.7%	3.4%	6.8%
	Total Det Days	37	1,411	2,116	2,214	851	1,832	
	% Det Days	0.6%	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%	0.9%	2.6%	2.1%

Nearly half of all detention days were accrued by inmates who were found guilty (Found Guilty, Defendant Found Guilty). Many, if not most of these inmates, spent some of their time in confinement as pretrial detainees. It was not possible to identify the number of pretrial days. Over half of all inmates admitted to the jail system were released on bond or bail, but these inmates accrued only 9% of the detention days. Only 2.5% of the inmates were released on their own recognizance.

B13. Disposition Code, Descending Order of Average Det. Days

Disposition Code		2004	2005	2001	2007	2008	AWR10
Found Guilty	Admits	34	667	777	514	151	1
(GT)	% Admits	13.3%	21.3%	25.4%	17.0%	5.1%	17.3%
	Total Det Days	3,648	57,528	56,388	25,125	4,559	
	% Det Days	63.2%	76.7%	71.1%	29.3%	5.0%	43.8%
Defendant	Admits	10	68	105	318	603	1 1
Found Guilty	% Admits	3.9%	2.2%	3.4%	10.5%	20.6%	8.9%
(DF)	Total Det Days	956	2,002	3,096	30,382	49,710	
	% Det Days	16.6%	2.7%	3.9%	35.4%	55.0%	25.6%
Release by	Admits	31	286	303	300	417	
Hold Authority	% Admits	12.1%	9.1%	9.9%	9.9%	14.2%	10.8%
(RE)	Total Det Days	61	4,004	7,638	11,067	14,566	
	% Det Days	1.1%	5.3%	9.6%	12.9%	16.1%	11.1%
Bonded/	Admits	163	1,814	1,656	1,586	1,499	
Bailed (BB)	% Admits	63.7%	57.8%	54.1%	52.5%	51.1%	54.1%
	Total Det Days	729	6,259	6,167	8,600	8,486	
A 14	% Det Days	12.6%	8.3%	7.8%	10.0%	9.4%	9.0%
Sent to State	Admits	1	30	20	59	73	
(ST)	% Admits	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%	2.0%	2.5%	1.5%
	Total Det Days	1	1,130	1,117	4,207	6,002	
	% Det Days	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	4.9%	6.6%	3.7%
Amended (AM)	Admits	8	128	74	91	20	11
	% Admits	3.1%	4.1%	2.4%	3.0%	0.7%	2.6%
	Total Det Days	364	2,087	1,756	3,029	2,952	
	% Det Days	6.3%	2.8%	2.2%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%
Fined and	Admits		25	9	13	41	
Released (FI)	% Admits	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.7%
	Total Det Days		631	379	965	1,569	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	1.7%	1.1%
Dismissed (DS)	Admits	2	12	34	24	26	1000
	% Admits	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
	Total Det Days	2	662	975	1,009	809	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%
Released on	Admits	4	79	57	83	86	
Own Recog. (RO)	% Admits	1.6%	2.5%	1.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%
(10)	Total Det Days	0	400	643	559	822	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%

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More than half of all detention days were accrued by inmates who were released after serving a sentence (Figure B14). Additional release categories are described in Section VI.5.

B14. Release Code, Descending Order of Average Detention Days

Ralazso Code		2000	2006	2:007	2008	No.	Aneres
Time Served (03)	Admits	680	750	686	841	703	
	% Admits	21.7%	24.5%	22.7%	28.7%	25.9%	24.6%
Bail/Bond	Total Det Days	47,188	47,535	50,839	51,935	36,804	
	% Det Days	62.9%	60.0%	59.3%	57.4%	52.3%	58.4%
Bail/Bond	Admits	1,789	1,577	1,516	1,394	1,347	
Posted (BB)	% Admits	57.0%	51.5%	50.2%	47.5%	49.6%	51.3%
	Total Det Days	5,665	5,482	6,445	6,933	4,891	
	% Det Days	7.6%	6.9%	7.5%	7.7%	6.9%	7.3%
Sent to State	Admits	38	69	35	38	49	
Facility (SS)	% Admits	1.2%	2.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	1.5%
	Total Det Days	6,091	9,016	2,219	5,684	4,116	
	% Det Days	8.1%	11.4%	2.6%	6.3%	5.8%	6.8%
Rel. to Another	Admits	168	201	226	257	154	
Jail (05)	% Admits	5.4%	6.6%	7.5%	8.8%	5.7%	6.8%
	Total Det Days	4,421	5,243	5,803	6,671	4,866	
	% Det Days	5.9%	6.6%	6.8%	7.4%	6.9%	6.7%
Trans to State	Admits	6	2	24	69	90	
Facility (06)	% Admits	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	2.4%	3.3%	1.3%
	Total Det Days	128	295	4,614	7,070	8,320	
	% Det Days	0.2%	0.4%	5.4%	7.8%	11.8%	5.1%
Court's Order	Admits	241	254	261	70	85	
(DC)	% Admits	7.7%	8.3%	8.6%	2.4%	3.1%	6.1%
	Total Det Days	5,604	5,359	3,147	1,516	2,441	
	% Det Days	7.5%	6.8%	3.7%	1.7%	3.5%	4.5%
Home Detention	Admits	49	51	60	46	58	1
(HD)	% Admits	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%
	Total Det Days	3,056	2,370	3,243	2,972	2,125	
	% Det Days	4.1%	3.0%	3.8%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%
Sent. Bureau	Admits	5	10	27	21	18	
Correct. (SB)	% Admits	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	772	900	4,203	1,868	1,565	
	% Det Days	1.0%	1.1%	4.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%
Released by	Admits	51	54	37	63	66	
Hold Authority (AU)	% Admits	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%
(~0)	Total Det Days	559	461	1,431	1,505	1,286	
	% Det Days	0.7%	0.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%

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While female inmates averaged 14.9% of the detention days for the five year period, the percentage increased steadily from 13.5% to 17.1% over that time. The percent of female admissions increased from 20.8% to 24.5%.

B15. Gender

Conder		2005	2006	2007	2000	\$2003	Avenes
% Adı Total I	Admits	654	669	660	610	666	
	% Admits	20.8%	21.9%	21.9%	20.8%	24.5%	21.9%
	Total Det Days	10,129	10,906	12,606	13,880	12,056	
	% Det Days	13.5%	13.8%	14.7%	15.4%	17.1%	14.9%
Male	Admits	2,484	2,392	2,361	2,323	2,052	
	% Admits	79.2%	78.1%	78.1%	79.2%	75.5%	78.1%
	Total Det Days	64,892	68,374	73,184	76,540	58,344	
	% Det Days	86.5%	86.2%	85.3%	84.6%	82.9%	85.1%

The percentage of detention days served by Black inmates increased from 7.1% to 10.0% from 2005 to 2008.

B16. Race

Read		2005	2006	.2007	2008	Average
Asian	Admits	6	5	4	3	
	% Admits	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	73	16	5	2	1000
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	Admits	257	254	311	338	
	% Admits	8.2%	8.3%	10.3%	11.5%	9.5%
	Total Det Days	5,298	5,397	7,668	8,998	
	% Det Days	7.1%	6.8%	8.9%	10.0%	8.3%
Hispanic	Admits	89	95	117	92	
	% Admits	2.8%	3.1%	3.9%	3.1%	3.2%
	Total Det Days	1,050	670	1,901	1,188	
	% Det Days	1.4%	0.8%	2.2%	1.3%	1.5%
Indian	Admits	1	1	2	4	
	% Admits	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	28	3	3	39	-
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	Admits		13. St	5	6	
	% Admits	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
	Total Det Days			336	44	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
White	Admits	2,785	2,706	2,582	2,490	
	% Admits	88.8%	88.4%	85.5%	84.9%	86.9%
	Total Det Days	68,572	73,194	75,877	80,149	
	% Det Days	91.4%	92.3%	88.4%	88.6%	90.1%

The age characteristics of inmates are described in detail in Figure B17. About 25% of all detention days were accrued by inmates who were under the age of 25.

B17. Age at Admission

Age		2005	2000	20.07	2003	2009	Average
A. Under 16	Admits		1				
	% Admits	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days		1				
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
B. 16	Admits			3		123.3	5 y 10
	% Admits	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days			303		(÷ ÷	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
C. 17	Admits	2	2		1000	2	4
	% Admits	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Total Det Days	400	65			381	
	% Det Days	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%
D. 18	Admits	57	67	68	65	72	4
	% Admits	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.6%	2.2%
	Total Det Days	616	626	1,191	587	1,199	11/20/120
	% Det Days	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	0.6%	1.7%	1.1%
E. 19-20	Admits	213	195	242	247	236	1
	% Admits	6.8%	6.4%	8.0%	8.4%	8.7%	7.6%
	Total Det Days	3,574	3,738	4,261	5,939	4,882	
	% Det Days	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%	6.6%	6.9%	5.6%
F. 21	Admits	137	128	143	148	109	1 2 2 2
	% Admits	4.4%	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%	4.0%	4.5%
	Total Det Days	3,375	3,778	4,693	4,519	2,221	
	% Det Days	4.5%	4.8%	5.5%	5.0%	3.2%	4.6%
G. 22-24	Admits	467	405	412	360	356	
	% Admits	14.9%	13.2%	13.6%	12.3%	13.1%	13.4%
	Total Det Days	12,393	11,620	10,571	12,238	8,794	1.0
have a set of the	% Det Days	16.5%	14.7%	12.3%	13.5%	12.5%	13.9%
H. 25-29	Admits	604	632	579	577	478	
	% Admits	19.2%	20.6%	19.2%	19.7%	17.6%	19.3%
	Total Det Days	14,728	16,841	17,041	18,248	13,177	
	% Det Days	19.6%	21.2%	19.9%	20.2%	18.7%	20.0%
1. 30-34	Admits	443	423	394	416	360	
	% Admits	14.1%	13.8%	13.0%	14.2%	13.2%	13.7%
	Total Det Days	10,782	12,186	11,229	14,441	9,376	1111
	% Det Days	14.4%	15.4%	13.1%	16.0%	13.3%	14.5%

Aan		2015	2005	2007	2066	12005	Aveno
J. 35-39	Admits	419	401	379	365	322	
	% Admits	13.4%	13.1%	12.5%	12.4%	11.8%	12.7%
	Total Det Days	11,230	10,240	9,652	13,181	9,385	
	% Det Days	15.0%	12.9%	11.3%	14.6%	13.3%	13.4%
K. 40-44	Admits	354	324	321	300	311	
	% Admits	11.3%	10.6%	10.6%	10.2%	11.4%	10.8%
	Total Det Days	8,422	8,291	11,896	8,778	8,214	
	% Det Days	11.2%	10.5%	13.9%	9.7%	11.7%	11.4%
L. 45-49	Admits	236	245	235	223	230	
	% Admits	7.5%	8.0%	7.8%	7.6%	8.5%	7.9%
	Total Det Days	5,385	6,583	8,124	6,047	6,428	
_	% Det Days	7.2%	8.3%	9.5%	6.7%	9.1%	8.1%
M. 50-54	Admits	128	137	152	136	141	
	% Admits	4.1%	4.5%	5.0%	4.6%	5.2%	4.7%
	Total Det Days	1,722	3,272	5,358	3,651	4,262	
	% Det Days	2.3%	4.1%	6.2%	4.0%	6.1%	4.6%
N. 55-59	Admits	44	51	58	54	62	
	% Admits	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%
	Total Det Days	1,622	656	920	1,242	1,611	2
	% Det Days	2.2%	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	2.3%	1.5%
0. 60-64	Admits	20	33	18	23	28	-
	% Admits	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
	Total Det Days	84	732	512	1,129	447	
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%
P. 65-69	Admits	11	12	11	13	6	
	% Admits	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%
	Total Det Days	688	526	20	305	12	
	% Det Days	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
Q. 70-74	Admits	3	4	6	6	3	
	% Admits	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	0	125	19	115	11	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
R. 75 -79	Admits		1000			2	
	% Admits	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Total Det Days					0	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
S. 80-84	Admits		1				
	% Admits	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days	112	0				
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Approximately one-third of all detention days were accrued by inmates who were residents of Greenfield at the time of their admission to jail in 2008. Residents of Indianapolis accounted for 27.5% of the detention days in 2008. The high proportion of Marion County/Indianapolis inmates creates difficulties for those who are sentenced to probation because most of them are required to be supervised in Hancock County. Figure B18 describes home address for those who accrued the most detention days. Section VI.5 provides additional detail.

B18. Home Address, City (Descending Order by Percent Det. Days)

HOME CITY		2005	:2006	2007	2008
GREENFIELD	Admits	893	918	847	824
	% Admits	28.5%	30.0%	28.0%	28.1%
	Total Det Days	23,997	25,034	26,474	30,928
	% Det Days	32.0%	31.6%	30.9%	34.2%
INDIANAPOLIS	Admits	896	844	899	886
	% Admits	28.6%	27.6%	29.8%	30.2%
	Total Det Days	19,978	21,726	22,959	24,857
	% Det Days	26.6%	27.4%	26.8%	27.5%
FORTVILLE	Admits	154	172	173	161
	% Admits	4.9%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%
	Total Det Days	3,916	4,331	4,745	4,342
	% Det Days	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%	4.8%
NEW PALESTINE	Admits	110	95	106	90
	% Admits	3.5%	3.1%	3.5%	3.1%
	Total Det Days	2,969	2,585	3,294	2,611
	% Det Days	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	2.9%
KNIGHTSTOWN	Admits	35	35	35	27
	% Admits	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
	Total Det Days	1,057	1,982	1,153	1,135
the second second	% Det Days	1.4%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%
MCCORDSVILLE	Admits	59	71	72	61
	% Admits	1.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%
	Total Det Days	594	1,254	1,906	1,252
	% Det Days	0.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.4%
ANDERSON	Admits	41	60	56	60
	% Admits	1.3%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
	Total Det Days	955	1,325	1,235	1,405
	% Det Days	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%
NEW CASTLE	Admits	43	31	34	36
	% Admits	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
	Total Det Days	872	960	641	1,218
	% Det Days	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%
SHELBYVILLE	Admits	30	50	33	10
	% Admits	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.3%
	Total Det Days	543	2,190	711	50
	% Det Days	0.7%	2.8%	0.8%	0.1%

Section II - Inmate Population and Future Needs; Page 24

C. Projecting Future Needs

Summary

Predicting future needs is very difficult because there are so many factors that determine the number and types of inmates presented for confinement. Most of these factors are not within the control of county officials. Because of these uncertainties, Hancock County must rely on jail planning and design efforts to ensure flexibility to respond to future changes.

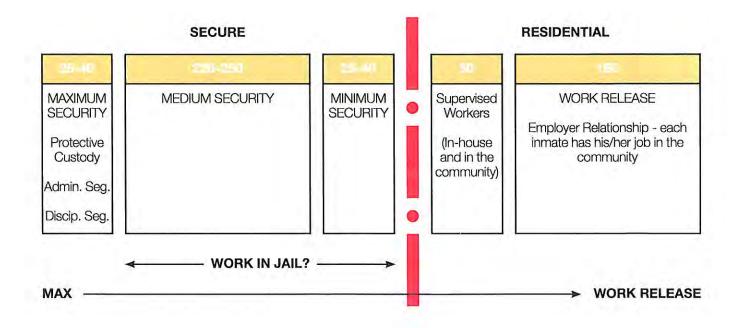
Jail plans and designs must provide efficient opportunities to:

- Accommodate changing types of inmates.
- Safely house increasing numbers of inmates.
- Realize operational efficiencies if the number of inmates declines in the future.

Current planning efforts should be considered the *first* phase of a long-term plan. Subsequent phases will be finalized and implemented as needed.

For the purposes of the current planning effort, the first phase should be planned to accommodate the number and type of inmates described in Figure C1 (from 470 to 530 total beds,) of which 20% should be available for females.

Figure C1: Phase One Bed Needs-- Number and Type



Projecting Future ADP

It is difficult to forecast future bed needs based on a statistical analysis of the historical use of the jail. Figure C2 illustrates the average daily population (ADP) for the jail, the work release center, and the total for both facilities. Two trend lines, generated by a linear regression analysis of past ADP, suggest markedly different rates of growth.

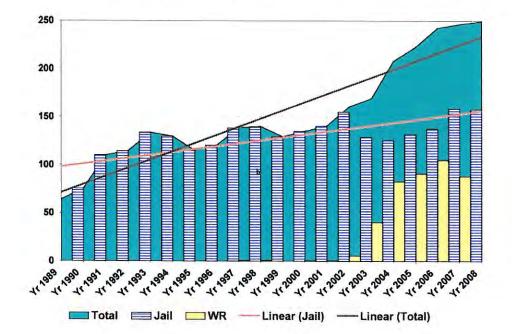


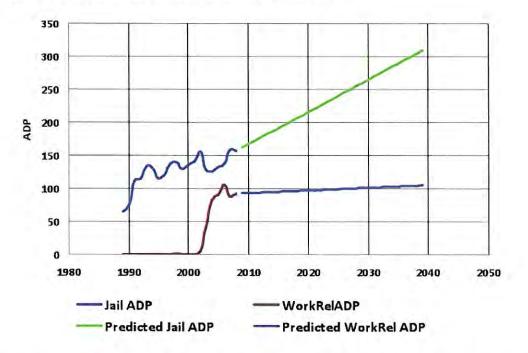
Figure C2: Average Daily Population (ADP) and Trend Lines, 1989 - 2008

Both trend lines are skewed by the availability of beds. The jail trend is relatively flat because jail occupancy has been suppressed for most of the past 20 years by the lack of jail space. The total population trend line is artificially elevated by the introduction of new beds at the work release center in the last few years of the timeline. Neither trend line is appropriate for planning purposes.

Figure C3 presents another set of projections for the jail and work release center that were calculated *separately*, through the year 2040.

The jail forecast was generated using a linear regression analysis methodology that placed more weight on recent years—an "autoregressive integrated moving average" (ARIMA). This model produced results for the jail population that were more reliable than other approaches. The results for the jail population were statistically strong, with a mean error of only 7.7%.





For planning purposes, the jail forecast provides a reasonable starting point. But because the demand for work release beds has been consistently higher than the supply in recent years, the work release center forecast must be manually adjusted.

If the statistical analysis is used as a starting point for forecasting future needs, the 30-year average daily inmate population would be:

- 300 jail inmates
- 100 work release inmates

Included with the jail inmates are a classification are two types of inmates who do not require secure confinement:

- Inmates who are eligible for work release but who remain in jail because there are no beds available in the work release center (the number varies, but is currently in the range of 20 to 40 jail inmates)
- Inmates who are not eligible for work release because they are unable to find a job in the community

The work release bed estimate is manually adjusted in the next section of this report.

Adjusting Forecasts

After discussions with officials, 15 more work release inmates were added to the base projections, representing the inmates who would be assigned to work release, but are not in the jail. This brings the total projected ADP to 415 (300 jail, 115 work release).

Converting ADP to Bed Needs

The need to classify and separate inmates by gender, level or risk and other considerations requires the application of a "classification factor" to help convert ADP into bed needs. A classification factor acknowledges the number of beds in various housing units usually do not match the number of inmates who are suitable for assignment to those units. Female inmates are a good example of this dynamic. It is rare for the number of females in jail to be the same as the number of beds in female housing units. When the number of females is lower than the supply of beds, the surplus beds are not used. Similarly, a vacant bed in a minimum security housing unit may not safely be filled by an inmate who has a higher security classification. Figure C4 illustrates the variation in the monthly jail population according to status (pretrial, sentenced).

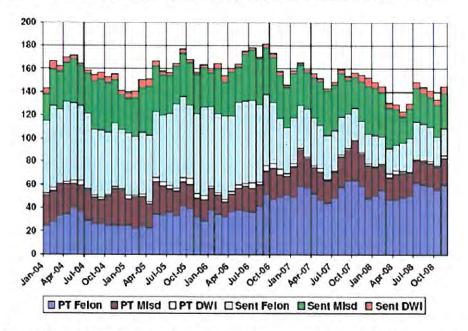


Figure C4: Average Daily Population by Month and Status, 2004 - 2008

"Peaking" is another factor that must be considered when converting ADP to bed needs. Figure 4 (above) shows that variation that is experience in ADP by month—from 180 in last 2006 to 135 in mid 2008. A peaking factor must also be applied to the ADP to adjust for sustained peaks.

For the purpose of the current planning project, the ADP has been increased by 13% to adjust for classification and peaking factors.

Identifying the Types of Beds Needed

The current supply of beds for detention and corrections spans a wide spectrum in terms of physical and operational security, from high security (max) beds in the jail, to "community" or "residential" beds at the work release center. Analysis of jail inmate data and information describing criminal justice practices in Hancock County, coupled with discussions with officials and stakeholders, suggest changes in the types of beds needed and the proportion of type that should be available.

Security Level

Figure C1 at the beginning of this report identified 5 major types of beds, described below in descending order of security:

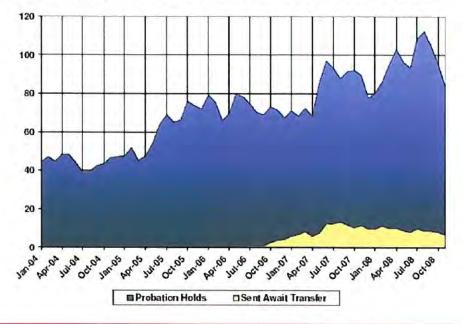
- 1. Maximum Security
 - Disciplinary segregation (inmates being sanctioned for behavior)
 - Administrative segregation (inmates charged with misbehavior)
 - · Protective custody (inmates who, for varied reasons, should not be housed with the general population)
- 2. Medium Security
 - High medium
 - Medium
 - Low medium
- 3. Minimum Security (inmates who work in the jail, often pretrial detainees)
- 4. Supervised Workers (offenders who do not require the physical security of the jail but who are not able to participate in work release for various reasons)
- 5. Work Release (offenders who work at their own jobs in the community and return to the work release center when not at work)

There are subcategories within some of the five primary security categories, as suggested in the preceding narrative.

Sections II.A and II.B of this report described the characteristics of the inmate population. These findings were explored during a committee meeting in February 2010. Several characteristics and trends affect the level of security needed to meet future needs.

Figure C5 describes the growing number of jail inmates who are confined for probation holds and a small number of inmates who are held in jail pending transfer to state prison.





The probation holds are shown with the level of charges in Figure C6. Inmates charged with misdemeanor offenses represent a small proportion of the jail daily population.

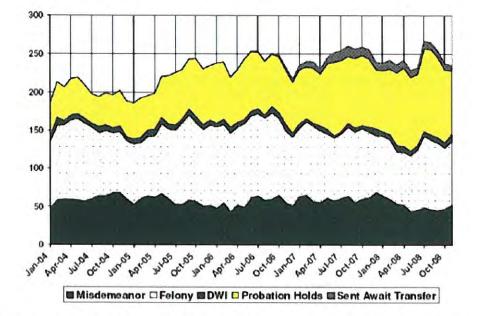


Figure C6: ADP by Level of Offense and Probation Hold

Figure C7 shows the changing mix of the jail daily population with regard to inmate status. The number of sentenced inmates has declined by approximately one-third in recent years while the number of pretrial detainees continues to increase steadily.

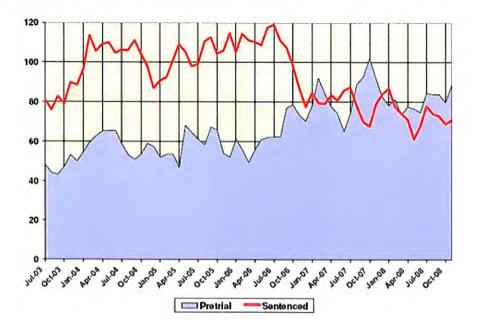
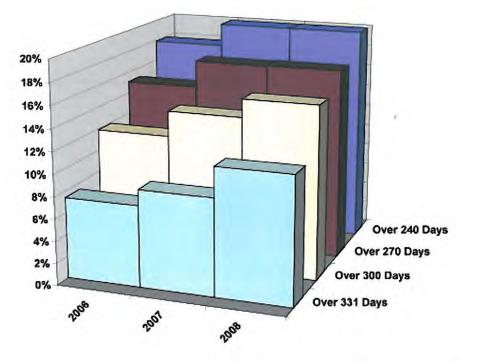


Figure C7: ADP by State-Sentenced or Pretrial

Figure C8 illustrates the trend for inmates to spend longer in jail. In 2008, nearly 20% of the inmates in jail on an average day will spend more than 240 days.

Figure C8: Length of Stay, 2006 - 2008



The preceding graphs identify trends that suggest the need for a high proportion of jail beds to be in medium security settings.

Gender

Female inmates must be separated from male inmates in housing units and should be provided with a measure of sight separation. Another primary consideration for females is that one level of security is not appropriate for all females. Therefore, the five major security settings must be provided for females.

Figure C9 presents monthly ADP by gender. The number of females in the daily population has increased in the past 20 years.

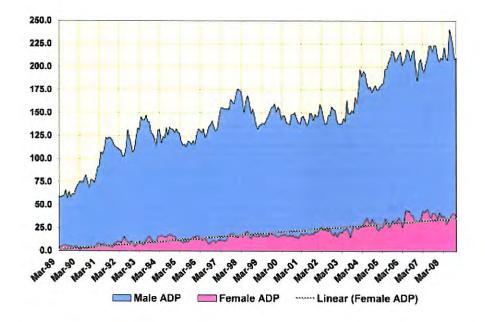
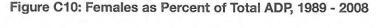
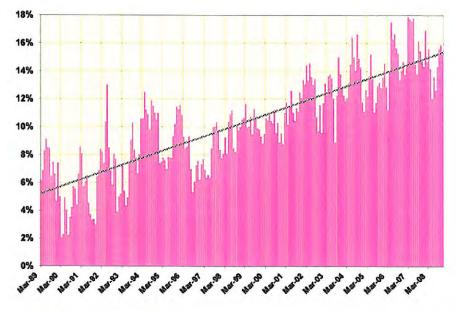


Figure C9: Monthly ADP by Gender, 1989 - 2008

The number of females has not been growing as fast as the number of males over the past 20 years.

Figure C10 examines the female population from another perspective—as a proportion of the total population. A much steeper trend line is generated by this approach.





The number of females on an average day (by month) has ranged from 1.5 to 45.5 in the past 20 years. The average number of females was 18.4 for the same period. The proportion of females ranges from 2.1% to 17.9% with an average of 10.3%. Over the past ten years females averaged 12.8% and over the past five years the average has been 14.3%.

Because peaking and classification factors are usually higher for female inmate populations, Hancock County should plan for 20% of the future bed needs to be available for female occupancy.

Costs and Productivity

The committee has discussed the implications about decisions that affect the types of beds that are eventually provided. Three considerations are illustrated in Figure C11. *Construction costs* decrease as the level of security is reduced from maximum to work release. Similarly, *operating costs* decline as security is eased. The work release center generates a great deal of revenue from inmate fees to offset operating costs. Increasing the productivity of all offenders and detainees will increase the potential to generate revenue and avoid costs.

Figure C11: Cost and Productive Implications by Security Level

LEVEL OF SECURITY	Construction Costs	Operating Costs	Productivity
Maximum			
Medium			
Minimum	1 \ /		
Supervised Work			
Work Release			

The jail committee has consistently voiced support for increasing the productivity of all detainees and offenders at all levels of security. Experience in other jurisdiction has shown that productivity increases as the level of security is decreased.

¹ It is possible through creative design techniques to have some beds be available for either male of female inmates, as needed.

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Program

Over the course of this study, the stakeholders of the departments involved in this study were interviewed to determine their current and projected needs.

Generally, the following summarizes the projected needs of each component and their desired proximity to each other.

Jail

The rated capacity of the existing Jail is 126 beds. Recent bed counts have been as high as over 200.

All support functions within the Jail, including Booking, Food Service, Visitation, Administration, and Inmate Recreation, are severely overcrowded. There is no medical area in which to treat inmates adequately.

The projected 25 year needs indicate a bed count of between 270 and 330, with the full complement of support functions.

Community Corrections

The current facility houses 100 inmates. The proposed facility will hold 200 inmates, and shall be located in close proximity to the Jail, especially since the Food Service for this facility comes from the Jail,

Criminal Courts

There are presently three Courts. All three handle both Civil and Criminal cases. It is anticipated that at some point in the future, a fourth Court will be added. It is desirable to place the two Criminal Courts adjacent to the Jail. The existing Courts would remain as is to handle Civil cases.

Probation

The Probation Departments are currently located on the 1st floor of the Courthouse, with Drug and Alcohol in the southeast corner, and Adult and Juvenile Probation in the other three quadrants. A logical location for the Expanded Probation Departments would be co-location with the New Community Corrections Facility.

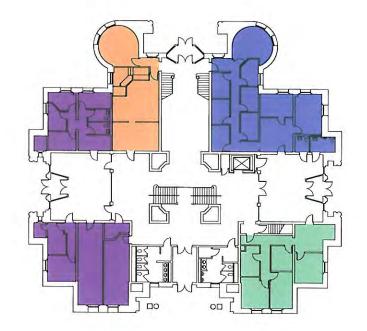
Existing Building Inventory

This section contains floor plans of the buildings that were analyzed during this study. They are color coded per department, and the gross square footages are noted.

All the drawings are at the same scale in order to convey their sizes relative to each other.

The buildings included are:

- County Courthouse
- Memorial Building
- Community Corrections
- Prosecutors Office
- County Jail



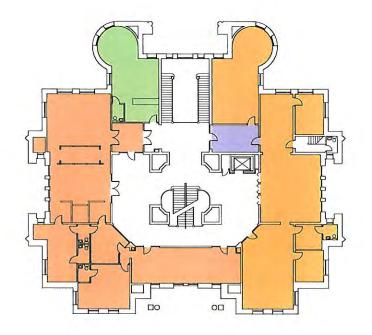
Hancock County Courthouse First Floor Plan

Juvenile	1,780	SF	
Community Court	960	SF	
Adult Probation	1,639	SF	
Drug and Alcohol	999	SF	
Assignable Square Foot Total	5,378	SF	
Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	12,323	SF	



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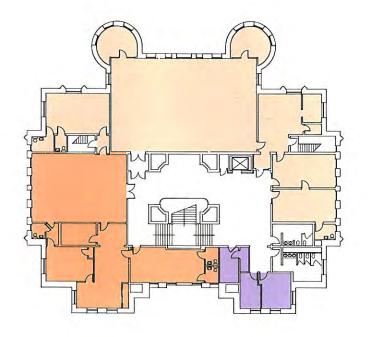


Hancock County Courthouse Second Floor Plan

Election Board	718	SF	
County Clerk	3,116	SF	
Public Work Room	228	SF	
Superior Court II	3,375	SF	
Assignable Square Foot Total	7,437	SF	
Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	12,217	SF	

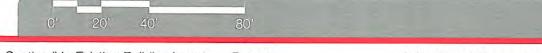
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Section IV - Existing Building Inventory; Page 3



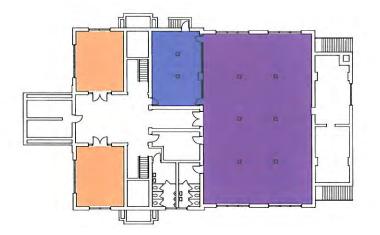
Hancock County Courthouse Third Floor Plan

Circuit Court	4,804	SF	
Superior Court I	2,803	SF	
Conference / Break	8,098	SF	
Assignable Square Foot Total	5,378	SF	
Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	12,495	SF	





Section IV - Existing Building Inventory; Page 4 celebr



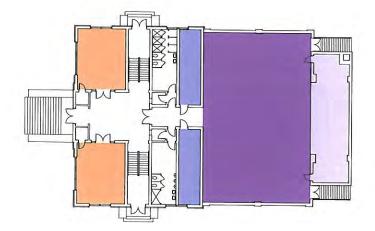
Hancock County Memorial Building Basement Floor Plan

Gathering Rooms	996	SF	
Kitchen	660	SF	
Community Room	3,180	SF	
Assignable Square Foot Total	4,836	SF	
Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	8,777	SF	



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Section IV - Existing Building Inventory; Page 5



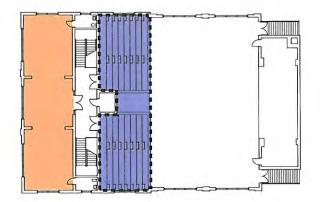
Hancock County Memorial Building First Floor Plan

	Gathering Rooms	1,026	SF	
	Storage	558	SF	
k	Gymnasium	3,180	SF	
	Stage	840	SF	
	Assignable Square Foot Total	5,604	SF	
	Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	8,311	SF	



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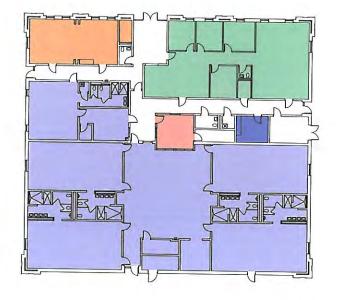
Hancock County Memorial Building Second Floor Plan





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Section IV - Existing Building Inventory; Page 7



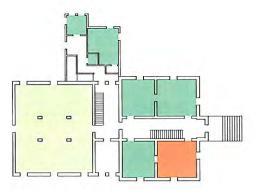
Hancock County Community Corrections First Floor Plan

Classroom	747	SF	
Administration	1,998	SF	
Food Preparation	147	SF	
Housing / Dayrooms	7,158	SF	
Control	256	SF	
Assignable Square Foot Total	10,050	SF	
Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	12,775	SF	

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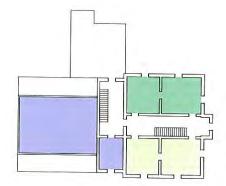
Hancock County Prosecutors Office First Floor Plan

	Private Offices	940	SF	
	Open Offices	1,185	SF	
the second	Reception	250	SF	
	Assignable Square Foot Total	2,375	SF	
	Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	3,812	SF	



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Section IV - Existing Building Inventory; Page 9



Hancock County Prosecutors Office Second Floor Plan

1	Private Offices	470	SF	
	Open Offices	470	SF	
	Storage	909	SF	
	Assignable Square Foot Total	1,849	SF	
	Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	2,744	SF	



Section IV - Existing Building Inventory; Page 10

Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study





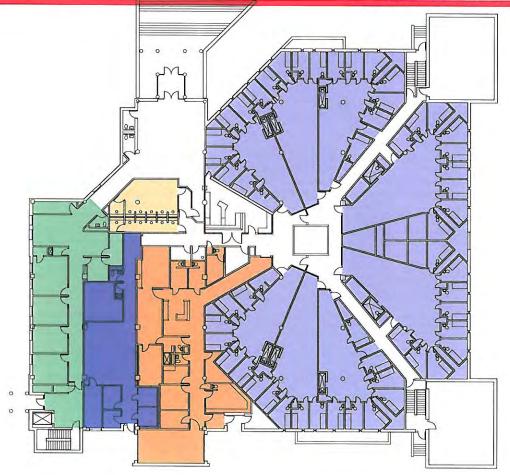
Hancock County Jail Basement Floor Plan

Employee Support	5,534	SF	
Storage	4,351	SF	
Mechanical / Electrical	3,920	SF	
Garage	5,002	SF	
Evidence Storage	428	SF	
Trustees	1,919	SF	
Assignable Square Foot Total	21,154	SF	
Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	23,954	SF	

Section IV - Existing Building Inventory; Page 11



Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study



Hancock County Jail First Floor Plan

	Administration	2,307	SF
	Visitation	595	SF
	Kitchen	1,669	SF
-	Booking / Intake	2,997	SF
	Housing / Dayrooms	12,441	SF
	Assignable Square Foot Total	17,702	SF
	Total Floor SF (Exterior Perimeter)	27,784	SF



MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT NAME:

COMM. NO.: ISSUE DATE: MEETING DATE: LOCATION: PURPOSE:

BY:

Hancock Co. Judicial Facilities Review and Planning 1001301 10-29-09 10-27-09 Hancock Co. Community Corrections Classroom Kickoff Meeting CDM

PRESENT AT MEETING:

Tom Stevens – Hancock Co. Commissioner Rosalie Richardson – Hancock Co Council Hon. Dan Marshall – Superior Ct II Judge Jeff Lilly – community member Wayne Addison – Hancock Co Probation Wilann Beeson – ADA Probation Bud Gray – Hancock Co Sheriff Hon. Terry Snow – Circuit Court Judge Nick Gulling – former Sheriff Pat Powers – Hancock Co Com Corrections David Sholl - SCHENKELSHULTZ Rod Miller - CRS Cory Miller – SCHENKELSHULTZ

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MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was the Kick Off meeting to the study that SCHENKELSHULTZ is providing to the county. Clarifying and stating the expectations, questions, priorities, and process for the study was the main goal.

Following are the items discussed.

1. Notes from the Meeting:

- INTRODUCTIONS
 - · Outline Agenda and a draft of the possible schedule were passed out.
 - Rod and Dave gathered data and had meetings earlier in the day.
 - (Rod M)Good information from Bill Applegate the morning of the meeting
 - (Rod M)Statistics gathered will be used to show trends. We will be looking at a lot of data...things like length of stay, demographics, violations, repeat/first offense, and compare population to jail population.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- What are some outcomes/goals/objectives the committee sees in this process?
- See "worries" from interview:
 - How do we pay for it? How to balance the financial needs/leverage of the county.
 - Jail population concerns
 - "get it right" lhe first time both in capacity and process
 - Security and operational concerns
 - Make the most of existing facilities / reuse of existing building stock
 - Balance short/long term needs with short/long term costs
- Question Asked: What part of the study is "Judicial"?
 - From the perspective of the impact on criminal justice system...on facilities/staffing/et al. "Judicial" is referencing the system, not just the courts.
 - Mentioned the need to include the Defense Bar in these discussions.

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- Input from the "policy makers" i.e. judges, prosecutor
- Policies, additional courts, what the formulation is of these courts? Impact on the system
- Short term solutions or methodologies to address the current needs

SCOPE OF STUDY / REVIEW

- From the RFQ/RFP:
 - Overview of the Hancock County Criminal Justice System and shall include the Courts, Clerk, Prosecutor's Office, Probation, Sheriff's Office, Jail, and Community Corrections.
- Inventory and assessment of current buildings, including the Courthouse, Prosecutor's Office in the old jail, Community Corrections, and the Jail.
- Data gathering and analysis.
- Forecasting capacity requirements (minimum 25 years).
- Space and operational requirements for existing buildings and proposed future facility with possible expansion.
- Analysis to recommend acceptable building sites.
- Estimated project cost for new facility.
- Preparation of a final Needs Assessment Report.
- New items from the meeting:
 - Verify the need/possibility (or lack thereof) of a regional facility with neighboring counties (excluding Marion)
 - Juvenile concerns were mentioned and discussed briefly.
 - For informational purposes, become aware of what Rush, Shelby and surrounding counties are doing, the status of the jails, et al.

OPTIONS TO BE EXPLORED

- From the RFQ/RFP:
 - Overview of the Hancock County Criminal Justice System and shall include the Courts, Clerk, Prosecutor's Office, Probation Build a new Jail in approximately 2015 that is expandable and will meet the County's needs through 2040. Move Community Corrections to old Jail and use Community Corrections building for offices.
 - Keep current Jail for maximum security and build a new Work Release facility and Medium and Minimum Security facility. Use Community Corrections for office space.
 - Expand current Jail facility to outdoor recreation and parking lot to southeast.
 - Build entire new Criminal Justice complex in phases all at one location. New complex would house Jail, Criminal Courts, Community Corrections, and Probation.
 - Build new Work Release building and use current work release (Community Corrections) for minimum security housing.
 - Determine new location of facility.
 - Add second floor to Jail.
 - Move Probation from Courthouse to make room for new fourth court.
 - Move the Prosecutor's Office to Courthouse and use historic old Jail for offices.
 - Move facilities for most efficient use.
 - Short term and long term solutions.
- New items from the meeting:
 - Other buildings that may come into the study for assessment/feasibility: (note: Rosalie provided a map and list of these facilities after the meeting)
 - Memorial Building (Jack mentioned this at the interview)
 - · American Legion Building facility and site are being turned over to the county
 - Title Company may be available again
 - In regards to the old jail may "split" the study to separately address the original building and the "rear half."

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BUDGET AND FUNDING OPTIONS

- look at neighboring county's referendums
 - Politics of the referendum process / placement
 - Other county units' actions and plans
 - What is the form/\$/scope?
 - What are the underlying questions/concerns from the public? This study is to create the roadmap...
 - The purpose of this study is to create an educational base for the county. We need to come up with all the questions that COULD be asked by the
 - voters/laxpayers...lo make sure that there are applicable answers.
 - Evaluation of both "first cost" and "life cycle costs"
 - Staffing is 60-70% of life costs to a jail
 - Maintenance is 13% of life costs to a jail
 - i.e. construction is only 11-12% of lifetime costs of a jail
 - Regional facilities...is it an option? With whom?
- What are the impacts to the county in these options?
- There are more long-term inmates than what "used to be"...bed space being used long term.
- What are the female numbers, their impact, and how they relate to the male numbers?
- OVERALL SCHEDULE
 - Discussion of the proposed schedule (in handoul)
 - Charrettes (12/7 and 1/11) will be the most productive if scheduled from 1-5 PM
 - Allows extending time into the evening, if momentum pushes us there...
 - More committee members available
 - The process: while the charrette is a long event, if you can only attend 1-2 hours, please
 - feel free to Come-and-go as you can ... it's a continual process that is in constant flux.
 - How many options does this study result in? Just one?
 - No...though we will probably develop some method of making a "choice" that the committee will endorse.
 - Need to address and Prioritize the short and long term solutions
 - Phased? Yes...How to decide...part of the committee's charge
 - Flexibility with direction...laying out the pieces of the puzzle
- CALENDAR
- LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS
 - What is the best way to keep everyone up to speed?
 - Status reports...monthly meetings with Pat Powers and Joe Copeland.
 - Committee will be invited to these meetings
 - Email minutes / status reports to committee...
 - email to Pat Powers for distribution
 - Individual meetings with stakeholders regarding system / future / concerns / et al. will occur with Rod Miller....may be able to do these visits in December / January....with data at hand.
 - NEXT MEETING
 - November 23rd with Joe/Pat/committee
 - Some statistical data processed
 - · Where it's leading the next set of questions/
 - Status of Building assessment
 - Some statistical data processed
 - Site Options

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ATTACHMENTS:

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Section V - Meeting Minutes; Page 4

MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT NAME:

COMM. NO.: ISSUE DATE: MEETING DATE: LOCATION: PURPOSE:

PURPOSE: BY: Hancock Co. Judicial Facilities Review and Planning 1001301 11-30-09 11-23-09 Hancock Co. Community Corrections Classroom Monthly Update Meeting CDM

PRESENT AT MEETING:

Jack Leonard – Hancock Co. Commissioner Bud Gray – Hancock Co Sheriff Pat Powers – Hancock Co Com Corrections Joe Copeland – Hancock Co Engineer David Sholl - SCHENKELSHULTZ Rod Miller – CRS (by phone) Cory Miller – SCHENKELSHULTZ

COPY TO: Pat Powers, File

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MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was the Monthly Report to the County regarding progress and status of the study. Goals to achieve in addition to the report were to gather more information on the scope and expectations for the Charrette on 12/07/09, what options need to be explored, and inquiry into more programmatic information.

Following are the items discussed.

SSA Requested CAD files for: Courthouse, Old jail, Community Corrections (Pat powers to follow up)

Charrette set for December 7th from 1-5 pm. Prosecutor and probation departments will be involved – "come as you can."

Invitation and reminder to be sent out prior to Thanksgiving.

1.

Data Gathering (Rod Miller by phone)

Bill Applegate doing a great job - providing data for 8 files (per population type) per month - back to 1989

- Inputting complete up to November 2008 finish up today
- Looking into changes to policies that have affected the population mixes
- Bill also provided Release dates, 16000 records, Length of stay,
- CMS is Cleaning up/Organizing data & will crunch for presentation at the next meeting
- General Observations / Findings thus far:
 - Work release is a success...it helps hold jail population down...it serves as an "unmet need," changing sentencing practices to utilize the infrastructure in place
 - Example "Huber Act" in Wisconsin closely Compares to WR/CC facility
- Some Data to discuss: 2800 detention days per month in WR (% in work-release (November 2008)?)
 - 4800 in jails/ 2800 in work-release...we will look at interplay how work release effects jail population. Is it effectively "Widening the net" to capture more sentencing?
 - Next how does this affect the jail?
- Plan for the Charrette on December 7th:

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- December 7th Rod will stay until the evening of the 8th
 - Desires to have Individual meetings to include data sharing and forecasting and "what and why it happened" (requested Pat set up individual meetings)
 - Meel with Stakeholders what's missing, what will change?
 - Discuss their feelings on Policy: who do you want in which facility?
 - Discuss the Projections how they affect who you want in the facility
 - Thoughts on how the level of offense determines who goes in each facility
- By the 7th all information is gathered, but will be supplemented for summaries, discussions...will do
 - First pass @ crunching the numbers
 - Follow up with individuals, data drilling, and stakeholders (why)
 - Will include the first pass why's and what for's
 - Data interviews/info revised data feed back (trends/guesses) projections
 - Will be here on Sunday night stay through 4 pm Tuesday the 8th
- Rod requested additional information on other community corrections data substance abuse/etc. Programs

II. Other System Discussions

- Question: Jack Leonard asked if work release from home is a possibility (home detention)?
- Answer yes, but how does it affect sentencing/population...there is a stepped sequence, determined by the
 processes and policies...
 - 1. Sentenced to Jail (can be downgraded to work release)
 - 2. Sentenced to Work-release no other options
 - Sentenced to Community Corrections court can choose the program drug/addictions/counseling, etc.
- Other factor is that (this is a good thing) HCC Judges take probation VERY seriously. As such, parole violators
 move backwards up the chain quickly
- Are there other assistance/options to explore? PP mentioned an in-house facilitator in the jail. It has been
 explored in the interest of assisting (w/o giving legal advice)....
 - Bonding issues/sentencing?
 - Assist in the communication with the court
 - waiting on the court date (4-6 people)
- Question if these bonding and sentencing issues are a bottle neck, is the clerks' office the source? Answer: not at all....it's a communication/awareness issue for the inmate.

III. Options for expansion and renovations to be explored at the 12-07-09 Workshop/Charrette:

Overview of the Hancock County Criminal Justice System and shall include the Courts, Clerk, Prosecutor's Office, and Probation. Main options to explore...and additional information was discussed

- Build a new Jail in approximately 2015 that is expandable and will meet the County's needs through 2040.
 Sites and locations to be discussed at the Charrette on 12/07/09
- Keep current Jail for maximum security and build a new Work Release facility and Medium and Minimum Security facility. Use Community Corrections for office space.
 - Probation would grow utilize Comm. Corrections for Probation
 - Add a 4th court locate in current probation area on east half of 2nd floor of courthouse
 - Relocate the clerk to 1st floor, allowing for security
 - Construct a new Comm. Corrections/min. security facility

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- All those awaiting trial would be housed in existing jail
- Expand current Jail facility to outdoor recreation and parking lot to southeast.
- on existing property (yes) look @ what fits and classifications
- Concern: is it a 10 year band-aid? Could be.
- specifically, this is property to south of Comm. Corrections parking
- Programming note existing jail has no medical/mental health capacity or facilities
- Build entire new Criminal Justice complex in phases all at one location. New complex would house Jail, Criminal Courts, Community Corrections, and Probation.
 - Multiple sites discussed and will be further explored on the 7th.
 - Need to determine the space needs for facilities acres needed in order to evaluate site feasibility
- Build new Work Release building and use current work release (Community Corrections) for minimum security housing.
 - Could be a band-aid
- Determine new location of facility (facilities).
- Add second floor to Jail.
- Not Feasible
- New Option presented by Sheriff: feasibility of tearing down existing jail and replacing with new facility.
 - Maintenance needed either way: new roof needed. No ADA @ jail. Evaluate \$\$ involved in renovation
- Move Probation from Courthouse to make room for new fourth court. (see above oplions)
- Move the Prosecutor's Office to Courthouse and use historic old Jail for offices.
 - Need to evaluate the "usefulness" of the old jail for public access (no ADA)

Other Option – Use of the Memorial Building? Other buildings listed by committee? Blueprints provided to SSA of the Memorial building by Joe Copeland

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ATTACHMENTS: none

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Section V - Meeting Minutes; Page 7

MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT NAME:

COMM. NO.: ISSUE DATE: MEETING DATE: LOCATION: PURPOSE:

BY:

Hancock Co. Judicial Facilities Review and Planning 1001301 12-21-09 (12/21 corrections in red) 12-07-09 Hancock Co. Community Corrections Classroom First Workshop CDM

PRESENT AT MEETING:

Tom Stevens – Hancock Co. Commissioner Brad Armstrong – Hancock Co Commissioner Rosalie Richardson – Hancock Co Council Jack Leonard – Hancock Co Council Hon. Dan Marshall – Superior Ct II Judge Hon. Terry Snow – Superior Ct I Judge Richard Culver – Hancock Co Circuit Ct Jerry Bean – Prosecutor's Office Wayne Addison – Hancock Co Probation Bud Gray – Hancock Co Sheriff Pat Powers – Hancock Co Sheriff Pat Powers – Hancock Co Com Corrections David Sholl - SCHENKELSHULTZ Rod Miller – CRS, Inc Cory Miller – SCHENKELSHULTZ

COPY TO: Pat Powers for Distribution, File

FILE: G:\002010\1001301 Hancock County Study\Meeting Minutes\HCJS-WORKSHOP-2009-12-07.docx

MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was the first Workshop regarding the study that SCHENKELSHULTZ is providing to the county. Following are the items discussed.

1. Review of the Status (see items I & II below) of the study

- 2. Discussed goals for the day
- Preliminary Assessment Report (see item III below)
- 4. Development of Options
 - Site Selection Criteria Development
 - Site Selection Discussion
 - Site Options and Scoring
- 5. Discussions of Next Steps
- 6. Next meeting is monthly update to Pat Powers & Joe Copeland, Monday, Dec 21, 9:00 AM

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I. Returned Drawings to Hancock County:

- Memorial Building drawings
- Courthouse Renovation drawings
- Community Corrections drawings

II. Review of Progress

SCHENKELSHULTZ has visited and assessed the existing buildings slated for evaluation: Courthouse, Jail, Prosecutor's office, and Community Corrections. The assessments were done on the basis of existing area and space utilization, occupancy, and potential areas for reuse or repurposing in the future. Additionally, a study of the spaces available – not a visit/assessment – was done for the Memorial Building for possible use in this study. A breakdown of the existing space utilization follows:

Memorial Building Space Availability:

Lower	Level	
-	Meeting Rooms	1000 SF
-	Kitchen	500 SF
-	Community/Dining	3150 SF
First FI	oor	
4.	Gymnasium	3150 SF
	Committee room(s)	1000 SF
-41	Platform/stage area	800 SF
Secon	d Floor	
	Club Room	1400 SF
11.10	Bleacher seating	1800 SF
TOTAL		12800 SF

Hancock County Justice Facilities Existing Area Uses and Availabilities

Community Corrections	
Classroom	670 SF
Administration	1928 SF
Food Preparation	142 SF
Housing/Dayrooms (88M/12F)	7143 SF
TOTAL	9883 SF

3340 SF
1290 SF
4630 SF

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1000 SF
2800 SF
1100 SF
2570 SF
17250 SF
7000 SF
1300 SF
2700 SF
3400 SF
5600 SF
44700 SF

Courth	nouse	
First Fl	oor	
	Juvenile Probation	1940 SF
-	Community Court	1071 SF
-	Adult Probation	1672 SF
÷.	Drugs and Alcohol	1123 SF
Secon	d Floor	
	Election Board	821 SF
	County Clerk	3539 SF
÷	Public Work Room	250 SF
÷.	Superior Court	6511 SF
Third F	loor	
-	Circuit Court	4660 SF
	Jury Room	691 SF
	Superior Court	3064 SF
ų.	Conference/Break	525 SF
TOTAL		25867 SF

III. ROD MILLER / CRS, Inc

Rod Provided an update on the data gathering and current assessment of needs, future trends, and an evaluation of the current system. A handout was provided that outlined all the data compiled and analyzed to date. It is an in-progress document.

The current system works on the basis of need/space only. There is very little flexibility: Rod has been meeting with stakeholders individually to better assess the needs and desires from multiple perspectives. The system currently is working on the basis that Community Corrections has a physical limitation on beds, and there is a much greater need for these beds than is available. As a result, while the cycle of persons sentenced to CC but unable to find work is increasing, the jail population is soaring. The jail is receiving all the "extra" inmates and is currently functioning at 125-133% capacity.

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Evaluation of the Criminal Justice System - current status and future

WHAT	WHAT	WHAT
HAS CHANGED	WILL CHANGE	DO WE WANT TO CHANGE
Female Population is UP	Push down from State	Prevention measures
Serious Felons UP	Funding reductions	More courts
Non-Suspendable Sentences UP	Juvenile Offenders UP	Need for "hard beds" to drop
Work release center	Grants for Comm. Corrections	CC Beds to grow
	Population growth	Rehabilitation efforts to curb
	Demographics	recidivism
	Law enforcement ratio to populat	lion
	Classifications of offenders	

Questions and Tasks that will result from the in-depth combing of the data include determining the "right size" for the Hancock County Jail & Comm. Corrections, the number (and locations) of the multiple courts – including relocation of all criminal cases to a more secure location – and the size and proximity to the other justice departments for the probation and prosecutor's office.

Current status shows a very high need for an "in between" or "transitions" classification where inmates could work within the jail, prior to transitioning to the community corrections...or be a fall back for Community Corrections when employment is particularly hard to obtain.

What are the options for home-bound detention? Are there work programs that could apply to these?

WORK PROGRAMS

- Similar to the trustee program within the jail
- Can be utilized for commercial uses and contracts, being careful not to tread on any existing local employers
- Cleaning crews (exterior road, cemetery crew, etc)
- Stuffing envelopes
- Questions regarding the possibilities of in-house work efforts: what can we do with the workforce? What are the available business niches that will benefit both the workers and the community? What are the space and programmatic needs?
- Can the in-house work release projects be a apart of CC? (in reference to the inmate/residential
 population currently locked up in the jail, who don't need secure confinement, to be a "productive" part of
 the system)
- An internal work program works best in a 24-hour facility (Jail or Comm. Corrections). Neither currently
 have the space to accommodate.
- In-house work programs are a politically correct "option" it is possibly a self-sustainable program.

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CURRENT/FUTURE HOUSING TRENDS:

The current population interplay is an interesting one. Comm. Corrections has a set number of beds that is the limitation. Any overflow in population impacts the Jail. The current jail is over occupancy, and half of the occupants are long-term inmates (4 months or more). This decreases any flexibility in the system.

Additionally, the jail's classification possibility is not as flexible as it needs to be in today's environment. The jail is currently equipped with three classification levels: Male-Max, Male Trustee, and Female. These issues need to be resolved to allow for the flexibility and possible in-house work products.

IV. DAVE SHOLL, SCHENKELSHULTZ

A new item/criteria was mentioned in the planning of future spaces for the county: all the courts (may) will-need more space and the clerk will need less. This is due to a recent (pending) decision that all the courts will maintain their own documentation.

In regards to selecting possible future sites and plans to explore the group began the discussion on what the scoring criteria would be. The consensus was:

SITE AND PLAN SELECTION CRITERIA

Financial Planning / Funding Sources Right Size Now / Future Expansion Security and Operational Efficiency Use of Existing Building Stock Staffing Efficiency Accessibility (Proximity of components of the system) Utilities/Infrastructure Expandability Public Reaction/Perception and Community Impact First Cost Life Cycle Costs Predictable Outcomes

The options discussed and scored in reference to the above criteria are as follows. The options are labeled as A-E for tracking through the process on the attached document.

- A. Downtown Option 1 downtown tower (higher density / singular site)
- B. Downtown Option 2 downtown growth (multiple sites)
 - Downtown Option 3 Newcomber Lumber Properties (dismissed)
 - May be a portion of future growth, but not a single-source option to discuss
 - Similar discussions occurred regarding American Legion Property

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- Similar discussions occurred regarding Title company Building
- Similar discussions occurred regarding the Memorial Building
- Downtown Option 4 Jail Expansion, Second Floor (dismissed)
 - See explanation below
 - Downtown Option 5- Teardown existing jail and Build new downtown (dismissed)
 - Not "sellable", very expensive
 - Interim housing for prisoners cost prohibitive (24 months of outsourcing beds)
- C. New Site #1 IN 9 and Davis Rd (100S)(property to the Northeast of the intersection)
- D. New Site #2 4H Fair Grounds on Apple St
- E. New Site #3 County Farm Property (south of US 40)

A summary of the site scoring and discussion is attached identifying the above summaries.

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ATTACHMENTS:

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Site Summary Scoring Sheets from 12-07-09 Meeting Photos from Workshop

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MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT NAME:

CHENKELSHULTZ

COMM. NO.: ISSUE DATE: MEETING DATE: LOCATION: PURPOSE:

BY:

01-11-10 12-21-09 Hancock Co. Community Corrections Classroom Monthly Update CDM

1001301

Hancock Co. Judicial Facilities

Review and Planning

PRESENT AT MEETING:

Rosalie Richardson – Hancock Co Council Dean Dobbins – Prosecutor's Office Nick Gulling – Former Hancock Co Sheriff Pat Powers – Hancock Co Com Corrections Rod Miller – CRS, Inc (via phone) Cory Miller – SCHENKELSHULTZ

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MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was the December monthly update/progress report for the study that SCHENKELSHULTZ is providing to the county. Following are the items discussed.

- 1. Review of the Status (see items I & II below) of the study
- 2. Update from Rod Miller on data and information
- Additional discussion regarding of Options explored in Workshop
 Site Selection , discussions, topics
- 4. Additional Discussion of Study
- 5. Discussions of Next Steps
 - Next meeting is monthly update to Pat Powers & Joe Copeland, Monday, January 18, 9:00 AM
 - Next workshop is scheduled from 1:00 5:00 PM on Monday February 8, 2010.

I. Review of Progress

Wrapping up the first workshop, additional discussion was had regarding the options, likelihood of progress, and possible other options.

There will be at least two downtown options identified in the study (per the workshop meeting minutes). One will include multiple building and site uses, utilizing as much existing building stock as possible, the other with the consolidated jail/corrections functions as discussed during the workshop.

The former American Legion building and site is not a usable building for purposes of the county. The property was visited and assessed by Pat Powers and others. General consensus is that the property is better utilized as parking for the county due to the proximity of the County Annex.

Jail population is still very high - total of 180 as of the morning of 12/22/09.

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II. ROD MILLER / CRS, Inc

Staff is working on the needs for a work center (based on both needs and possible desired program size and scope).

Rod has met with most of the individuals, including the judges that have interest and involvement in the system. A common question was not only "what if we had more beds, but what if we had different classifications of beds?" how would they be utilized today?

January's work will be focused on "right sizing" the possible needs of the system, including Community Corrections, Work Center (in the jail), and Medium and Minimum Security housing needs projections.

Bill Applegate still feeding data, tremendous amount, to Rod and his staff. Statistically, CRS is still trying to tie down the projections based on past data.

Reminder that in explorations of work detail / in-jail work centers, no service the jail inmates provides should be for free. There are additional costs involved in these services (supervision, space, etc), and that proper charges should be made in order to make the service self-sustaining. Additional thoughts/observations on the kind of services were made. RM was to send samples to PP of other programs. Some programs are certified for interstate commerce, allowing for greater impact locally. More information can be found at www.jailwork.com

Selection of a Jail Work Service needs to be carefully explored so as not to interfere with local work centers, businesses, and social service agencies that employ Hancock County residences.

III. Site Options Discussion

Public and Elected Officers synopsis was discussed:

- County council is most interested in "staying downtown" for little or no cost.
- There are serious concerns regarding leaving downlown, abandoning the jail.
- The desire to maintain utilization of the existing jail is strong.

Site Options

- A. Downtown Option 1 downtown tower (higher density / singular site)
- B. Downtown Option 2 downtown growth (multiple sites)
 - Rosalie shared a sketch will is based on the multi-building site scenario
 - This will be discussed and presented at the next workshop
- C. New Site #1 IN 9 and Davis Rd (100S)(property to the Northeast of the intersection)
- All of property is owned by the city. The city may or may not be interested in selling this land.
- D. New Site # 2 4H Fair Grounds on Apple St
 - It was discussed that there may be deed restrictions on the property. JB and PP were going to confirm this
 issue.
- E. New Site # 3 County Farm Property (south of US 40)
 - County is currently purchasing (or trying to purchase) the railroad right-of-way that bisects the property

IV. Additional Discussions on Jail and Population

Is an addition to the jail a viable option? If so, how big?

PP: ad additional 150 beds today only gains 100 beds. At best it is a five year band aid. Hancock county has seen a very large growth rate compared to other neighboring counties. Other neighboring counties are in similar positions:

other neighboring counties are in similar positions.

- Johnson County is going through the same process
- Henry county is not considering anything new. They may renovate an existing hotel for work release functions. They are in the midst of dealing with a juvenile system rework, but have a shrinking population

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- Shelby county is doing plans and inquiring about a work release center.
- Rush county has no plans on work release.

Is there DOC inmates populating the Hancock Jail? No.

It's key to look at the prosecution and sentencing systems (Rod is looking at this). many non-suspend able sentences are bogging down the system. DOC committed inmates has quadrupled (28-100) since 2007. Many of these would qualify for Work Release if the ability to sentence them to it was there.

V. Next Steps

- January 18, 2010: Monthly update sketches of sites and utilization
 - Preparation for 2/8/10 Workshop
- Programming needs / Projections discussion.

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ATTACHMENTS:

none

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MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT NAME:

COMM. NO.: ISSUE DATE: MEETING DATE: LOCATION: PURPOSE: BY: Hancock Co. Judicial Facilities Review and Planning 1001301 02-11-10 02-08-10 Hancock Co. Community Corrections Classroom Monthly Update CDM & DJS/smk

PRESENT AT MEETING:

Rosalie Richardson – Hancock Co Council Dean Dobbins – Prosecutor's Office Wilann Beeson – Hancock Co Probation Joe Copeland – Hancock Co Engineer Pat Powers – Hancock Co Com Corrections Judge Marshall – Hancock Co Judge Rod Miller – CRS, Inc Cory Miller – SCHENKELSHULTZ Dave Sholl - SCHENKELSHULTZ

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MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was the second workshop for the study that SCHENKELSHULTZ is providing to the county. Following are the items discussed.

- 1. Review of the Status (see item I below) of the study
- 2. Update from Rod Miller on data and information
- Additional discussion regarding Options explored in Workshop II
 Site Selection , discussions, topics
- 4. Additional Discussion of Study
- 5. Discussions of Next Steps
 - Next workshop is scheduled from 12:00 4:00 PM on Monday March 1, 2010.

I. ROD MILLER / CRS, Inc

Projections

- Jail ADP is on a steep slope indicating continued growth.
- Work release is on a shallow slope indicating the limitation of community.
- In the future, Hancock County could introduce a third "classification" work within the jail.

Rod had good meetings - as a group and individually last time he was here.

- Discussed:
 - A What can be controlled and what cannot?
 - B What do we want to change?

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Overall: A lot of contributing factors indicate a lot of growth.

- Outside population Indianapolis residents affect the numbers.
- Probation/probation violators from Indy are kept here.
- Will there be policy changes?
- Pretrial felony days are growing due to increasing length of stay.
- System Summary (see graphics)

Question - Rosalie Richardson: Probation could they be sent to Indy? Answer - Yes

- In fact, 30% of cases and inmates are Indy residents.
 - Could sentence to Indy for probation.
 - Feeling that the Marion County probation system is not effective; Judge Marshall prefers to keep them in Hancock County.

Time

The probation problem is part of the system - YET it complicates the system...

Substance abuse or committing a crime/repeat violators clog up the system.

There are legacy costs for long stays (felony pre-trial)

- What other resources can be used on pre-trial side?
- Some depends on presumed sentence...

Changes that impact the projections:

- Female population growing
- Work release capacity
- Felony sentences
- Non suspendable sentence

Overall observations:

- The Community Corrections system works well / personalities work well together
- Pat Powers is a key to this balance and success

Items/situations that will change

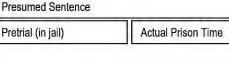
- Push down from state
 - (MICHIGAN) prisons shutting all the small prisons
 - What/how is it happening? inefficiency
 - Budget/Facility/Operations costs
- Community corrections growth

How big does the new/future jail need to be?

- Graph add community corrections + jail for total beds
 - QUESTION: How does it best accommodate a repeat traffic offender (6-4 year sentence/non-suspendable) Should this person occupy a work release bed?
 - Should this person occupy a minimum security bed?
 - Should this person occupy another option?
 - Example: 3 years sentenced (18 months served) in the jail (not prison), blocks a bed for up to 6-8 people.
- So where does the growth occur? work release?, home detention
 - Increase in these? One or both? this is a Hancock County question/answer
- How long are people in work release/community corrections? Discussion followed.
- Is there a number? No not set.
 - It is not to "build" for the future, but build now and PLAN for future.

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Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study

SCHENKELSHULTZ

Look at 15 years/25 years?

*The plan/building needs to be EFFICIENTLY EXPANDABLE

Pat Powers requested we establish a number.

Question - Rosalie Richardson: Today's population – who could be in community corrections?
 Jail (20% or 34) would qualify for work release today; some days as high as 40% would qualify.

- A new jail employee/industry would serve as the middle ground.
- Helping the jail separating housing
- How to "help" the jail (1) separate housing scenarios
- Options need to address both proximity (efficiency) and expandability

- States/National - movements? Traditions

- Trends? (Res, Min, Med, Max) or 250 hardened beds (medium security jail), 300 soft beds (Community Corrections, work release, minimum security)
 - Breakdowns based on
 - A Types of beds
 - B Non-suspendable sentences?
 - C Number of beds

Hancock County needs to determine that they would like to build for X years (X beds).

- These numbers and projections need to be decided on by the Task Force -

- Now or later?
 - Public Education needs to occur
 - What needs to be sold?
 - Who needs to be sold?
- * NOTE: Since there are no mental health facilities available anymore, the jail must accommodate them.

Important to design a jail that engages all inmates

- "working out of the jail"
- engage the population

OPERATIONAL CONCERNS - constant flux

Admin segregation / protective custody

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Work In Jail	Work Release
10%	40-50%	40%	An Additional 30%	

- 10%/40-50/40%/30 (Medium can be in 4-man cells.)

- CAPACITY: Right now (40 over)

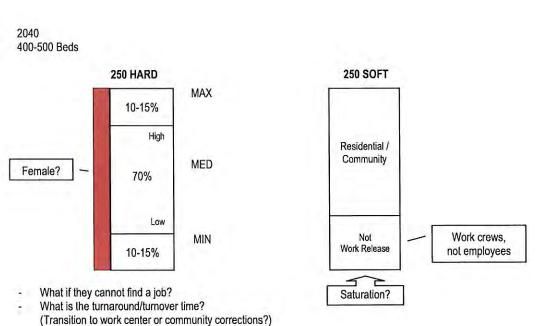
Community transition needs to be addressed.

Current rated capacity of the jail: 126 beds (upstairs only) (15 in Trusty Area, Lower Level)

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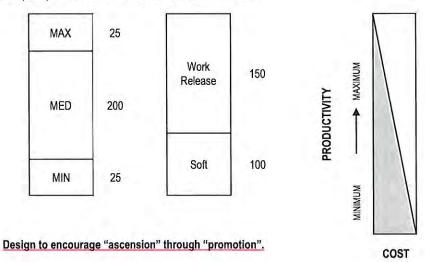
Section V - Meeting Minutes; Page 19



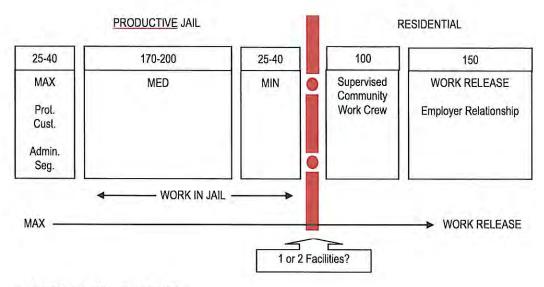
- Residential - are non-suspendable/workable.

IT IS A "BUILD UP" OF PROMOTIONS (MAX - RESIDENTIAL) Ihrough gradation.

500 (2040) - 250-300 hard beds; 150-200 residential beds



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If it is 400-500 beds - leave flexible

* Allow for EXPANDABILITY

- This will serve Hancock County's needs - high or low - for the future

- Hard beds

Plan for all classifications of females too.

This solution and system is unique to Hancock County and reflects the unique successes that occur here due – in large part – to the people and their commitment to the system.

Pat Powers provided a summary of the current situations in neighboring counties (see page added at end of report).

- Pat can find jobs for most of the 100 inmates in Work Release now (the ones who do not have a job at the time), but once you get to the 150-200 range, he won't be able to find a sufficient number of job openings for that number of inmates.
- Johnson County is doing a 200 bed referendum in November 2010 that we should pay attention to.
- A 200 bed Community Corrections facility would require approximately 30 parking spaces.

Considerations for phasing discussion at next meeting:

- 1. When will fourth judge be added?
- 2. Which beds needed sooner, hard or soft?
- 3. How long can you operate efficiently with current food service facility?
- 4. How long can you operation safely with current booking facility?

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ATTACHMENTS:

Graphs and photos, neighboring counties summary

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MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT NAME:

COMM. NO.: ISSUE DATE: MEETING DATE: LOCATION:

PURPOSE: BY: Hancock Co. Judicial Facilities Review and Planning 1001301 03-12-10 03-01-10 Hancock Co. Community Corrections Classroom Monthly Update CDM & DJS/smk

PRESENT AT MEETING:

Bud Grey – Sheriff Brad Armstrong – Hancock Co Commissioner Derek Towle – Hancock Co Commissioner Rosalie Richardson – Hancock Co Council Jeff Lilly – Citizen Member Jack Leonard – Hancock Co Council Joe Copeland – Hancock Co Engineer Pat Powers – Hancock Co Com Corrections Judge Marshall – Hancock Co Judge Cory Miller – SCHENKELSHULTZ Dave Sholl – SCHENKELSHULTZ

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MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was the second workshop for the study that SCHENKELSHULTZ is providing to the county.

Following are the items discussed.

- 1. Further delineation of the final Site Selection, discussions, topics
- 2. Additional Discussion of Study options / details / planning parameters
- 3. Discussions of Next Steps
 - Next meeting/update is scheduled from 1:00-3:30 PM on Monday April 5, 2010.

I. <u>Report on current Jail Population – as of 03-01-10 179 +/- (including trustees)</u>

- Goal site / size recommendations
- Revisit CRS/Rod's numbers
- Looking ahead is tough
- Projections need a facility that is, ideally: flexible, expandable, and reduce able in the operations and future
- More possible prisoners are being sent to State Prison as a result of (a) longer sentences or (b) there is NO ROOM in the jail.

II. Jail Planning - see Graphics at the end of these minutes.

- Better Definition of "hardened" and "residential" facility-types, and populations.
- Existing capacities are: 126 maximum security, 15 minimum security, 100 work release
- New Capacities as recommended by CRS and modified by the Study committee are included in the graphics below.

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- Supervised Workers need separated from both the "hard beds" and "work release areas.
- 100 Supervised workers may be loo many (see changes to recommended populations)

III. Criminal Courts will be included in the master planning and phasing options to be presented

- 2 Courts with required support spaces
- 1 Hearing Room may lie to arraignment, etc.

IV. Parking will be an issue for the downtown site option.

- To what extent? Recommendations from meeting were
- Community Corrections: 200 beds = 80 spaces? (LATER CONVERSATION WITH PAT POWERS RESULTED IN RECOMMENDED COUNT OF 45-50 SPACES FOR THE INMATE)
- Criminal Courts: 40-50 spaces +/-? (up to 100 cases at a time)
 - Will there be a fourth Court?
 - Courts 1 and 2 (Civil Cases) stay in Courthouse
 - Courts # 3 and 4 (Criminal Cases) move to adjacent to the jail.
 - Plan for fifth Court? (Third Criminal?) TBD
 - *Parking across the street for employees and jurists
- A Parking Count and Projection will be done as part of the report

V. Land Options for the Two Sites

DOWNTOWN SITE:

- Avoid the land owned by Jack and Sons contamination and abatement/remediation concerns
 - Purchase land SOUTH of Jail and Community Corrections all the way to the Pennsylvania Trail
 - Approvals needed
 - Zoning setbacks by City
 - Zoning parking
 - Possible Street closures
- Committee liked the new shuffled Phasing
- Least impact on neighbors

GREEN-FIELD SITE: TAGUE AND FRANKLIN

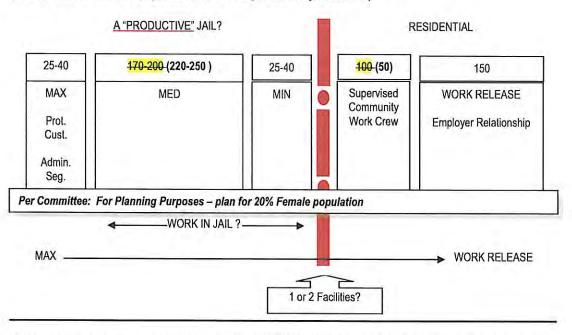
- Purchase Land
- Evaluate Wetland questions

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(Changes in recommended populations were made per the Study Committee)

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ATTACHMENTS:

Photos Site Evaluation Charts

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MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT NAME:

SCHENKELSHULTZ

COMM. NO.: ISSUE DATE: MEETING DATE: LOCATION:

PURPOSE: BY: Hancock Co. Judicial Facilities Review and Planning 1001301 04-30-10 04-05-10 Hancock Co. Community Corrections Classroom Monthly Update CDM

PRESENT AT MEETING:

Brad Armstrong – Hancock Co Commissioner Rosalie Richardson – Hancock Co Council Joe Copeland – Hancock Co Engineer Pat Powers – Hancock Co Com Corrections Judge Snow – Hancock Co Judge Dean Dobbins – Hancock Co Prosecutor Wilann Beeson – Hancock Co Probation Wayne Addison – Hancock Co Probation Cory Miller – SCHENKELSHULTZ Dave Sholl – SCHENKELSHULTZ

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MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was the final summation/update meeting for the study that SCHENKELSHULTZ is providing to the county. Following are the items discussed.

- 1. Update on status site selection, option, etc.
- 2. Discussion of Parking options/counts Downtown
- 3. Discussion of opinion of probable construction costs
 - Final Presentations will occur after the May Primary, time and date TBD

I. Study Status Update

- The committee has narrowed the study to two sites for the final presentation: Preferred Site is continued use of the Downtown Infrastructure (Option A) Secondary Site is a Green-Field Site, currently not owned by the county, at Tague and Franklin Rds
- Reviewed The overall Site Evaluations
- Reviewed the Meeting Minutes

II. Parking Information for the Downtown Options.

- Reviewed "existing" parking counts, including proposed property purchases south of the Jail
 - Prior to final installation and construction, parking plan will need to be compared and evaluated based on the city's Parking Standards
 - SSA will do actual count of spaces shown on graphics to verify
 - Some spaces will need to be removed based on discussions (Community Foundation Lot and others)
- Reviewed "needed" parking counts based on fully built-out Justice Plan

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need to designate the specific spaces for judges, jury near the criminal courts proposed location

III. Discussion of Construction Costs and Phasing

Committee has concerns on Referendum prospects.

Graphics show timing of possible construction timed with existing bonds maturing, allowing little proposed growth to the tax base

OPTION DISCUSSED DOWNTOWN SITE:

- PHASING to be
 - (1) JAIL expansion of intake, food service, new cells
 - (2) COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS/PROBATION to the south of jail
 - (3) CRIMINAL COURTS in CC building, PROSECUTOR renovations and/or expansion to Courthouse
- Concerns over the size of the projects led the committee to ask for an alternate plan where CC building would be the first phase, allowing a graduated bonding expansion. SSA will address/propose in final report

GREEN-FIELD SITE: TAGUE AND FRANKLIN

- Purchase Land
- No phasing of the building expanded upon

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ATTACHMENTS:

GRAPHICS PRESENTED

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MEETING MINUTES

PROJECT NAME:	Hancock Co. Judicial Facilities Review and Planning
COMM. NO .:	1001301
ISSUE DATE:	05-03-2010
MEETING DATE:	04-30-2010
LOCATION:	
PURPOSE:	Phone Conversation between Dave Sholl and Pat Powers
BY:	DJS/smk

PRESENT AT MEETING: Pal Powers – Hancock Co Com Corrections Dave Sholl – SCHENKELSHULTZ

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MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was about the Probation Department. Following are the items discussed.

I. Drug and Alcohol Probation

- Drug and Alcohol Probation under Wilann Beeson has 4 Probation Officers.
- There are confidentiality issues that would require closed office.

II. Adult and Juvenile Probation

Adult and Juvenile Probation under Wayne Addison has 8 Probation Officers, and 1 full-time counselor and 1
part-time Counselor.

III. Indiana Judicial Center

The Indiana Judicial Center, Randall Shepard, is pushing for a single Probation Department per county.

IV. Miscellaneous Notes

- Each of the two Probation Departments could currently use one more officer but funding does not allow that.
- Pat projects the future need for total Officers/Counselors to be 20-24.

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ATTACHMENTS:

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Site Evaluations

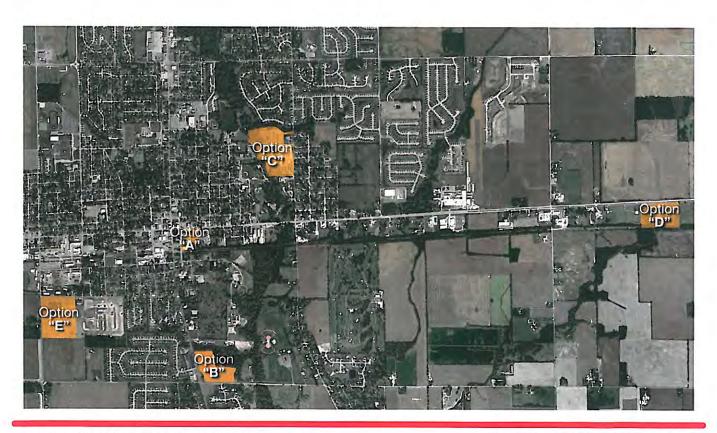
The committee explored a number of site options to accommodate the future growth of the Criminal Justice System.

Among them were three options downtown and four in the rural areas.

The committee developed a list of criteria by which to analyze each of the options.

At the conclusion of the study, the committee determined that the most favorable rural site option is "New Site Option 4" which is located at the intersection of Franklin & Tague Roads, adjacent to the new Emergency Operations Center. However, overall, the Downtown Site Option 1 was determined to be in the long term best interests of the County, for the following reasons:

- This location maintains a contiguous Government Complex in the heart of Greenfield.
- The existing Jail and Community Corrections Facility, after upgrades and renovations, have a significant amount of "useful life" left.
- There are adequate expansion options available at this site.
- The phases can be constructed in more affordable chunks, thus with lesser impact on the taxpayers.



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Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 1



Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study



Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 2

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Site "A" (Downtown Option 1)

This option was ranked by the Committee as the #1 overall site option.

Category	Pro	Cion	Neut	Noies
Common Concerns / Categories				
Financial / Funding	Х			When compared to a new site
Future Expansion	x			Limited to sites/have to purchase property. Can expand vertically or horizontally
Operational Efficiency				Vertical operation of ground floor support spaces to upper level housing not as efficient as all on one level
Use of Existing Building Stock	Х			Reuse / expansion downtown
Staffing Efficiency	Х			Optimum sized housing units
Accessibility / Proximity	X			Maintaining all services downtown
Utilities / Infrastructure	Х			All Utilities in place
Public Reaction / Perception; Referendum Passage	Х			Except displaced homeowners south of jail
Community Impact	Х			
First Cost			×	High density / compact design but includes renovation
Life Cycle Costs			×	Staffing will increase (as it will with all options)
Option Specific Concerns / Categories				
Downtown Traffic Patterns			X	Perception of "congestion" will exist
Community Corrections Expansion Potential				Expansion or new building possible with property acquisition
Re-Use of a 25-Year Old Jail	Х			Through 50% of useful life (\$ renovation costs)
Bonding Capacity	9	1	×	May be too expensive, depending on option(s) details and phasing (to be further explored)
Must buy more land for future growth, and for parking needs		X		
Community Corrections needs to be close to Jail (Food Service Function)	Х			With location as discussed
Not in my backyard (NIMBY)	Х			Except displaced homeowners south of jail
Deliveries and Waste Services			×	Not different from existing situation (semi parks on street)

Downtown Option 2 - Newcomber Lumber Property. *This option is no longer being considered.*

Dismissed from options as the county did not purchase the property. Property will not support more than office or smaller functional spaces. May be an option in the future, but dismissed by the committee due to these factors.

Downtown Option 3 - Add a Second Floor to the Jail

Not a viable option as discussed and researched by our structural engineer. Refer to Appendix for a summary of his findings and observations.



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Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 3



Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study



Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 4

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Site "B" - New Site Option 1 (Indiana 9 and Davis Road)

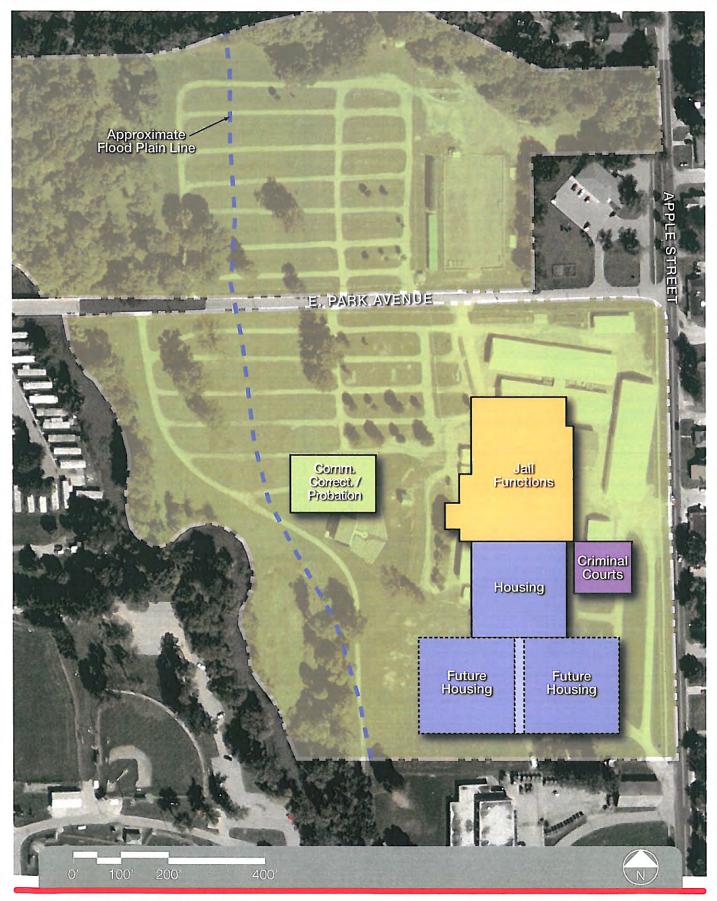
This site is no longer being considered.

Category	Pro	Gion	NouL	Notes				
Common Concerns / Categories								
Financial Funding			Х	Depending on scope and phasing				
Future Expansion	х			With acquisition of appropriate acreage clean/ greenfield site?				
Operational Efficiency	х			Design for efficiencies				
Use of Existing Building Stock		X	1.1	Reuse of some facilities, demolish existing jail				
Staffing Efficiencies	Х			Design for efficiencies				
Accessibility / Proximity	х			Maintaining all criminal justice services in one location				
Utilities / Infrastructure	X			Utilities are near the site, stormwater is the only utility concern - will need to extend to east significant distance				
Public Reaction / Perception		x		+ and - big fight neighbors				
Community Impact		×		"Abandoning downtown"				
First Cost	5		Х	High - new facility (phasing is not probable)				
Life Cycle Costs			Х	Design for long term energy and staff efficiencies				
Option Specific Concerns / Categories								
Not In My Backyard (NIMBY)		X		Residential to south and east				
Bonding Capacity			x	Members questioned bonding capacity for an entirely new complex (TBD - w/ cost estimates)				
Old Jail and Community Corrections		x	(-)	Need to repurpose (the county will find a use for Community Corrections)				
Property		x		City (not County) owns the property; they have not been approached yet; is planned as their "cemetery growth" space; negative impact on Vietnam Veterans Memorial				
A Large Portion of the Property is a Former Landfill		X		Site remediation, structural concern				
Activity at the Jail could bring Commerce to the Area	х							
Location could pull Population out of Downtown		х		Will relocate significant "working" population to the south side of town				
Split Courts	1		х	Will splitting the courts effect anyone besides attorneys?				
Components not as Easily Phased, and Jail Phase Cost Larger		x	1.23	(See bonding capacity above)				





Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study



Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 6

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Site "C" - New Site Option 2 (Existing 4H Fairgrounds)

This site is no longer being considered.

Category	(Pice)	Cox	Neut.	Notes
Common Concerns / Categories				
Financial Funding			Х	Depending on scope
Future Expansion	×			With acquisition of appropriate acreage (how many are required)?
Operational Efficiency	×			Design for efficiencies
Use of Existing Building Stock			Х	Reuse of some facilities, demolish existing jail
Staffing Efficiencies	Х			Design for efficiencies
Accessibility / Proximity	X	_		Maintaining all criminal justice services in one location
Utilities / Infrastructure	X			Utilities are near the site
Public Reaction / Perception			X	
Community Impact			×	Better use of taxpayer money in singular secure facility
First Cost		X High - new facility		High - new facility and 4H relocation
Life Cycle Costs	X			Design for long term energy and staff efficiencies
Option Specific Concerns / Categories				
Not In My Backyard (NIMBY)		х		Residential to north and east, city will want to purchase the property
Bonding Capacity		X Members questioned bonding capacity for entirely new complex		Members questioned bonding capacity for an entirely new complex
Old Jail and Community Corrections		Х		Need to repurpose
Property		Х		4H (not County) owns the property - need land swap or purchase and relocate 4H
Fairgrounds Future	х		14 2	New fairgrounds
Floodplain			Х	Limits use of site, but there is plenty of site to work with
Topography	Х	17 1		Land slope allows for multi-level access - provides security measures

Timeline for this site is long and unpredictable, and therefore may not be viable.

TIMELINE:

- 1. Public approval process for new fairgrounds: 1 to 2 years (unpredictable)
- 2. Design new fairgrounds: 1 year
- 3. Construct new fairgrounds: 1 year
- 4. Public approval process for new jail: 1 to 2 years
- 5. Build new jail: 2 years

Total: 6 to 8 years



Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study



Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 8

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Site "D" - New Site Option 3 (County Farm Land - South of 40)

This site is no longer being considered.

Catagory	Pro.	Con	Neut.	Notes
Common Concerns / Categories				
Financial Funding			X	Depending on scope
Future Expansion	Х			
Operational Efficiency	X			Design for efficiencies
Use of Existing Building Stock			X	Reuse of some facilities, demolish existing jail
Staffing Efficiencies	х			Design for efficiencies
Accessibility / Proximity	X			Maintaining all criminal justice services in one location
Accessibility / Proximity		х		"Transportation / distance a challenge for Community Corrections Inmates"
Utilities / Infrastructure		×		Utilities are approximately 1 mile away, cost to extend sanitary and water estimated to be \$400,000-\$500,000 (based on discussion with Mike Fruth) although this would benefit and help future growth in this area
Public Reaction / Perception			x	
Community Impact			х	Better use of taxpayer money in singular secure facility
First Cost	X			Build for efficiency
Life Cycle Costs	Х			Design for long term energy and staff efficiencies
Option Specific Concerns / Categorise				
Bonding Capacity		Х	1.1	Members questioned bonding capacity for an entirely new complex
Old Jail and Community Corrections		Х		Need to repurpose
Property	X			Accessible from CR 500 E
Sheriff's Office		Х		Sheriff must maintain an office within the county seat

1. Accessibility / Proximity - Transportation Costs

2. Utilites / Infrastructure Costs



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Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 9

Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study



Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 10

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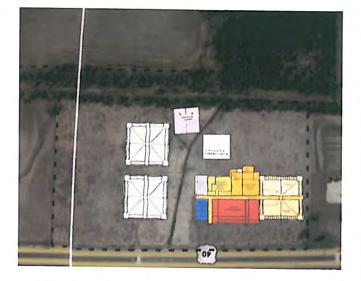
Site "E" - New Site Option 4 (Open Land - Franklin and Tague Roads)

This site was selected as the optimal rural site for a New Justice System Complex

Category	9co	Cion	Naut.	Notes
Common Concerns / Categories				
Financial Funding			Х	Depending on scope and phasing
Future Expansion	Х			With acquisition of appropriate acreage on a clean green field site
Operalional Efficiency	Х			Design for efficiencies
Use of Existing Building Stock		Х		Reuse of some facilities, demolish existing jail
Staffing Efficiencies	Х			Design for efficiencies
Accessibility / Proximity	х			Maintaining all criminal justice services in one location - key to operational efficiency
Utilities / Infrastructure	Х	C		Utilities are near the site
Public Reaction / Perception		х		"Abandoning downtown," neighboring residential contentious
Community Impact			х	Better use of taxpayer money in singular secure facility, but abandoning downtown
First Cost			x	High (all new construction) and phasing is not probable
Life Cycle Costs			Х	Design for long term energy and staff efficiencies
Option Specific Concerns / Ontegories				
Bonding Capacity		×		Members questioned bonding capacity for an entirely new complex
Old Jail and Community Corrections		Х		Need to repurpose
Property	х			Land is available and accessible from CR 500 E, single ownership (easily obtained)
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY)			х	Residential to east will object; north and west are industrial / county properties
Proximity to Emergency Operations Center building	Х			Access off of Franklin
All city and county roads (no INDOT issues)	Х			Relative to access / curb cuts
Wetlands / Drainage		X		Unknown extent of wetlands



Section VI - Site Evaluations; Page 11



County Farm Site



4-H Site Discussion



Tague and Franklin Roads



State Street and Davis Road





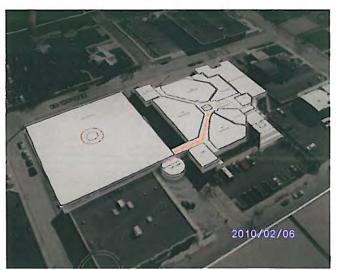
Discussing the Downtown Site



Tague and Franklin Roads



Discussing the Downtown Site



The Downtown Site

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Downtown Parking

The following is an analysis of the parking situation relative to the Downtown Site Option.

A count was made of existing spaces available in the immediate vicinity of the Criminal Justice Complex, bounded on the north and south by E. North Street and E. South Street, and on the east and west by N. East Street/American Legion Place and S. Spring Street.

There are five categories of status: county owned lots, city owned lots, street parking, potential public/private sharing, and potential purchase.

In addition, an analysis was made of the projected parking needs.

The major areas of net gain are spaces required for the following:

- Enlarged Community Corrections population
- Jail staff
- Jail inmate visitation

The major areas of impact are the following:

- Lose 49 spaces behind Community Corrections, but gain 48 spaces around the proposed new Community Corrections location
- Gain 30 spaces by razing the American Legion building



Parking Available

Location

Num. Available

Status

А	Northwest of Jail	County Owned
В	North of Jail	County Owned
С	South of Jail (Street Parking Designated for Sheriff)4	Street
D	New Site Surrounding New Community Corrections Building	Purchase?
Е	Behind Annex	County Owned
F	South of Annex - Demolish Building85	County Owned
G	Liquor Store	Purchase?
Н	Christian Church	Share?
J	Public Parking	City Owned
K	Public Parking	City Owned
L	West of Community Corrections (Designated for Judges and Staff)	County Owned
М	South Spring Street Parking	
Ν	North East Street Parking	
0	American Legion Place Street Parking	
Р	East South Street Parking	
Q	Prosecutor's Office Parking	County Owned
R	Main Street Parking	
Tot	tal Parking Available	

Projected Parking Needs

Jail Visitation
Jail Administration Staff
Jail Corrections Staff
Administration Visitors / Outside Agencies
Detectives
Pool Cars / Reserve
Community Corrections Staff
(10 day staff and Field Officer Stopovers, based on 150 Community Corrections
Inmates, 50 Jail Worker Inmates don't drive)
Community Corrections Inmates
Circuit Criminal Court Staff
Circuit Criminal Court Public
Annex?
Criminal Court Staff
Criminal Court Public
Probation
Total Projected Parking Needs

Section VII - Downtown Parking; Page 2

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Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study



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PARKING PLAN

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Section VII; - Downtown Parking; Page 3

Phasing and Budgets

The following is a description of the major activities that would occur within each phase of the construction of the Downtown Option, and secondly, the activities associated with the Green Field Site. See Section IX for a description of phasing options/construction timelines.

A construction cost is assigned to each activity. Note that the construction costs are stated in today's dollars, with no inflation projected for future construction.

Downtown Option (Site "A")

Phase I-A	Construction Budget
	(no soft costs included)
 Jail Addition (Housing, Food Service, Intake and Support) 	\$16,500,000 - \$21,000,000
• 60,000 - 70,000 sf	
• \$275 - \$300/sf	
 Property Acquisition (Based on Assessed Value) 	\$410,000
• 5 Houses east of annex	
 Site demolition 	\$30,000
 5 Houses 	
Site Improvement for Parking	\$165,000
 110 Spaces 	
 American Legion Demolition 	\$50,000
 Site Improvement for Parking (85 Spaces) 	\$40,000
Phase I-B	
 Existing Jail Renovation (Administration, Medical, Visitation and Support) 	
 New Roof (26,000 sf) 	\$300,000
 New HVAC (Replace 25 year old equipment) 	\$750,000
 Renovate West Side First Floor for Administration, Medical, and Video Visitation 	
 12,000 sf 	\$1,200,000
• \$100/sf	
 Renovate for Connection to New Addition 	\$200,000
	\$300,000
• 1,500 sf	
• \$200/sf	2232.223
New Security Electronics System to Tie in with New	\$400,000
Phase II	
New Community Corrections / Probation	\$5,400,000 - \$6,750,000
● 27,000 – 30,000 sf	
• \$200 - \$225/sf	
Phase III	
Renovate Community Corrections for Two Criminal Courts	\$2,300,000 - \$2,600,000
• 13,000 sf	
● \$175 - \$200/sf	
 Renovate Prosecutors Office 	\$350,000
	\$28,195,000 - \$34,345,000
 Courthouse Renovation of Vacated Space 	TBD

Green Field Site Option (Site "E" at Tague and Franklin)

 Property Acquisition (Based on Assessed Value) 	\$70,000
 Site Improvements 	\$1,000,000
New Criminal Courts (2)	\$3,300,000 - \$4,500,000
 12,000 - 14,000 sf 	
• \$275 - \$325/sf	
New Jail (270 - 330 Beds)	\$22,000,000 - \$30,000,000
• 80,000 - 100,000 sf	
• \$275 - \$300/sf	
New Community Corrections (200 Beds)	\$5,400,000 - \$6,750,000
 27,000 - 30,000 sf 	
• \$200 - \$225/sf	
New Prosecutor's Office	\$700,000 - \$800,000
	\$32,470,000 - \$43,120,000
 Courthouse Renovation of Vacated Space 	
Repovation / Demolition of Existing Jail	

- Renovation / Demolition of Existing Jail
- Renovation of Existing Community Corrections

• Note that construction costs are stated in Today's Dollars, with no consideration for future inflation.

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Construction Timeline

The following timeline assumes the start of the design and build process in January of 2011.

The following sequence of the phasing was determined by the Committee to be the most logical:

Phase I-A:	Construct new jail addition
Phase I-B:	Renovate existing Jail
Phase II:	Construct new Community Corrections
Phase III:	Construction Criminal Courts

Concurrent with the start of Phase I, the County needs to purchase the site east of the Annex for the new Community Corrections. The timeline also incorporates the dates upon which bonds that the County currently holds mature. The second timeline shows the first phase being the construction of a New Community Corrections Facility. This approach reflects the thought of constructing a smaller piece of the complex first.

The third timeline addresses the phasing on the Franklin and Davis Road site.

Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study

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2011	2012	2013	20	14	2015	201	6	201	7	201	8
Downtown Option		struction Timeline					AISIOINID JIF	M A M J J 	A S O N D J	IFIMIAIMIJIJ	
Phase I - Jail Expansion				Phase II -	Community Corrections /	Probation	Phase III - C	riminal Cour	ts		
3 12	1	18	8	1 3	8 1	12	1 3	8	1 6		
		- Phase 14- New Const	Phase 1B	Referendum Services.			Referendum Services	Design	Construction		
Bond Maturation	January, 2012 Community Corrections *1,500,000	January, 2013 Comm Corr and Annex -\$9,325,000 - 	January, 2014 Courthouse Renovation \$5,370,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	January, 2015 911 - Center - \$4,000,000 		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Downtown Option	B - Phased Con	struction Timeline									
Phase I - Community Co	rrections / Probation	Phase II - Criminal Co	urts	Phase I	II - Jail Expansion						
3 8	1 12	1 3 8	1 6	1 3	12	1	18		8		
RFQAE Services Services Design	Bid	Referendum 	Bid Bid Construction	Referendum	Program and 		Phase-1A - New-Const.				
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I											
Green Field Optio	n - Phased Constru	ction Timeline									
Justice Complex Design	and Construction										
3	18 2		24						TIT		1 1 1 1
	Program and Program and Design						1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
	January, 2012 Community Corrections -\$1,500,000		January, 2014 Courthouse Renovation -\$5,370,000		January, 2015 911 - Center - \$4,000,000		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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Summary and Recommendations

Jail

The existing jail is consistently overcrowded, with a rated bed capacity of 126, but recent average daily counts in the 200 inmate range.

All support functions in the existing jail are over capacity and require expansion, including Intake, Food Service, and Administration.

For safety, security, and staffing reasons, the trend today is towards Video Visitation in lieu of face-to-face, as is the practice in the current jail.

There is a need in the jail for space dedicated to the medical and mental health treatment of inmates, space which the current facility does not contain.

This report is recommending a total jail capacity of between 270 and 330 beds, with expanded and improved Intake, Food Service, Administration, Visitation, Medical, and general support facilities.

Community Corrections

The existing Community Corrections houses 100 inmates. There is a need to construct more beds in this lower security/lower cost type facility in order to free up some jail beds, which should be dedicated solely to medium and maximum security inmates, and in order to accommodate the future growth of this program.

We recommend a new total bed count of 200 inmates. 150 beds would be set aside for male and female work release, and 50 for supervised community work crews.

Site

Our recommendation is that the judicial facilities growth occur downtown by way of additions and renovations and new construction all in conjunction with the existing judicial facilities.

Specifically, we are proposing a 3 storey structure south of the Community Corrections consisting of new Food Service, Intake, and Support Spaces on the ground floor with 170 to 230 beds of Housing above. Renovations to the existing Jail would include expanding Administration, creating a Medical wing, and renovating Visitation for video visiting. The bed count in the renovated jail would be approximately 100 beds.

This solution maintains a contiguous government complex in the heart of Greenfield. With renovations and upgrades, this solution takes advantage of the significant useful remaining life of the County Jail. Future expansions (after Phase I) can occur either vertically, to the east, or to the west.

Criminal Courts

The Criminal Courts should be immediately adjacent to the Jail, thus the recommendation is that they move into the existing Community Corrections facility. This building will be connected to the jail addition for direct access.

The new 200 bed Community Corrections facility would be built immediately east of the County Annex on newly acquired property, providing additional parking and proximity to Food Service from the Jail.

Probation

The Probation Department would be co-located with Community Corrections.

The first floor Courthouse space that Probation vacates could be utilized for the 4th Judges' Chambers and future growth.

The phasing of the design and construction should be determined as this process moves forward, and should be decided relative to existing bond retirements, the economy and market at the time, and prioritization of needs by bed type.

Hancock County Community Corrections 233 E. Main St. Greenfield, IN. 46140 (317)477-1707 fax(317)477-1706

February 16, 2010

David Sholl Schenkel & Shultz

RE: Surrounding County Survey

Dear Dave,

I have contacted most of the surrounding counties to see if they were planning any type of construction for additional bed space in jails or work release facilities. Here is a list of the counties and what they are planning.

Henry County - no plans for construction or study.

Shelby County - Hired "Principals of Court Management" to come in and conduct a data study to look at the overcrowding problem that they have. Data has been collected but final report is not in yet. Currently Shelby County operates a 6 bed work release program from the jail. Local Judges are wanting to build a free standing work release facility. They are waiting for the final report before they decide what they will do.

Hamilton County – Hamilton County just finished a large Jail and Community Corrections expansion project. Community Corrections has 200 work release beds and 40 treatment beds. They moved in to the new facility in the summer of 2009.

Johnson County – Johnson County has been in the Master Plan process since 2007. The original plan was to build a new jail and juvenile center and move Community Corrections in to the old jail. County Council turned down the project due to the cost. Johnson County scaled down the plan which included a new pod on the jail constructed in a way that additional pods could be added in the future. Community Corrections will stay the same and there will be no new juvenile facility.

Respectfully.

Pat A. Powers Director Hancock County Community Corrections t ſ ŝ ĺ (í (((ĺ ĺ, ţ í. ŧ (ł,

10/10/2011	4.80%	\$	60,000.00	\$	720.00	\$	60,720.00				
7/10/2011	4.80%	\$	60,000.00	\$	1,440.00	\$	61,440.00				
4/10/2011	4.80%	\$	60,000.00	\$	2,160.00	\$	62,160.00				
1/10/2011	4.80%	\$	61,000.00	\$	2,892.00	\$	63,892.00				
10/10/2010	4.80%	\$	58,000.00	\$	3,588.00	\$	61,588.00				
7/10/2010	4.80%	\$	58,000.00	\$	4,284.00	\$	62,284.00				
4/10/2010	4.80%	\$	58,000.00	\$	4,980.00	\$	62,980.00				
1/10/2010	4.80%	\$	58,000.00	\$	5,676.00	\$	63,676.00				
10/10/2009	4.80%	\$	55,000.00	\$	6,336.00	\$	61,336.00				
7/10/2009	4.80%	\$	55,000.00	\$	6,996.00	\$	61,996.00				
4/10/2009	4.80%	\$	55,000.00	\$	7,656.00	\$	62,656.00				
1/10/2009	4.80%	\$	55,000.00	\$	8,316.00	\$	- 63,316.00				
10/10/2008	4.80%	\$	53,000.00	\$	8,952.00	\$	61,952.00				
7/10/2008	4.80%	\$	53,000.00	\$	9,588.00	\$	62,588.00				
4/10/2008	4.80%	\$	53,000.00	\$	10,224.00	\$	63,224.00				
1/10/2008	4.80%	\$.53,000.00	\$	10,860.00	\$	63,860.00				
10/10/2007	4.80%	\$	50,000.00	\$	11,460.00	\$	61,460.00				
7/10/2007	4.80%	\$	50,000.00	\$	12,060.00	\$	62,060.00				
4/10/2007	4.80%	\$	50,000.00	\$	12,660.00	\$	62,660.00				
1/10/2007	4.80%	\$	50,000.00	\$	13,260.00	\$	63,260.00				
10/10/2006	4.80%	\$	47,000.00	\$	13,824.00	\$ 6	60,824.00				
7/10/2006	4.80%	\$	47,000.00	\$	14,388.00	\$	61,388.00				
		\$	47,000.00	\$	14,952.00	\$	61,952.00				
4/10/2006	4.80%		47,000.00	\$	15,516.00	\$	62,516.00				
1/10/2005	4.80%	. \$		\$	16,056.00	\$					
10/10/2005	4.80%	\$	45,000.00				61,056.00				
7/10/2005	4.80%	9 \$	45,000.00	9 5	16,596.00	9 \$	61,596.00				
4/10/2005	4.80%	э \$	45,000.00	э \$	17,136.00	9 \$	62,136.00				
1/10/2005	4.80%	\$ \$	45,000.00	\$ \$	17,676.00	\$	62,676.00				
10/10/2004	4.80%	\$	43,000.00		18,192.00	9 \$	61,192.00				
7/10/2004	4.80%	\$	43,000.00	\$	18,708.00	9 \$	61,708.00				
4/10/2004	4.80%	\$	43,000.00	\$	19,740.00	9 \$	62,224.00				
1/10/2004	4.80%	\$	43,000.00	\$	19,740.00	\$	62,740.00				
10/10/2003	4.80%	\$	41,000.00	\$	20,724.00	\$	61,232.00				
7/10/2003	4.80%	\$	41,000.00	\$	20,724.00	\$	61,724.00				
4/10/2003	4.80%	\$	41,000.00	\$	21,216.00	\$	62,216.00				
1/10/2003	4.80%	\$	41,000.00	\$	21,708.00	\$	62,708.00				
10/10/2002	4.80%	\$	39,000.00	\$	22,176.00	\$	61,176.00				
7/10/2002	4.80%	\$	39,000.00	\$	22,644.00	\$	61,644.00				
4/10/2002	4.80%	\$	39,000.00	\$	23,112.00	\$	62,112.00				
1/10/2002	4.80%	\$	39,000.00	\$	23,580.00	\$	62,580.00				
10/10/2001	4.80%	\$		\$	23,580.00	\$	23,580.00				
Payment Date	Coupon Rate	Bo	and Retirement	Т	otal Interest	B	ond Payment				
Proceeds Usage:	Purchase of enhal	nced	911 and other	Gen	eral Fund reim	burs	sements				
Bond Purchaser:	Greenfield Banking Company Purchase of enhanced 911 and other General Fund reimbursements										
Issue Amount:	\$ 1,965,000.00										
Bond Name:	911 Revenue Bon		2001								
	Did Devenue Den										

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Bond Name:	General Obligation	n Bo	onds of 2001								
Issue Amount:	\$ 1,500,000.00										
Bond Purchaser:	Greenfield Banking Company										
Proceeds Usage:	Construction of th	ne Co	ommunity Corre	ctio	ns Facility						
Payment Date	Coupon Rate	Bo	ond Retirement	т	otal Interest	В	ond Payment				
7/15/2002	4.40%	\$	50,000.00	\$	39,050.00	\$	89,050.00				
1/15/2003	4.40%	\$	50,000.00	\$	31,900.00	\$	81,900.00				
7/15/2003	4.40%	\$	65,000.00	\$	30,800.00	\$	95,800.00				
1/15/2004	4.40%	\$	65,000.00	\$	29,370.00	\$	94,370.00				
7/15/2004	4.40%	\$	65,000.00	\$	27,940.00	\$	92,940.00				
1/15/2005	4.40%	\$	65,000.00	\$	26,510.00	\$	91,510.00				
7/15/2005	4.40%	\$	70,000.00	\$	25,080.00	\$	95,080.00				
1/15/2006	4.40%	\$	70,000.00	\$	23,540.00	\$	93,540.00				
7/15/2006	4.40%	\$	75,000.00	\$	22,000.00	\$	97,000.00				
1/15/2007	4.40%	\$	75,000.00	\$	20,350.00	\$	95,350.00				
7/15/2007	4.40%	\$	75,000.00	\$	18,700.00	\$	93,700.00				
1/15/2008	4.40%	\$	75,000.00	\$	17,050.00	\$	92,050.00				
7/15/2008	4.40%	\$	80,000.00	\$	15,400.00	\$	95,400.00				
1/15/2009	4.40%	\$	80,000.00	\$	13,640.00	\$	-93,640.00				
7/15/2009	4.40%	\$	85,000.00	\$	11,880.00	\$	96,880.00				
1/15/2010	4.40%	\$	85,000.00	\$	10,010.00	\$	95,010.00				
7/15/2010	4.40%	\$	90,000.00	\$	8,140.00	\$	98,140.00				
1/15/2011	4.40%	\$	90,000.00	\$	6,160.00	\$	96,160.00				
7/15/2011	4.40%	\$	95,000.00	\$	4,180.00	\$	99,180.00				
1/15/2012	4.40%	\$	95,000.00	\$	2,090.00	\$	97,090.00				
Totals		\$	1,500,000.00	\$	383,790.00	\$	1,883,790.00				

Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study

Bond Name:	General Obligation	n Bo	nds of 2002				
Issue Amount:	\$ 9,325,000.00						
Bond Trustee:	The Bank of New						
Proceeds Usage:	Construction of th	e Co	mmunity Correc	ction	ns Facility and A	nne	x
Payment Date	Coupon Rate	Bo	and Retirement		Total Interest	E	Bond Payment
1/15/2003	3.00%	\$		\$	36,585.69	\$	36,585.69
7/15/2003	3.00%	\$	-	\$	149,668.75	\$	149,668.75
1/15/2004	3.00%	\$		\$	149,668.75	\$	149,668.75
7/15/2004	3.00%	\$	410,000.00	\$	149,668.75	\$	559,668.75
1/15/2005	3.00%	\$	425,000.00	\$	143,518.75	.\$	568,518.75
7/15/2005	3.00%	\$	435,000.00	\$	137,143.75	\$	572,143.75
1/15/2006	3.00%	\$	445,000.00	\$	130,618.75	\$	575,618.75
7/15/2006	3.00%	\$	455,000.00	\$	123,943.75	\$	578,943.75
1/15/2007	3.00%	\$	470,000.00	\$	117,118.75	\$	587,118.75
7/15/2007	3.00%	\$	480,000.00	\$	110,068.75	\$	590,068.75
1/15/2008	3.00%	\$	495,000.00	\$	102,868.75	\$	597,868.75
7/15/2008	3.00%	\$	505,000.00	\$	95,443.75	\$	600,443.75
1/15/2009	3.00%	\$	520,000.00	\$	87,868.75	\$	607,868.75
7/15/2009	3.00%	\$	535,000.00	\$	80,068.75	\$	615,068.75
1/15/2010	3.25%	\$	545,000.00	\$	72,043.75	\$	617,043.75
7/15/2010	3.25%	\$	560,000.00	\$	63,187.50	\$	623,187.50
1/15/2011	3.50%	\$	580,000.00	\$	54,087.50	\$	634,087.50
7/15/2011	3.50%	\$	590,000.00	\$	43,937.50	\$	633,937.50
1/15/2012	3.50%	\$	610,000.00	\$	33,612.50	\$	643,612.50
7/15/2012	3.50%	\$	625,000.00	\$	22,937.50	\$	647,937.50
1/15/2013	3.75%	\$	640,000.00	\$	12,000.00	\$	652,000.00
Totals		\$	9,325,000.00	\$	1,916,060.69	\$	11,241,060.69

Wire Transfer Information

ABA	021 000 018
Account #/GLA	111 565
TAS	682953
REF	TAS #682953, Hancock Co. GO 02

US Mail Information

The Bank of New York Trust Co., N.A. 300 North Meridian Street, Suite 910 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 Attn: Sarah Schroeder

SCHENKELSHULTZ

Bond Name:	General Obligatio	n Bo	onds of 2005				
Issue Amount:	\$ 5,370,000.00						
Bond Trustee:	Bank of New Yorl						
Proceeds Usage:	County Courthous	se R	enovation and (Othe	r Activties		
Payment Date	Coupon Rate	Bo	and Retirement	т	otal Interest	т	otal Payment
7/15/2005	3.00%	\$		\$	17,484.69	\$	17,484.69
1/15/2006	3.00%	\$		\$	85,060.64	\$	85,060.64
7/15/2006	3.00%	\$	280,000.00	\$	85,060.64	\$	365,060.64
1/15/2007	3.00%	\$	290,000.00	\$	80,860.64	\$	370,860.64
7/15/2007	3.00%	\$	295,000.00	\$	76,510.64	\$	371,510.64
1/15/2008	3.00%	\$	300,000.00	\$	72,085.64	\$	372,085.64
7/15/2008	3.00%	\$	310,000.00	\$	67,585.64	\$	377,585.64
1/15/2009	3.125%	\$	315,000.00	\$	62,935.64	\$	377,935.64
7/15/2009	3.125%	\$	325,000.00	\$	58,013.76	\$	383,013.76
1/15/2010	3.125%	\$	330,000.00	\$	52,935.63	\$	382,935.63
7/15/2010	3.125%	\$	340,000.00	\$	47,779.38	\$	387,779.38
1/15/2011	3.125%	\$	345,000.00	\$	42,466.88	\$	387,466.88
7/15/2011	3.25%	\$	355,000.00	\$	37,076.25	\$	392,076.25
1/15/2012	3.25%	\$		\$	31,307.50	\$	31,307.50
7/15/2012	3.25%	\$	730,000.00	\$	31,307.50	\$	761,307.50
1/15/2013	3.35%	\$		\$	19,445.00	\$	19,445.00
7/15/2013	3.35%	\$	760,000.00	\$	19,445.00	\$	779,445.00
1/15/2014	3.40%	\$	395,000.00	\$	6,715.00	\$	401,715.00
Totals		\$	5,370,000.00	\$	894,076.07	\$	6,264,076.07

Wire Transfer Information

ABA	021-000-018
A/C	GLA# 211065
FFC	TAS# 310888
REF	HANCOCK COUNTY INDIANA GENERAL
OBI	Loan Account: HANCOGOB05

US Mail Information

The Bank of New York Debt Service Billing - Direct Pays P.O. Box 14099 Newark, NJ 07198-0099

Bond Name: Issue Amount:	General Obligatio \$ 4,000,000.00	n Bo	onds of 2007				
Bond Trustee:	Bank of New York	ć					
Proceeds Usage:	Emergency Operation		s Center and O	ther	Usages		
Payment Date	Coupon Rate	Bo	ond Retirement	т	otal Interest	Т	otal Payment
1/15/2008	3.55%	\$		\$	29,188.89	\$	29,188.89
7/15/2008	3.55%	\$	-	\$	71,000.00	\$	71,000.00
1/15/2009	3.55%	\$	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	\$	71,000.00	\$	71,000.00
7/15/2009	3.55%	\$	295,000.00	\$	71,000.00	\$	366,000.00
1/15/2010	3.55%	\$	300,000.00	\$	65,763.75	\$	365,763.75
7/15/2010	3.55%	\$	305,000.00	\$	60,438.75	\$	365,438.75
1/15/2011	3.55%	\$	315,000.00	\$	55,025.00	\$	370,025.00
7/15/2011	3.55%	\$	320,000.00	\$	49,433.75	\$	369,433.75
1/15/2012	3.55%	\$	330,000.00	\$	43,753.75	\$	373,753.75
7/15/2012	3.55%	\$	335,000.00	\$	37,896.25	\$	372,896.25
1/15/2013	3.55%	\$	345,000.00	\$	31,950.00	\$	376,950.00
7/15/2013	3.55%	\$	350,000.00	\$	25,826.25	\$	375,826.25
1/15/2014	3.55%	\$	360,000.00	\$	19,613.75	\$	379,613.75
7/15/2014	3.55%	\$	370,000.00	\$	13,223.75	\$	383,223.75
1/15/2015	3.55%	\$	375,000.00	\$	6,656.25	\$	381,656.25
Totals		\$	4,000,000.00	\$	651,770.14	\$	4,651,770.14

Wire Transfer Information

ABA	021 000 018
Account #/GLA	111 565
TAS	753505
REF	TAS #753505, Hancock Co. GO 07

US Mail Information

The Bank of New York Trust Co., N.A. 300 North Meridian Street, Suite 910 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 Attn: Sarah Schroeder (ţ ((((((ĺ. ĺ ((ĺ. (£ ł ŝ, (

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jail industries

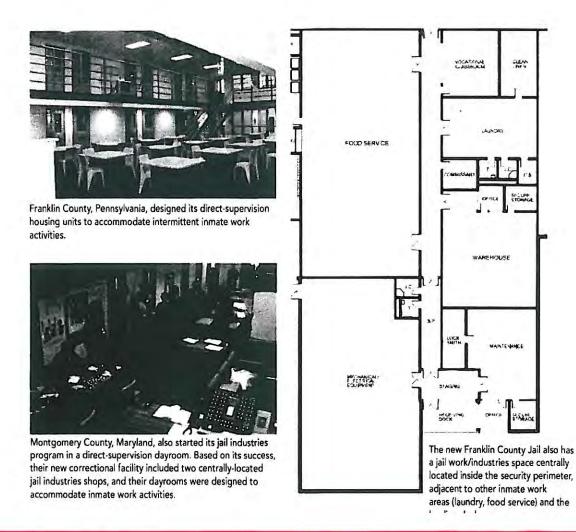
Inmates at Work: A Scrapbook

In keeping with the theme of physical plant operations and administrative issues, this column explores the range of physical settings in which inmate work and industries programs operate.

A national survey sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (National Jail Work and Industries Center, 1998) identified the extent to which inmates work inside, near, and away from jails:

Inside the jail	93%
Adjacent to the jail (same site)	73%
Away from the jail	63%

The following photos provide a sample of the spaces used by jail work programs inside the jail, along with photos of work adjacent to and away from the jail.



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Section XI.3 - Appendix; Page 1

Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study

jail industries

Facility.

Citizens tour one of the two industries shops in the new Montgomery County Correctional Facility.

Somerset County, Maine, also designed its direct-supervision housing units to accommodate inmate work activities.

Arapahoe County, Colorado, started its ambitious jail industries program in a direct supervision housing unit.

Arapahoe County used the revenues from its initial dayroom-based program to build this jail industries shop inside the jail, along with a loading dock and freight elevator.

Philadelphia's jail industries print shop (above) and engraving program.

Belknap County, New Hampshire, used Federal education grants to set up computerized training and education programs for its inmate workers in a multipurpose room in their small jail. Their private sector crutch assembly program is operated in unused space on the Creative Solutions and Strategies for Finding Space To Expand Jail Inmate Work Activities.

- Create the demand for space first—outgrow your space.
- Classify inmates. For example, place working inmates in the same direct supervision dorm and use the dayspace and program areas for work.
- Get a toehold and expand from there (an unused space, or find a space that you can use during off hours such as a multipurpose room).
- Make better use of existing space:
 - Have multiples uses for each space.
 - Extend hours of operation for some spaces.
 - Consider spaces that have specialized capabilities of space (e.g., kitchen, voc/ed, commissary, shops, chapel, etc).
- Convert space for industries/work uses (inside the jail, adjacent, or even away from jail).
- Move buildings onto the site (adjacent or near jail).
 - Look for government surplus (Federal, State, local): - Nonmoveable (you go to it).
 - Moveable (not designed to be moved, but can).
 - Mobile (designed to be moved; don't forget the full range of government and quasi-government sources, such as schools, hospitals, etc.).
- Use warehouses (such as the first program developed in Hampden County, Massachusetts, using a rented warehouse in the community).
- Consider privately-owned space (especially in depressed areas).
- Build space utilizing:
 - Vocational-technical crews.
- Inmates (your own inmates and/or others).
- The National Guard.
- Build industries/work space into new construction or major addition.
- Use seasonal structures (tents, light buildings).
- Use buildings that are available seasonally (e.g., summer camp in off-season).
- Make temporary use of facilities (e.g., weekends).
- Look into enterprise zones, free trade zones.
- Consider industrial parks.
- Look for incubator programs that often provide space.
- Watch auctions and foreclosures.
- Share space with others (e.g., vocational-technical school at night).

Source: National Jail Work and Industries Center. (2007). Finding Resources for Jail Work and Industries Programs. Gettysburg, PA: Author.

Hancock County Judicial Facilities Study

SCHENKELSHULTZ

jail industries

Inmates at Peumansend Creek Regional Jail in Virginia work in the large free-standing work/ industries building constructed inside the secure perimeter.

Hampden County, Massachusetts, started their program in rented space in an industrial park because the old jail was so crowded. The program was so successful that a large industries shop was built in their new facility.

> Arapahoe County, Colorado, inmates work outside the jail when weather permits, in a yard adjacent to the loading dock.

Inmates in Davidson County (Nashville), Tennessee, deliver meals to facilities within the jail complex.

The Strafford County (New Hampshire) Jail Work/Industries program started in a closet in the old jail and then expanded to use a multipurpose room. Further expansion was provided by bringing an adjacent barn within the security fence and renovating it (with inmate labor, of course) for use as jail industries shops. The success of the program prompted officials to build an even larger jail industries complex inside the secure building in their new jail.











References

National Jail Work and Industries Center. (1998). Work in America's Jails. Gettysburg PA: Author. www.jailwork.com.

National Jail Work and Industries Center. (2007). Finding Resources for Jail Work and Industries Programs. Gettysburg, PA: Author. www.jailwork.

For more information about jail work and industries programs, contact **Rod Miller**, Project Director, National Jail Work and Industries Center, 925 Johnson Dr., Gettysburg, PA 17325. He may also be reached at 717–338–9100; fax 570–908–0684 or at rod@correction.org and www.jailwork.com.

A Los Angeles County inmate grooms a dog as part of the pet grooming vocational training program that also provides services to the local animal shelter and to staff. The program is housed in its own building, outside of the security perimeter.

Another L.A. County vocational training program provides welding products and services, also located outside of the secure perimeter.

Many counties operate greenhouses and nurseries such as this one in Los Angeles County. Most of these programs are located offsite, or outside of the security perimeter.

More than half of all U.S. jails operate some sort of inmate work program offsite. There are dozens of examples of such programs, ranging from maintaining government building and grounds to picking up litter on roads and highways. Peumansend Creek Regional Jail (Virginia) inmates maintain a local cemetery. ĺ Ĩ ï (ŧ (ĺ (((ĺ. 1 ((1 Ĭ,

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Hancock County Jail Structural Analysis

October 28, 2008

Conversation with Mark LaVier of Lynch Harrison & Brumleve, Incorporated (Structural Engineers), regarding addition of a second floor over the Hancock County Jail.

- Everything Mark has looked at confirms it was not intended to have a future floor.
- Mark did several spot checks
 - The reinforcing is lighter in the roof slab vs floor slab
 - Drop panels there are a lot of them on the ground floor, very few on the roof, which indicates it was not intended to go up
 - No accommodation was made to extend the columns up, which would usually have been done if the structure was intended to go up
 - No accommodation was made to extend the stairs up (no blockout), which we would have done had it been intended to go up
 - Footings are not sized for future floor; they are sized appropriately for what is there

- Everything is adding up conclusively that the structure is not intended to go up
- The existing roof slab wouldn't support the loads of a detention type addition, it wouldn't be able to manage it
- Adding a second floor is not a viable option
- Even light loading could not be accommodated, other than the mechanical equipment that is there

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Monthly ADP by Status and Level of Charge

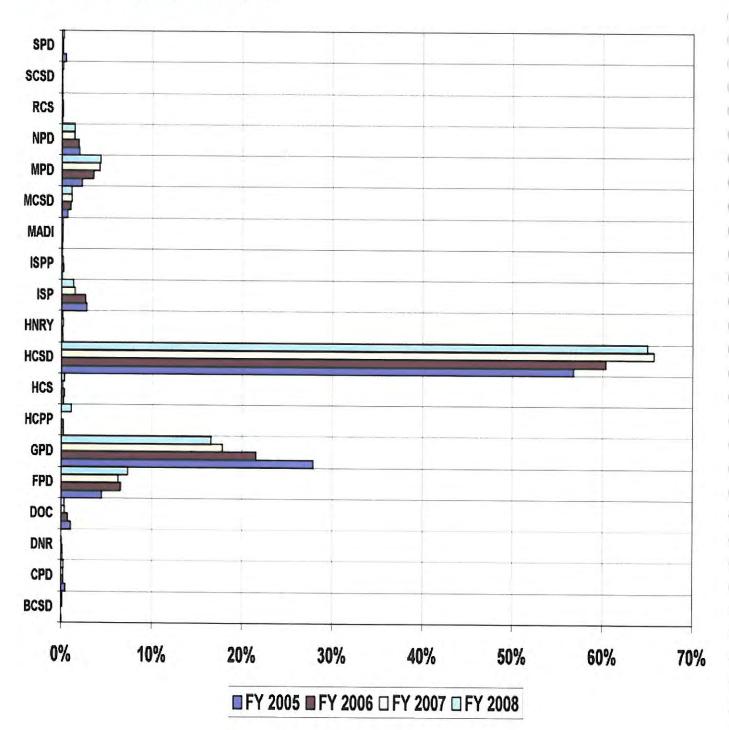
Month	PT Felon	PT Misd	PT DWI	Sent Felori	Sent Misd	Sent DWI
Jan-04	24.5	25.8	2.1	62.8	22.8	4.8
Feb-04	28.0	26.1	3.3	70.3	32.1	6.6
Mar-04	33.0	27.4	0.5	64.4	32.4	4.5
Apr-04	34.8	25.5	1.8	69.5	33.7	4.0
May-04	40.3	20.0	3.1	66.9	38.1	2.9
Jun-04	36.9	22.4	3.9	64.9	34.5	2.1
Jul-04	28.7	26.0	1.7	64.9	34.2	3.0
Aug-04	25.9	22.8	1.8	57.1	41.5	5.4
Sep-04	26.6	20.4	1.4	58.7	43.7	5.8
Oct-04	24.4	25.6	0.9	54.4	42.4	4.9
Nov-04	24.9	31.0	2.3	55.1	37.2	4.9
Dec-04	24.5	30.3	1.2	51.8	29.9	3.5
Jan-05	24.8	22.7	2.7	54.0	30.3	3.8
Feb-05	22.3	27.0	1.0	51.0	33.4	5.5
Mar-05	23.8	25.8	2.0	53.5	38.4	6.6
Apr-05	22.5	20.3	2.1	57.9	41.9	6.1
May-05	34.5	27.8	3.9	56.8	39.5	4.2
Jun-05	33.9	25.0	3.5	57.4	35.2	2.7
Jul-05	36.1	20.0	3.2	61.8	32.7	3.0
Aug-05	33.4	20.8	2.4	73.4	31.9	2.5
Sep-05	41.8	20.7	3.3	69.9	37.8	3.7
Oct-05	39.4	20.3	5.4	63.6	36.3	2.7
Nov-05	31.6	16.7	4.2	68.5	34.4	1.7
Dec-05	28.9	17.8	3.9	76.3	34.1	2.3
Jan-06	38.0	18.7	1.5	68.9	29.0	2.7
Feb-06	34.8	16.2	2.2	68.1	39.0	4.2
Mar-06	31.7	13.5	2.0	72.1	29.3	5.2
Apr-06	37.1	14.8	2.2	65.4	37.5	3.3
May-06	38.4	18.4	2.7	71.6	30.6	2.4
Jun-06	36.9	21.5	2.7	71.3	40.4	2.5
Jul-06	36.5	20.5	5.1	70.7	43.9	1.4
Aug-06	41.3	18.2	3.0	66.6	39.8	1,1

Monthly ADP by Status and Level of Charge (Continued)

Month	PT Felon	PT Misd	PT DWI	Sent Felon	Sent Misd	Sent DWI
Sep-06	51.8	20.2	4.9	61.3	40.0	3.0
Oct-06	47.8	26.4	4.0	52.9	38.8	3.5
Nov-06	49.2	19.6	4.5	44.5	35.9	4.0
Dec-06	50.9	16.6	2.6	39.3	34.5	2.0
Jan-07	49.4	25.7	3.0	40.0	37.9	2.5
Feb-07	59.0	30.5	1.6	37.3	34.8	2.1
Mar-07	57.4	25.2	1.6	41.3	31.3	2.1
Apr-07	52.7	21.7	2.5	41.4	34.2	3.7
May-07	46.5	24.2	3.4	37.4	37.5	2.8
Jun-07	44.4	19.2	0.6	38.6	38.4	1.8
Jul-07	48.7	22.1	0.7	35.5	39.1	2.2
Aug-07	57.9	26.4	1.3	32.8	37.4	3.5
Sep-07	63.5	26.1	1.6	29.8	29.0	3.2
Oct-07	64.5	34.0	0.2	27.4	26.6	3.8
Nov-07	59.0	27.5	1.1	27.2	34.6	5.2
Dec-07	48.2	28.3	1.6	25.9	41.0	7.4
Jan-08	50.6	24.1	0.5	27.8	40.3	5.0
Feb-08	55.2	21.7	1.2	23.2	38.5	5.2
Mar-08	46.5	19.7	3.5	22.0	34.2	4.4
Apr-08	46.9	22.2	3.0	22.7	30.2	4.3
May-08	48.4	21.6	1.9	24.8	22.2	4.5
Jun-08	50.4	20.0	0.4	29,4	25.7	4.3
Jul-08	61.5	19.7	0.3	32.6	29.5	5.1
Aug-08	59.9	20.0	1.1	31.4	26.0	5.7
Sep-08	58.8	19.8	1.9	29.7	25.2	5.4
Oct-08	55.4	19.8	1.4	24.7	27.4	5.2
Nov-08	59.9	22.7	2.6	23.8	29.6	5.9

Percent of Admits and Detention Days by Responsible Agency

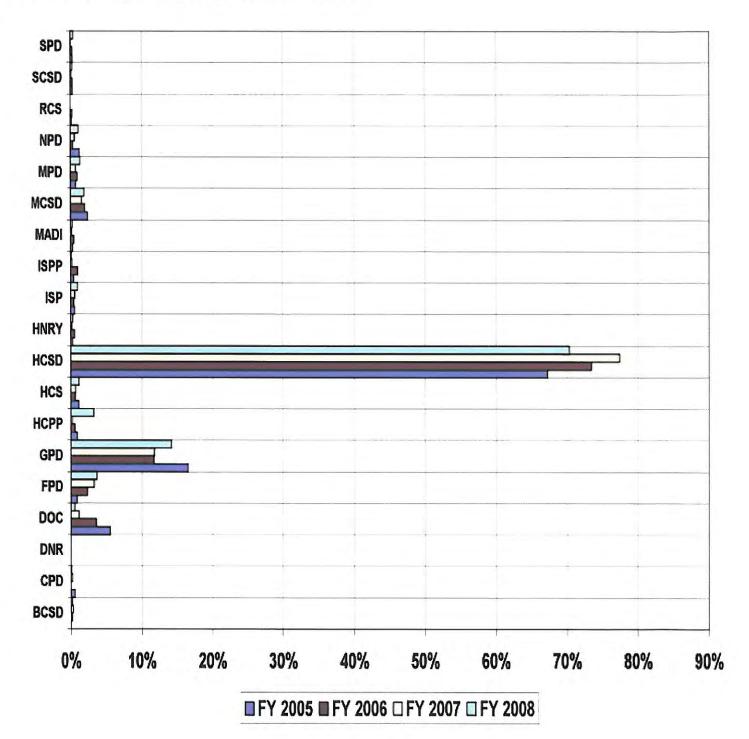
RESP. AGENCY	Percen	t of Adr	lissions			Percent of Detention Days				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	4 Year Aver	2005	2006	2007	2006	4 Year Aver
Brown County Sheriff Dept. (BCSD)	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Cumberland Police Dept (CPD)	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR)	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IN Dept. of Corrections (DOC)	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	5.5%	3.6%	1.2%	0.5%	2.6%
Fortville Police Dept. (FPD)	4.5%	6.6%	6.3%	7.3%	6.1%	0.9%	2.4%	3.3%	3.7%	2.6%
Greenfield Police Dept. (GPD)	27.9%	21.5%	17.8%	16.5%	21.0%	16.5%	11.7%	11.8%	14.2%	13.5%
Hancock County Probation (HCPP)	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	3.3%	1.3%
Hamilton County Sheriff (HCS)	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%
Hancock County Sheriff Dept. (HCSD)	56.8%	60.3%	65.7%	65.0%	61.9%	67.2%	73.4%	77.3%	70.3%	72.2%
Henry County (HNRY)	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Indiana State Police (ISP)	2.8%	2.6%	1.5%	1.3%	2.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
Indiana State Parole (ISPP)	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Madison County (MADI)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Marion County Sheriff Dept. (MCSD)	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%
McCordsville Police Dept. (MPD)	2.3%	3.5%	4.2%	4.3%	3.5%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%	1.0%
New Palestine Police Dept. (NPD)	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%
Rush County Sheriff (RCS)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Shelby County Sheriff Dept. (SCSD)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Shirley Police Dept. (SPD)	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%



Percent Admits by Responsible Agency

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Percent of Detention Days by Responsible Agency

Percent of Admits by Booking Day and Time, 2005 - 2008

Booked Day of Week and Time	2005	2000	2007	2008	Average
Sun 0000	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	2.6%	3.2%
Sun 0300	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%
Sun 0600	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Sun 0900	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Sun 1200	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%
Sun 1500	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%
Sun 1800	1.5%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.2%
Sun 2100	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%
Mon 0000	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%
Mon 0300	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%
Mon 0600	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Mon 0900	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.8%	3.5%
Mon 1200	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	3.9%	3.3%
Mon 1500	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%
Mon 1800	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
Mon 2100	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%
Tue 0000	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%
Tue 0300	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Tue 0600	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Tue 0900	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.8%	3.3%
Tue 1200	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
Tue 1500	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.9%	1.4%
Tue 1800	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%
Tue 2100	1.7%	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%
Wed 0000	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%
Wed 0300	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Wed 0600	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%
Wed 0900	4.1%	5.3%	4.8%	5.1%	4.8%
Wed 1200	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%
Wed 1500	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.9%
Wed 1800	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Wed 2100	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%

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Percent of Admits by Booking Day and Time, 2005 - 2008 (Continued)

Booked Day of Week and Time	2005	2006	2007	2003	Average
Thu 0000	2.4%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Thu 0300	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%
Thu 0600	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%
Thu 0900	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	3.8%	3.2%
Thu 1200	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	2.5%
Thu 1500	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%
Thu 1800	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%
Thu 2100	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%
Fri 0000	2.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%
Fri 0300	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Fri 0600	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Fri 0900	2.6%	3.8%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%
Fri 1200	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	3.9%	2.9%
Fri 1500	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%
Fri 1800	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Fri 2100	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.9%
Sat 0000	3.8%	3.3%	3.5%	3.0%	3.4%
Sat 0300	4.6%	3.9%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%
Sat 0600	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Sat 0900	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Sat 1200	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Sat 1500	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Sat 1800	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%
Sat 2100	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	1.1%	1.6%

Average Percent of Admits by Booking Day and Time, 2005 - 2008

Day/Time	Book Time	Release Time	Total Adm and Rel	Day/ Time	Book Time	Release Time	Total Adm and Rel
Sun 0000	3.2%	0.7%	3.9%	Thu 0000	2.2%	0.4%	2.6%
Sun 0300	3.4%	0.7%	4.1%	Thu 0300	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%
Sun 0600	0.6%	2.0%	2.6%	Thu 0600	0.7%	2.7%	3.5%
Sun 0900	0.5%	5.1%	5.5%	Thu 0900	3.2%	6.1%	9.2%
Sun 1200	0.6%	2.6%	3.2%	Thu 1200	2.5%	3.1%	5.5%
Sun 1500	1.0%	1.6%	2.6%	Thu 1500	1.6%	1.8%	3.4%
Sun 1800	1.2%	0.9%	2.0%	Thu 1800	1.6%	1.2%	2.7%
Sun 2100	1.4%	0.5%	2.0%	Thu 2100	1.7%	0.7%	2.5%
Mon 0000	1.5%	0.6%	2.1%	Fri 0000	2.2%	0.5%	2.6%
Mon 0300	0.8%	0.3%	1.2%	Fri 0300	1.3%	0.3%	1.7%
Mon 0600	0.4%	2.2%	2.6%	Fri 0600	0.6%	1.5%	2.1%
Mon 0900	3.5%	7.6%	11.1%	Fri 0900	3.5%	3.5%	7.1%
Mon 1200	3.3%	3.4%	6.8%	Fri 1200	2.9%	2.6%	5.5%
Mon 1500	2.1%	2.2%	4.2%	Fri 1500	1.8%	1.8%	3.6%
Mon 1800	1.6%	1.1%	2.7%	Fri 1800	1.7%	1.1%	2.8%
Mon 2100	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%	Fri 2100	1.9%	0.8%	2.6%
Tue 0000	1.7%	0.5%	2.2%	Sat 0000	3.4%	0.6%	4.0%
Tue 0300	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	Sat 0300	4.1%	0.3%	4.5%
Tue 0600	0.5%	2.2%	2.7%	Sat 0600	0.7%	1.8%	2.5%
Tue 0900	3.3%	6.3%	9.6%	Sat 0900	0.6%	1.7%	2.3%
Tue 1200	2.7%	3.0%	5.7%	Sat 1200	0.8%	1.4%	2.1%
Tue 1500	1.4%	1.9%	3.3%	Sat 1500	1.0%	1.2%	2.2%
Tue 1800	1.7%	1.1%	2.9%	Sat 1800	1.4%	0.8%	2.2%
Tue 2100	1.6%	0.6%	2.2%	Sat 2100	1.6%	0.7%	2.4%
Wed 0000	1.7%	0.6%	2.2%				
Wed 0300	0.8%	0.2%	1.0%				
Wed 0600	0.6%	2.3%	2.9%				
Wed 0900	4.8%	5.4%	10.3%				
Wed 1200	2.5%	2.8%	5.4%				
Wed 1500	1.9%	1.8%	3.6%				
Wed 1800	1.4%	1.1%	2.5%				
Wed 2100	1.7%	0.6%	2.3				

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Arresting Agency, Alphabetical Order

ARRESTING AGENCY		2005	2008	2007	2008
Cumberland PD	Admits	15	10	9	8
	Admit: Percent	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	Total Det Days	397	27	336	62
	Det Days: Percent	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Dept of Natural Resources	Admits	3	3	2	1
	Admit: Percent	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	Total Det Days	1	0	0	
	Det Days: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
N Dept of Corrections	Admits	1			
	Admit: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days	85			
	Det Days: Percent	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fortville Police Dept	Admits	153	214	228	256
	Admit: Percent	4.9%	7.0%	7.5%	8.7%
	Total Det Days	1,687	2,960	3,839	4,381
	Det Days: Percent	2.2%	3.7%	4.5%	4.8%
Greenfield Police Dept	Admits	946	722	669	605
	Admit: Percent	30.1%	23.6%	22.2%	20.6%
	Total Det Days	17,336	13,054	15,760	16,905
	Det Days: Percent	23.1%	16.5%	18.4%	18.7%
Hancock County	Admits	5	6	1	23
Probation	Admit: Percent	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%
	Total Det Days	387	531	196	1,969
	Det Days: Percent	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	2.2%
Hamilton County Sheriff	Admits	4	2	1	2
	Admit: Percent	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	181	4	23	76
	Det Days: Percent	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Hancock County Sheriff	Admits	1,756	1,818	1,844	1,779
Dept.	Admit: Percent	56.0%	59.4%	61.0%	60.7%
	Total Det Days	52,102	58,952	62,369	62,162
	Det Days: Percent	69.4%	74.4%	72.7%	68.7%

Arresting Agency, Alphabetical Order (Continued)

ARRESTING AGENCY		2005	2006	2007	2008
Henry County	Admits	1		1	
	Admit: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days	2		29	
	Det Days: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Immigration and	Admits			1	
Naturalization	Admit: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days			0	
	Det Days: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IN State Police	Admits	92	87	58	46
	Admit: Percent	2.9%	2.8%	1.9%	1.6%
	Total Det Days	446	794	960	1,273
	Det Days: Percent	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%
IN State Parole	Admits		1	2	1
	Admit: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Total Det Days		1	1	18
	Det Days: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Marion County Sheriff	Admits		-	2	5
Dept.	Admit: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
	Total Det Days			2	229
	Det Days: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
McCordsville Police Dept	Admits	71	118	150	149
	Admit: Percent	2.3%	3.9%	5.0%	5.1%
	Total Det Days	786	1,591	1,699	1,758
	Det Days: Percent	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
New Palestine Police	Admits	71	71	46	50
Dept.	Admit: Percent	2.3%	2.3%	1.5%	1.7%
	Total Det Days	1,175	808	519	1,217
	Det Days: Percent	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%
Rush County Sheriff	Admits	2	2	1	
	Admit: Percent	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days	99	88	0	
	Det Days: Percent	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Arresting Agen	cy, Alphabetical	Order	(Continued)
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ARRESTING AGENCY	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Shelby County Sheriff	Admits		1	1	
Dept	Admit: Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days		134	1	
	Det Days: Percent	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Shirley Police Dept	Admits	15	4	5	8
	Admit: Percent	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
	Total Det Days	228	326	56	358
	Det Days: Percent	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%

Offense (Descending Order of Average Detention Days)

OFFENSE		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average
PROBATION	Admits	371	440	471	489	358	
VIOLATION	% Admits	11.8%	14.4%	15.6%	16.7%	13.2%	14.2%
	Total Det Days	18,040	20,252	23,950	27,326	20,114	1
	% Det Days	24.0%	25.5%	27.9%	30.2%	28.6%	27.2%
FTA	Admits	280	249	285	296	253	
	% Admits	8.9%	8.1%	9.4%	10.1%	9.3%	9.1%
	Total Det Days	3,541	2,698	4,408	3,548	4,324	
	% Det Days	4.7%	3.4%	5.1%	3.9%	6.1%	4.6%
THEFT	Admits	87	103	66	70	128	
	% Admits	2.8%	3.4%	2.2%	2.4%	4.7%	3.0%
	Total Det Days	3,881	3,477	2,650	3,770	3,292	
	% Det Days	5.2%	4.4%	3.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.4%
OWI/PREV	Admits	67	80	99	88	110	
CONV	% Admits	2.1%	2.6%	3.3%	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%
	Total Det Days	2,273	2,868	3,032	3,421	4,354	
	% Det Days	3.0%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	6.2%	4.0%
PUBLIC INTOX	Admits	193	167	181	163	114	
	% Admits	6.2%	5.5%	6.0%	5.6%	4.2%	5.5%
	Total Det Days	3,181	1,960	4,625	2,299	1,627	
	% Det Days	4.2%	2.5%	5.4%	2.5%	2.3%	3.4%
BURGLARY	Admits	19	26	13	21	30	
	% Admits	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%
	Total Det Days	3,395	3,670	1,240	2,474	2,589	-
	% Det Days	4.5%	4.6%	1.4%	2.7%	3.7%	3.3%
FTA (D-Felony)	Admits	30	35	58	40	41	
	% Admits	1.0%	1.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	Total Det Days	2,346	1,212	3,040	2,484	1,570	1
	% Det Days	3.1%	1.5%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.6%
CONTEMPT	Admits	47	65	31	32	59	
OF COURT	% Admits	1.5%	2.1%	1.0%	1.1%	2.2%	1.6%
	Total Det Days	2,236	2,627	728	1,832	2,211	
	% Det Days	3.0%	3.3%	0.8%	2.0%	3.1%	2.4%

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OFFENSE		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average
OWI (A MISD)	Admits	205	348	257	108	92	
	% Admits	6.5%	11.4%	8.5%	3.7%	3.4%	6.8%
	Total Det Days	1,411	2,116	2,214	851	1,832	
	% Det Days	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%	0.9%	2.6%	2.1%
OWI .08 TO .15	Admits	231	133	142	221	257	1
	% Admits	7.4%	4.3%	4.7%	7.5%	9.5%	6.7%
	Total Det Days	1,981	1,410	1,004	2,222	1,486	
	% Det Days	2.6%	1.8%	1.2%	2.5%	2.1%	2.0%
OWI .15 OR	Admits	168	112	108	171	229	
NORE	% Admits	5.4%	3.7%	3.6%	5.8%	8.4%	5.3%
	Total Det Days	1,022	766	927	1,999	3,344	
	% Det Days	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	2.2%	4.8%	2.0%
DWS PRIOR	Admits	162	67	47	52	32	
	% Admits	5.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%	2.5%
	Total Det Days	2,209	1,457	714	942	362	
	% Det Days	2.9%	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%
NON	Admits		23	21	16	6	
SUPPORT CHILD	% Admits	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%
	Total Det Days		1,562	1,694	2,168	77	
	% Det Days	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.4%	0.1%	1.4%
POSS MJ,	Admits	102	82	94	78	50	
HASH OIL,	% Admits	3.3%	2.7%	3.1%	2.7%	1.8%	2.7%
	Total Det Days	692	888	1,127	1,128	874	
	% Det Days	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
BATTERY-	Admits	82	89	73	53	42	
DOMESTIC	% Admits	2.6%	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.5%	2.3%
	Total Det Days	755	1,244	1,231	884	737	
	% Det Days	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
RESISTING,	Admits	18	13	12	28	17	-
FLEEING	% Admits	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%
	Total Det Days	588	373	937	1,630	1,006	
	% Det Days	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%

Offense (Descending Order of Average Detention Days) (Continued)

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OFFENSE		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average
HOLD FOR OTHER	Admits	140	168	157	162	98	
AGENC	% Admits	4.5%	5.5%	5.2%	5.5%	3.6%	4.9%
	Total Det Days	507	1,064	1,357	1,453	575	
	% Det Days	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%
FORGERY	Admits	20	16	16	10	14	
	% Admits	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	1,500	1,108	831	482	949	
	% Det Days	2.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%
POSS COC/	Admits	15	35	22	14	8	
NARC DRUG	% Admits	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
	Total Det Days	1,228	1,629	654	1,049	183	
	% Det Days	1.6%	2.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%
POSS OF	Admits	17	27	37	26	24	
CONTROL SUBS	% Admits	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
	Total Det Days	239	496	619	1,902	1,124	
	% Det Days	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	2.1%	1.6%	1.1%
DWS	Admits	80	44	46	62	74	
	% Admits	2.5%	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%
	Total Det Days	585	592	1,051	844	580	
	% Det Days	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%

Offense (Descending Order of Average Detention Days) (Continued)

Release Code, Descending Order of Average Detention Days

Release Code	Data	2005	2008	2007	2008	2009	Average
Time Served (03)	Admits	680	750	686	841	703	
	% Admits	21.7%	24.5%	22.7%	28.7%	25.9%	24.6%
	Total Det Days	47,188	47,535	50,839	51,935	36,804	
	% Det Days	62.9%	60.0%	59.3%	57.4%	52.3%	58.4%
Bail/Bond Posted	Admits	1,789	1,577	1,516	1,394	1,347	
(BB)	% Admits	57.0%	51.5%	50.2%	47.5%	49.6%	51.3%
	Total Det Days	5,665	5,482	6,445	6,933	4,891	
	% Det Days	7.6%	6.9%	7.5%	7.7%	6.9%	7.3%
Sent to State	Admits	38	69	35	38	49	
Facility (SS)	% Admits	1.2%	2.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	1.5%
	Total Det Days	6,091	9,016	2,219	5,684	4,116	
	% Det Days	8.1%	11.4%	2.6%	6.3%	5.8%	6.8%
Rel. to Another	Admits	168	201	226	257	154	
lail (05)	% Admits	5.4%	6.6%	7.5%	8.8%	5.7%	6.8%
	Total Det Days	4,421	5,243	5,803	6,671	4,866	
	% Det Days	5.9%	6.6%	6.8%	7.4%	6.9%	6.7%
Trans to State	Admits	6	2	24	69	90	
Facility (06)	% Admits	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	2.4%	3.3%	1.3%
	Total Det Days	128	295	4,614	7,070	8,320	200
	% Det Days	0.2%	0.4%	5.4%	7.8%	11.8%	5.1%
Court's Order (DC)	Admits	241	254	261	70	85	
	% Admits	7.7%	8.3%	8.6%	2.4%	3.1%	6.1%
	Total Det Days	5,604	5,359	3,147	1,516	2,441	
	% Det Days	7.5%	6.8%	3.7%	1.7%	3.5%	4.5%
Home Detention	Admits	49	51	60	46	58	
(HD)	% Admits	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%
	Total Det Days	3,056	2,370	3,243	2,972	2,125	
	% Det Days	4.1%	3.0%	3.8%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%
Sent. Bureau	Admits	5	10	27	21	18	
Correct. (SB)	% Admits	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	772	900	4,203	1,868	1,565	
	% Det Days	1.0%	1.1%	4.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%

Release Code	Data	2005	2009	2007	2008	2009	Average
Released by Hold	Admits	51	54	37	63	66	
Authority (AU)	% Admits	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%
	Total Det Days	559	461	1,431	1,505	1,286	-
	% Det Days	0.7%	0.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%
Perm. Transfer to Other Facil (PT)	Admits	20	11	10	6	20	
	% Admits	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	299	732	1,188	502	1,581	
	% Det Days	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	0.6%	2.2%	1.1%
Transfer (13)	Admits	14	5	6	19	16	
	% Admits	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
	Total Det Days	328	271	177	1,431	615	
	% Det Days	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Released on	Admits	8	5	5	3	12	1
Probation (08)	% Admits	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
	Total Det Days	374	219	73	620	798	
	% Det Days	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%
Charge Dismissed	Admits	13	27	32	24	26	
(04)	% Admits	0.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
	Total Det Days	131	272	132	258	439	
	% Det Days	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Personal	Admits	27	24	61	48	51	
Recognizance (02)	% Admits	0.9%	0.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.4%
	Total Det Days	95	19	377	224	186	
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Escaped (ES)	Admits	1	3	6	3		
	% Admits	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	112	82	393	221		
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Temp Transfer to	Admits	9		7	2	1	
Other Facility (TT)	% Admits	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	53		641	8	11	
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

Release Code, Descending Order of Average Detention Days (Continued)

Release Code	Data	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average
Reinstated to	Admits	1	1	2	8	4	
Probation (09)	% Admits	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	0	363	104	170	21	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Supervised	Admits	2	6	1	2		
Release (14)	% Admits	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	13	485	3	138		
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Found Not Guilty	Admits	4	6	6			
(12)	% Admits	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	109	144	337			
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Fine and Released	Admits	8	2	1	7	2	
(11)	% Admits	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	Total Det Days	15	15	4	446	30	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Payment of Fines	Admits			2		1	
or Costs (DF)	% Admits	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Det Days			306		85	
	% Det Days	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%

Release Code, Descending Order of Average Detention Days (Continued)

HOME CITY		2005	2006	2007	2008
GREENFIELD	Admits	893	918	847	824
	% Admits	28.5%	30.0%	28.0%	28.1%
	Total Det Days	23,997	25,034	26,474	30,928
	% Det Days	32.0%	31.6%	30.9%	34.2%
INDIANAPOLIS	Admits	896	844	899	886
	% Admits	28.6%	27.6%	29.8%	30.2%
	Total Det Days	19,978	21,726	22,959	24,857
	% Det Days	26.6%	27.4%	26.8%	27.5%
FORTVILLE	Admits	154	172	173	161
	% Admits	4.9%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%
	Total Det Days	3,916	4,331	4,745	4,342
	% Det Days	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%	4.8%
NEW PALESTINE	Admits	110	95	106	90
	% Admits	3.5%	3.1%	3.5%	3.1%
	Total Det Days	2,969	2,585	3,294	2,611
	% Det Days	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	2.9%
KNIGHTSTOWN	Admits	35	35	35	27
	% Admits	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%
	Total Det Days	1,057	1,982	1,153	1,135
	% Det Days	1.4%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%
MCCORDSVILLE	Admits	59	71	72	61
	% Admits	1.9%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%
	Total Det Days	594	1,254	1,906	1,252
	% Det Days	0.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.4%
ANDERSON	Admits	41	60	56	60
	% Admits	1.3%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
	Total Det Days	955	1,325	1,235	1,405
	% Det Days	1.3%	1,7%	1.4%	1.6%
NEW CASTLE	Admits	43	31	34	36
	% Admits	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
	Total Det Days	872	960	641	1,218
	% Det Days	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%

Home Address, City (Descending Order by Percent Det. Days)

HOME CITY		2005	2006	2007	2008
SHELBYVILLE	Admits	30	50	33	10
	% Admits	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.3%
	Total Det Days	543	2,190	711	50
	% Det Days	0.7%	2.8%	0.8%	0.1%
CARTHAGE	Admits	14	21	19	16
	% Admits	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	914	684	765	863
	% Det Days	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
FISHERS	Admits	25	29	31	26
	% Admits	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
	Total Det Days	599	387	523	828
	% Det Days	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
MUNCIE	Admits	15	21	11	17
	% Admits	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%
	Total Det Days	48	527	1,104	414
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%
BEECH GROVE	Admits	11	20	14	12
	% Admits	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
	Total Det Days	316	480	995	257
	% Det Days	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	0.3%
SHIRLEY	Admits	22	25	29	16
	% Admits	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	89	550	754	560
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%
PENDLETON	Admits	29	32	35	43
	% Admits	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%
	Total Det Days	396	628	559	1,543
	% Det Days	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%
INGALLS	Admits	20	24	26	15
	% Admits	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	557	773	470	36
	% Det Days	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%

Home Address, City (Descending Order by Percent Det. Days) (Continued)

HOME CITY		2005	2006	2007	2008
CARMEL	Admits	9	10	13	14
	% Admits	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	188	291	475	377
	% Det Days	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
COLUMBUS	Admits	10	11	10	8
	% Admits	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
	Total Det Days	51	396	768	53
	% Det Days	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%
MORRISTOWN	Admits	24	18	16	9
	% Admits	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
	Total Det Days	619	287	242	114
	% Det Days	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
FOUNTAINTOWN	Admits	25	25	9	24
	% Admits	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%
	Total Det Days	425	114	292	411
	% Det Days	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
RUSHVILLE	Admits	18	15	10	14
	% Admits	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
	Total Det Days	307	195	258	407
	% Det Days	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%

Home Address, City (Descending Order by Percent Det. Days) (Continued)