



# Genesee County

**Criminal Justice / Population Trend and Jail Needs Assessment**

**April 6, 2018**



Produced by:  
SMRT Architects and Engineers and CRS, Inc.

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## Executive Summary

In September 2017, the team of SMRT Architects and Engineers (SMRT), of Latham New York, and Community Resource Services (CRS), of Gettysburg PA, were selected to review the Genesee Justice System and produce a Needs Assessment Study of the bed need for the jail system for the next 25 years. The report is intended as the first step in understanding and planning for the future jail needs of the County, as required by the New York State Commission of Corrections, SCOC, the state agency responsible for:

- Promulgating minimum standards for the management of correctional facilities;
- Evaluating, investigating and overseeing local and state correctional facilities and police lock-ups;
- Assisting in developing new correctional facilities; and
- Providing technical assistance.

Throughout the study period, the SMRT/CRS planning team has held meetings with over 20 criminal justice, mental health and human services officials to learn about current policies, past efforts and to identify gaps in the continuum of options available to the system. We also met periodically with the Criminal Justice Advisory Committee, CJAC, which has been working to help manage the jail population, and improve the overall criminal justice system, for 20 years.

The conclusions of the report are summarized below:

- The demand for jail beds continues to increase, exceeding current Corrections Commission -authorized jail occupancy.
- The criminal justice system has been working hard to temper use of the jail, without taking risks.
- The criminal justice system continues to be exceptionally creative and collaborative. The CJAC has provided a successful venue for this coordination and communication.
- There is a gap in the continuum of pretrial and sentencing options in the form of residential beds that are not currently available for criminal justice purposes.
- Officials and service providers identified several factors that could further increase jail use over time.
- Analysis of jail inmate characteristics underscore inadequacies of the current jail design.
- Statistical analysis suggests continued increase in the jail population to 184 beds in year 2042.

## **Acknowledgements**

We wish to acknowledge and thank all who have helped SMRT and Community Resource Services in developing this study. Although there are too many individuals to list by name, we would like to give special thanks to all of the members of the Criminal Justice Advisory Council for their knowledge and familiarity with the history of the Genesee County Criminal Justice System. Having time with all the stakeholders at their monthly meetings and individually for meetings and interviews provided invaluable experience insights, and direction.

In addition we would like to thank County Administrator Jay Gsell and Sheriff William Sheron for their guidance and input, Jail Superintendent William Zipfel for his input regarding physical plant issues and jail operations and tireless efforts to provide access to data that was essential to our work, and finally Carolyn DellaPenna, for assistance with logistics and dissemination of information.

## **Introduction**

This project was commissioned by the Genesee County Legislature in 2017, as suggested by the New York Commission on Correction (“Commission”).

The Commission sets standards for conditions and operations in county jails. Commission staff inspect the Genesee County Jail annually, and have frequent contact with Genesee officials throughout the year. The Commission is a leader in the field of state standards and inspections in the United States. Less than half of the states set standards for jails and inspect for compliance. Some of those states have very limited standards and some do not have enforcement powers. The Commission is one of a handful of entities in the United States that take a proactive approach to monitoring jails and promoting (and at times compelling) compliance.

The current Genesee County Jail facility is deficient in nearly every way. The design and condition of the facility and its systems will be the subject of the next phase of work. The Commission has gradually reduced the authorized capacity of the jail in response to its condition. As a result of these restrictions, female inmates are not housed in Genesee County, and male inmates are often transported to other counties due to lack of appropriate housing in the jail.

The study described in this report focuses on a review of criminal justice practices in Genesee County, and the projected need for jail space over the next 25 years. The **next steps** in the planning process will be:

1. Assess the current jail facility, condition, and design in light of current standards and needs.
2. Identify *all* possible approaches to meeting the County’s long-term jail needs, including:
  - a. Repairing the current facility and housing an increasing number of inmates in other jurisdictions.
  - b. Renovating the facility and building an addition on the current or expanded site.
  - c. Converting an existing building for use as a jail.
  - d. Replacing the jail on a new site.
3. Evaluate each option to identify advantages and disadvantages, and to estimate initial construction costs and long-term operating costs (the “life cycle” cost of each option).
4. Select the overall best course of action.
5. Implement the selected plan.

As discussed with the Legislature in February, it is important to contact all adjacent counties to identify any interest they may have in exploring regional partnerships.

The Criminal Justice Advisory Council (CJAC) provided a great deal of time and insight throughout this project. Having time with all of the stakeholders at their monthly meetings, and individually for meetings and interviews, provided invaluable experience, insights, and direction.

The following pages present findings from this comprehensive examination of criminal justice practices and future jail needs.

## Scope of Work

The project was defined by the Request for Proposals that was issued in 2017:

1. Analyze historic inmate population and develop “baseline” projection of jail population 5, 10, 15, and 20 years based on current trends and the existing programs and policies
2. Inventory and assess existing, pending, and consultant-recommended programs and policies aimed at reducing the population.
3. Analyze potential impact on the “baseline” inmate population projection resulting from:
  - Pending changes in programs and policies (e.g., re-entry initiative, presumptive ROR, detox beds, etc.)
  - New programs and policies, or improvements to existing programs and policies, recommended by the consultant.
4. Estimate financial cost to operationalize new or improved programs or recommended policies
5. In addition to direct-service Alternatives to Incarceration, consider:
  - a. community-level issues (e.g., lack of affordable housing) that may impact
  - b. crime and incarceration
  - c. indirect means of reducing the jail population, such as the addition of substance abuse rehab beds, an acute detox facility, initiatives to enroll former inmates in area colleges, bail restraint, and multi-faceted re-entry programs. Estimating the cost of such community and indirect effects is beyond the scope of the study.
6. Clarify the purpose and mission of the jail (purpose and mission will impact the types of inmates housed, the programs provided to address inmate problems, and the type of spaces required).
7. Review County’s utilization of sentencing and bail patterns that may impact lengths of stay and the jail population.
8. Estimate/project jail facility capacity requirements that will meet all of the New York State Commission Standards for housing inmates.

## Criminal Justice System in Genesee County

Interviews with over 20 criminal justice, mental health, and human service officials were conducted during the first weeks of the project. This provided the opportunity to learn about current policies and past efforts, as well as identify current gaps in the continuum of options that are available to the system. Officials were very generous with their time and expertise and their assistance jump-started the project.

### CJAC - Criminal Justice Advisory Council

Our work on this project was greatly enhanced by the availability of the Criminal Justice Advisory Council (CJAC), an entity that has been operating for approximately 20 years. The CJAC mission intersects with this project in many ways.

#### Mission Statement- Genesee County Criminal Justice Council

The mission of the Genesee County Criminal Justice System is to promote the public good and safety by seeking solutions to crime, which preserve life, protect property, hold those who violate public trust accountable and giving standing to victims. This is accomplished through community participation, crime prevention, education and by monitoring and assessing the Criminal Justice System itself. The ultimate intent is multi-focused:

- To preserve life, protect property and promote the rights of all citizens
- To make the criminal justice system accountable to the victim, offender and community-at-large
- To enhance the criminal justice system through planning and research

Preserve life and Protect Property: Provide for a safe and secure community environment

- Police
- Courts/Prosecution/Defense
- Probation/Correctional Alternatives/Victim Services
- Jail
- Support Services

Preservation of Law (individual rights and due process), Order and Community Peace (maintain the safety, welfare and order of the individual and the community as well as promoting and protecting the rights of its citizens).

- Protect the rights of the accused
- Promote and encourage the Fair Treatment of Victims
- Emotional, psychological mental, physical well-being of all citizens

Improvement in the Quality of Justice:

- Uphold the standards of law and justice
- Prevent justice system deficiencies
- Monitor and assess the criminal justice system and offender accountability
  - Restoration
  - Retribution
  - Rehabilitation
  - Deterrence
  - Isolation (Incarceration)

The first objective listed in CJAC’s mission statement is to “manage the jail population.” A review of the CJAC notes and minutes for the past 10 years concluded that this objective has been, and continues to be addressed. The Council considered a wide range of policies, practices, programs and strategies that are consistent with its mission; many of these offered relief for the jail population.

For example, the use of “intermittent sentencing” allows some offenders to avoid losing their jobs, and ensures that Medicaid benefits are not lost for offenders who need them. The Genesee Justice program was created by the County to provide Release Under Supervision (RUS) and other pretrial release options.

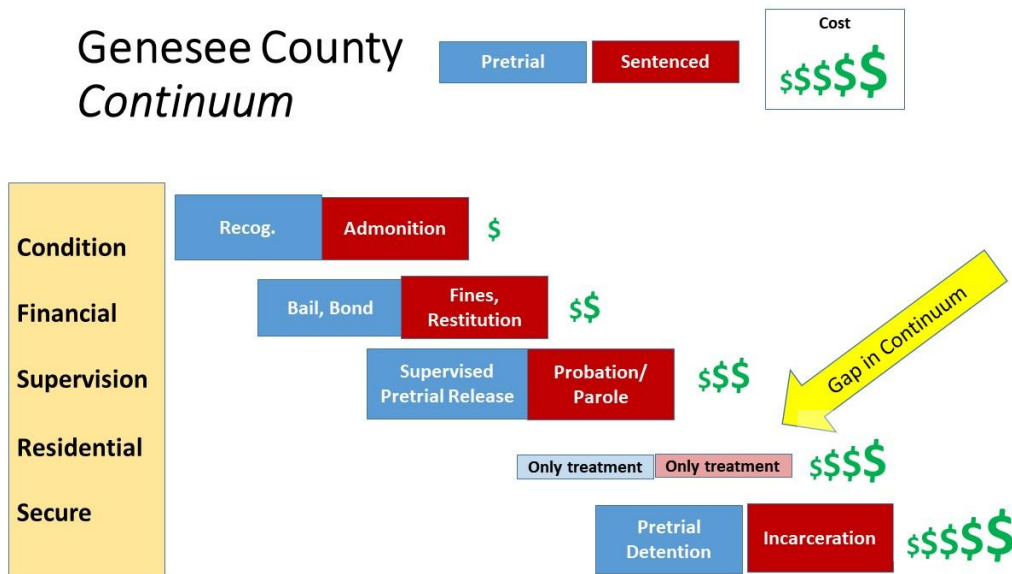
The consultants met with CJAC briefly during the first site visit in September. At that time, council members agreed to provide as much of their full meeting time as needed to assist with this project. In October the project was the primary focus of the monthly meeting, and several members stayed after the meeting for two hours to discuss jail issues and options. Similarly, the November and December meetings gave this project their primary attention.

**Current Continuum of Criminal Justice Options- the Structure of the System**

**Conditions**

Figure 1 illustrates the major components of the continuum in Genesee County. The continuum starts with passive options, such as conditions imposed by the court- Release on Recognizance with requirements to appear for all court proceedings, and sometimes restrictions of activities. For sentenced offenders this might be an admonition to “not do it again.”

**Figure 1: Genesee County Continuum of Criminal Justice Options**





### **Finances**

The next level of options involves finances — bail or bonds for defendants, fines or restitution for sentenced offenders. These options incur little or no cost for the system. But as the options become more intrusive they also become more costly.

### **Supervision**

Supervision is the focus of the next level, for both defendants and offenders, and with it comes additional costs. Supervised pretrial release is provided by Genesee Justice; supervision of sentenced offenders is the responsibility of probation and parole officials. There are many enhancements that may be used in concert with supervision, including:

- Substance abuse testing
- Treatment programs, such as substance abuse, domestic violence, or counseling
- Electronic monitoring and other technology

### **Residential**

Residential settings comprise the next level of options. Currently, these are only available to defendants or offenders who have mental health or substance abuse problems, and who meet the admission criteria for the residential providers. During the initial interviews, and in the CJAC meetings, the need for residential beds that would be dedicated to criminal justice system use was repeatedly voiced.

### **Secure**

Secure settings are the last level in the continuum — jails and prisons. Jail may be used for pretrial detainees or sentenced offenders. Prisons are only available to offenders who have been convicted of serious crimes. The cost of operating secure settings is much higher than encountered in residential settings.

## **Gaps in the System**

### **Electric Monitoring**

One tool that has not caught on in Genesee County is electronic monitoring (EM), sometimes called a “tether” system. Apparently early efforts to employ EM encountered technical difficulties that tarnished the technology and it has been infrequently used since then. The technology has steadily improved over the years and many enhancements have been added, such as ignition interlock systems, and testing enabled by the EM equipment. It is likely that this technology will be reconsidered periodically and eventually applied to pretrial defendants and offenders.

### **Residential**

The lack of residential beds that could be used for criminal justice purposes represents the biggest gap in the continuum of options today. There are residential beds in Genesee County, but these are operated by mental health or substance abuse service providers. While many defendants and offenders are able to use these beds because they have programmatic needs, there are many potential clients who could benefit from beds dedicated to the criminal justice system.

Work release is an example of a residential alternative that was largely discontinued several years ago because the jail could not easily accommodate the clients. The logistics of processing clients in and out of the jail on a daily

basis, and the overall lack of jail beds, pushed this type of program aside. It should be noted that offenders are sometimes placed on work release by the court, and when this occurs, they are housed in other counties.

Residential settings are gaining more use for pretrial defendants. In Terre Haute, Indiana, over half of the residents of the Vigo County Community Corrections Center are pretrial defendants. Several officials expressed a strong interest in residential settings for pretrial defendants because it allows the defendant or offender to keep his/her job as in the intermittent sentencing currently in practice.

## Forecasting Jail Bed Needs

The view of the criminal justice system provided by interviews and interaction with the CJAC provided a foundation for looking at information and data that describes operation of various components of the criminal justice system in Genesee County. Reaching conclusions about future jail needs involved several more steps:

1. Review of criminal justice system indicators and trends.
2. Examination of overall county population projections and trends.
3. Analysis of jail population dynamics.
4. Description of the characteristics of prior jail inmates.
5. Statistical projections based on past practices.
6. Conversion of projected Average Daily Population (ADP) into bed needs using peaking, classification, and maintenance “factors.”
7. Discussion of changes that officials anticipate, or would like to implement, and the impact on future jail needs.

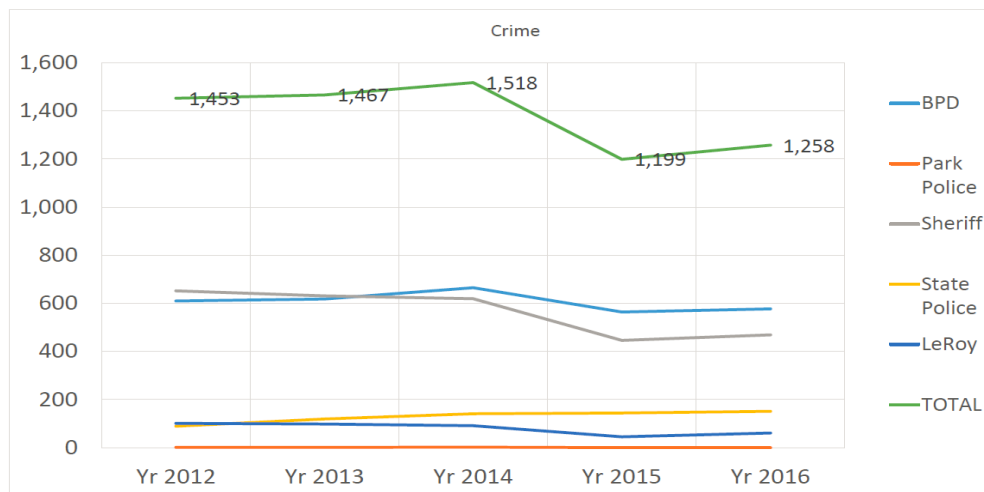
The following pages describe the work that was completed for each of the steps.

### 1. Review of Criminal Justice System Indicators and Trends

#### Reported Crimes

Understanding the dynamics of the criminal justice system begins with an examination of the crimes that were reported to the police. Figure 2 illustrates the number of reported crimes by agency from 2012 through 2016.

**Figure 2: Reported Crimes by Law Enforcement Agency, 2012 – 2016**



Crime	BPD	Park Police	Sheriff	State Police	LeRoy	TOTAL
Yr 2012	610	1	652	89	101	1,453
Yr 2013	618	1	631	119	98	1,467
Yr 2014	665	2	619	141	91	1,518
Yr 2015	564	0	446	144	45	1,199
Yr 2016	577	0	469	151	61	1,258

Total reported crimes peaked in 2014, declined sharply in 2015 and then went up slightly in 2016. The Sheriff and the Batavia Police Department reported the most crimes. The state police reported less than ten percent of total crimes, and their reported crimes went up steadily from 2012 through 2016.

Figure 3 provides a breakdown of reported crime by law enforcement agency and type of crimes (violent, property).

Figure 3: Crimes Reported by Police Agency, 2012 – 2016, by Type

Crime	Year	Index Total	Violent Crime					Property Crime			
			Violent Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Total	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft
Batavia City Police	2012	610	46	0	5	3	38	564	104	456	4
	2013	618	57	0	7	13	37	561	104	454	3
	2014	665	66	1	11	12	42	599	115	476	8
	2015	564	76	1	16	13	46	488	74	399	15
	2016	577	69	0	11	14	44	508	86	410	12
Genesee County Park Police	2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Genesee County Sheriff	2012	652	26	0	5	3	18	626	130	472	24
	2013	631	33	0	9	8	16	598	155	427	16
	2014	619	33	0	8	6	19	586	105	465	16
	2015	446	24	1	13	1	9	422	72	333	17
	2016	469	39	0	16	5	18	430	74	322	34
Genesee County State Police	2012	89	8	0	1	1	6	81	8	70	3
	2013	119	6	0	3	0	3	113	17	95	1
	2014	141	5	0	0	0	5	136	13	120	3
	2015	144	12	0	7	1	4	132	14	115	3
	2016	151	14	0	9	1	4	137	25	107	5
LeRoy Vg PD	2012	101	12	0	1	1	10	89	24	62	3
	2013	98	13	0	3	1	9	85	18	67	0
	2014	91	8	0	1	1	6	83	18	64	1
	2015	45	3	0	1	0	2	42	8	32	2
	2016	61	4	0	1	0	3	57	18	39	0
<b>County Total</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>2013</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>2014</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>2015</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>51</b>

Violent crimes were a small proportion of total crimes, but from 2012 through 2016 the percent of total index crimes represented by violent crimes increased by 58%, as shown in Figure 4. This trend raises concerns because persons charged with violent crimes are more likely to be detained, and if found guilty sentenced to jail.

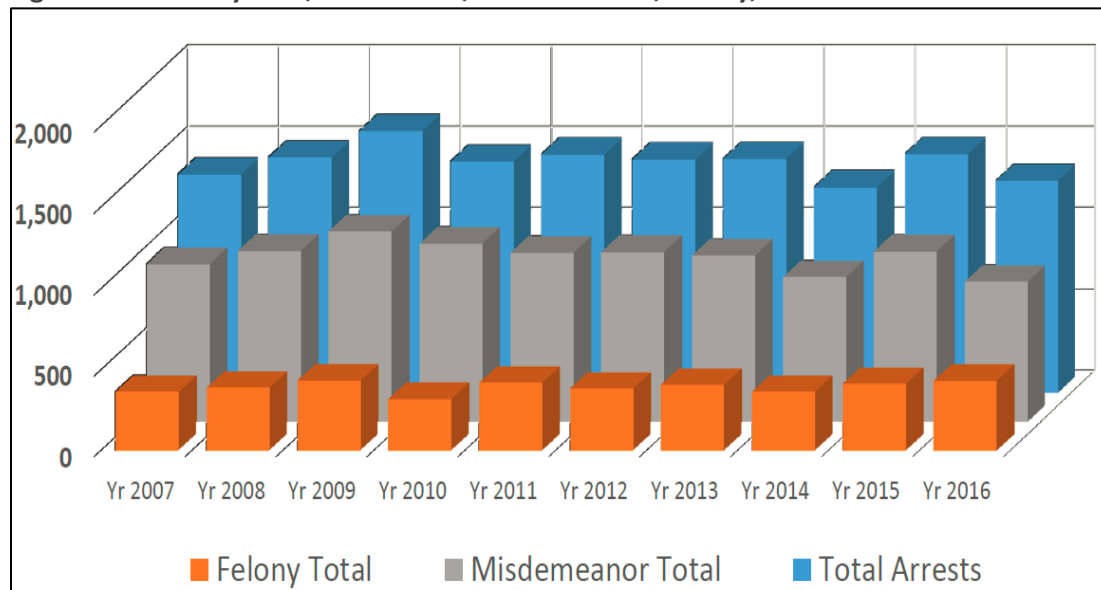
**Figure 4: Index Crimes as a Percent of Total Crimes, 2012 – 2016**

Year	Violent Crimes as a Percent Total Crimes
2012	6.33%
2013	7.43%
2014	7.38%
2015	9.59%
2016	10.02%

**Arrests**

Total arrests varied significantly from 2007 through 2016, with the most arrests occurring in 2009, and the lowest number of arrests in 2014. Figure 5 illustrates the number of misdemeanor, felony, and total arrest for this 10 year period.

**Figure 5: Arrests by Year, 2007 – 2016, Misdemeanor, Felony, and Total**



	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	1,349	1,455	1,619	1,429	1,473	1,443	1,446	1,271	1,476	1,311
<b>Felony</b>	371	397	441	326	427	392	415	371	421	439
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	978	1,058	1,178	1,103	1,046	1,051	1,031	900	1,055	872

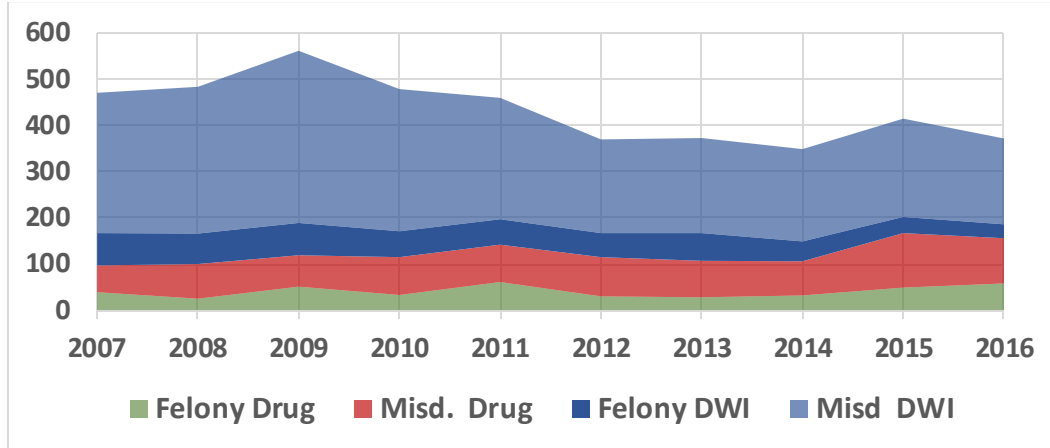
Felony arrests ranged from a low of 22.8% of total arrests (2010) to a high of 33.5% in 2016. Again, this concerns the jail because felony defendants and offenders spend significantly more time in jail. Figure 6 breaks total misdemeanor and felony arrests down into four categories: Drug, Violent, DWI, and Other. Drug arrests as a percentage of total misdemeanor arrests nearly doubled from 2007 through 2016. From 2013 through 2016, the percentage of felony drug arrests also nearly doubled.

**Figure 6: Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests by Type, 2007 – 2016**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	1,349	1,455	1,619	1,429	1,473	1,443	1,446	1,271	1,476	1,311
<b>Felony Total</b>	371	397	441	326	427	392	415	371	421	439
<b>Drug</b>	39	25	51	33	61	30	28	32	49	58
<b>Violent</b>	63	90	86	57	73	87	105	63	81	67
<b>DWI</b>	70	66	70	56	55	52	60	43	35	30
<b>Other</b>	199	216	234	180	238	223	222	233	256	284
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	978	1,058	1,178	1,103	1,046	1,051	1,031	900	1,055	872
<b>Drug</b>	58	75	68	82	81	85	79	74	118	98
<b>DWI</b>	304	318	373	308	263	203	206	200	213	186
<b>Property</b>	260	300	349	315	332	359	387	318	352	297
<b>Other</b>	356	365	388	398	370	404	359	308	372	291
<b>% Felony Drug of Total Felony</b>	10.5%	6.3%	11.6%	10.1%	14.3%	7.7%	6.7%	8.6%	11.6%	13.2%
<b>% Misd. Drug of Total Misd.</b>	5.9%	7.1%	5.8%	7.4%	7.7%	8.1%	7.7%	8.2%	11.2%	11.2%

Drug arrests and DWI arrests accounted for a large proportion of total arrests in Genesee County. Figure 7 illustrates the number these arrests from 2007 through 2016. While DWI arrests declined sharply from 2009 through 2014, the number of drug arrests increased significantly over the same period, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7: DWI and Drug Arrests, 2007 – 2016



Another type of arrest that should be monitored involves persons on probation or parole, who have already been convicted of offenses and sentenced to supervision. The rate at which these offenders get into more trouble may indicate the need to evaluate sentencing and supervision practices.

Arrests of probationers and parolees are described in Figure 8 for the 10 year period ending in 2016. Parolee arrests varied from 1.9% of all arrests to 3.3%. But probationer arrests were a higher proportion, ranging from 7.0% in 2008 to 9.1% in 2009. The courts and other justice agencies monitor these arrests as indicators of the success rate for offenders.

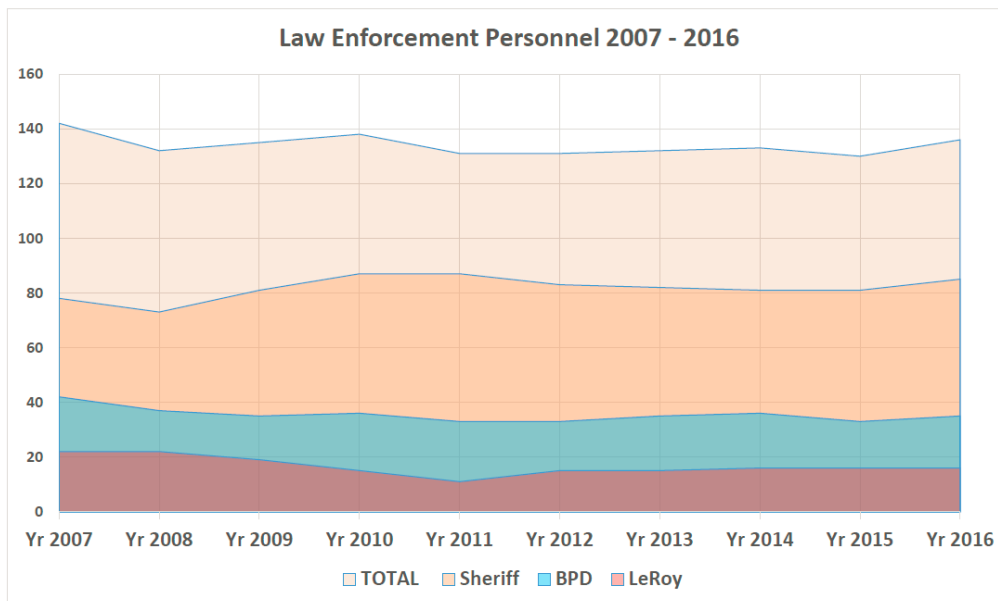
Figure 8: Arrests of Probationer and Parolees, Genesee County, 2007 – 2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Parolee Arrests</b>										
Parolee Percent of Total Felony	3.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	3.7%	5.1%	5.3%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%
Parolee Percent Total Misdemeanors	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	2.2%	3.1%
<b>Parolee Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Probationer Arrests</b>										
<b>Probationer Percent of Total Felony</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
Probationer Percent of Total Misdemeanor	8.2%	5.0%	7.8%	6.1%	7.6%	6.8%	6.8%	7.3%	6.8%	6.1%
<b>Probationer Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

**Law Enforcement Officers**

The number of law enforcement officers working in Genesee County has an impact on the number of crimes (because some crimes are identified as “on view” - when an officer observes the crime) and the number of arrests. Figure 9 illustrates the number of officers working in Genesee County from 2007 through 2016, showing that the total number of officers declined slightly over the 10 year period.

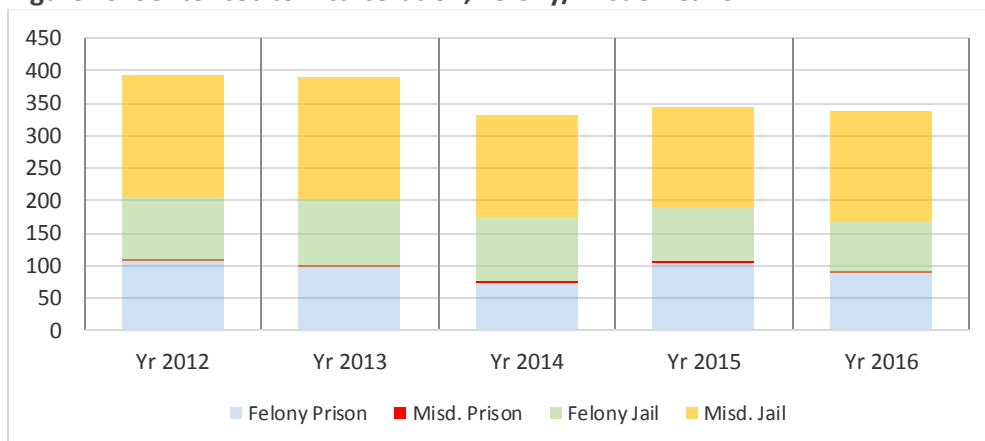
**Figure 9: Law Enforcement Personnel in Genesee County, 2007 – 2016**



**Sentence**

Disposition of arrests (most serious charge) identifies the sentence imposed on convicted offenders. Figure 10 describes sentences that involved incarceration in the jail or in a state prison. From 2012 through 2016 the total number of offenders sentenced to either prison or jail declined. It is likely that this reflects efforts to divert defendants and offenders from jail.

**Figure 10: Sentenced to Incarceration, Felony/Misdemeanor**





Sent to Incarceration	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
Felony Prison	106	97	74	105	88
Misdemeanor Prison	1	1	2	1	2
Felony Jail	99	104	98	84	78
Misdemeanor Jail	189	188	159	153	170

Many offenders are sent to jail as all or part of their sentence. Figure 11 describes the number of offenders sentenced by specific sanction. Felony offenders were sentenced to prison slightly more than to jail, but jail was used more often than prison for drug felonies.

Figure 11: Sentence (Most Serious Charge), Level of Charge, 2012 – 2016

SENTENCE – Most Serious Arrest Charge	Sentenced to:	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
All Felonies	Prison	106	97	74	105	88
	Jail	39	50	36	44	42
	Time Served	5	0	4	0	4
	Jail+Probation	55	54	58	40	32
	Total Involving Jail	99	104	98	84	78
	Probation	67	67	73	97	85
	Fine	34	30	21	26	31
	Cond Discharge	22	24	14	15	20
	Other/Unknown	1	3	3	5	3
Violent Felonies	Prison	27	27	17	27	22
	Jail	6	12	7	6	6
	Time Served	1	0	2	0	1
	Jail+Probation	7	10	4	9	3
	Total Involving Jail	14	22	13	15	10
	Probation	7	8	8	17	13
	Fine	4	1	4	1	4
	Cond Discharge	1	2	2	4	2
	Other/Unknown	0	1	0	2	1
Drug Felony	Prison	16	9	7	19	23
	Jail	4	3	1	4	2
	Time Served	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail+Probation	4	3	3	3	2
	Total Involving Jail	24	15	12	26	27
	Probation	6	6	8	13	8
	Fine	1	2	2	1	0
	Cond Discharge	2	3	0	0	5

SENTENCE – Most Serious Arrest Charge	Sentenced to:	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
	Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanors	Prison	1	1	2	1	2
	Jail	159	160	142	132	138
	Time Served	18	18	5	6	18
	Jail+Probation	12	10	12	15	14
	Total Involving Jail	189	188	159	153	170
	Probation	84	106	99	100	97
	Fine	391	378	325	390	304
	Cond Discharge	118	112	101	100	90
	Other/Unknown	47	47	25	22	34

Figure 12 describes the nature of the disposition for cases from 2012 through 2016. It shows the high rate of convictions for all types of charges.

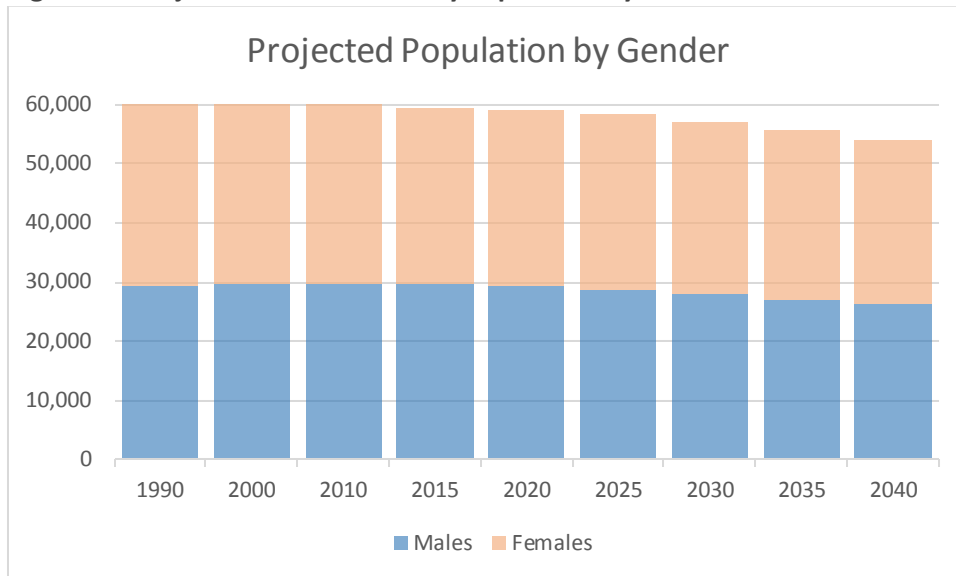
**Figure 12: Excerpt from Disposition for Most Serious Arrest Charge, 2012 – 2016.**  
 Additional data is provided in the Appendix B.

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE	DISPOSITIONS	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
Felony	Total Dispositions	404	425	355	410	388
	Convicted- Sentenced	329	325	283	332	305
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	1	0
	Covered by another case	56	87	53	55	66
	Dismissed- ACD	3	1	1	8	3
	Dismissed- Not ACD	12	8	12	12	12
	Acquitted	2	2	2	0	0
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	1	0	0
	Other	2	2	3	2	2
Sentences to	Prison	106	97	74	105	88
	Jail	39	50	36	44	42
	Time Served	5	0	4	0	4
	Jail+Probation	55	54	58	40	32
	Probation	67	67	73	97	85
	Fine	34	30	21	26	31
	Cond Discharge	22	24	14	15	20
	Other/Unknown	1	3	3	5	3

## 2. County General Population Projections and Trends

Genesee County’s population has gradually declined since 2010 and this trend is projected to continue through 2040. Figure 13 illustrates the projected male and female residents by year.

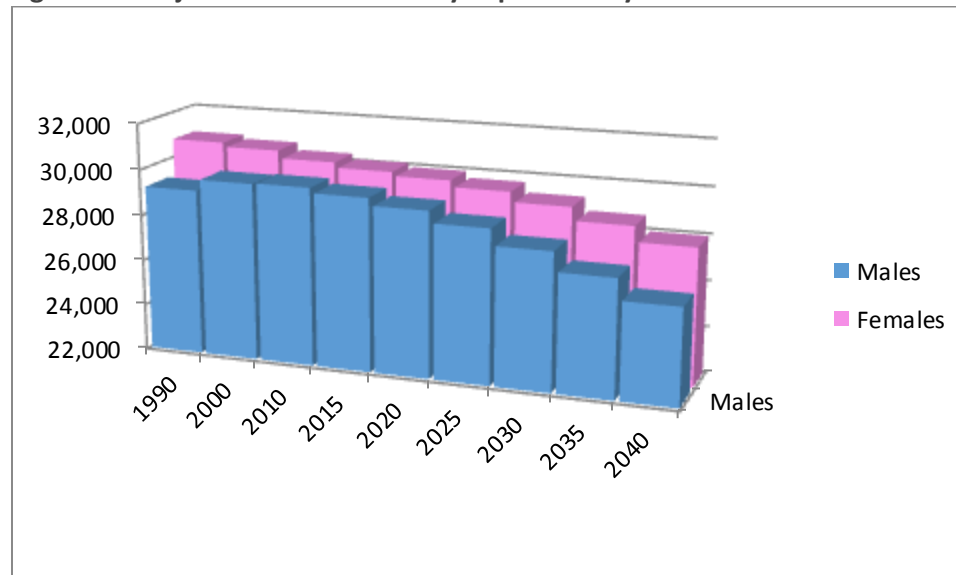
**Figure 13: Projected Genesee County Population by Gender**



Source: Cornell Program on Applied Demographics

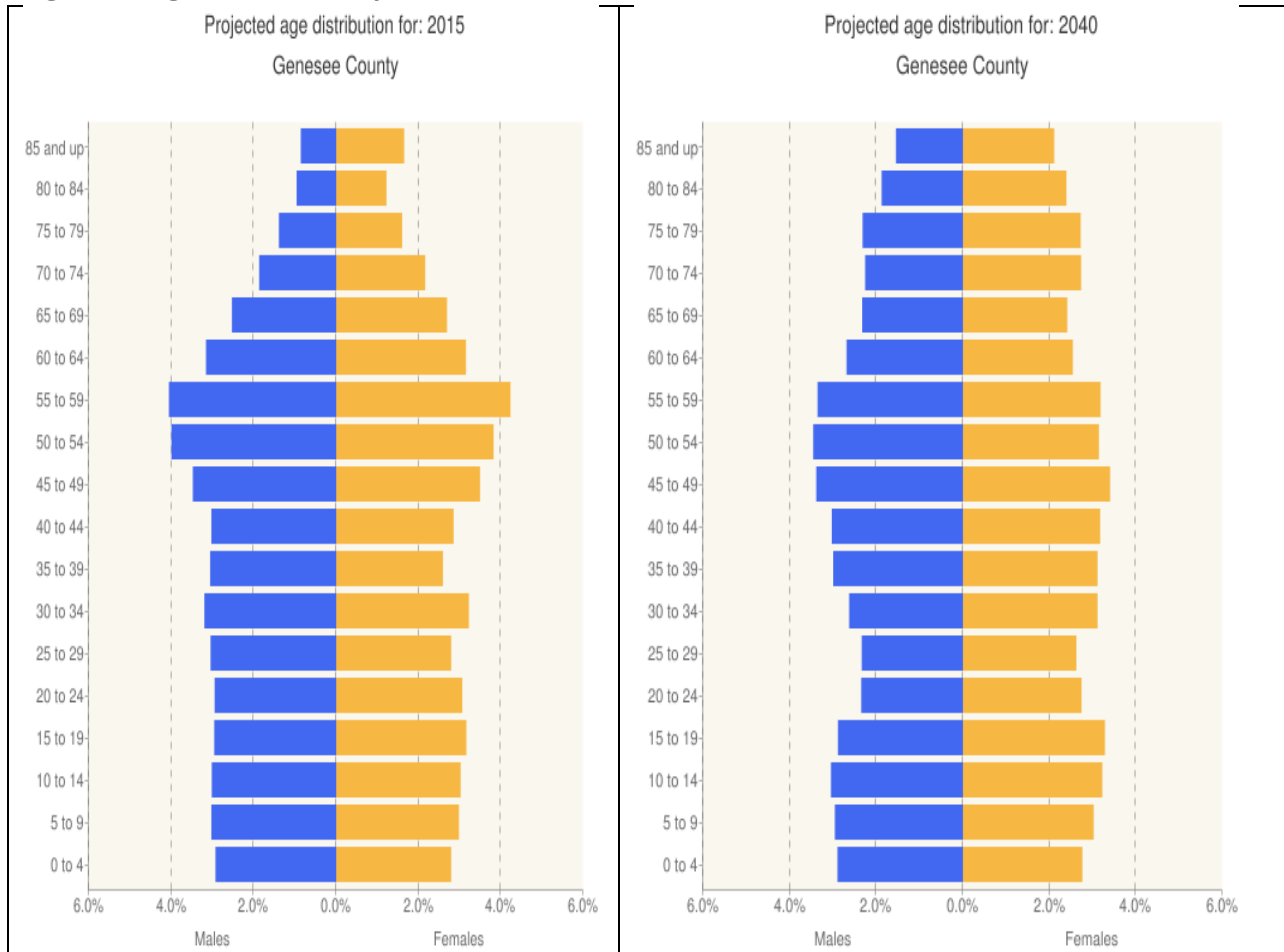
Figure 14 illustrates the disparity between female residents and male residents through 2040. Female residents will outnumber male residents by a growing number over the next 30 years.

**Figure 14: Projected Genesee County Population by Gender**



The age of characteristics of county residents will shift markedly by 1940, as shown by Figure 15.

**Figure 15: Age Distribution by Gender, 2015 and 2040**



3. Jail Population Dynamics

The day to day operation of the jail may be described and illustrated through various means. For example, all records for inmates admitted from 2007 through 2016 were analyzed to identify the reason for release from jail. Figure 16 presents the total number of detention days (days served by all inmates by year) for each reason for release. Figure 16 provides the percent of all annual days for release reason.

Figure 16: How Released, Number of Detention Days. 2007 – 2016

Total Days by Reason Release	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
Bail Posted	5526	4377	5048	3974	4245	4776	4364	5204	4209	6523
By Order of the Court	344	315	307	251	279	320	311	236	313	279
Death		30		30				5	7	
Intermittent Release	422	536	1188	380	1038	1142	862	656	1845	206
Police Warrant Lifted	511	660	539	3	148	267	302	256	419	21
Payment of Fine				19						
Parole Warrant Lifted	511	660	539	3	148	267	302	256	419	21
Release Order	48	84	1	565	2		6		149	183
Release on Bail	1641	1202	2297	927	1939	2336	3308	1226	1988	867
Released on Recognizance	2202	1248	1864	1088	1554	1948	1718	1865	1869	1080
Released to Boarding Agency	1044	1455	1129	776	1601	1170	1089	610	1422	1502
Released on Supervision	1763	1398	2012	2425	3094	2120	2569	1879	2110	2100
Sentenced Expired	6403	8338	7854	5364	6585	8822	8784	7061	7354	5504
Trans. To State Corr'l Facility	3746	2540	2599	3321	3446	3081	3898	2140	2565	2665
<b>TOTAL DAYS</b>	<b>24161</b>	<b>22843</b>	<b>25377</b>	<b>19126</b>	<b>24079</b>	<b>26249</b>	<b>27513</b>	<b>21394</b>	<b>24669</b>	<b>20951</b>
ADP (Average Daily Population)	66.2	62.6	69.5	52.4	66.0	71.9	75.4	58.6	67.6	57.4

**Figure 17: How Released- Percent of Total Detention Days, 2007 – 2016**

<b>Percent of Total Days</b>	<b>Yr 2007</b>	<b>Yr 2008</b>	<b>Yr 2009</b>	<b>Yr 2010</b>	<b>Yr 2011</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Bail Posted	23%	19%	20%	21%	18%	18%	16%	24%	17%	31%
By Order of the Court	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Death	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Intermittent Release	2%	2%	5%	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	7%	1%
Police Warrant Lifted	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Payment of Fine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Parole Warrant Lifted	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Release Order	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Release on Bail	7%	5%	9%	5%	8%	9%	12%	6%	8%	4%
Released on Recognizance	9%	5%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	9%	8%	5%
Released to Boarding Agency	4%	6%	4%	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%	6%	7%
Released on Supervision	7%	6%	8%	13%	13%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%
Sentenced Expired	27%	37%	31%	28%	27%	34%	32%	33%	30%	26%
Trans. To State Corr'l Facility	16%	11%	10%	17%	14%	12%	14%	10%	10%	13%

Inmates who were released after they completed their sentences accounted for the most detention days each year. It should be noted that many offenders are given credit for time served before conviction, and as a result, many of the “sentenced expired” days were served while an inmate was still a pretrial detainee.

Figures 16 and 17 provide a view of the judicial system from the perspective of the jail. By counting the number of days spent in confinement, the impact on the ADP is ascertained.

Figure 18 introduces another way to characterize the inmate population: Average Length of Stay (ALOS). By examining ALOS, total Detention Days, and number of inmates for each release category we gain a true three dimensional understanding of the dynamics of the jail. ALOS for inmates who are being released on bail was much higher in Year 2016 than in previous years. Officials should research why these inmates spent more time in jail before release on bail.

**Figure 18: Excerpt from How Released, Year, Total Detention Days, Number of Inmates, and Average Length of Stay (ALOS)**

**Additional data is provided in the Appendix C.**

<b>How Released</b>	<b>Book Yr</b>	<b>Total Days in Jail</b>	<b>Number Inmates</b>	<b>ALOS</b>
Bail Posted	Yr 2007	5526	197	28.1
	Yr 2008	4377	193	22.7
	Yr 2009	5048	206	24.5
	Yr 2010	3974	162	24.5
	Yr 2011	4245	187	22.7
	Yr 2012	4776	149	32.1
	Yr 2013	4364	167	26.1
	Yr 2014	5204	166	31.3
	Yr 2015	4209	154	27.3
	Yr 2016	6523	160	40.8
By Order of Court	Yr 2007	7571	344	22.0
	Yr 2008	6488	315	20.6
	Yr 2009	6540	307	21.3
	Yr 2010	5778	251	23.0
	Yr 2011	7331	279	26.3
	Yr 2012	7394	320	23.1
	Yr 2013	7920	311	25.5
	Yr 2014	6528	236	27.7
	Yr 2015	7076	313	22.6
	Yr 2016	6023	279	21.6

While ALOS may be useful to identify situations in which release might have been affected sooner, length of stay “cohorts” are very effective at describing the dynamics of time spent in confinement. Figure 19 was used to brief the CJAC on length of stay cohorts for inmates housed in 2016.

Figure 19: Length of Stay Cohorts, 2016

LENGTH OF STAY COHORTS

20% of all persons admitted spent less than a day

47.9% of persons admitted spent 3 days or less, accounting for only 1.6% of the beds used.

73.4% of all admits spent 30 days or less, accounting for 12.8% of the beds used.

25.8% of all admits spent from 31 days to 9 months, accounting for 77.8% of all beds used.

LOS Cut	Cumulative Admits	Cumulative Days
A. Less than 1 Day	20.3%	0.0%
B. 1 day	31.9%	0.4%
C. 2 Days	44.2%	1.2%
D. 3 Days	47.9%	1.6%
E. 4 to 10 days	61.0%	4.5%
F. 11 to 30 Days	73.4%	12.8%
G. 31 to 60 Days	84.5%	29.7%
H. 61 to 90 Days	89.4%	42.1%
I. 91 to 180 Days	97.4%	76.4%
K. 6 to 9 Mos.	99.2%	90.2%
L. 10 to 12 Mos.	99.7%	95.5%
M. 13 to 18 Mos.	100.0%	99.4%
N. 19 to 24 Mos.	100.0%	99.7%
O. Over 24 Mos.	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL		

After 3 days, 47.9% of inmates have been released, after using 1.6% of the total beds

73% of all inmates are gone within 30 days, having used only 13% of the annual beds.

For planning purposes, looking at the number of admissions and length of stay at the same time is very useful. For example, inmates who spent less than one day in jail accounted for 20.3% of all persons admitted to the jail, but used less than 1% of the detention days. For planning purposes, this tells us that the intake and short-term holding areas of a renovated or new jail must have sufficient space and separations to handle high volumes of admissions at a time. Looking at detention days by length of stay cohorts also helps us to identify what types of inmates are accounting for the most number of beds, and what inmates might be confined long enough to participate in programs and receive additional services.



Figure 20 provides more detailed information about the dynamics of admission and length of stay.

**Figure 20: Length of Stay and Admissions for all Persons Admitted between 12/1/2006 and 11/31/2016**

LOS Cut	Total Detention Days	Number of Admits	Perc Adm	Perc Days	Total Adm	Total Days
A. Less than 1 Day	0	2201	20.3%	0.0%	20.3%	0.0%
B. 1 day	1254	1254	11.6%	0.4%	31.9%	0.4%
C. 2 Days	2644	1322	12.2%	0.8%	44.2%	1.2%
D. 3 Days	1209	403	3.7%	0.4%	47.9%	1.6%
E. 4 to 10 days	9210	1418	13.1%	2.9%	61.0%	4.5%
F. 11 to 30 Days	25937	1346	12.4%	8.2%	73.4%	12.8%
G. 31 to 60 Days	53482	1199	11.1%	17.0%	84.5%	29.7%
H. 61 to 90 Days	39208	527	4.9%	12.4%	89.4%	42.1%
I. 91 to 180 Days	108160	867	8.0%	34.3%	97.4%	76.4%
K. 6 to 9 Mos.	43398	197	1.8%	13.8%	99.2%	90.2%
L. 10 to 12 Mos.	16634	53	0.5%	5.3%	99.7%	95.5%
M. 13 to 18 Mos.	12544	28	0.3%	4.0%	100.0%	99.4%
N. 19 to 24 Mos.	730	1	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%	99.7%
O. Over 24 Mos.	1029	1	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>315439</b>	<b>10817</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		

Figure 20 tells us that:

- 20% of all persons admitted spent less than a day in jail
- 47.9% of the persons admitted spent 3 days or less, but only used 1.2% of the beds
- 73.4% of all persons admitted spent 30 days or less, accounting for 12.8% of the beds used.
- 25.8% of all persons admitted spent from 31 days to 9 months, accounting for 77.8% of all beds used.

These insights are needed to inform that planning and design process for both short-term inmates (held for 72 hours or less) and longer-term inmates. It will also help officials to identify trends.

4. Characteristics of Inmates

Home Address

Where are inmates in the Genesee County Jail from? Figure 21 identifies the city that inmates report as their home at the time of their admission to the jail in 2016. 56% of all beds used at the jail were occupied by inmates who lived in Genesee County. Figure 21 describes the towns within Genesee County that inmates reported at admission.

Figure 21: City of Residents within Genesee County, at Time of Admission, 2016.

State	City	Days	Admits	Perc Days	Percent Admits	ALOS
NY	ALABAMA	599.42	15	2.1%	1.6%	40.0
NY	ALEXANDER	419.48	10	1.4%	1.1%	41.9
NY	ATTICA	235.03	4	0.8%	0.4%	58.8
NY	BATAVIA	14388.03	380	49.7%	41.2%	37.9
NY	BERGEN	353.66	11	1.2%	1.2%	32.2
NY	BETHANY	496.90	10	1.7%	1.1%	49.7
NY	BYRON	220.90	14	0.8%	1.5%	15.8
NY	CORFU	200.78	8	0.7%	0.9%	25.1
NY	DARIEN	280.57	10	1.0%	1.1%	28.1
NY	EAST BETHANY	0.05	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	ELBA	146.54	7	0.5%	0.8%	20.9
NY	LEROY	58.21	2	0.2%	0.2%	29.1
NY	OAKFIELD	332.73	16	1.1%	1.7%	20.8
NY	PAVILION	240.69	11	0.8%	1.2%	21.9
NY	PEMBROKE	510.62	17	1.8%	1.8%	30.0
NY	STAFFORD	261.67	3	0.9%	0.3%	87.2
	TOTALS	18745.29	519	64.7%	56.3%	36.12
		Days	Admits	Days	Admits	Days ALOS

Figure 22 presents the city and state of residence for all inmates admitted in 2017. 96.6% of all detention days were served by residents of New York state, and these inmates accounted for 97.5% of all of the admissions. This is an unusually high proportion of the inmate population. Local inmates, and inmates who live in the state, are often more eligible for diversion programs.

Figure 22: City and State of Residence Reported at Time of Admission, 2017

State	City	Days	Admits	Perc Days	Percent Admits	ALOS
AZ	Mesa	14.76	2	0.1%	0.2%	7.4
AZ	Sierra Vista	40.59	1	0.1%	0.1%	40.6
FL	Hudson	60.73	1	0.2%	0.1%	60.7
FL	Miami	18.86	1	0.1%	0.1%	18.9

State	City	Days	Admits	Perc Days	Percent Admits	ALOS
FL	Saint Petersburg	238.56	1	0.8%	0.1%	238.6
FL	Tamarac	5.59	1	0.0%	0.1%	5.6
GA	Hamton	170.53	1	0.6%	0.1%	170.5
MA	Webster	174.05	1	0.6%	0.1%	174.0
MI	Royal Oak	0.09	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NC	Kings MTN	20.90	1	0.1%	0.1%	20.9
NC	Lumberton	7.61	1	0.0%	0.1%	7.6
NY	Unspecified	69.40	3	0.2%	0.3%	23.1
NY	Afton	0.13	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Akron	89.84	6	0.3%	0.7%	15.0
NY	Alabama	599.42	15	2.1%	1.6%	40.0
NY	Albion	970.59	22	3.4%	2.4%	44.1
NY	Alden	0.07	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Alexander	419.48	10	1.4%	1.1%	41.9
NY	Attica	235.03	4	0.8%	0.4%	58.8
NY	Basom	14.58	2	0.1%	0.2%	7.3
NY	Batavia	14388.03	380	49.7%	41.2%	37.9
NY	Bennington	171.55	3	0.6%	0.3%	57.2
NY	Bergen	353.66	11	1.2%	1.2%	32.2
NY	Bethany	496.90	10	1.7%	1.1%	49.7
NY	Binghamton	0.03	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
NY	Brockport	128.16	6	0.4%	0.7%	21.4
NY	Bronx	0.08	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Buffalo	575.10	23	2.0%	2.5%	25.0
NY	Burt	0.09	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Byron	220.90	14	0.8%	1.5%	15.8
NY	Caledonia	236.08	2	0.8%	0.2%	118.0
NY	Camillus	28.44	1	0.1%	0.1%	28.4
NY	Canandaigua	37.26	1	0.1%	0.1%	37.3
NY	Carthage	0.70	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.7
NY	Central Square	0.43	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.4
NY	Cheektowaga	7.06	3	0.0%	0.3%	2.4
NY	Chili	0.12	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Churchville	8.67	1	0.0%	0.1%	8.7
NY	Clarence	169.34	5	0.6%	0.5%	33.9
NY	Corfu	200.78	8	0.7%	0.9%	25.1

State	City	Days	Admits	Perc Days	Percent Admits	ALOS
NY	Covington	1.66	2	0.0%	0.2%	0.8
NY	Dansville	8.83	2	0.0%	0.2%	4.4
NY	Darien	280.57	10	1.0%	1.1%	28.1
NY	Depew	333.30	7	1.2%	0.8%	47.6
NY	East Aurora	2.30	1	0.0%	0.1%	2.3
NY	East Bethany	0.05	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	East Rochester	0.05	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
NY	Elba	146.54	7	0.5%	0.8%	20.9
NY	Elmira	0.03	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
NY	Fairport	77.49	2	0.3%	0.2%	38.7
NY	Fillmore	0.29	2	0.0%	0.2%	0.1
NY	Freedom	0.53	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.5
NY	Friendship	13.74	1	0.0%	0.1%	13.7
NY	Fulton	0.02	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
NY	Gasport	0.05	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Gates	218.39	3	0.8%	0.3%	72.8
NY	Geneva	93.76	2	0.3%	0.2%	46.9
NY	Greece	19.98	3	0.1%	0.3%	6.7
NY	Hamburg	120.99	1	0.4%	0.1%	121.0
NY	Hamlin	38.64	4	0.1%	0.4%	9.7
NY	Henderson	0.35	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.3
NY	Hilton	36.40	3	0.1%	0.3%	12.1
NY	Holley	169.77	6	0.6%	0.7%	28.3
NY	Holly	118.83	1	0.4%	0.1%	118.8
NY	Irondequoit	0.18	2	0.0%	0.2%	0.1
NY	Irving	26.55	1	0.1%	0.1%	26.6
NY	Kendall	3.57	3	0.0%	0.3%	1.2
NY	Kenmore	6.61	1	0.0%	0.1%	6.6
NY	Kerhonkson	87.52	1	0.3%	0.1%	87.5
NY	Lackawana	118.90	2	0.4%	0.2%	59.4
NY	Lackawanna	55.94	2	0.2%	0.2%	28.0
NY	Lancaster	0.04	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
NY	Le Roy	1093.95	50	3.8%	5.4%	21.9
NY	Leicester	34.59	5	0.1%	0.5%	6.9
NY	Leroy	58.21	2	0.2%	0.2%	29.1
NY	Livonia	11.23	1	0.0%	0.1%	11.2

State	City	Days	Admits	Perc Days	Percent Admits	ALOS
NY	Lockport	312.06	6	1.1%	0.7%	52.0
NY	Manhattan	5.82	1	0.0%	0.1%	5.8
NY	Marion	103.62	1	0.4%	0.1%	103.6
NY	Medina	207.37	7	0.7%	0.8%	29.6
NY	Middlebury	1.62	1	0.0%	0.1%	1.6
NY	Middleport	0.83	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.8
NY	Mount Morris	12.22	2	0.0%	0.2%	6.1
NY	Mowhawk	4.88	1	0.0%	0.1%	4.9
NY	New York	1.24	2	0.0%	0.2%	0.6
NY	Newstead	4.60	2	0.0%	0.2%	2.3
NY	Niagara Falls	203.43	2	0.7%	0.2%	101.7
NY	Norht Tonawanda	6.97	3	0.0%	0.3%	2.3
NY	North Chili	1.04	2	0.0%	0.2%	0.5
NY	Nwe York City	0.14	2	0.0%	0.2%	0.1
NY	Oakfield	332.73	16	1.1%	1.7%	20.8
NY	Ogden	83.34	2	0.3%	0.2%	41.7
NY	Olean	0.06	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Orchard Park	14.21	1	0.0%	0.1%	14.2
NY	Pavilion	240.69	11	0.8%	1.2%	21.9
NY	Pembroke	510.62	17	1.8%	1.8%	30.0
NY	Perry	176.76	7	0.6%	0.8%	25.3
NY	Pittsford	0.22	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.2
NY	Portageville	0.15	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Rochester	2439.72	103	8.4%	11.2%	23.7
NY	Royalton	0.61	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.6
NY	S Glens Falls	0.03	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
NY	Sherman	3.67	1	0.0%	0.1%	3.7
NY	Sloan	0.07	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
NY	Spencerport	19.05	2	0.1%	0.2%	9.5
NY	Stafford	261.67	3	0.9%	0.3%	87.2
NY	Tonawanda	114.66	2	0.4%	0.2%	57.3
NY	Tonawanda Ir	177.49	7	0.6%	0.8%	25.4
NY	Tonowanda	38.53	1	0.1%	0.1%	38.5
NY	Victor	2.00	1	0.0%	0.1%	2.0
NY	Warsaw	23.68	4	0.1%	0.4%	5.9
NY	Waterloo	2.06	2	0.0%	0.2%	1.0

State	City	Days	Admits	Perc Days	Percent Admits	ALOS
NY	Webster	2.85	2	0.0%	0.2%	1.4
NY	West Henrietta	0.04	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
NY	Wheatland	0.02	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.0
NY	Williamsville	5.87	1	0.0%	0.1%	5.9
NY	Yonkers	9.81	1	0.0%	0.1%	9.8
NY	Youngstown	50.47	1	0.2%	0.1%	50.5
OH	Norton	0.05	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
C-AL	Fort McMurray, Alberta CA	0.59	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.6
C-ON	Niagara Falls	0.08	1	0.0%	0.1%	0.1
PA	Allenwood	1.79	1	0.0%	0.1%	1.8
PA	Mocanaqua	2.06	2	0.0%	0.2%	1.0
SC	Mount Pleasant	78.37	1	0.3%	0.1%	78.4
TX	Crane	3.74	1	0.0%	0.1%	3.7
UT	St. George	115.14	2	0.4%	0.2%	57.6
WI	Waldo	35.32	1	0.1%	0.1%	35.3

5. Statistical Projections Based on Past Jail Populations

Working with county officials, the consultants projected an ADP of 184.3 inmates in 2042. The following narrative describes the methodology.

**Initial Projected Average Daily Population (ADP)**

In November, 2017, preliminary forecasts were generated using monthly jail occupancy data. While the statistical reliability of the forecasts was low because of the wide swings in monthly ADP, they provided a starting point for the analysis of future jail bed needs.

Figure 23 illustrates the average and high ADP by month and gender for 2007 through 2017. It illustrates marked monthly swings variation in occupancy.

**Figure 23: Average and High Monthly ADP by Gender, 2007 – 2017**

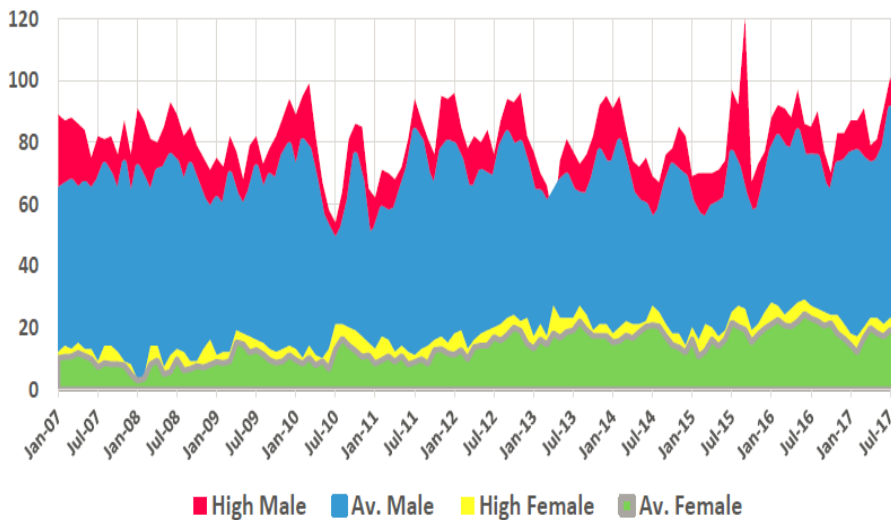
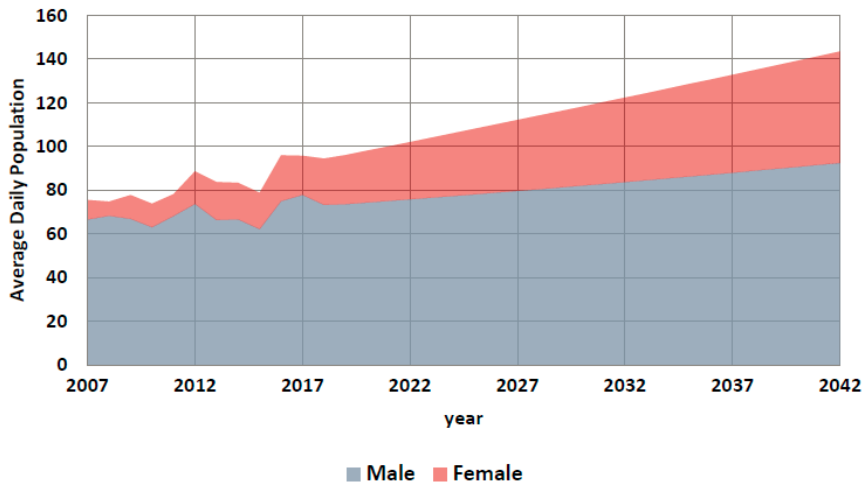


Figure 24 shows the projected ADP by gender through the year 2042, using monthly occupancy data from 2007 up to mid-2017.

**Figure 24: Projected ADP by Gender through 2042**



**6. Converting ADP Into Bed Needs**

The Genesee County Jail rarely has an “average” day:

- The number of male and female inmates fluctuates markedly from day to day. To allow for these fluctuations, a “peaking factor” has been calculated.
- Because of the need to separate inmates by gender, level of risk, special needs, and other factors, it is rarely possible to use all beds. A “Classification Factor” adds beds to accommodate these practices.
- Jails are operated 24/7 and housing units and cells are frequently in need of maintenance and repair. A “Maintenance Factor” has been added.

The total of these factors converts ADP into bed needs.

Peaking Factor calculations are provided in Figure 25. The factor is calculated by averaging the highest daily counts for each month and comparing that to average daily count for the month. This produced a peaking factor of 1.140 for males, and 1.127 for females.

**Figure 25: Peaking Factor Calculations**

Month/Year	Aver Male	Aver F	High M	High F	Peak M	Peak F
Sep-16	66.2	20.6	77	23	1.16	1.12
Oct-16	63.2	21.4	71	24	1.12	1.12
Nov-16	72.8	18.1	83	23	1.14	1.27
Dec-16	73.6	16.4	84	18	1.14	1.10
Jan-17	76.1	14.4	88	17	1.16	1.18
Feb-17	76.9	11.9	88	15	1.14	1.26
Mar-17	74.3	16.7	91	19	1.22	1.14
Apr-17	72.7	19.9	81	21	1.11	1.06
May-17	73.6	18.2	81	18	1.10	0.99
Jun-17	78.4	17.1	91	19	1.16	1.11
Jul-17	91.0	19.2	101	21	1.11	1.09
Aug-17	83.2	18.5	92	20	1.11	1.08
<b>Average</b>					<b>1.140</b>	<b>1.127</b>



The consultants recommend using a classification factor of 1.07. A maintenance factor of 1.05 is generally accepted by the field. These factors are applied in Figure 26, producing total bed needs for the next 25 years, with a projected need of 184.3 beds in 2042.

**Figure 26: Projected Bed Needs Using Peaking, Classification, and Maintenance Factors**

<b>PROJECTED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2007</b>	66.6	9.0	<b>75.6</b>
<b>2012</b>	73.7	15.0	<b>88.7</b>
<b>2017</b>	77.8	17.9	<b>95.7</b>
<b>2022</b>	75.8	26.2	<b>102.0</b>
<b>2027</b>	79.7	32.4	<b>112.1</b>
<b>2032</b>	83.7	38.6	<b>122.4</b>
<b>2037</b>	88.0	44.8	<b>132.8</b>
<b>2042</b>	92.5	51.0	<b>143.5</b>
<b>PROJECTED PLUS PEAKING (1.14 Male, 1.13 Female)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2007</b>	75.92	10.13	<b>86.05</b>
<b>2012</b>	84.06	16.85	<b>100.91</b>
<b>2017</b>	88.75	20.15	<b>108.90</b>
<b>2022</b>	86.45	29.57	<b>116.01</b>
<b>2027</b>	90.86	36.55	<b>127.41</b>
<b>2032</b>	95.49	43.53	<b>139.02</b>
<b>2037</b>	100.37	50.51	<b>150.88</b>
<b>2042</b>	105.49	57.49	<b>162.98</b>
<b>PROJECTED, PEAKED PLUS CLASSIFICATION FACTOR (1.05)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2007</b>	81.2	10.8	<b>92.1</b>
<b>2012</b>	89.9	18.0	<b>108.0</b>
<b>2017</b>	95.0	21.6	<b>116.5</b>
<b>2022</b>	92.5	31.6	<b>124.1</b>
<b>2027</b>	97.2	39.1	<b>136.3</b>
<b>2032</b>	102.2	46.6	<b>148.8</b>
<b>2037</b>	107.4	54.0	<b>161.4</b>
<b>2042</b>	112.9	61.5	<b>174.4</b>
<b>PLUS MAINTENANCE FACTOR (1.05)</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2007</b>	85.3	11.6	<b>96.9</b>

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<b>2012</b>	94.4	19.3	<b>113.7</b>
<b>2017</b>	99.7	23.1	<b>122.8</b>
<b>2022</b>	97.1	33.8	<b>131.0</b>
<b>2027</b>	102.1	41.8	<b>143.9</b>
<b>2032</b>	107.3	49.8	<b>157.1</b>
<b>2037</b>	112.8	57.8	<b>170.6</b>
<b>2042</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>184.3</b>

The projected bed needs were compared to the experience of other counties (see Appendix D), and the comparison did not identify the need to make revisions.

## 7. Discussion of changes that officials anticipate, or would like to implement, and the impact on future jail needs.

Analysis of past experience must be tempered with a discussion of changes that officials predict in the future (and over which they might have little control), and changes that officials want to make. Meetings with the full CJAC membership, and with a smaller group that worked outside of the regular meetings, explored these changes.

Through these meetings, the following changes were identified:

### Has Changed:

- Use of treatment courts
- Increased use of intermittent sentences, especially for females
- More use of creative alternatives for pretrial detainees
- More inmates who have serious mental health needs
- More inmates with serious substance abuse problems

### Will Change:

- Central arraignment and weekend arraignment
- Provision of defense representation earlier in the process
- Increase in the age of "juvenile"
- Rules and requirements for jail operation and inmate supervision

### Want to Change:

- Provide sufficient female beds in county
- Ability to safely house detainees who present substance abuse problems
- Provision of a secure treatment facility in the community
- Provision of sufficient short-term holding and separation at the jail
- Provision of residential beds for use by the criminal justice system (described in more detail later in this report)

Some of the preceding changes might decrease demand for jail beds, while others might increase demand. After discussing these and other considerations, the bedspace projections were not changed because there were too many uncertainties about future developments.

Participants identified several imperatives for the planning, siting, and design of future jail facilities, that would increase the county's ability to respond to changes as they occur. These are described in the following narrative.

**Comments and Suggestions<sup>1</sup>**

**Female Inmates**

The 25-year bed needs shown in Figure 27 increase the proportion of female beds to 35.7% because the baseline data for the initial forecasts produced a higher rate of growth for the female population. To provide maximum flexibility for future operators, the following suggestion is offered.

**Suggestion:** Ensure that the new jail design provides flexibility with regard to gender. At least 20% of all beds should be “flexible” with regard to gender.

**Years Projected**

Officials might decide to initially build fewer beds, based on 15- or 20-year projections. There are many unknowns, and many factors that county officials cannot control.

**Suggestion:** To accommodate a smaller initial building, the consultants recommend designing the facility to house a larger inmate population in the future. The initial building could be considered Phase One of the project, and should additional beds be needed, the design must efficiently accommodate expansion without interrupting operations.

**Impact of Anticipated Changes**

As previously described, the CJAC has worked with the consultants to identify changes in future policies and practices that: (1) may have already occurred, but are not reflected in the projections; (2) will happen and are outside of the county’s control; and (3) should happen to improve the criminal justice system.

**Suggestion:** Flexibility to accommodate future changes should be provided in the siting and design of a new jail. This should include provisions to efficiently expand the jail and to realize operational savings in the event that jail use declines.

**Central Arraignment**

The front end of the criminal justice process will be changed by recent legislation. The impact on Genesee County is not yet clear.

**Suggestion:** Design the new jail to provide more short term holding space, including cells that could be used for up to 72 hours. Include space in the intake area for arrestees to interact with judicial authorities. Provide a space that could be used for, among other things, court proceedings.

**Residential Beds**

The lack of residential beds that are available for criminal justice uses is the largest gap in the criminal justice system. In the past, some of these beds were provided in the jail for work release. Because these beds are not available in the current jail, they have not been included in the bedspace projections.

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<sup>1</sup> The term “new jail” is used here to describe a variety of solutions to jail needs. In the next phase of work, all potential solutions will be identified and explored. These might include renovating and expanding the current facility, converting another building for use as a jail, or constructing a new facility.

Residential beds are needed to fill the largest remaining gap in the criminal justice system. The bedspace projections do not include the residential beds because the use of work release was essentially ended several years ago. Prior to that, work release was sparingly used because of the occupancy and design of the jail. Therefore, the projected needs do not include the residential beds.

*Recommendation: Residential beds should be provided to meet long term needs. The location of these beds (with the jail or separate) must be determined, along with the number of beds, in the next phase of this project*

## Considerations

Because of the many uncertainties associated with the projection of future needs, it is *imperative* that **Planning, Siting, and Design Provide for:**

- Efficient, non-disruptive expansion if needed in the future.
- Operational savings if the jail population is lower than expected.
- Flexibility in use of beds by gender.
- Sufficient short-term holding capabilities to absorb surges, and to keep short-term inmates out of longer-term beds.
- Judicial proceedings to be held at jail.
- Changes in how and where arrestees are first seen by the judicial system, and evolving post-arrest policies.

Finally, there has been some discussion about exploring regional partnerships to meet jail needs. The consultants have implemented several regional jail feasibility studies and offer the following comments about potential regional collaboration:

- Regional partnerships are difficult to develop-
  - Only 150 out of 3,300 U.S. jails are regional and most are in Virginia (where the state pays for 50% of construction) and West Virginia (where regional jails have been developed and operated by a state authority).
  - Only one regional jail has opened in past 15 years without a major state construction subsidy.
  - Recent regional feasibility studies have identified few viable partnerships.
- Many types of partnerships should be explored within the region, not just a merger of facilities.
- The best approach to exploring the feasibility of regional solutions is to ensure that all potential partners have completed or updated their jail needs assessment, and is able to compare regional options with the full range of local options.

## Appendix A

### Demographic Overview

Data research and analysis completed by:

The Center for Governmental Research  
1 South Washington St. Suite 400  
Rochester, New York 14614

Genesee County's population fell by 3.1% between 2000 and 2016, in contrast to an increase of 1.1% for the region, 4% for the state and 14.8% for the nation. In 2016, Genesee County was home to 58,482 residents, or about 5% of the total regional population.

Similar to other counties in the upstate region, Genesee County has an aging population:

- Between 2000 and 2012-16, the number of residents younger than 20 years declined 21% and the 20-to-39 range declined 12% - both greater decreases than for the region as a whole.
- The number of adults 85+ increased 54%, an increase greater than state, national and regional trends.

Despite an increase in diversity, Genesee County remains much whiter than the nation, state, and the region.

- Since 2000, the white population in Genesee has fallen by 5%, while the small number of Asians, African Americans, and Hispanics have increased by 33%, 14%, and 96% respectively.
- In 2016, 92% of Genesee residents were white, in line with the eight counties surrounding Monroe but much higher than the state (64%) and the nation (73%).

From 2000 to 2012-16 Genesee County, like the state and nation, experienced a decline in the share of households of married couples with children.

- In 2012-16, 19% of households consisted of married couples with children, down from 26% in 2000.
- The share of households with individuals living alone grew by 3 points to 28% from 2000 to 2012-16, while the largest category – married couples without children – rose 2 points to 32%.

### Children and Youth

Child poverty continues to be a problem for Genesee:

- In 2012-16, Genesee's child poverty rate was 20%, up from 9% in 2000. Genesee's rate was lower than the region and nation (both at 21%) and state (22%), but higher than all but three counties in the region (Monroe, Orleans, and Yates). In contrast, in 2000, Genesee had had the lowest county child poverty rate in the region.
- Genesee's 11-point increase from 2000 to 2012-16 was bigger than the increases experienced in that time period by the state, nation, region, and every county in the region.

This is despite families with two parents (and potentially two earners) being more common in Genesee than in the nation, state, or region.

- The proportion of families raised by single parents rose by 5 points from 2000 to 2012 - 16, less than the regional and national increases of 8 and 6 points respectively, but greater than the state's increase of 4 points.
- Genesee's rate of single parenthood in 2012-16 (31%) was the lowest among regional counties, the region, the state, and the nation.

Child abuse and neglect has worsened since 2000 and remains a serious issue:

- The rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect (cases in which there was credible evidence) in Genesee increased by 41% from 2000 to 2016. This is a greater increase than the state (21%) and region (25%).
- The rate in 2016 was 24 per 1,000 children under 18, above the state rate of 16 and the regional rate of 18.

In 2016, Genesee's rate of foster care admissions was 2.5 per 1,000 children, a 34% decrease from its rate in 2000. Genesee's rate was higher than the state (2.0) and the region (2.1).

### Economy

Like the state, region, and nation, Genesee's unemployment soared during the Great Recession and its aftermath. However, Genesee's recovery in terms of employment has been stronger than in other areas:

- Unemployment jumped from 4.5% in 2007 to a peak of 8.0% in 2010, but has since fallen to just 4.6% in 2016; Genesee's rate is less than 1 point higher than the low of 4.0% in 2000.
- Genesee's rate in 2016 was lower than the nation (4.9%), state (4.8%), region (4.7%), and was the third lowest rate of the regional counties (4.6%).

Genesee's job growth since 2001 has lagged behind the nation and state, but outperformed several counties in the region. Some sectors did better than others:

- Genesee experienced small (3%) job growth from 2001 to 2016, similar to the region (4%), but below state (18%), and national (17%) rates.
- In the Manufacturing sector, Genesee's total number of jobs fell less (down 5%) than the nation (down 23%), state (down 33%), and region (down 34%). In the Trade, Transportation and Utilities sectors, job growth in Genesee (23%) exceeded state and national increases.
- Job growth in Genesee was outperformed by the state, nation and region in the Education, Financial Activities, and Health Care sectors.



Genesee's salary growth, adjusted for inflation, has exceeded that of the state, nation and region, but its salary level continues to lag behind most of its peers in the counties surrounding Monroe:

- Salaries in Genesee grew 12% from an average of \$34,315 in 2000 to \$38,340 in 2016. This compares to 9% growth nationally, 8% statewide, and 3% for the region.
- Genesee's average salary in 2016 was lower than any of the regional counties besides Yates and Livingston, and was well below the national average of \$52,953 and the state average of \$67,093.

### Education

Genesee County has made extraordinary progress in prekindergarten participation:

- Genesee's percentage of 4-year olds enrolled in prekindergarten was 57% in 2016, up from just 1% in 2001. This increase mostly occurred between 2007 and 2009.
- Genesee's rate of participation was higher than the state (52%) and the region (44%) in 2016.

Students in Genesee County showed mixed results on the Common Core-aligned state tests:

- In 2017, 36% of students passed 3rd grade English, about the same rate as the region, and a higher share of students passed 4th grade math (58%) compared to the region and the state.
- The passing rates for 8th grade English (43%) and math (16%) were about even with the region but below the state.

However, students fared relatively better on the Regents test:

- In 2017, 88% of Genesee students passed the Common Core Algebra 1 Regents, versus 75% for the state and 78% for the region.
- In that same year, Genesee posted an 88% pass rate for the Common Core English Regents, above both the state and the region (at 84% respectively).

Genesee's four-year high school graduation rate of 91% in 2017 was higher than the state (82%) and region (85%).

Genesee County adults ages 25 and over have lower education levels than the region, state or nation:

- In 2012-16, 55% of Genesee residents had attended at least some college, below the region (62%), state (59%) and nation (59%).
- A smaller share of adults (9%) had less than a high school diploma than in the state, region and nation, but only 21% of adults had a bachelor's degree or higher – lower than the state (35%), region (31%), and nation (30%).

Per-student spending rose by 50% from 2000 to 2016, higher than the region (46%) but lower than the state (52%). In 2016, Genesee districts spent \$21,024 per student, similar to the region but below the state (\$23,361).

### Financial Self-Sufficiency

Genesee has seen its median income drop substantially since 2000:

- From 2000 to 2012-16, Genesee's median income fell 10% to \$52,640, compared to national and statewide decreases of 9% and 3% respectively. Within the region, only Wayne, Livingston, Orleans, and Monroe counties had larger decreases in their income over that time period.
- Genesee's median income in 2012-16 was below the national (\$55,320), state (\$60,740), and regional (\$54,110) levels. This was also the case in 2000 and 2007-11.

Poverty rates were relatively low, but have increased since 2000:

- In 2012-16, the poverty rate in Genesee was 12%, below the state (15%), national (15%), and regional (14%) rates. In the region, Genesee was in the middle of the pack: four counties each had either higher or lower and equal rates than Genesee.
- However, the rate has increased 4 points from 2000, a greater increase than the state, nation, and region.

The rate of people receiving temporary assistance has remained essentially flat:

- Genesee's rate was 1.0% in 2016, below the state, region, and every county besides Wyoming and Yates.

However, the rate of people receiving emergency meals has skyrocketed:

- In 2000, there were 1.3 emergency meals served per resident, lower than the state, region, and all counties in the region.
- In 2016, the rate stood at 7.1 – a five and a half fold increase from 2000 and up more than 137% from the end of the recession in 2009. The rate doubled from 2013 to 2014. The increases over both time periods were greater than in the state, region, and every county.
- The 2016 rate was lower than the state (7.4), but higher than the region (6.8). Genesee was the fourth lowest county in the region.

### Health

The rate of people without health insurance is falling:

- In 2015, about 4,869, or 6% of Genesee County residents under the age of 65 were uninsured, below the rates for the state (8%) and nation (11%), but equal to the region.
- This is a 5-point decrease from its peak of 12% in 2011 and in-line with rate decreases in the nation, state and region.

The mortality rate, despite falling, has remained relatively high:

- Genesee's mortality rate in 2015 of 732 per 100,000 residents was higher than the state (634) and regional (706) rates.
- The mortality rate is down 12% from 2000; this is less than the statewide and region decrease of 21% and 13% respectively.

The number of people admitted into alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs rose 18% from 2007 to 2016, compared to decreases of 9% statewide and 1% regionally.

### Housing

Median home values have fallen in Genesee, in contrast to the state and the nation:

- From 2000 to 2012-16, the median home value in Genesee fell 6% to \$108,700. This was a larger decrease than for the region (2%) and is a contrast to 19% national and 39% statewide increases.
- In 2012-16, the median home value in Genesee was lower than the median for the region (\$130,462), state (\$286,300), and the nation (\$184,700).

Since 2000, the median rent in Genesee has fallen by 4%, a smaller decrease than the region (down by 5%). Both the nation and the state saw median rent increases of 9% and 20%, respectively.

Housing and rent are particularly affordable in Genesee:

- Genesee's ratio of median home value to median household income, which is a measure of housing affordability, was lower in 2012-16 (1.7) than the region (1.9), state (3.4), and nation (2.6).
- The ratio was unchanged from 2000, as opposed to increases (indicating a decline in affordability) for the region, state, and nation.
- In 2012-16, 30% of median household income went to rent in Genesee, lower than the region (34%), state (36%), and nation (32%). Genesee's rate was lower than every county except Wyoming in 2012-16.

More people owned their homes in Genesee than the state, region, and nation:

- In 2012-16, 73% of housing units were owner-occupied, higher than the national rate of 64%, the state rate of 54%, and the regional rate of 68%. Genesee's rate did not change from 2000; in contrast, the rate fell slightly regionally and nationally.

### Public Safety

Genesee's rate of serious crime remains above state and on par with the region:

- Genesee's rate fell by 21% from 2000 to 2016; a smaller decrease than in the region (39%), state (46%), and nation (31%) over that same period.
- Genesee's rate stood at 215 per 10,000 residents in 2016, higher than the state (166), lower than the nation (284) and on par with the region (215).

Genesee's rate of violent crime – 22 per 10,000 residents – has risen notably since 2000, in contrast to decreases in the state and nation.

- The rate of violent crime in Genesee was lower than the region (26), state (37), and nation (39) in 2016.
- However, violent crime has increased 53% from 2000 to 2016, versus a 17% rise in the region, and a drop in both the state (32%) and nation (24%) over that period.

The rate of property crimes in Genesee has fallen 25% from 2000, a smaller decline than in the region, state, and nation. The rate was 194 crimes per 10,000 residents in 2016, lower than the nation (245) but higher than the region (189) and the state (153).

The number of victims of domestic violence per 10,000 residents more than doubled from 2009 to 2016 - a far cry from the 7% drop for the state (excluding NYC) and the 14% drop for the region.

Genesee had a very low rate of juvenile delinquency intakes (33 per 10,000 children aged 7 to 16) as compared to other geographies:

- The rate of juvenile delinquency intakes fell 72% from 2000 to 2016, greater than decreases across the state, region and all surrounding counties except Yates. However, the rate increased 17% from 2015 to 2016 – in contrast to decreases for the state (11%) and region (9%).
- Genesee’s rate of 33 per 10,000 children aged 7-16 was less than the state (45) and regional (51) rates in 2016. It was the second-lowest rate of all the regional counties.

Genesee faced an increasing demand for emergency services:

- The rate of responses to 911 calls increased 27% between 2004 and 2016, far greater than the regional increase of 11%.
- However, the rate of 4,790 calls per 10,000 residents was about a third of the regional rate.

Data research and analysis completed by the Center for Governmental Research.

## Appendix B: Additional Disposition Data

Figure 12: Disposition for Most Serious Arrest Charge, 2012 – 2016. Additional data.

MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE	DISPOSITIONS	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
Adult Non YO Conv YO= Youthful Offender	Felonies	179	174	173	188	163
	Misdemeanors	128	130	93	116	117
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	6	3	7	9	13
Youth Off Adjud for	Felonies	7	6	6	3	4
	Misdemeanors	9	12	4	16	8
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Violent felonies	Total Dispositions	70	109	54	86	80
	Convicted- Sentenced	53	61	44	66	52
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	14	40	5	14	25
	Dismissed- ACD	0	1	0	1	1
	Dismissed- Not ACD	2	5	4	4	2
	Acquitted	1	1	1	0	0
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	1	0	1	0
	Violent Adult Non YO	Felonies	35	40	22	39
Misdemeanors		13	18	16	23	18
Non-Criminal/Unknown		1	0	1	0	4
Youth Off adjud	Felonies	3	1	2	1	2
	Misdemeanors	1	2	3	3	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Sentences to	Prison	27	27	17	27	22
	Jail	6	12	7	6	6
	Time Served	1	0	2	0	1
	Jail+Probation	7	10	4	9	3
	Probation	7	8	8	17	13
	Fine	4	1	4	1	4
	Cond Discharge	1	2	2	4	2
	Other/Unknown	0	1	0	2	1

Drug Felony Total	Total Dispositions	38	27	24	45	48
	Convicted- Sentenced	33	26	22	40	41
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	5	1	0	3	7
	Dismissed- ACD	0	0	0	1	0
	Dismissed- Not ACD	0	0	1	1	0
	Acquitted	0	0	0	0	0
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	1	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Non YO Conv	Felonies	21	17	12	29	31
	Misdemeanors	11	7	9	7	8
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	0	0	0	1	2
Youth Off adjud	Felonies	0	0	1	0	0
	Misdemeanors	1	2	0	3	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Sentences to	Prison	16	9	7	19	23
	Jail	4	3	1	4	2
	Time Served	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail+Probation	4	3	3	3	2
	Probation	6	6	8	13	8
	Fine	1	2	2	1	0
	Cond Discharge	2	3	0	0	5
	Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	Total Dispositions	1,012	991	892	954	882
	Convicted- Sentenced	830	832	711	766	697
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	78	66	70	74	80
	Dismissed- ACD	62	64	71	51	59
	Dismissed- Not ACD	33	22	31	45	30
	Acquitted	1	2	2	2	2
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	8	5	7	16	14
Adult Non YO Conv	Felonies	4	3	7	3	6

	Misdemeanors	446	451	409	384	404
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	352	338	280	343	266
Youth Off adjud	Felonies	0	0	0	0	0
	Misdemeanors	26	35	14	36	19
	Unknown	2	5	1	0	2
Sentences to	Prison	1	1	2	1	2
	Jail	159	160	142	132	138
	Time Served	18	18	5	6	18
	Jail+Probation	12	10	12	15	14
	Probation	84	106	99	100	97
	Fine	391	378	325	390	304
	Cond Discharge	118	112	101	100	90
	Other/Unknown	47	47	25	22	34

### Appendix C: Additional Release Data

Figure 18: How Released, Year, Total Detention Days, Number of Inmates, and Average Length of Stay (ALOS). Additional Data

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
Boarded Out	Yr 2010	119	1	119.0
Charge Satisfied by Sent	Yr 2009	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2011	84	1	84.0
Death	Yr 2008	30	1	30.0
	Yr 2010	30	1	30.0
	Yr 2014	5	1	5.0
	Yr 2015	7	1	7.0
Intermittent Release	Yr 2007	422	11	38.4
	Yr 2008	536	14	38.3
	Yr 2009	1188	10	118.8
	Yr 2010	380	7	54.3
	Yr 2011	1038	9	115.3
	Yr 2012	1142	8	142.8
	Yr 2013	862	8	107.8
	Yr 2014	656	6	109.3
	Yr 2015	1845	13	141.9
	Yr 2016	206	2	103.0
Intermittent Released work	Yr 2007	56	5	11.2
	Yr 2008	312	3	104.0
	Yr 2010	250	4	62.5
	Yr 2011	592	7	84.6
	Yr 2012	84	3	28.0
	Yr 2013	5	2	2.5
	Yr 2014	10	1	10.0
	Yr 2015	31	4	7.8
NULL	Yr 2009	2	5	0.4
	Yr 2010	4	34	0.1
	Yr 2011	4	2	2.0
	Yr 2012	6	3	2.0
	Yr 2013	2	1	2.0
	Yr 2014	8	23	0.3
	Yr 2015	16	8	2.0



	Yr 2016	24	22	1.1
Other	Yr 2007	218	3	72.7
	Yr 2008	37	3	12.3
	Yr 2009	55	1	55.0
	Yr 2010	240	1	240.0
	Yr 2011	241	4	60.3
	Yr 2013	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2015	263	3	87.7
	Yr 2016	57	1	57.0
Parole Warrant Lifted	Yr 2007	511	8	63.9
	Yr 2008	660	10	66.0
	Yr 2009	539	14	38.5
	Yr 2010	3	2	1.5
	Yr 2011	148	5	29.6
	Yr 2012	267	4	66.8
	Yr 2013	302	8	37.8
	Yr 2014	256	5	51.2
	Yr 2015	419	7	59.9
	Yr 2016	21	5	4.2
Payment of Fine	Yr 2010	19	1	19.0
Release Order	Yr 2007	48	1	48.0
	Yr 2008	84	2	42.0
	Yr 2009	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2010	565	4	141.3
	Yr 2011	2	2	1.0
	Yr 2013	6	2	3.0
	Yr 2015	149	2	74.5
	Yr 2016	183	1	183.0
Released on Bail	Yr 2007	1641	24	68.4
	Yr 2008	1202	10	120.2
	Yr 2009	2297	11	208.8
	Yr 2010	927	13	71.3
	Yr 2011	1939	10	193.9
	Yr 2012	2336	8	292.0
	Yr 2013	3308	13	254.5
	Yr 2014	1226	7	175.1
	Yr 2015	1988	9	220.9
	Yr 2016	867	5	173.4

Released on Recognisance	Yr 2007	2202	30	73.4
	Yr 2008	1248	32	39.0
	Yr 2009	1864	31	60.1
	Yr 2010	1088	39	27.9
	Yr 2011	1554	25	62.2
	Yr 2012	1948	32	60.9
	Yr 2013	1718	27	63.6
	Yr 2014	1865	25	74.6
	Yr 2015	1869	22	85.0
	Yr 2016	1080	23	47.0
Released Stay of Execution of Sent	Yr 2008	43	2	21.5
Released to Boarding Agency	Yr 2007	1044	14	74.6
	Yr 2008	1455	29	50.2
	Yr 2009	1129	19	59.4
	Yr 2010	776	20	38.8
	Yr 2011	1601	25	64.0
	Yr 2012	1170	16	73.1
	Yr 2013	1089	13	83.8
	Yr 2014	610	9	67.8
	Yr 2015	1422	20	71.1
	Yr 2016	1502	17	88.4
Released to Extraditing Agency	Yr 2007	77	3	25.7
	Yr 2008	195	6	32.5
	Yr 2009	169	4	42.3
	Yr 2010	86	3	28.7
	Yr 2011	336	5	67.2
	Yr 2012	240	4	60.0
	Yr 2013	6	1	6.0
	Yr 2014	41	2	20.5
	Yr 2015	151	4	37.8
	Yr 2016	62	3	20.7
Released to Storing Agency	Yr 2007	142	3	47.3
	Yr 2008	59	5	11.8
	Yr 2010	32	3	10.7
	Yr 2011	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2012	155	3	51.7

	Yr 2013	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2014	83	2	41.5
	Yr 2015	21	1	21.0
	Yr 2016	74	1	74.0
Released to Transporting Agency	Yr 2010	127	2	63.5
	Yr 2014	229	3	76.3
	Yr 2015	576	3	192.0
	Yr 2016	2	1	2.0
Released Under Supervision	Yr 2007	1763	78	22.6
	Yr 2008	1398	67	20.9
	Yr 2009	2012	56	35.9
	Yr 2010	2425	74	32.8
	Yr 2011	3094	75	41.3
	Yr 2012	2120	76	27.9
	Yr 2013	2569	49	52.4
	Yr 2014	1879	64	29.4
	Yr 2015	2110	73	28.9
	Yr 2016	2100	55	38.2
Return on Parole Warrant	Yr 2007	916	22	41.6
	Yr 2008	340	28	12.1
	Yr 2009	429	31	13.8
	Yr 2010	495	33	15.0
	Yr 2011	364	24	15.2
	Yr 2012	439	20	22.0
	Yr 2013	477	26	18.3
	Yr 2014	351	20	17.6
	Yr 2015	190	13	14.6
	Yr 2016	245	14	17.5
Returned on Body Order	Yr 2012	43	1	43.0
Returned to Federal Agency	Yr 2007	92	2	46.0
	Yr 2008	307	4	76.8
	Yr 2009	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2011	144	2	72.0
	Yr 2012	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2014	188	4	47.0
	Yr 2015	173	2	86.5
	Yr 2016	252	4	63.0
Sentence Expired	Yr 2007	6403	284	22.5

	Yr 2008	8338	295	28.3
	Yr 2009	7854	296	26.5
	Yr 2010	5364	218	24.6
	Yr 2011	6585	249	26.4
	Yr 2012	8822	257	34.3
	Yr 2013	8784	256	34.3
	Yr 2014	7061	227	31.1
	Yr 2015	7354	226	32.5
	Yr 2016	5504	204	27.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2007	37	5	7.4
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2008	14	1	14.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2011	164	3	54.7
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2012	242	2	121.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2014	11	1	11.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2015	0	1	0.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2016	82	2	41.0
Sentence Suspended by Court	Yr 2008	59	2	29.5
	Yr 2014	2	1	2.0
	Yr 2008	6	1	6.0
Term Expired	Yr 2007	88	4	22.0
	Yr 2008	86	4	21.5
	Yr 2009	76	1	76.0
	Yr 2010	8	2	4.0
	Yr 2011	59	1	59.0
	Yr 2012	4	2	2.0
	Yr 2013	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2014	62	3	20.7
	Yr 2015	83	2	41.5
	Yr 2016	87	2	43.5
Time Served	Yr 2007	476	13	36.6
	Yr 2008	291	10	29.1
	Yr 2009	351	21	16.7
	Yr 2010	228	21	10.9
	Yr 2011	102	7	14.6
	Yr 2012	312	14	22.3
	Yr 2013	739	14	52.8
	Yr 2014	48	7	6.9
	Yr 2015	281	8	35.1

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	Yr 2016	230	11	20.9
Transfer to State Correctional	Yr 2007	3746	154	24.3
	Yr 2008	2540	159	16.0
	Yr 2009	2599	145	17.9
	Yr 2010	3321	131	25.4
	Yr 2011	3446	149	23.1
	Yr 2012	3081	155	19.9
	Yr 2013	3898	153	25.5
	Yr 2014	2140	131	16.3
	Yr 2015	2565	152	16.9
	Yr 2016	2665	142	18.8

## Appendix D: Comparisons to Other New York Counties

The preceding projected bed needs are compared to other New York counties of similar size in Figure 28 and 29.

Figure 28: Counties of Similar Size, ADP 2007 – 2017

	2010 Census	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016	2007 vs 2016	2015 vs 2016
Chenango	50,477	59	62	63	90	98	84	104	99	95	99	67.8%	4.2%
Tioga	51,125	75	74	75	79	82	80	86	73	61	77	2.7%	26.2%
Franklin	51,599	102	102	105	114	117	114	116	116	106	110	7.8%	3.8%
Fulton	55,531	78	72	85	75	84	82	92	90	72	87	11.5%	20.8%
Genesee	60,079	81	76	84	77	79	91	88	84	80	92	13.6%	15.0%
Otsego	62,259	63	61	71	69	70	77	71	68	54	70	11.1%	29.6%
Columbia	63,096	96	92	86	97	90	90	75	72	68	83	-13.5%	22.1%
Washington	63,216	99	105	104	103	85	94	121	105	92	76	23.2%	17.4%
Herkimer	64,519	60	62	54	55	57	70	83	83	76	64	6.7%	15.8%
Livingston	65,393	109	93	94	100	95	104	116	124	132	139	27.5%	5.3%
Warren	65,707	119	138	127	129	139	133	128	128	130	124	4.2%	-4.6%

Figure 29: Counties of Similar Size- ADP and Incarceration Rates

	2010 Census	Yr 2007	Yr 2015	Yr 2016	ADP 2007 vs 2016	ADP 2015 vs 2016	2007 Incarc Rate per 100,000	2016 Incarc Rate per 100,000	Change Incarc Rate 2007 - 2016
Chenango	50,477	59	95	99	67.8%	4.2%	116.9	196.1	40.4%
Tioga	51,125	75	61	77	2.7%	26.2%	146.7	150.6	2.6%
Franklin	51,599	102	106	110	7.8%	3.8%	197.7	213.2	7.3%
Fulton	55,531	78	72	87	11.5%	20.8%	140.5	156.7	10.3%
Genesee	60,079	81	80	92	13.6%	15.0%	134.8	153.1	12.0%
Otsego	62,259	63	54	70	11.1%	29.6%	101.2	112.4	10.0%
Columbia	63,096	96	68	83	-13.5%	22.1%	152.1	131.5	-15.7%
Washington	63,216	99	92	76	-23.2%	-17.4%	156.6	120.2	-30.3%
Herkimer	64,519	60	76	64	6.7%	-15.8%	93.0	99.2	6.2%
Livingston	65,393	109	132	139	27.5%	5.3%	166.7	212.6	21.6%
Warren	65,707	119	130	124	4.2%	-4.6%	181.1	188.7	4.0%
Average							144.3	157.7	6.2%
					Lowest	Highest			

## **Appendix E: Meeting Minutes and Presentations**

**GENESEE COUNTY  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL**

**September 13, 2017**

*8:00 a.m. at the Sheriff's Multi-Purpose Room*

ATTENDANCE:		
✓ BATAVIA CITY COURT	GCASA	✓ SOCIAL SERVICES
BATAVIA CITY POLICE	✓ GENESEE CO. MENTAL HEALTH	✓ STATE POLICE
✓ CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVE	✓ GENESEE JUSTICE	✓ STOP-DWICOORDINATOR'S OFFICE
✓ CONSUMER REPRESENTATIVE	✓ HOPE HAVEN	✓ VETERAN ADMIN. POLICE
COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION	ICE (FORMERLY INS)	✓ YOUTH BUREAU
✓ COUNTY COURT	✓ JFCAC	YWCA
✓ COUNTY JAIL	LEROY VILLAGE POLICE	Others/Guests Present:
✓ COUNTY LEGISLATURE	MAGISTRATES ASSOC.	✓ GLOW DUAL RECOVERY COORD.
✓ COUNTY MANAGER'S OFFICE	✓ MENTAL HEALTH ASSOC.	
✓ CRIME VICTIM	PAROLE	
DISPUTE RESOLUTION	✓ PROBATION DEPARTMENT	
✓ DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE	
DRUG/TREATMENT COURTS	✓ SHERIFF'S OFFICE	

1. **Call the Meeting to Order** – Tim Michalak opened the meeting at 8:00 am.
2. Pledge of Allegiance.
3. The June 14, 2017, meeting minutes were approved. Sheriff Sheron motioned to approve the minutes; seconded by Chief Hayward; approved.
4. **Jail Report** – submitted by Superintendent Zipfel is as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>Total Inmates</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>101</b>
Sentenced	58	9	67
Unsentenced	24	10	34
Parole Only	8	1	9
Parole with New Charges	8		8
State Ready			
Immigration/Federal/Marshal			
Boarded Out	2		
Convicted, awaiting sentencing			
Work Detail	7	4	11
Intermittent	7	1	8

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**5. Old Business**

Subcommittee Reports:

- None

**6. New Business**



- SMRT Representatives Arthur Thompson & Rod Miller – founder, lead. Corrections work in Jails/prisons/public safety, 24/7 facilities (hospitals). Determination of need for Genesee County. Population needs and jail needs assessment. Projecting the likely population will be based on history, etc. Policy decisions regarding what the county wants. Very impressed working with CJAC. Statistics are skewed based on nature and size of facility. Current jail and how it affects policy and processes and how a new jail will change that. Design facilities for expansion and reduction in the future.
- YWCA Care & Crisis Presentation – Holly Baxter. Vision is every person going through crisis can find help. 1/1/2015 7,357 calls 2016- 14,810 end of aug 13,207 January – Orleans County and different local agencies. Answer for dom viol program 24/7 and single point for mobile crisis teams for gen and Orleans. Suicide prevention month. 44,193 people commit suicide. 25 attempts for every completion. Locally 379 suicides calls 2016 360 in 2017 help line run by peers not therapists/counselors. 40 years of mental health issues and read scripture. Talk to 5 year old
- Live chat for dom viol and care U crisis. Launching texting program. Paid staff. No volunteers. 9 staff. 24/7 including Holly. Woman/boyfriend were suicidal. 58 y.o. man left alone. Support for people and let and svce providers to refer clients. Encourage to dist number everywhere. Listening – start to helping people.

Jeanne – YWCA Dom Violence Awareness month in October

- Kickstands up motorcycle ride. Gen/Liv/Wy counties. Sept. 30 from YWCA. 3 hours chicken bbq for participants. \$20 per rider. \$25 ride/psngr
- Oct 5 Stiletto/Sneaker 5K – USDA certified. Purple celebration at end. Run/Walk part of United Way race series.
- NY Assembly steering committee. Forum on Dom Viol. YWCA – Tues 6-8pm.
- Sue Gagne – Suic Prev Coalition YWCA partnering with Ladies Only
- Suicide in county, LE lets Mental Health Dept know and they customize the response to family based on circumstances. Maybe family, business, neighbors, etc. State says not only do you need MH professionals. Look at creating a team to include clergy, etc. People trained and interested to help. Immediately or shortly or week later, ability to send in a team to work with family and be supportive. Walk through the process. Will be solicitation for interest. More training of teams so they're ready. Zipfel: thought to extending services to not suicidal situation and to OD? Dept has worked with a witness of death or co-worker but this team will need to establish specifics. Hayward: find out about OD? LE and contacts.
- Opioid Task Force – this came up as to how we connect this information.
- Zipfel: some ODs do not family in area.

- Augusta – Amer Foundation for Suic Prevention – woman part of task force had nephew died in Alaska and parents were in SC. They were able to reach out to both. Have to be invited by family into these situations. Provided immediate care and resources. Folders pre-made for a response to a suicide, can leave for family.
- Jeanne: need updated poster/marketing materials for c&c, let us know. Live Chat included on it.

**Gen/Orleans Opiod Task Force just submitted first grant. – Bennett**  
**Peer mentors/recovery couches/website/single phone number for opioid task force.**

**Theresa JFCAC: satellite locations up and running. 3-4 fully staffed days/month. Increasing. MH the rapist**  
**Brenda McQuillan. 34-48 hours counseling hours. 20 kid waiting list all summer.**

**October 15 – Eileen Kirkpatrick retiring. Dave Rumsey comm in WY will be coming to Genesee. 20-year veteran.**  
**17-years at DSS in WY – commissioner. Vol Fireman in Stafford. Gene Cou resident.**

7. **Adjourn** - There being no further discussion, Jail Superintendent Zipfel motioned to adjourn, Bill Preston Walker seconded; and the meeting adjourned at 8:39 a.m.

**GENESEE COUNTY  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL**

**October 11, 2017**

*8:00 a.m. at the Sheriff's Multi-Purpose Room*

ATTENDANCE:		
✓ BATAVIA CITY COURT	✓ GCASA	✓ SOCIAL SERVICES
✓ BATAVIA CITY POLICE	✓ GENESEE CO. MENTAL HEALTH	STATE POLICE
CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVE	✓ GENESEE JUSTICE	✓ STOP-DWI COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
✓ CONSUMER REPRESENTATIVE	✓ HOPE HAVEN	VETERAN ADMIN. POLICE
COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION	ICE (FORMERLY INS)	✓ YOUTH BUREAU
✓ COUNTY COURT	JFCAC	YWCA
✓ COUNTY JAIL	✓ LEROY VILLAGE POLICE	Others/Guests Present:
✓ COUNTY LEGISLATURE	MAGISTRATES ASSOC.	✓ GLOW DUAL RECOVERY COORD.
✓ COUNTY MANAGER'S OFFICE	✓ MENTAL HEALTH ASSOC.	
✓ CRIME VICTIM	PAROLE	
DISPUTE RESOLUTION	✓ PROBATION DEPARTMENT	
✓ DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	✓ PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE	
DRUG/TREATMENT COURTS	✓ SHERIFF'S OFFICE	

1. **Call the Meeting to Order** – Tim Michalak opened the meeting at 8:04 am.
2. Pledge of Allegiance.
3. The September 13, 2017, meeting minutes were approved. Chief Hayward motioned to approve the minutes; seconded by Sheriff Sheron; approved.
4. **Jail Report** – submitted by Superintendent Zipfel is as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>Total Inmates</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>96</b>
Sentenced	25	10	35
Unsentenced	47	14	61
Parole Only	3		3
Parole with New Charges	10		10
State Ready	3		3
Immigration/Federal/Marshal			
Boarded Out	2		2
Convicted, awaiting sentencing			
Work Detail	7	1	8
Intermittent	10	6	16

**5. Old Business**

Subcommittee Reports:

- None
- SMRT Representative Rod Miller Presentation – see attached power point presentation of statistical data.

**6. New Business**

- None

7. The next CJAC meeting will be held on November 8, 2017, at 8:00am.

8. **Adjourn** - There being no further discussion, Jail Superintendent Zipfel motioned to adjourn, Chuck Zambito seconded; and the meeting adjourned at 8:57 a.m.

ATTACHMENT 1: Slides from Oct. 11 2017 Meeting  
Jail Needs Assessment Project

### Criminal Justice/Population Trend and Jail Needs Assessment

#### **SCOPE OF WORK**

- Analyze historic inmate population and develop “baseline” projection of jail population 5, 10, 15, and 20 years based on current trends and the existing programs and policies
- Inventory and assess existing, pending, and consultant-recommended programs and policies aimed at reducing the population.
- Analyze potential impact on the “baseline” inmate population projection resulting from:
  - Pending changes in programs and policies (e.g., re-entry initiative, presumptive ROR, detox beds, etc.)
  - New programs and policies, or improvements to existing programs and policies, recommended by the consultant.
- Estimate financial cost to operationalize new or improved programs or recommended policies recommended

- In addition to direct-service Alternatives to Incarceration, consider:
  - community-level issues (e.g., lack of affordable housing) that may impact crime and incarceration
  - indirect means of reducing the jail population, such as the addition of substance abuse rehab beds, an acute detox facility, initiatives to enroll former inmates in area colleges, bail restraint, and multi-faceted re-entry programs. Estimating the cost of such community and indirect effects is beyond the scope of the study.
- Clarify the purpose and mission of the jail (purpose and mission will impact the types of inmates housed, the programs provided to address inmate problems, and the type of spaces required).
- Review County’s utilization of sentencing and bail patterns that may impact lengths of stay and the jail population.
- Estimate/project jail facility capacity requirements that will meet all of the New York State Commission Standards for housing inmates

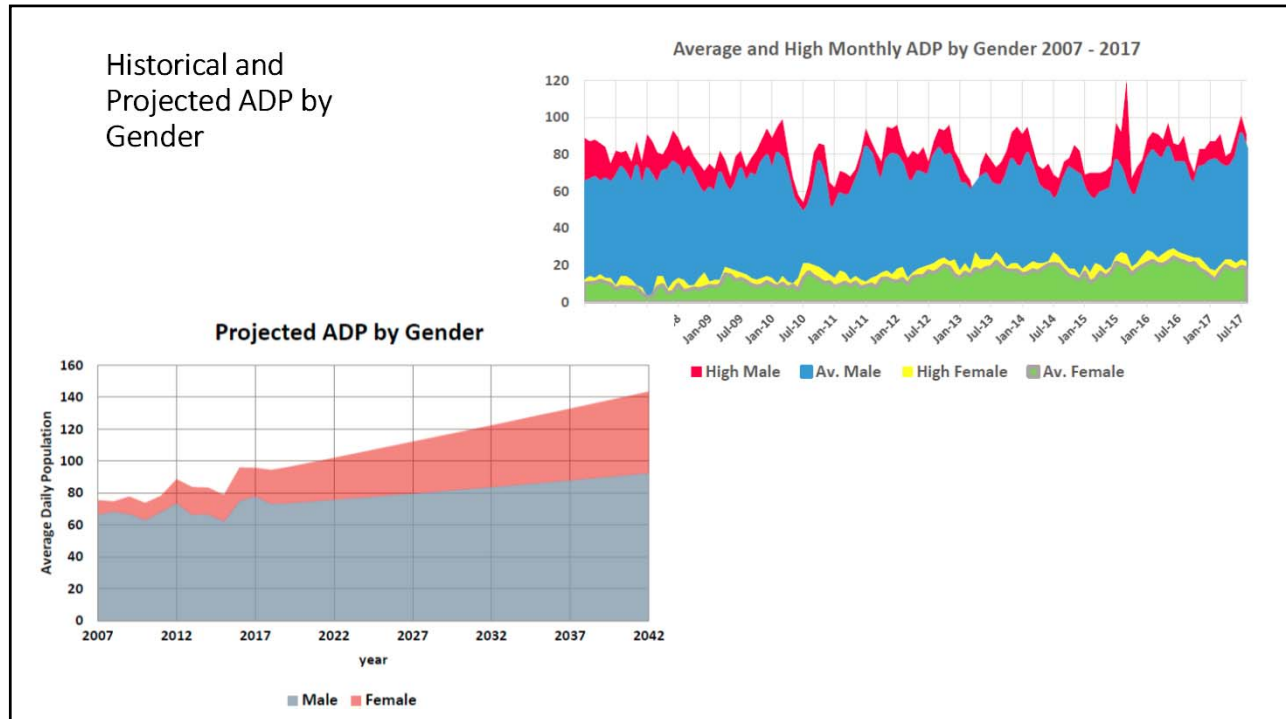
ATTACHMENT 1: Slides from Oct. 11 2017 Meeting  
Jail Needs Assessment Project

Franklin County, Ohio-- 502 adp to residential 257 adp diverted to other programs		Recommendations	Estimated 2007 Jail Impact ADP	Cost (\$ or Self-Funded (SF))
		C.1 Develop an aggressive FTA notification program to increase appearance rates.	35.0	\$
		C.2 Explore development of at least one alternative site for arrestee identification in lieu of jail.	2.6	\$
		D.1 Develop pretrial screening program	1.4	\$\$
		E.1 Expand the use of electronic monitoring for pretrial detainees and sentenced offenders.	1.5	\$
		E.4 Offer supervised release as an alternative at initial appearance.	29.7	\$
H.7	Provide pre-release opportunities/step-down opportunities for offenders who spend 60 or more days in jail.		63.8	
H.9	Expand jail inmate programs and services to reduce idleness and improve inmates' prospects for successful reentry into the community.		-	
		SUBTOTAL	257.4 ADP	
<b>Additional Diversion to Residential Settings (minimum security)</b>				
	Motor Vehicle/Traffic Offenses		151.4	
	Property Offenses		69.2	
	Prostitution		78.9	
	Drug Offenses		123.9	
	Violations		70.2	
	Other		8.1	
		SUBTOTAL	501.6 ADP	
		TOTAL ADP	759.0 ADP	
				\$\$\$\$

### Projecting Future ADP (Average Daily Population)

- Average daily population fluctuates a lot from month to month for both males and females.
- It is not a seasonal fluctuation -- a discernible pattern showing consistent times of higher or lower adp.
- Female trend may be too high, but female adp doubled over the last ten years and that has a strong influence.
- The projected adp will show a straight smooth trend line.
- *“Take a pencil and draw an erratic wavy line on top of it and you might hit something closer to what they will really experience.”* Sharon Birch, PhD

ATTACHMENT 1: Slides from Oct. 11 2017 Meeting  
Jail Needs Assessment Project



## Converting Projected ADP to Bed Needs

- Calculate Peaking Factor for Male and Female (female will be a higher percentage over average)
- Calculate “classification factor”
- Add maintenance factor
- **Could add 20% or more to ADP**

ATTACHMENT 1: Slides from Oct. 11 2017 Meeting  
Jail Needs Assessment Project

## Counties of Similar Size, ADP 2007 - 2016

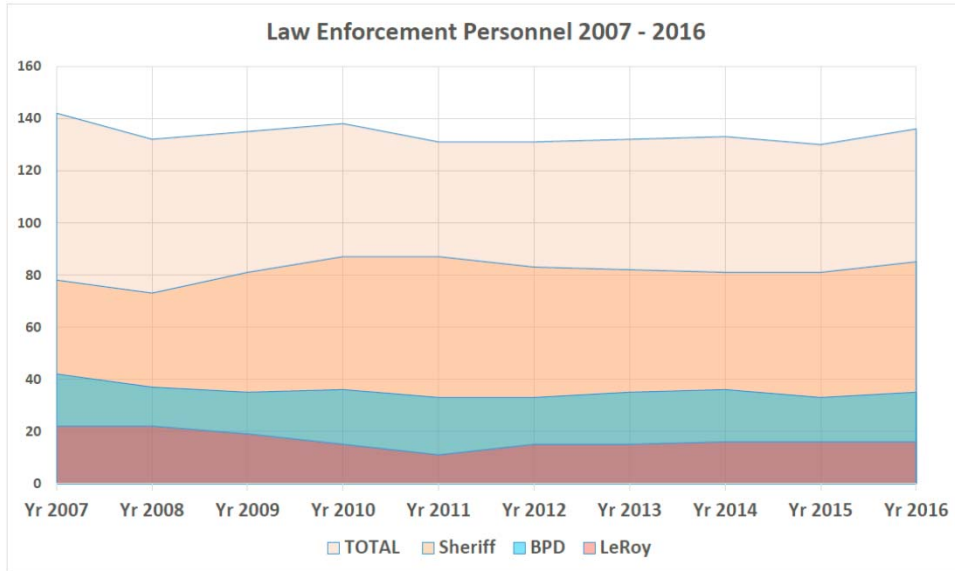
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Chenango	50,477	59	62	63	90	98	84	104	99	95	99	67.8%	4.2%
Tioga	51,125	75	74	75	79	82	80	86	73	61	77	2.7%	26.2%
Franklin	51,599	102	102	105	114	117	114	116	116	106	110	7.8%	3.8%
Fulton	55,531	78	72	85	75	84	82	92	90	72	87	11.5%	20.8%
Genesee	<b>60,079</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
Otsego	62,259	63	61	71	69	70	77	71	68	54	70	11.1%	29.6%
Columbia	63,096	96	92	86	97	90	90	75	72	68	83	-13.5%	22.1%
Washington	63,216	99	105	104	103	85	94	121	105	92	76	-23.2%	-17.4%
Herkimer	64,519	60	62	54	55	57	70	83	83	76	64	6.7%	-15.8%
Livingston	65,393	109	93	94	100	95	104	116	124	132	139	27.5%	5.3%
Warren	65,707	119	138	127	129	139	133	128	128	130	124	4.2%	-4.6%

## Similar Size: ADP and Incarceration Rates

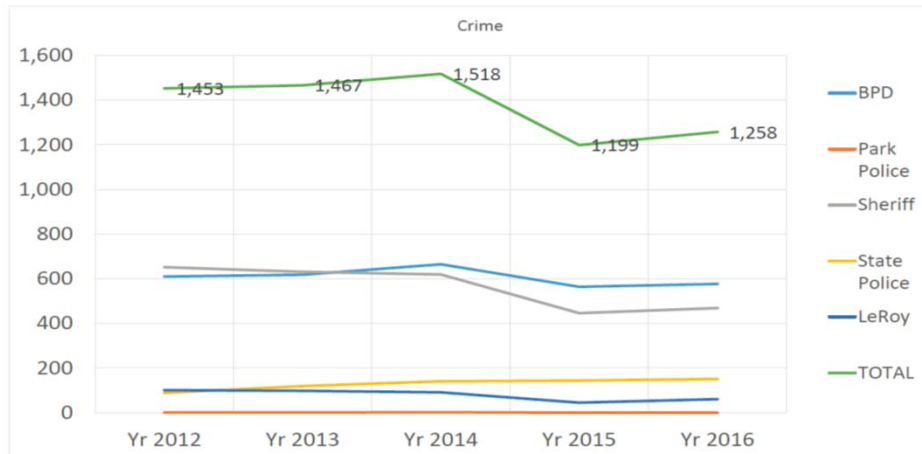
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### Changes in Number of LE Personnel



### Reported Crimes

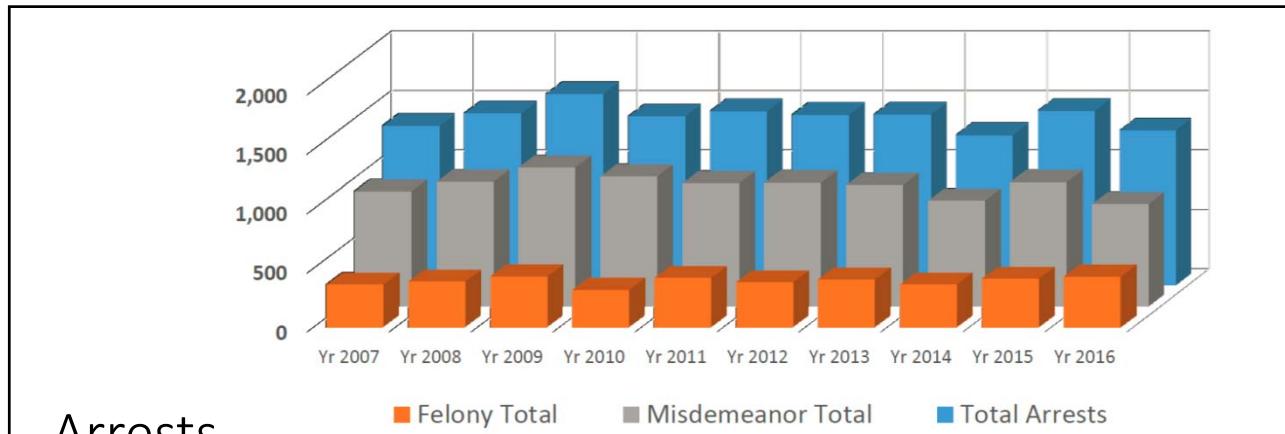


Crime	BPD	Park Police	Sheriff	State Police	LeRoy	TOTAL
Yr 2012	610	1	652	89	101	1,453
Yr 2013	618	1	631	119	98	1,467
Yr 2014	665	2	619	141	91	1,518
Yr 2015	564	0	446	144	45	1,199
Yr 2016	577	0	469	151	61	1,258



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Crime			Violent Crime					Property Crime			
PD	Year	Index Total	Violent Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Total	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft
Batavia City Police	2012	610	46	0	5	3	38	564	104	456	4
	2013	618	57	0	7	13	37	561	104	454	3
	2014	665	66	1	11	12	42	599	115	476	8
	2015	564	76	1	16	13	46	488	74	399	15
	2016	577	69	0	11	14	44	508	86	410	12
Genesee County Park Police	2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Genesee County Sheriff	2012	652	26	0	5	3	18	626	130	472	24
	2013	631	33	0	9	8	16	598	155	427	16
	2014	619	33	0	8	6	19	586	105	465	16
	2015	446	24	1	13	1	9	422	72	333	17
	2016	469	39	0	16	5	18	430	74	322	34
Genesee County State Police	2012	89	8	0	1	1	6	81	8	70	3
	2013	119	6	0	3	0	3	113	17	95	1
	2014	141	5	0	0	0	5	136	13	120	3
	2015	144	12	0	7	1	4	132	14	115	3
	2016	151	14	0	9	1	4	137	25	107	5
LeRoy Vg PD	2012	101	12	0	1	1	10	89	24	62	3
	2013	98	13	0	3	1	9	85	18	67	0
	2014	91	8	0	1	1	6	83	18	64	1
	2015	45	3	0	1	0	2	42	8	32	2
	2016	61	4	0	1	0	3	57	18	39	0
<b>County Total</b>	2012	1,453	92	0	12	8	72	1,361	266	1,061	34
	2013	1,467	109	0	22	22	65	1,358	294	1,044	20
	2014	1,518	112	1	20	19	72	1,406	251	1,127	28
	2015	1,199	115	2	37	15	61	1,084	168	879	37
	2016	1,258	126	0	37	20	69	1,132	203	878	51

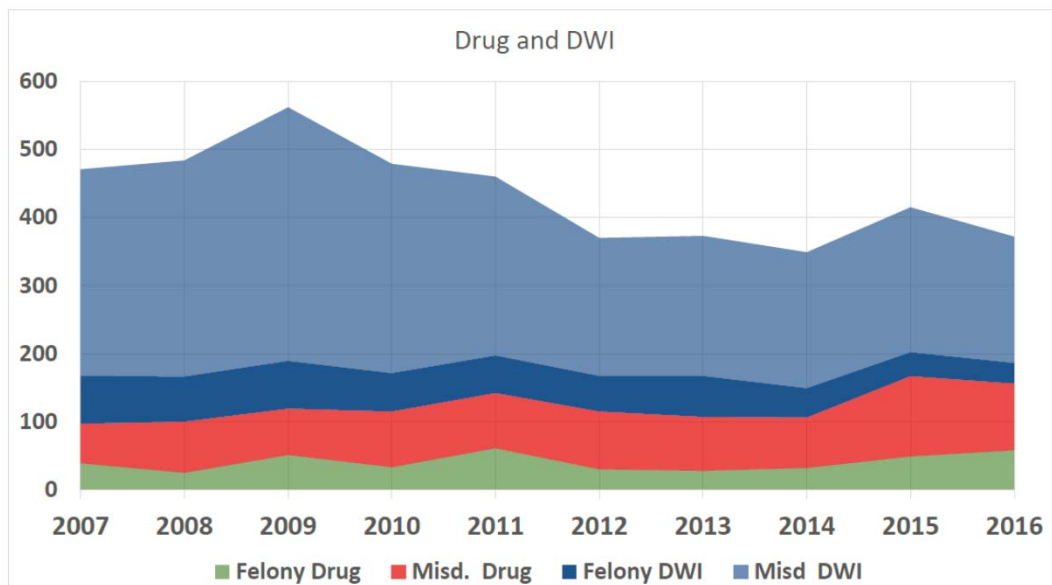


Arrests

Top Arrest Category	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	1,349	1,455	1,619	1,429	1,473	1,443	1,446	1,271	1,476	1,311
<b>Felony Total</b>	371	397	441	326	427	392	415	371	421	439
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	978	1,058	1,178	1,103	1,046	1,051	1,031	900	1,055	872

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<b>Felony Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Drug</b>	39	25	51	33	61	30	28	32	49	58
<b>Violent</b>	63	90	86	57	73	87	105	63	81	67
<b>DWI</b>	70	66	70	56	55	52	60	43	35	30
<b>Other</b>	199	216	234	180	238	223	222	233	256	284
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>872</b>
<b>Drug</b>	58	75	68	82	81	85	79	74	118	98
<b>DWI</b>	304	318	373	308	263	203	206	200	213	186
<b>Property</b>	260	300	349	315	332	359	387	318	352	297
<b>Other</b>	356	365	388	398	370	404	359	308	372	291



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## Probationer and Parolee Arrests

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Parolee Arrests within County</b>										
Parolee Percent of Total Felony	3.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	3.7%	5.1%	5.3%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%
Parolee Percent Total Misdemeanors	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	2.2%	3.1%
<b>Parolee Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Probationer Arrests within County</b>										
Probationer Percent of Total Felony	8.1%	12.3%	12.5%	10.4%	11.9%	8.7%	11.6%	11.1%	11.4%	9.4%
Probationer Percent of Total Misdemeanor	8.2%	5.0%	7.8%	6.1%	7.6%	6.8%	6.8%	7.3%	6.8%	6.1%
<b>Probationer Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

### LENGTH OF STAY COHORTS

20% of all persons admitted spent less than a day

47.9% of persons admitted spent 3 days or less, accounting for only 1.2% of the beds used.

73.4% of all admits spent 30 days or less, accounting for 12.8% of the beds used.

25.8% of all admits spent from 31 days to 9 months, accounting for 77.8% of all beds used.

LOS Cut	Perc Admits	Perc Days	Total Admits	Total Days
<b>A. Less than 1 Day</b>	20.3%	0.0%	20.3%	0.0%
<b>B. 1 day</b>	11.6%	0.4%	31.9%	0.4%
<b>C. 2 Days</b>	12.2%	0.8%	44.2%	1.2%
<b>D. 3 Days</b>	3.7%	0.4%	47.9%	1.6%
<b>E. 4 to 10 days</b>	13.1%	2.9%	61.0%	4.5%
<b>F. 11 to 30 Days</b>	12.4%	8.2%	73.4%	12.8%
<b>G. 31 to 60 Days</b>	11.1%	17.0%	84.5%	29.7%
<b>H. 61 to 90 Days</b>	4.9%	12.4%	89.4%	42.1%
<b>I. 91 to 180 Days</b>	8.0%	34.3%	97.4%	76.4%
<b>K. 6 to 9 Mos.</b>	1.8%	13.8%	99.2%	90.2%
<b>L. 10 to 12 Mos.</b>	0.5%	5.3%	99.7%	95.5%
<b>M. 13 to 18 Mos.</b>	0.3%	4.0%	100.0%	99.4%
<b>N. 19 to 24 Mos.</b>	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%	99.7%
<b>O. Over 24 Mos.</b>	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0%	100.0%		

## Work Session

### 1: System Needs and Opportunities

What needs to be ---  
Created?  
Expanded?  
Improved?

### 2. Projecting Jail Needs

What has changed already?  
What will change (like it or not?)  
What should we try to change?  
Dates and changes in past 10 years?

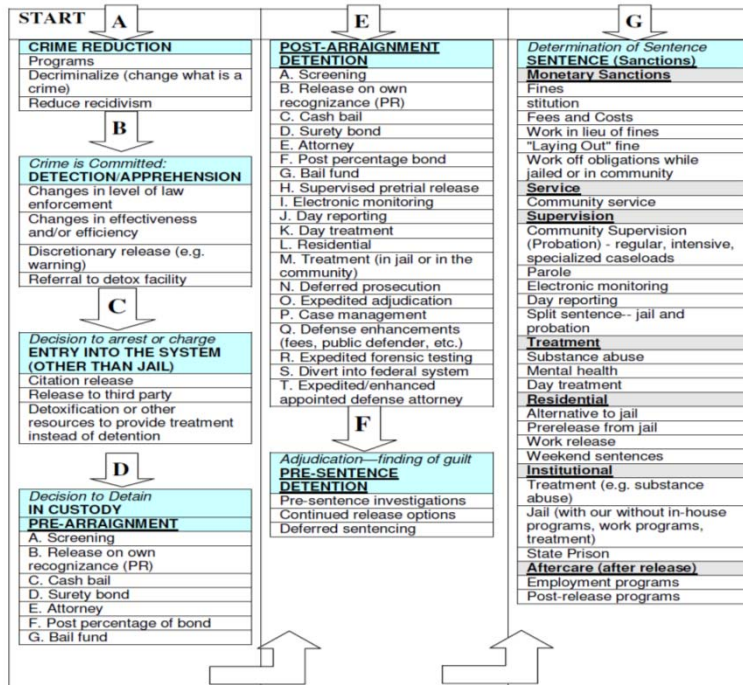
### 3. Safely Reducing Future Jail Needs

What can we do to reduce needs?  
What impact would proposed changes  
Have on ADP?

### 4. Jail Programs and Jail Partnerships

What programs/services are provided?  
What p/s are needed?  
How could jail operations be improved?  
Should inmates be housed for others?  
Why or why not?

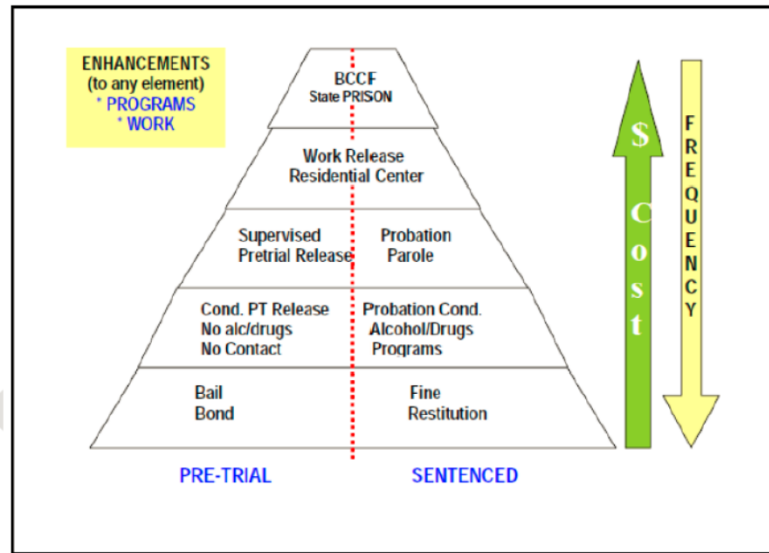
## Alternatives by Point in Criminal Justice Process



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Bradford County PA  
Continuum of  
Settings

Figure IV.1: Continuum of Services and Settings for Criminal Justice



Franklin County PA  
Exploring  
Alternatives

Potential Policy/Program/Practice	Pre-trial	Sentenced	Notes
Supervised pretrial release	DR		Expand current probation efforts using Day Reporting
Electronic monitoring	DR		Use Day Reporting as foundation for increased use
Day reporting	DR	DR	Flexible program changes with defendant/offender behavior
Day treatment	DT		Specific programs as part of treatment- substance abuse, education, vocational, life skills, counseling, etc.
Pre-sentenced Investigations		DR R W	Day reporting, residential and expanded work programs would be new sentencing options
Restitution- more completion		DR R W	Day reporting, residential facility and expanded work opportunities could be employed to increase completion of financial obligations, reduce offenders choosing to be in jail instead of paying obligations
Fees and costs- increase payment		DR R W	
Work in lieu of fines		DR R W	
Reduce current practice of "laying out" of fines in jail		DR R W	
Expand comm'y serv. options		R W	
Increase split sentences		R W	Residential in lieu of jail, maintain employment
Increased substance abuse, mental health, day treatment	DR	DR	In concert with case management by Day Reporting, and purchase of service targeted at critical needs.
Residential alternative to jail	R	R	Residential offers new options
Pre-release from jail		R	Residential facility may be used for pre-release, step down
Work release	R	R	Residential provides opportunity to maintain employment
Weekend sentences		R	If courts want weekends, use residential facility for it
Jail time	W	W	Adding in-house work programs allows opportunity to work off sentenced, even if still pretrial
Post-release programming		DR R W	Post release plan could be developed while confined
Post-release employment program		DR R W	DR could do case plan and manage, residential provides a base for programming, enhanced work programs in the community could be developed for those who are not yet able to secure and retain their own work

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### Criminal Justice/Population Trend and Jail Needs Assessment

#### **SCOPE OF WORK**

- Analyze historic inmate population and develop “baseline” projection of jail population 5, 10, 15, and 20 years based on current trends and the existing programs and policies
- Inventory and assess existing, pending, and consultant-recommended programs and policies aimed at reducing the population.
- Analyze potential impact on the “baseline” inmate population projection resulting from:
  - Pending changes in programs and policies (e.g., re-entry initiative, presumptive ROR, detox beds, etc.)
  - New programs and policies, or improvements to existing programs and policies, recommended by the consultant.
- Estimate financial cost to operationalize new or improved programs or recommended policies recommended

- In addition to direct-service Alternatives to Incarceration, consider:
  - community-level issues (e.g., lack of affordable housing) that may impact crime and incarceration
  - indirect means of reducing the jail population, such as the addition of substance abuse rehab beds, an acute detox facility, initiatives to enroll former inmates in area colleges, bail restraint, and multi-faceted re-entry programs. Estimating the cost of such community and indirect effects is beyond the scope of the study.
- Clarify the purpose and mission of the jail (purpose and mission will impact the types of inmates housed, the programs provided to address inmate problems, and the type of spaces required).
- Review County’s utilization of sentencing and bail patterns that may impact lengths of stay and the jail population.
- Estimate/project jail facility capacity requirements that will meet all of the New York State Commission Standards for housing inmates

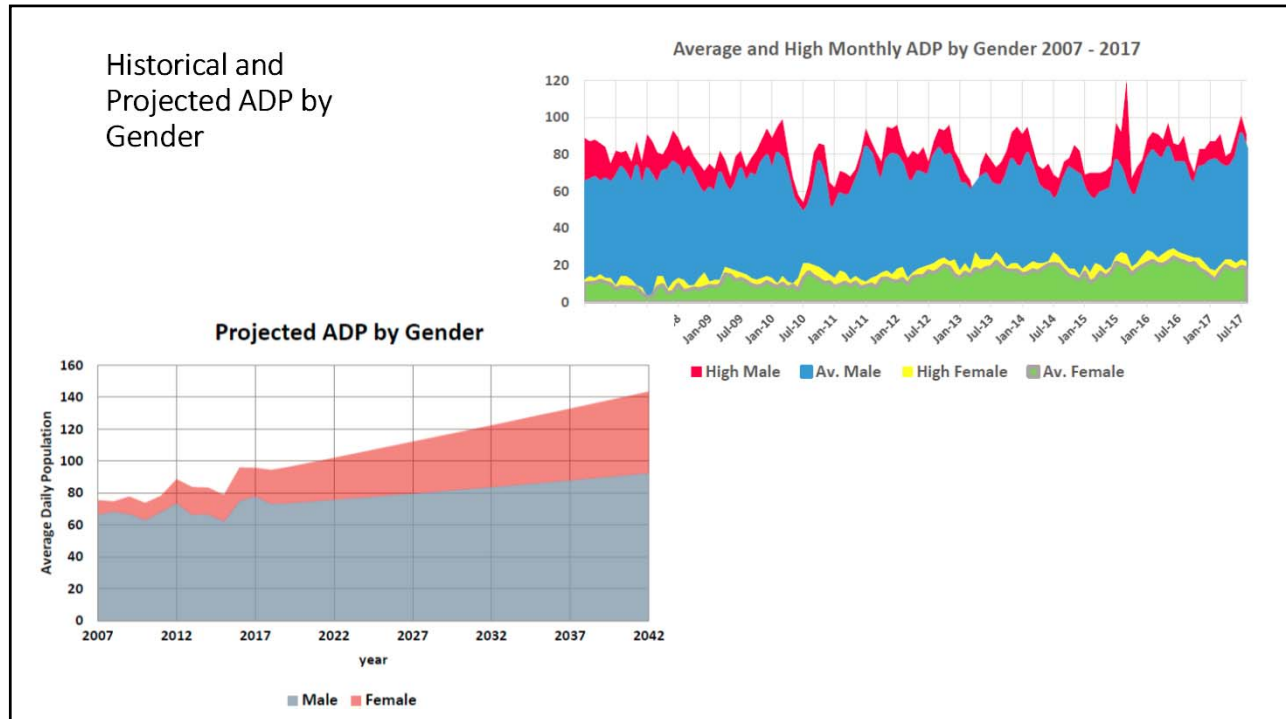
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Franklin County, Ohio-- 502 adp to residential 257 adp diverted to other programs		Recommendations	Estimated 2007 Jail Impact ADP	Cost (\$ or Self-Funded (SF))
		C.1 Develop an aggressive FTA notification program to increase appearance rates.	35.0	\$
		C.2 Explore development of at least one alternative site for arrestee identification in lieu of jail.	2.6	\$
		D.1 Develop pretrial screening program	1.4	\$\$
		E.1 Expand the use of electronic monitoring for pretrial detainees and sentenced offenders.	1.5	\$
		E.4 Offer supervised release as an alternative at initial appearance.	29.7	\$
H.7	Provide pre-release opportunities/step-down opportunities for offenders who spend 60 or more days in jail.		63.8	
H.9	Expand jail inmate programs and services to reduce idleness and improve inmates' prospects for successful reentry into the community.		-	
			8	\$\$
			-	\$\$
			-	\$
			21.7	SF
			41.0	\$\$\$
			10.7	SF
			-	\$\$
			-	SF
			42	\$\$
			63.8	\$\$
			-	SF
			257.4 ADP	
			151.4	
			69.2	
			78.9	
			123.9	
			70.2	
			8.1	
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			501.6 ADP	
			759.0 ADP	

## Projecting Future ADP (Average Daily Population)

- Average daily population fluctuates a lot from month to month for both males and females.
- It is not a seasonal fluctuation -- a discernible pattern showing consistent times of higher or lower adp.
- Female trend may be too high, but female adp doubled over the last ten years and that has a strong influence.
- The projected adp will show a straight smooth trend line.
- *“Take a pencil and draw an erratic wavy line on top of it and you might hit something closer to what they will really experience.”* Sharon Birch, PhD

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## Converting Projected ADP to Bed Needs

- Calculate Peaking Factor for Male and Female (female will be a higher percentage over average)
- Calculate “classification factor”
- Add maintenance factor
- **Could add 20% or more to ADP**



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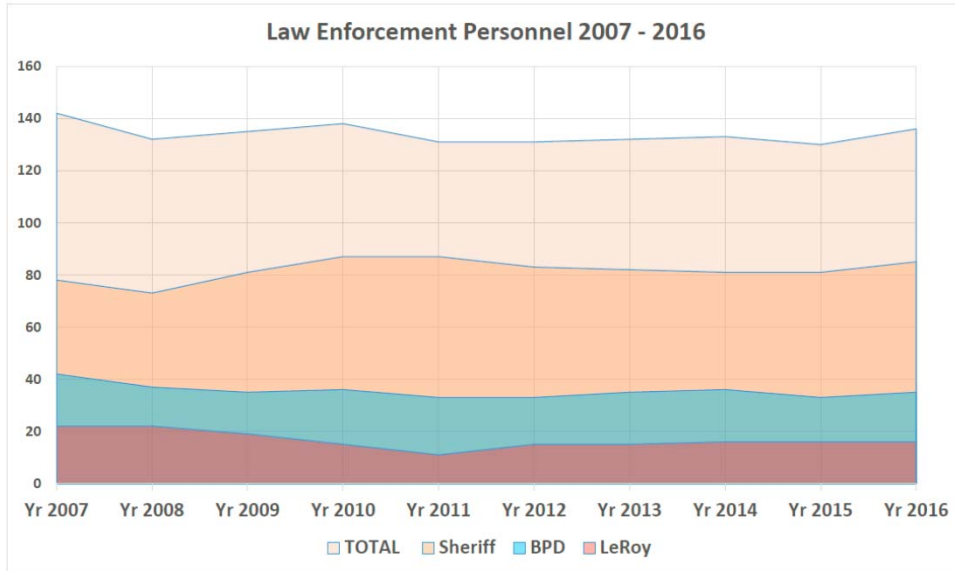
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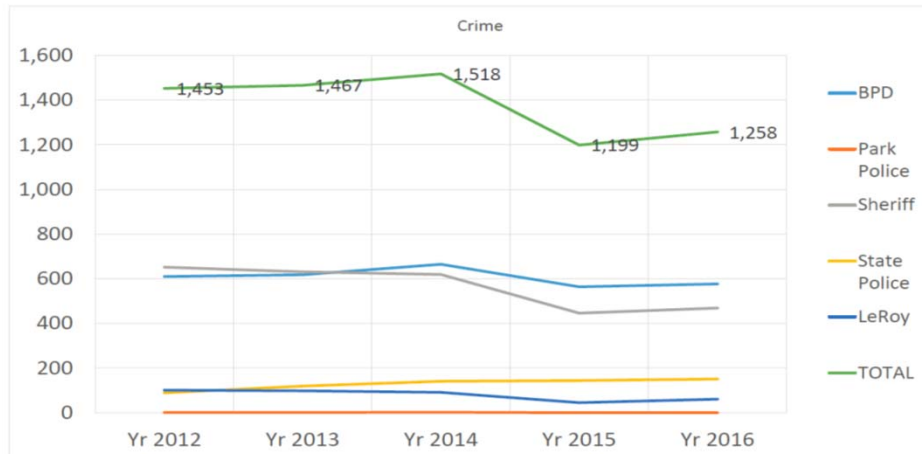
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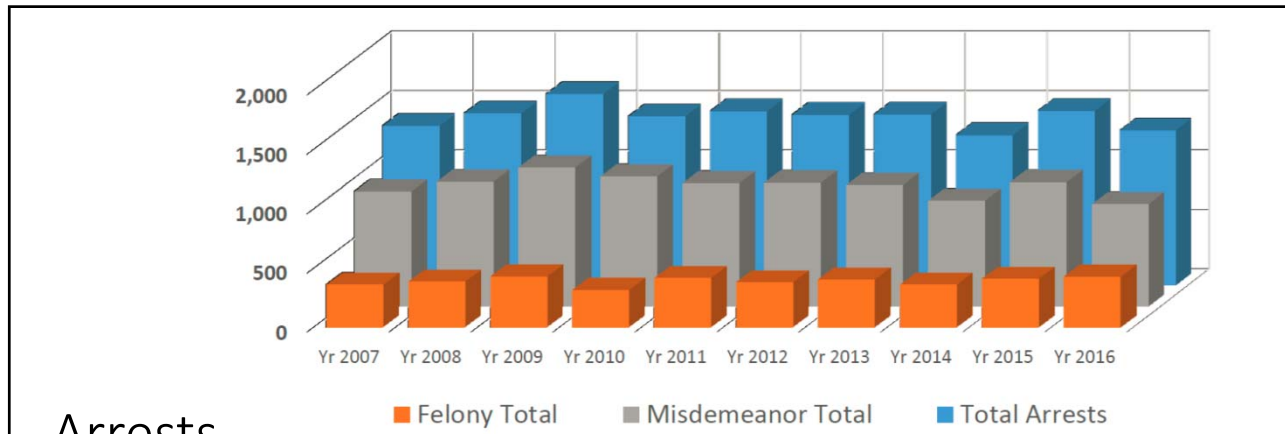
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Yr 2013	618	1	631	119	98	1,467
Yr 2014	665	2	619	141	91	1,518
Yr 2015	564	0	446	144	45	1,199
Yr 2016	577	0	469	151	61	1,258

ATTACHMENT 1: Slides from Oct. 11 2017 Meeting  
Jail Needs Assessment Project

Crime			Violent Crime					Property Crime			
PD	Year	Index Total	Violent Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Total	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft
Batavia City Police	2012	610	46	0	5	3	38	564	104	456	4
	2013	618	57	0	7	13	37	561	104	454	3
	2014	665	66	1	11	12	42	599	115	476	8
	2015	564	76	1	16	13	46	488	74	399	15
	2016	577	69	0	11	14	44	508	86	410	12
Genesee County Park Police	2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Genesee County Sheriff	2012	652	26	0	5	3	18	626	130	472	24
	2013	631	33	0	9	8	16	598	155	427	16
	2014	619	33	0	8	6	19	586	105	465	16
	2015	446	24	1	13	1	9	422	72	333	17
	2016	469	39	0	16	5	18	430	74	322	34
Genesee County State Police	2012	89	8	0	1	1	6	81	8	70	3
	2013	119	6	0	3	0	3	113	17	95	1
	2014	141	5	0	0	0	5	136	13	120	3
	2015	144	12	0	7	1	4	132	14	115	3
	2016	151	14	0	9	1	4	137	25	107	5
LeRoy Vg PD	2012	101	12	0	1	1	10	89	24	62	3
	2013	98	13	0	3	1	9	85	18	67	0
	2014	91	8	0	1	1	6	83	18	64	1
	2015	45	3	0	1	0	2	42	8	32	2
	2016	61	4	0	1	0	3	57	18	39	0
<b>County Total</b>	2012	1,453	92	0	12	8	72	1,361	266	1,061	34
	2013	1,467	109	0	22	22	65	1,358	294	1,044	20
	2014	1,518	112	1	20	19	72	1,406	251	1,127	28
	2015	1,199	115	2	37	15	61	1,084	168	879	37
	2016	1,258	126	0	37	20	69	1,132	203	878	51

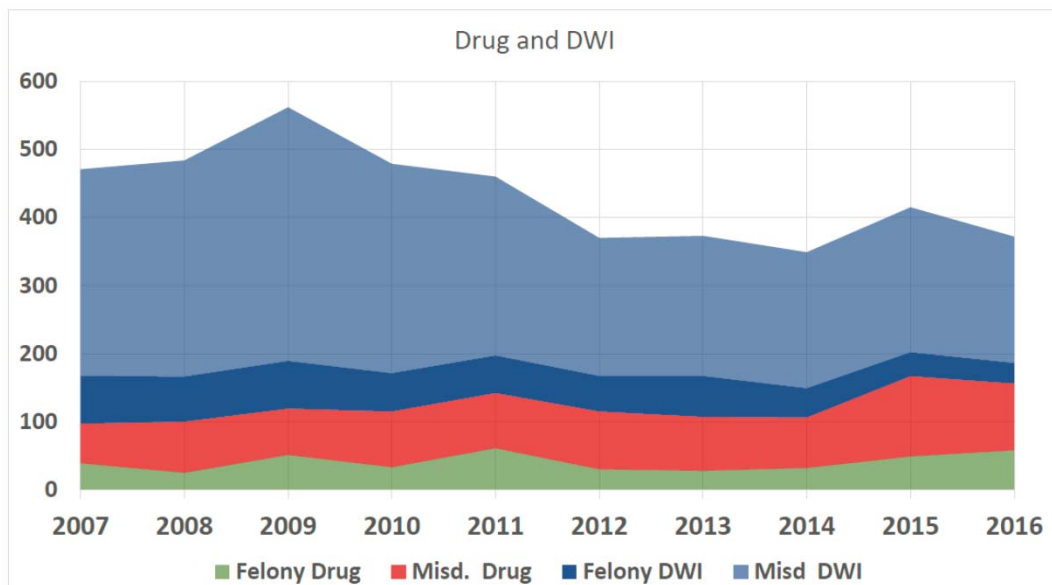


Arrests

Top Arrest Category	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	1,349	1,455	1,619	1,429	1,473	1,443	1,446	1,271	1,476	1,311
<b>Felony Total</b>	371	397	441	326	427	392	415	371	421	439
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	978	1,058	1,178	1,103	1,046	1,051	1,031	900	1,055	872

ATTACHMENT 1: Slides from Oct. 11 2017 Meeting  
 Jail Needs Assessment Project

Top Arrest Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,311</b>
<b>Felony Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Drug</b>	39	25	51	33	61	30	28	32	49	58
<b>Violent</b>	63	90	86	57	73	87	105	63	81	67
<b>DWI</b>	70	66	70	56	55	52	60	43	35	30
<b>Other</b>	199	216	234	180	238	223	222	233	256	284
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>872</b>
<b>Drug</b>	58	75	68	82	81	85	79	74	118	98
<b>DWI</b>	304	318	373	308	263	203	206	200	213	186
<b>Property</b>	260	300	349	315	332	359	387	318	352	297
<b>Other</b>	356	365	388	398	370	404	359	308	372	291



ATTACHMENT 1: Slides from Oct. 11 2017 Meeting  
Jail Needs Assessment Project

## Probationer and Parolee Arrests

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Parolee Arrests within County</b>										
Parolee Percent of Total Felony	3.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	3.7%	5.1%	5.3%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%
Parolee Percent Total Misdemeanors	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	2.2%	3.1%
<b>Parolee Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Probationer Arrests within County</b>										
Probationer Percent of Total Felony	8.1%	12.3%	12.5%	10.4%	11.9%	8.7%	11.6%	11.1%	11.4%	9.4%
Probationer Percent of Total Misdemeanor	8.2%	5.0%	7.8%	6.1%	7.6%	6.8%	6.8%	7.3%	6.8%	6.1%
<b>Probationer Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

### LENGTH OF STAY COHORTS

20% of all persons admitted spent less than a day

47.9% of persons admitted spent 3 days or less, accounting for only 1.2% of the beds used.

73.4% of all admits spent 30 days or less, accounting for 12.8% of the beds used.

25.8% of all admits spent from 31 days to 9 months, accounting for 77.8% of all beds used.

LOS Cut	Perc Admits	Perc Days	Total Admits	Total Days
<b>A. Less than 1 Day</b>	20.3%	0.0%	20.3%	0.0%
<b>B. 1 day</b>	11.6%	0.4%	31.9%	0.4%
<b>C. 2 Days</b>	12.2%	0.8%	44.2%	1.2%
<b>D. 3 Days</b>	3.7%	0.4%	47.9%	1.6%
<b>E. 4 to 10 days</b>	13.1%	2.9%	61.0%	4.5%
<b>F. 11 to 30 Days</b>	12.4%	8.2%	73.4%	12.8%
<b>G. 31 to 60 Days</b>	11.1%	17.0%	84.5%	29.7%
<b>H. 61 to 90 Days</b>	4.9%	12.4%	89.4%	42.1%
<b>I. 91 to 180 Days</b>	8.0%	34.3%	97.4%	76.4%
<b>K. 6 to 9 Mos.</b>	1.8%	13.8%	99.2%	90.2%
<b>L. 10 to 12 Mos.</b>	0.5%	5.3%	99.7%	95.5%
<b>M. 13 to 18 Mos.</b>	0.3%	4.0%	100.0%	99.4%
<b>N. 19 to 24 Mos.</b>	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%	99.7%
<b>O. Over 24 Mos.</b>	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0%	100.0%		

## Work Session

### 1: System Needs and Opportunities

What needs to be ---  
Created?  
Expanded?  
Improved?

### 2. Projecting Jail Needs

What has changed already?  
What will change (like it or not?)  
What should we try to change?  
Dates and changes in past 10 years?

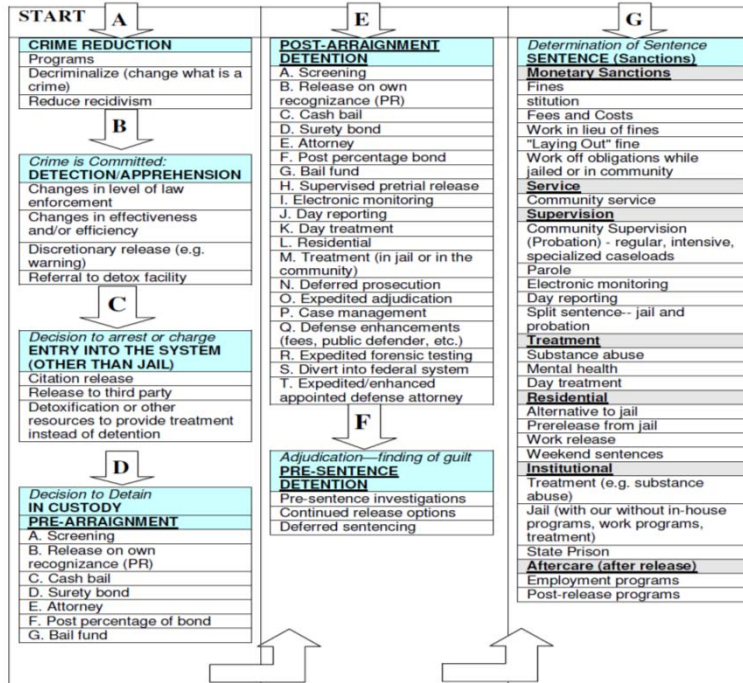
### 3. Safely Reducing Future Jail Needs

What can we do to reduce needs?  
What impact would proposed changes  
Have on ADP?

### 4. Jail Programs and Jail Partnerships

What programs/services are provided?  
What p/s are needed?  
How could jail operations be improved?  
Should inmates be housed for others?  
Why or why not?

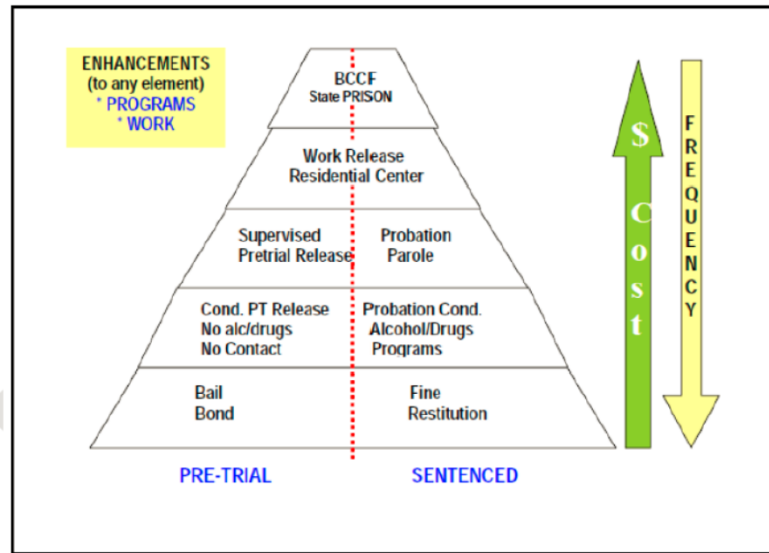
## Alternatives by Point in Criminal Justice Process



ATTACHMENT 1: Slides from Oct. 11 2017 Meeting  
Jail Needs Assessment Project

Bradford County PA  
Continuum of  
Settings

Figure IV.1: Continuum of Services and Settings for Criminal Justice



Franklin County PA  
Exploring  
Alternatives

Potential Policy/Program/Practice	Pre-trial	Sentenced	Notes
Supervised pretrial release	DR		Expand current probation efforts using Day Reporting
Electronic monitoring	DR		Use Day Reporting as foundation for increased use
Day reporting	DR	DR	Flexible program changes with defendant/offender behavior
Day treatment	DT		Specific programs as part of treatment- substance abuse, education, vocational, life skills, counseling, etc.
Pre-sentenced Investigations		DR R W	Day reporting, residential and expanded work programs would be new sentencing options
Restitution- more completion		DR R W	Day reporting, residential facility and expanded work opportunities could be employed to increase completion of financial obligations, reduce offenders choosing to be in jail instead of paying obligations
Fees and costs- increase payment		DR R W	
Work in lieu of fines		DR R W	
Reduce current practice of "laying out" of fines in jail		DR R W	
Expand comm'y serv. options		R W	
Increase split sentences		R W	Residential in lieu of jail, maintain employment
Increased substance abuse, mental health, day treatment	DR	DR	In concert with case management by Day Reporting, and purchase of service targeted at critical needs.
Residential alternative to jail	R	R	Residential offers new options
Pre-release from jail		R	Residential facility may be used for pre-release, step down
Work release	R	R	Residential provides opportunity to maintain employment
Weekend sentences		R	If courts want weekends, use residential facility for it
Jail time	W	W	Adding in-house work programs allows opportunity to work off sentenced, even if still pretrial
Post-release programming		DR R W	Post release plan could be developed while confined
Post-release employment program		DR R W	DR could do case plan and manage, residential provides a base for programming, enhanced work programs in the community could be developed for those who are not yet able to secure and retain their own work

**GENESEE COUNTY  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL**

**November 8, 2017**

*8:00 a.m. at the Sheriff's Multi-Purpose Room*

ATTENDANCE:		
✓ BATAVIA CITY COURT	✓ GCASA	✓ SOCIAL SERVICES
✓ BATAVIA CITY POLICE	✓ GENESEE CO. MENTAL HEALTH	✓ STATE POLICE
✓ CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVE	✓ GENESEE JUSTICE	✓ STOP-DWI COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
✓ CONSUMER REPRESENTATIVE	HOPE HAVEN	VETERAN ADMIN. POLICE
✓ COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION	ICE (FORMERLY INS)	✓ YOUTH BUREAU
✓ COUNTY COURT	JFCAC	YWCA
✓ COUNTY JAIL	✓ LEROY VILLAGE POLICE	Others/Guests Present:
✓ COUNTY LEGISLATURE	✓ MAGISTRATES ASSOC.	✓ GLOW DUAL RECOVERY COORD.
✓ COUNTY MANAGER'S OFFICE	✓ MENTAL HEALTH ASSOC.	✓ HORIZON HEALTH SERVICES
✓ CRIME VICTIM	PAROLE	
DISPUTE RESOLUTION	✓ PROBATION DEPARTMENT	
✓ DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	✓ PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE	
DRUG/TREATMENT COURTS	✓ SHERIFF'S OFFICE	

1. **Call the Meeting to Order** – Tim Michalak opened the meeting at 8:02 am.
2. Pledge of Allegiance.
3. The October 13, 2017, meeting minutes were approved. Chief Hayward motioned to approve the minutes; seconded by Judge Graham; approved.
4. **Jail Report** – submitted by Superintendent Zipfel is as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>Total Inmates</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>94</b>
Sentenced	23	12	35
Unsentenced	50	8	58
Parole Only	4		4
Parole with New Charges	10		10
State Ready	3		3
Immigration/Federal/Marshal	1		1
Boarded Out			
Convicted, awaiting sentencing			
Work Detail	3	1	4
Intermittent	7	4	11

**5. Old Business**

Subcommittee Reports:

- None

- **SMRT Presentation:** Representatives Rod Miller & Arthur Thompson  
(see attached power point presentation of statistical data)

Additional discussion included:

Bed needs assessment is top projector of cost and size of facility. Projecting numbers is difficult; there is no guarantee. Will have projected numbers for the December meeting. COC has to review numbers also. Projections are based on history of the average daily population (ADP) of 125 (inclusive of females). Numbers are the starting point of planning stages. Convert ADP to number of beds needed to accommodate that population, add about 20% for classification factor = 150 beds. Also must consider needs 20 years down



the road. Talked about mechanics and factors that impinge the use of the jail and also expectations, deterrence, safety, security, what should/could be happening at a jail facility. Types of beds and operational opportunities would affect the criminal justice system. Discussed last month how the facility design should be flexible (shift female beds and male beds and types of inmates as numbers alter), expandable in the future, and able to operate at lower capacity if the jail population decreases.

What's changed that we haven't seen in the statistics, what we expect to change, what we would like to change in Criminal Justice system down the road.

Numbers will include all factors of peaking, occupancy and classification issues. There are various factors that will impact the numbers.

Gaps in criminal justice system: electronic monitoring. Discussed and tried several times over the years. Try again? Come into play down the road as a viable option? Judge Graham indicated that there were technical issues before; reliability wasn't there. Last was used through probation. DSS uses for youth. The number of units purchased and dollars being saved weren't coming to fruition. Other issue encountered was what agency was going to check and be responsible for the devices. Rod: most places, it's an enhancement.

Residential beds: short comings of the current facility is the lack of easily accessible jail beds that can be used for early and intermittent releases. Zipfel indicated it was more of a definition issue. Committed to Sheriff or residential for inmates for treatment (which they wouldn't be in the jail)? Addressed work release in several ways....used intermittent term on a daily basis except weekends when inmate wasn't working. Has been successful. A pod design of 30-50 will not work for us due to COC regulations. An inmate locked in an individual cell in a pod with a glass door is considered solitary confinement. An inmate used to have one hour of exercise and now has to have four hours additional and be given access to other people. This will take extra space and staff to accomplish. Dutchess County is doing a separate building for residential beds but unsure of who has jurisdiction (Sheriff or other agency). This is easier for them due to their size. The mental health treatment facility is separate from the Jail. Unsure of jurisdiction there also.

Intermittent term: Judge Zambito indicated that intermittent terms can be set up in a variety of ways. ie: week at a time or by days. A two-week sentence can be broken up any way you want to have them show up. Most common is weekends (Fri-Sun) but could be Fri -Tues, Tues-Fri, etc. Biggest determining factor is people who work so they don't lose their jobs.

Inmate can be allowed to go out to work and then report to jail in the evening with weekends being all day/night. Rod: will affect design (needs to accommodate). Del Plato: need to keep these unique resolutions in mind even when the facility space is there because it's effective and should continue.

Zipfel: could be used for safe custody of opiate addicts to get them through detox and get assistance when leaving. Doing that now but this would be safer. Stabilization bed because there's no other place to put them. If services/people are in place while inmate is there, makes sense then to just house them to keep them away from people selling drugs. Should be looked at.

Arthur: New Hampshire planned a unit with a stabilization and mental health area. Incoming legislatures scaled back support after the next election.

Rod: NYS is most proactive with standards and is hard to predict.

The Commission of Corrections (COC) wants to get to direct supervision - staff directly in day room without barriers with inmate population. This creates a staffing issue. Four sub separations in each classification, a pod with sub pods.

Needs flexibility on how beds are used, separations.

Classification: Every Correction Officer is authorized to perform classification, drug testing, also sensor and it is done right away. Commission is going to re-evaluate this at a later time; most likely will need to have a classification area in the future for 72 hours. It would have temporary beds that are not included in the ADP

and wouldn't be included in bed number recommended. Average daily incarcerations will need to be looked at also.

Marty: Is Jail the answer to incarcerate someone or should a treatment facility (with not so many regulations) be better? They're in jail because they broke the law. Serious drug problem and there's no other place to send them. No secure treatment facilities are available. 95% are some type of drug offense. Judge Zambito said that drug court is used often.

Commission of Correction's goals include more separation and supervision.

There is a need for more facilities besides jail, but these facilities do not exist so violators go to jail. Some violators qualify for drug court, however, there is a large amount of people where there is no other alternative.

Counsel at arraignment at a central location. Where is it going to be? Security is an issue. \$91,000/year for security if held on the weekends at the Courts Facility. Court room added on to the Jail facility? If at jail, could save on security cost. Could tie in holding cells that will hold up to 12 hours. Some counties have centralized, but we don't have holding cells to make it work right now. Judges do arraignments in their own facilities now.

20 counties in New York State can house arrestees prior to arraignment, including Genesee. Can use classification for short-term housing.

Regional solutions/consolidating functions. Less than 100 out of 3,300 regional jails are regional. This is difficult to do because of local issues.

Raise the age, 16-17 year olds. Recommend discussions with neighbor counties regarding specialized secured detention. Back these numbers out because they won't be part of the jail population anymore (currently small in numbers anyway).

Arthur: SMR will hold a session with the county to cover an overview of next steps in the process in pursuing and managing a jail project.

County Legislature – after Jan. 1 for formal draft presentation.

## **6. New Business**

- Horizon Health Services Member Request: Program Director Lisa Glow submitted a letter (see attached) indicating a desire to be considered for CJAC membership. She was in attendance at this month's meeting to answer any questions regarding Horizon Health Services and how it can contribute to the group. Jail Superintendent Zipfel motioned to bring the appointment request to the Legislature for approval, seconded by Sheriff Sheron; all approved.

7. The next CJAC meeting will be held on December 13, 2017, at 8:00am.

8. **Adjourn** - There being no further discussion, Jail Superintendent Zipfel motioned to adjourn, Bill Preston seconded; and the meeting adjourned at 9:48 a.m.

**ADDITIONAL DATA, Genesee County Jail Needs Assessment**

- **Disposition of Arrests**
- **Reason for Release from Jail**

November 6, 2017

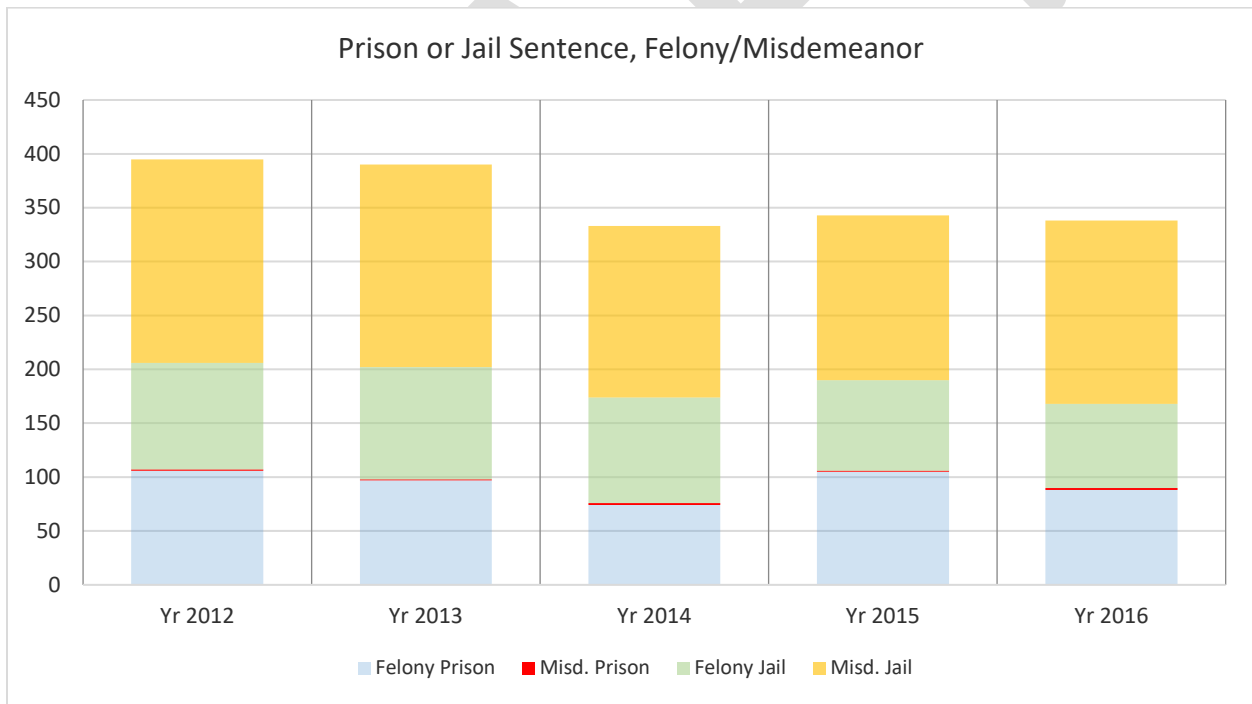
SMRT Inc./CRS Inc.

Rod Miller [rod@correction.org](mailto:rod@correction.org)

The following pages provide additional data to assist with the analysis of criminal justice practices and jail inmate characteristics.

Disposition of arrests (most serious charge) includes the identification of the sentenced imposed.

Figure 1: Sentenced to Incarceration, Felony/Misdemeanor



Sent to Incarceration	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
Felony Prison	106	97	74	105	88
Misdemeanor Prison	1	1	2	1	2
Felony Jail	99	104	98	84	78
Misdemeanor Jail	189	188	159	153	170

Figure 2: Sentence (Most Serious Charge), Level of Charge, 2012 - 2016

<b>SENTENCE – Most Serious Arrest Charge</b>	<b>Sentenced to:</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
All Felonies	Prison	106	97	74	105	88
	Jail	39	50	36	44	42
	Time Served	5	0	4	0	4
	Jail+Probation	55	54	58	40	32
	<b>Total Involving Jail</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>78</b>
	Probation	67	67	73	97	85
	Fine	34	30	21	26	31
	Cond Discharge	22	24	14	15	20
	Other/Unknown	1	3	3	5	3
Violent Felonies	Prison	27	27	17	27	22
	Jail	6	12	7	6	6
	Time Served	1	0	2	0	1
	Jail+Probation	7	10	4	9	3
	<b>Total Involving Jail</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>
	Probation	7	8	8	17	13
	Fine	4	1	4	1	4
	Cond Discharge	1	2	2	4	2
	Other/Unknown	0	1	0	2	1
Drug Felony	Prison	16	9	7	19	23
	Jail	4	3	1	4	2
	Time Served	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail+Probation	4	3	3	3	2
	<b>Total Involving Jail</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
	Probation	6	6	8	13	8
	Fine	1	2	2	1	0
	Cond Discharge	2	3	0	0	5
	Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanors	Prison	1	1	2	1	2
	Jail	159	160	142	132	138
	Time Served	18	18	5	6	18
	Jail+Probation	12	10	12	15	14
	<b>Total Involving Jail</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>170</b>
	Probation	84	106	99	100	97
	Fine	391	378	325	390	304
	Cond Discharge	118	112	101	100	90
	Other/Unknown	47	47	25	22	34

Figure 3: Disposition for Most Serious Arrest Charge, 2012 - 2016

<b>MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE</b>	<b>DISPOSITIONS</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Felony	Total Dispositions	404	425	355	410	388
	Convicted- Sentenced	329	325	283	332	305
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	1	0
	Covered by another case	56	87	53	55	66
	Dismissed- ACD	3	1	1	8	3
	Dismissed- Not ACD	12	8	12	12	12
	Acquitted	2	2	2	0	0
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	1	0	0
	Other	2	2	3	2	2
Adult Non YO Conv	Felonies	179	174	173	188	163
	Misdemeanors	128	130	93	116	117
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	6	3	7	9	13
Youth Off Adjud for	Felonies	7	6	6	3	4
	Misdemeanors	9	12	4	16	8
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Sentences to	Prison	106	97	74	105	88
	Jail	39	50	36	44	42
	Time Served	5	0	4	0	4
	Jail+Probation	55	54	58	40	32
	Probation	67	67	73	97	85
	Fine	34	30	21	26	31
	Cond Discharge	22	24	14	15	20
	Other/Unknown	1	3	3	5	3
Violent felonies	Total Dispositions	70	109	54	86	80
	Convicted- Sentenced	53	61	44	66	52
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	14	40	5	14	25
	Dismissed- ACD	0	1	0	1	1
	Dismissed- Not ACD	2	5	4	4	2
	Acquitted	1	1	1	0	0

<b>MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE</b>	<b>DISPOSITIONS</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Violent Adult Non YO</b>	Felonies	35	40	22	39	26
	Misdemeanors	13	18	16	23	18
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	1	0	1	0	4
<b>Youth Off adjud</b>	Felonies	3	1	2	1	2
	Misdemeanors	1	2	3	3	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sentences to</b>	Prison	27	27	17	27	22
	Jail	6	12	7	6	6
	Time Served	1	0	2	0	1
	Jail+Probation	7	10	4	9	3
	Probation	7	8	8	17	13
	Fine	4	1	4	1	4
	Cond Discharge	1	2	2	4	2
	Other/Unknown	0	1	0	2	1
<b>Drug Felony Total</b>	Total Dispositions	38	27	24	45	48
	Convicted- Sentenced	33	26	22	40	41
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	5	1	0	3	7
	Dismissed- ACD	0	0	0	1	0
	Dismissed- Not ACD	0	0	1	1	0
	Acquitted	0	0	0	0	0
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	1	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Adult Non YO Conv</b>	Felonies	21	17	12	29	31
	Misdemeanors	11	7	9	7	8
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Youth Off adjud</b>	Felonies	0	0	1	0	0
	Misdemeanors	1	2	0	3	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0

<b>MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE</b>	<b>DISPOSITIONS</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Sentences to	Prison	16	9	7	19	23
	Jail	4	3	1	4	2
	Time Served	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail+Probation	4	3	3	3	2
	Probation	6	6	8	13	8
	Fine	1	2	2	1	0
	Cond Discharge	2	3	0	0	5
	Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	Total Dispositions	1,012	991	892	954	882
	Convicted- Sentenced	830	832	711	766	697
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	78	66	70	74	80
	Dismissed- ACD	62	64	71	51	59
	Dismissed- Not ACD	33	22	31	45	30
	Acquitted	1	2	2	2	2
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	8	5	7	16	14
Adult Non YO Conv	Felonies	4	3	7	3	6
	Misdemeanors	446	451	409	384	404
	Non- Criminal/Unknown	352	338	280	343	266
Youth Off adjud	Felonies	0	0	0	0	0
	Misdemeanors	26	35	14	36	19
	Unknown	2	5	1	0	2
Sentences to	Prison	1	1	2	1	2
	Jail	159	160	142	132	138
	Time Served	18	18	5	6	18
	Jail+Probation	12	10	12	15	14
	Probation	84	106	99	100	97
	Fine	391	378	325	390	304
	Cond Discharge	118	112	101	100	90
	Other/Unknown	47	47	25	22	34

### How Released, 2007 - 2016

All records for inmates admitted from 2007 through 2016 were analyzed to identify the reason for release from jail. Figure 4 presents the total number of detention days (days served by all inmates by year) for each reason for release. Figure 5 provides the percent of all annual days for release reason.

Figure 4: How Released, Number of Detention Days. 2007 – 2016

<b>Total Days by Reason Release</b>	<b>Yr 2007</b>	<b>Yr 2008</b>	<b>Yr 2009</b>	<b>Yr 2010</b>	<b>Yr 2011</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Bail Posted	5526	4377	5048	3974	4245	4776	4364	5204	4209	6523
By Order of the Court	344	315	307	251	279	320	311	236	313	279
Death		30		30				5	7	
Intermittent Release	422	536	1188	380	1038	1142	862	656	1845	206
Police Warrant Lifted	511	660	539	3	148	267	302	256	419	21
Payment of Fine				19						
Parole Warrant Lifted	511	660	539	3	148	267	302	256	419	21
Release Order	48	84	1	565	2		6		149	183
Release on Bail	1641	1202	2297	927	1939	2336	3308	1226	1988	867
Released on Recognizance	2202	1248	1864	1088	1554	1948	1718	1865	1869	1080
Released to Boarding Agency	1044	1455	1129	776	1601	1170	1089	610	1422	1502
Released on Supervision	1763	1398	2012	2425	3094	2120	2569	1879	2110	2100
Sentenced Expired	6403	8338	7854	5364	6585	8822	8784	7061	7354	5504
Trans. To State Corr'l Facility	3746	2540	2599	3321	3446	3081	3898	2140	2565	2665
<b>TOTAL DAYS</b>	<b>24161</b>	<b>22843</b>	<b>25377</b>	<b>19126</b>	<b>24079</b>	<b>26249</b>	<b>27513</b>	<b>21394</b>	<b>24669</b>	<b>20951</b>
ADP	66.2	62.6	69.5	52.4	66.0	71.9	75.4	58.6	67.6	57.4



Figure 5: How Released- Percent of Total Detention Days, 2007 - 2016

<b>Percent of Total Days</b>	<b>Yr 2007</b>	<b>Yr 2008</b>	<b>Yr 2009</b>	<b>Yr 2010</b>	<b>Yr 2011</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Bail Posted	23%	19%	20%	21%	18%	18%	16%	24%	17%	31%
By Order of the Court	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Death	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Intermittent Release	2%	2%	5%	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	7%	1%
Police Warrant Lifted	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Payment of Fine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Parole Warrant Lifted	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Release Order	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Release on Bail	7%	5%	9%	5%	8%	9%	12%	6%	8%	4%
Released on Recognizance	9%	5%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	9%	8%	5%
Released to Boarding Agency	4%	6%	4%	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%	6%	7%
Released on Supervision	7%	6%	8%	13%	13%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%
Sentenced Expired	27%	37%	31%	28%	27%	34%	32%	33%	30%	26%
Trans. To State Corr'l Facility	16%	11%	10%	17%	14%	12%	14%	10%	10%	13%

Figure 6: How Released, By Year, Total Detention Days, Number of Inmates, and Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
Bail Posted	Yr 2007	5526	197	28.1
	Yr 2008	4377	193	22.7
	Yr 2009	5048	206	24.5
	Yr 2010	3974	162	24.5
	Yr 2011	4245	187	22.7
	Yr 2012	4776	149	32.1
	Yr 2013	4364	167	26.1
	Yr 2014	5204	166	31.3
	Yr 2015	4209	154	27.3
	Yr 2016	6523	160	40.8
Boarded Out	Yr 2010	119	1	119.0
By Order of Court	Yr 2007	7571	344	22.0
	Yr 2008	6488	315	20.6
	Yr 2009	6540	307	21.3
	Yr 2010	5778	251	23.0
	Yr 2011	7331	279	26.3
	Yr 2012	7394	320	23.1
	Yr 2013	7920	311	25.5
	Yr 2014	6528	236	27.7
	Yr 2015	7076	313	22.6
	Yr 2016	6023	279	21.6
Charge Satisfied by Sent	Yr 2009	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2011	84	1	84.0
Death	Yr 2008	30	1	30.0
	Yr 2010	30	1	30.0
	Yr 2014	5	1	5.0
	Yr 2015	7	1	7.0
Intermittent Release	Yr 2007	422	11	38.4
	Yr 2008	536	14	38.3
	Yr 2009	1188	10	118.8
	Yr 2010	380	7	54.3
	Yr 2011	1038	9	115.3
	Yr 2012	1142	8	142.8
	Yr 2013	862	8	107.8
	Yr 2014	656	6	109.3
	Yr 2015	1845	13	141.9
	Yr 2016	206	2	103.0

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
Intermittent Released work	Yr 2007	56	5	11.2
	Yr 2008	312	3	104.0
	Yr 2010	250	4	62.5
	Yr 2011	592	7	84.6
	Yr 2012	84	3	28.0
	Yr 2013	5	2	2.5
	Yr 2014	10	1	10.0
	Yr 2015	31	4	7.8
NULL	Yr 2009	2	5	0.4
	Yr 2010	4	34	0.1
	Yr 2011	4	2	2.0
	Yr 2012	6	3	2.0
	Yr 2013	2	1	2.0
	Yr 2014	8	23	0.3
	Yr 2015	16	8	2.0
	Yr 2016	24	22	1.1
Other	Yr 2007	218	3	72.7
	Yr 2008	37	3	12.3
	Yr 2009	55	1	55.0
	Yr 2010	240	1	240.0
	Yr 2011	241	4	60.3
	Yr 2013	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2015	263	3	87.7
	Yr 2016	57	1	57.0
Parole Warrant Lifted	Yr 2007	511	8	63.9
	Yr 2008	660	10	66.0
	Yr 2009	539	14	38.5
	Yr 2010	3	2	1.5
	Yr 2011	148	5	29.6
	Yr 2012	267	4	66.8
	Yr 2013	302	8	37.8
	Yr 2014	256	5	51.2
	Yr 2015	419	7	59.9
	Yr 2016	21	5	4.2
Payment of Fine	Yr 2010	19	1	19.0
Release Order	Yr 2007	48	1	48.0
	Yr 2008	84	2	42.0
	Yr 2009	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2010	565	4	141.3
	Yr 2011	2	2	1.0

<b>How Released</b>	<b>Book Yr</b>	<b>Total Days in Jail</b>	<b>Number Inmates</b>	<b>ALOS</b>
	Yr 2013	6	2	3.0
	Yr 2015	149	2	74.5
	Yr 2016	183	1	183.0
Released on Bail	Yr 2007	1641	24	68.4
	Yr 2008	1202	10	120.2
	Yr 2009	2297	11	208.8
	Yr 2010	927	13	71.3
	Yr 2011	1939	10	193.9
	Yr 2012	2336	8	292.0
	Yr 2013	3308	13	254.5
	Yr 2014	1226	7	175.1
	Yr 2015	1988	9	220.9
	Yr 2016	867	5	173.4
Released on Recognisance	Yr 2007	2202	30	73.4
	Yr 2008	1248	32	39.0
	Yr 2009	1864	31	60.1
	Yr 2010	1088	39	27.9
	Yr 2011	1554	25	62.2
	Yr 2012	1948	32	60.9
	Yr 2013	1718	27	63.6
	Yr 2014	1865	25	74.6
	Yr 2015	1869	22	85.0
	Yr 2016	1080	23	47.0
Released Stay of Execution of Sent	Yr 2008	43	2	21.5
Released to Boarding Agency	Yr 2007	1044	14	74.6
	Yr 2008	1455	29	50.2
	Yr 2009	1129	19	59.4
	Yr 2010	776	20	38.8
	Yr 2011	1601	25	64.0
	Yr 2012	1170	16	73.1
	Yr 2013	1089	13	83.8
	Yr 2014	610	9	67.8
	Yr 2015	1422	20	71.1
	Yr 2016	1502	17	88.4
Released to Extraditing Agency	Yr 2007	77	3	25.7
	Yr 2008	195	6	32.5
	Yr 2009	169	4	42.3

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
	Yr 2010	86	3	28.7
	Yr 2011	336	5	67.2
	Yr 2012	240	4	60.0
	Yr 2013	6	1	6.0
	Yr 2014	41	2	20.5
	Yr 2015	151	4	37.8
	Yr 2016	62	3	20.7
Released to Storing Agency	Yr 2007	142	3	47.3
	Yr 2008	59	5	11.8
	Yr 2010	32	3	10.7
	Yr 2011	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2012	155	3	51.7
	Yr 2013	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2014	83	2	41.5
	Yr 2015	21	1	21.0
	Yr 2016	74	1	74.0
Released to Transporting Agency	Yr 2010	127	2	63.5
	Yr 2014	229	3	76.3
	Yr 2015	576	3	192.0
	Yr 2016	2	1	2.0
Released Under Supervision	Yr 2007	1763	78	22.6
	Yr 2008	1398	67	20.9
	Yr 2009	2012	56	35.9
	Yr 2010	2425	74	32.8
	Yr 2011	3094	75	41.3
	Yr 2012	2120	76	27.9
	Yr 2013	2569	49	52.4
	Yr 2014	1879	64	29.4
	Yr 2015	2110	73	28.9
	Yr 2016	2100	55	38.2
Return on Parole Warrant	Yr 2007	916	22	41.6
	Yr 2008	340	28	12.1
	Yr 2009	429	31	13.8
	Yr 2010	495	33	15.0
	Yr 2011	364	24	15.2
	Yr 2012	439	20	22.0
	Yr 2013	477	26	18.3
	Yr 2014	351	20	17.6
	Yr 2015	190	13	14.6
Yr 2016	245	14	17.5	

<b>How Released</b>	<b>Book Yr</b>	<b>Total Days in Jail</b>	<b>Number Inmates</b>	<b>ALOS</b>
Returned on Body Order	Yr 2012	43	1	43.0
Returned to Federal Agency	Yr 2007	92	2	46.0
	Yr 2008	307	4	76.8
	Yr 2009	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2011	144	2	72.0
	Yr 2012	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2014	188	4	47.0
	Yr 2015	173	2	86.5
	Yr 2016	252	4	63.0
Sentence Expired	Yr 2007	6403	284	22.5
	Yr 2008	8338	295	28.3
	Yr 2009	7854	296	26.5
	Yr 2010	5364	218	24.6
	Yr 2011	6585	249	26.4
	Yr 2012	8822	257	34.3
	Yr 2013	8784	256	34.3
	Yr 2014	7061	227	31.1
	Yr 2015	7354	226	32.5
	Yr 2016	5504	204	27.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2007	37	5	7.4
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2008	14	1	14.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2011	164	3	54.7
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2012	242	2	121.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2014	11	1	11.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2015	0	1	0.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2016	82	2	41.0
Sentence Suspended by Court	Yr 2008	59	2	29.5
	Yr 2014	2	1	2.0
	Yr 2008	6	1	6.0
Term Expired	Yr 2007	88	4	22.0
	Yr 2008	86	4	21.5
	Yr 2009	76	1	76.0
	Yr 2010	8	2	4.0
	Yr 2011	59	1	59.0
	Yr 2012	4	2	2.0
	Yr 2013	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2014	62	3	20.7
	Yr 2015	83	2	41.5
	Yr 2016	87	2	43.5
Time Served	Yr 2007	476	13	36.6

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
	Yr 2008	291	10	29.1
	Yr 2009	351	21	16.7
	Yr 2010	228	21	10.9
	Yr 2011	102	7	14.6
	Yr 2012	312	14	22.3
	Yr 2013	739	14	52.8
	Yr 2014	48	7	6.9
	Yr 2015	281	8	35.1
	Yr 2016	230	11	20.9
Transfer to State Correctional	Yr 2007	3746	154	24.3
	Yr 2008	2540	159	16.0
	Yr 2009	2599	145	17.9
	Yr 2010	3321	131	25.4
	Yr 2011	3446	149	23.1
	Yr 2012	3081	155	19.9
	Yr 2013	3898	153	25.5
	Yr 2014	2140	131	16.3
	Yr 2015	2565	152	16.9
	Yr 2016	2665	142	18.8

This information will be discussed at the November 8 CJAC meeting.

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**ADDITIONAL DATA, Genesee County Jail Needs Assessment**

- **Disposition of Arrests**
- **Reason for Release from Jail**

November 6, 2017

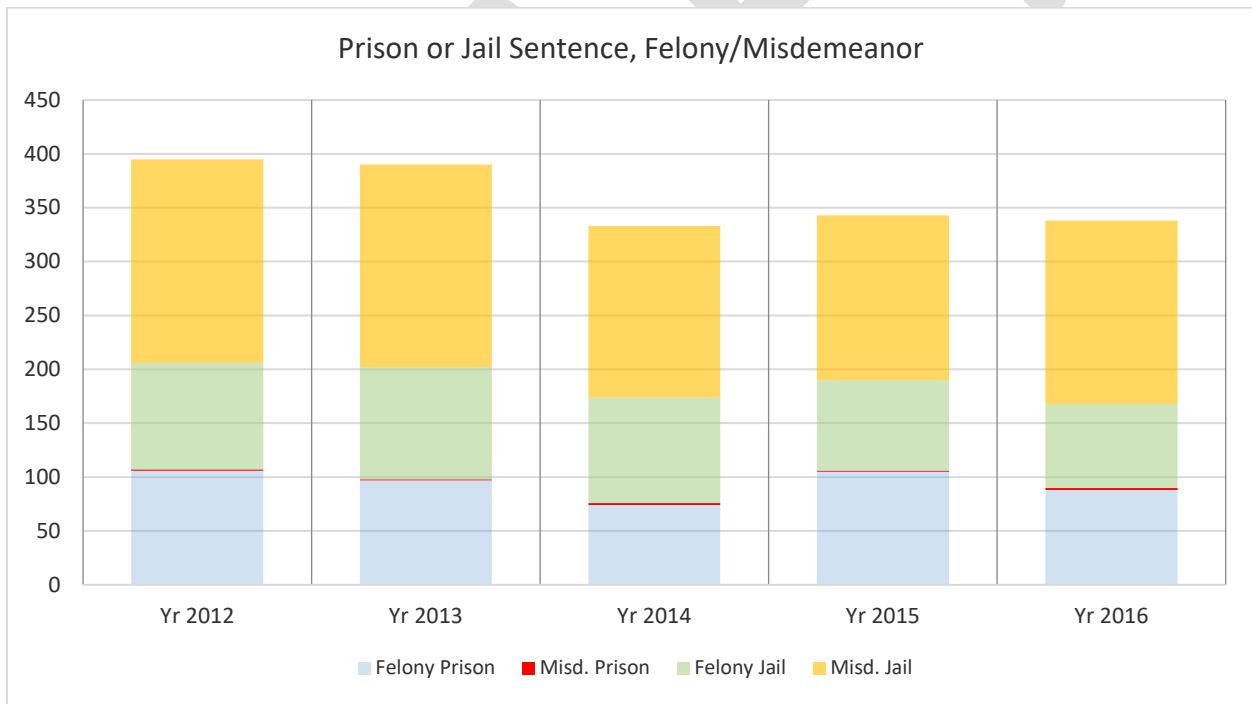
SMRT Inc./CRS Inc.

Rod Miller [rod@correction.org](mailto:rod@correction.org)

The following pages provide additional data to assist with the analysis of criminal justice practices and jail inmate characteristics.

Disposition of arrests (most serious charge) includes the identification of the sentenced imposed.

Figure 1: Sentenced to Incarceration, Felony/Misdemeanor



Sent to Incarceration	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
Felony Prison	106	97	74	105	88
Misdemeanor Prison	1	1	2	1	2
Felony Jail	99	104	98	84	78
Misdemeanor Jail	189	188	159	153	170



Figure 2: Sentence (Most Serious Charge), Level of Charge, 2012 - 2016

<b>SENTENCE – Most Serious Arrest Charge</b>	<b>Sentenced to:</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
All Felonies	Prison	106	97	74	105	88
	Jail	39	50	36	44	42
	Time Served	5	0	4	0	4
	Jail+Probation	55	54	58	40	32
	<b>Total Involving Jail</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>78</b>
	Probation	67	67	73	97	85
	Fine	34	30	21	26	31
	Cond Discharge	22	24	14	15	20
	Other/Unknown	1	3	3	5	3
Violent Felonies	Prison	27	27	17	27	22
	Jail	6	12	7	6	6
	Time Served	1	0	2	0	1
	Jail+Probation	7	10	4	9	3
	<b>Total Involving Jail</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>
	Probation	7	8	8	17	13
	Fine	4	1	4	1	4
	Cond Discharge	1	2	2	4	2
	Other/Unknown	0	1	0	2	1
Drug Felony	Prison	16	9	7	19	23
	Jail	4	3	1	4	2
	Time Served	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail+Probation	4	3	3	3	2
	<b>Total Involving Jail</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
	Probation	6	6	8	13	8
	Fine	1	2	2	1	0
	Cond Discharge	2	3	0	0	5
	Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanors	Prison	1	1	2	1	2
	Jail	159	160	142	132	138
	Time Served	18	18	5	6	18
	Jail+Probation	12	10	12	15	14
	<b>Total Involving Jail</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>170</b>
	Probation	84	106	99	100	97
	Fine	391	378	325	390	304
	Cond Discharge	118	112	101	100	90
	Other/Unknown	47	47	25	22	34

Figure 3: Disposition for Most Serious Arrest Charge, 2012 - 2016

<b>MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE</b>	<b>DISPOSITIONS</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Felony	Total Dispositions	404	425	355	410	388
	Convicted- Sentenced	329	325	283	332	305
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	1	0
	Covered by another case	56	87	53	55	66
	Dismissed- ACD	3	1	1	8	3
	Dismissed- Not ACD	12	8	12	12	12
	Acquitted	2	2	2	0	0
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	1	0	0
	Other	2	2	3	2	2
Adult Non YO Conv	Felonies	179	174	173	188	163
	Misdemeanors	128	130	93	116	117
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	6	3	7	9	13
Youth Off Adjud for	Felonies	7	6	6	3	4
	Misdemeanors	9	12	4	16	8
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Sentences to	Prison	106	97	74	105	88
	Jail	39	50	36	44	42
	Time Served	5	0	4	0	4
	Jail+Probation	55	54	58	40	32
	Probation	67	67	73	97	85
	Fine	34	30	21	26	31
	Cond Discharge	22	24	14	15	20
	Other/Unknown	1	3	3	5	3
Violent felonies	Total Dispositions	70	109	54	86	80
	Convicted- Sentenced	53	61	44	66	52
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	14	40	5	14	25
	Dismissed- ACD	0	1	0	1	1
	Dismissed- Not ACD	2	5	4	4	2
	Acquitted	1	1	1	0	0

<b>MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE</b>	<b>DISPOSITIONS</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Violent Adult Non YO</b>	Felonies	35	40	22	39	26
	Misdemeanors	13	18	16	23	18
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	1	0	1	0	4
<b>Youth Off adjud</b>	Felonies	3	1	2	1	2
	Misdemeanors	1	2	3	3	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sentences to</b>	Prison	27	27	17	27	22
	Jail	6	12	7	6	6
	Time Served	1	0	2	0	1
	Jail+Probation	7	10	4	9	3
	Probation	7	8	8	17	13
	Fine	4	1	4	1	4
	Cond Discharge	1	2	2	4	2
	Other/Unknown	0	1	0	2	1
<b>Drug Felony Total</b>	Total Dispositions	38	27	24	45	48
	Convicted- Sentenced	33	26	22	40	41
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	5	1	0	3	7
	Dismissed- ACD	0	0	0	1	0
	Dismissed- Not ACD	0	0	1	1	0
	Acquitted	0	0	0	0	0
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	1	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Adult Non YO Conv</b>	Felonies	21	17	12	29	31
	Misdemeanors	11	7	9	7	8
	Non-Criminal/Unknown	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Youth Off adjud</b>	Felonies	0	0	1	0	0
	Misdemeanors	1	2	0	3	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0

<b>MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE</b>	<b>DISPOSITIONS</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Sentences to	Prison	16	9	7	19	23
	Jail	4	3	1	4	2
	Time Served	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail+Probation	4	3	3	3	2
	Probation	6	6	8	13	8
	Fine	1	2	2	1	0
	Cond Discharge	2	3	0	0	5
	Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	Total Dispositions	1,012	991	892	954	882
	Convicted- Sentenced	830	832	711	766	697
	Diverted and Dismissed	0	0	0	0	0
	Covered by another case	78	66	70	74	80
	Dismissed- ACD	62	64	71	51	59
	Dismissed- Not ACD	33	22	31	45	30
	Acquitted	1	2	2	2	2
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	8	5	7	16	14
Adult Non YO Conv	Felonies	4	3	7	3	6
	Misdemeanors	446	451	409	384	404
	Non- Criminal/Unknown	352	338	280	343	266
Youth Off adjud	Felonies	0	0	0	0	0
	Misdemeanors	26	35	14	36	19
	Unknown	2	5	1	0	2
Sentences to	Prison	1	1	2	1	2
	Jail	159	160	142	132	138
	Time Served	18	18	5	6	18
	Jail+Probation	12	10	12	15	14
	Probation	84	106	99	100	97
	Fine	391	378	325	390	304
	Cond Discharge	118	112	101	100	90
	Other/Unknown	47	47	25	22	34

### How Released, 2007 - 2016

All records for inmates admitted from 2007 through 2016 were analyzed to identify the reason for release from jail. Figure 4 presents the total number of detention days (days served by all inmates by year) for each reason for release. Figure 5 provides the percent of all annual days for release reason.

Figure 4: How Released, Number of Detention Days. 2007 – 2016

<b>Total Days by Reason Release</b>	<b>Yr 2007</b>	<b>Yr 2008</b>	<b>Yr 2009</b>	<b>Yr 2010</b>	<b>Yr 2011</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Bail Posted	5526	4377	5048	3974	4245	4776	4364	5204	4209	6523
By Order of the Court	344	315	307	251	279	320	311	236	313	279
Death		30		30				5	7	
Intermittent Release	422	536	1188	380	1038	1142	862	656	1845	206
Police Warrant Lifted	511	660	539	3	148	267	302	256	419	21
Payment of Fine				19						
Parole Warrant Lifted	511	660	539	3	148	267	302	256	419	21
Release Order	48	84	1	565	2		6		149	183
Release on Bail	1641	1202	2297	927	1939	2336	3308	1226	1988	867
Released on Recognizance	2202	1248	1864	1088	1554	1948	1718	1865	1869	1080
Released to Boarding Agency	1044	1455	1129	776	1601	1170	1089	610	1422	1502
Released on Supervision	1763	1398	2012	2425	3094	2120	2569	1879	2110	2100
Sentenced Expired	6403	8338	7854	5364	6585	8822	8784	7061	7354	5504
Trans. To State Corr'l Facility	3746	2540	2599	3321	3446	3081	3898	2140	2565	2665
<b>TOTAL DAYS</b>	<b>24161</b>	<b>22843</b>	<b>25377</b>	<b>19126</b>	<b>24079</b>	<b>26249</b>	<b>27513</b>	<b>21394</b>	<b>24669</b>	<b>20951</b>
ADP	66.2	62.6	69.5	52.4	66.0	71.9	75.4	58.6	67.6	57.4

Figure 5: How Released- Percent of Total Detention Days, 2007 - 2016

<b>Percent of Total Days</b>	<b>Yr 2007</b>	<b>Yr 2008</b>	<b>Yr 2009</b>	<b>Yr 2010</b>	<b>Yr 2011</b>	<b>Yr 2012</b>	<b>Yr 2013</b>	<b>Yr 2014</b>	<b>Yr 2015</b>	<b>Yr 2016</b>
Bail Posted	23%	19%	20%	21%	18%	18%	16%	24%	17%	31%
By Order of the Court	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Death	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Intermittent Release	2%	2%	5%	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	7%	1%
Police Warrant Lifted	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Payment of Fine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Parole Warrant Lifted	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Release Order	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Release on Bail	7%	5%	9%	5%	8%	9%	12%	6%	8%	4%
Released on Recognizance	9%	5%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	9%	8%	5%
Released to Boarding Agency	4%	6%	4%	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%	6%	7%
Released on Supervision	7%	6%	8%	13%	13%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%
Sentenced Expired	27%	37%	31%	28%	27%	34%	32%	33%	30%	26%
Trans. To State Corr'l Facility	16%	11%	10%	17%	14%	12%	14%	10%	10%	13%

Figure 6: How Released, By Year, Total Detention Days, Number of Inmates, and Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
Bail Posted	Yr 2007	5526	197	28.1
	Yr 2008	4377	193	22.7
	Yr 2009	5048	206	24.5
	Yr 2010	3974	162	24.5
	Yr 2011	4245	187	22.7
	Yr 2012	4776	149	32.1
	Yr 2013	4364	167	26.1
	Yr 2014	5204	166	31.3
	Yr 2015	4209	154	27.3
	Yr 2016	6523	160	40.8
Boarded Out	Yr 2010	119	1	119.0
By Order of Court	Yr 2007	7571	344	22.0
	Yr 2008	6488	315	20.6
	Yr 2009	6540	307	21.3
	Yr 2010	5778	251	23.0
	Yr 2011	7331	279	26.3
	Yr 2012	7394	320	23.1
	Yr 2013	7920	311	25.5
	Yr 2014	6528	236	27.7
	Yr 2015	7076	313	22.6
	Yr 2016	6023	279	21.6
Charge Satisfied by Sent	Yr 2009	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2011	84	1	84.0
Death	Yr 2008	30	1	30.0
	Yr 2010	30	1	30.0
	Yr 2014	5	1	5.0
	Yr 2015	7	1	7.0
Intermittent Release	Yr 2007	422	11	38.4
	Yr 2008	536	14	38.3
	Yr 2009	1188	10	118.8
	Yr 2010	380	7	54.3
	Yr 2011	1038	9	115.3
	Yr 2012	1142	8	142.8
	Yr 2013	862	8	107.8
	Yr 2014	656	6	109.3
	Yr 2015	1845	13	141.9
	Yr 2016	206	2	103.0

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
Intermittent Released work	Yr 2007	56	5	11.2
	Yr 2008	312	3	104.0
	Yr 2010	250	4	62.5
	Yr 2011	592	7	84.6
	Yr 2012	84	3	28.0
	Yr 2013	5	2	2.5
	Yr 2014	10	1	10.0
	Yr 2015	31	4	7.8
NULL	Yr 2009	2	5	0.4
	Yr 2010	4	34	0.1
	Yr 2011	4	2	2.0
	Yr 2012	6	3	2.0
	Yr 2013	2	1	2.0
	Yr 2014	8	23	0.3
	Yr 2015	16	8	2.0
	Yr 2016	24	22	1.1
Other	Yr 2007	218	3	72.7
	Yr 2008	37	3	12.3
	Yr 2009	55	1	55.0
	Yr 2010	240	1	240.0
	Yr 2011	241	4	60.3
	Yr 2013	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2015	263	3	87.7
	Yr 2016	57	1	57.0
Parole Warrant Lifted	Yr 2007	511	8	63.9
	Yr 2008	660	10	66.0
	Yr 2009	539	14	38.5
	Yr 2010	3	2	1.5
	Yr 2011	148	5	29.6
	Yr 2012	267	4	66.8
	Yr 2013	302	8	37.8
	Yr 2014	256	5	51.2
	Yr 2015	419	7	59.9
	Yr 2016	21	5	4.2
Payment of Fine	Yr 2010	19	1	19.0
Release Order	Yr 2007	48	1	48.0
	Yr 2008	84	2	42.0
	Yr 2009	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2010	565	4	141.3
	Yr 2011	2	2	1.0



<b>How Released</b>	<b>Book Yr</b>	<b>Total Days in Jail</b>	<b>Number Inmates</b>	<b>ALOS</b>
	Yr 2013	6	2	3.0
	Yr 2015	149	2	74.5
	Yr 2016	183	1	183.0
Released on Bail	Yr 2007	1641	24	68.4
	Yr 2008	1202	10	120.2
	Yr 2009	2297	11	208.8
	Yr 2010	927	13	71.3
	Yr 2011	1939	10	193.9
	Yr 2012	2336	8	292.0
	Yr 2013	3308	13	254.5
	Yr 2014	1226	7	175.1
	Yr 2015	1988	9	220.9
	Yr 2016	867	5	173.4
Released on Recognisance	Yr 2007	2202	30	73.4
	Yr 2008	1248	32	39.0
	Yr 2009	1864	31	60.1
	Yr 2010	1088	39	27.9
	Yr 2011	1554	25	62.2
	Yr 2012	1948	32	60.9
	Yr 2013	1718	27	63.6
	Yr 2014	1865	25	74.6
	Yr 2015	1869	22	85.0
	Yr 2016	1080	23	47.0
Released Stay of Execution of Sent	Yr 2008	43	2	21.5
Released to Boarding Agency	Yr 2007	1044	14	74.6
	Yr 2008	1455	29	50.2
	Yr 2009	1129	19	59.4
	Yr 2010	776	20	38.8
	Yr 2011	1601	25	64.0
	Yr 2012	1170	16	73.1
	Yr 2013	1089	13	83.8
	Yr 2014	610	9	67.8
	Yr 2015	1422	20	71.1
	Yr 2016	1502	17	88.4
Released to Extraditing Agency	Yr 2007	77	3	25.7
	Yr 2008	195	6	32.5
	Yr 2009	169	4	42.3

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
	Yr 2010	86	3	28.7
	Yr 2011	336	5	67.2
	Yr 2012	240	4	60.0
	Yr 2013	6	1	6.0
	Yr 2014	41	2	20.5
	Yr 2015	151	4	37.8
	Yr 2016	62	3	20.7
Released to Storing Agency	Yr 2007	142	3	47.3
	Yr 2008	59	5	11.8
	Yr 2010	32	3	10.7
	Yr 2011	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2012	155	3	51.7
	Yr 2013	1	1	1.0
	Yr 2014	83	2	41.5
	Yr 2015	21	1	21.0
	Yr 2016	74	1	74.0
Released to Transporting Agency	Yr 2010	127	2	63.5
	Yr 2014	229	3	76.3
	Yr 2015	576	3	192.0
	Yr 2016	2	1	2.0
Released Under Supervision	Yr 2007	1763	78	22.6
	Yr 2008	1398	67	20.9
	Yr 2009	2012	56	35.9
	Yr 2010	2425	74	32.8
	Yr 2011	3094	75	41.3
	Yr 2012	2120	76	27.9
	Yr 2013	2569	49	52.4
	Yr 2014	1879	64	29.4
	Yr 2015	2110	73	28.9
	Yr 2016	2100	55	38.2
Return on Parole Warrant	Yr 2007	916	22	41.6
	Yr 2008	340	28	12.1
	Yr 2009	429	31	13.8
	Yr 2010	495	33	15.0
	Yr 2011	364	24	15.2
	Yr 2012	439	20	22.0
	Yr 2013	477	26	18.3
	Yr 2014	351	20	17.6
	Yr 2015	190	13	14.6
Yr 2016	245	14	17.5	

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
Returned on Body Order	Yr 2012	43	1	43.0
Returned to Federal Agency	Yr 2007	92	2	46.0
	Yr 2008	307	4	76.8
	Yr 2009	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2011	144	2	72.0
	Yr 2012	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2014	188	4	47.0
	Yr 2015	173	2	86.5
	Yr 2016	252	4	63.0
Sentence Expired	Yr 2007	6403	284	22.5
	Yr 2008	8338	295	28.3
	Yr 2009	7854	296	26.5
	Yr 2010	5364	218	24.6
	Yr 2011	6585	249	26.4
	Yr 2012	8822	257	34.3
	Yr 2013	8784	256	34.3
	Yr 2014	7061	227	31.1
	Yr 2015	7354	226	32.5
	Yr 2016	5504	204	27.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2007	37	5	7.4
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2008	14	1	14.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2011	164	3	54.7
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2012	242	2	121.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2014	11	1	11.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2015	0	1	0.0
Sentence Stayed	Yr 2016	82	2	41.0
Sentence Suspended by Court	Yr 2008	59	2	29.5
	Yr 2014	2	1	2.0
	Yr 2008	6	1	6.0
Term Expired	Yr 2007	88	4	22.0
	Yr 2008	86	4	21.5
	Yr 2009	76	1	76.0
	Yr 2010	8	2	4.0
	Yr 2011	59	1	59.0
	Yr 2012	4	2	2.0
	Yr 2013	0	1	0.0
	Yr 2014	62	3	20.7
	Yr 2015	83	2	41.5
	Yr 2016	87	2	43.5
Time Served	Yr 2007	476	13	36.6

How Released	Book Yr	Total Days in Jail	Number Inmates	ALOS
	Yr 2008	291	10	29.1
	Yr 2009	351	21	16.7
	Yr 2010	228	21	10.9
	Yr 2011	102	7	14.6
	Yr 2012	312	14	22.3
	Yr 2013	739	14	52.8
	Yr 2014	48	7	6.9
	Yr 2015	281	8	35.1
	Yr 2016	230	11	20.9
Transfer to State Correctional	Yr 2007	3746	154	24.3
	Yr 2008	2540	159	16.0
	Yr 2009	2599	145	17.9
	Yr 2010	3321	131	25.4
	Yr 2011	3446	149	23.1
	Yr 2012	3081	155	19.9
	Yr 2013	3898	153	25.5
	Yr 2014	2140	131	16.3
	Yr 2015	2565	152	16.9
	Yr 2016	2665	142	18.8

This information will be discussed at the November 8 CJAC meeting.

You may reach the planning consultant, Rod Miller at:

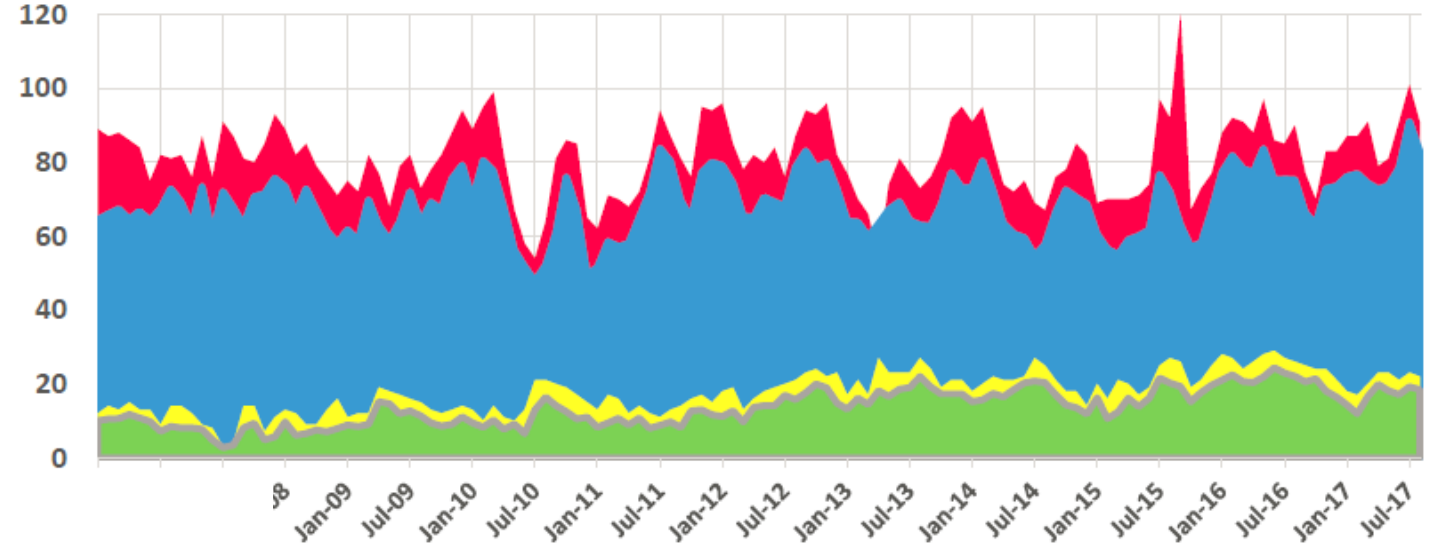
- [rod@correction.org](mailto:rod@correction.org)
- (717) 515-8490 [cell]
- (717) 718-6178 [fax]

# Projecting Future ADP (Average Daily Population)

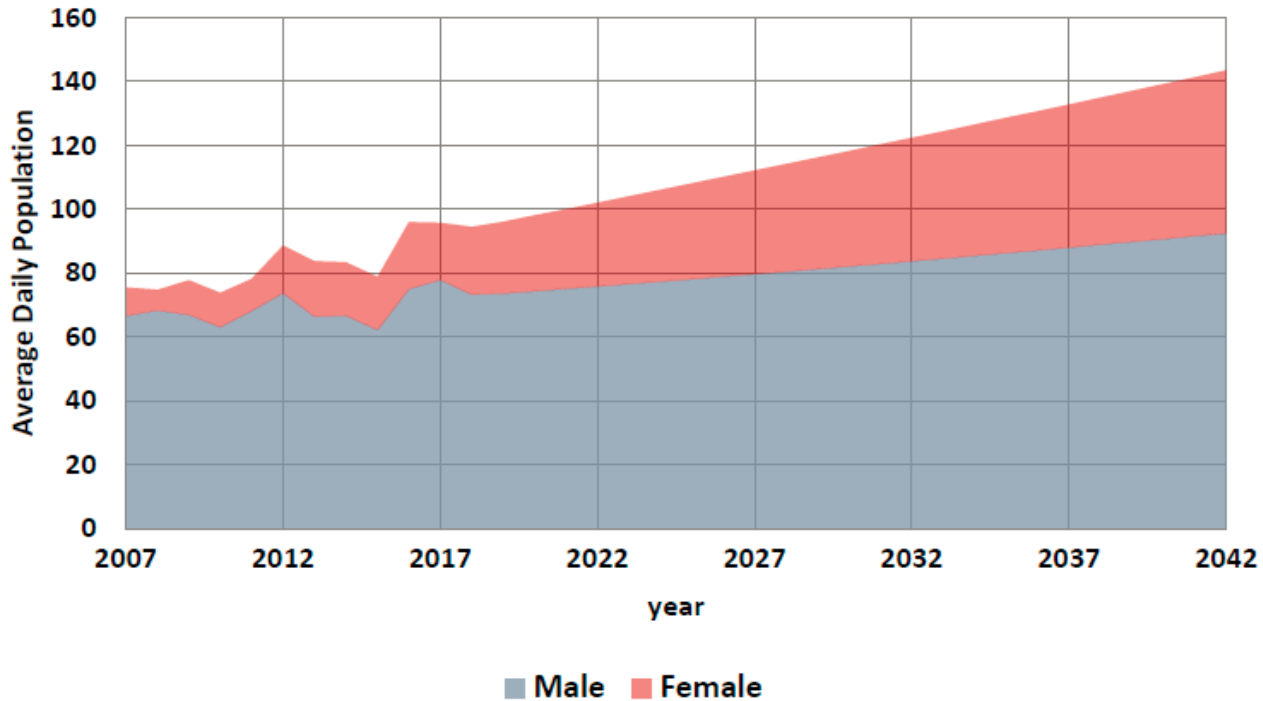
- Average daily population fluctuates a lot from month to month for both males and females.
- It is not a seasonal fluctuation -- a discernible pattern showing consistent times of higher or lower adp.
- Female trend may be too high, but female adp doubled over the last ten years and that has a strong influence.
- The projected adp will show a straight smooth trend line.
- *“Take a pencil and draw an erratic wavy line on top of it and you might hit something closer to what they will really experience.”* Sharon Birch, PhD

# Historical and Projected ADP by Gender

Average and High Monthly ADP by Gender 2007 - 2017



Projected ADP by Gender



High Male Av. Male High Female Av. Female

## LENGTH OF STAY COHORTS

20% of all persons admitted spent less than a day

47.9% of persons admitted spent 3 days or less, accounting for only 1.6% of the beds used.

73.4% of all admits spent 30 days or less, accounting for 12.8% of the beds used.

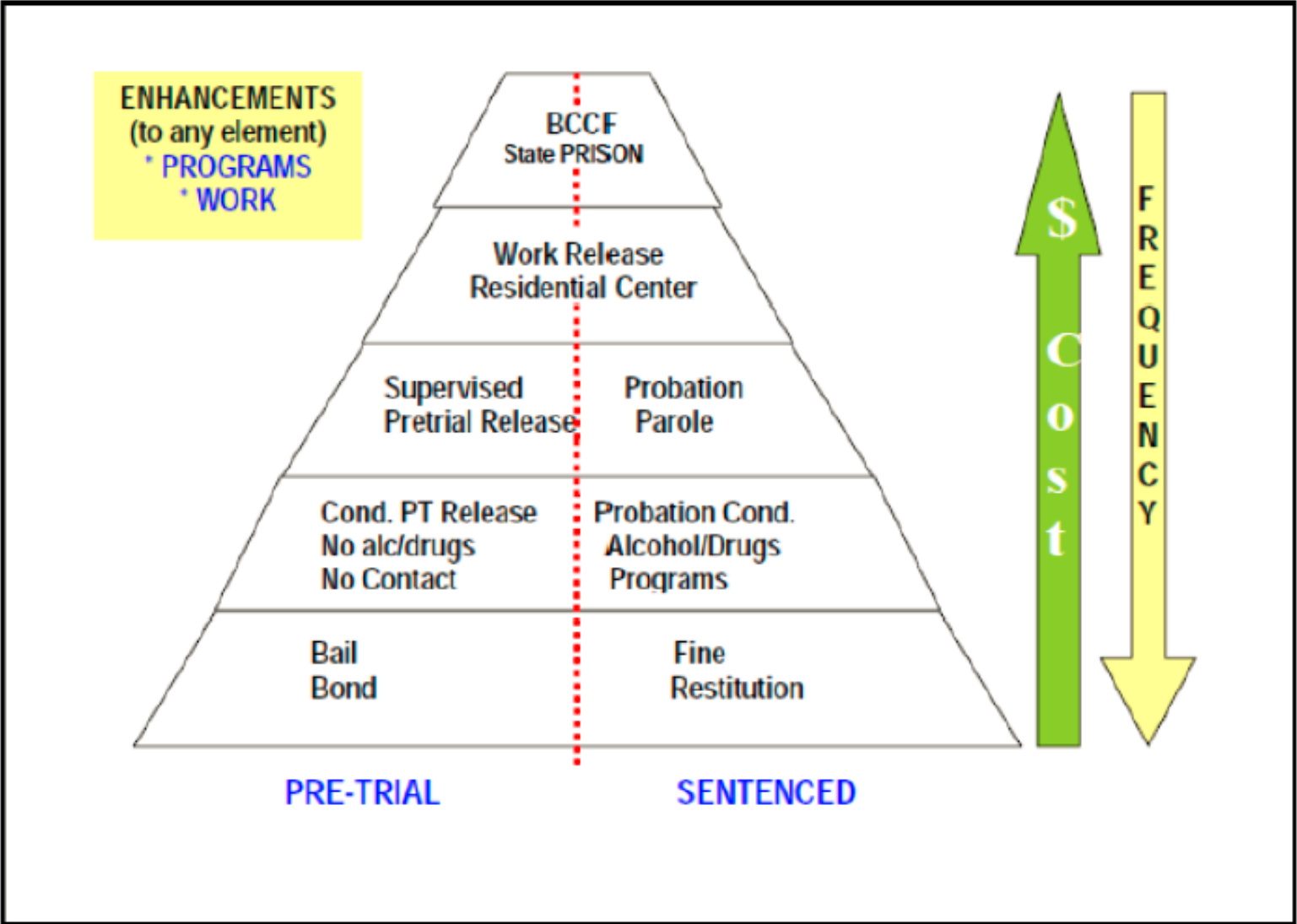
25.8% of all admits spent from 31 days to 9 months, accounting for 77.8% of all beds used.

LOS Cut	Cumulative Admits	Cumulative Days
A. Less than 1 Day	20.3%	0.0%
B. 1 day	31.9%	0.4%
C. 2 Days	44.2%	1.2%
D. 3 Days	47.9%	1.6%
E. 4 to 10 days	61.0%	4.5%
F. 11 to 30 Days	73.4%	12.8%
G. 31 to 60 Days	84.5%	29.7%
H. 61 to 90 Days	89.4%	42.1%
I. 91 to 180 Days	97.4%	76.4%
K. 6 to 9 Mos.	99.2%	90.2%
L. 10 to 12 Mos.	99.7%	95.5%
M. 13 to 18 Mos.	100.0%	99.4%
N. 19 to 24 Mos.	100.0%	99.7%
O. Over 24 Mos.	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL		

After 3 days, 47.9% of inmates have been released, after using 1.6% of the total beds

73% of all inmates are gone within 30 days, having used only 13% of the annual beds.

Figure IV.1: Continuum of Services and Settings for Criminal Justice



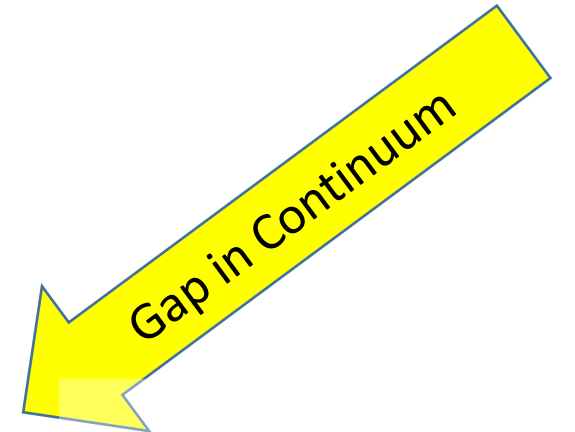
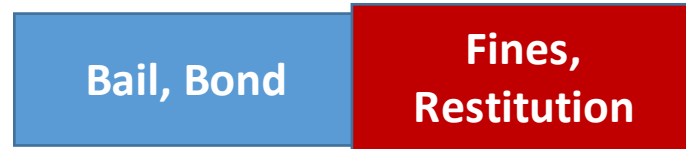
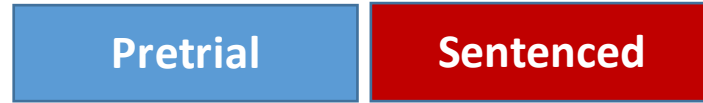
Bradford County PA  
Continuum of  
Settings



# Converting Projected ADP to Bed Needs

- Calculate Peaking Factor for Male and Female  
(female will be a higher percentage over average)
- Calculate “classification factor”
- Add maintenance factor
- **Could add 20% *or more* to ADP**

# Genesee County *Continuum*

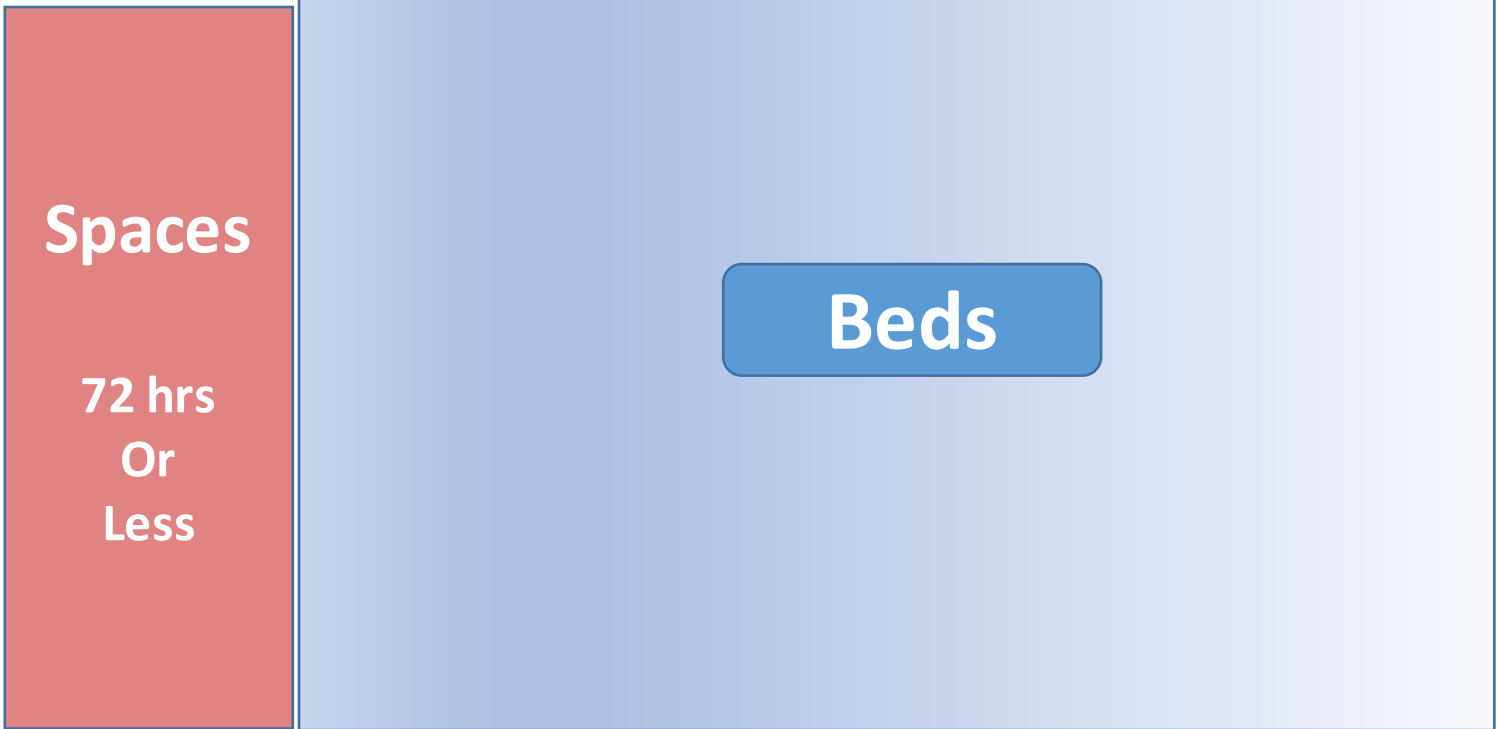


Condition  
Financial  
Supervision  
Residential  
Secure

# Types of Jail Beds -- Gender

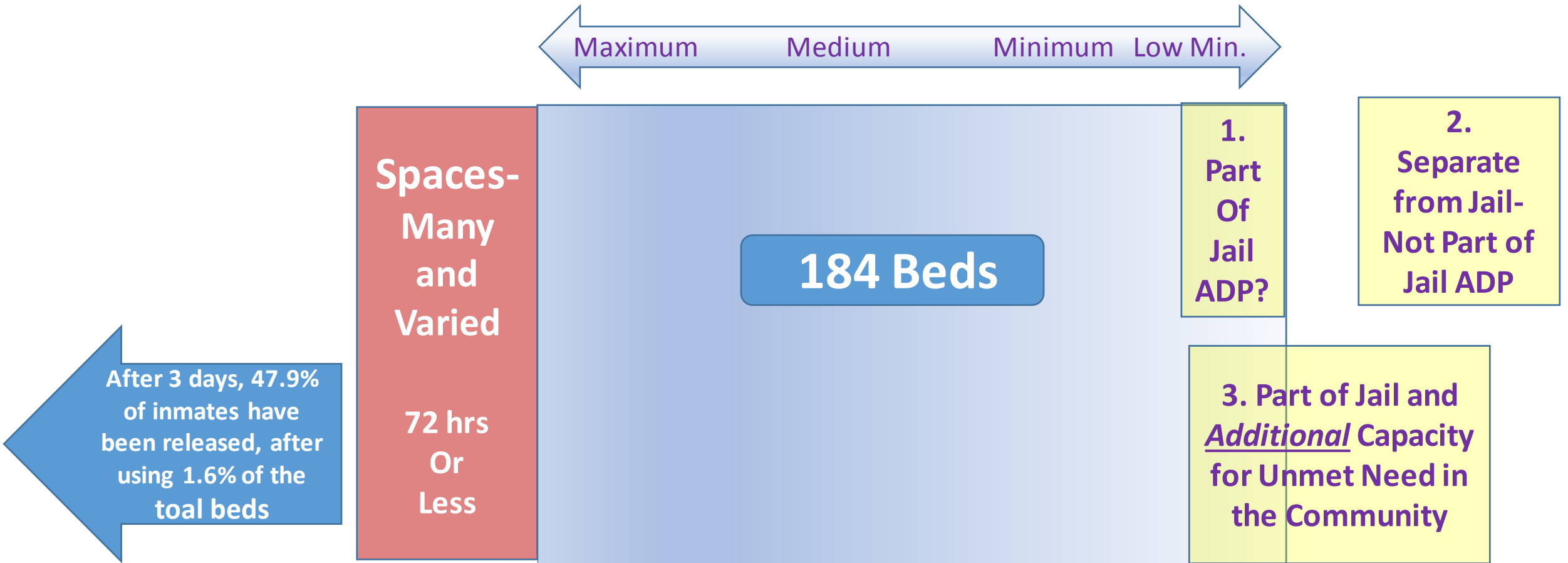


# Spaces vs. Beds

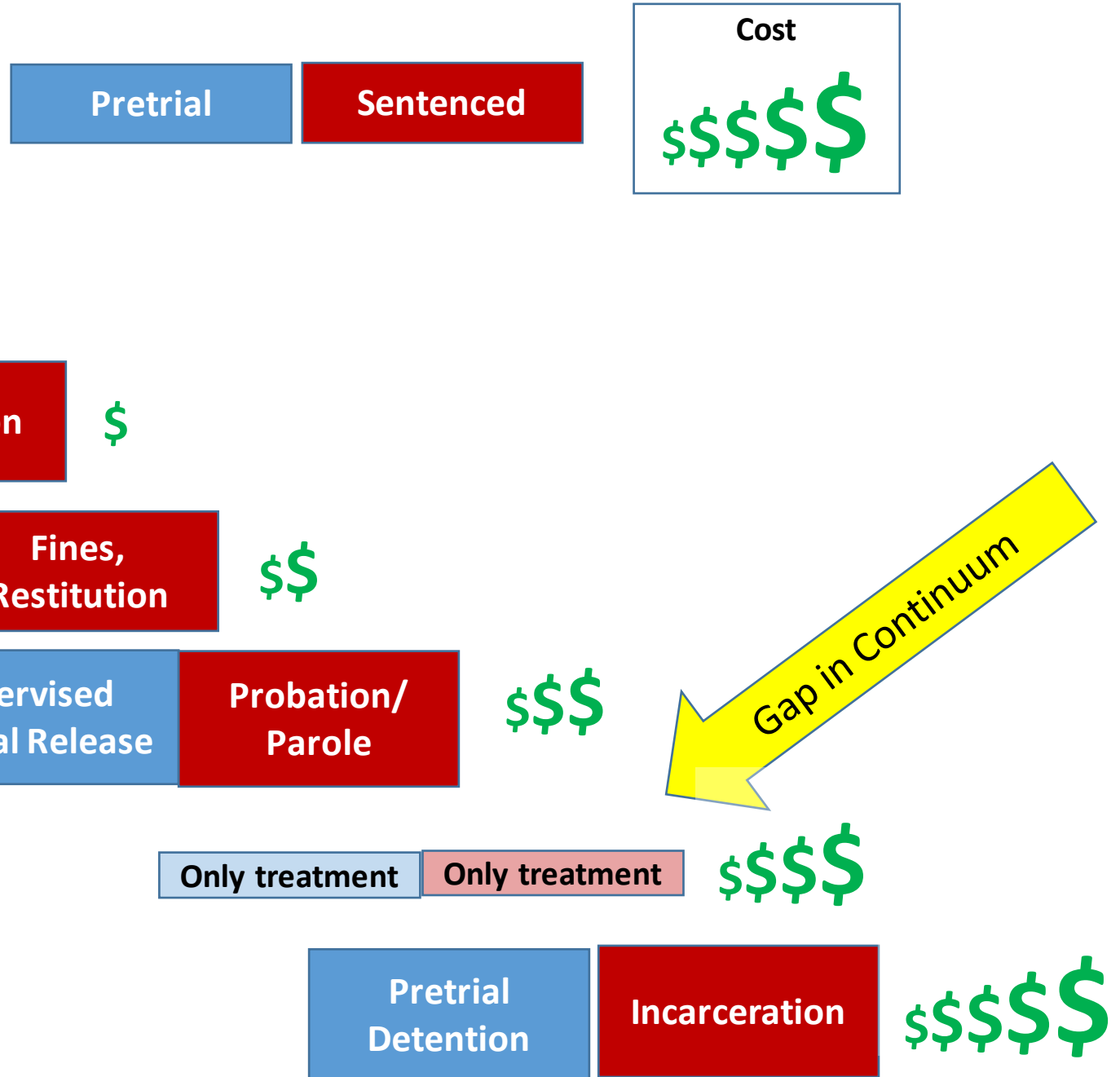


After 3 days, 47.9% of inmates have been released, after using 1.6% of the total beds

# Work Release/Residential: *Where and How Many?*



# Genesee County *Continuum*



# Counties of Similar Size, ADP 2007 - 2016

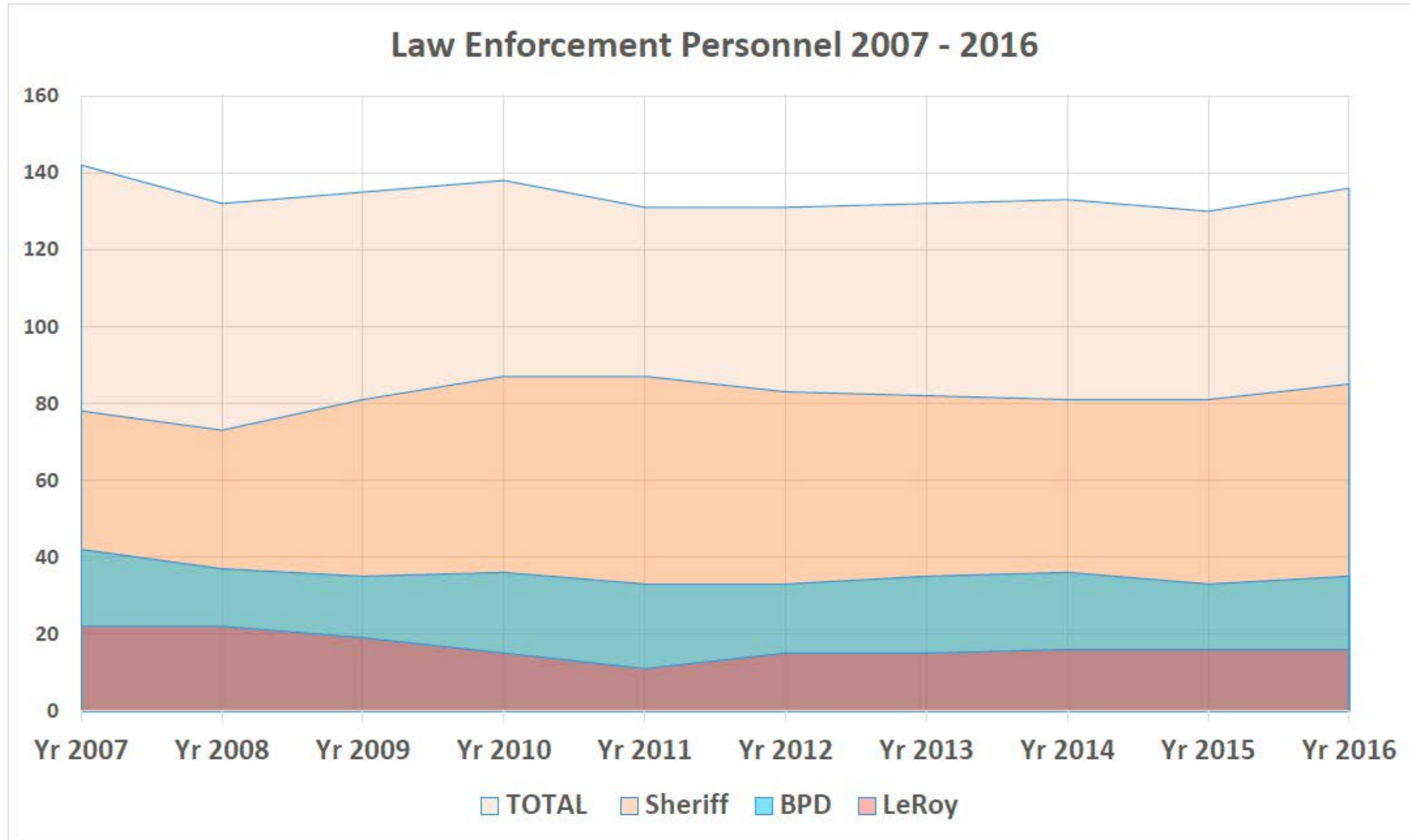
	2010 Census	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016	2007 vs 2016	2015 vs 2016
<b>Chenango</b>	50,477	59	62	63	90	98	84	104	99	95	99	67.8%	4.2%
<b>Tioga</b>	51,125	75	74	75	79	82	80	86	73	61	77	2.7%	26.2%
<b>Franklin</b>	51,599	102	102	105	114	117	114	116	116	106	110	7.8%	3.8%
<b>Fulton</b>	55,531	78	72	85	75	84	82	92	90	72	87	11.5%	20.8%
<b>Genesee</b>	<b>60,079</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
<b>Otsego</b>	62,259	63	61	71	69	70	77	71	68	54	70	11.1%	29.6%
<b>Columbia</b>	63,096	96	92	86	97	90	90	75	72	68	83	- <b>13.5%</b>	22.1%
<b>Washington</b>	63,216	99	105	104	103	85	94	121	105	92	76	- <b>23.2%</b>	- <b>17.4%</b>
<b>Herkimer</b>	64,519	60	62	54	55	57	70	83	83	76	64	6.7%	- <b>15.8%</b>
<b>Livingston</b>	65,393	109	93	94	100	95	104	116	124	132	139	27.5%	5.3%
<b>Warren</b>	65,707	119	138	127	129	139	133	128	128	130	124	4.2%	<b>-4.6%</b>

# Similar Size: ADP and Incarceration Rates

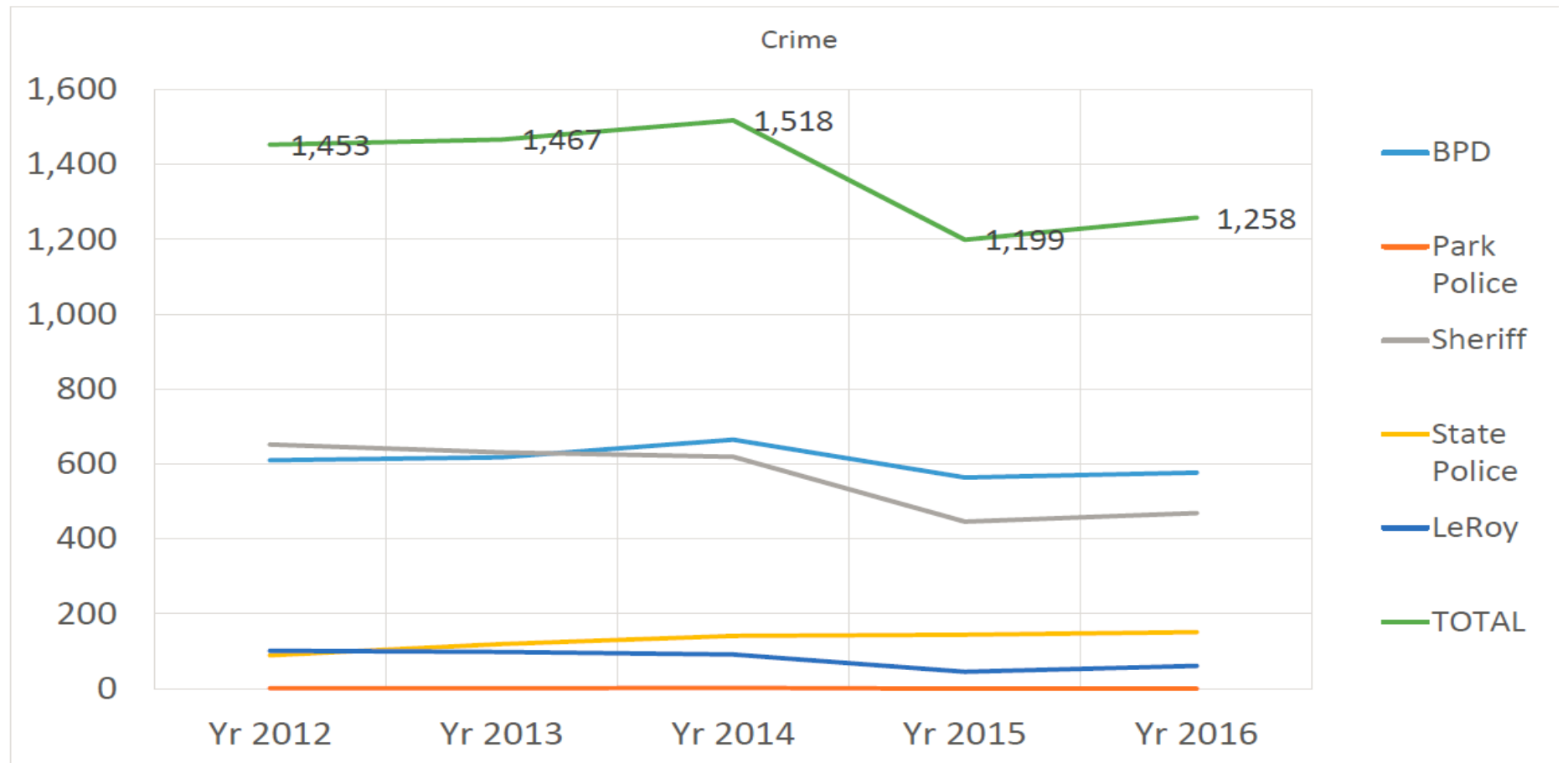
	2010 Census	Yr 2007	Yr 2015	Yr 2016	ADP 2007 vs 2016	ADP 2015 vs 2016	2007 Incarc Rate per 100,000	2016 Incarc Rate per 100,000	Change Incarc Rate 2007 - 2016
Chenango	50,477	59	95	99	67.8%	4.2%	116.9	196.1	40.4%
Tioga	51,125	75	61	77	2.7%	26.2%	146.7	150.6	2.6%
Franklin	51,599	102	106	110	7.8%	3.8%	197.7	213.2	7.3%
Fulton	55,531	78	72	87	11.5%	20.8%	140.5	156.7	10.3%
Genesee	60,079	81	80	92	13.6%	15.0%	134.8	153.1	12.0%
Otsego	62,259	63	54	70	11.1%	29.6%	101.2	112.4	10.0%
Columbia	63,096	96	68	83	-13.5%	22.1%	152.1	131.5	-15.7%
Washington	63,216	99	92	76	-23.2%	-17.4%	156.6	120.2	-30.3%
Herkimer	64,519	60	76	64	6.7%	-15.8%	93.0	99.2	6.2%
Livingston	65,393	109	132	139	27.5%	5.3%	166.7	212.6	21.6%
Warren	65,707	119	130	124	4.2%	-4.6%	181.1	188.7	4.0%
Average							144.3	157.7	6.2%
					Lowest	Highest			



# Changes in Number of LE Personnel

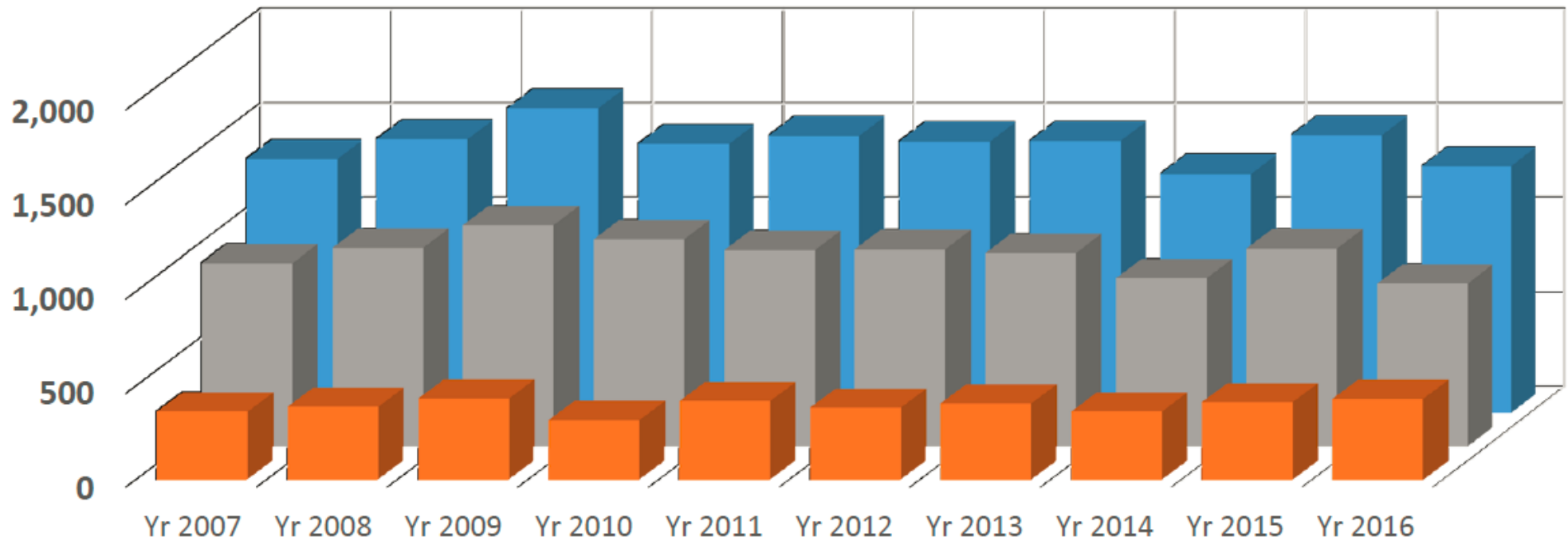


# Reported Crimes



Crime	BPD	Park Police	Sheriff	State Police	LeRoy	TOTAL
Yr 2012	610	1	652	89	101	1,453
Yr 2013	618	1	631	119	98	1,467
Yr 2014	665	2	619	141	91	1,518
Yr 2015	564	0	446	144	45	1,199
Yr 2016	577	0	469	151	61	1,258

Crime			Violent Crime					Property Crime			
PD	Year	Index Total	Violent Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Total	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft
Batavia City	2012	610	46	0	5	3	38	564	104	456	4
Police	2013	618	57	0	7	13	37	561	104	454	3
	2014	665	66	1	11	12	42	599	115	476	8
	2015	564	76	1	16	13	46	488	74	399	15
	2016	577	69	0	11	14	44	508	86	410	12
Genesee	2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
County Park	2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Police	2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Genesee	2012	652	26	0	5	3	18	626	130	472	24
County Sheriff	2013	631	33	0	9	8	16	598	155	427	16
	2014	619	33	0	8	6	19	586	105	465	16
	2015	446	24	1	13	1	9	422	72	333	17
	2016	469	39	0	16	5	18	430	74	322	34
Genesee	2012	89	8	0	1	1	6	81	8	70	3
County State	2013	119	6	0	3	0	3	113	17	95	1
Police	2014	141	5	0	0	0	5	136	13	120	3
	2015	144	12	0	7	1	4	132	14	115	3
	2016	151	14	0	9	1	4	137	25	107	5
LeRoy Vg PD	2012	101	12	0	1	1	10	89	24	62	3
	2013	98	13	0	3	1	9	85	18	67	0
	2014	91	8	0	1	1	6	83	18	64	1
	2015	45	3	0	1	0	2	42	8	32	2
	2016	61	4	0	1	0	3	57	18	39	0
<b>County Total</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>2013</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>2014</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>2015</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>51</b>



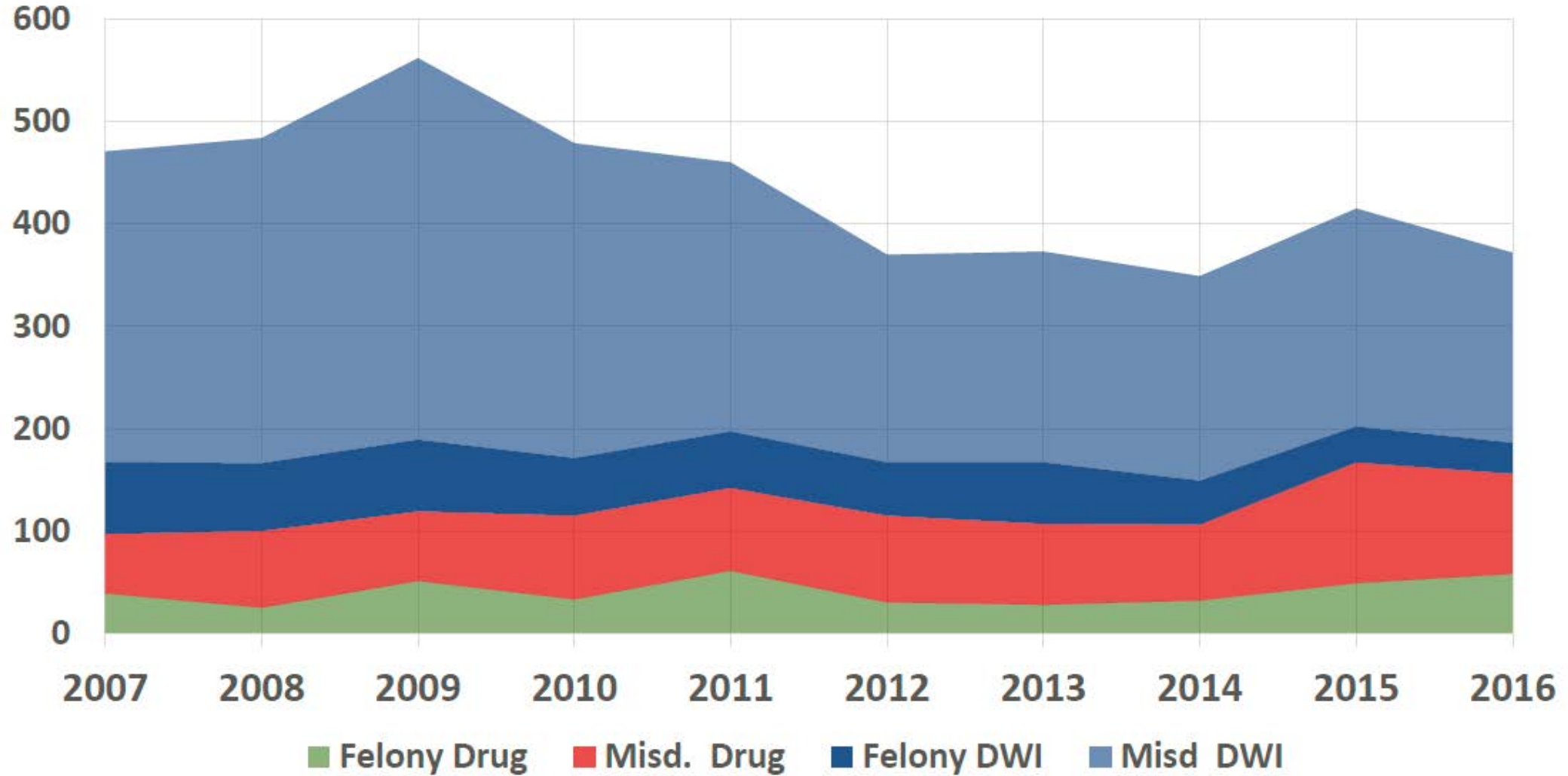
■ Felony Total     
 ■ Misdemeanor Total     
 ■ Total Arrests

# Arrests

Top Arrest Category	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	1,349	1,455	1,619	1,429	1,473	1,443	1,446	1,271	1,476	1,311
<b>Felony Total</b>	371	397	441	326	427	392	415	371	421	439
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	978	1,058	1,178	1,103	1,046	1,051	1,031	900	1,055	872

Top Arrest Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,311</b>
<b>Felony Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Drug</b>	39	25	51	33	61	30	28	32	49	58
<b>Violent</b>	63	90	86	57	73	87	105	63	81	67
<b>DWI</b>	70	66	70	56	55	52	60	43	35	30
<b>Other</b>	199	216	234	180	238	223	222	233	256	284
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>872</b>
<b>Drug</b>	58	75	68	82	81	85	79	74	118	98
<b>DWI</b>	304	318	373	308	263	203	206	200	213	186
<b>Property</b>	260	300	349	315	332	359	387	318	352	297
<b>Other</b>	356	365	388	398	370	404	359	308	372	291

# Drug and DWI



# Criminal Justice/Population Trend and Jail Needs Assessment

## SCOPE OF WORK

- Analyze historic inmate population and develop “baseline” projection of jail population 5, 10, 15, and 20 years based on current trends and the existing programs and policies
- Inventory and assess existing, pending, and consultant-recommended programs and policies aimed at reducing the population.
- Analyze potential impact on the “baseline” inmate population projection resulting from:
  - Pending changes in programs and policies (e.g., re-entry initiative, presumptive ROR, detox beds, etc.)
  - New programs and policies, or improvements to existing programs and policies, recommended by the consultant.
- Estimate financial cost to operationalize new or improved programs or recommended policies recommended

# Probationer and Parolee Arrests

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Parolee Arrests within County</b>										
Parolee Percent of Total Felony	3.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	3.7%	5.1%	5.3%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%
Parolee Percent Total Misdemeanors	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	2.2%	3.1%
<b>Parolee Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Probationer Arrests within County</b>										
Probationer Percent of Total Felony	8.1%	12.3%	12.5%	10.4%	11.9%	8.7%	11.6%	11.1%	11.4%	9.4%
Probationer Percent of Total Misdemeanor	8.2%	5.0%	7.8%	6.1%	7.6%	6.8%	6.8%	7.3%	6.8%	6.1%
<b>Probationer Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>



# Work Session

## **1: System Needs and Opportunities**

What needs to be ---  
Created?  
Expanded?  
Improved?

## **2. Projecting Jail Needs**

What has changed already?  
What will change (like it or not?)  
What should we try to change?  
Dates and changes in past 10 years?

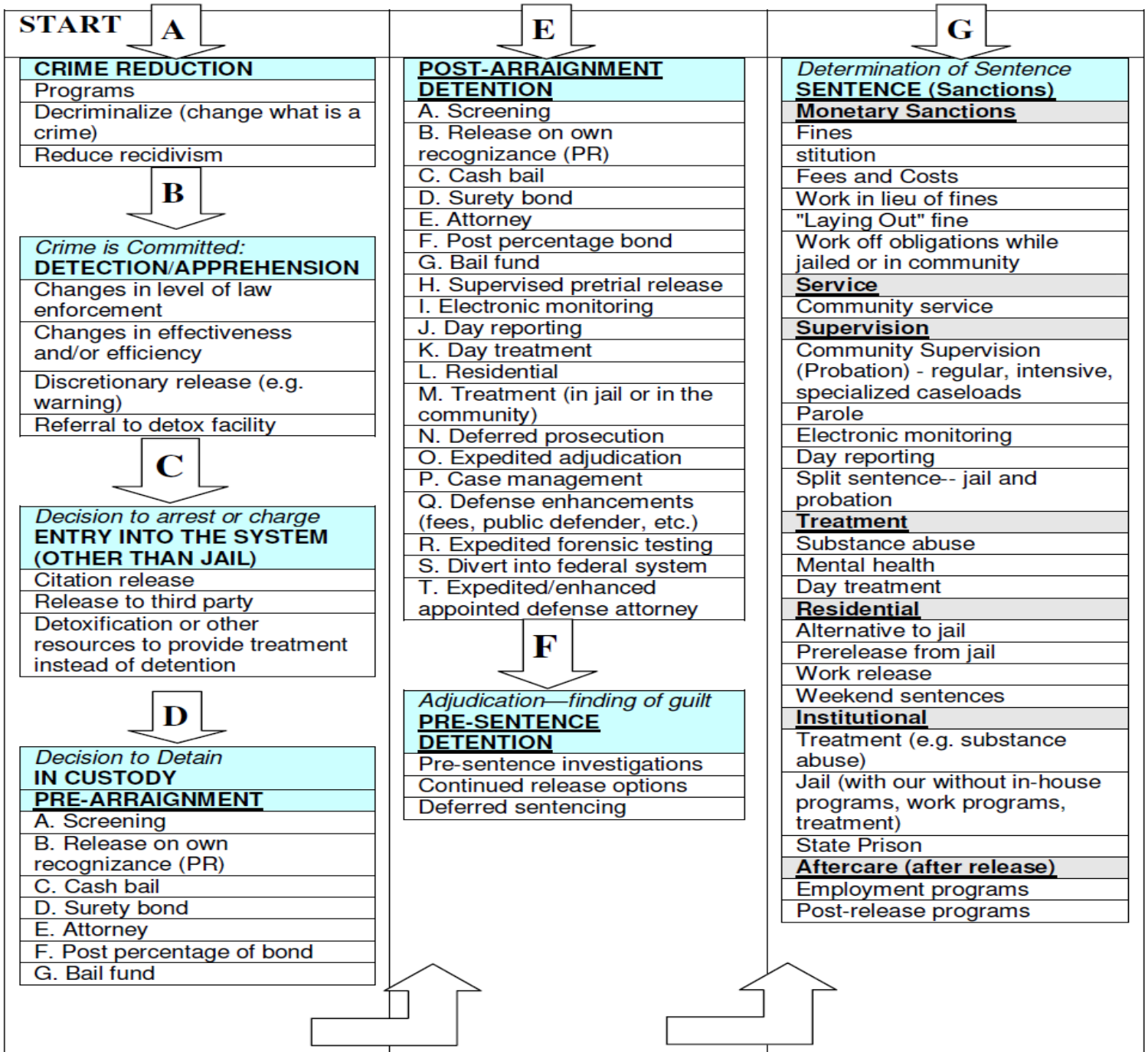
## **3. Safely Reducing Future Jail Needs**

What can we do to reduce needs?  
What impact would proposed changes  
Have on ADP?

## **4. Jail Programs and Jail Partnerships**

What programs/services are provided?  
What p/s are needed?  
How could jail operations be improved?  
Should inmates be housed for others?  
Why or why not?

# Alternatives by Point in Criminal Justice Process



# Franklin County PA Exploring Alternatives

	DR=Day Reporting	DT=Day Treatment	R=Residential Facil.	W=Work Program
Potential Policy/Program/Practice	Pre-trial	Sentenced	Notes	
Supervised pretrial release	DR		Expand current probation efforts using Day Reporting	
Electronic monitoring	DR		Use Day Reporting as foundation for increased use	
Day reporting	DR	DR	Flexible program changes with defendant/offender behavior	
Day treatment	DT		Specific programs as part of treatment- substance abuse, education, vocational, life skills, counseling, etc.	
Pre-sentenced Investigations		DR R W	Day reporting, residential and expanded work programs would be new sentencing options	
Restitution- more completion		DR R W	Day reporting, residential facility and expanded work opportunities could be employed to increase completion of financial obligations, reduce offenders choosing to be in jail instead of paying obligations	
Fees and costs- increase payment		DR R W		
Work in lieu of fines		DR R W		
Reduce current practice of "laying out" of fines in jail		DR R W		
Expand comm'y serv. options		R W		
Increase split sentences		R W	Residential in lieu of jail, maintain employment	
Increased substance abuse, mental health , day treatment	DR	DR	In concert with case management by Day Reporting, and purchase of service targeted at critical needs.	
Residential alternative to jail	R	R	Residential offers new options	
Pre-release from jail		R	Residential facility may be used for pre-release, step down	
Work release	R	R	Residential provides opportunity to maintain employment	
Weekend sentences		R	If courts want weekends, use residential facility for it	
Jail time	W	W	Adding in-house work programs allows opportunity to work off sentenced, even if still pretrial	
Post-release programming		DR R W	Post release plan could be developed while confined	
Post-release employment program		DR R W	DR could do case plan and manage, residential provides a base for programming, enhanced work programs in the community could be developed for those who are not yet able to secure and retain their own work	

- In addition to direct-service Alternatives to Incarceration, consider:
  - community-level issues (e.g., lack of affordable housing) that may impact crime and incarceration
  - indirect means of reducing the jail population, such as the addition of substance abuse rehab beds, an acute detox facility, initiatives to enroll former inmates in area colleges, bail restraint, and multi-faceted re-entry programs. Estimating the cost of such community and indirect effects is beyond the scope of the study.
- Clarify the purpose and mission of the jail (purpose and mission will impact the types of inmates housed, the programs provided to address inmate problems, and the type of spaces required).
- Review County's utilization of sentencing and bail patterns that may impact lengths of stay and the jail population.
- Estimate/project jail facility capacity requirements that will meet all of the New York State Commission Standards for housing inmates

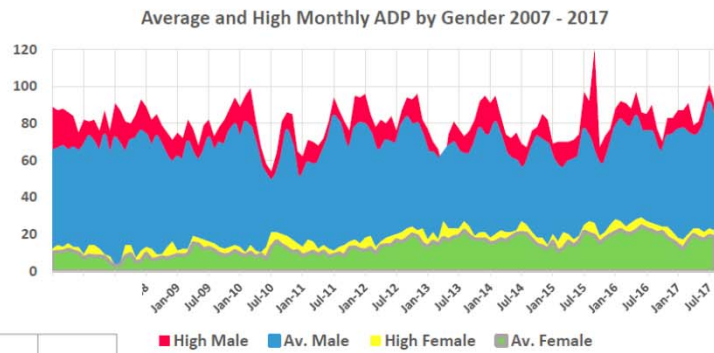
# Franklin County, Ohio-- 502 adp to residential 257 adp diverted to other programs

Recommendations		Estimated 2007 Jail Impact ADP	Cost (\$) or Self-Funded (SF)
C.1	Develop an aggressive FTA notification program to increase appearance rates.	35.0	\$
C.2	Explore development of at least one alternative site for arrestee identification in lieu of jail.	2.6	\$
D.1	Develop pretrial screening program	1.4	\$\$
E.1	Expand the use of electronic monitoring for pretrial detainees and sentenced offenders.	1.5	\$
E.4	Offer supervised release as an alternative at initial appearance.	29.7	\$
H.7	Provide pre-release opportunities/step-down opportunities for offenders who spend 60 or more days in jail.	63.8	\$\$
H.9	Expand jail inmate programs and services to reduce idleness and improve inmates' prospects for successful reentry into the community.	-	SF
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>257.4 ADP</b>	<b>\$\$\$</b>
<b>Additional Diversion to Residential Settings (minimum security)</b>			
	Motor Vehicle/Traffic Offenses	151.4	\$
	Property Offenses	69.2	SF
	Prostitution	78.9	\$\$
	Drug Offenses	123.9	\$\$
	Violations	70.2	SF
	Other	8.1	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>501.6 ADP</b>	
<b>TOTAL ADP</b>		<b>759.0 ADP</b>	<b>\$\$\$\$</b>
Other		8.1	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>501.6 ADP</b>	
<b>TOTAL ADP</b>		<b>759.0 ADP</b>	

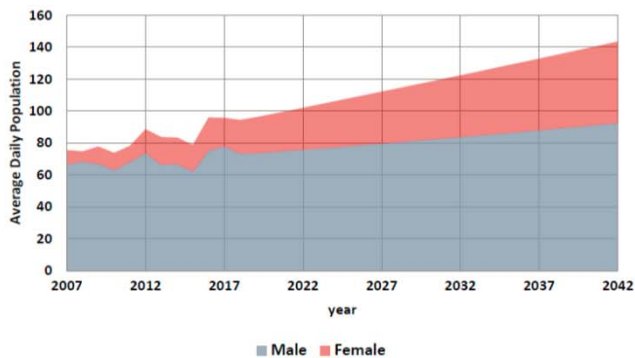
## Projecting Future ADP (Average Daily Population)

- Average daily population fluctuates a lot from month to month for both males and females.
- It is not a seasonal fluctuation -- a discernible pattern showing consistent times of higher or lower ADP.
- Female trend may be too high, but female ADP doubled over the last ten years and that has a strong influence.
- The projected ADP shows a straight smooth trend line.
- *“Take a pencil and draw an erratic wavy line on top of it and you might hit something closer to what they will really experience.”* Sharon Birch, PhD

Historical and Projected ADP by Gender



Projected ADP by Gender



## Converting ADP into *Bed* Needs

- Jail rarely has an “average” day
- The number of male and female inmates fluctuates markedly from day to day.... **“Peaking Factor”**
- Because of the need to separate inmates by gender, level of risk, special needs, and other factors, it is rarely possible to use all beds. A **“Classification Factor”** adds beds to accommodate these practices.
- Jails are operated 24/7 and housing units and cells are frequently in need of maintenance and repair-- **“Maintenance Factor”**

## Calculating the Peaking Factor

Month/YR	Aver Male	Aver F	High M	High F	Peak M	Peak F	
Sep-16	66.2	20.6	77	23	1.16	1.12	
Oct-16	63.2	21.4	71	24	1.12	1.12	
Nov-16	72.8	18.1	83	23	1.14	1.27	
Dec-16	73.6	16.4	84	18	1.14	1.10	
Jan-17	76.1	14.4	88	17	1.16	1.18	
Feb-17	76.9	11.9	88	15	1.14	1.26	
Mar-17	74.3	16.7	91	19	1.22	1.14	
Apr-17	72.7	19.9	81	21	1.11	1.06	
May-17	73.6	18.2	81	18	1.10	0.99	
Jun-17	78.4	17.1	91	19	1.16	1.11	
Jul-17	91.0	19.2	101	21	1.11	1.09	
Aug-17	83.2	18.5	92	20	1.11	1.08	
					<b>Aver.</b>	<b>1.140</b>	<b>1.127</b>

## ADP *PLUS* PEAKING *PLUS* CLASSIFICATION *PLUS* MAINTENANCE FACTORS

Year	Male	Female	Total
2007	85.3	11.6	96.9
2012	94.4	19.3	113.7
2017	99.7	23.1	122.8
2022	97.1	33.8	131.0
2027	102.1	41.8	143.9
2032	107.3	49.8	157.1
2037	112.8	57.8	170.6
2042	118.5	65.8	184.3

### LENGTH OF STAY COHORTS

20% of all persons admitted spent less than a day

47.9% of persons admitted spent 3 days or less, accounting for only 1.6% of the beds used.

73.4% of all admits spent 30 days or less, accounting for 12.8% of the beds used.

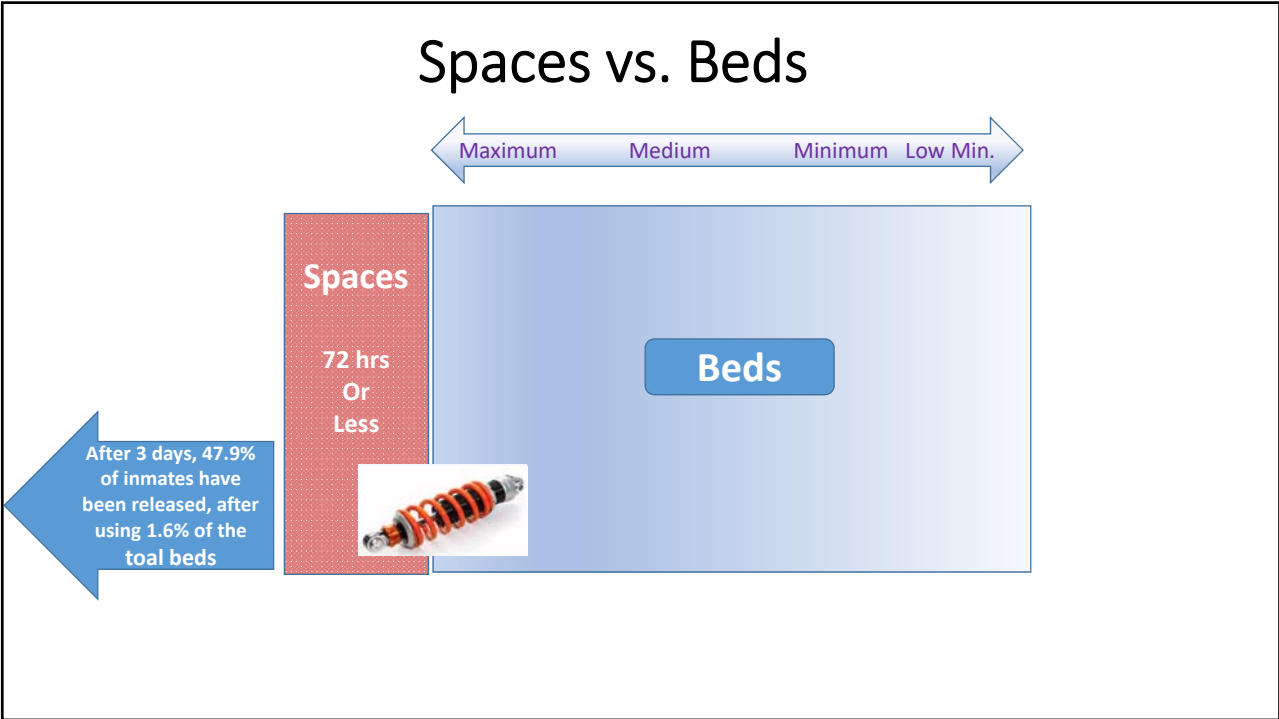
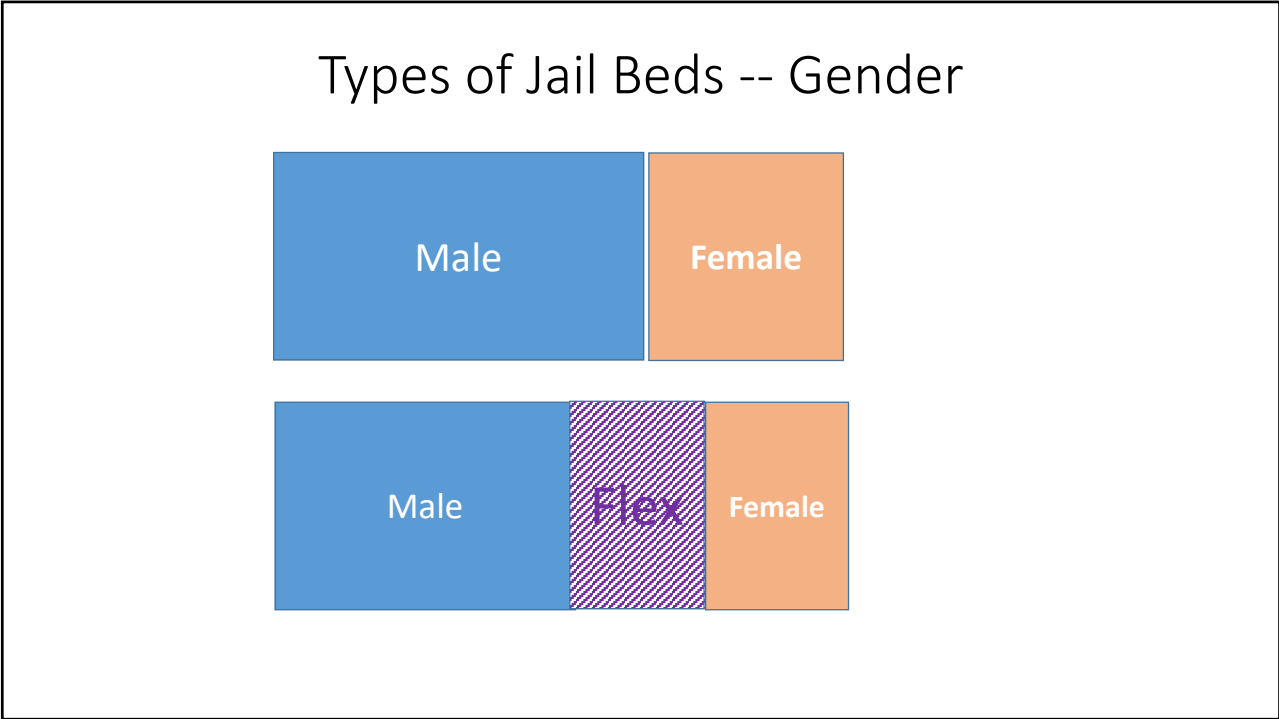
25.8% of all admits spent from 31 days to 9 months, accounting for 77.8% of all beds used.

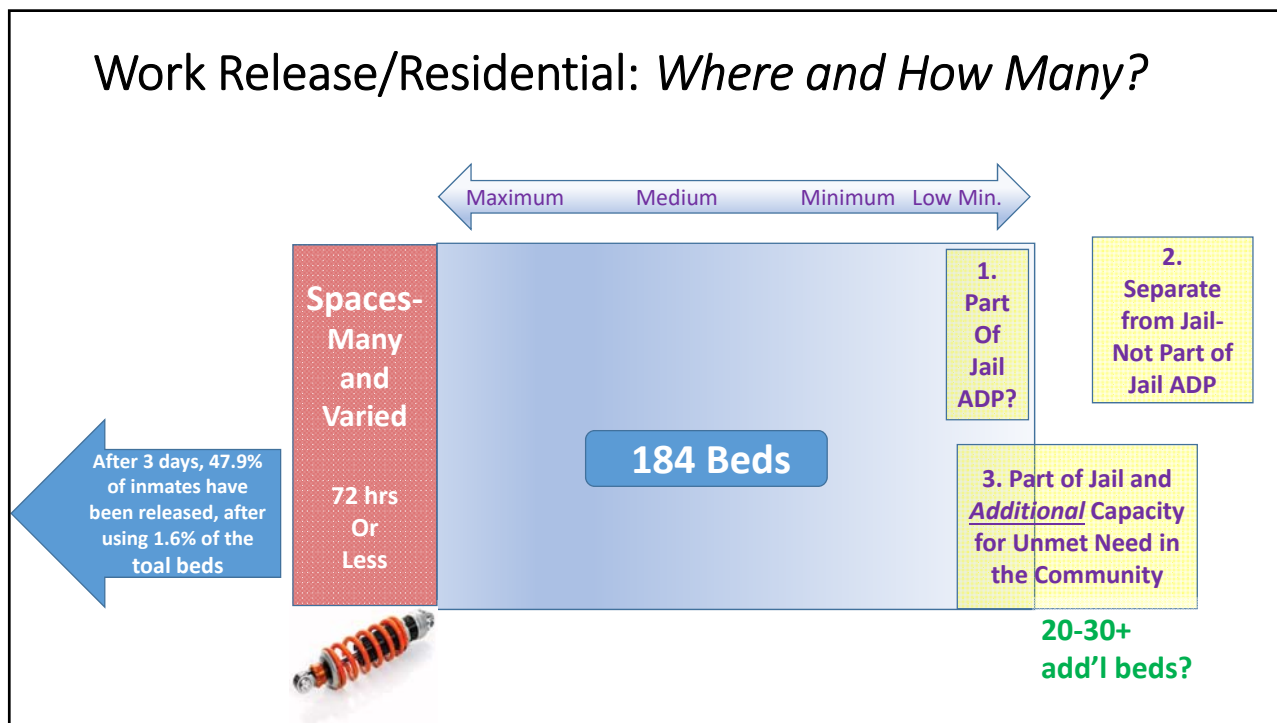
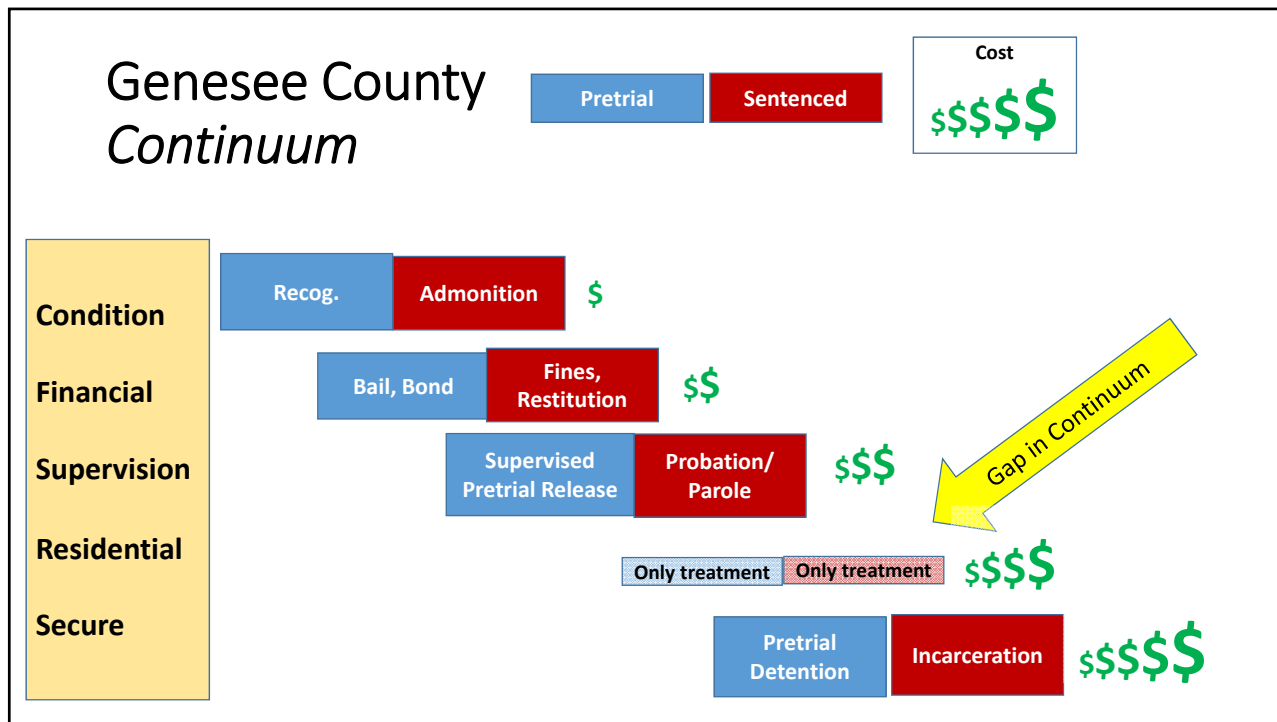
LOS Cut	Cumulative Admits	Cumulative Days
A. Less than 1 Day	20.3%	0.0%
B. 1 day	31.9%	0.4%
C. 2 Days	44.2%	1.2%
D. 3 Days	47.9%	1.6%
E. 4 to 10 days	61.0%	4.5%
F. 11 to 30 Days	73.4%	12.8%
G. 31 to 60 Days	84.5%	29.7%
H. 61 to 90 Days	89.4%	42.1%
I. 91 to 180 Days	97.4%	76.4%
K. 6 to 9 Mos.	99.2%	90.2%
L. 10 to 12 Mos.	99.7%	95.5%
M. 13 to 18 Mos.	100.0%	99.4%
N. 19 to 24 Mos.	100.0%	99.7%
O. Over 24 Mos.	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL		

After 3 days, 47.9% of inmates have been released, after using 1.6% of the total beds

73% of all inmates are gone within 30 days, having used only 13% of the annual beds.







## So Many Unknowns, So Much You Can't Control....

### **Imperative that Planning, Siting, and Design Provide for:**

- Efficient, non-disruptive expansion if needed in the future
- Operational savings if jail population is lower than expected
- Flexibility in use of beds by gender
- Sufficient short-term holding capabilities to absorb surges, and to keep short-term inmates out of general housing beds
- Provisions for judicial proceedings to be held at jail
- Provisions for changes in how and where arrestees are first seen by the judicial system

Questions

Concerns

Suggestions

Comments



**GENESEE COUNTY  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL**

**December 13, 2017**

*8:00 a.m. at the Sheriff's Multi-Purpose Room*

ATTENDANCE:		
✓ BATAVIA CITY COURT	✓ GCASA	✓ SOCIAL SERVICES
BATAVIA CITY POLICE	✓ GENESEE CO. MENTAL HEALTH	✓ STATE POLICE
✓ CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVE	✓ GENESEE JUSTICE	✓ STOP-DWI COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
CONSUMER REPRESENTATIVE	HOPE HAVEN	VETERAN ADMIN. POLICE
✓ COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION	ICE (FORMERLY INS)	✓ YOUTH BUREAU
✓ COUNTY COURT	✓ JFCAC	YWCA
✓ COUNTY JAIL	✓ LEROY VILLAGE POLICE	Others/Guests Present:
✓ COUNTY LEGISLATURE	MAGISTRATES ASSOC.	✓ GLOW DUAL RECOVERY COORD.
✓ COUNTY MANAGER'S OFFICE	MENTAL HEALTH ASSOC.	✓ HORIZON HEALTH SERVICES
✓ CRIME VICTIM	PAROLE	✓ SMRT (Arthur Thompson/Rod Miller/Jim Barbee)
DISPUTE RESOLUTION	✓ PROBATION DEPARTMENT	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE	✓ PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE	
DRUG/TREATMENT COURTS	✓ SHERIFF'S OFFICE	

- 1. Call the Meeting to Order** – Tim Michalak opened the meeting at 8:04 am.
- Pledge of Allegiance.
- The November 8, 2017, meeting minutes were approved. Jay Gsell motioned to approve the minutes; seconded by Zipfel; approved.
- Jail Report** – submitted by Superintendent Zipfel is as follows:

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>Total Inmates</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>93</b>
Sentenced	21	9	30
Unsentenced	51	10	61
Parole Only	2		2
Parole with New Charges	9		9
State Ready	2	1	3
Immigration/Federal/Marshal	2		2
Boarded Out			
Convicted, awaiting sentencing			
Work Detail	2	1	3
Intermittent	9	1	10

Female count down to 19. Female recently out of custody with life-threatening medical issue. Arrested of violation of probation/misdemeanor and history of not appearing. \$3,000 bail but court RUS. Thinks still in hospital.

**5. Old Business**

Subcommittee Reports:

- None
- **SMRT Presentation:** Representatives Rod Miller, Jim Barbee & Arthur Thompson  
(see attached power point presentation of statistical data)

Additional points discussed included:

- representatives spent three months collecting data and speaking with people regarding Genesee County's system.
- the final report will estimate out 25 years. Five years are fairly accurate but further out there are factors that could affect the report.
- If the legislature approves, the next phase will be to move into specific types of beds, proximity, etc.
- 47.9% of inmates are released within three days in Genesee County. Most states, 75% are released after that number of days. One in eighteen states allows you to take arrestees into your facility. Most cannot be brought in until they've seen the judge.
- You want most short-term inmates to be separated and not with the general population. Many inmates come in for short stays but beds are mostly used for inmates staying for 30 days or more.  
Zipfel: Classification cells apply to everyone whether state or parole ready. 60-75% of those state ready are currently in jail and have already been classified. Genesee County Jail's classification system works; we classify everyone when they come through the door. Commission's standards say we have 72 hours to classify someone. It thinks information may be received 24-72 hours down the road that may affect classification. Medical screening/drug testing/alcosensor /criminal histories are completed right up front. The Commission has said they will revisit this at a later time.
- Currently, there is no short-term holding space in the jail; just an open area with glass fronts. New facility will allow for time to separate inmates; time to check and time to process inmates.
- Inmates lengths of stay are getting longer. Can expect more inmates sentenced for longer terms, taking up a bed for a year or more. Zipfel: getting more and more people staying longer periods of time, not sentenced and waiting for rehab beds and half-way houses for mental health issues.
- Gender types of jail beds: ask architect to give options for design of beds, flexibility for trends. Recommend some space that is flexible should gender numbers shift so that an over population of females/males will not result in crossover of gender into other areas.
- Marty: female increase a trend recognized nationally? Rod: yes, but not to this level. Genesee is the highest Rod and Art have seen.
- Jay: what has law enforcement experienced with females? Chief Hayward: number of contacts with females is so much more but not sure why. Zipfel: the numbers do not reflect arrests, just average daily population. Some females who are shoplifting are on drugs, and they are placed on RUS or probation. They do not refrain from drug/alcohol use so they violate their conditions. There is a higher percentage of females than males in jail that have an addiction problem.
- Rod discussed a scenario involving Oklahoma, which borders North Texas. Oklahoma put serious restrictions on pseudoephedrine and many people crossed the border to Texas which resulted in a surge of females regarding that drug, affecting families.
- Intake area space: should hold 20 or more people at a time. It would be useful for surges that may occur, for example, as a result of events at Darien Lake, etc. It allows a space to put inmates without placing them into general population. Intermittent confinement may be absorbed in spaces but not with inmates detoxing, etc.
- Range of security levels: Will be doing research during second phase on security, size of beds, number of beds needed then move onto options for building, renovating.
- Genesee County Continuum: Jail does not currently have space/beds for inmates needing treatment. They are staying in Jail.

- People are not in the Sheriff's custody but under authority of the courts unless released under supervision to Hope Haven or Genesee Justice, which is under Sheriff's Office. Zambito: Judge makes decision and receives reports from Genesee Justice to determine if they are meeting conditions of release. Zipfel: under supervision of courts but not custody. That population does not fall under the Commission of Corrections because they are not under the jail's custody.
- Portland, Maine has a separate building on site but with shared services and security, subcontracting to a vendor to run that program. Auburn, Indiana has a free standing building, not part of the Sheriff's Office, operated by the county. Pennsylvania's Jail has a housing unit within its perimeter but can operate outside of the perimeter. It has a separate entrance, sally port in between the rest of the Jail, a hybrid model. Dependent on Commission of Corrections standards.
- The unknowns: changes in state requirements (ie: decides not to take inmates sentenced less than 2 years, considering them short-term, however, would be considered long-term from a count standpoint). Plan should look at worst and least-case scenarios.
- 184 beds is a 25-year target. This includes beds that could be in the community. It was decided to include them in the count not knowing if the county would build those beds in the community reducing the number. If too many beds in the beginning, could rent beds to other counties or state. It's cheaper to build now than 10-25 years from now due to inflation.
- Can now finalize report and present to Legislature in January. If anything has come up within the last three months that the group think needs to be addressed, please let Rod and Arthur know as soon as possible.
- Arthur: After bed need projection is presented, next is the desegregation of the population/characterization of current inmates to develop what type of housing subdivisions need to be planned for to accommodate population. Flexibility is the most important aspect of how you do that because of future changes. Building structure should be able to change to accommodate.
  - Horizon Health Services Member Request Update: will be brought to Legislature in January.

## 6. New Business

7. The next CJAC meeting will be held on January 10, 2018, at 8:00am.

8. **Adjourn** - There being no further discussion, Jail Superintendent Zipfel motioned to adjourn, Bill Preston seconded; and the meeting adjourned at 9:48 a.m.

# Genesee County Briefing

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February 24, 2018



CRS, Inc.  
Community  
Resource  
Services

*Criminal Justice/Population Trend and Jail Needs Assessment*  
Genesee County, New York

**SCOPE OF WORK**

1. Analyze historic inmate population and develop “baseline” projection of jail population 5, 10, 15, and 20 years based on current trends and the existing programs and policies
2. Inventory and assess existing, pending, and consultant-recommended programs and policies aimed at reducing the population.
3. Analyze potential impact on the “baseline” inmate population projection resulting from:
  - Pending changes in programs and policies (e.g., re-entry initiative, presumptive ROR, detox beds, etc.)
  - New programs and policies, or improvements to existing programs and policies, recommended by the consultant.
4. Estimate financial cost to operationalize new or improved programs or recommended policies recommended



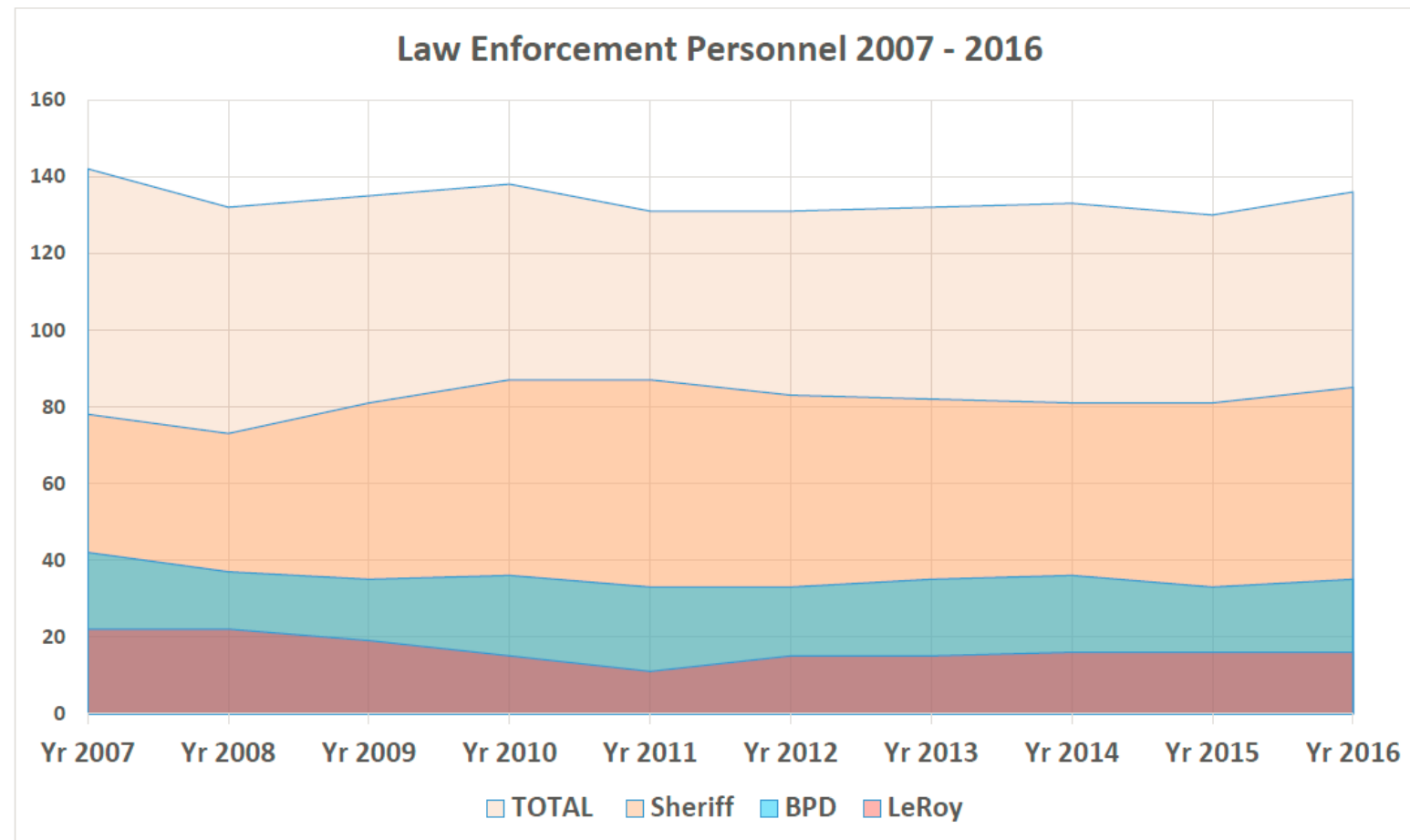
5. In addition to direct-service Alternatives to Incarceration, consider:
  - community-level issues (e.g., lack of affordable housing) that may impact crime and incarceration
  - indirect means of reducing the jail population, such as the addition of substance abuse rehab beds, an acute detox facility, initiatives to enroll former inmates in area colleges, bail restraint, and multi-faceted re-entry programs. Estimating the cost of such community and indirect effects is beyond the scope of the study.
6. Clarify the purpose and mission of the jail (purpose and mission will impact the types of inmates housed, the programs provided to address inmate problems, and the type of spaces required).
7. Review County's utilization of sentencing and bail patterns that may impact lengths of stay and the jail population.
8. Estimate/project jail facility capacity requirements that will meet all of the New York State Commission Standards for housing inmates

# Summary of Findings

- Demand for jail beds continues to increase, exceeding current Corrections Commission-authorized jail occupancy.
- Criminal justice system working hard to temper use of jail, without taking risks.
- C.J. system exceptionally creative and collaborative (CJAC).
- Major gap in continuum of pretrial and sentencing options- residential beds not available for criminal justice purposes.
- Statistical analysis suggests continued increase in jail population.
- Officials and service providers identified several factors that could further increase jail use over time.
- Analysis of jail inmate characteristics underscore inadequacies of current jail design.

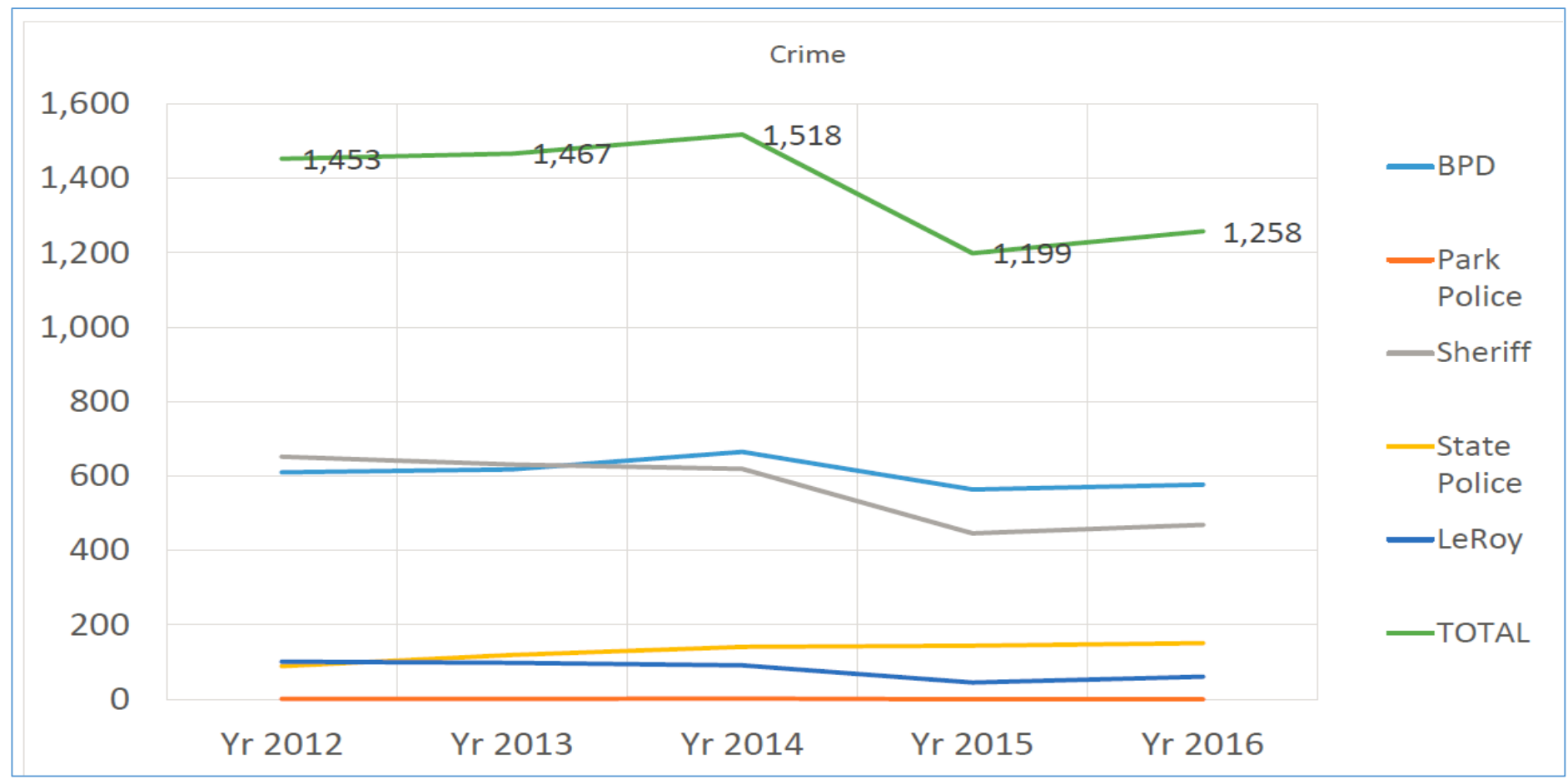
# LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

*Modest fluctuation in number of law enforcement personnel, 2007 to 2016*



Total Reported Crimes:  
*Peaked in 2014 and has eased since then.*

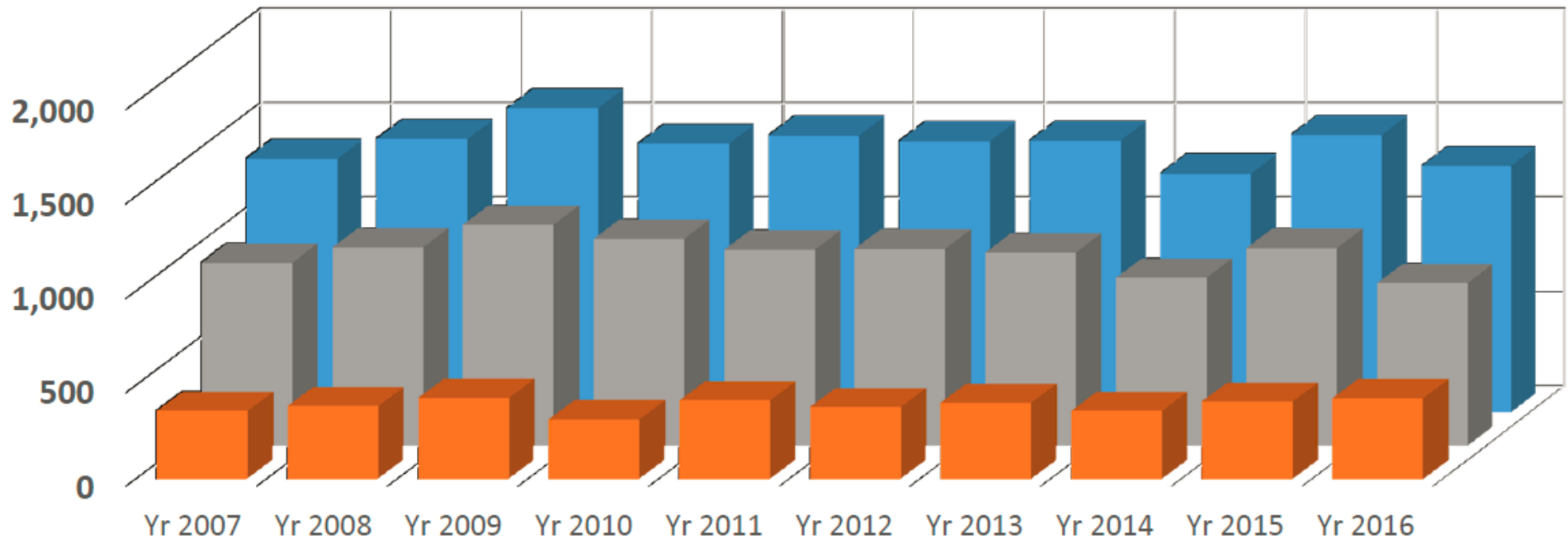
State police crimes up steadily; Sheriff dropped 33% in 2015



Crime	BPD	Park Police	Sheriff	State Police	LeRoy	TOTAL
Yr 2012	610	1	652	89	101	1,453
Yr 2013	618	1	631	119	98	1,467
Yr 2014	665	2	619	141	91	1,518
Yr 2015	564	0	446	144	45	1,199
Yr 2016	577	0	469	151	61	1,258

# Reported Crime (continued)

Crime			Violent Crime					Property Crime			
PD	Year	Index Total	Violent Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Total	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft
Batavia City Police	2012	610	46	0	5	3	38	564	104	456	4
	2013	618	57	0	7	13	37	561	104	454	3
	2014	665	66	1	11	12	42	599	115	476	8
	2015	564	76	1	16	13	46	488	74	399	15
	2016	577	69	0	11	14	44	508	86	410	12
Genesee County Park Police	2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2013	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Genesee County Sheriff	2012	652	26	0	5	3	18	626	130	472	24
	2013	631	33	0	9	8	16	598	155	427	16
	2014	619	33	0	8	6	19	586	105	465	16
	2015	446	24	1	13	1	9	422	72	333	17
	2016	469	39	0	16	5	18	430	74	322	34
Genesee County State Police	2012	89	8	0	1	1	6	81	8	70	3
	2013	119	6	0	3	0	3	113	17	95	1
	2014	141	5	0	0	0	5	136	13	120	3
	2015	144	12	0	7	1	4	132	14	115	3
	2016	151	14	0	9	1	4	137	25	107	5
LeRoy Vg PD	2012	101	12	0	1	1	10	89	24	62	3
	2013	98	13	0	3	1	9	85	18	67	0
	2014	91	8	0	1	1	6	83	18	64	1
	2015	45	3	0	1	0	2	42	8	32	2
	2016	61	4	0	1	0	3	57	18	39	0
<b>County Total</b>	2012	1,453	92	0	12	8	72	1,361	266	1,061	34
	2013	1,467	109	0	22	22	65	1,358	294	1,044	20
	2014	1,518	112	1	20	19	72	1,406	251	1,127	28
	2015	1,199	115	2	37	15	61	1,084	168	879	37
	2016	1,258	126	0	37	20	69	1,132	203	878	51



■ Felony Total     
 ■ Misdemeanor Total     
 ■ Total Arrests

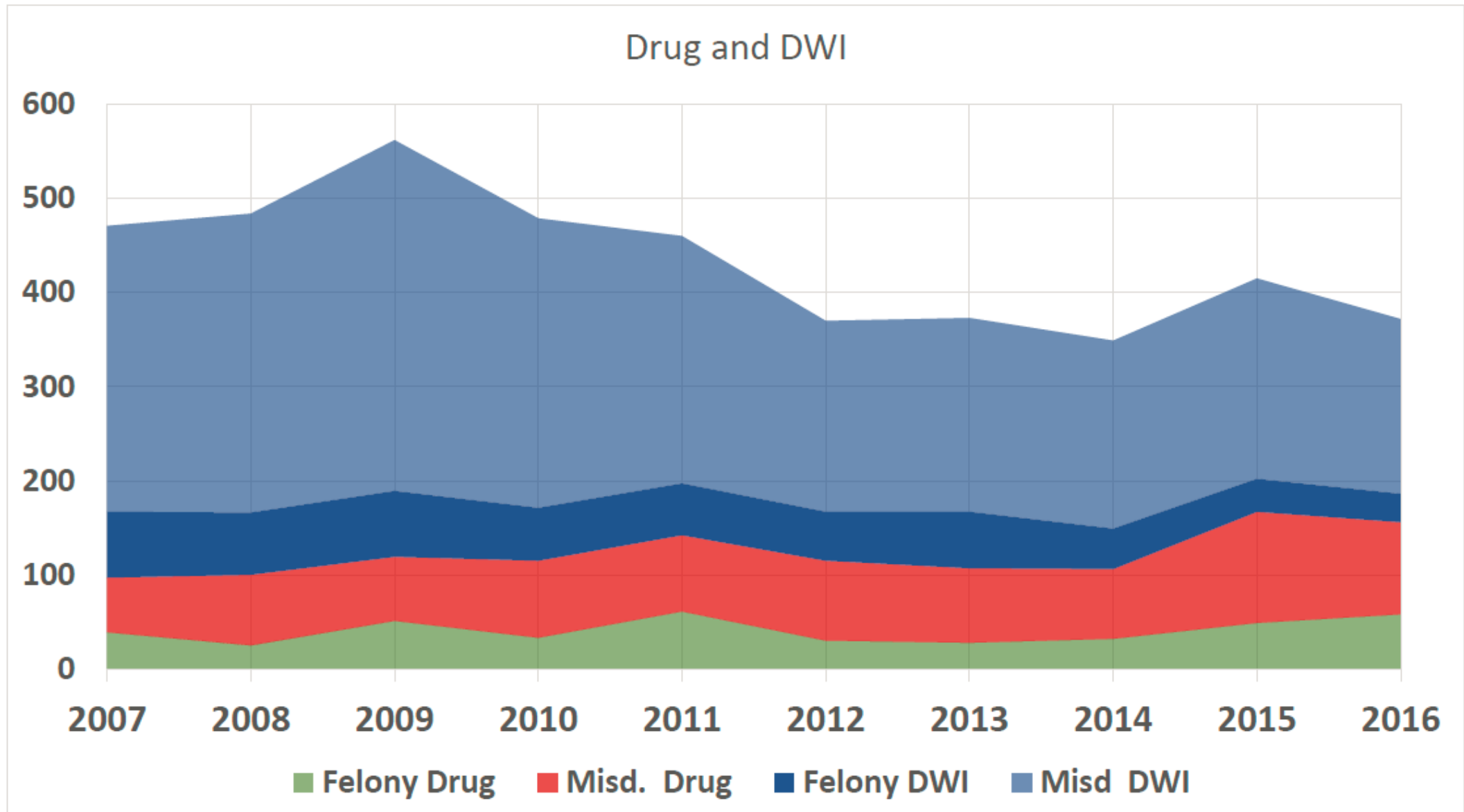
# Arrests

Top Arrest Category	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	1,349	1,455	1,619	1,429	1,473	1,443	1,446	1,271	1,476	1,311
<b>Felony Total</b>	371	397	441	326	427	392	415	371	421	439
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	978	1,058	1,178	1,103	1,046	1,051	1,031	900	1,055	872

# Arrests (continued)

Top Arrest Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,311</b>
<b>Felony Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>439</b>
<b>Drug</b>	39	25	51	33	61	30	28	32	49	58
<b>Violent</b>	63	90	86	57	73	87	105	63	81	67
<b>DWI</b>	70	66	70	56	55	52	60	43	35	30
<b>Other</b>	199	216	234	180	238	223	222	233	256	284
<b>Misdemeanor Total</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>872</b>
<b>Drug</b>	58	75	68	82	81	85	79	74	118	98
<b>DWI</b>	304	318	373	308	263	203	206	200	213	186
<b>Property</b>	260	300	349	315	332	359	387	318	352	297
<b>Other</b>	356	365	388	398	370	404	359	308	372	291

# Drug Arrests





# Probationer and Parolee Arrests

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Parolee Arrests within County</b>										
Parolee Percent of Total Felony	3.2%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	3.7%	5.1%	5.3%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%
Parolee Percent Total Misdemeanors	1.6%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	2.2%	3.1%
<b>Parolee Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Probationer Arrests within County</b>										
Probationer Percent of Total Felony	8.1%	12.3%	12.5%	10.4%	11.9%	8.7%	11.6%	11.1%	11.4%	9.4%
Probationer Percent of Total Misdemeanor	8.2%	5.0%	7.8%	6.1%	7.6%	6.8%	6.8%	7.3%	6.8%	6.1%
<b>Probationer Percent of Total Arrest</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

## LENGTH OF STAY COHORTS

20% of all persons admitted spent less than a day

47.9% of persons admitted spent 3 days or less, accounting for only 1.6% of the beds used.

73.4% of all admits spent 30 days or less, accounting for 12.8% of the beds used.

25.8% of all admits spent from 31 days to 9 months, accounting for 77.8% of all beds used.

LOS Cut	Cumulative Admits	Cumulative Days
A. Less than 1 Day	20.3%	0.0%
B. 1 day	31.9%	0.4%
C. 2 Days	44.2%	1.2%
D. 3 Days	47.9%	1.6%
E. 4 to 10 days	61.0%	4.5%
F. 11 to 30 Days	73.4%	12.8%
G. 31 to 60 Days	84.5%	29.7%
H. 61 to 90 Days	89.4%	42.1%
I. 91 to 180 Days	97.4%	76.4%
K. 6 to 9 Mos.	99.2%	90.2%
L. 10 to 12 Mos.	99.7%	95.5%
M. 13 to 18 Mos.	100.0%	99.4%
N. 19 to 24 Mos.	100.0%	99.7%
O. Over 24 Mos.	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL		

After 3 days, 47.9% of inmates have been released, after using 1.6% of the total beds

73% of all inmates are gone within 30 days, having used only 13% of the annual beds.

# *Jail Average Daily Population (ADP)*

## Counties of Similar Size, 2007 - 2016

	2010 Census	Yr 2007	Yr 2008	Yr 2009	Yr 2010	Yr 2011	Yr 2012	Yr 2013	Yr 2014	Yr 2015	Yr 2016	2007 vs 2016	2015 vs 2016
<b>Chenango</b>	50,477	59	62	63	90	98	84	104	99	95	99	67.8%	4.2%
<b>Tioga</b>	51,125	75	74	75	79	82	80	86	73	61	77	2.7%	26.2%
<b>Franklin</b>	51,599	102	102	105	114	117	114	116	116	106	110	7.8%	3.8%
<b>Fulton</b>	55,531	78	72	85	75	84	82	92	90	72	87	11.5%	20.8%
<b>Genesee</b>	<b>60,079</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
<b>Otsego</b>	62,259	63	61	71	69	70	77	71	68	54	70	11.1%	29.6%
<b>Columbia</b>	63,096	96	92	86	97	90	90	75	72	68	83	- <b>13.5%</b>	22.1%
<b>Washington</b>	63,216	99	105	104	103	85	94	121	105	92	76	- <b>23.2%</b>	- <b>17.4%</b>
<b>Herkimer</b>	64,519	60	62	54	55	57	70	83	83	76	64	6.7%	- <b>15.8%</b>
<b>Livingston</b>	65,393	109	93	94	100	95	104	116	124	132	139	27.5%	5.3%
<b>Warren</b>	65,707	119	138	127	129	139	133	128	128	130	124	4.2%	<b>-4.6%</b>

# Counties of Similar Size: *ADP and Incarceration Rates*

	2010 Census	Yr 2007	Yr 2015	Yr 2016	ADP 2007 vs 2016	ADP 2015 vs 2016	2007 Incarc Rate per 100,000	2016 Incarc Rate per 100,000	Change Incarc Rate 2007 - 2016
<b>Chenango</b>	50,477	59	95	99	67.8%	4.2%	116.9	196.1	40.4%
<b>Tioga</b>	51,125	75	61	77	2.7%	26.2%	146.7	150.6	2.6%
<b>Franklin</b>	51,599	102	106	110	7.8%	3.8%	197.7	213.2	7.3%
<b>Fulton</b>	55,531	78	72	87	11.5%	20.8%	140.5	156.7	10.3%
<b>Genesee</b>	<b>60,079</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
<b>Otsego</b>	62,259	63	54	70	11.1%	29.6%	101.2	112.4	10.0%
<b>Columbia</b>	63,096	96	68	83	-13.5%	22.1%	152.1	131.5	-15.7%
<b>Washington</b>	63,216	99	92	76	-23.2%	-17.4%	156.6	120.2	-30.3%
<b>Herkimer</b>	64,519	60	76	64	6.7%	-15.8%	93.0	99.2	6.2%
<b>Livingston</b>	65,393	109	132	139	27.5%	5.3%	166.7	212.6	21.6%
<b>Warren</b>	65,707	119	130	124	4.2%	-4.6%	181.1	188.7	4.0%
Average							<b>144.3</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
					Lowest	Highest			

# CJAC

## Work Session

### **1: System Needs and Opportunities**

What needs to be ---  
Created?  
Expanded?  
Improved?

### **2. Projecting Jail Needs**

What has changed already?  
What will change (like it or not?)  
What should we try to change?  
Dates and changes in past 10 years?

### **3. Safely Reducing Future Jail Needs**

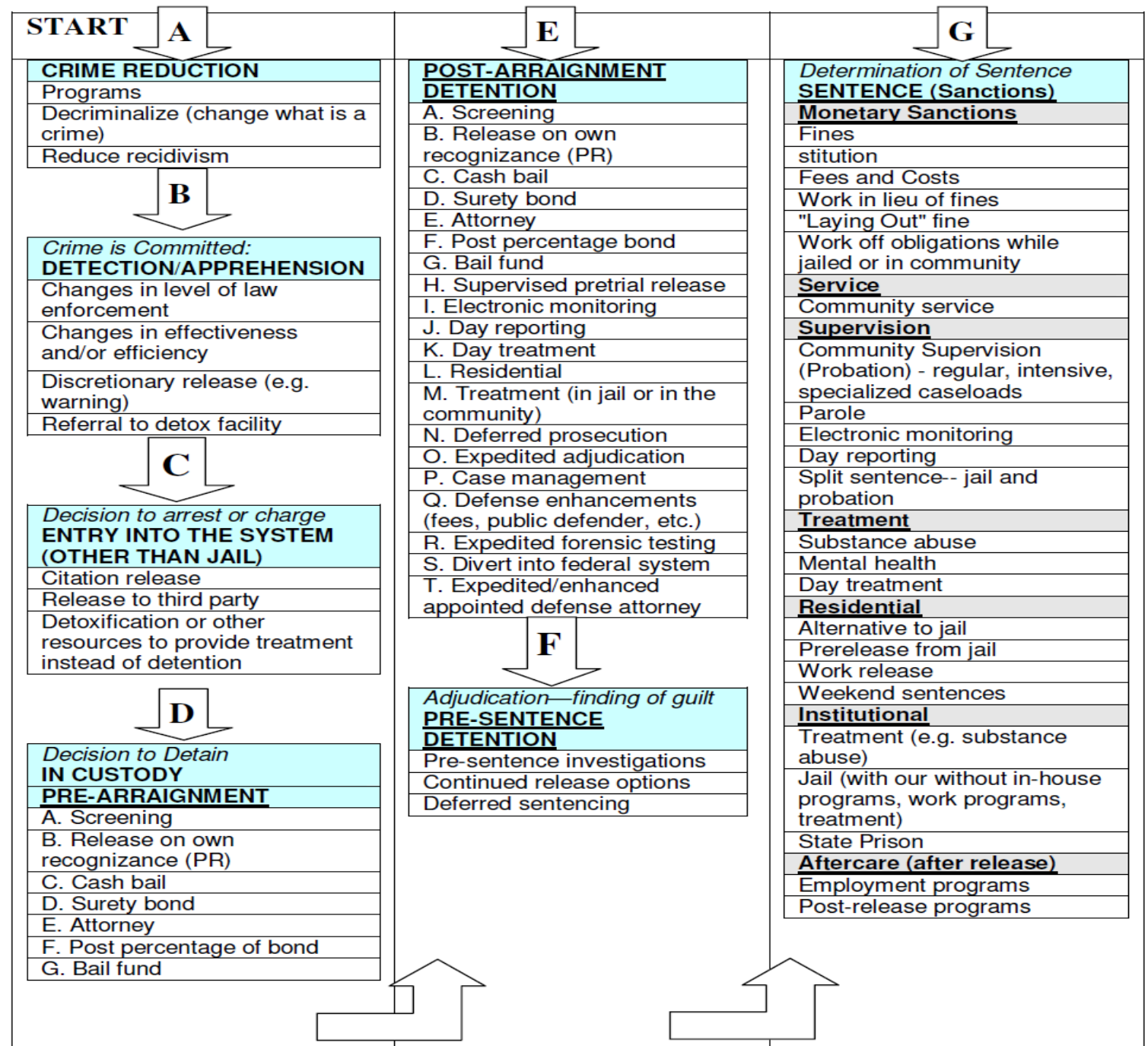
What can we do to reduce needs?  
What impact would proposed changes  
Have on ADP?

### **4. Jail Programs and Jail Partnerships**

What programs/services are provided?  
What p/s are needed?  
How could jail operations be improved?  
Should inmates be housed for others?  
Why or why not?

# Alternatives by Point in Criminal Justice Process

“Residential” beds, including work release, are tied to substance abuse and mental health treatment.

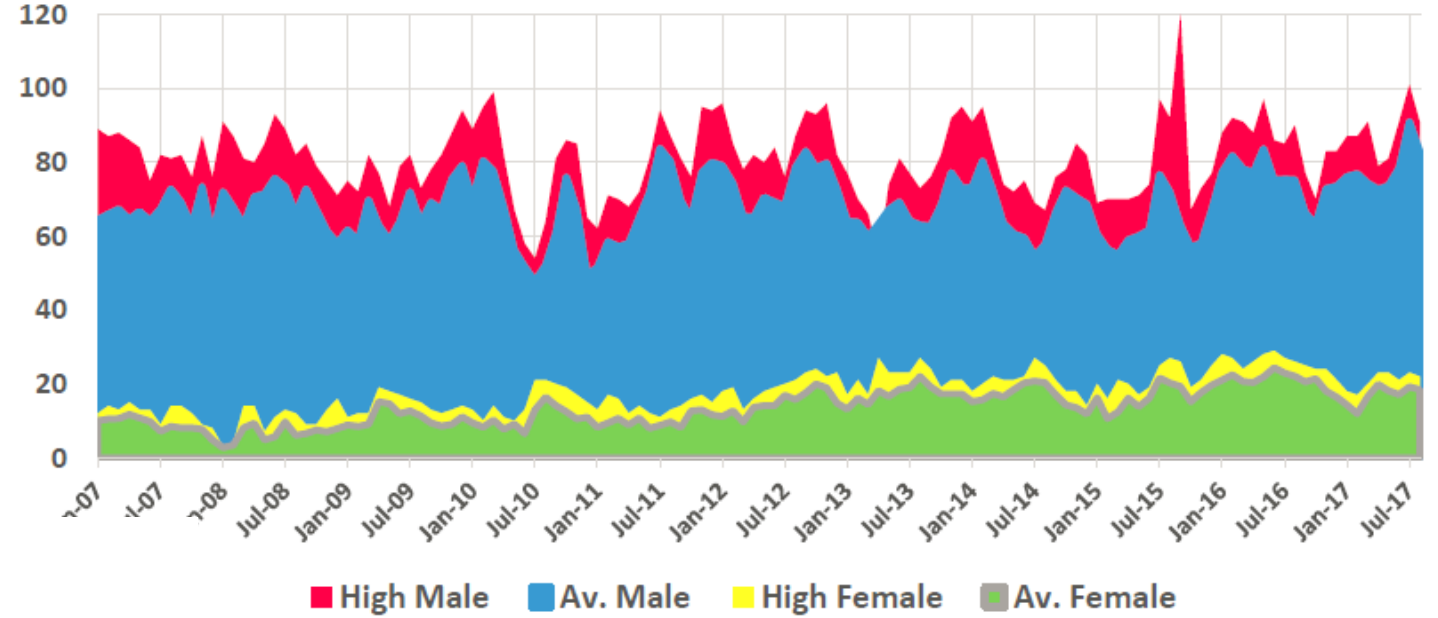


# Projecting Future ADP (Average Daily Population)

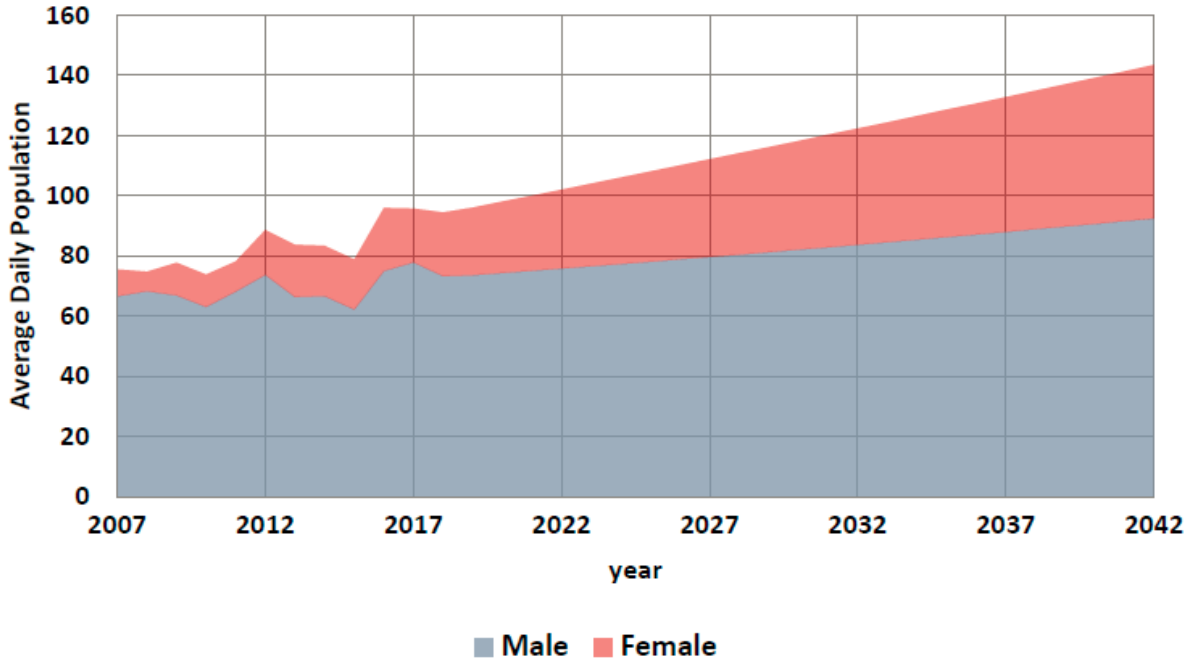
- Average daily population fluctuates a lot from month to month for both males and females.
- It is not a seasonal fluctuation – no discernible pattern showing consistent times of higher or lower adp.
- Female trend line may be too steep, but female ADP doubled over the last ten years and that has a strong influence.
- The projected ADP will show a straight smooth trend line.
- *“Take a pencil and draw an erratic wavy line on top of it and you might hit something closer to what they will really experience.”* Sharon Birch, PhD

# Historical and Projected ADP by Gender

Average and High Monthly ADP by Gender 2007 - 2017



Projected ADP by Gender





# Converting ADP into *Bed* Needs

- Jail rarely has an “average” day
- The number of male and female inmates fluctuates markedly from day to day.... **“Peaking Factor”**
- Because of the need to separate inmates by gender, level of risk, special needs, and other factors, it is rarely possible to use all beds. A **“Classification Factor”** adds beds to accommodate these practices.
- Jails are operated 24/7 and housing units and cells are frequently in need of maintenance and repair-- **“Maintenance Factor”**

# Calculating the Peaking Factor

*Female peaking twice that of male*

Month/YR	Aver Male	Aver F	High M	High F	Peak M	Peak F
Sep-16	66.2	20.6	77	23	1.16	1.12
Oct-16	63.2	21.4	71	24	1.12	1.12
Nov-16	72.8	18.1	83	23	1.14	1.27
Dec-16	73.6	16.4	84	18	1.14	1.10
Jan-17	76.1	14.4	88	17	1.16	1.18
Feb-17	76.9	11.9	88	15	1.14	1.26
Mar-17	74.3	16.7	91	19	1.22	1.14
Apr-17	72.7	19.9	81	21	1.11	1.06
May-17	73.6	18.2	81	18	1.10	0.99
Jun-17	78.4	17.1	91	19	1.16	1.11
Jul-17	91.0	19.2	101	21	1.11	1.09
Aug-17	83.2	18.5	92	20	1.11	1.08
				<b>Aver.</b>	<b>1.140</b>	<b>1.127</b>

ADP *PLUS* PEAKING *PLUS* CLASSIFICATION  
*PLUS* MAINTENANCE FACTORS = *BEDS*

Year	Male	Female	Total
<b>2007</b>	85.3	11.6	<b>96.9</b>
<b>2012</b>	94.4	19.3	<b>113.7</b>
<b>2017</b>	99.7	23.1	<b>122.8</b>
<b>2022</b>	97.1	33.8	<b>131.0</b>
<b>2027</b>	102.1	41.8	<b>143.9</b>
<b>2032</b>	107.3	49.8	<b>157.1</b>
<b>2037</b>	112.8	57.8	<b>170.6</b>
<b>2042</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>184.3</b>

# Types of Jail Beds -- Gender

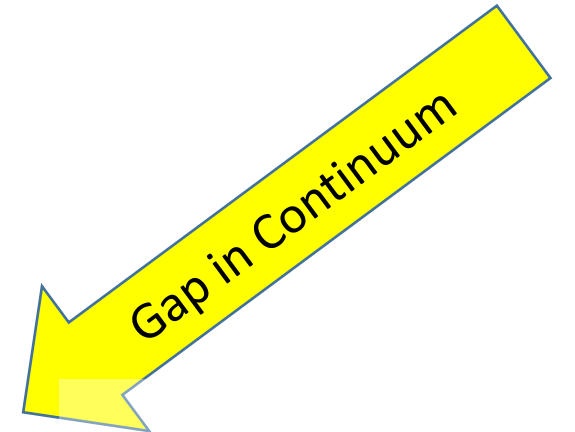
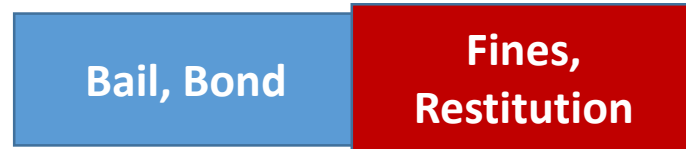


# Spaces vs. Beds



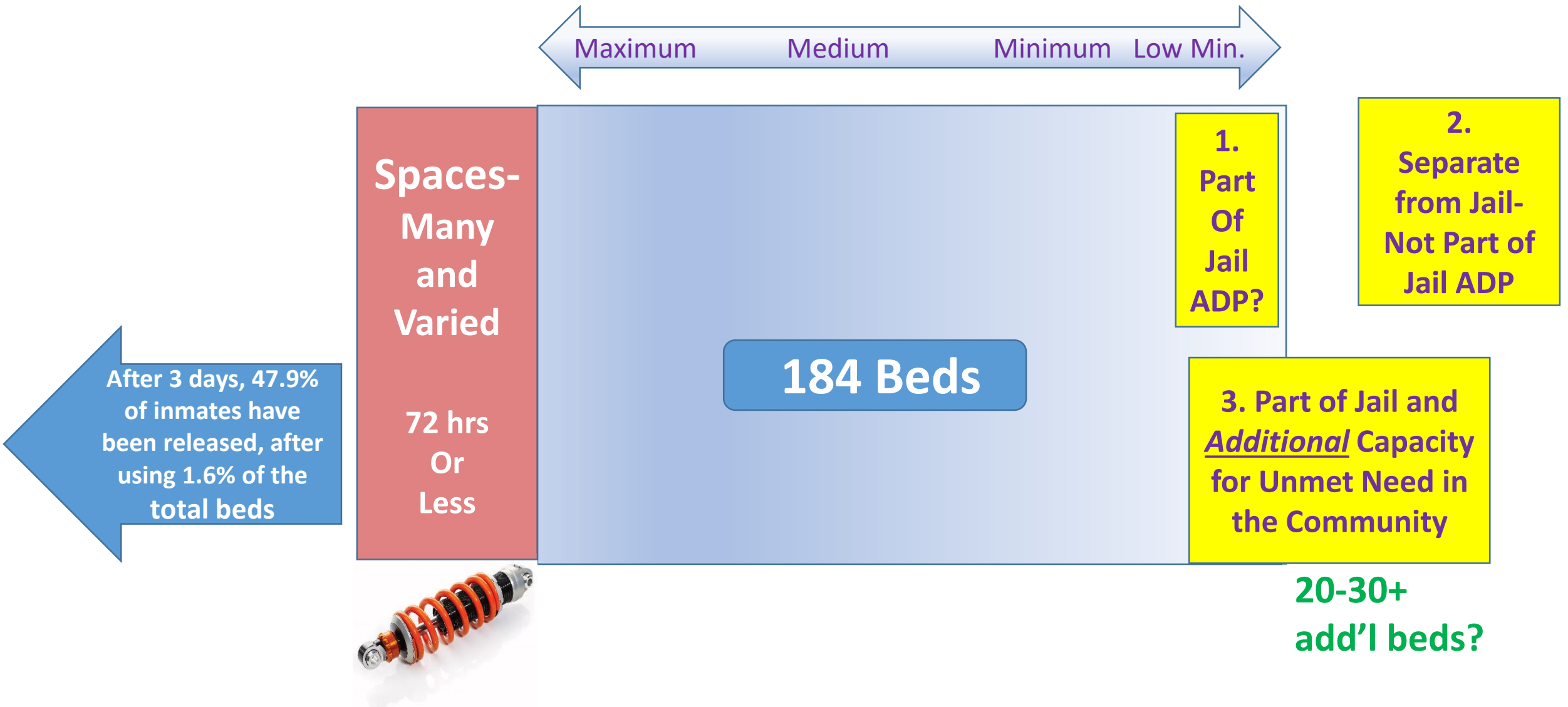
After 3 days, 47.9% of inmates have been released, after using 1.6% of the total beds

# Genesee County *Continuum*



Condition  
Financial  
Supervision  
Residential  
Secure

# Work Release/Residential: *Where and How Many?*



# Recommendation- *Residential/Work Release*

- *Add* to the projected jail bed needs, not included in the projections as the beds have not been available in recent years.
- Include the residential/work release beds in the jail project- unlikely that they will become otherwise.



# So Many Unknowns, So Much You Can't Control....

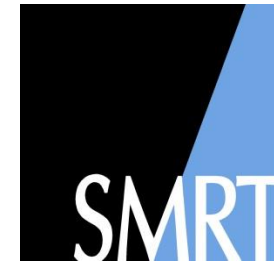
## ***Imperative that Planning, Siting, and Design Provide for:***

- Efficient, non-disruptive expansion if needed in the future.
- Operational savings if jail population is lower than expected.
- Flexibility in use of beds by gender.
- Sufficient short-term holding capabilities to absorb surges, and to keep short-term inmates out of longer-term beds.
- Judicial proceedings to be held at jail.
- Changes in how and where arrestees are first seen by the judicial system, and evolving post-arrest policies.

# Regional Solutions?

- Many types of partnerships should be explored within the region, not just a merger of facilities.
- Include regional options as alternatives, estimate initial and ongoing costs.
- Best approach to exploring the feasibility of regional solutions is to ensure that all potential partners have completed or updated their jail needs assessment.
- Regional partnerships are difficult to develop:
  - Only 150 out of 3,300 U.S. jails are regional; most are in Virginia and W. Va.
  - Only one regional jail opened in past 15 years without major state construction subsidy.
  - Recent regional feasibility studies have identify few viable partnerships.

# Next Steps



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- Meet with the Commission on Correction to review draft findings and recommendations.
- Finalize Needs Assessment.
- Contact other counties to identify interest in partnerships.
- Begin next phase of work- evaluating alternative solutions
  - Identify all potential solutions to jail bed needs
  - Evaluate each option in light of projected needs
  - Estimate costs– initial construction/renovation, long term operating costs
  - Include potential partnerships as alternatives