

DEKALB COUNTY JAIL STUDY



SUBMITTED TO:

DeKalb County
Sycamore, Illinois

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Mark Goldman & Associates
JUSTICE FACILITY PLANNERS

DeKalb County Jail Study
150 North Main
Sycamore, Illinois

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Chapter 1: Introduction

DeKalb County, Illinois presently has a general population of approximately 91,500. That population is predicted to rise to almost 110,000 by the year 2025, according to estimates by Woods & Poole, Inc¹. Others predict that DeKalb's growth will be far greater. Like other counties near Chicago, DeKalb is becoming less rural and more suburban. Similarly, the Jail population and bed needs of the County are also on the rise. For example, since 1996, the average annual change in numbers of offenders booked into the DeKalb County Jail has been approximately 7.4%².

The existing jail currently suffers from increasing levels of inmates and a severe shortage of space for housing, support services, programs, and administrative functions. Even with an increasing use of alternatives to incarceration, DeKalb County's jail population continues to rise. Therefore, the facility is frequently crowded as a result of increases in arrests, court filings, bookings, and other offenses that require jail stays.

This study was authorized by the DeKalb County Board and Sheriff Scott on February 10, 2003 to provide an analysis of the jail's current population and the condition of the existing jail facility, projections of inmate population over the next twenty years, and review of alternative to incarceration sentencing programs. In addition, the study was to make recommendations for other alternative programs to reduce bed needs, and develop a preliminary space program for the jail expansion, design concepts and cost estimates.

The Durrant Group, Inc. in concert with Mark Goldman & Associates reviewed existing studies, toured the Public Safety Building and Jail, and met with the Sheriff and key Jail staff members, members of the Judiciary, the State's Attorney, the Public Defender, and service providers to the Jail as well as Jail inmates over a period of several months. These reviews, tours and interviews formed the basis for the study and led to the development of many of the proposals and recommendations that are included in this study.

The study is organized into eight chapters:

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Profile of the Inmate Population
Chapter 3	Means to Reduce Bed Needs
Chapter 4	Inmate Population and Bed Need Projections
Chapter 5	Evaluation of the Existing DeKalb County Jail Facility
Chapter 6	Option for Providing Sufficient Jail Capacity
Chapter 7	Recommended Jail Facility Master Plan
Chapter 8	Appendices

Purpose

The primary purpose of this Jail Study is for DeKalb County to have a better understanding of the facility-related needs for its Jail over the next 20 years. The study will help to facilitate the management and limitation of bed needs by broadening the use of alternatives to incarceration and making changes in the justice system, and as well as provide a clear plan to address jail bed needs and related changes in the justice system and with non-custody alternatives. The consultant team of The Durrant Group, Inc./Mark Goldman & Associates (MGA) set out to answer a variety of questions regarding both short term and long term needs. Some of the questions were as follows:

- Does DeKalb County need more jail beds?
- If so, how many beds are required, and what types of beds are needed?
- Are there additional alternatives to incarceration that can eliminate this need to build more jail beds?
- If you do not eliminate the need for more beds altogether, can additional alternatives reduce the number of beds needed?
- If more beds are needed, should the existing Jail be renovated and expanded, or should the beds be built elsewhere?
- What would be the comparative staffing and construction costs for Jail expansion, a new Jail, and alternatives to incarceration?

There are many types of jails and many types of housing units within jails. Rather than assume that "one size fits all," part of the study gathered and analyzed data to better understand the categories and numbers of inmates that are in DeKalb County and to determine what types of housing units, program areas, security measures, and means of supervision are best for each category of inmate and DeKalb County.

For safety and security reasons, it is important that DeKalb County has enough beds to incarcerate everyone who has been charged with a crime and poses a risk to others, and those who have been sentenced to the Jail. DeKalb County recognizes that it is advantageous to taxpayers and citizens to not build too many beds and incarcerate people who would be better, and less expensively, served by non-custody alternatives. Making use of the best alternatives to incarceration at acceptable levels protects society and helps alleged and convicted offenders make positive changes, which benefit themselves, their families, and the community as a whole.

DeKalb County currently employs the following alternatives to incarceration and other means to limit numbers of inmates:

- Citation Release
- Bond
- Weekend / Holiday Bond Hearings (Hearings occur most of the time, although not currently mandated.)
- Own Recognizance Release
- Limit the number of days through Court proceedings

- Pre-Trial Release (This is informal and not currently staffed.)
- Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) (mostly for sentenced)
- Review of who is in Jail, who to release (when crowded)
- Probation
- Work Release (However, this has been used to a small extent because of higher priorities for the limited number of available beds.)
- Graduated Sentences (to some extent)
- Good Time (day for day)
- Minimize delays to transfer to Illinois DOC prisons

Scope of Work

The Durrant Group, Inc. and Mark Goldman & Associates' scope of work centered around three major subjects that are intrinsically interrelated: inmates, Alternatives to Incarceration, and jail facilities and sites. The study looked at historical data, current information, and made projections for the future.

The study addressed the following five questions:

1. Who is in the DeKalb County Jail?
2. How is this Jail population changing?
3. What Alternatives to Incarceration are being used now, and what Alternatives can be expanded or added?
4. How many beds are needed through the year 2025?
5. What types of beds are needed based on the characteristics of the population?

Tasks, Approach & Methods

In order to obtain an understanding of DeKalb County's existing jail, Alternatives to Incarceration, and building options, Durrant/MGA, aided by ongoing input and direction from the Jail Ad Hoc Subcommittee and Committee and the County Board, performed the following tasks.

- Collected and analyzed data from the Sheriff's Office, all other Justice System Departments, the State of Illinois, and Federal government on crimes, arrests, court filings and incarceration.
- Interviewed leaders from the Justice System, County, and community, along with staff and inmates.
- Profiled the inmate population to consider opportunities for Alternatives to Incarceration. The consultant team gathered and analyzed information provided

by the Sheriff's Office through annual reports, as well as data taken from a more detailed "inmate snapshot" conducted on February 12, 2003. For more detailed information regarding the population profile, see Chapter 2: Profile of the Inmate Population.

- Gathered information on existing Alternative to Incarceration programs in DeKalb County.
- Studied "best practices" in Alternatives to Incarceration in order to foster rehabilitation and to reduce beds and costs.
- Studied the following means to further reduce bed needs in DeKalb County and developed cost analyses of each:
 - Court Date Reminder System
 - Expansion of Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) for Pre-Sentenced
 - Expansion of Graduated Sentences
 - Mental Health and Substance Abuse Jail Diversion Program
 - Formalization of Pre-Trial Release
 - Codification of Weekend Bond Court
 - Expansion of Work Release

The consultant team made recommendations on Alternatives to Incarceration and Justice System to the County based on their findings. With ongoing, considerable input from justice system officials, the Ad Hoc and other committees, County leaders, and others, Durrant/MGA refined and began planning the most appropriate alternatives to suit these alleged and convicted offenders. For a more detailed account of the findings and cost analyses of these Alternatives to Incarceration, see Chapter 3: Means to Reduce Bed Needs.

- Projected populations and bed needs, which were based on historical data, trends, and future use of alternatives in five-year increments through the year 2025. These projections were based largely on historical data regarding arrests, court filings, jail bookings, average daily population (ADP), and the County's general population. Additional data was gathered from the Illinois Department of Commerce & Community Affairs, the DeKalb County Census, and Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. This information, coupled with proposed changes to the DeKalb County Justice System and Alternatives to Incarceration, enabled the consultants to project bed needs. For a more detailed account of the projection, see Chapter 4: Population Projections and Bed Needs.
- Identified, developed, evaluated, and presented a number of bed needs options to the Jail Ad Hoc Subcommittee and Committee. These options estimated bed needs with and without implementation of the proposed Alternatives to Incarceration, and the use of existing Jail beds.
- Conducted a multi-disciplinary evaluation of the existing Public Safety Building (PSB), which houses the Jail and Sheriff's Offices. This evaluation involved engineers, architects, and planners. The engineers evaluated the existing Public Safety Building's structure and architecture with particular emphasis on

the structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. The architects focused on existing spaces, materials, and finishes as well as possibilities for renovation and expansion. The architects and planners assessed sightlines, layout, the ability of existing space to accommodate functions and needs, space provisions in relation to standards, and the impacts that the facility's condition has on operations. For a complete account of physical conditions and operational issues caused by the existing building's shortfalls, see Chapter 5: Evaluation of the Existing DeKalb County Jail Facility.

- Studied the site adjacent to the PSB to verify the feasibility of expansion.
- Developed preliminary space lists to estimate the size of the addition or new facility.
- To help evaluate expansion vs. new facility options, developed conceptual block diagrams for a new remote Jail and four ways to expand the PSB. The consultants analyzed pros and cons of each and then narrowed the options to two, a new remote jail and a renovation and expansion option.
- Estimated staffing and construction costs for the two options.
- Compared the two building options plus a "No-Build" option against the County's needs and criteria.
- Presented options to the Ad Hoc Subcommittee. There was a unanimous recommendation to build and an overwhelming majority was in favor of the expansion option. The Subcommittee also supported the recommended changes to the Alternatives to Incarceration and Justice System that should help control bed needs.
- Presented findings, options, and recommendations to the full Ad Hoc Committee and responded to questions. The Committee decided to study the information and recommendations before making decisions.
- Presented findings, options, and recommendations to the Public Services Committee of the County Board and to the entire County Board. The Committee and Board decided to expand the existing county Jail, initially providing enough beds to meet projected needs for 2015, with the ability to expand in the future to accommodate projections for the year 2025. Option W was selected. This adds 70 beds in phase 1 (for 2015) and an additional 108 beds in phase 2 (for 2025). Without the approved changes to the Justice System and Alternatives to Incarceration, considerably more beds would be needed.

Summary of Findings

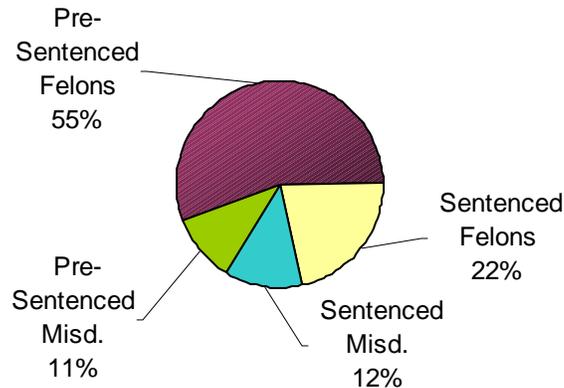
Population Profile

A brief overview of the inmate population profile follows:

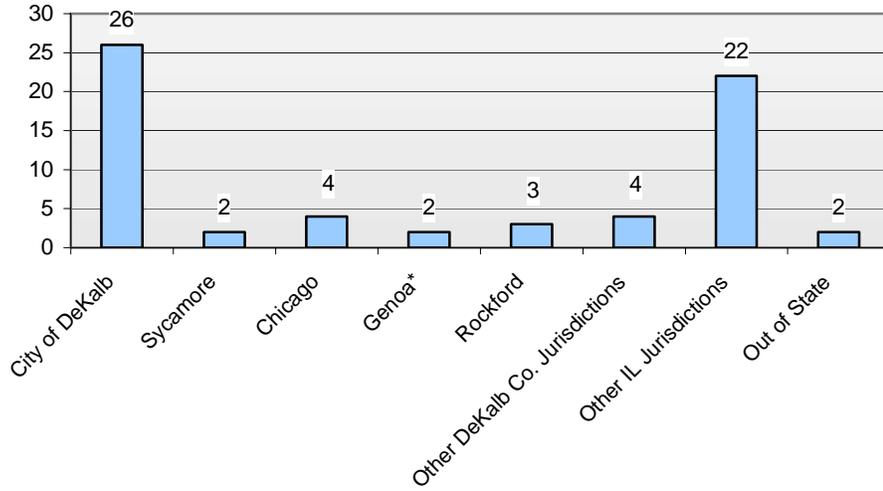
- Historically and consistently, the inmate population in DeKalb County, IL has been largely pre-sentenced. The highest percentage of inmates occupying cells in the DeKalb County Jail is pre-sentenced felons. However, the majority of people booked into the jail are charged with misdemeanors.
- Most inmates are residents of the City of DeKalb and are arrested by the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office.
- Most inmates are between the ages of 22 and 29.
- The majority of inmates are Caucasian, followed by African Americans, and Hispanics.
- An overwhelming percentage of the inmate population is male; however, the female population has been on the rise in recent years.
- The majority of inmates are single with no dependants (from self-reports).
- Staff reports a higher incidence of verbal disruptions and contraband than any other behavioral problem of those in custody.
- On the day of the snapshot, the vast majority (77%) of inmates had been in jail for less than three months. This speaks positively about the speed of the County's Justice System.

For more complete information regarding findings on the population profile, see Chapter 2: Profile of the Inmate Population.

Sentenced & Pre-Sentenced Felons & Misdemeanants In-Custody on 2/12/03



Place of Residence of all In-Custody on 2/12/03



Gender of Inmates

	1995	2001	2002	2/12/03
female	11%	15%	15%	9%
male	89%	85%	85%	91%

Alternatives to Incarceration & Justice System Changes to Reduce Bed Needs

The Committees and the County Board agreed in concept to the following Alternatives to Incarceration and changes to the Justice System. The mental health and substance abuse jail diversion program will require further study, refinement, and then, requests for proposals and proposals for services. The County will implement the other alternatives and justice system changes once funding is available.

As indicated on this table, staffing costs, savings in number of beds needed, initial construction cost savings, and 30-year life cycle costs were estimated. For more complete information, see Chapter 3: Means to Reduce Bed Needs.

Program	Annual Staffing Cost	Savings in:			
		# of Beds Needed	Initial Costs [4]	Annual Operational Costs [2]	30 Year Life-Cycle Costs
1 Court Date Reminder System	\$ 16,800	11	\$ 770,000	\$ 190,155	\$ 6,474,650
2 Electronic Home Monitoring for Pre-Sentenced	\$ 55,000	7	\$ 490,000	\$ 82,970	\$ 2,979,100
3 Graduated Sentences	\$ 55,000	5	\$ 350,000	\$ 36,980	\$ 1,459,400
4 Mental Health & Substance Abuse Jail Diversion Program [1]	\$ 386,000	18	\$ 1,260,000	\$ (41,075)	\$ 27,750
5 Pre-Trial Release Program – Formalized	\$ 55,000	7	\$ 490,000	\$ 82,970	\$ 2,979,100
6 Weekend Bond Court -- codified	\$ -	5	\$ 350,000	\$ 26,208	\$ 1,136,240
7 Work Release Expanded [3]	\$ 55,000	0	\$ 192,000	\$ (3,000)	\$ 102,000
Total	\$ 622,800	53	\$ 3,902,000	\$ 375,208	\$ 15,158,240

General Assumptions Regarding Bed Needs Reductions and Costs:

- [1] This Mental Health & Substance Abuse Jail Diversion Program would serve fewer “clients,” with fewer staff, less overhead and substantially lower costs than the program proposed (as an initial draft) by the Ben Gordon Center in March 2003.
- [2] Per diem per inmate operational cost of \$63.00 based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate operational cost will increase due to inflation, although inflation has not been included in the estimate of the 30-year life cycle costs.
- [3] Expanding Work Release by itself would not reduce the number of beds. However, similar to Graduated Sentences, the number of beds could be reduced by Work

Release if judges sentence offenders to a short time on Work Release followed by intensive or regular probation. In this case, the average length of stay (ALOS) in Work Release would be less than for those sentenced to Jail.

With programs such as Work Release, there is also a possibility of “net widening” which is placing some individuals on the program who would have otherwise been sentenced to probation or another non-custody program.

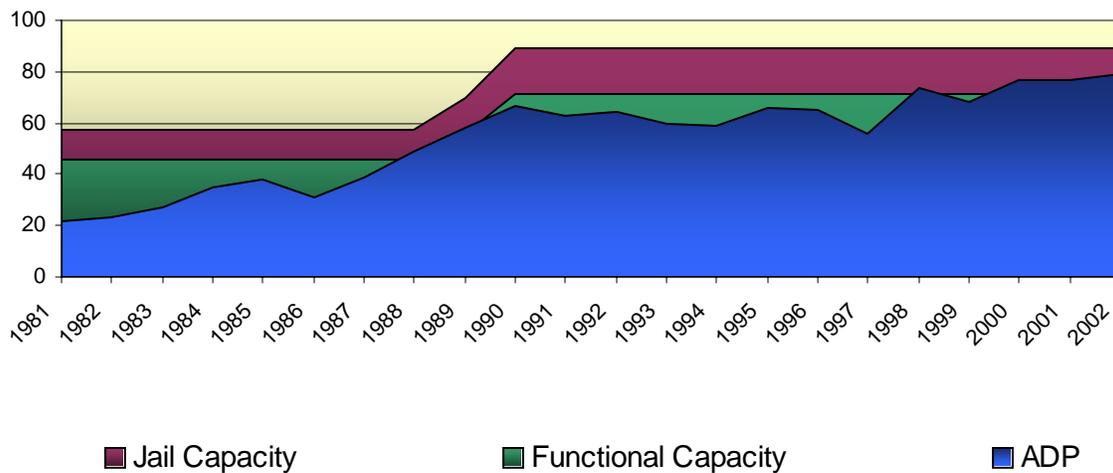
Expanding Work Release would increase the percentage of low security, dormitory-style beds. Operational costs would be lower for this population, as Work Releasees pay a per diem fee.

- [4] Cost of an expanded or new jail has been estimated at \$60,000 to \$80,000 per bed, with an average of \$70,000. This includes construction, site development, furniture and equipment, and fees.

Average Daily Population & Bed Needs Projections

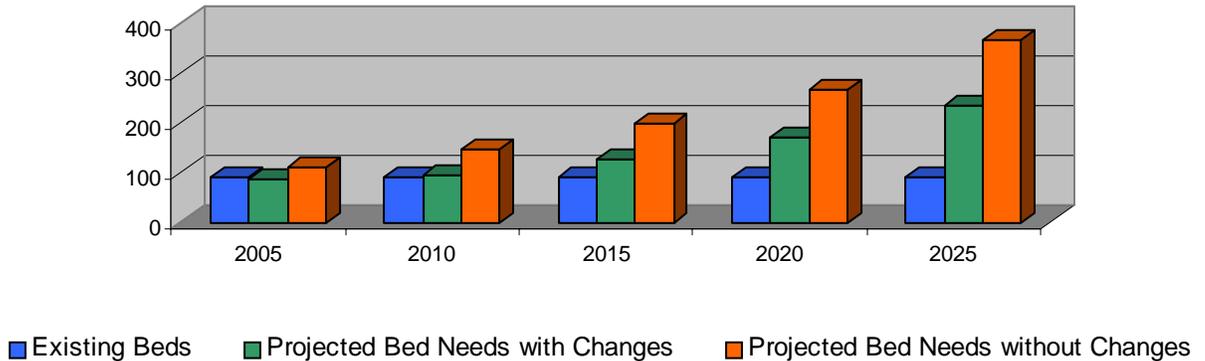
In DeKalb County, the ADP has been steadily encroaching upon the total jail capacity. In recent years it has surpassed the functional capacity (20% less than the jail’s rated capacity) of the jail. The growth rate of the Average Daily Population indicates that it will soon also surpass the total jail capacity as well. For more complete information regarding the findings, see to Chapter 4: Inmate Population and Bed Needs.

DeKalb Co. Jail Capacity vs. Functional Capacity vs. ADP



The existing Public Safety Building in DeKalb County has 89 beds. Durrant/MGA predicts that the number of needed beds will rise to 366 by the year 2025 if no additional Alternatives to Incarceration are implemented. This equals a total of 277 additional beds needed, if all existing beds continue to be utilized. That number could be significantly reduced to 235 total beds, if the Alternatives to Incarceration are fully implemented. If all existing beds continue to be utilized, this equals a total of 17% additional beds.

Projected Bed Needs With & Without Changes to Alternatives to Incarceration



Evaluation of Existing Jail

In evaluating the existing Public Safety Building (PSB) which includes the County Jail, it was evident that there are a variety of issues that under current code should be addressed for life safety and security reasons.

The building most likely met the building codes in place at the time of its construction. However, with the changes in code over time and expansion of the existing building as one of the Jail bed expansion options, the need to address more stringent code requirements will become necessary.

The most serious shortcomings in the existing PSB are a lack of sufficient fire exits, no sprinklers in the upper floors of the building and a lack of an approved fire alarm and smoke detection system in the building. In addition, the exposed steel structural elements in the basement of the facility are not adequately protected against fire as required by code and would potentially fail if a fire occurred at that level of the building. This would most likely cause a collapse of the first and second floors of the building.

The doors, locks, door frames, glazing, materials and finishes, plumbing fixtures and other equipment in the jail are worn due to heavy use over the years. Overcrowding has also taken its toll on these same systems and equipment. Although the maintenance staff works diligently to keep things in repair, the materials will need to be replaced more frequently in the future due to age and use and greater amounts of maintenance dollars will be needed to address these problems.

The exterior precast concrete wall panels show signs of deterioration with chipping and spalling of the exterior surface materials. There has also been movement at several

connection points within the building causing limited damage to the floor slabs at those connections. Ongoing repair and attention to these issues are also needed.

Among other concerns, Durrant/MGA identified the following building related problems and limitations that may negatively impact operations:

- Poor visibility throughout;
- Limited natural light and no fresh air throughout;
- Limited Housing space;
- Inadequate space in the Kitchen, Laundry Area, Medical Area, and Intake /Booking Area;
- Little space for Visiting with relatively few non-contact visiting booths;
- No outdoor Recreation space that is readily and regularly used;
- Limited Program Space;
- Limited space for Staff Support;
- Inadequate Administrative space;
- Video Arraignment is located in files room, which makes files vulnerable.
- The inmate property storage room doubles as a strip search area. It is a long narrow space that offers insufficient room to perform the necessary tasks.

Preliminary Program, Conceptual Design, & Cost Estimate

A preliminary architectural space program was developed to reflect two distinct and possible solutions to address the current and future bed needs of the Jail. One program looked at expanding the Jail in its current location. This will be accomplished through the addition of new support areas for the Jail including Intake and Booking, a Vehicle Sallyport, a new Food Service and Laundry area with Receiving Docks and Jail Administration Offices. New housing Units will also be added to the Jail at the second floor level to increase the inmate bed count.

A second architectural space program was developed to identify the needs of a new stand alone Jail facility. The site for this new building was identified as a piece of property currently owned by the County. Being located outside of the downtown Sycamore area it was determined that this site would also need to house the Sheriff's Office and a new 911 Center so that all these functions could remain collocated for better communications and delivery of services.

The Consultant developed site master plans and floor plans that reflected both of these space programs. These design studies resulted in the development of site plans, floor plans and sections through each building. Each design option also considered the expansion of the Jail beyond the initial construction to allow for future inmate bed needs approximately through the year 2025.

As part of the presentation materials generated by the consultant, building cost estimates were developed for each building design option along with the estimated costs for additional staff positions that will be needed for the safe and secure operation of each building option.

Recommendations

With data and analyses from Durrant/MGA, and with considerable input from the Jail Ad Hoc Subcommittee and the Jail Ad Hoc Committee, the DeKalb County Board made the following decisions:

1. Implement recommended Alternatives to Incarceration and Justice System changes to reduce bed needs.
2. Explore Funding Options.
3. Expand the Jail in the existing Public Safety Building to:
 - Reduce the number of additional beds built. The plan recommends reducing the occupancy of existing cells to the original design capacity;
 - Minimize costs;
 - Keep the criminal justice system in one location.
4. Build more beds in two phases:
 - Phase 1 would meet projected bed needs for the year 2015, providing a minimum of approximately 70 beds, so that there is a total of 127 beds;
 - Phase 2 would meet current projections for 2025, providing 108 more beds to the Phase 1 total, so that there is a total of 235 beds;
 - However, before phase 2 is built, reanalyze needs and adjust the jail master plan and bed needs accordingly.
5. The new addition would contain a minimum of approximately 70 new beds in both celled and dormitory style housing configurations. The addition will also include a new medical infirmary, booking area, vehicle sallyport, administration offices, central control, lobby, receiving dock, food service and laundry. The total area of new construction will be 62,240 gsf with an additional 11,160 sf of remodeled area in the existing jail at a estimated project cost of \$14,308,000.

The master plan for the downtown Jail site allows for future expansion north into the existing County owned parking lot. This expansion will permit the jail to increase its bed count to 235 beds and to address the projected bed need through 2025.

In order for the existing Jail to remain safe to operate now and in the future, it is also important to improve its physical condition including the heating and ventilating system, the electrical system and address life safety code issues.

The final recommendation to expand the existing Jail is based on the cost benefits, the County's desire to keep inmates in close proximity to the courts and the desire to maintain a presence in downtown Sycamore for the Jail and Sheriff's Office.

¹ Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. Washington DC

² DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Annual Reports

Chapter 2:

Inmate Population Profile

Purpose

A detailed understanding of the inmate population is central to the planning of all new jails and jail expansions. It is vital to know as much as possible about the inmates who occupy the existing jail, and their overall needs before steps can be taken to conceptualize a new facility, or a facility addition.

The population profile will, in part, have a direct impact on staffing plans, operations, programs, design, and costs of any new jail that intends to run safely and efficiently for years to come. The following are reasons that inmate profiles are essential:

1. To ensure a staff-efficient and effective jail. For example, if the profile indicates that a large number of inmates have a history of violence then the capacities of units for those inmates should be relatively small. Or, if the profile shows that there are many low security sentenced inmates then units for them may be larger and, therefore, more staff efficient. Additionally, many lower security inmates could be inmate workers, which helps control the number of staff in support areas such as the food service and laundry.
2. To ensure that the right types of housing units are available. For example, although single cells are best for almost all populations, for safety and security reasons and to meet American Correctional Association (ACA) standards, they **must** be provided for maximum-security inmates and some special needs populations according to those same standards. Or, if the profile indicates that there is a large number of low security sentenced inmates, dormitories or "dry" cells may be appropriate for the new or expanded jail.
3. To have the right types of program areas in the right places. For example, it may be desirable, in units geared for inmates who are assaultive and difficult to manage, to participate in alcohol and drug counseling and self-help groups separate from the general population. For security, staffing and management reasons, it may be advisable to accommodate such programs in multipurpose rooms within units for such inmates. Another example would be if the profile indicates that there are many medium and low security inmates incarcerated for relatively long periods of time, different types of rehabilitative-oriented programs should be considered than those provided for inmates with short stays.
4. To have appropriate security barriers. All jails should have a maximum-security perimeter which usually are the exterior walls. All cells and housing units geared for inmates who pose any risk of escape or harm to others should have similar high-security barriers. But as long as the perimeter is secure, fewer and less costly security barriers may be needed within lower security units.
5. To have the right types of support areas. For example, it may be practical for women's or low security housing units to have their own washers and dryers. This could make it feasible for the facility's laundry to be smaller, and it could foster teaching of life skills and positive self-images.

6. To use operational dollars wisely, this occurs as a result of the staffing efficiency noted above.
7. To use construction dollars wisely by not designing all areas for "the worst case" inmate and situation.

Methods

The Durrant Group, Inc./Mark Goldman & Associates conducted careful data and records analyses to obtain a comprehensive profile of the inmates in DeKalb County's Jail. In addition to reviewing and interpreting records, Durrant/MGA also conducted interviews with Jail staff and inmates, Judges, the State's Attorney, the Public Defender, the Court Services Director, the CEO of the Ben Gordon Center, and others in order to objectively determine who is actually in DeKalb County's Jail, what their characteristic similarities and differences are, and ultimately how their needs will impact the functions, operations, and design of a new or expanded facility.

The process of profiling DeKalb County's inmates included the following steps:

- Review and record pertinent information provided by DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Annual Reports from the last ten years
- Interview Sheriff Scott and Jail Staff including Lieutenant Klein and various Deputies
- Interview a sample of inmates, selected by Deputies, from different age groups and backgrounds
- Interview the State's Attorney
- Interview the Public Defender
- Interview Judges
- Interview the Court Services Director
- Interview mental health and substance abuse treatment providers such as the Ben Gordon Center
- Record extensive information, in an Inmate Snapshot, from Jail records for all 65 inmates in custody on February 12, 2003 ¹
- Obtain and interpret information from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ILCJIA) on DeKalb and other Illinois counties
- Organize and arrange all data collected from both the County and the State of Illinois in spreadsheet files
- Tabulate and Cross-tabulate data
- Produce graphic representations
- Interpret and explain data during presentations of profile findings to DeKalb County's Ad Hoc Jail Study Sub-Committee for feedback regarding procedures

and findings. The Sub-Committee requested additional interpretations and cross tabulations of data

- Present profile to the entire Ad Hoc Jail Study Sub-committee and other public officials and citizens and address their questions and comments
- Apply the inmate profile to the projections of average daily population (ADP) and bed needs to help determine types of jail housing needed

Data

The data collected for the purpose of studying the DeKalb County Jail's inmate population can be divided into two subsets.

The first subset consists of the following information about the overall inmate population, gleaned from the Sheriff's Office Reports, additional information from Lieutenant Joyce Klein and her staff, and the ILCJIA for the past ten years:

- Average Daily Population (ADP) 1992 – 2002
- Percentage of Felonies vs. Misdemeanors at booking
- Percentage of Sentenced vs. Non-Sentenced in custody
- Percentage of Male vs. Female in custody
- Days held for Sentenced vs. Non-Sentenced
- Days held for Felonies vs. Misdemeanors
- Days held for Males vs. Females
- Total on Work Release
- Total serving Weekend Sentences
- Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) Participants
- Arrests by category (Traffic, Property, People, Drug/Alcohol)
- Total numbers booked into the Jail
- Sentence distribution
- Number of sentences by category

The other subset consists of the information based on the meticulous snapshot of all in custody on a recent date: February 12, 2003. The data for the snapshot was obtained from the DeKalb County Jail's files, with assistance from Jail staff, and consists of the following:

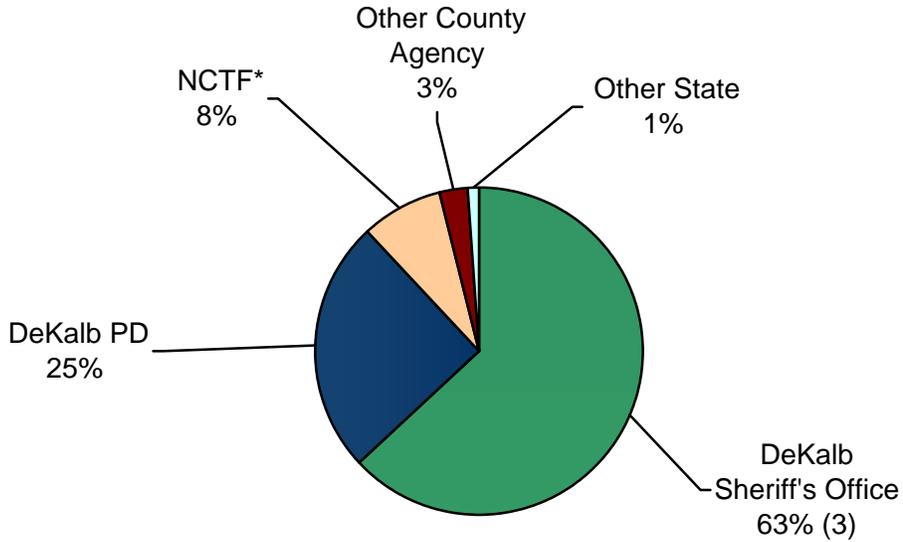
- Age
- Race -- Caucasian, African American, Hispanic
- Gender
- Marital status
- Number of dependents
- Employment status

- Current charges by category (People, Property, Warrant, Traffic, Drug/Alcohol, Other/Unknown)
- Current charge type -- Felony, Misdemeanor
- Previous charges in DeKalb County (categorized same as above)
- Date of arrest or reporting
- Arresting agency
- Bond eligibility
- Place of residence
- Behavior in Jail (Assaults, Verbal/Contraband/Disruption, Suicidal, Gang)
- Work Release or Inmate Worker
- Medical and suicidal screening (Mental Health issues, Drug/Alcohol/Suicidal)
- Current charge narrative (the specific offense, such as "Domestic Battery")

Through careful consideration of the above-mentioned data, Durrant/MGA was able to produce the remaining sections of this chapter, which provide specific findings about the DeKalb County inmate population. All remaining data contained within this chapter is identified by source and date.

Arresting Agency ²

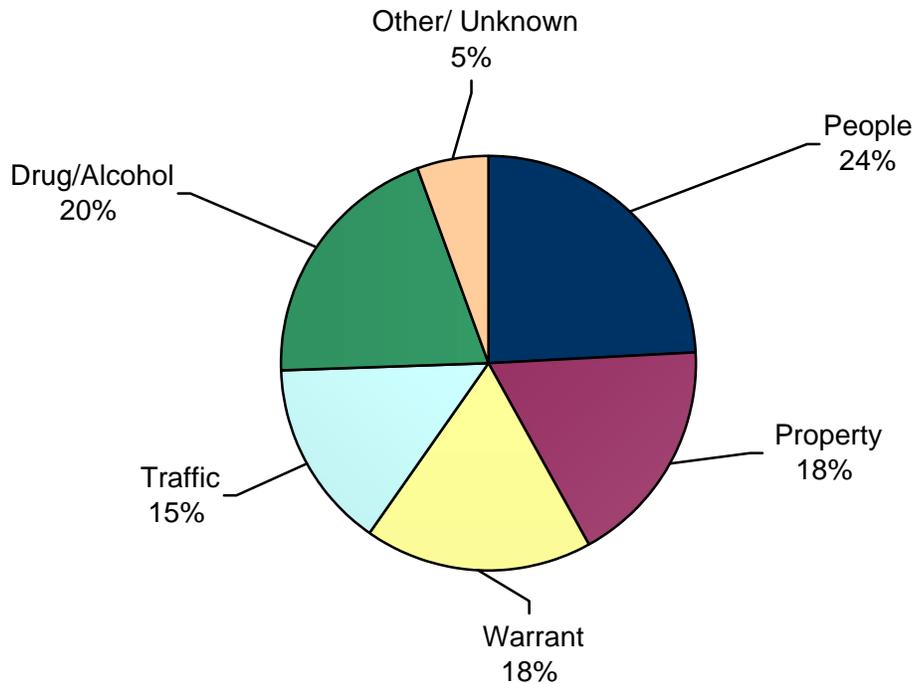
The DeKalb County Sheriff's office was responsible for 63% of the arrests leading to the incarceration of all inmates on the day of the snapshot. Note: the Sheriff's Office includes all warrants (from all jurisdictions within the County). The City of DeKalb was the second largest contributor of inmates. *NCTF is the County's Narcotics Task Force.



Current Charges: as a Percentage of Total Charges ²

For the purposes of this jail study, the inmates were grouped by five offense categories: crimes against people, crimes against property, warrants, traffic offenses, drug/alcohol related offenses, and other/unknown. Please note that these figures represent the *total* number of charges against each inmate. Most inmates have more than one charge, and many have charges in several different categories. Therefore, the total number of charges (129) is far greater than the total number of inmates in custody on that day (65). In other words, there was on average two charges per inmate.

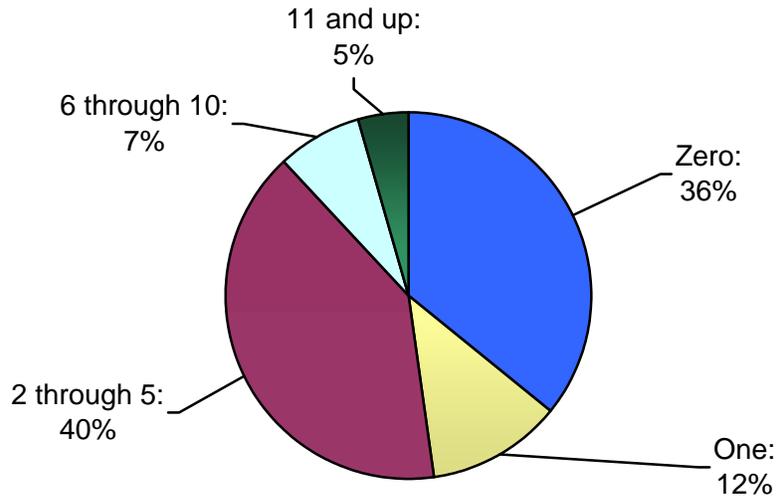
People	Property	Warrant	Traffic	Drug/Alcohol	Other/Unknown	Total Charges
31	23	23	19	26	7	129
24%	18%	18%	15%	20%	5%	100%



Previous Charges in DeKalb County: During the Last Four Years ²

On the day of the snapshot, the greatest percentage of inmates (40%) had between two and five previous charges in DeKalb County. Thirty-six percent of the inmate population had no previous charges. Note that these figures DO NOT include charges in counties other than DeKalb or charges in DeKalb County prior to 1998.

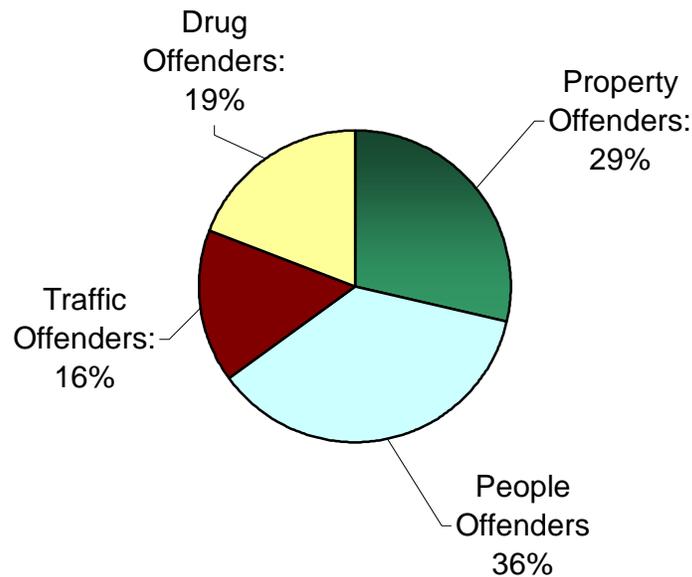
Previous Charges	Zero	One	2 through 5	6 through 10	11 and up
# of Inmates	24	8	27	5	3
% of Total	36%	12%	40%	7%	5%



Offenses by Category ²

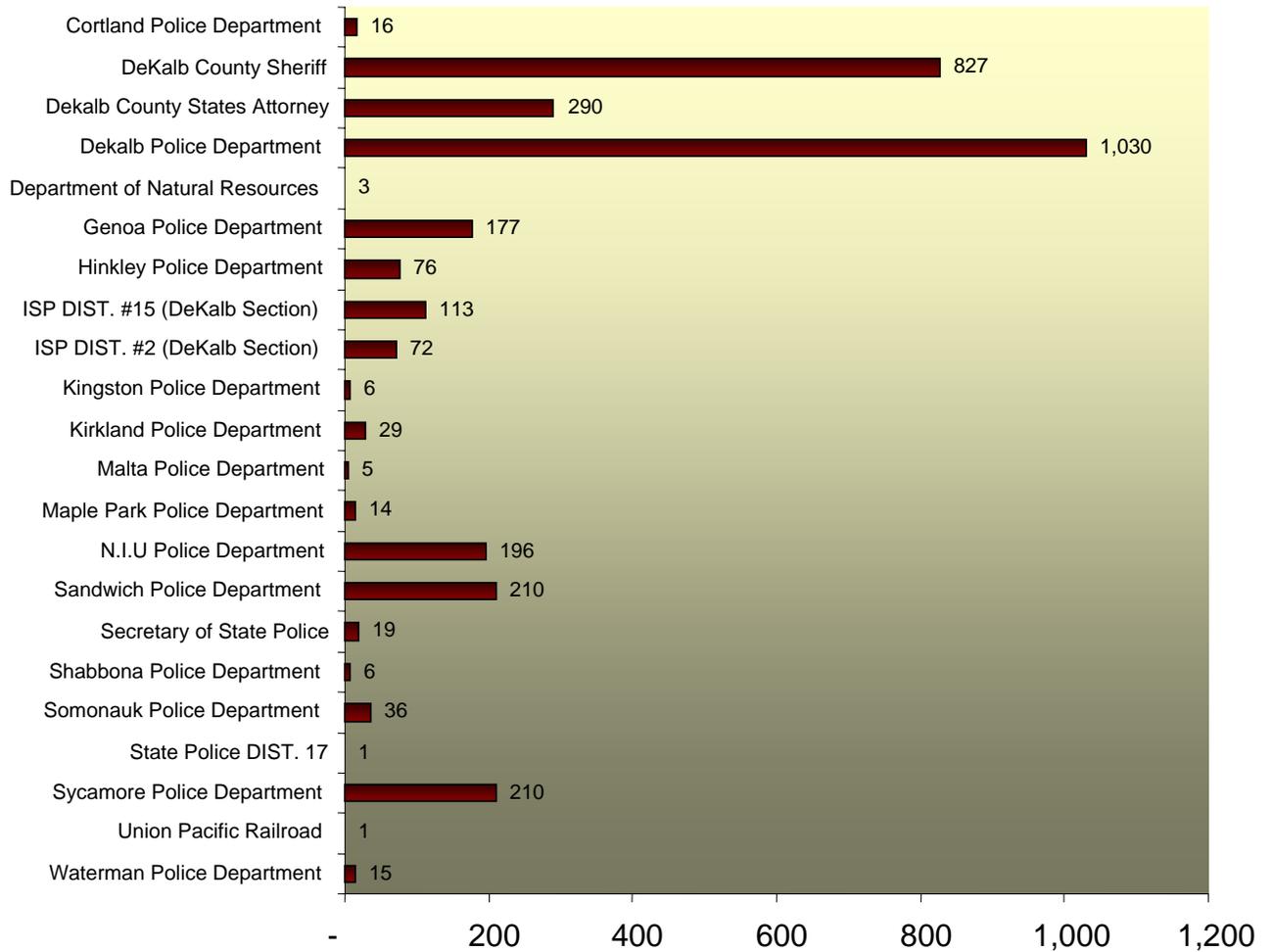
The inmate snapshot showed that the majority of those in custody on that day were charged with offenses against people. Property offenses were the next most frequent, followed by drug offenses and traffic offenses.

	Pre-Sentenced	Sentenced	TOTAL	%
Property Offenders	13	5	18	29%
People Offenders	16	7	23	37%
Traffic Offenders	3	7	10	16%
Drug Offenders	8	4	12	19%



Court Filings in 2002 by Arresting Agency ³

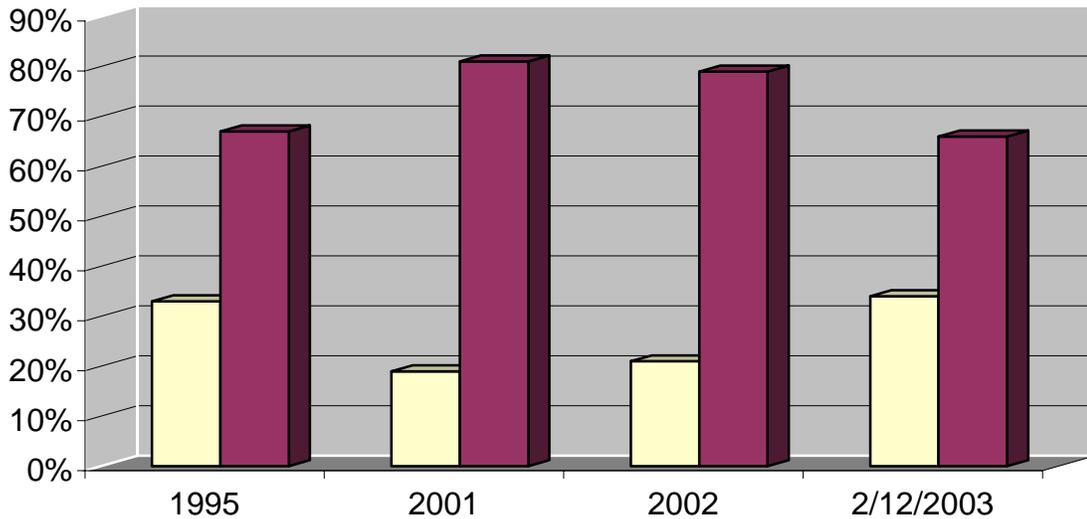
The DeKalb Police Department filed more arrests than any other agency with 1,030 in 2002. The Sheriff's Office placed a close second with 827.



Pre-Sentenced vs. Sentenced Inmates in Custody: DeKalb County Jail ^{2, 4}

Historically and consistently, the inmate population in DeKalb County has been largely pre-sentenced. On the day of the snapshot, approximately two-thirds of the inmates who occupied jail beds were pre-sentenced. This was markedly less than the average for recent years which was approximately four-fifths. The difference may be because the February 2003 profile was of all inmates assigned to housing units, and the earlier data was from inmates at booking. Because many who are booked are released prior to when they would be housed, there is a large number of pre-sentenced inmates who never go beyond the booking area or who occupy jail beds only after they are sentenced.

	1995	2001	2002	2/12/2003
Sentenced	33%	19%	21%	34%
Pre-sentenced	67%	81%	79%	66%

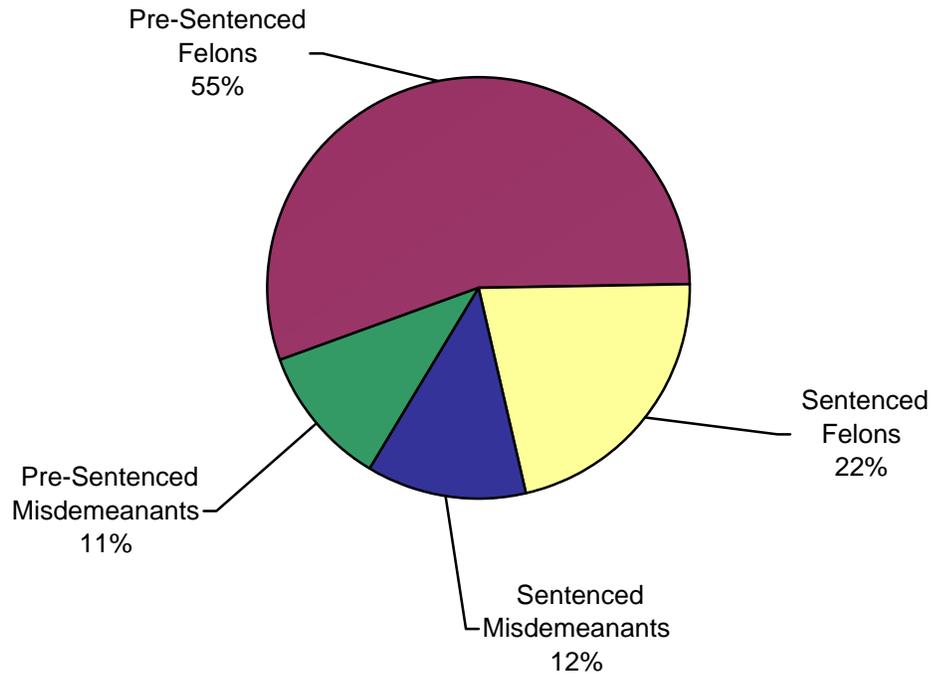


Sentenced & Pre-Sentenced: Misdemeanants & Felons ²

Of the felons occupying cells, most are pre-sentenced at 55% of the entire population. The next highest population is sentenced felons at 22%, followed by pre-sentenced at 11% and sentenced misdemeanants at 12%.

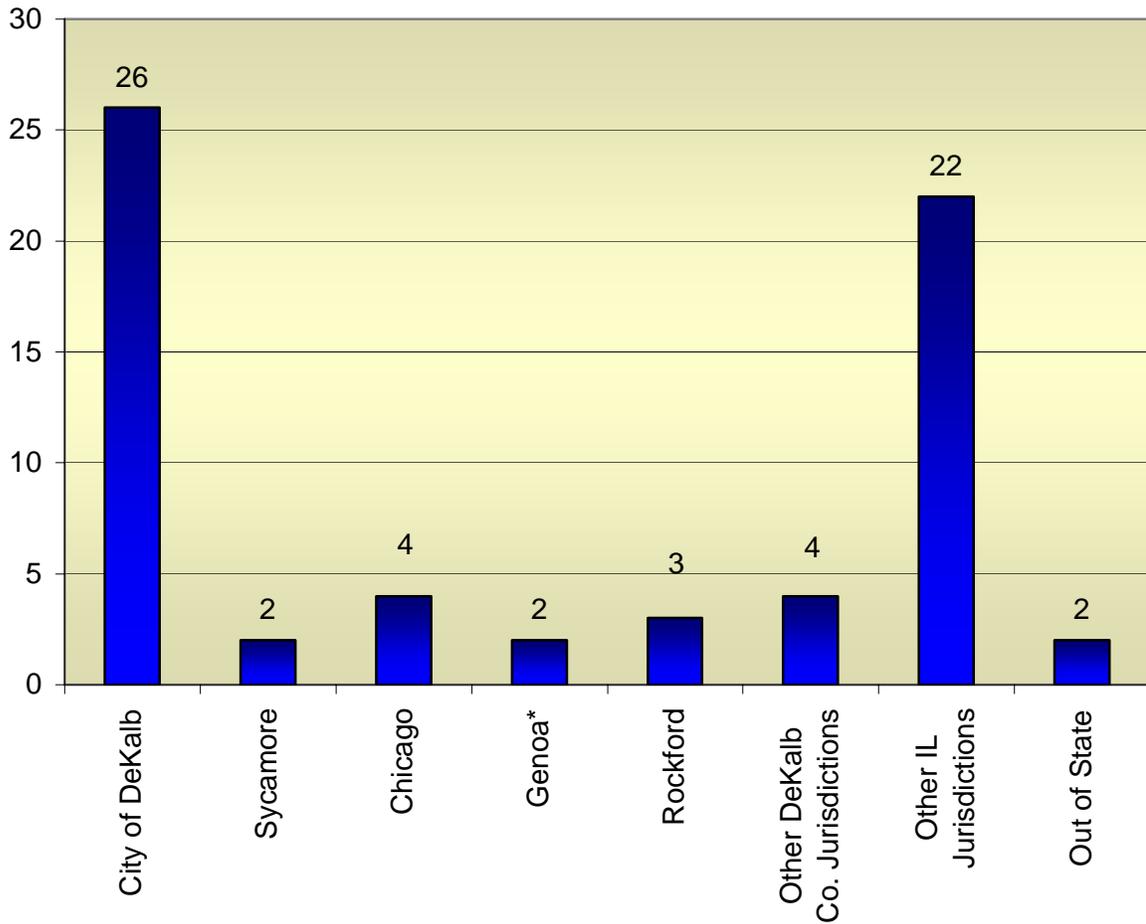
Pre-Sentenced			Sentenced		
	Total	%		Total	%
Felons	36	55%	Felons	14	22%
Misdemeanants	7	11%	Misdemeanants	8	12%
TOTAL	43	66%		22	34%

Note: **Felons** include those inmates currently charged with one or more felony, and can also include inmates currently charged with both felonies and misdemeanors.
Misdemeanants include those inmates currently charged with one or more misdemeanors and no felonies.



Place of Residence ²

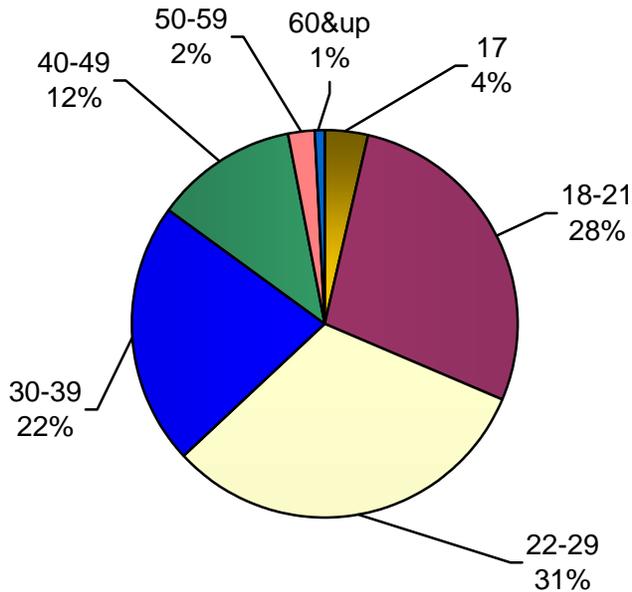
By far, the one city in particular that was home to most of the jail population on the day of the snapshot was DeKalb. Of the 65 inmates in custody on that day, 26 were from the city of DeKalb. Only two were from Sycamore. The next largest group, 22 inmates, represented other Illinois jurisdictions, outside of DeKalb County.



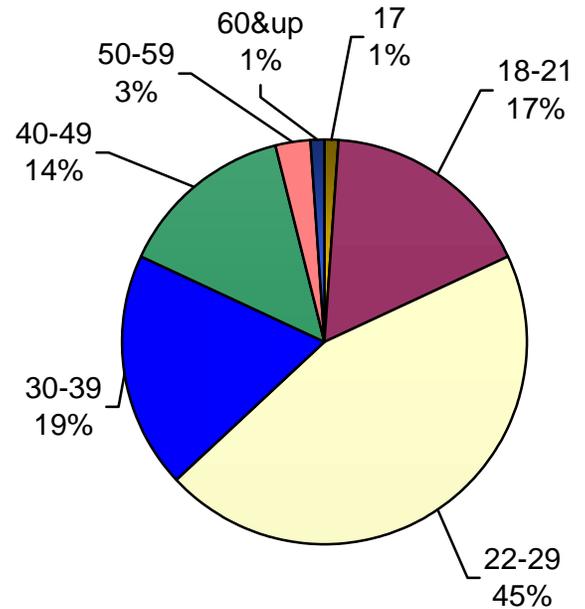
Age of Inmates ^{2, 4}

Both charts below (2002 and snapshot from 2/12/03) indicate that the largest percentages of inmates in DeKalb County are between 22 and 29 years of age (31% and 45% respectively). Both data sets indicate that the numbers of inmates between 18 and 21 years of age (a span of only three years) are relatively high as well (28% for 2002 and 17% for the snapshot date, 2/12/2003). The differences between the two sets of data may indicate that younger people (18-21) may be more likely to be released after booking than those in their twenties. This may be because younger people have shorter criminal histories and, therefore, are more likely to be released at booking.

2002 at Booking



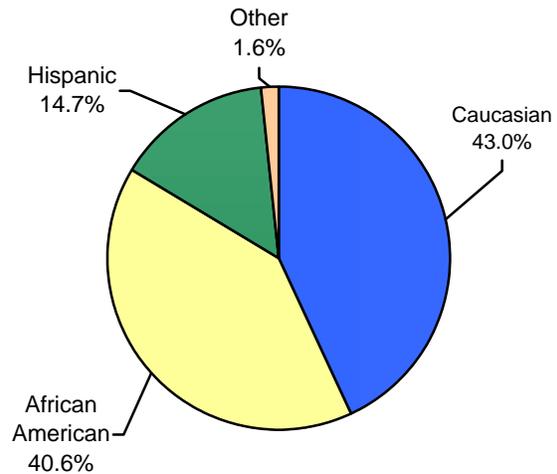
2/12/2003 In Custody



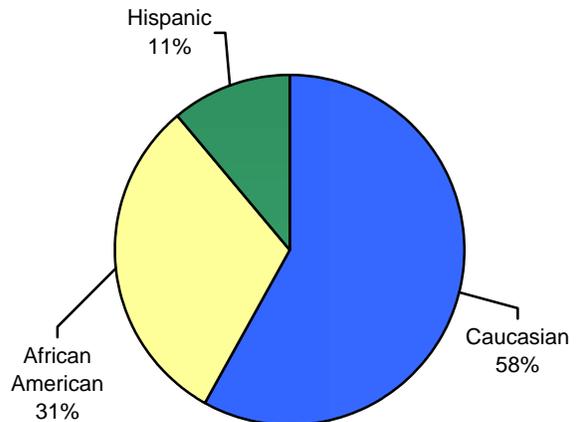
Race ^{2, 5}

Nationally, at midyear 2001 ⁽⁴⁾, the jail population in the United States was divided nearly equally between African Americans and Caucasians (43% and 40.6% respectively), and Hispanics made up 14.7% of the remaining 16.3%. DeKalb County’s Jail population, as surveyed on the date of the snapshot, is represented by a significantly higher percentage of Caucasians (58%) and fewer African Americans (31%). Every inmate in the DeKalb County Jail was classified in one of the three major racial groups in the United States. In other words, there were no “others.”

Jails: Nationally, Midyear 2001	
Caucasian	43.0%
African American	40.6%
Hispanic	14.7%
Other	1.6%



DeKalb County Jail: 2/12/03		
	#	%
Caucasian	38	58%
African American	20	31%
Hispanic	7	11%

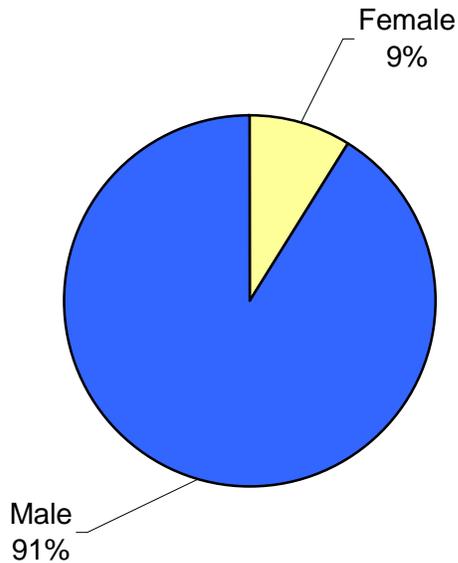


Gender ^{2, 4}

The percentage of females in the jail has gone up and down but, generally, appears to be increasing. In recent years, it has ranged from 9%-15%. Note that the lowest percentage was for those in custody (occupying a “bed”). This may indicate that females have a greater likelihood of being released shortly after booking than males.

	At Booking			In Custody
	1995	2001	2002	2/12/03
female	11%	15%	15%	9%
male	89%	85%	85%	91%

2/12/03: Gender In Custody

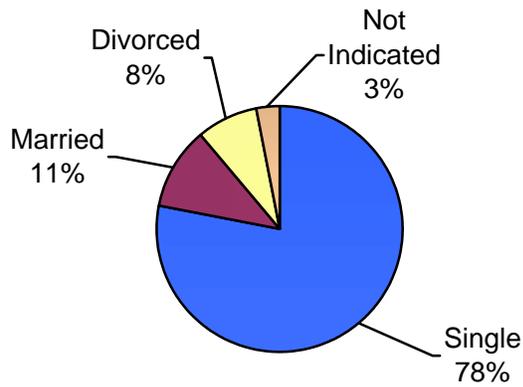


Marital Status and Number of Dependents ²

Seventy-eight percent of inmates' records reviewed on the date of the snapshot reported that they were "single." Only 11% reported being married.

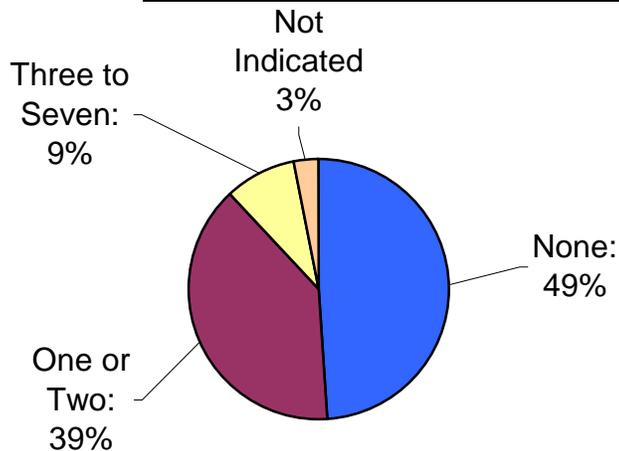
Status	Single	Married	Divorced	Not Indicated
#	51	7	5	2
%	78%	11%	8%	3%

A much higher percentage of inmates have dependants (compared with those married).



Forty-eight percent of the same inmate population claimed to have one or more dependant.

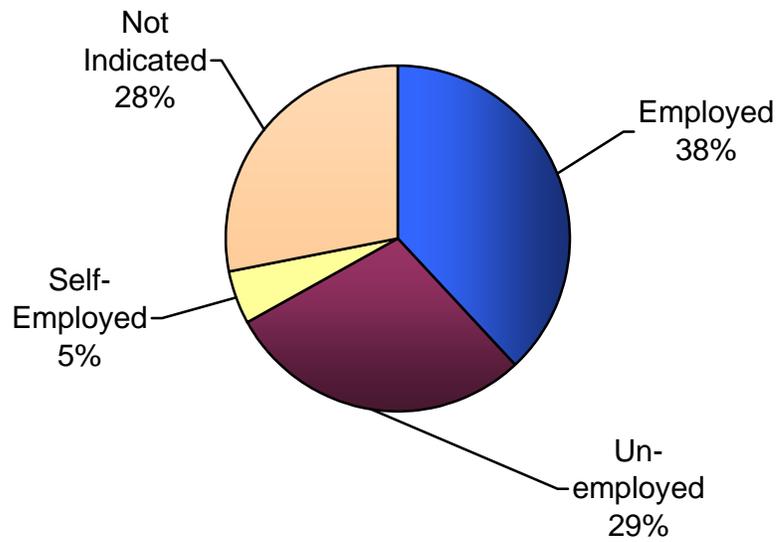
Dependents	None	1 or 2	3 to 7	Not Indicated
#	32	25	6	2
%	49%	39%	9%	3%



Employment Status ²

On the day of the snapshot, records from self-reports indicated that almost two-fifths were employed. Twenty-nine percent were reportedly unemployed and 28% of the population's records did not indicate employment status at all.

Employment Status	Employed	Unemployed	Self-Employed	Not Indicated
#	25	19	3	18
%	38%	29%	5%	28%



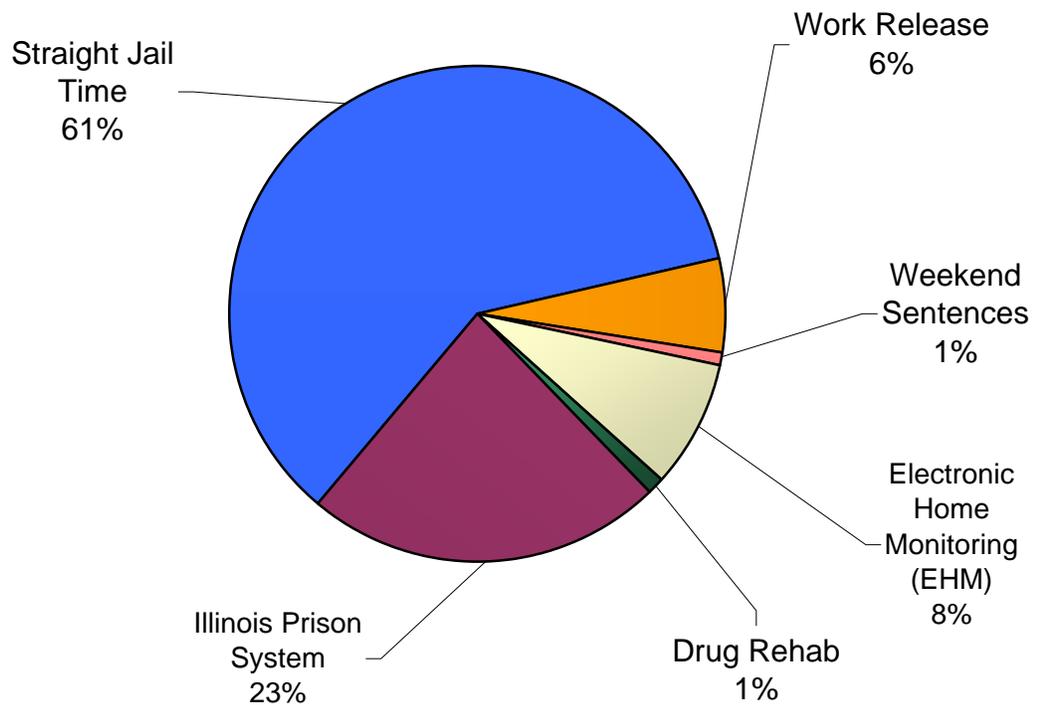
Felonies and Misdemeanors at Booking ⁴ & in Custody ²

Although most people who are booked in the jail are charged with misdemeanors (63% in 2002), those who stay in the jail and occupy cells are much more likely to be charged with or convicted of felonies (77% on 2/12/03).

	At Booking			In Custody
	1995	2001	2002	2/12/03
charged with Felonies	42%	41%	37%	77%
charged with Misdemeanors	58%	59%	63%	23%

Sentence Distribution: 2001 ⁴

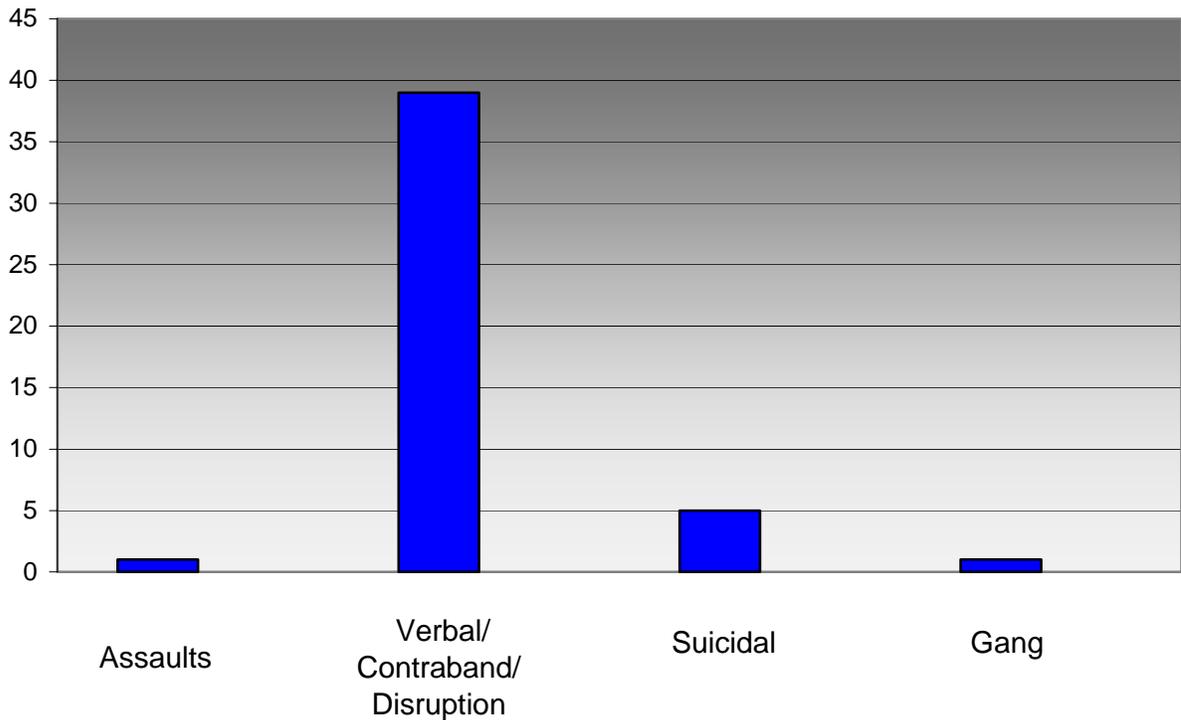
Excluding Probation, most inmates were sentenced to the County Jail. This was followed by sentences to the Illinois Prison system. Although allegedly over 70 percent have drug or alcohol issues, only one percent was sentenced to drug rehabilitation.



Behavior in Jail ²

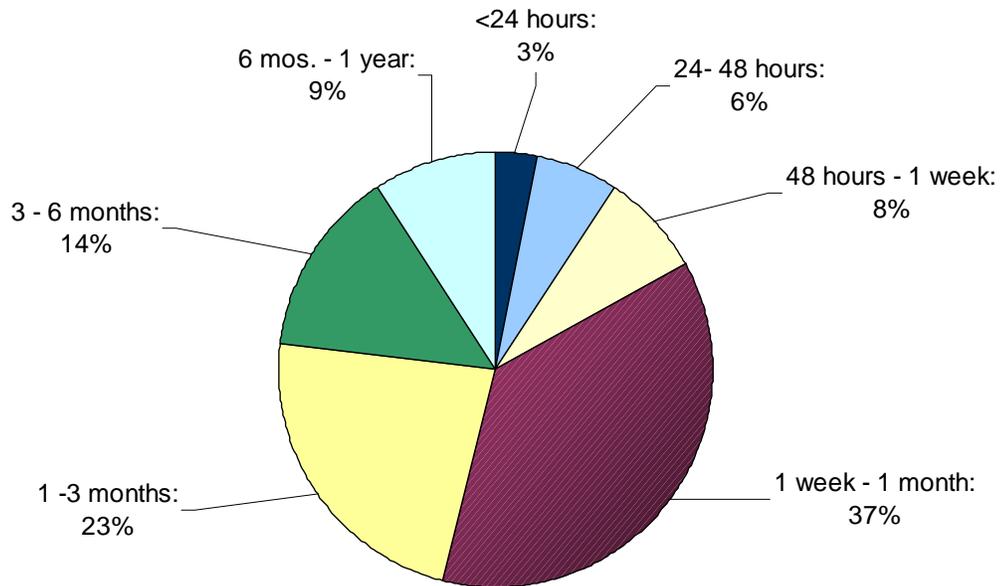
Often, the most important factor in determining the appropriate housing placement for a particular inmate depends not on the inmate's offense, but rather upon the inmate's behavior while incarcerated. In reviewing the inmates' records on the day of the snapshot, the consultants noted the behavior reports for each inmate. More than any other behavioral problems, verbal/disruptions and contraband were problems that staff reported. It is important to note that 36 of the 65 inmates in custody on the date of the snapshot had no behavioral reports to note. Also, this data contains only observed and reported behavior. Therefore, the reported numbers may be lower than the number of actual behavioral incidents.

BEHAVIOR IN JAIL	Assaults	Verbal / Contraband / Disruption	Suicidal Behavior	Gang Affiliated Behavior
# of Occurences	1	39	5	1



Date of Arrest/Time in Custody ²

Relatively few spend a long time in the DeKalb County Jail. On February 12, 2003 only nine percent had stayed longer than six months. The vast majority (77%) of inmates had been in jail for less than 3 months. This speaks positively about the speed of the county's justice system.



¹ A "snapshot" is a look at those in custody at a particular moment in time. The snapshot taken on February 12, 2003 included 100% of the entire population.

² 2/13/03 from Sheriff's Office based on all in custody that day

³ Circuit Clerk, Maureen Josh

⁴ Data From DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Annual Reports

⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001

Chapter 3:

Means to Reduce Bed Needs

Alternatives to Incarceration and Changes to the Justice System

Counties that suffer from characteristically overcrowded jails and limited budgets often find significant solutions to these problems in enhancing and implementing a variety of alternatives to incarcerating alleged and convicted offenders. The primary reasons to utilize alternatives to incarceration and other means to reduce bed needs are:

- To minimize or control the use of jail beds
- To provide appropriate means of security for alleged and sentenced offenders
- To foster rehabilitation and to enhance the likelihood that individuals become contributing members of society, rather than burdens
- To limit operational costs of the jail, the justice system, and the community
- To limit construction costs

Because there is a great deal of diversity in the ways to reduce bed needs that can be implemented, and because not all types are appropriate for all offenders, it is of utmost importance to develop a unique plan for a system of alternatives and other justice system changes that work for an individual county.

The Durrant Group, Inc./Mark Goldman & Associates conducted a detailed study to develop an intricate profile of the inmate population in DeKalb County in order to better understand the characteristics of the County's pre-sentenced and sentenced populations, see Chapter 2, Population Profile. With these findings, and considerable input from justice system officials, County leaders, and others, Durrant/MGA was able to begin planning the most appropriate alternatives and justice system changes to suit these alleged and convicted offenders.

This knowledge, coupled with an investigation into DeKalb County's existing justice system and research on "what works," allowed the consultants to produce preliminary outlines of both the existing means to reduce bed needs in DeKalb County (see fig.1), and suggestions about other potential means to reduce bed needs through alternative programs for the County (see fig. 2). Both tables were presented to the Ad Hoc Jail Study Sub-committee on February 13, 2003. The Sub-committee then reviewed and critiqued the outlines.

Fig. 1: Existing Means to Reduce Bed Needs in DeKalb County (as of January 2003)

Alternative, Policy, or Program	Used For:	
	Alleged / Pretrial Offenders	Sentenced Inmates
Citation Release	X	
Bond	X	
Weekend/Holiday Bond Hearings; <i>(but not always)</i>	X	
Own Recognizance Release	X	
Reduction of Days Between Court Proceedings	X	
Informal Pre-Trial Release	X	
Electronic Monitoring & Home Detention (Sheriff) <i>(currently mostly used for Sentenced)</i>	X	X
Committee Reviewing who to Release	X	X
Probation		X
Work Release <i>(used minimally now)</i>		X
Sheriff's Work Alternative Program		X
Graduated Sentences		X
Weekend-only Sentences <i>(used minimally now)</i>		X
Good Time <i>("day for day")</i>		X
Minimize Days to Transfer to Illinois DOC		X

Fig. 2: Other Possible Means to Reduce Bed Needs, considered in February 2003

Alternative, Policy, or Program	Consider:		Used For:	
	Exists, Expand	Implement	Alleged / Pretrial	Sentenced Inmates
Formal Pretrial Release		X	X	
Formalized Weekend Bond Court		X	X	
Court Date Reminder System		X	X	
Electronic Monitoring & Home Detention <i>(Sheriff)</i>	X (expand for Pre-Sent)		X	
Day Reporting <i>(with classes, treatment)</i>		X	X	X
Drug / Alcohol / Mental Health Court		X	X	X
Intensive Probation				X
Work Release	X			X
Graduated Sentences	X			X
Weekend Sentences Only	X			X

With additional information from justice system and social service administrators, and analyses of the inmate profile, the Ad Hoc Sub-committee narrowed the list (fig. 2) to those most appropriate for DeKalb's population. The consultants then developed more detail, including projected bed needs savings and impacts on operational costs for each of the selected programs (See Appendix A: Existing Facility Area Utilization Report). By projecting the population to the year 2025, the consultants were able to help reduce the number of beds that need to be constructed in the future through the expansion of existing alternatives and start up of certain new alternative programs.

The following table summarizes the proposed changes to the justice system and alternatives to incarceration, presented to the Ad Hoc Jail Study Sub-committee on April 24, 2003. The text and the more detailed tables that follow describe each component of the proposed plan.

Fig. 3: Summary of Selected Programs

Program	Annual Staffing Cost	Savings in:			
		# of Beds Needed [5]	Initial Costs [4]	Annual Operational Costs [2]	30 Year Life-Cycle Costs
1 Court Date Reminder System	\$ 16,800	11	\$ 770,000	\$ 190,155	\$ 6,474,650
2 Electronic Home Monitoring for Pre-Sentenced	\$ 55,000	7	\$ 490,000	\$ 82,970	\$ 2,979,100
3 Graduated Sentences	\$ 55,000	5	\$ 350,000	\$ 36,980	\$ 1,459,400
4 Mental Health & Substance Abuse Jail Diversion Program [1]	\$ 386,000	18	\$ 1,260,000	\$ (41,075)	\$ 27,750
5 Pre-Trial Release Program – Formalized	\$ 55,000	7	\$ 490,000	\$ 82,970	\$ 2,979,100
6 Weekend Bond Court -- codified	\$ -	5	\$ 350,000	\$ 26,208	\$ 1,136,240
7 Work Release Expanded [3]	\$ 55,000	0	\$ 192,000	\$ (3,000)	\$ 102,000
Total	\$ 622,800	53	\$ 3,902,000	\$ 375,208	\$ 15,158,240

General Assumptions Regarding Bed Needs Reductions and Costs:

- [1] This Mental Health & Substance Abuse Jail Diversion Program would serve fewer "clients," with fewer staff, less overhead and substantially lower costs than the program proposed (as an initial draft) by the Ben Gordon Center in March 2003.
- [2] Per diem per inmate operational cost of \$63.00 based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate

operational cost will increase due to inflation, although inflation has not been included in the estimate of the 30-year life cycle costs.

- [3] Expanding Work Release by itself would not reduce the number of beds. However, similar to Graduated Sentences, the number of beds could be reduced by Work Release if judges sentence offenders to a short time on Work Release followed by intensive or regular probation. In this case, the average length of stay (ALOS) in Work Release would be less than for those sentenced to Jail.

With programs such as Work Release, there is also a possibility of “net widening” which is placing some individuals on the program who would have otherwise been sentenced to probation or another non-custody program.

Expanding Work Release would increase the percentage of low security, dormitory-style beds. Operational costs would be lower for this population, as Work Releasees pay a per diem fee.

- [4] Cost of an expanded or new jail has been estimated at \$60,000 to \$80,000 per bed, with an average of \$70,000. This includes construction, site development, furniture and equipment, and fees.
- [5] Bed Needs have been estimated based on 120 percent of the projected average daily population (ADP). The additional 20 percent is to accommodate most populations above the average, and to have enough beds to facilitate housing by classification category.

The following pages include descriptions of the selected programs that would be part of the alternatives to incarcerations and justice system changes. They include among other items the program objective, description, target population, staff requirements, projected annual staffing cost and cost if not implemented.

Court Date Reminder System

Objective:	To reduce the number of people who fail to appear in court and, consequently, are charged with and incarcerated for Failure to Appear (FTA).					
Description:	All alleged offenders who are released from jail on bond or on their own recognizance would be notified of their court dates by telephone calls and post cards.					
Operated by:	Circuit Clerk's Office					
Target Population/Category:	Alleged offenders, with phone numbers and/or mailing addresses.					
Number:	1,000 people per year					
Staff Requirements:	Part-time, perhaps college students, total of 35 hours per week.					
Projected Annual Staffing Cost:	35 hours/week	X	\$10 per hour	X	48 weeks/year	= \$ 16,800
Cost IF NOT implemented:	Assume: 50 more FTA's year incarcerated for an average of 66 days (the ALOS for pre-sentenced inmates in 2002 per the Sheriff's Office Annual Report)					
Additional Beds:	50	X	66 days	divided by	365 days	= 9.0 ADP X 1.20 [4] 10.8
Additional Construction & Other Initial Costs:	11 beds		at	\$70,000		per bed \$770,000
Additional Annual Operational Cost:	9 inmates		at	\$63 / day [2] 365 / days / yr		= \$206,955
Savings in Annual Operational Costs:	\$206,955		-	\$16,800		= \$190,155

[2] Per diem per inmate operational cost based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate operational cost will increase due to inflation.

[4] Bed needs are 20 percent more than ADP to accommodate most peak populations and facilitate housing by classification category. Without this classification and peaking factor, the jail would be overcrowded about half of the time (since ADP is average daily population), and incoming inmates would be housed in any available cell rather than in appropriate housing units based on their gender, behavior,

health, vulnerability or likelihood to be assaultive, gang affiliations, security requirements, and other factors.

Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) for Pre-Sentenced Alleged Offenders

Objective: To release a greater percentage of pre-sentenced alleged offenders in order to decrease the inmate population and bed needs. At the same time, minimize the likelihood that those who are released pose a danger to the public by using EHM technologies, by providing monitoring by Sheriff's staff, and with supervision by Court Services' Pre-Trial Release (PTR).

Also, Use EHM and PTR for some individuals who are currently being released without supervision or monitoring to enhance public safety.

Also see Pre-Trial Release.

Description: Under electronic monitoring, alleged and convicted offenders wear transmitters, which send encoded signals to receiving and processing units installed in their homes. Units are connected by telephone to the host computer in a monitoring center. When the clients leave their homes, the signals from the transmitters they are wearing are no longer received and the monitoring center computer is notified of the absence. This monitoring is supported by the periodic unannounced face-to-face home and work visits by Sheriff's Deputies. EHM in no way prevents individuals from leaving their homes if they choose to do so; however, non-compliance can result in revocation of EHM and placement in jail. Since 1997, EHM has been used in DeKalb County for sentenced offenders. In 2002, an average of 10.7 offenders were on EHM per day according to the Sheriff's Annual Report. Without EHM, 13 more beds would have been needed (10.7×1.2).

By using EHM for pre-sentenced alleged offenders coupled with Pre-Trial Release, which is discussed separately, it is assumed that initially an average of 36 pre-sentenced individuals could be on EHM with PTR at any given time. It is also assumed that two-thirds of this population (24) are currently released on Own Recognizance (OR) release. However, the DeKalb County justice system and the public would benefit from this population being placed on EHM and PTR. Thus, 12 out of this 36 would be incarcerated without this combination of EHM and PTR. Hence, since bed needs are 20% greater than ADP, EHM with PTR, would save 14 beds (12×1.2) initially. These numbers would be expected to increase over time.

Operated by: Sheriff's Office

Target Population/Category: Pre-sentenced alleged offenders, two-thirds of whom are now being released on Own Recognizance (OR) Release, and one-third of whom are now being incarcerated.

Number:	Total of 36 on average, of whom 12 would have remained incarcerated, which would have required 14 beds without this program.				
Staff Requirements:	1 Sheriff's Officer (also see Pre-Trial Release)				
Projected Annual Staffing Cost:	\$45,000 for salary and benefits, \$10,000 for vehicle Total of \$55,000 per year				
Cost IF NOT implemented:					
Additional Beds:	Assume: 12 additional inmates, 14 additional beds, half of which (6 inmates, 7 beds) attributed to EHM, the other half to PTR.				
Additional Construction & Other Initial Costs:	7 beds	at	\$70,000	per bed	\$490,000
Additional Annual Operational Costs:	6 inmates	at	\$63 / day [2] 365 / days / yr	=	\$137,970
Savings in Annual Operational Costs:	\$137,970	-	\$55,000	=	\$82,970
	EHM fees would pay for equipment and technologies.				

[2] Per diem per inmate operational cost based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate operational cost will increase due to inflation.

Graduated Sentences

Objective:	Graduated Sentences would reduce jail bed needs and provide more opportunities for non-custody treatment.
Description:	<p>Instead of jail sentences followed by release to the community with little to no supervision or treatment, some offenders would be sentenced to jail for shorter periods of time followed by intensive probation supervision, case management, and participation in non-custody treatment programs.</p> <p>In 2002, the ALOS for sentenced inmates was 41 days (Sheriff's Office Annual Report). The target population for Graduated Sentences would be those with relatively long jail sentences. On average, time sentenced to jail would be reduced by 60 days. The average length of time on the Graduated Sentences program once released from jail would be 12 months. There would be several phases of the program, with the first 4 months being the most intensive.</p>
Operated by:	Court Services would provide probation supervision and case management. This program requires support from the Courts, the

Sheriff's Office, the State's Attorney, the Public Defender, and local treatment entities, including self-help groups.

Target Population/Category:	Sentenced misdemeanants and felons who, with supervision and case management, are considered to pose little risk to the community. Priority would be given to chronic offenders with community ties who are amenable to non-custody treatment.								
Number:	Initially, approximately 25 offenders per year.								
Staff Requirements:	1 Intensive Probation Officer / Case Manager								
Projected Annual Staffing Cost:	\$45,000 for salary and benefits, \$10,000 for vehicle Total of \$55,000 per year								
Cost IF NOT implemented:	Assume: 25 inmates with 60 fewer bed days/year.								
Additional Beds:	25	X	60	divided	365	=	4.1	X 1.20	4.9
			days	by	days		ADP		beds
Additional Construction & Other Initial Costs:	5			at	\$70,000		per		\$350,000
	beds						bed		
Additional Annual Operational Costs:	4			at	\$63 / day [2]		=		\$91,980
	inmates				365 / days / yr				
Savings in Annual Operational Costs:	\$91,980		-		\$55,000		=		\$36,980

[2] Per diem per inmate operational cost based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate operational cost will increase due to inflation.

Mental Health & Substance Abuse Jail Diversion Program

Objective:	To treat alleged and sentenced offenders who are dual diagnosed with both psychiatric/mental health and chemical abuse disorders. To provide such treatment, in large part, in the community.
Description:	DeKalb County would contract with a private provider to furnish intensive treatment, education, and services for alleged and convicted offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues who would otherwise be incarcerated. The program would include diagnostic assessment of both psychiatric and chemical abuse disorders, individual counseling, group counseling, education, vocational guidance and preparation, case management, and intensive outpatient programs.

	The average amount of time on the program would be four months, and the actual time would depend on responsiveness and progress.
Operated by:	Private provider, such as the Ben Gordon Center
Target Population/Category:	Alleged and sentenced offenders with considerable mental health and substance abuse issues who would otherwise require incarceration.
Number:	Average daily population (ADP) of 30. It is assumed that of these, half would have been incarcerated; the other half would have been on probation.
Staff Requirements:	Manager, case managers/counselors. Part-time psychiatrist, psychologist, job coach.
Projected Annual Staffing Cost:	For salaries, benefits, rent, drug and alcohol testing, utilities, overhead, etc., \$386,000/year. [1]

Cost IF NOT implemented:
Additional Beds: Assume: With 30 on the program at any given time, and average time on the program of four months, there would be 90 participants per year. If half of these program participants would have avoided jail even without the existence of this program, then there would be 15 (half of the 30) at any given time and 45 (half of the 90) per year who would have otherwise been in the DeKalb County Jail.
If Jail ADP would be 15 greater without this program, then 18 more beds would be needed without this program (15 x 1.2).

Additional Construction & Other Initial Costs:	18 beds	at	\$70,000	per bed	\$1,260,000
Additional Annual Operational Costs:	15 inmates	at	\$63 / day [2] 365 / days / yr	=	\$344,925
Savings in Annual Operational Costs:	\$344,925	-	\$386,000	=	-\$41,075

[1] Note: This Mental Health & Substance Abuse Jail Diversion Program would serve fewer "clients," with fewer staff and less overhead and substantially lower costs than the program proposed by the Ben Gordon Center in May 2003.

[2] Per diem per inmate operational cost based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate operational cost will increase due to inflation.

Pre-Trial Release Program

Objective: Release a greater percentage of pre-sentenced alleged offenders to decrease the inmate population and bed needs. At the same time, minimize the likelihood that those who are released pose a danger to the public by providing supervision using Court Services' Pre-Trial Release staff, along with EHM technologies and monitoring by Sheriff's staff.

Use PTR (and EHM) for some individuals who are currently being released without supervision or monitoring to enhance public safety.

Also see Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) and Weekend Bond Court.

Description: A formal Pre-Trial Release program would screen pre-sentenced inmates within one to two days after booking for eligibility for release under PTR supervision and, in many cases, EHM monitoring. It is assumed that initially an average of 36 pre-sentenced individuals could be on PTR with EHM at any given time. It is also assumed that two-thirds of this population is currently being released on their Own Recognizance (OR), but the justice system and the public would benefit from this population also being placed on PTR and EHM. The remaining one-third of the 36 would be incarcerated without a formal Pre-Trial Release Program. Hence, since bed needs are 20% greater than ADP, PTR with EHM, would save 14 (12 x 1.2) beds initially. These numbers are expected to increase over time.

Also see Weekend Bond Court.

Operated by: Court Services

Target Population/Category: Pre-sentenced alleged offenders, two-thirds of whom are now being released on Own Recognizance Release, and one-third of whom are now being incarcerated until they are sentenced.

Number: Total of 36 on average, of whom 12 would have been in jail, which, without this program, would have required 14 beds.

Staff Requirements: 1 Probation Officer (also see EHM)

Projected Annual Staffing Cost: \$45,000 for salary and benefits, \$10,000 for vehicle
Total of \$55,000 per year

Cost IF NOT implemented: Assume: 12 additional inmates, 14 additional beds, half of which attributed to EHM, the other half to Pre-Trial Release

Additional Beds:	7 beds	at	\$70,000	per bed	\$490,000
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Additional Annual Operational Costs:	6 inmates	at	\$63 / day [2] 365 / days / yr	=	\$137,970
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Savings in Annual

Operational Costs:	\$137,970	–	\$55,000	=	\$82,970
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- [2] Per diem per inmate operational cost based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate operational cost will increase due to inflation.

Weekend Bond Court

Objective: To help reduce length of stay of some pre-sentenced alleged offenders and, consequently, reduce bed needs.

While some who are arrested and booked in jail can be released on cash bond based on bond schedules, others need to wait until their bond is set, their bond is reduced to an amount they can afford, and/or they are approved for Own Recognizance release (OR). Every weekday, except holidays, Bond Court takes place in DeKalb County. The same is true on most Saturdays, although weekend Bond Court has not been institutionalized.

As jail populations tend to increase during weekends, codifying weekend Bond Court would help reduce both length of stay of some pre-sentenced alleged offenders, and as a result, bed needs.

Description: Currently, Bond Court is held Monday through Friday on a regular basis, and often on Saturday. With this proposal, Bond Court would always take place on Saturdays and Monday holidays. In the more distant future, if additional measures are needed to prevent jail crowding, Sunday Bond Court could be added.

Weekend Bond Court would involve a Judge, a State's Attorney, and a Public Defender reviewing information on newly booked inmates, with the Judge setting bond, reducing bond, and/or releasing alleged offenders on OR. If Pre-Trial Release is also institutionalized, the supervising officer would contribute to gathering information on new inmates, including those that help indicate likelihood to flee or pose a risk to others, and making recommendations to the Judge.

Operated by: Courts with State's Attorney, Public Defender, and Pre-Trial Release Officer.

Target Population/Category: Pre-Sentenced Alleged Offenders who are arrested and booked between late afternoon on Friday and either Saturday morning or Sunday morning.

Number: Average of 4 alleged offenders released two days earlier each week. This number is expected to gradually rise over time.

Staff Requirements: No additional staff. Judge, State's Attorney, and Public Defender would rotate, each working approximately two hours every other Saturday and Monday holiday. Pre-Trial Release Officer's hours

	would include the same two hour period every Saturday and Monday holiday.				
Projected Annual Staffing Cost:	None -see Staff Requirements.				
Cost IF NOT implemented:					
Additional Beds:	Assume: 4 additional inmates x 1.2 = 4.8 additional beds.				
Additional Construction & Other Initial Costs:	5 beds	at	\$70,000	per bed	\$350,000
Additional Annual Operational Costs:	4 inmates	at	\$63 / day [2] 365 / days / yr	=	\$26,208
Savings in Annual Operational Costs:	\$26,208	-	\$0	=	\$26,208

[2] Per diem per inmate operational cost based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate operational cost will increase due to inflation.

Work Release

Objective: Rather than reducing the total number of beds, expanding Work Release would result in a different mix of beds, with a greater portion of low security, dormitory style beds. Furthermore, expanding Work Release would provide increased opportunities for sentenced offenders to help support their families and become more responsible. Finally, expanding Work Release would reduce operational costs (as Work Releasees pay a per diem), compared with sentenced offenders who serve their time in jail.

Description: DeKalb County has had a Work Release program for many years. Work Release peaked with an ADP of 20 in 1996. This number has been reduced to approximately 6 in recent years, perhaps partially due to the limited number of beds in the Public Safety Building, and the greater need to house more serious offenders.

Work Releasees are released from Jail approximately one hour before work, and must report back to the Jail within an hour after work. Work Releasees pay a portion of their salaries to the County; this varies based on wages, and the average amount is

	approximately \$10/day.				
Operated by:	Sheriff's Office				
Target Population/Category:	Sentenced inmates with community ties, who have jobs or can find jobs, who are unlikely to be at risk to others, and who comply with requirements (e.g., regarding returning to jail at a certain time).				
Number:	An average of 20 on Work Release at a time in the near future; more Work Releasees in the more distant future.				
Staff Requirements:	1 Work Release manager to screen WR candidates, assist with employment, provide supervision, and monitor daily activities and schedules including participation in after work treatment programs, where appropriate. Other jail staff would also serve the WR program and population.				
Projected Annual Staffing Cost:	\$45,000 for salary and benefits, \$10,000 for vehicle Total of \$55,000 per year				
Cost IF NOT implemented:	No impact on number of beds, but would increase the proportion of less expensive low security/dormitory type beds. [3]				
Additional Beds:	For an ADP of 20 Work Releasees, 24 Work Release beds would be needed (1.2 x 20).				
Additional Construction & Other Initial Costs:	Assuming that a Work Release bed costs \$8,000 less than a jail bed,				
	24 beds	x	\$8,000	=	\$192,000
Cost IF NOT implemented:	Work Releasees would pay DeKalb County an average of \$10/ work day (\$50/week and \$2,600/year) to help compensate for some of their costs. With the operational cost for other inmates at \$63/day, or \$22,995/year, the cost for each Work Releasee would be somewhat less: \$20,395/year.				
Compensation from Work Releasees to Offset Operational Costs:	\$2,600	x	20	=	\$52,000
Savings in Annual Operational Costs:	\$52,000	-	\$55,000	=	-\$3,000

[2] Per diem per inmate operational cost based on actual costs for 2002 for staff salaries and benefits, food, supplies, medical, and utilities, with a small adjustment for 2003. In future years, it is anticipated that this per diem per inmate operational cost will increase due to inflation.

- [3] Expanding Work Release by itself would not reduce the number of beds. However, similar to Graduated Sentences, the number of beds could be reduced by Work Release if judges sentence offenders to a short time on Work Release followed by intensive or regular probation. In this case, the average length of stay (ALOS) in Work Release would be less than for those sentenced to Jail.

With programs such as Work Release, there is also a possibility of “net widening” – placing some individuals on the program who would have otherwise been sentenced to probation or another non-custody program.

Expanding Work Release would increase the percentage of low security, dormitory-style beds. Operational costs would be lower for this population, as Work Releasees pay a per diem fee.

Chapter 4: Inmate Population and Bed Needs Projections

Introduction:

Analyzing Historical Trends to Help Predict the Future

Many factors impact the number of beds needed in a jail. These factors include:

- Numbers of arrests, especially for those that result in incarceration
- Time that it takes for justice system officials to review charges and determine whether criminal charges can be substantiated
- Numbers of court filings
- Available alternatives to incarceration for those who are charged but not convicted of criminal offenses, such as pre-trial release programs with electronic home monitoring
- Available alternatives to incarceration for those who are convicted of criminal offenses, such as intensive probation
- State laws that require incarceration for specified offenses such as domestic violence
- Length of time that it takes for those charged with offenses and confined in jail to go through the entire sentencing process
- Overcrowding, if any, in the state prison system which sometimes results in delays in counties transferring inmates sentenced for more than 12 months to the state
- The general population of the county, and the growth of that general population over time

Commonly, numbers of inmates and bed need projections are made based on:

- Analyses of historical trends of objective data regarding the factors listed above
- Subjective information from interviews and discussions with justice system officials
- Decisions on the future use of alternatives for pre-sentenced and sentenced offenders

This chapter reviews historical data, displays projections of average daily jail populations based on historical trends, and presents estimates of total bed needs with and without changes to the Justice System and Alternatives to Incarceration, and shows the number of additional beds needed with and without the use of the existing DeKalb County Jail.

Methods

The following is a description of the methodology used to develop the population projections and estimate bed needs.

- 1) The Durrant Group, Inc. and Mark Goldman and Associates gathered and reviewed historical data related to the general population in DeKalb County. This consisted of:
 - Obtaining demographic figures from the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs;
 - Obtaining figures from the DeKalb County Census (1840- present)
 - Obtaining Woods & Poole projections for the general population of DeKalb County.¹
- 2) Gathered and reviewed historical data related to the number and types of inmates incarcerated in the DeKalb County Jail. This consisted of:
 - Information from the Sheriff's Office Annual Reports including:
 - Jail capacity & functional capacity, 1981-2001
 - Average Daily Population (ADP) 1981-2002
 - Number booked into Jail, 1994-
 - Average on Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM), 1997-2002.
 - Gathered and reviewed information 2002 Monitoring from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ILCJIA) including:
 - DeKalb County Index Arrests (Violent, Drug, and Property), 1993-2001
 - Number of alleged offenders booked into Jail
 - Percentage of ADP: Pre-Trial vs. Sentenced Detainees
 - Information from the Circuit Clerk's Office including Court Filings by category (Felony and Misdemeanor) in DeKalb County 1992-2002.
- 3) Reviewed and graphically represented the aforementioned findings.
- 4) Based on the historical information gathered, Durrant/MGA determined the average annual percent change for each of the following categories:
 - County Population
 - Arrests for Index Crimes
 - Number Booked
 - Jail ADP
 - Jail & EHM ADP
 - Court Filings
- 5) Durrant/MGA developed ADP predictions for the DeKalb County Jail until the year 2025. Annual predictions were made based on the aforementioned historical trends.

- 6) The average predicted ADP was calculated for each year through 2025, and another average of all figures, except for the highest and lowest, was also calculated. These predictions were then graphed.
- 7) Bed Need were then projected based on applying classification and a peaking factor of 1.2 to the projected ADP. This factor is used to accommodate most peak populations and facilitate housing by classification category. In other words, bed needs are 20 percent more than ADP. Without this classification and peaking factor, the jail would be overcrowded about half of the time since ADP is average daily population, and incoming inmates would be housed in any available cell rather than in appropriate housing units based on their gender, behavior, health, vulnerability or likelihood to be assaultive, security requirements, and other factors.
- 8) Average predicted Bed Needs was thus calculated for each year through 2025, and another average of all figures except for the highest and lowest was also calculated. These predictions were then graphed.
- 9) Durrant/MGA then prepared five options for construction with two variables:
 - whether or not existing jail beds would be used and, if so, how many of existing beds would be used.
 - whether or not DeKalb County will make justice system changes including the expansion of Alternatives to Incarceration, which would reduce bed needs.Options U, V, W, X, and Y show the number of additional beds needed by time period based on variations of these two variables.
- 10) The DeKalb County Jail Ad Hoc Subcommittee and Committee reviewed all five bed construction options and decided on Option W. This Option:
 - expands the existing Jail.
 - reduces the capacity of the existing Jail in order to connect to the addition and to meet Illinois and American Correctional Association Standards.
 - reduces bed needs by adopting changes to the justice system including the expansion of Alternatives to Incarceration.

Historical Data

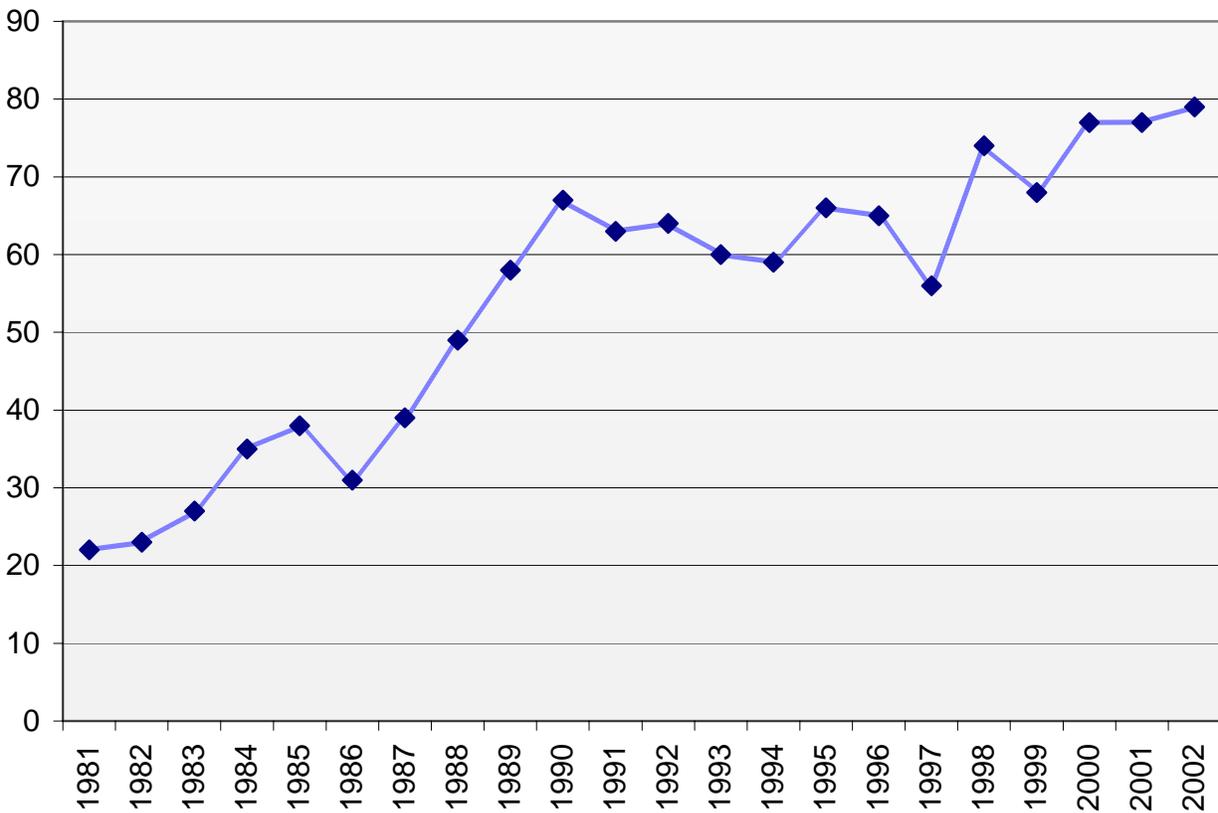
The following tables and graphs display historical data directly related to the numbers of inmates in the DeKalb County Jail.

Average Daily Population (ADP)

DeKalb County has experienced historical increases and decreases in its Average Daily Population (ADP) figures. There has been an overall increase in ADP since 1981, according to the Sheriff's Office Annual Reports.

Historical Changes in DeKalb County Jail's Average Daily Population (ADP): 1981-2002²

	Year																					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ADP	22	23	27	35	38	31	39	49	58	67	63	64	60	59	66	65	56	74	68	77	77	79



The Jail's ADP more than tripled between 1981 and 2002, with an annual rate of increase of over seven percent. The rate of increase slowed down in recent years largely because of efforts to minimize jail crowding.

Year	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
ADP	22	23	27	35	38	31	39	49	58	67	63	64	60	59	66	65	56	74	68	77	77	79
Annual % Change		4.5%	17.4%	29.6%	8.6%	-18.4%	25.8%	25.6%	18.4%	15.5%	-6.0%	1.6%	-6.3%	-1.7%	11.9%	-1.5%	-13.8%	32.1%	-8.1%	13.2%	0.0%	2.6%
Average Annual Percent Change 1981 - 2002																			7.20%			
Average Annual Percent Change 1992 - 2002																			2.85%			
Average Annual Percent Change 1996 - 2002																			4.34%			

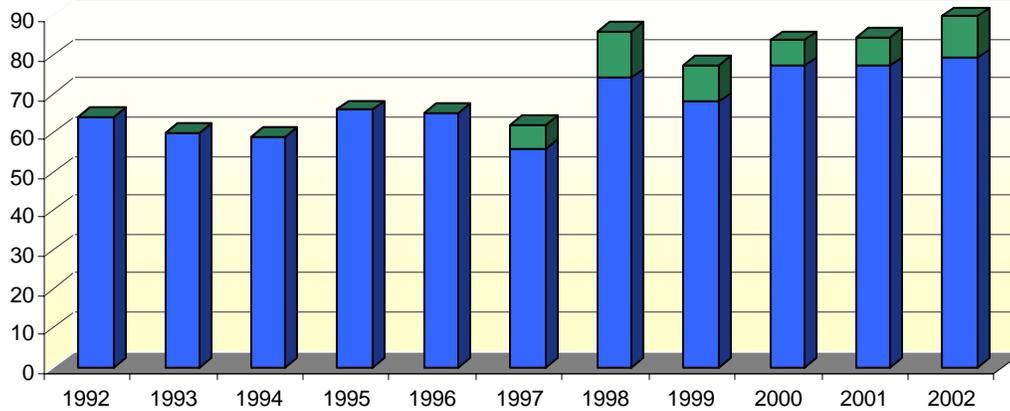
Source: Sheriff's Office Annual Reports

Average Daily Population (ADP) and Average on Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM)

To minimize Jail crowding, DeKalb County added Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) as a sentencing option in 1997. Even with EHM, the Jail ADP has continued to increase. Most likely, the increase in ADP would have been larger if EHM had not been implemented.

Historical Changes in the Jail's ADP and Average on Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM)

	Year										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Jail ADP	64	60	59	66	65	56	74	68	77	77	79
Average on EHM (EHM unit days/365)	0	0	0	0	0	6.02	11.87	9.31	6.77	7.34	10.70
EHM Unit Days						2,198	4,331	3,398	2,471	2,678	3,904
Total Jail ADP + EHM ADP	64	60	59	66	65	62	86	77	84	84	90



Electronic Home Monitoring (EHM) was implemented in 1997 to reduce Jail overcrowding. Without EHM, the Jail’s ADP would have grown by an average of over six percent per year between 1996 and 2002, considerably higher than the ADP without EHM.

Changes in Jail ADP + Average on Electronic Home Monitoring

	Year											
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Jail ADP	64	60	59	66	65	56	74	68	77	77	79	
Average on EHM (EHM unit days/365)	0	0	0	0	0	6.02	11.87	9.31	6.77	7.34	10.70	
EHM Unit Days						2,198	4,331	3,398	2,471	2,678	3,904	
Total Jail ADP + EHM ADP	64	60	59	66	65	62.0	85.9	77.3	83.8	84.3	89.7	
Annual % Change		-6.3%	-1.7%	11.9%	-1.5%	-4.6%	38.4%	-10.0%	8.4%	0.7%	6.4%	
Average Annual Change: 1992: 2002									4.17%			
Average Annual Change: 1996: 2002									6.55%			

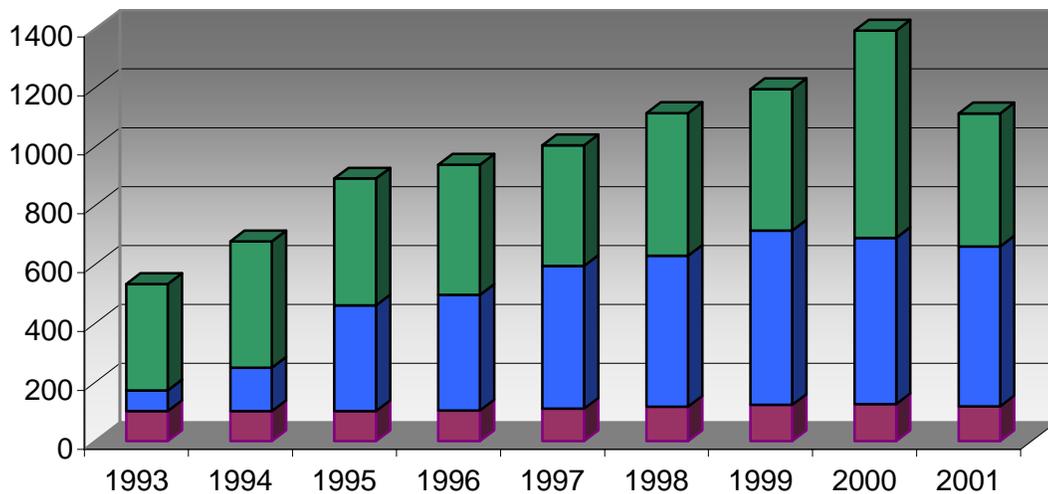
Source: Sheriff’s Office Annual Reports

Arrests

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority’s data indicates that while violent crime arrest numbers in DeKalb County have increased slightly, index property arrests have risen moderately, and index drug arrests have risen rapidly most years between 1993 and 1999. In recent years, the total number of arrests has been relatively unchanged.

DeKalb County Arrests for Index Violent, Drug, & Property Crimes³

Year	Number of Arrests for Index Crimes			
	Violent	Drug	Property	Total
1993	102	70	361	533
1994	102	147	429	678
1995	102	359	431	892
1996	104	393	442	939
1997	110	485	410	1,005
1998	117	513	484	1,114
1999	123	592	480	1,195
2000	126	564	704	1,394
2001	118	543	452	1,113



Of the three types of Index Crimes, Index Drug Crimes have contributed the most to the increase of Total Index Crimes in DeKalb County.

Year	Annual % Change			
	Violent	Drug	Property	Total
1993				
1994	0.0%	110.0%	18.8%	27.2%
1995	0.0%	144.2%	0.5%	31.6%
1996	2.0%	9.5%	2.6%	5.3%
1997	5.8%	23.4%	-7.2%	7.0%
1998	6.4%	5.8%	18.0%	10.8%
1999	5.1%	15.4%	-0.8%	7.3%
2000	2.4%	-4.7%	46.7%	16.7%
2001	-6.3%	-3.7%	-35.8%	-20.2%
Average/ Year	1.9%	37.5%	5.3%	10.7%

Average Annual % Change: 1993 - 2001: 10.7%

Average Annual % Change: 1996 - 2001: 4.3%

Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

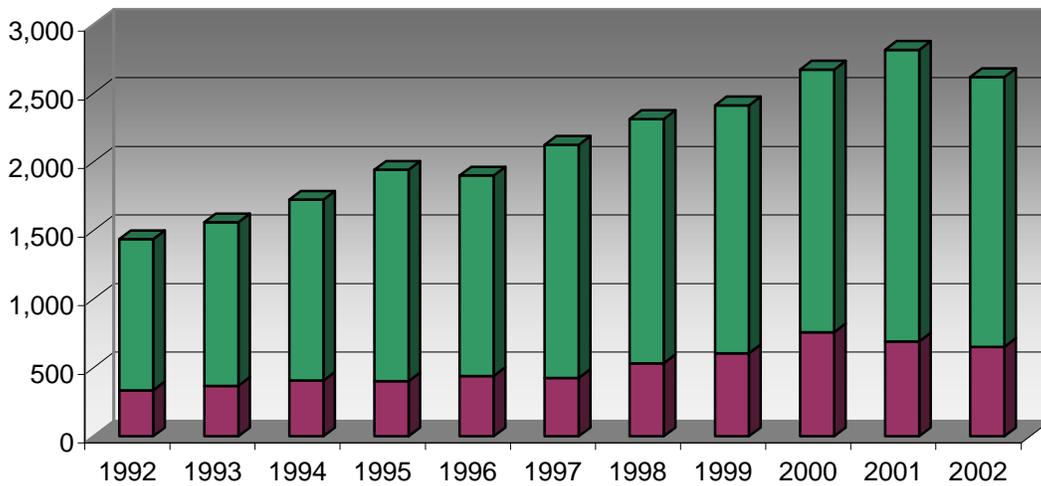
Court Filings

Filings for felonies went up steadily between 1992 and 2000, more than doubling; the two following years felony filings declined. Misdemeanor filings almost doubled between 1992 and 2001, and then decreased in 2002.

Felonies accounted for 23 percent of all filings in 1992, and 25 percent ten years later.

Court Filings by Category in DeKalb County ⁴

Category	Year										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Felonies	335	367	406	401	439	425	533	604	757	690	651
Misde- meanors	1,101	1,192	1,318	1,541	1,461	1,699	1,779	1,808	1,915	2,125	1,966
Total	1,436	1,559	1,724	1,942	1,900	2,124	2,312	2,412	2,672	2,815	2,617

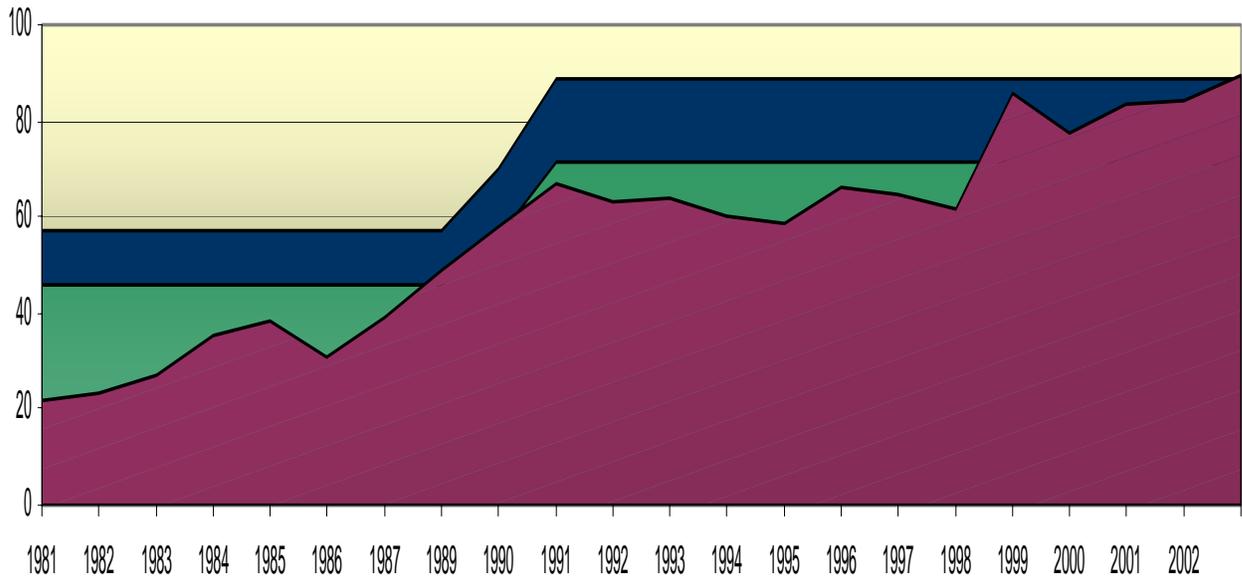


Historical Changes in Court Filings by Category in DeKalb County 1992-2002											
	Year										
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Total	8.6%	10.6%	12.7%	-2.2%	11.8%	8.9%	4.3%	10.8%	5.4%	-7.0%	
Felonies	9.6%	10.6%	-1.2%	9.5%	-3.2%	25.4%	13.3%	25.3%	-8.9%	-5.7%	
Misdemeanors	8.3%	10.6%	16.9%	-5.2%	16.3%	4.7%	1.6%	5.9%	11.0%	-7.5%	
	Average Annual Change			1992 - 2002			1996 - 2002				
Total				6.37%			5.68%				
Felonies				7.48%			7.73%				
Misdemeanors				6.26%			5.34%				

Jail Capacity, Functional Capacity & Average Daily Population

Functional Capacity is commonly defined as 20 percent less than the Rated Capacity of a given jail. In DeKalb County, the Average Daily Population (ADP) has been steadily encroaching upon the jail capacity. In recent years it surpassed the functional capacity. The growth rate of the ADP indicates that it will soon also surpass the total jail capacity as well.

Jail Capacity, Functional Capacity & ADP: 1981-2002



Jail Capacity
 Functional Capacity
 ADP

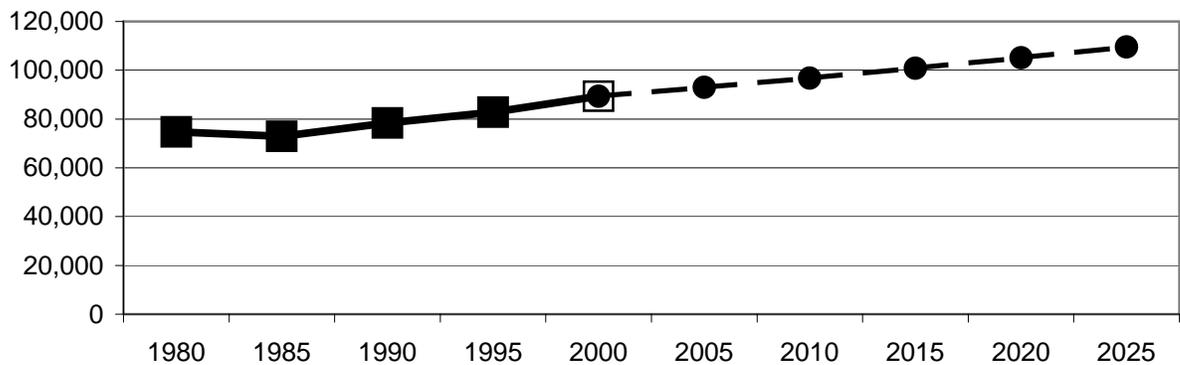
DeKalb County’s General Population: Historical & Projected Changes

Between 1980 and 2000, DeKalb County’s general population increased by approximately 15,000 people, with a growth rate of 4.62 percent per five years. Woods & Poole Economics predicts that the average growth rate per five years will decrease slightly to 4.18 percent between 2000 and 2025. However, following observations of changes in other counties near Chicago, some DeKalb County officials predict much more growth in the general population.

Year	Historical					Projected				
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Number of Residents	74,756	72,976	78,347	82,810	89,288					
					89,288	92,979	96,799	100,865	105,092	109,550
% 5 Year Change		-2.38%	7.36%	5.70%	7.82%	4.13%	4.11%	4.20%	4.19%	4.24%
Average 5 Year Change: Historical: 1980 - 2000								4.62%		
Average 5 Year Change: Projected: 2000 - 2025								4.18%		
Average 5 Year Change: 1980 - 2025								4.37%		

Source of General Population data, both Historical and Projected, for 1980 - 2025: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. Washington D.C.

General Population: Historical and Projected



Jail Bookings

The number of alleged offenders booked into the DeKalb County Jail per year greatly increased every year between 1994 and 1998, and again in 2000. On average, the increase has been close to nine percent per year between 1994 and 2002. Between 2000 and 2002 the numbers have changed little.

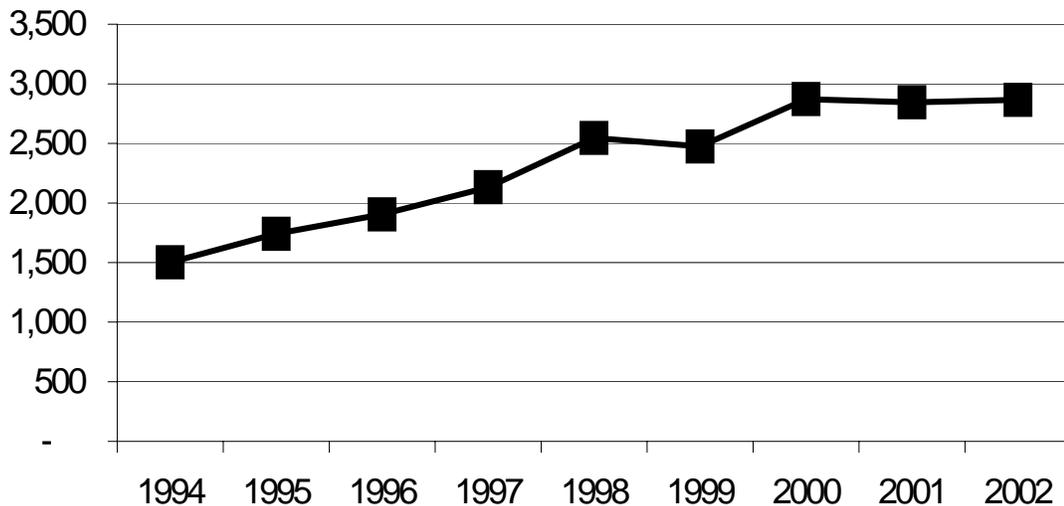
Changes in Numbers of Offenders Booked into the DeKalb County Jail

Year	Number Booked	Annual % Change
1994	1,502	
1995	1,741	15.9%
1996	1,904	9.4%
1997	2,132	12.0%
1998	2,545	19.4%
1999	2,475	-2.8%
2000	2,872	16.0%
2001	2,844	-1.0%
2002	2,865	0.7%

Average Annual Change: 8.71%
1994 to 2002:

Average Annual Change: 7.40%
1996 to 2002:

Source: Sheriff's Office Annual Reports



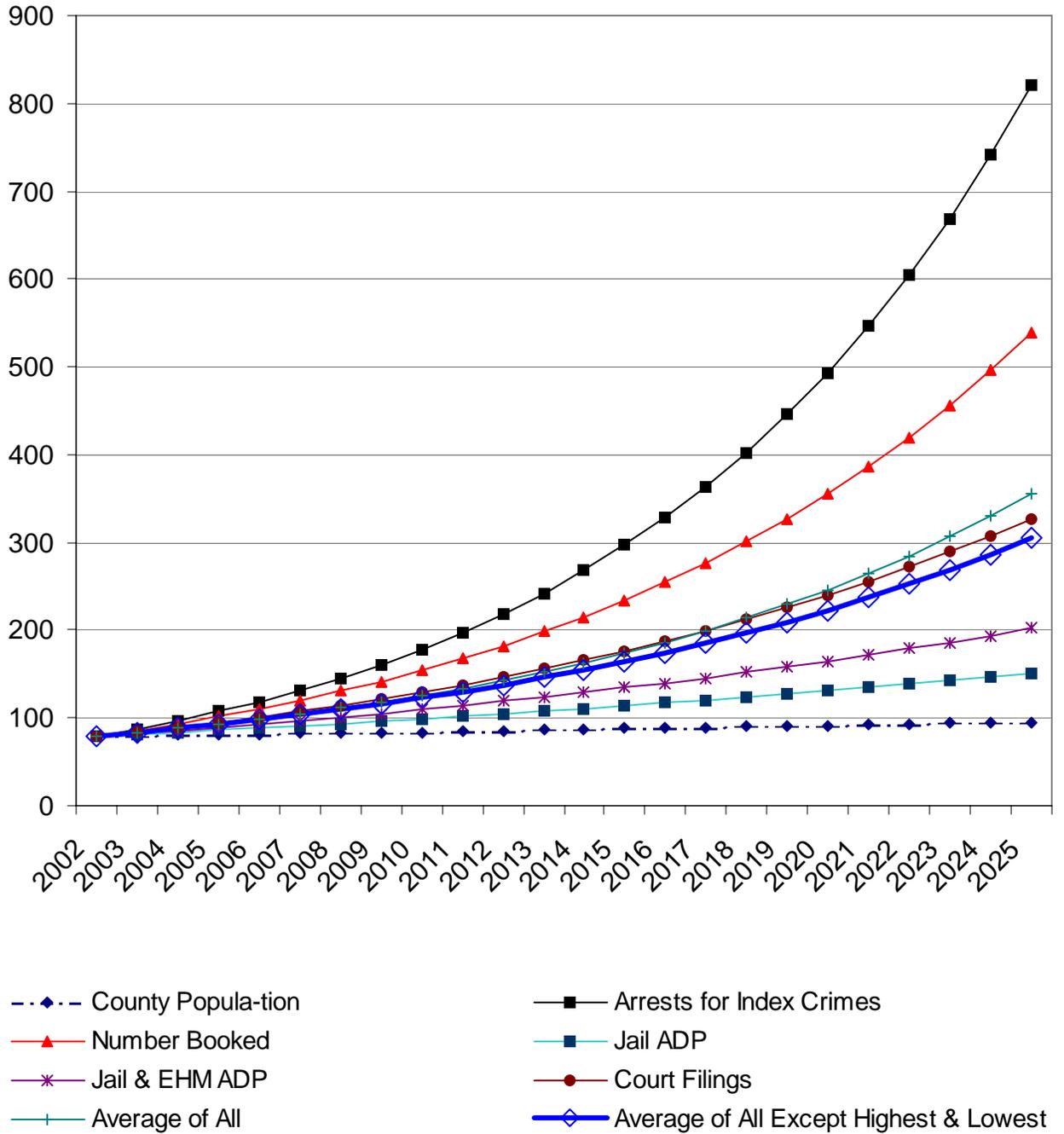
Jail Population Projections Based on Historical Trends

Historical rates of changes for the factors covered previously in this chapter were calculated and then applied to the Average Daily Population of the DeKalb County Jail for 2002 (when the ADP was 79 inmates).

Average Daily Population (ADP) Projections

	Average Daily Population Based On:							Average of All	Average of All Except Highest & Lowest
	County Population	Arrests for Index Crimes	Number Booked	Jail ADP	Jail & EHM ADP	Court Filings			
Historical Trend		10.71% / yr. 1993 - 2001	8.71% / yr. 94 - 02	2.85% / yr. 92 - 02	4.17% / yr. 92 - 02	6.37% / yr. 92 - 02			
Projected Increase 2000-2025	4.18% / 5 years								
Year									
2002 (Actual)	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	
2003	80	87	86	81	82	84	83	83	
2004	81	97	93	84	86	89	88	88	
2005	81	107	101	86	89	95	93	93	
2006	82	119	110	88	93	101	99	98	
2007	82	131	120	91	97	108	105	104	
2008	83	145	130	94	101	114	111	110	
2009	83	161	142	96	105	122	118	116	
2010	84	178	154	99	110	129	126	123	
2011	85	197	168	102	114	138	134	130	
2012	86	219	182	105	119	146	143	138	
2013	86	242	198	108	124	156	152	146	
2014	87	268	215	111	129	166	163	155	
2015	88	297	234	114	134	176	174	165	
2016	89	328	254	117	140	188	186	175	
2017	89	363	276	120	146	199	199	186	
2018	90	402	301	124	152	212	213	197	
2019	90	445	327	127	158	226	229	210	
2020	91	493	355	131	165	240	246	223	
2021	92	546	386	135	172	255	264	237	
2022	93	604	420	139	179	272	284	252	
2023	94	669	456	143	186	289	306	269	
2024	94	741	496	147	194	307	330	286	
2025	95	820	539	151	202	327	356	305	

Projected ADP: 2002-2025



Jail Bed Needs

Bed Need projections are based on:

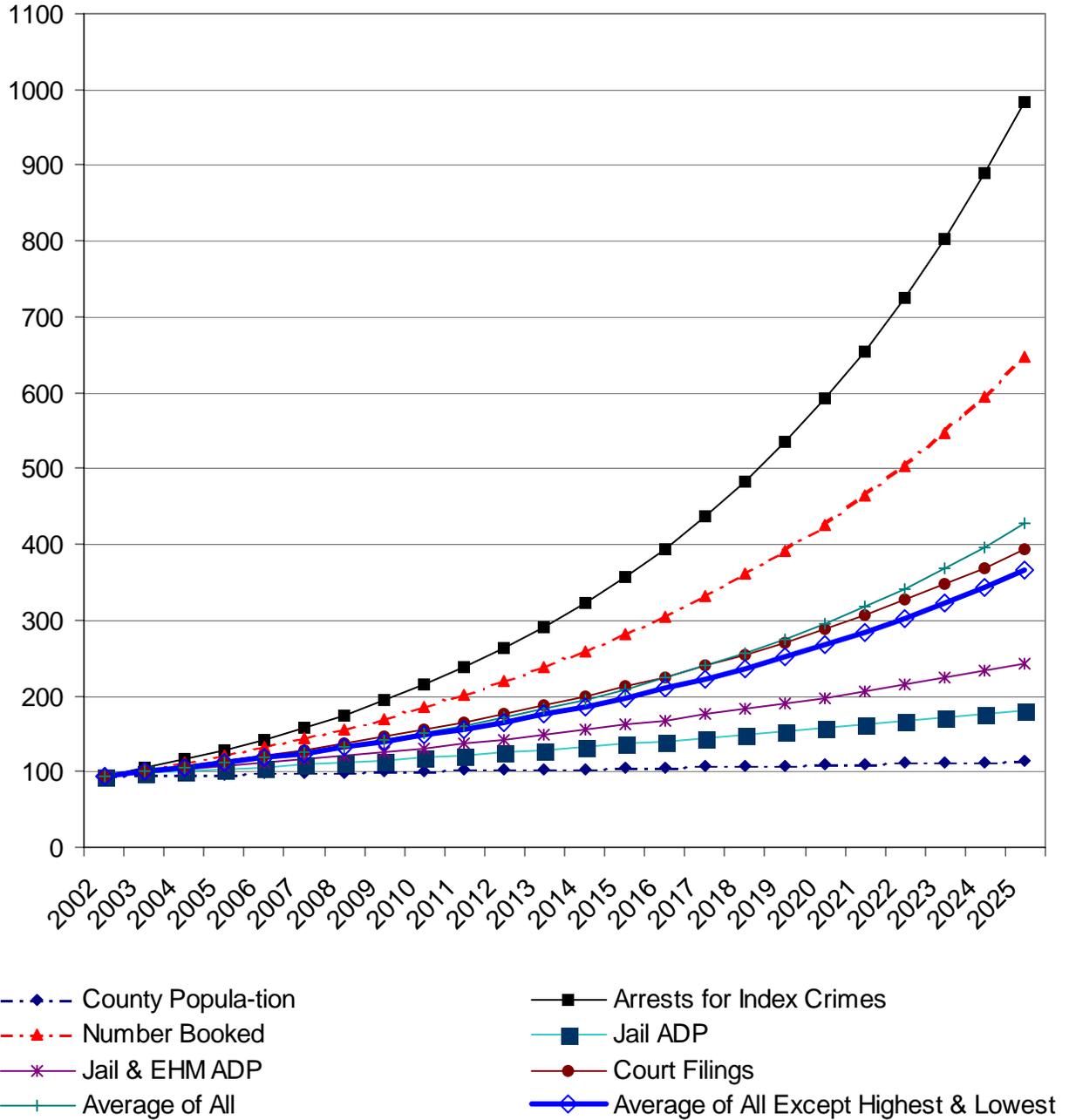
- a) Projected Average Daily Population (ADP)
- b) Classification and peaking factor to accommodate most peak populations and facilitate housing by classification category. Bed needs are 20 percent more than ADP. Without this classification and peaking factor, the jail would be overcrowded about half of the time (since ADP is average daily population), and incoming inmates would be housed in any available cell rather than in appropriate housing units based on their gender, behavior, health, vulnerability or likelihood to be assaultive, security requirements, and other factors.

The chart on the following page displays projected bed needs at 1.2 times projected ADP.

Bed Needs Projections

	Average Daily Population Based On:							
	County Population	Arrests for Index Crimes	Number Booked	Jail ADP	Jail & EHM ADP	Court Filings	Average of All	Average of All Except Highest & Lowest
Historical Trend		10.71% / yr. 1993 - 2001	8.71% / yr. 94 - 02	2.85% / yr. 92 - 02	4.17% / yr. 92 - 02	6.37% / yr. 92 - 02		
Projected Increase 2000-2025	4.18% / 5 years							
2002 Actual ADP	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Bed Needs								
2002	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
2003	96	105	103	98	99	101	100	100
2004	96	116	112	100	103	107	106	106
2005	97	129	122	103	107	114	112	112
2006	98	142	132	106	112	121	119	118
2007	99	158	144	109	116	129	126	125
2008	99	175	156	112	121	137	133	132
2009	100	193	170	115	126	146	142	139
2010	101	214	185	119	131	155	151	148
2011	102	237	201	122	137	165	161	156
2012	103	262	219	126	143	176	171	166
2013	103	290	238	129	149	187	183	176
2014	104	321	258	133	155	199	195	186
2015	105	356	281	137	161	212	208	198
2016	106	394	305	140	168	225	223	210
2017	107	436	332	145	175	239	239	223
2018	107	483	361	149	182	255	256	237
2019	108	535	392	153	190	271	275	251
2020	109	592	426	157	198	288	295	267
2021	110	655	463	162	206	306	317	284
2022	112	725	504	166	215	326	341	303
2023	112	803	548	171	224	347	367	322
2024	113	889	595	176	233	369	396	343
2025	114	984	647	181	243	392	427	366

Projected Bed Needs: 2002-2025



Bed Needs with and without Justice System Changes and Alternatives to Incarceration

Exactly how many beds are needed in DeKalb County is dependent upon two other factors in addition to arrests, jail bookings, court filings, and average length of stay in the stay. These additional factors:

1. The use of additional alternatives to incarceration and justice system changes to reduce bed needs.
2. Whether or not existing jail beds are used, and, if so, how many existing beds will continue to be used. The number of beds would be reduced to comply with Illinois and national standards, and to provide a connection between the existing jail and an addition.

Five bed needs options -- Options U, V, W, X, and Y -- are presented below and on the following pages.

Option U: WITHOUT proposed reductions from changes to alternatives, and with use of all existing jail beds

Year	Bed Needs without Changes to Alternatives (including Work Release)	Reductions from Changes to Alternatives	Resulting Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives	(Minus) Existing Beds	Additional Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives & Use of All Existing Beds
2005	112	0	112	89	23
2010	148	0	148	89	59
2015	198	0	198	89	109
2020	267	0	267	89	178
2025	366	0	366	89	277

Option V: With all proposed reductions from changes to alternatives, and with use of all existing jail beds

Year	Bed Needs without Changes to Alternatives (including Work Release)	Reductions from Changes to Alternatives	Resulting Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives	(Minus) Existing Beds	Additional Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives & Use of All Existing Beds
2005	112	26	86	89	0
2010	148	53	95	89	6
2015	198	71	127	89	38
2020	267	96	171	89	82
2025	366	131	235	89	146

Option W: With all proposed reductions from changes to alternatives, and with use of MOST existing jail beds (reducing capacity of every unit to the Jail's original capacity)

Year	Bed Needs without Changes to Alternatives (including Work Release)	Reductions from Changes to Alternatives	Resulting Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives	(Minus) Existing Beds	Additional Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives & Use of All Existing Beds
2005	112	26	86	57	29
2010	148	53	95	57	38
2015	198	71	127	57	70
2020	267	96	171	57	114
2025	366	131	235	57	178

Option X: With all proposed reductions from changes to alternatives, and with use of existing jail beds just for Work Release and Lower Security/Inmate Workers

Year	Bed Needs without Changes to Alternatives (including Work Release)	Reductions from Changes to Alternatives	Resulting Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives	(Minus) Existing Beds	Additional Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives & Use of All Existing Beds
2005	112	26	86	40	46
2010	148	53	95	40	55
2015	198	71	127	40	87
2020	267	96	171	40	131
2025	366	131	235	40	195

Option Y: With all proposed reductions from changes to alternatives, and without using any existing jail beds

Option Y could be developed in two ways:

1. Building a new jail on another site
2. Keeping the Jail at its current location, gutting existing housing units and remodeling them to accommodate support and program functions, and building all new housing units in an addition

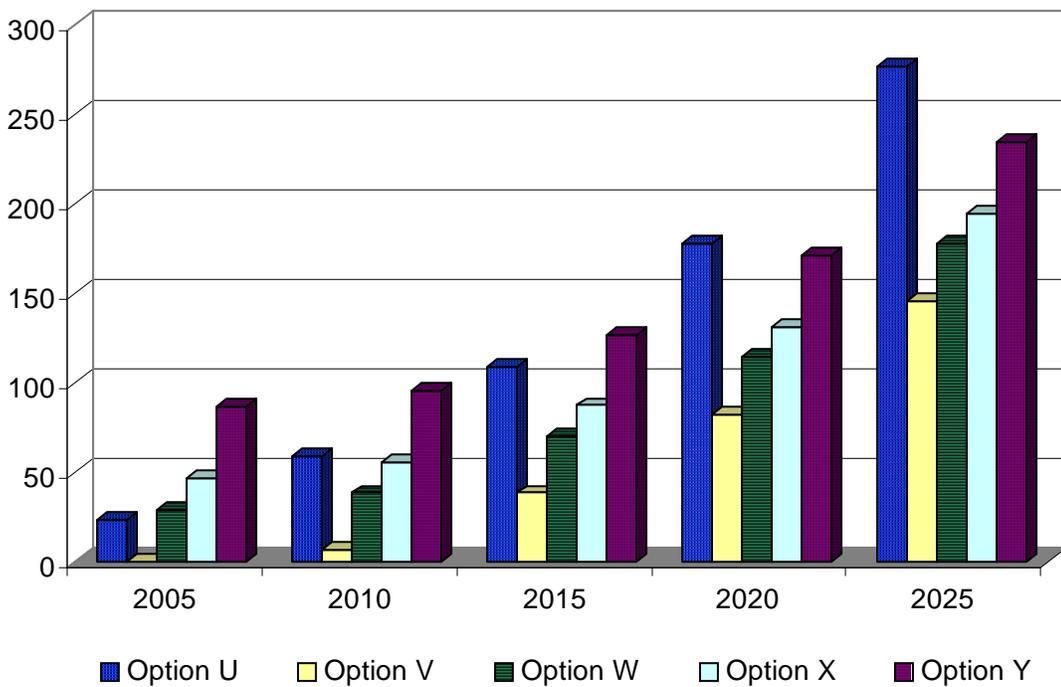
Year	Bed Needs without Changes to Alternatives (including Work Release)	Reductions from Changes to Alternatives	Resulting Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives	(Minus) Existing Beds	Additional Bed Needs with Changes to Alternatives & Use of All Existing Beds
2005	112	26	86	0	86
2010	148	53	95	0	95
2015	198	71	127	0	127
2020	267	96	171	0	171
2025	366	131	235	0	235

Comparison of Options U, V, W, X, and Y

The number of beds needed to build for the year 2015 ranges from 38 to 127 depending upon the use of existing jail beds and the implementation of justice system changes and additional alternatives to incarceration. For the year 2025, the number of beds needed to build ranges from 146 to 277.

Additional Bed Needs by Year for Options U, V, W, X, & Y

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Option U	23	59	109	178	277
Option V	0	6	38	82	146
Option W	29	38	70	114	178
Option X	46	55	87	131	195
Option Y	86	95	127	171	235



¹ Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. Washington DC
² Data from the DeKalb County Sheriff's Office Annual Reports
³ Data from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ILCJIA)
⁴ Data provided by Circuit Clerk Maureen Josh

Chapter 5: Evaluation of the Existing DeKalb County Jail Facility

Purpose of Evaluation

The evaluation of the existing Public Safety Building (PSB) was undertaken to analyze the overall condition and usefulness of the jail as it exists today as well as whether it is designed to deal with future demands. The jail was evaluated based on its operational as well as its physical condition. This evaluation was to specifically look at whether the jail and the PSB could be used in the future and to determine if there would be any significant limitations regarding its use including whether it could be expanded effectively.

Architectural

The building was reviewed for compliance to existing building codes and the American Correctional Association standards. In general, the majority of local and state building codes that were in place at the time were addressed in the design and construction of the Public Safety Building. However, in considering an addition to the building for additional jail space, a variety of Life Safety Code, ADA, and ACA standards issues need to be addressed. This is especially true if the existing Jail beds are to continue in use and possibly expanded in number in the future.

Although the Jail primarily occupies the second floor of the Public Safety Building, there are numerous functions located on the first and basement floors including the Vehicle Sallyport, Central Control, Building Lobby, Firing Range, and Storage.

The building does not have a complete sprinkler system and there is only one stairway dedicated for use by staff and inmates for exiting the Jail areas in case of fire. This stairway is difficult to get to from some areas in the Jail and this limitation could present a serious problem for exiting if a fire occurred in the Jail. The only other stair exit in the building is a public stair that is off the Public Lobby area on the second floor. Use of this stairway by staff and inmates from the Jail, in an emergency, would require movement through non-secure spaces to get to this stairway. It would also require special security measures and handling of inmates when they exit the building that would be difficult to achieve.

Expansion of the PSB to include additional jail support space as well as housing could actually improve the fire exiting and fire separations in the existing portions of the Jail. The new addition will be fully sprinkled and separated from the existing building and will contain additional fire exit stairs. This addition will permit jail staff to move inmates from a fire zone in the existing Jail to housing unit dayrooms or program areas in the new addition and allow the fire to be contained and effectively brought under control by firefighters without having to remove the inmates from the building unless the fire

became catastrophic in nature. Fighting the fire in place and not having to evacuate inmates is the modern solution for today's secure institutions.

One of the more limiting factors of the design of the existing Jail is the lack of direct supervision of inmates by staff. The observation method as dictated by the design layout of the jail is known as "linear intermittent" and its main characteristic is that staff cannot see inmates directly from their normal work stations nor are they located inside the housing units. Thus staff does not know what is going on in the inmate housing units unless they take the time to step inside each guard corridor and view the dayroom activities adjacent to each corridor. Even then staff is not in direct contact with the inmates and can only have a limited view of inmate activities.

When the staff is out of sight of the inmates, although some activities are captured on camera, much can escape observation by staff. This can produce a dangerous environment and one that is often controlled by the most aggressive and dominant inmates in the group.

In addition to the many problems that occur as a result of routine wear and tear in overcrowded places the jail's building equipment including doors, door frames, locks, glazing materials, finishes, plumbing fixtures and security controls are all showing their age. This is occurring in spite of a recent and significant effort to maintain these items by a dedicated maintenance staff. Time and amount of use are just taking their toll.

Of greater concern from a design perspective is the limited amount of natural light in the jail for both staff and inmates. The skylights that exist in the housing dayrooms are very small and do not appear to meet the current ACA recommendations for access to natural light for inmates. This can translate into difficult working conditions for staff and can also feed the feelings of depression and frustration among inmates and cause them to be more aggressive toward staff or one another.

Some of the problems related to use of the existing Jail would be eased if the inmate population could be limited to 57 inmates based on the original design population. This decision will clearly have an impact on the operational costs of the jail and its expansion needs in the future.

Life Safety

There are a multitude of Life Safety related issues associated with the second floor detention areas that was constructed 23 years ago. The single modification that will bring the facility closest to complying with the new code is the expansion of an automatic fire protection system to protect the entire first and second floor. There are a number of fire barriers that would be required under the current code that would be eliminated if the building had an automatic fire protection system throughout. Serious consideration should be given to extending the automatic fire protection system to protect the existing detention area.

The unique design of the air supply system being integrated into the structural metal pan deck limits the counties options. It appears that there are two possible ways to install an

automatic fire protection system for the second floor detention areas. One way would be to install the piping and sprinkler heads near the wall and cover the pipe with a heavy gage metal security enclosures. The other way would be to build a mechanical mezzanine (a new room) above the existing roof and install the sprinkler between the current roof and the new roof, in the new ancillary space. Adding a mechanical mezzanine would require major construction but would allow for future modification to all building systems serving the second floor.

Under the new building code Smoke Control is required for detention areas housing more than 50 inmates on a floor, and every day room and associated sleeping rooms should be separated from the rest of the building by smoke barriers. Every sleeping room (cell) should be separated from the day room by smoke barriers.

The current HVAC system is not capable of complying with the above requirements as currently constructed. Installing the required modifications is only possible by building a mechanical mezzanine (a new room) above the existing roof and install new ductwork between the current roof and the new roof. This would also require making new connections to the air supply panels (structural metal deck) from the new mezzanine. Above all walls for the cells and day rooms the structural metal deck would have to be opened and filled with concrete at the wall

Structural

Foundation Level: The Foundation system is a conventionally framed foundation system. The foundation is constructed using typical spread footings and strip footing for building column, and foundation wall supports respectfully. The building exterior columns bear on a cast concrete pier that is cast integral with the foundation walls at the first floor level. The interior building columns bear on the spread footings at the basement level. A typical slab-on-grade is used to create the floor surface. The concrete used in the foundations is a normal weight concrete according to the building construction documents.

First Floor Framing: The first floor framing system is a typical composite cast concrete floor slab and steel frame. This is a very efficient floor that uses a special anchoring system that connects the structural steel floor beams to the cast concrete floor slab. The concrete used at the first floor level is a structural lightweight concrete. Steel columns are used to support the first floor level. The interior steel columns bear on the spread footings in the basement, while the perimeter steel columns bear on the cast concrete piers that are cast integral with the foundation wall. The structural steel framing is most likely sprayed with a fireproofing material.

Second Floor Framing: The second floor framing system is a typical composite cast concrete floor slab and steel frame. This is the same framing system as the first floor framing. The concrete used at the first floor level is a structural lightweight concrete. Steel columns are typical at all locations. The structural steel framing is most likely sprayed with a fireproofing material.

Roof Framing: The roof framing is a bit non-conventional. A security grade, cellular metal deck framing system is used to create the roof framing. The metal deck is 7½ inches deep with a 3½ inch layer of structural concrete. The metal deck spans the full bay width. The “security grade” of the metal deck implies that it is fabricated from 14 gage sheet steel as a minimum. The “cellular” part of the metal deck is an indication that there is a bottom cover to the metal deck; this will provide for a “flat” ceiling, and has acoustical properties to help limit “noise.” The structural steel at this level is most likely sprayed with a fireproofing material.

The central portion of the roof is a typical composite cast concrete floor slab and steel framed area to create a mechanical penthouse area to house the building mechanical systems.

Lateral Bracing System: The building uses the quarter radius walls, at the four corners of the building as the lateral bracing system. The lateral bracing system is used to support the building to resist wind and seismic forces on the building. These forces act horizontally, as opposed to the gravity loads that act vertically.

Site Soil Conditions: Per information noted on the existing construction documents, the allowable soil bearing capacity is 4000 pounds per square foot. The soil type is a Silty/Clay soil.

Proposed Vertical Expansion Schemes:

General: With any type of vertical expansion of the building, the building would undergo a new code study process for upgrading the building use classifications. From a structural viewpoint, the new and existing building integration would have to undergo a build code upgrade. This implies that the building would be upgraded to the new building code standards. Between the construction of the existing building and now, the design wind load requirements have increased, and all buildings are required to be designed for seismic load considerations per current building code requirements.

Design Option #1: The first scheme to provide a vertical expansion is to simply add on to the existing structural system to provide the two additional floors. This can be achieved, but at a fairly high cost of construction.

The following items need to be noted as related to this type of vertical expansion:

- The existing interior footing would have to be increased in size. In order to do this, the slab-on-grade would have to be removed, and the footing size increased to an estimated double in size. The slab-on-grade would then be replaced.
- The existing exterior footing would also have to be increased in size. Additionally, the integral cast concrete pier supporting the exterior steel column would also have to be increased in size. This would require the excavation of the building exterior site work to increase the footing size. The integral cast concrete pier would require extensive renovation work to increase its load carrying capacity.

- The existing lateral bracing system would require an upgrade as well to resist the increased wind load.
- The existing roof framing system is not suitable to support new floor live loads. Additionally, the existing mechanical penthouse area conflicts with the addition of the new floor level. Hence, the new floor level would have to occur at, or above the existing mechanical penthouse. This would result in a interstitial space between the new and existing building structure. This could be a security issue.
- The existing steel columns would not have enough load carrying capacity. They would require their load capacity to double. This is a significant increase in the load carrying capacity for a column. Additionally, the existing fire proofing materials would have to be removed, column modifications performed, and the fireproofing material reapplied.
- The use on new building columns for the new vertical expansion offset for the existing building column is not reasonable since the exterior column location still require extensive site work and footing additions. Meanwhile the interior columns would break up the existing floor programming, and new footing would still be required.

Design Option #2: In this structural option, a new building would be built over the top of the existing building. Massive corner columns would be required adjacent to the existing four radius building corners. These columns would then support large steel beams, on the order of 15 feet tall. These beams are known as Plate Girders, a custom fabricated beam using plate steel. The plate girder beams would ring the existing perimeter, and frame across and over the existing building. The same column layout that is used in the existing building can be used on the new building expansion.

The following items need to be noted as related to this type of vertical expansion:

- The massive corner columns would require massive new footings as well. The current building is built next to existing building, or adjacent to the property lines, and the new footing could possibly encroach into adjacent property, and the existing building foundation system.
- Diagonal bracing system would be required between the plate girder steel beams to the base of the new massive columns on all four sides of the building to create the new floor level. These diagonal braces are required to transfer the lateral forces due to wind and seismic down to the foundation level.
- The “first” level of the new vertical expansion over the existing building would require a 4 hour fire separation.
- The interstitial space between the new and existing would be an unheated space to allow for the existing mechanical systems to draw and exhaust air as required for the existing building.
- A lateral and vertical expansion joint would be required for connections between the new and existing building. This is easily accomplished at stair shafts, but in extremely difficult at elevators.

- The fire rated shafts between the new and existing building would be a difficult detail to construct, and may not be allowed by the local building and safety committee.

Structural Conclusion:

In general, the vertical expansion per the schemes noted above, using the existing structural system to build onto, or to build a new building independent of the original is a very complex to construct. Additionally the construction cost for either of these options is prohibitive since a new building on a different site would be less costly.

Based on the structural views noted above, a review of the existing structural systems in the original building, it is not recommended that the vertical expansion options be eliminated from the expansion options.

Plumbing

The existing detention area plumbing is susceptible to vandalism from the inmates. Pin clean outs should be added to all inmate toilets to isolate any sewer backup. The pin clean out would allow identification of the cell creating the sewer back up.

The location of the telephone company demarcation is in a space that also includes a sump pump. The facility water softener is in an adjacent room connected to the phone room. Failure of the sump pump or water softener could possibly impact operation of the countywide phone system. To prevent a problem, there should be a high level alarm for the sump and moisture detection installed.

HVAC

In accordance with the code, any area occupied by people must be supplied with fresh air and any operation that contaminates the air should be exhausted. Areas in the basement, first and second floor of the building require improvement of the ventilation system to comply with the code. The areas where the system fails to deliver fresh outside air include the print shop, basement offices, all garage spaces, and all detention spaces. The areas where the system fails to remove contaminants from inside the building include the print shop, gun cleaning area, mechanical chases, and all garage spaces.

The existing air delivery system is inadequate to provide proper temperature control in some second floor detention areas. In addition the current air delivery systems are not the most cost effective systems to condition the building and should be significantly modified or replaced.

The outside air supply for the basement and first floor are directly adjacent to a public alley. This louver placement leaves the fresh air supply to the 911 center, the control room, and the emergency generator combustion air susceptible to contamination by

drive by vandals. Corrective action could include closure of the alley, relocation of the alley, construction of a secure vertical enclosure, fencing in all of the air intakes, and close circuit TV monitoring of the area.

The second floor mechanical room is reportedly not adequately ventilated and a gate is used to limit access instead of a door. The use of a gate instead of a door is compromising security for the detention facility.

The existing air supply system for the detention area was not designed with future flexibility in mind. The addition of smoke control has significant implications to the electrical system in addition to the HVAC system. Modification of the HVAC system may require one or more of the following modifications to meet future needs: The addition of a mechanical mezzanine to enclose ductwork that would be above the existing roof. The air handler would be relocated to the mechanical mezzanine above the existing roof or outdoor equipment and ductwork will have to be incorporated into the design modifications.

Electrical

The addition of smoke control for the detention facility has significant implications to the electrical emergency power system (Life Safety) in addition to the HVAC system. The electrical load on the emergency generator will be increased, possibly a significant increase. The existing emergency power system (Life Safety) would not comply with current code. The electrical code currently requires that emergency power and normal power systems be in separate rooms. If modifications are made to the building, major renovation of the emergency power system or relocation of the main electrical service entrance will be required. The modifications required for the emergency power system would include relocation of the life safety emergency generator and a completely new fuel storage tank. Depending on the location of any building addition, the emergency power system for the 911 center may have to be relocated.

The existing detention security door control system has not been properly maintained. As a result, the metal door on the control cabinet cannot be closed. The inability to close the cabinet door leaves the system subject to various methods of damage including water spray and physical damage from tools such as mop handles. If a new facility is added, this system should be upgraded to a system the owner can program and expand.

Operations

The DeKalb County Jail is very well managed and operated in spite of significant building-related problems and limitations. Some physical characteristics of the building may negatively impact operations of the DeKalb County Jail, as described below.

1. **Poor visibility.** Throughout the jail, the layout severely limits visibility of cells, showers, and dayrooms. Sightlines are consistently inadequate, fostering potentially dangerous conditions for both staff and inmates. Low light levels exacerbate this situation.

2. **Limited natural light and no fresh air.** With small skylights and no windows, coupled with the lack of a suitable outdoor recreation area, inmates are deprived of fresh air and natural light. Both are required by American Correctional Association (ACA) standards, and the former is required by Illinois standards¹. Studies indicate that natural light and fresh air contribute to good mental and physical health. Without natural light and fresh air, people – including inmates and staff – are more prone to depression.
3. **Lack of space in the Medical Area.** Without question, the amount of space designated for medical use is insufficient. Currently, one small room, which offers little more than a standing room, is the only area allotted for medical purposes. Inappropriate access to medical equipment and supplies by inmates can become a significant problem.
4. **Lack of space in the Laundry Area.** Currently, there is only one washer and one dryer in a very small space, intended to serve the entire population.
5. **Visitation.** The visitation area is small, with relatively few non-contact booths. This may limit visiting, which is an activity that can foster post-release success.
6. **Program Space, Multipurpose Room.** ACA and Illinois standards call for inmate programs, and DeKalb County's jail administrators have responded by using the only multipurpose room most of every day and every evening. Still, inmates have requested more constructive programs. Clearly, more multipurpose spaces are needed for religious services, education, self-help groups, recreation, and so forth. Furthermore, the location and layout of the multi-purpose room make observation by security staff challenging.
7. **Recreation Area.** The outdoor recreation area is problematic in several ways. It is time-consuming and staff-intensive to move inmates between housing units and this recreation area. Secondly, it doubles as a parking lot. Consequently, at present, inmates are not allowed any time outside of the facility. See "Limited natural light and no fresh air." Illinois Standards call for spaces for "strenuous" physical exercise that inmates have access to at least 1 hour per day; ACA standards are similar.
8. **Video Arraignment.** While it is beneficial to be using the video arraignment technology, currently the system is set up in the inmate file room, which could compromise security and confidentiality.
9. **Inmate Property Storage.** The inmate property storage room doubles as a strip search area. It is a long narrow space that offers insufficient room to perform the necessary tasks.



Property Storage and strip search area



Video arraignment and inmate files



MP room



Medical examination area



Parking lot/recreation area

Code

Codes impacting the proposed new jail addition for DeKalb County in Sycamore, Illinois:

BOCA 1999

Illinois Accessibility Code 1997

ICC International Mechanical Code 1996

IDPH Illinois Plumbing Code 1997

National Electrical Code 1996

NFPA 101 Life Safety Code 2000

ACA 2002 Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities

Illinois County Jail Standards 1997

Illinois Municipal Jail and Lockup Standards 1998

Use and Occupancy

Occupancy classification: Institutional I-3, jail, with occupancy Condition 4:

BOCA 308.4.4 ...”free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Remote controlled release is provided to permit movement from sleeping rooms, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.” *The key here is the phrase ‘remote controlled release;’ if it is manual release, the condition becomes Condition 5. Condition 5 requires several additional smoke-tight partitions.*

Applicable incidental use area separations:

Boiler / furnace rooms	1 hour*
Automotive parking garage	2 hour*
Laundry rooms	1 hour*
Storage over 100 S.F.	1 hour*
Padded cells	1 hour with sprinkler (NFPA)
Waste and linen collection	1 hour with sprinkler (NFPA)

* with automatic sprinkler system, separation is reduced by 1 hour with smoke barriers

Mixed uses, such as Business occupancy B for the administrative offices and I-3 should have a 2 hour separation. This is reduced to one hour if the facility is fully sprinklered. Mechanical ventilation per the International Mechanical Code must be provided at all enclosed parking garages.

BOCA Group I-3 special requirements that will impact design

BOCA 410.3.3: It is permissible to exit through a horizontal exit into other contiguous occupancies that do not conform to detention and correctional occupancy egress provisions...as long as the occupancy is not a high hazard use.

Spiral stairs are permitted for access to and between staff locations

BOCA 410.3.5 exit discharge: Discharge into a fenced or walled courtyard is permitted a minimum of 50' off the building. Yard should be sized to accommodate all occupants, using 15 sf per person.

BOCA 410.3.6: Sallyports are permitted as a means of egress where there is continuous and unobstructed passage during an emergency situation.

BOCA 410.4.1 Remote release: With the minimum available staff at any time, the lock mechanisms should be capable of being released within 2 minutes.

Within a cell block, the height difference between the highest and lowest finished floor levels shall not exceed 23 feet; means of egress from block should provide capacity for all occupants from all levels. If the travel distance to an exit access corridor exceeds 50', each sleeping area shall be separated from the adjacent common spaces by a smoke tight partition.

BOCA 410.6.1: Maximum number of residents within any smoke compartment shall be 200. The travel distance to a door in a smoke barrier from any point in a room should not exceed 200'.

BOCA 410.7.3: 120 square inches of opening permitted in room face, includes undercuts, food passes and grilles.

Windowless or fixed window buildings should be provided with smoke shafts or an engineered smoke control system

Male and female detainees must be housed separately by sight and sound. (ICJS)

Non criminal offenders should be kept separate by cell or detention room from criminal offenders.

Each cell shall be equipped with a metal bed, a washbasin piped with hot and cold water, a prison type toilet and illumination to assure a minimum 20 footcandles at 3' above the floor. (ICJS)

Heights and Areas

Given the nature of the facility, a type IIA, non combustible construction type is assumed. A building of 3 stories was assumed. (*Type IIB or IIIA construction could be used if building is 2 stories or less*). The building will be fully sprinklered.

Height limitations given these parameters is: 4 stories and 85' in height. (IBC)

Building area limitations given these parameters is: base square footage of 15,000. This is increased by an additional 200 percent for sprinklers and there is also a frontage increase for access to a public way. Building separations will be by 3 hour fire walls. (*Note: this is more stringent than the 2 hr separation required by NFPA.*)

A minimum of 80 SF (*ICJS requires 50 SF*) of floor space should be provided in each cell when confinement exceeds 10 hours per day. Otherwise, 35 SF is required for 1 occupant, 25 SF for 2-50 occupants.

Provide a minimum ceiling height of 8'. (ACA)

ACA 3-ALDF 2C-01-1: Single cells are required for inmates with severe medical / mental disabilities, sexual predators or those inmates likely to be victimized. Quantities should be determined by "professional conclusion."

Day rooms must be provided and should contain no less than 35 SF per cell served. Anchored tables and adequate seating should be provided. (ICJS)

Group outdoor exercise areas should provide 15 SF per inmate expected to use the space, with a minimum ceiling height of 18' if covered, and not less than 500 SF of unencumbered space.

IAC Chap. I, 400.320b "Individual inmate housing units of detention and correctional facilities owned by the State of Illinois or a governmental unit, at a rate of 3% or at least 1, whichever is greater, shall be accessible in accordance with this Code."

¹ Section 3-15-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections 730 ILCS 5/3-15-2, January 1, 1997.

Chapter 6: Options for Providing Increased Jail Capacity

Purpose of Options

The purpose of the expansion options are to look at different ways to increase the jail capacity to the levels indicated in Chapter 4. The existing jail facility had a rated capacity of 57 beds when originally constructed but currently has 89 existing beds.

The review of the expansion option also provides a basis to establish a space needs program required for the additional beds proposed along with a building area that can be used to establish a construction cost as well as a total project cost. The expansion option also provide plans that allows staffing patterns to be determined as all operating expense of building options. The total project cost provides DeKalb County with the information necessary to ask the public for capital improvement funds to expand or replace the jail.

Bed Needs Requirements

Phase 1 requirement is for a total of a minimum of 127 beds which meets the projected bed needs for the year 2015. Phase 1 would build approximately 75 beds and reduce existing beds to an original rated capacity of 57 beds for a total of 132 beds.

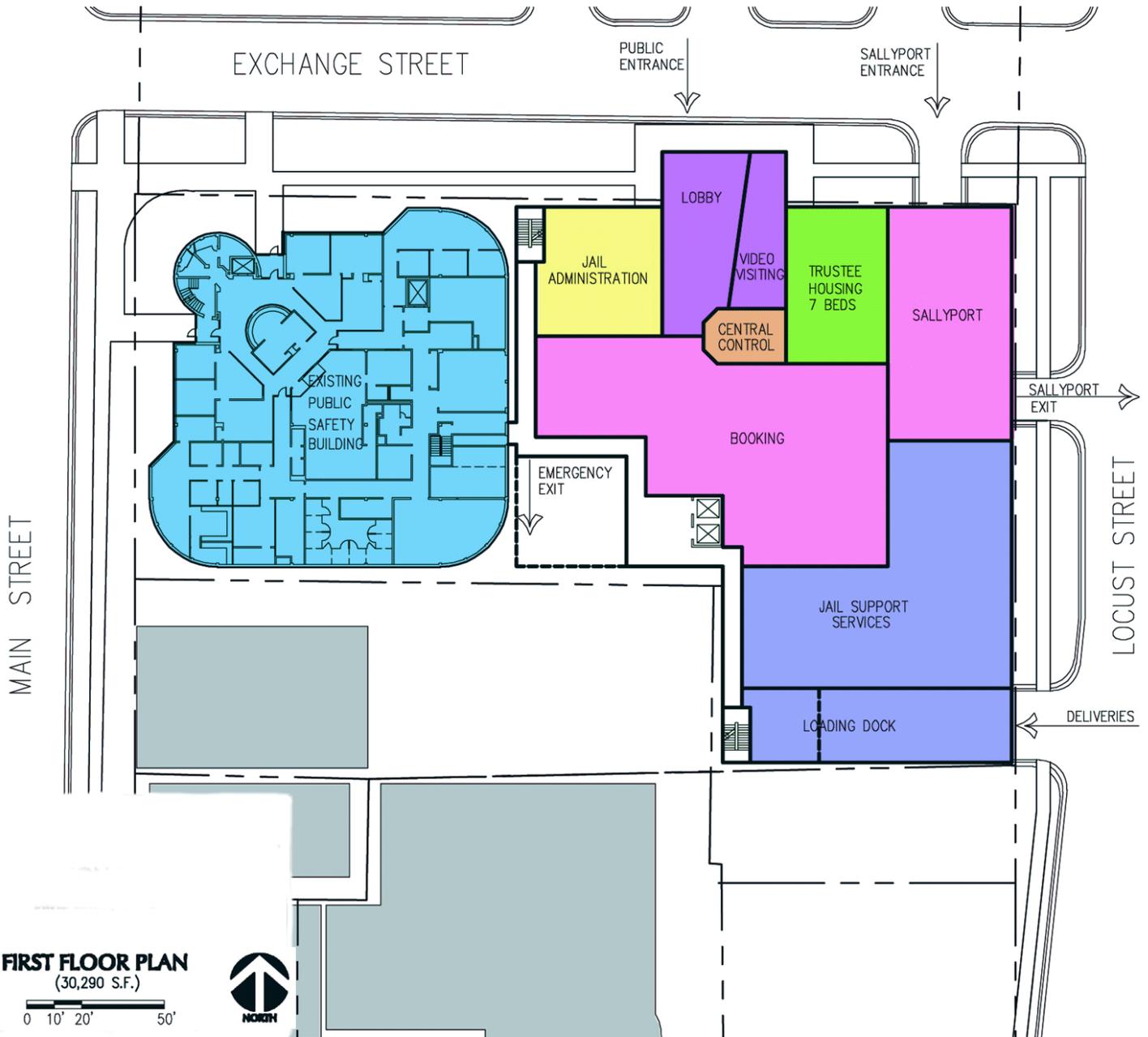
Phase 2 requirement is for a total of 235 beds which meets the projected bed needs for the year 2025. Phase 2 would provide the build-out of 103 additional beds to the 132 beds provided in Phase 1.

Expansion and Renovation of Existing Jail

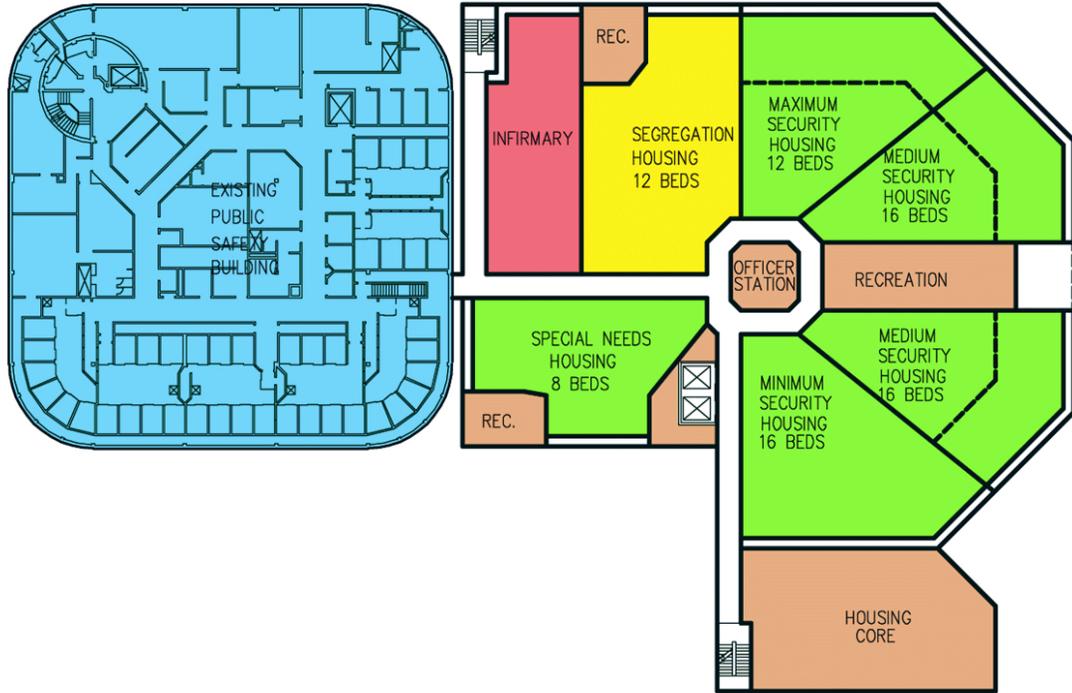
This option keeps the jail support areas on the main floor with the new housing units on the second floor. The Reception Housing Unit will remain on the main level. The facility shall have 132 new beds and 57 existing beds for 2 total bed counts of 189 with staffing at 58.2. This plan has a larger number of beds than the other options. There are good sightlines into all inmate areas. The building does not require purchase of adjacent bank owned property, but will put it in close proximity to the library. In addition, there will be an increase in area of storage and other space for the jail and other County functions. The smaller housing groups will permit ease of access to program spaces. While it does capture unassigned space on the first floor, it increases the cost of construction. This option has limited flexibility for future expansion without crossing Exchange or Locust Streets.



Expansion Option



Expansion Option



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
(28,400 S.F.)
SECOND FLOOR MEZZANINE PLAN
(3,550 S.F.)

0 10' 20' 50'



Expansion Option

Space Requirements

The space needs program was developed to establish the size of the building both in terms of an expansion of existing facility and a new facility at a different location.

Space		Net SF	Grossing Factor	Gross Area
PUBLIC ENTRANCE AREA				
1.0	Entrance Lobby	1,170	1.42	1,661
2.0	Video Visiting	635	1.5	953
SUBTOTALS				2,614
JAIL ADMINISTRATION				
3.0	Offices and Support	1,880	1.42	2,670
SUBTOTALS				2,670
RECEIVING/ADMISSIONS AREA				
4.0	Sallyport	3,320	1.15	3,818
5.0	Booking	4,560	1.67	7,615
SUBTOTALS				11,433
MEDICAL UNIT				
6.0	Infirmiry/Health Services	1,570	1.54	2,418
SUBTOTALS				2,418
HOUSING - GENERAL POPULATION				
7.0	Typical Maximum Security Housing Unit	2,045	1.67	3,415
8.0	Typical Medium Security Housing Unit (2 u	3,380	1.67	5,645
9.0	Typical Minimum Security Dormitory Housi	2,175	1.67	3,632
10.0	Trustee Housing Unit	1,075	1.67	1,795
11.0	Special Needs Housing Unit	1,590	1.67	2,655
SUBTOTALS				17,143
SEGREGATION HOUSING				
12.0	Segregation Housing Unit	2,010	1.67	3,357
SUBTOTALS				3,357
HOUSING - TYPICAL CORE FACILITIES FOR GENERAL POPULATION FLOORS				
13.0	Core Facilities	3,550	1.42	5,041
SUBTOTALS				5,041
JAIL SUPPORT SERVICES				
14.0	Food Service	3,071	1.67	5,129
15.0	Commissary	300	1.67	501
16.0	Laundry Room	650	1.67	1,086
SUBTOTALS				6,715
TOTAL GROSS AREA FOR BUILDING				51,390

The operational cost takes into account the cost for meals, utilities, garbage collection, janitorial supplies, inmate supplies and uniform, officer uniforms, and vehicular fuel and maintenance. Operational costs were based on current cost per inmate and multiplying that cost to the new inmate adjusted daily population (ADP). The total operation cost other than for staff is \$435,032. See Summary Comparison of Current and Estimated Operational Costs Other than for Staff in Appendix C.

Pros

- Good sightlines into all inmate areas
- Makes use of (most) existing jail beds
- No housing units on first floor except requested Trustee Unit
- Does not require purchase of Bank owned property

Cons

- Uses most of the available site area
- Proximity to the Library
- Higher staff means larger annual operating budget
- Has limited flexibility for future expansion w/o crossing Exchange or Locust streets

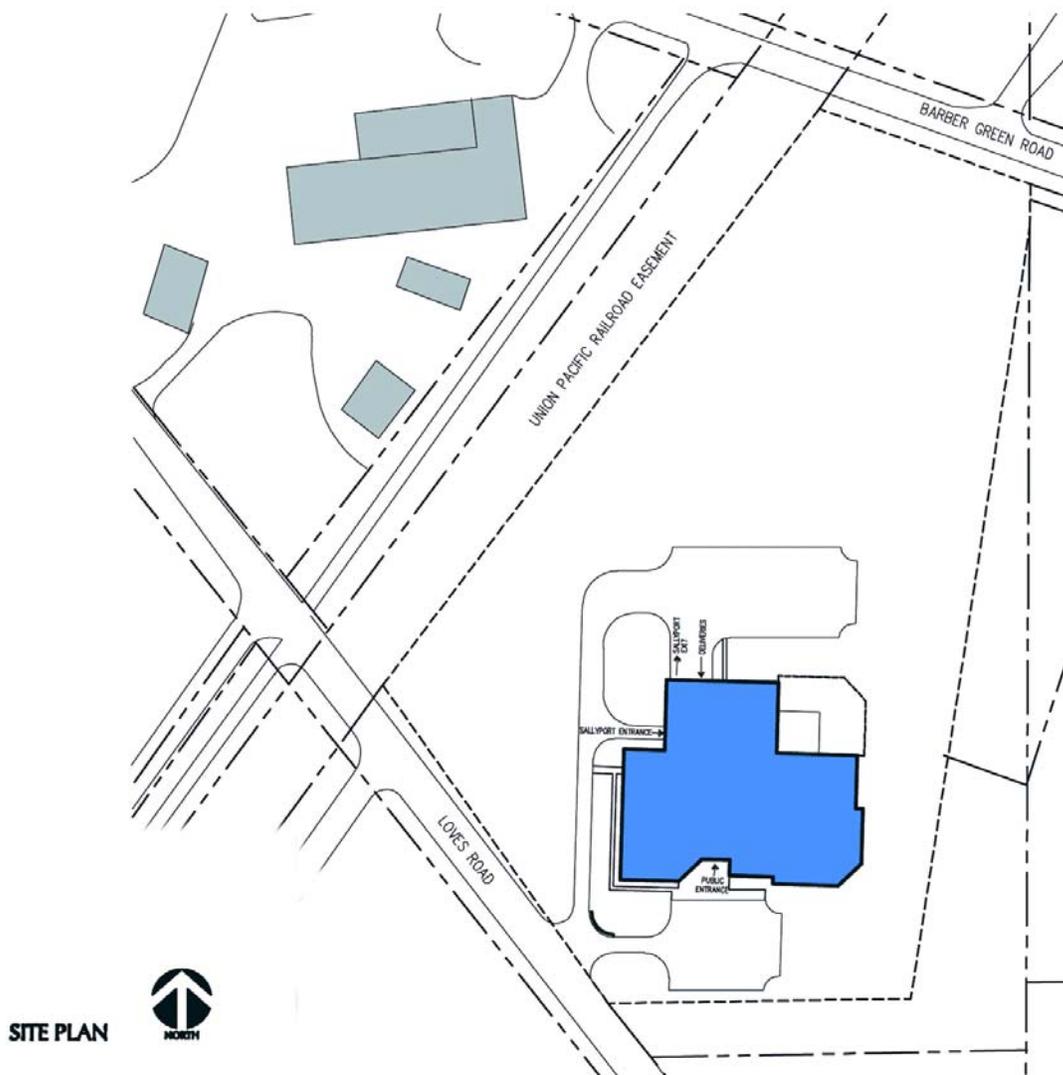
Project Description

- Staffing: 49.7
- Number of Beds: 75 new + 57 existing (total of 132 beds)
- New Building Area (per plan): 62,240 gsf
- Project Cost: \$11,446,000 (Construction with PSB 2nd floor upgrade & radio tower)
 2,862,000 (Soft Costs*)
 \$14,308,000 (Total Project Cost)

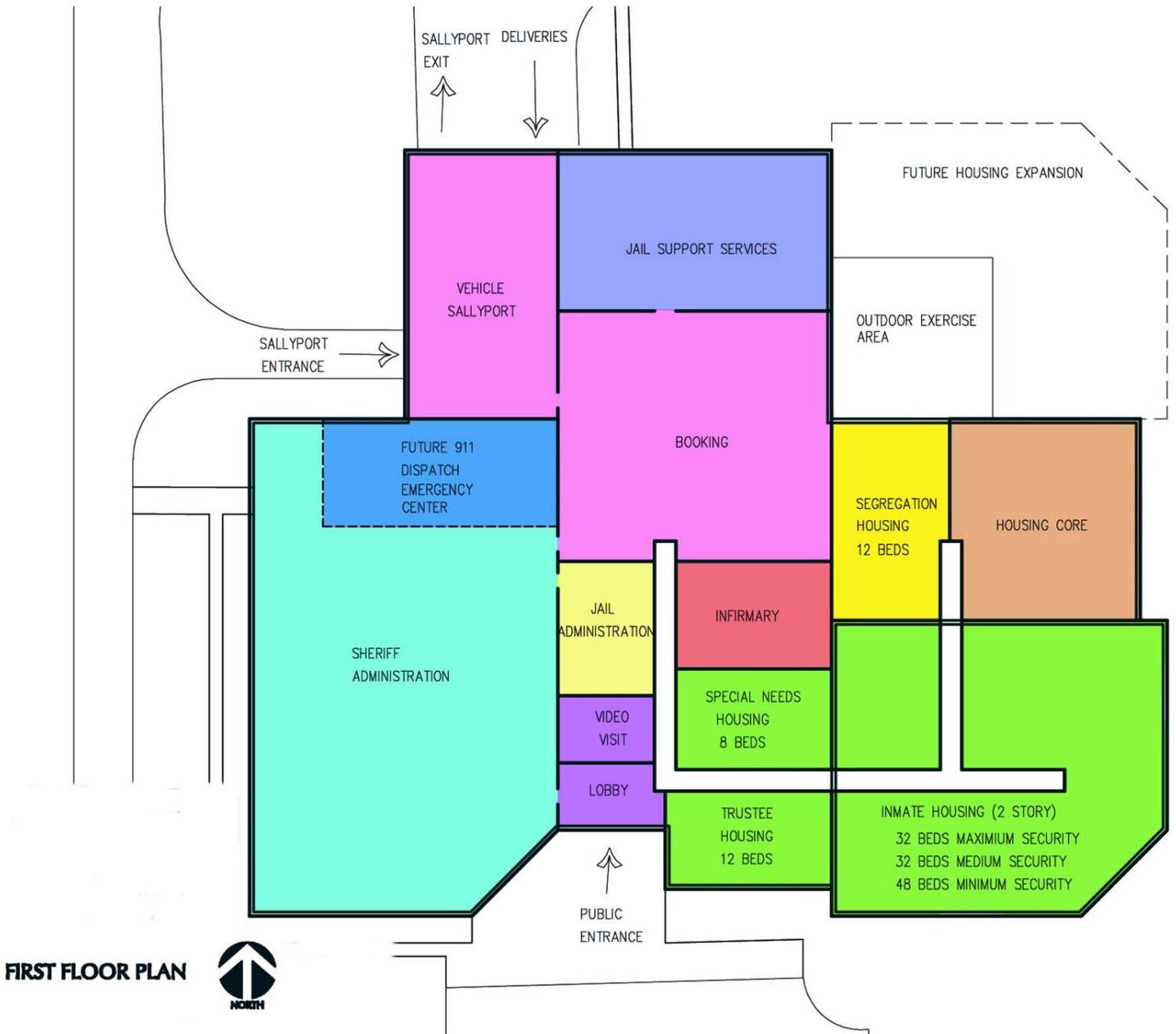
- * Soft Costs include Owner provided items such as soil tests, property survey, construction contingency, moveable equipment, and A/E design fees

New Jail on New Site

This option keeps the jail support areas on the main floor with the new housing units on the second floor. The Reception Housing Unit will remain on the main level. The facility shall have 132 new beds and 57 existing beds for a total bed count of 189 with staffing at 58.2. This plan has a larger number of beds than the other options. There are good sightlines into all inmate areas. The building does not require purchase of adjacent bank owned property, but will put it in close proximity to the library. In addition, there will be an increase in area of storage and other space for the jail and other County functions. The smaller housing groups will permit ease of access to program spaces. While it does capture unassigned space on the first floor, it increases the cost of construction. This option has limited flexibility for future expansion without crossing Exchange or Locust Streets.



New Site Option



New Site Option

Space Requirements

The space needs program was developed to establish the size of the building both in terms of an expansion of existing facility and a new facility at a different location.

Space		Net SF	Grossing Factor	Gross Area
PUBLIC ENTRANCE AREA				
1.0	Entrance Lobby	1,170	1.42	1,661
2.0	Video Visiting	635	1.5	953
	SUBTOTALS			2,614
SHERIFF'S OFFICES				
3.0	Sheriff's Administration	11,930	1.42	16,941
	SUBTOTALS			16,941
JAIL ADMINISTRATION				
4.0	Offices and Support	1,880	1.42	2,670
	SUBTOTALS			2,670
RECEIVING/ADMISSIONS AREA				
5.0	Sallyport	3,320	1.15	3,818
6.0	Booking	4,560	1.67	7,615
	SUBTOTALS			11,433
MEDICAL UNIT				
7.0	Infirmery/Health Services	1,570	1.54	2,418
	SUBTOTALS			2,418
HOUSING - GENERAL POPULATION				
8.0	Typical Maximum Security Housing Unit (2	5,070	1.67	8,467
9.0	Typical Medium Security Housing Unit (1	1,690	1.67	2,822
10.0	Typical Medium Security Housing Unit (2	3,100	1.67	5,177
11.0	Typical Minimum Security Dormitory Hous	6,525	1.67	10,897
12.0	Trustee Housing Unit	1,425	1.67	2,380
13.0	Special Needs Housing Unit	1,590	1.67	2,655
	SUBTOTALS			32,398
SEGREGATION HOUSING				
14.0	Segregation Housing Unit	2,010	1.67	3,357
	SUBTOTALS			3,357
HOUSING - TYPICAL CORE FACILITIES FOR GENERAL POPULATION FLOORS				
15.0	Core Facilities	3,550	1.42	5,041
	SUBTOTALS			5,041
JAIL SUPPORT SERVICES				
16.0	Food Service	3,071	1.67	5,129
17.0	Commissary	300	1.67	501
18.0	Laundry Room	650	1.67	1,086
	SUBTOTALS			6,715
911, DISPATCH AND EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT				
19.0	911 and Dispatch	1,310	1.67	2,188
20.0	EEOE Room	1,200	1.67	2,004
	SUBTOTALS			4,192
TOTLA GROSS AREA FOR BUILDING				87,778

The operational cost takes into account the cost for meals, utilities, garbage collection, janitorial supplies, inmate supplies and uniform, officer uniforms, and vehicular fuel and maintenance. Operational costs were based on current cost per inmate and multiplying that cost to the new inmate adjusted daily population (ADP). The total operation cost other than for staff is \$437,000. See Summary Comparison of Current and Estimated Operational Costs Other than for Staff in Appendix C.

Pros

- Good sightlines into all inmate areas
- Flexibility and site area to add future beds is better than other options
- Less staff means lower annual operating cost
- Site allows for development of other County functions in the future as well
- Smaller housing groups permit ease of access to programs
- New construction free of issues with existing PSB interface
- Solution allows existing PSB to be utilized for other needed County functions*

Cons

- Remote location from existing Courts and related functions
- More expensive option initially

Project Description

- Staffing: 49.2
- Number of Beds: 132 new
- Building Area (per plan): 90,600 gsf
- Project Cost: \$15,344,000 (Construction)
 3,500,000 (Soft Costs**)
 \$18,844,000 (Total Project Cost)

* This option includes the cost of constructing a new Sheriff's Department and 911 & Emergency Government area in the building. The approximate total cost for this construction equals \$3,672,000 including soft costs.

** Soft Costs include Owner provided items such as soil tests, property surveys, construction contingency, moveable equipment, and A/E design fees

Comparison of Jail Staffing and Operational Cost for Options:

Based on the floor plans generated, the following is an estimate of the staffing and associated costs.

Estimated Number of Staff Needed for Jail Options

Post / Position	Current Staffing	Expansion Option	New Site Option
Lieutenant		1	1
Sergeants - Shift Commanders		5.1	5.1
Secretary / Records Clerk		1	1
Central Control		5.1	5.1
Central Control/Bonding		1.8	1.8
Booking/Intake/Release		5.1	5.1
Court Transport & Movement Officers		4.8	6
Programs Officers		2	2
Rovers: Existing Housing		5.1	0
Housing Workstation: Existing		3.4	0
Housing Control: New		5.1	8.5
Rovers: New Housing		5.1	8.5
Rovers: Booking/Bonding/Food/Commissary/Weekend Transportation		5.1	5.1
Total Staff	21.3	49.7	49.2
Bed Count	89	132	132

Estimated Operational Costs for Jail Options

	Expansion Option	New Site Option
Annual Cost for Staff (Labor & Benefits)	\$ 2,985,400	\$ 2,956,400
Meals	\$ 218,416	\$ 218,416
Electricity	\$ 108,608	\$ 97,747
Gas	\$ 17,920	\$ 16,128
Water	\$ 17,405	\$ 17,405
Garbage	\$ 8,354	\$ 8,354
Janitorial supplies, inmate supplies, inmate uniforms	\$ 29,241	\$ 29,241
Officer Uniforms	\$ 25,342	\$ 25,342
Vehicular Fuel & Maintenance	\$ 9,747	\$ 24,367
Total	\$ 3,420,433	\$ 3,393,400

Listed below are basic assumptions and caveats that pertain to the development of the costs.

1. The facility has not been programmed and designed. Staffing numbers cannot be determined until completion of schematic design and an operational plan. In the meantime, this is a "best guess" based on assumptions about the early conceptual design options and how DeKalb County will operate the facility.
2. Food will be prepared by another entity, although there will be space for a full service kitchen. If meals are prepared at the jail, food service stall will be needed. Rovers will supervise inmate workers who will distribute food to every housing unit, as well as wash containers, utensils, and trays. It is anticipated that no additional rovers would be needed for meals to be prepared at the jail.
3. Excludes health services personnel as current plans call for Health Services to be privatized.
4. Excludes building and vehicular maintenances personnel as maintenance will be provided by another County department.

5. Includes Courts & Transportation Officers. This staff transports inmates to and from court and medical appointments and emergencies, serve warrants, and provide security in courtrooms when inmates are present. If the number of warrants that they serve increases substantially, more staff will be needed. Locating the jail remote from the courts would result in more transportation time, which would impact the number of staff needed.
6. Excludes 911 and Communications staff.
7. For positions that must be covered during specified time periods, totals include "Relief." A Relief Factor accounts for time spent on vacations, holidays, family leave, sick leave, military duty, in training, and so forth. For five days/week positions, the factor is 1.2 per shift; for seven days/week positions, the factor is 1.7 per shift.
8. Future changes in operational philosophies, union agreements, laws, standards, and priorities will impact staffing.

Staffing numbers are for a capacity of 132 inmates. Once more housing capacity is added, more staff will be needed.

Comparative Summary of the Options

In considering the options available to the County to address its need for additional Jail beds both in the immediate and long range future, it became evident that the commitment of the County to maintain the Courts and their related functions on and near the historic Courthouse site in downtown Sycamore, IL would dictate a decision on where Jail expansion must occur.

If the courts remain in place then the economics of building a new jail facility at a remote location and transporting inmates to court each day will be a significantly greater financial burden on the County over the life of the structure compared to present operations. There would also be heightened problems with security and safety for staff, inmates and the public as a result of that process. In contrast, there is no support in the judiciary to move court operations from the existing Courthouse to a remote site or to split operations which would most likely prove to be more expensive for the County.

This information focused the consultants' efforts on looking at the options for expansion of the Jail at its current location. Although several plans and expansion ideas were considered including vertical expansion and expansion across neighboring streets, the final plan adds core support functions and new inmate housing on County owned land immediately adjacent to the east of the Jail.

This option as recommended by the Durrant/MGA consultant team is recommended for several reasons. First, the addition's footprint does not require the purchase of additional properties and it does not adversely infringe on neighboring properties. Because of the design of the building, no inmate windows will directly face adjacent streets or the Library.

Although additional County owned property in the area of the Jail will need to be developed for surface parking to replace that lost to the Jail addition, the use of the site is cost effective and provides both a short and a long term solution for Jail expansion. Due to the relatively low profile of the building addition, the new construction will blend well with other public facilities in the downtown business district.

Should further Jail bed space be needed in the future, a limited number of additional beds can be added in the proposed addition. Also, a second phase expansion of the facility north into the County parking lot is also possible which would almost double the capacity of the Jail.

Chapter 7:

Recommended Jail Facility Master Plan

With data and analyses from Durrant/MGA, and considerable input from the Jail Ad Hoc Subcommittee and the Jail Ad Hoc Committee, the DeKalb County Board made the following decisions to accommodate housing needs in the future.

1. Implement and expand recommended Alternatives to Incarceration and Justice System changes to reduce bed needs. These include implementation of the Court Date Reminder System, expansion of Electronic Home Monitoring for Pre-Sentenced offenders, expansion of the use of Graduated Sentences, implementation of a Mental Health and Substance Abuse Jail Diversion Program, formalization of the Pre-Trial Release Program, implementation of Weekend Bond Court, and expansion of the Work Release program.
2. Explore Funding Options: Develop a referendum to fund the construction project and the implementation and expansion of Alternatives to Incarceration and Justice System Changes. A concerted effort will need to be developed and implemented to win citizen support for the referendum. In addition, provide further details of the changes to the Alternative to Incarceration and Justice System changes, and verify/refute the impacts to the staff, operations' budgets, bed needs and other programs.
3. Request for Proposal (RFP) for Architect/Engineer (A/E) Services: Develop an RFP for A/E services for the construction project. A/E services would include developing a detailed operational and architectural program for the jail facility, refine the staffing plan, provide estimate of operational costs, further develop and refine the conceptual design, schematic design, produce design development drawings and specifications, provide construction documents including project manual, provide bidding and construction contract administration services. At each phase, A/E is also to refine project cost estimates and project schedule. The Owner is to advertise for bids, receive the bids and award the construction contract.
4. Expand the Public Safety Building to increase Jail Housing, Phase One:
 - Reduce the occupancy of existing cells to the original 57 bed design capacity.
 - Keep the Criminal Justice System in one location, reduce the number of additional beds built, and minimize cost.
 - Construct addition to the Public Safety Building to meet projected bed needs for the year 2015, providing approximately 70 beds for a total of 127 beds. In addition, provide shelled out building for an additional 108 beds. The addition would also include support spaces for the jail, which will include public entrance with visiting, Jail Administration, Vehicle Sallyport, Booking, Infirmary and Health Services, and Food Service and Laundry.

5. Build-out Jail Addition, Phase Two:
 - Reassess the needs of the jail and adjust the jail master plan and bed needs accordingly.
 - Build-out shelled space in jail to meet current projections for 2025, providing 10 additional beds to those built for Phase One to bring total bed count to 235 beds.

Appendix A

EXISTING FACILITY AREA UTILIZATION

DeKalb County Public Safety Building

Sycamore, Illinois

April 24, 2003

Building Area Summary

Jail Functions	Sq. Ft.	Percent
Basement	0	
First Floor	915	
Second Floor (a)	11,161	
Subtotal for Jail	12,076	34.8
Sheriff's Office		
Basement	1,340	
First Floor	6,074	
Second Floor	0	
Subtotal for Jail	7,414	21.3
County Functions		
Basement	8,440	
First Floor	5,232	
Second Floor	1,567	
Subtotal for County	15,239	43.9
Total Building Area	34,729	100.00

Notes:

Included in this area is the Public Lobby, Elevator and Toilets in that they serve the Jail exclusively

Basement

Public Circulation Areas

Room 5 - Stair	149.75 sq. ft.
Public Elevator	47.91 sq. ft.
Jail Elevator	69.47 sq. ft.
Room 21 - Stair	117.17 sq. ft.

Total Area Square Foot **384.3**

Public Spaces

Room 1 - Alcove	283.25 sq. ft.
Room 3 - Women	74.00 sq. ft.
Room 4 - Men	73.00 sq. ft.

Total Area Square Foot **430.25**

Mechanical Areas

Room 2 - Elev. Equip.	78.34 sq. ft.
Room 8 - Mechanical	586.32 sq. ft.
Room 10 - Elev Equip	69.50 sq. ft.
Room 20 - Mechanical	1164.50 sq. ft.
Room 24 - Mechanical	602.50 sq. ft.
Room 25 - Mechanical	318.40 sq. ft.

Total Area Square Foot **2819.56**

Sheriff's Functions

Room 11 - Locker Room	448.75 sq. ft.
Room 13 - Workroom	126.00 sq. ft.
Room 14 - Control	79.80 sq. ft.
Room 15 - Range	165.50 sq. ft.
Storage Rooms	519.88 sq. ft.

Total Area Square Foot **1339.93**

County Functions

Office	100.50 sq. ft.
Office	133.00 sq. ft.
Office	88.00 sq. ft.
Filing Room	125.30 sq. ft.
Break Room	192.00 sq. ft.
Office	106.00 sq. ft.
Large Storage Room	2162.75 sq. ft.
Storage	66.00 sq. ft.
Office	204.27 sq. ft.
Secretary	331.00 sq. ft.
Print Shop	569.36 sq. ft.
Storage	165.40 sq. ft.
Morgue	467.00 sq. ft.
Storage	52.70 sq. ft.
Janitor	40.00 sq. ft.

Total Area Square Foot **4803.28**

First Floor

Public Circulation Areas

Room 106 - Stairs	149.00 sq. ft.
Public Elevator	47.91 sq. ft.
Jail Elevator	69.47 sq. ft.
Room 131 - Vestibule	164.00 sq. ft.
Room 129 - Stairs	70.58 sq. ft.
Room 130 - Stairs	102.00 sq. ft.
Total Area Square Foot	602.96

Public Spaces

Room 101 - Lobby	877.72 sq. ft.
Room 107 - Vestibule	68.88 sq. ft.
Room 100 - Vestibule	69.32 sq. ft.
Room 104 - Men	74.00 sq. ft.
Room 105 - Women	72.43 sq. ft.
Total Area Square Foot	1162.35

Mechanical Areas

Room 146 - Phone Room	261.34 sq. ft.
Room 127 - Mechanical	836.82 sq. ft.
Room 103 - Janitor	81.00 sq. ft.
Total Area Square Foot	1179.16

Jail Functions

Room 148 - Sallyport	441.33 sq. ft.
Room 149 - Vestibule	76.70 sq. ft.
Room 102 - Records	223.00 sq. ft.
Room 108 - Offices	173.25 sq. ft.
Total Area Square Foot	914.28

First Floor

Sheriff's Functions

Reception Counter	153.43 sq. ft.
Room 157 - Conference	221.15 sq. ft.
Room 156 - Sheriff	261.55 sq. ft.
Room 158 - Reception	215.64 sq. ft.
Room 155 - Conference	275.87 sq. ft.
Room 154 - Mail	136.13 sq. ft.
Room 152 - Sec. of Patrol	102.51 sq. ft.
Room 153 - Patrol	473.58 sq. ft.
Room 151 - LT	126.00 sq. ft.
Room 150 - Secretary	120.00 sq. ft.
Room 145 - Storage	38.32 sq. ft.
Room 132 - Staff Garage	534.82 sq. ft.
Room 128 - Evidence Garage	447.66 sq. ft.
Room 140 - Men	122.67 sq. ft.
Room 141 - Women	37.60 sq. ft.
Room 126 - Arm	131.00 sq. ft.
Room 125 - Evidence Storage	605.65 sq. ft.
Room 124 - Chief Deputy Office	228.35 sq. ft.
Room 123 - Storage Now	236.61 sq. ft.
Room 122 - Storage	91.12 sq. ft.
Room 121 - Dark Room	105.68 sq. ft.
Room 120 - Lab	184.35 sq. ft.
Room 161 - Vestibule	12.25 sq. ft.
Room 119 - Int.	82.31 sq. ft.
Room 118 - Storage	44.42 sq. ft.
Room 117 - Int.	83.89 sq. ft.
Room 115 - Sheriff's Office	96.67 sq. ft.
Room 114 - Hold	48.68 sq. ft.
Room 113 - Detective's Sec. Offi	95.20 sq. ft.
Room 116 - Detectives	580.61 sq. ft.
Room 112 - Detectives Sgt.	126.21 sq. ft.
Room 137 - Women	27.00 sq. ft.
Room 138 - Men	27.00 sq. ft.

Total Area Square Foot **6073.93**

County Functions

Room 109 - Reception	214.12 sq. ft.
Room 110 - Coroner	178.64 sq. ft.
Room 111 - Conference	313.25 sq. ft.
Room 144 - 911 Area	1579.97 sq. ft.

Total Area Square Foot **2285.98**

Second Floor

Public Circulation Areas

Room 269 - Stairs	76.69 sq. ft.
Jail Elevator	67.00 sq. ft.
Room 207 - SV	105.50 sq. ft.
Room 201 - Lobby	206.13 sq. ft.
Room 303 - SV	65.20 sq. ft.
Public Elevator	47.72 sq. ft.
Room 206 - Stairs	147.29 sq. ft.
Room 205 - Women	73.00 sq. ft.
Room 204 - Men	74.61 sq. ft.
Total Area Square Foot	863.14

Mechanical Areas

Room 219 - Chase	764.11 sq. ft.
Room 222 - Chase	123.00 sq. ft.
Room 223 - Chase	59.25 sq. ft.
Room 319 - Mechanical	369.24 sq. ft.
Room 277 - Chase	39.96 sq. ft.
Room 289 - Chase	83.00 sq. ft.
Room 203 - Janitor	81.83 sq. ft.
Misc. Chases	45.97 sq. ft.
Total Area Square Foot	1566.36

Jail Functions

Office	126.58 sq. ft.
Room 202 - Desk	89.74 sq. ft.
Room 307 - Breakroom	187.59 sq. ft.
Room 309 - Storage	9.16 sq. ft.
Room 308 - Office	128.26 sq. ft.
Room 320 - Janitor	26.00 sq. ft.
Room 318 - Toilet	32.56 sq. ft.
Staff Office	210.00 sq. ft.
Room 276 - Guard	67.72 sq. ft.
Room 228 - Guard	58.13 sq. ft.
Room 225 - Guard	20.47 sq. ft.
Room 224 - Guard	27.19 sq. ft.
Room 220 - Guard	58.00 sq. ft.
Total Area Square Foot	1041.40

Second Floor

Program and Support Areas

Room 270 - Storage	5.00 sq. ft.
Room 316 - Inmate Property	155.00 sq. ft.
Room 317 - Isolation	64.66 sq. ft.
Room 315 - Exam	81.33 sq. ft.
Room 314 - Storage/Laundry	160.70 sq. ft.
Room 313 - Strip	44.00 sq. ft.
Room 312 - Toilet	24.50 sq. ft.
Room 311 - Shower	22.75 sq. ft.
Room 310 - Booking	117.67 sq. ft.
Room 299 - Booking	151.94 sq. ft.
Room 298 - Video Arrangement	290.67 sq. ft.
Room 301 - Multi-Purpose	648.50 sq. ft.
Room 304/305 - Visit	145.84 sq. ft.
Room 306 - Visit	76.50 sq. ft.
Room 297 - Kitchen	427.31 sq. ft.
Room 321 - Storage	239.83 sq. ft.
Room 302 - Storage	79.00 sq. ft.

Total Area Square Foot **2735.20**

Receiving Housing/ Segregation Areas

Room 300 - Hold	69.33 sq. ft.
Room 288 - Hold	85.22 sq. ft.
Room 273 - Print	65.62 sq. ft.
Room 272 - Hold	52.37 sq. ft.
Room 271 - Hold	52.37 sq. ft.

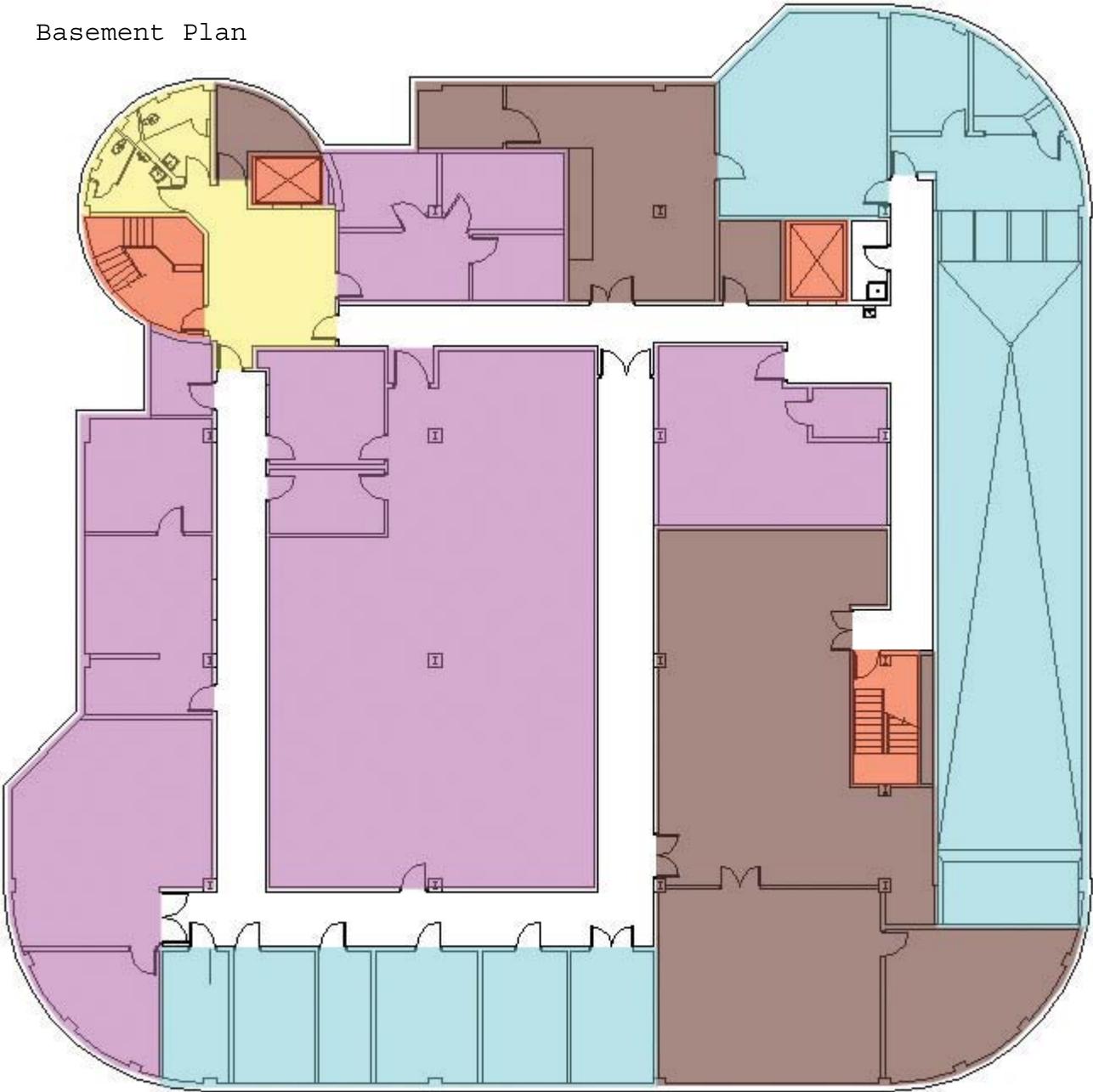
Total Area Square Foot **324.91**

General Population Areas

Room 210/211 - Toilet/Shower	122.08 sq. ft.
Room 212 - Trustee Dorm	507.65 sq. ft.
Room 215 - Men's Dorm	921.32 sq. ft.
Room 231 - Men Maximum	606.67 sq. ft.
Room 232 - Men Medium	705.05 sq. ft.
Room 233 - Men Medium	676.00 sq. ft.
Room 234 - Men Medium	698.60 sq. ft.
Room 235 - Men Maximum	606.90 sq. ft.
Room 279 - Maximum	445.90 sq. ft.
Room 278 Medium	451.19 sq. ft.
Room 294 - Female Dorm	452.00 sq. ft.

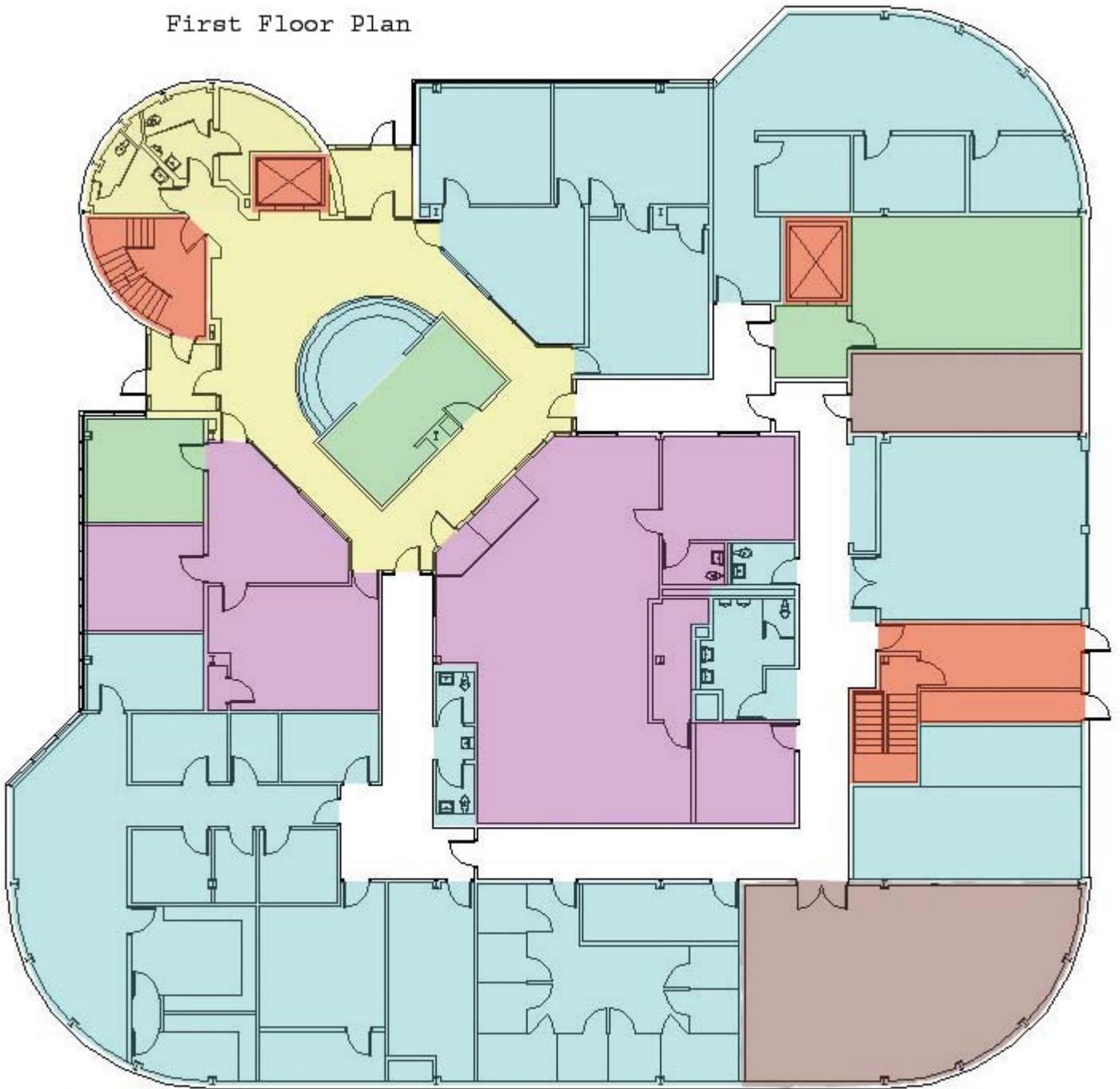
Total Area Square Foot **6193.36**

Basement Plan



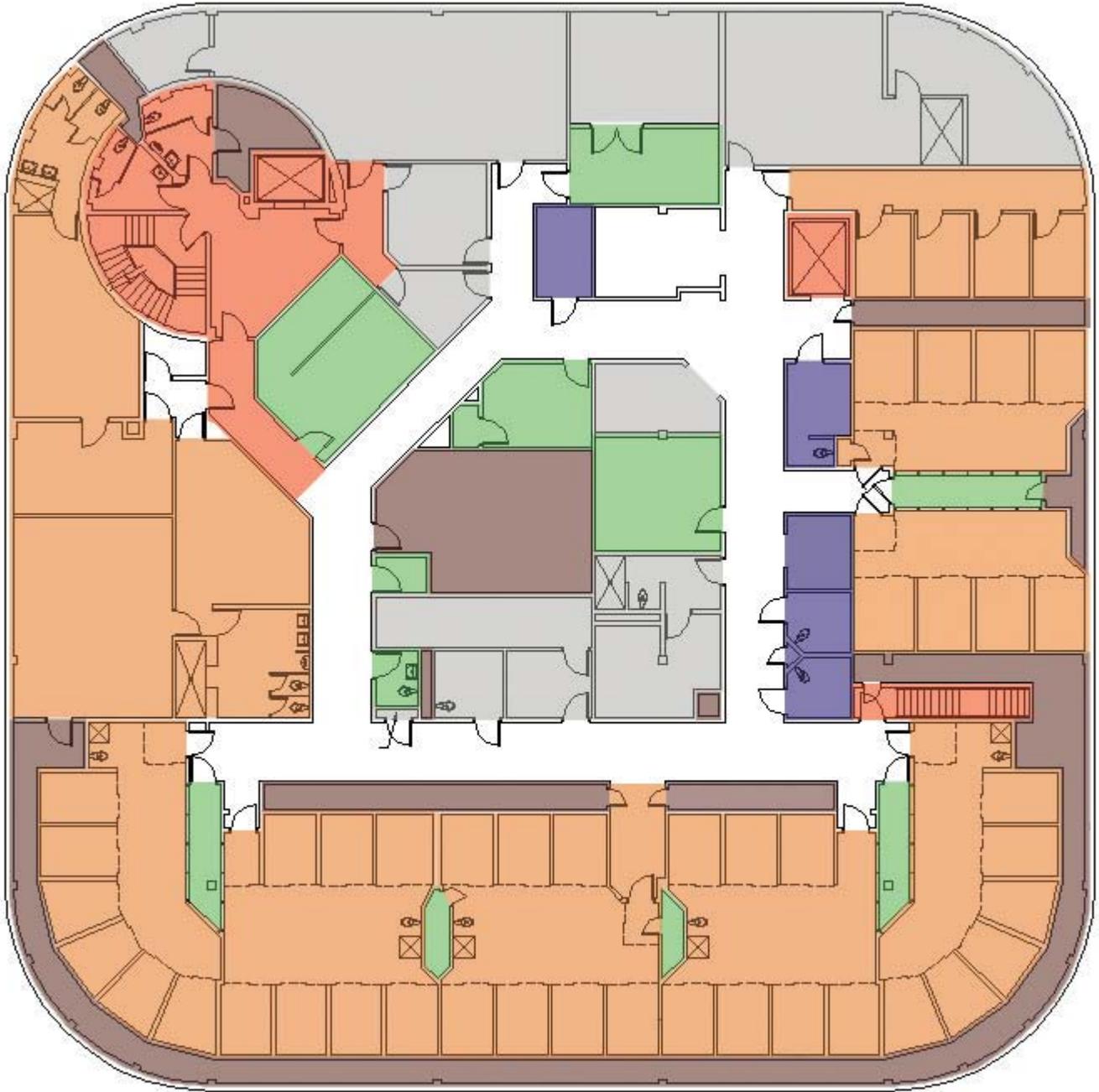
- Public Circulation
- Public Spaces
- Mechanical
- Sheriff Functions
- County Functions

First Floor Plan



- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Public Circulation |  Mechanical Areas |  Sheriff's Functions |
|  Public Spaces |  Jail Functions |  County Functions |

Second Floor Plan



- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  Public Circulation |  Jail Functions |  Receiving Housing/Seg |
|  Mechanical |  Program & Support |  General Population |

Appendix B

**COMPARISON OF JAIL STAFFING OPTIONS:
ESTIMATES OF STAFF AND OPERATIONAL COSTS**

DeKalb County Public Safety Building

Sycamore, Illinois

July 10, 2003

Comparison of Jail Staffing Options for DeKalb County, Illinois: Estimates of Staff & Operational Costs for Two Facility Development Options

Assumptions & Caveats Pertaining to Both Options

- 1.) These estimates are preliminary and will change. Staffing numbers and resulting operational costs cannot be known until a project is much farther in the facility development process, when an operational plan and design are developed. In the meantime, this document contains "best guesses" based on assumptions about operations and early conceptual design options.
- 2.) Food will be prepared by another entity, although there will be space for a full service kitchen. If meals are prepared at the jail, food service staff will be needed. Rovers will supervise inmate workers who will distribute food to every housing unit, and wash containers, utensils, and trays. It is anticipated that no additional rovers would be needed for meals to be prepared at the jail.
- 3.) Excludes health services personnel. Medical services are currently contracted, and it is anticipated that these services will be contracted in the future.
- 4.) Excludes building and vehicular maintenance personnel as maintenance will be provided by another County department.
- 5.) Includes Court Transport & Movement Officers. These staff transport inmates to and from court and medical appointments and emergencies, pick up offenders in other jurisdictions on DeKalb County warrants, transport juveniles to court and the Youth Home, and provide security in courtrooms when inmates are present. Locating the jail remote from the courts would result in more transportation time, which would impact the number of staff needed.
- 6.) Excludes 911 and Communications staff.
- 7.) For positions that must be covered during specified time periods, totals include "Relief." A Relief Factor accounts for time spent on vacations, holidays, family leave, sick leave, bereavement leave, military duty, in training, and so forth. For five days/week positions, the factor is 1.2 per shift; for seven days/week position, the factor is 1.7 per shift.
- 8.) Future changes in operational philosophies, union agreements, laws, standards, and priorities will impact staffing.
- 9.) Staffing numbers are for a capacity of 132 inmates. Once more housing capacity is added, more staff will be needed.

Expansion of Existing Jail Option

This option uses existing housing units as is (without reconfigurations), plus new housing units in a physically connected addition.

Post/Position	5 Day/Week Positions					7 Day/Week Positions					Total
	Day	Evening	Night	Relief factor [6]	Sub-Total	Day	Evening	Night	Relief factor [6]	Sub-Total	
Lieutenant	1.0			1.0	1.0					0.0	1.0
Sergeants -Shift Commanders					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Secretary/Records Clerk [1]	1.0			1.0	1.0					0.0	1.0
Central Control [2]					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Central Control/Bonding [2]	1.0	0.5		1.2	1.8					0.0	1.8
Booking/Intake/Release [3]					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Court Transport & Movement Officers [4]	3.0	1.0		1.2	4.8					0.0	4.8
Programs Officers [5]	1.0	1.0		1.0	2.0					0.0	2.0
Rovers: Existing Housing					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Housing Workstation: Existing					0.0	1.0	1.0		1.7	3.4	3.4
Housing Control: New [7]					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Rovers: New Housing- 2nd floor [8]					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Rovers: Booking/Bonding/Food/ Commissary/Weekend Transp.					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Total	7.0	2.5	0.0	5.4	10.6	8.0	8.0	7.0	13.6	39.1	49.7

Notes:

[1.] Secretary/Records Clerk could work some day and some evening or weekend hours.

[2.] Central Control/Bonding Officers would also serve as receptionists, and responsibilities would include visitor check-in and monitoring. If feasible it should also visually monitor Booking and the Public Lobby.

[3] Booking/Intake/Release staff would be supplemented by Rovers when needed.

[4.] Court Transport & Movement Officers transport inmates to and from court and medical appointments and emergencies, pick up offenders in other jurisdictions on DeKalb County warrants, transport juveniles to court and the Youth Home, and provide security in courtrooms when inmates are present.

[5.] Program officers' hours would include evenings and some times during weekends

[6.] Relief factor is for positions that must be covered during specified time periods. This factor accounts for time spent on vacations, holidays, family leave, sick leave, bereavement leave, military duty, in training, and so forth.

[7.] Because of existing site limitations, the relatively narrow configuration of approximately 70 more beds may require either two (more) housing control rooms or one elongated control room that would require two staff at least while most inmates are awake.

[8.] Because of site constraints, most likely an addition to the existing PSB would contain a low security inmate worker housing on the 1st level and general population housing on the 2nd level. It should be possible for the booking/bonding/transportation rover to also serve this inmate worker unit, although with transportation as a responsibility, there would be times when staff supervision may be compromised. However, for low security inmate worker housing units in most jails, minimal surveillance is common.

New Facility Jail Option

This option accommodates all of DeKalb County's inmates in a new building on a new site that is not in downtown Sycamore. The existing Jail would not be used as a Jail.

Post/Position	5 Day/Week Positions					7 Day/Week Positions					Total
	Day	Evening	Night	Relief factor [6]	Sub-Total	Day	Evening	Night	Relief factor [6]	Sub-Total	
Lieutenant	1.0			1.0	1.0					0.0	1.0
Sergeants -Shift Commanders					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Secretary/Records Clerk [1]	1.0			1.0	1.0					0.0	1.0
Central Control [2]					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Central Control/Bonding [2]	1.0	0.5		1.2	1.8					0.0	1.8
Booking/Intake/Release [3]					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Court Transport & Movement Officers [4]	4.0	1.0		1.2	6.0					0.0	6.0
Programs Officers [5]	1.0	1.0		1.0	2.0					0.0	2.0
Housing Control Officers [7]					0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	8.5	8.5
Housing Rovers					0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	8.5	8.5
Rovers: Booking/Bonding/Food/Commissary/Weekend Transp.					0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	5.1
Total	8.0	2.5	0.0	5.4	11.8	8.0	8.0	6.0	10.2	37.4	49.2

Notes:

[1.] Secretary/Records Clerk could work some day and some evening or weekend hours.

[2.] Central Control/Bonding Officers would also serve as receptionists, and responsibilities would include visitor check-in and monitoring. If feasible it should also visually monitor Booking and the Public Lobby.

[3] Booking/Intake/Release staff would be supplemented by Rovers when needed.

[4.] Court Transport & Movement Officers transport inmates to and from court and medical appointments and emergencies, pick up offenders in other jurisdictions on DeKalb County warrants, transport juveniles to court and the Youth Home, and provide security in courtrooms when inmates are present. More Court Transport & Movement Officers would be needed to transport inmates to Court if the Jail is farther from the Courthouse.

[5.] Program officers' hours would include evenings and some times during weekends

[6.] Relief factor is for positions that must be covered during specified time periods. This factor accounts for time spent on vacations, holidays, family leave, sick leave, bereavement leave, military duty, in training, and so forth.

[7.] With a new design, it may be possible to just have one Housing Control Room with one officer around the clock. However, to see into a multitude of housing units, recreation, and other program and support areas, and to operate doors and monitor locks, intercoms, lights, and so forth, most likely two staff would be necessary during hours when most inmates are awake.

Comparison of Expansion and New Facility Options: Staffing & Staff Costs

Positions	Expansion of Existing Facility Option			New Facility Option		
	Total Staff	Average Annual Cost Each Including	Total Annual Cost Including Benefits	Total Staff	Average Annual Cost Each Including	Total Annual Cost Including Benefits
Lieutenant	1.0	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	1.0	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Sergeants -Shift Commanders	5.1	\$ 76,000	\$ 387,600	5.1	\$ 76,000	\$ 387,600
Secretary/Records Clerk	1.0	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000	1.0	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000
Central Control	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800
Central Control/Bonding	1.8	\$ 58,000	\$ 104,400	1.8	\$ 58,000	\$ 104,400
Booking/Intake/Release	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800
Court Transport & Movement Officers	4.8	\$ 58,000	\$ 278,400	6.0	\$ 58,000	\$ 348,000
Programs Officers	2.0	\$ 58,000	\$ 116,000	2.0	\$ 58,000	\$ 116,000
Rovers: Existing Housing	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800	0.0	\$ 58,000	\$ -
Housing Workstation: Existing	3.4	\$ 58,000	\$ 197,200	0.0	\$ 58,000	\$ -
Housing Control: New	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800	8.5	\$ 58,000	\$ 493,000
Rovers: New Housing	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800	8.5	\$ 58,000	\$ 493,000
Rovers: Booking/Bonding/Food/Commissary/Weekend Transp.	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800	5.1	\$ 58,000	\$ 295,800
Total Per Year	49.7		\$ 2,985,400	49.2		\$ 2,956,400
Total Over 25 Years for Staff Labor & Benefits			\$ 74,635,000			
Difference Over 25 Years for Staff Labor & Benefits				potential savings of:		\$ 725,000

average cost/staff

60,068.41

Facility Options and Other Operational Costs

Cost Item	Current Cost	Expected Differences Between Options
Meals	\$5,44/inmate/day including cooks & delivery to the PSB	None
Electricity	approximately \$60,000/year	With a much larger facility, this will increase substantially, perhaps doubling. A new facility should be more energy efficient and have lower electricity costs than an expanded facility.
Gas	approximately \$9,900/year	With a much larger facility, and more square feet/person, this will increase substantially. A new facility should be more energy efficient and have lower costs for gas than an expanded facility.
Water	approximately \$12,500/year	With many more inmates and staff, this will increase substantially, regardless of whether the PSB is enlarged or if the Jail is relocated to a new building.
Garbage	approximately \$6,000/year	Will increase by approximately 50 percent. No differences are expected between the two options.
Janitorial supplies, inmate supplies, inmate uniforms	approximately \$14,000/year	Will increase by approximately 50 percent. No differences are expected between the two options.
Officer Uniforms	approximately \$13,000/year	With many more staff, this is expected to double with both options.
Vehicular Fuel & Maintenance	approximately \$7,000/year	With more inmates, this will increase. With the remote Jail option, a new van will be needed more frequently, and gasoline and vehicle maintenance would, most likely, be more than double the cost of the expansion option.

Summary Comparison of Current and Estimated Operational Costs Including Staff

Cost Item	Current Cost		Estimated ADP in 2015	Estimated Annual Operational Cost	
	Total/Year	Per Inmate/Year		Expansion	New Building
Staff, including benefits			110	\$ 2,985,400	\$ 2,956,400
Meals	\$ 156,862	\$ 1,986	110	\$ 218,416	\$ 218,416
Electricity	\$ 60,000	\$ 759	110	\$ 108,608	\$ 97,747
Gas	\$ 9,900	\$ 125	110	\$ 17,920	\$ 16,128
Water	\$ 12,500	\$ 158	110	\$ 17,405	\$ 17,405
Garbage	\$ 6,000	\$ 76	110	\$ 8,354	\$ 8,354
Janitorial supplies, inmate supplies, inmate uniforms	\$ 14,000	\$ 177	110	\$ 29,241	\$ 29,241
Officer Uniforms	\$ 13,000	\$ 165	110	\$ 25,342	\$ 25,342
Vehicular Fuel & Maintenance	\$ 7,000	\$ 89	110	\$ 9,747	\$ 24,367
Total			110	\$ 3,420,432	\$ 3,393,400

**For No Build Options: Estimated Operational Costs for Existing Jail with 89 Beds Including Staff(to
compare with Expansion and New Facility Options)**

Staff, including benefits [1.]	\$ 60,068
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Cost Item	Cost	
	Total/Year	Per Inmate/Year
Meals	\$ 156,862	\$ 1,986
Electricity	\$ 60,000	\$ 759
Gas	\$ 9,900	\$ 125
Water	\$ 12,500	\$ 158
Garbage	\$ 6,000	\$ 76
Janitorial supplies, inmate supplies, inmate uniforms	\$ 14,000	\$ 177
Officer Uniforms	\$ 13,000	\$ 165
Vehicular Fuel & Maintenance	\$ 7,000	\$ 89
Total	\$ 279,262	\$ 3,535

\$ 2,236,788 annual staff cost with 89 inmates and 32 staff

[1.] Based on 32 Staff, at an average annual cost of \$60,068 including benefits

Appendix C

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

DeKalb County Public Safety Building

Sycamore, Illinois

March 15, 2004

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACA	American Correctional Association
ADAAG	American Disability Act Accessibility Guidelines
ADP	Average Daily Population
ALOS	Average Length of Stay
BOCA	Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc.
DOC	State Department of Corrections
EHM	Electronic Home Monitoring
Felons	Those inmates currently charged with one or more felony, and can also include inmates currently charged with both felonies and misdemeanors.
FTA	Failure to Appear
Functional Capacity	80% of the Jail's rated capacity
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
ILCJIA	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
ICJS	Illinois County Jail Standards
ISP	Illinois State Police
MGA	Mark Goldman & Associates
Misdemeanants	Those inmates currently charged with one or more misdemeanor/crime and no felonies
NCTF	Narcotics Task Force
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OR	Own Recognizance
PSB	Public Safety Building
PTR	Pre-Trial Release
WR	Work Release