Interim Report of the Housing and Custody Working Group of the Council's Special Committee to Review JSO Primary Facilities

> FIVE MEETINGS TO DATE (9/22/23; 10/13/23; 11/3/23; 12/1/23 AND 1/5/24)

Subject Matter Experts

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William D. Rutherford, Architect of Record and Will Rutherford, Senior Project Manager of Clemons, Rutherford & Associates, Inc.



Built in 1991

Maximum capacity 2,189 inmates PTDF currently holds 2,631 inmates Montgomery Correctional Center 469 Community Transition Center 89 ISSUES WITH THE CURRENT JAIL •overcrowding •aging building •no room for expansion •deteriorating conditions •increased maintenance costs

CORRECTIONAL CENTER:

- Scope and budget must be balanced before moving forward
- Long-term maintenance costs should be considered in the design phase of the process
- Plan for as large a facility as possible in first phase
- Plan for facility expansion as the need grows
- Campus style facility—no more than 2 or 3 levels high

- Dorms—no more than 12 cells—majority of bunks are to be lower bunks
- Laundry and kitchen areas are incredibly difficult to expand once built—plan for anticipated growth
- An Emergency Release system needs to be incorporated into the new facility
- Video monitoring throughout the facility to include self-harm precaution cells
- Separate male and female facilities for juveniles, violent felony, non-violent felony, misdemeanor and confinement buildings—each housing area should have recreation and multipurpose rooms attached

Recommendations for future facilities

Correctional Center

✓ Treatment Facilities

✓ Reduced Recidivism

- Areas for teletypewriter (TTY) phones for deaf inmates
- Key cards in specific areas to alleviate the need for physical keys and correctional officer's time
- Minimum of 4 network systems to accommodate services

The specific needs of each inmate classification group should be specified, understood, and considered during the planning and design process. When planning dorms for a new facility, work release classification inmates need to be separated from the general population areas.

TREATMENT FACILITIES:

Infirmaries—male and female

Negative air flow
Close observation cells
ADA Compliance
Prison Rape Elimination Act
Handrails and ramps
Wheelchair maneuverability
Wider doors and corridors
Adjusted heights-countertops/medical fixtures



Basic and Emergency Health Care Needs

- ✓ Secure Storage for medical supplies and prescriptions
- ✓ Disposal facilities, closets, utility sinks—avoid potential health hazards
- Satellite clinics with dedicated and secure medical records and office room areas
- Sunlight, lighting and ventilation—positive to mental health
- Accessibility and visibility to nursing station

Single occupancy-infectious disease and long-term care

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES:

- 40% of inmates
- Separate facilities for male and female
- Clear and simple signage and wayfinding
- Access to nature—walk/sit—very therapeutic

REDUCE RECIDIVISM:

- Education
- Vocational Training
- Resources upon release—bus routes or other transporation services

The end...thank you for your attention.