Pickett County Jail

Needs Assessment

4/13/2016
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pickett County Executive requested that County Technical Assistance Service conduct a jail needs assessment. Specifically to evaluate the jail physical plant, as well as the inmate population and projections. Phone calls, emails, and site visits were made to conduct this assessment.

Overview of the Pickett County Jail Facilities – Page 6

The current jail was constructed in 1935 and does not have the ability to house serious offenders. It is a two cell facility designed to house males in one cell and females in the other. There is no program space so the jail uses the courtroom for this purpose which is outside the secure area.

There have been mandates placed on the county by the state’s fire marshal that includes an “around the clock” fire watch and housing any inmates that exceed a population above five in other counties.

The current facility is not ADA compliant. Access to the jail that is located on the second floor of the courthouse is by a staircase. There is no handicapped shower or commodes in the facility.

Inmates must be taken to Byrdstown Medical Center for health care services. The jail has no area for physical exams to be conducted. Staff indicates that mandated 14 day physicals are not done and that they have been cited by state jail inspectors routinely over this issue.

There is no jail kitchen. Meals are purchased from Dixie Café and delivered to the jail.

The staff support areas consist of the dispatch/corrections officer office located directly across the hall from the two cells. This area has a small storage room and staff bathroom. All staff training is conducted at the Pickett County Public Library.

There is no dedicated visitation space. Currently visitation is conducted in the hallway of the jail. Visitors converse with inmates through a hole in the cell door.

All locks throughout the facility are manually operated. There is no central fire alarm system and there is no fire suppressions system.

Tour of Potential Jail Sites

During one of the site visits we toured the eight sites currently being evaluated by an engineering firm as a possible location for a criminal justice center. These sites included the Sutton Building, Byrdstown Community Center, an old doctor’s office, the Winningham Property, Fitzgerald Property, EMS Site, Harding Site, and the Mitchell Site.
**Population Projections** – Page 24

Pickett County has been averaging 16 inmates in custody over the last twenty six months. The male inmate population has ranged between and average daily population of 16 in 2015 to 12 in 2016, exceeding bed space capacity all twenty six months. Due to the issues of sight and sound separation, female inmates cannot be held in the Pickett County jail.

Population forecasting is not an exact science. Changes in the law, criminal justice policy and practices, the economy, and the social environment within the county will influence how many people are taken to jail and how long they will stay. There are simply too many unknowns that can affect the county’s criminal justice system in years to come.

For the purpose of this study several areas were considered including: census information about Pickett County, the average daily inmate population history, peaking factors, inmate classification needs, as well as special inmate needs (medical and mental health). Taking into consideration these factors we developed some projected inmate population bed space requirements. By the year 2025 we projected a need for 9 female inmate beds, and 35 male inmate beds, for a combined total of 44 anticipated beds.

**Conclusion** – Page 27

The jail routinely exceeds its rated capacity, and the facility is dated. Therefore, due to staffing levels, facility design, and lines of site challenges, there is potential to expose the county to “failure to protect” liability.

While maintenance staff have made efforts to sustain the physical plant of the jail, there is obvious building deterioration due to excessive wear and tear throughout the facility.

There is insufficient bed space to implement an adequate classification system.

The county must house all female inmates and all male inmates in excess of five in other counties.

Support areas including food service, storage, booking, recreation, medical exam are either non-existent or beyond capacity.

Due to the location, age, and design of the current jail, expansion is not an option.

There is a need for additional bed space based on current and projected inmate population numbers.

**Recommendations** – Page 28

Begin the process of hiring an architectural firm to identify a site and to begin the design of a new jail facility.
I. INTRODUCTION

a. The Pickett County Executive requested that County Technical Assistance Service conduct a jail needs assessment. Specifically to evaluate the jail physical plant, the inmate population and provide projected jail bed space needs. This request was made by a phone call and an email from the county executive’s administrative assistant, Debbie Cummings on December 22, 2015. On January 6, 2016 in accordance with the County Technical Assistance Service policy, a Letter of Engagement was sent to the county for review and a signature by the County Executive. The Letter of Engagement was received from the County Executive on January 11, 2016.

b. On February 19, 2016 I sent Debbie Cummings, Administrative Assistant a list of questions to begin the data gathering process for the study.

c. A field visit was made to Pickett County on March 1 and 2, 2016 to begin work on this study. An introductory meeting was held with the County Executive, Sheriff, Debbie Cummings, Ben Rodgers (CTAS), Katy Smith (Sheriff’s Administrative Assistant), and Becky Brock (LGIP, Director of Member Services). We discussed several issues during this initial meeting.

i. Current Challenges.

1. There is a community concern that building a new jail will create a significant tax increase. The County Executive is pursuing various funding alternatives to minimize the impact on tax payer dollars.

2. The current jail does not have the ability to house serious offenders. It is a two cell facility designed to house males in one cell and females in the other.

3. Walls are not reinforced. Inmates have knocked holes in the walls.

4. There is no program space. The jail uses the courtroom for this purpose which is not a secure area.

5. There have been mandates placed on the county by the state’s fire marshal that includes an “around the clock” fire watch and housing any inmates that exceed a population above five in other counties. It is estimated that the fire watch salaries will be approximately $140,000.00 annually. The fire watches must tour all hallways and exits every thirty minutes.

6. The cost of housing inmates in other counties due to having inadequate facilities was $22,280 in FY 2009; $97,360 in FY 2012-2013; $56,980 in FY 2013-2014; and $85,869 in FY 2014 – 2015.

7. The current facility is not ADA compliant. Access to the jail that is located on the second floor of the courthouse is by stairs, there is no handicapped shower or commodes in the facility. Should an inmate or citizen that is unable to
walk have to access the court, or jail they have to be physically carried up the steps.

8. Inmates must be taken to Byrdstown Medical Center for health care services. The jail has no area for physical exams to be conducted. Staff indicates that mandated 14 day physicals are not done and that they have been cited by state jail inspectors routinely over this issue. We suggested exploring paramedics with EMS be considered for this. It would require the physician’s protocol be amended to include this process.

9. There is no jail kitchen. Meals are purchased from Dixie Café and delivered to the jail. The cost is $9.09 per day per inmate ($3.03 per meal). The jail has paid $199,058 over the last three fiscal years in jail meals ($49,933 in FY12/13, $32,884 in FY 13/14, and $36,241 in FY 14/15).

ii. What has already been done?

1. The Director of Codes Enforcement with the Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance addressed a Plan of Corrective Action on January 6, 2016 to the County Executive. The plan of action calls for the following actions:
   a. Have a jail feasibility study conducted by July 13, 2016 stating that actions to build a new jail and dates of completion.
   b. A licensed Tennessee fire extinguisher company must verify that fire extinguishers are adequately located, inspected and maintained throughout the jail.
   c. Sheriff’s Office staff performing the fire watch must be trained to operate a fire extinguisher properly.
   d. Fire watch personnel must be trained to properly respond to a fire including evacuating occupants from the building, notifying the local fire department, and when to extinguish a fire. During my initial site visit the fire watch were employed and conducting rounds. However, they had not received any training in emergency response or fire evacuation. This was discussed with the Sheriff to implement such training.
   e. Fire watch personnel must have no other duties while a watch is being performed.
   f. Fire watch personnel must ensure that egress stairs and corridors are free from obstructions and that egress doors operate properly at every fire watch round.
g. Fire watch personnel must ensure that there is no accumulation of combustible materials in the jail, the courthouse, and in the means of egress from the jail and courthouse at every fire watch round. The stairs designated as an alternate fire evacuation route are extremely narrow and the area outside the County Executive’s Office is used for storage. This is a congested area with an extraordinary amount of records, paper, etc., stored here.

h. The jail staff must notify the local fire department of the fire watch and the procedures for notifying the fire department of an emergency.

2. The Tennessee Corrections Institute conducted an inspection of the jail on September 10, 2015. The jail was recommended to be re-inspected as a result of the following physical plant findings (there were other non-physical plant related findings as well):

a. The two cells did not meet minimum lighting and square foot requirements.

b. The posted fire evacuation plan had not been approved by a contractor or local fire inspector trained in fire safety codes.

c. Cleaning materials were partially blocking a fire egress route.

d. There were no records of meals actually being served and no documentation of temperature of food when served.

e. There is no outside recreation area. There were no communication devices for inmates with hearing or speech disabilities.

f. There is no classification system to identify and separate offenders by risk and need.

3. The Tennessee Corrections Institute conducted a re-inspection of the jail on November 9, 2015. The jail was not recommended for certification as a result of identical physical plant deficiencies (there were other non-physical plant related findings as well) identified in the September inspection.

4. The county executive has had a study conducted by an engineering company to study the feasibility of jail construction at different sites within the county. The study was due to be completed in March 2016.

5. The county executive has been exploring an agreement with a company called Auxim whereby this company would build a jail to meet the county’s specifications then lease the jail back to the county for a 20 year period. At the
end of the 20 year period the jail would become the county’s property. This proposed agreement was at the State Comptroller’s office for review and approval on the date of this initial meeting.

6. Pickett County participated in a Regional Jail Feasibility Study that was contracted by the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR). This report was published in May 2010. This study identified deficiencies that still exist today. It further indicated that the jail had experienced fluctuations in the inmate population in the recent years ranging from a low of one inmate to a high of twelve. Due to the fluctuations in the population a projection of 19 beds was given for the year 2039. Of the four counties (Fentress, Pickett, Clay, and Overton) participating in this study only Fentress County took action and built a new facility that opened in 2015.

iii. What is the vision for the future?
   1. Continue to pursue funding opportunities.
   2. Consider utilizing the old jail for storage of county records.
   3. Construct a criminal justice center that supports expansion in the future should it be necessary.
   4. Develop a plan to educate the public on the need and the process.

iv. What are the current obstacles?
   1. The taxpayers fear is significant. Some considerations in educating the community on current jail challenges include:
      a. The amount of money being paid to other counties (Overton, Jackson, and Fentress) for the housing of Pickett County inmates.
      b. Man hours and transport dollars expended moving inmates back and forth from other counties to Pickett County for courts, medical appointments, emergency room visits, and intake/release of offenders.
      c. The cost of providing fire watch in the existing jail that are restricted in the duties that are performed.
      d. The cost associated with purchasing meals through a local restaurant.
      e. There is no (or limited inmate work programs). The inmate laundry is located outside the security area of the jail in the basement of the courthouse and no food service operations. These are two areas that inmates could be employed in. As such they are simply warehoused and due to no work projects are limited to the earning any reductions on their
sentences. The impact is increased amount of stay in custody at additional costs to taxpayers.

f. There is no medical area in the facility. The jail relies solely on a local hospital for basic medical services and has elected not to have state mandated physicals conducted. This is a significant liability exposure to the county. Even though there are inmates housed in other counties that are receiving these screenings and access to regular health care, Pickett County is responsible for transporting these inmates to any community medical appointments or emergency room transports.

g. There is no formal inmate classification system or housing plan to identify and separate offenders by risk and need. Again another significant area of potential liability exposure as it relates to “failure to protect”.

2. The current staffing configuration for the entire Sheriff’s Office consists of the Sheriff, nine full time patrol officers, one part time patrol officer, an administrative assistant, four corrections/dispatch officers, four fire watch officers, and one janitor. The new jail will require additional positions and require increased operational budget costs.

d. On the first day of the site visit we toured the eight sites currently being evaluated by the engineering firm as a possible location for a criminal justice center.

i. Sutton Building. This is an old shirt factory. The county has applied for an Environmental Protection Agency federal grant to demolish and clean the area. There is approximately five acres on this site with the current building taking up approximately one acre. Regardless of whether the county is successful in obtaining the grant or not there will be a significant amount of work, money, and time to clean this site and prepare it for new construction.

ii. Byrdstown Community Center. The proposed plan would convert the existing building into court rooms and court support areas. New construction for the jail would occur directly behind this building where an existing parking lot is located. The rough design indicates 53 male, 22 female, and 4 juvenile beds could be located on this site along with the jail support areas. It does not allocate any space for the sheriff’s offices. Further, the space will not permit for any further expansion.

iii. Doctor’s Office. This is a county owned building that has significant vandalism. The county was informed that they could put 25 beds in the basement of the building. This area would not permit for separate housing units to separate offenders by risk and need and it would not support the housing of both male and female
offenders. Due to the location of the building there does not appear to be room for future expansion.

iv. Winningham Property. This property consists of approximately five acres and is currently owned by a county commissioner. The purchase of this property from a county commissioner would be a significant conflict of interest.

v. Fitzgerald Property. Drainage on this property is a significant issue. The county would have to negotiate with two property owners to correct the problem. The size of the property is only two acres and would require a retaining wall to be constructed along the back side of the property. Two acres would be an extremely tight fit for a criminal justice center.

vi. EMS Site. The property is too narrow to construct a criminal justice center.

vii. Harding Site. This is a 2.5 acre site that sits in a hole. It would require significant movement of dirt. There is a stream with flowing water at the bottom of the site that may require re-routing as well. Again, 2.5 acres is inadequate for a criminal justice center.

viii. Mitchell Site. This is a 44 acre site that is currently being considered for an industrial site. The site would require some clearing as it sits on a hill but the size of the site, location, and the current three phase lines to the area make it a suitable location for both a criminal justice center and the industrial site.

e. The afternoon of March 1st was spent touring the jail and interviewing staff. On March 2nd I met with the administrative assistant to review information already gathered and discussed other data to be collected.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PICKETT COUNTY JAIL FACILITY

a. The courthouse/jail was constructed in 1935 and is a six bed facility housing male inmates consisting of all custody classifications.

i. Type of Construction
   1. The exterior wall construction is built with un-reinforced masonry; the partitions are street plaster or masonry. Most of the construction elements in the jail are not adequate for use in a jail. There are no direct lines of site into housing areas from hallways. Mortar around windows and bars has been vandalized over the years and a constant airflow from the outside occurs. Inmates and citizens freely communicate from the street and cell window.

ii. Systems
   1. Building systems (heating, cooking, ventilation, plumbing and lighting) are minimal.
iii. **Public Lobby**
   1. The lobby of the courthouse serves as a makeshift lobby for the jail. The lobby is not easily accessible from the front due to steps that lead to the middle floor of the courthouse.
   2. The sheriff’s office is located in the basement of the courthouse. Access to it from the street can be accomplished by a side entrance. Access from the jail is by navigating down two floors in a narrow and cluttered stairway that also serves as an alternate fire evacuation route.

iv. **Staff Support**
   1. The staff support areas consist of the dispatch/corrections officer office located directly across the hall from the two cells. This area has a small storage room and staff bathroom. When meals are delivered from the diner they are stacked on the dispatch/corrections officer desk as there is no other available space.
   2. There is another office next to the dispatch office that serves as the administrative assistant’s office and has a computer terminal for patrol officers. There is a safe in this area used for evidence storage.
   3. All staff training is conducted at the Pickett County Public Library.

v. **Visitation**
   1. There is no dedicated visitation space. Currently visitation is conducted in the hallway of the jail. Visitors converse with inmates through a hole in the cell door. Any discussion held with an inmate is done so with the remaining inmates in the cell overhearing as well as anyone else in the hallway or two office spaces.

vi. **Jail Security**
   1. There is a flat screen monitor mounted on the wall in the dispatch/correctional officer room that contains 15 different camera views of the facility. The cameras are connected to a digital recorder, providing the jail with a recorded history of significant events.
   2. All locks throughout the facility are manually operated. There is no central fire alarm system and there is no fire suppressions system.

vii. **Intake and Release**
   1. All incoming inmates are escorted up a set of stairs to the jail that is located on the top floor of the courthouse across from the court room. Inmates are processed in and out in a small unsecure room that also serves as the dispatch station, staff bathroom, and administrative records storage.
2. The booking area is congested. Furnishings and equipment are not appropriate for jail use. There are many loose items that could be potentially used as a weapon.

viii. Housing
   1. Inmate housing is provided in two rooms that are directly across from the dispatch desk/booking area. One cell contains two beds and the other has two non-secure cells and four additional beds in the day room area.
   2. Because the jail only has two cells for inmate housing, it is not possible to implement a classification system that identifies and separates offenders by risk and need. Problem inmates as well as all female inmates are boarded in other county jails.

ix. Health Care Services
   1. There is no space to provide medical services for inmates. Inmates are transported to Byrdstown Medical Center for treatment other than in emergency situations where they are transported to an emergency room in Overton County.

x. Food Service/Laundry
   1. There is no space provided for food service. Inmates are fed their meals inside their cells.
   2. Laundry is located on the basement floor in the women’s court house public bathroom. Laundry services are provided by the janitor.

xi. Site/Perimeter Security
   1. The walls serve as the main portion of the security perimeter of the jail. A barred gate has been installed at the hallway entering into the jail offering (extremely) minimal security. There is an unsecured stairway leading from the jail to the basement and an exterior door outside the sheriff’s office.

xii. Program/Recreation Space
   1. There is no outside recreation space. Program space is provided by using the court room across the hallway from the jail in an unsecure area. Programs conducted there for inmates include a twelve week recovery program put on by Mannahouse and various religious services.

xiii. Photographs of the jail are provided at appendix A.

b. Operating Budgets. I reviewed the operating budgets for the jail for the periods covering fiscal years 2012/2013 through 2015/2016. They are provided at table 1. 

c. Over these three fiscal years the combined operating budgets have averaged $307,944. A peak in the operating budget occurred in FY 2012/2013 at $341,400. Staff costs have averaged 40.7% of the operating budget.
Table 1: Jail Operating Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/13</th>
<th>13/14</th>
<th>14/15</th>
<th>15/16</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy(s)</td>
<td>$138,955</td>
<td>$119,427</td>
<td>$117,118</td>
<td>$120,589</td>
<td>($-18,366)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>$8,846</td>
<td>$9,846</td>
<td>$12,674</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
<td>$4,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts w/government agencies</td>
<td>$97,360</td>
<td>$56,980</td>
<td>$85,869</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$2,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry service</td>
<td>$270</td>
<td>$474</td>
<td>$240</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance &amp; Repair Svc - Buildings</td>
<td>$5,887</td>
<td>$633</td>
<td>$1,364</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$2,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Dental Services</td>
<td>$34,199</td>
<td>$30,389</td>
<td>$36,241</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$5,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custodial Supplies</td>
<td>$2,950</td>
<td>$2,659</td>
<td>$2,868</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Supplies</td>
<td>$49,933</td>
<td>$32,884</td>
<td>$39,236</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Charges</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$2,400</td>
<td>$346</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Jail Budget</td>
<td>$341,400</td>
<td>$255,332</td>
<td>$295,955</td>
<td>$339,089</td>
<td>($-2,311)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 provides the average daily population for males, females, and total population for the jail covering the period of 2014 through February 2016.

Table 2: Average Daily Population Jail, 2014 – February 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Male Capacity</th>
<th>Male 90% Capacity</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Female Capacity</th>
<th>Female 90% Capacity</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total Capacity</th>
<th>Total 90% Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *represents January 1 through February 29, 2016.

e. The data in figure 1 reflects those inmates housed on other county jails outside of Pickett County. The county has been averaging 16 inmates in custody over the last 26 months. The male inmate population has ranged between and average daily population of 12 in the first two months of 2016 to 16 in 2015, exceeding male bed space capacity all 26 months. The jail is not permitted to house female inmates. As a result all females are housed in other county jails. An average of two females have been housed in other counties over the period evaluated. Over the last twenty-six months, the average daily population reflects the jail being at 267% of its total bed space capacity. Experts suggest that a jail is at its capacity when it reaches approximately 90% of its bed space capacity. For Pickett County the target capacity would be five. This permits for flexibility of housing and separation of inmates (for custody classification purposes) and spikes in the inmate population that occur from time to time (such as warrant round-ups and weekend offenders).
f. Some agencies make a decision to contract with various agencies to house discretionary inmates (those we choose to house through contract or agreement). Pickett County does not house state inmates.

g. Table 3 provides the number of intakes and releases occurring at the jail from 2013 through February 2016. There was an average of 262 intakes at the jail and 261 releases each year. The number of releases tracks fairly consistently with the numbers of intakes. Female inmates are booked into the jail and are then either immediately released or transported to another county for incarceration. All inmates are returned to Pickett County from other counties at the time of release and processed out of the jail.

Table 3: Bookings and Releases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Booking</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

h. Another piece of information looked at was the length of stay at the time of an inmate’s release from jail during 2013 through February 2016. We examined the time in custody for 817 inmates released from custody. Table 4 and Figure 2 provide the results of that review.
Table 4: Inmate Length of Stay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time in Custody</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 24 hours</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 15 days</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 30 days</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 60 days</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 – 90 days</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 – 180 days</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181 – 270 days</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271 – 365 days</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366+ days</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Days in Custody at Time of Release

i. We see that 42 percent of the inmate population stays one day or less in custody. Another 37 percent is released within the first fourteen days. This reflects a high level of turnover of the inmate population on a regular basis. This short term stay significantly impacts booking and release operations within the jail. When looking at the inmate population, the county should constantly monitor the length of stay for inmates. Can this time be reduced through awarding of inmate work credits; expediting initial appearances; changes in the setting of bonds.

j. Some other areas exist that must be considered as the County thinks about inmate population projections. Between local probation, state probation and parole, community probation services and sex offender monitoring there are
116 offenders being actively supervised in the community and another 65 in a violation status. At any point in time during their probationary period they are subject to incarceration as a result of technical rule violations or the incurring of a new criminal charge. According to the Sheriff’s Office, there are currently 182 unserved outstanding criminal warrants. The Sheriff’s Office could initiate “round-ups” where a focused law enforcement effort to bring these persons into custody could occur and in other instances during routine traffic stops or other type of routine law enforcement encounters persons are identified with a warrant and taken into custody. Either of these (probation violators or criminal warrants) could have a significant impact on jail crowding.

k. I reviewed the Annual Reports of the Tennessee Judiciary for Fiscal Years 2012 – 2013 through 2014 -2015. That information is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Report of Court Filings FY 2013 through 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal *</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancery</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The Criminal Court figures reflect the number of counts filed, rather than the number of cases filed.

l. Table 5 indicates a decrease in the number of court case filings from July 2012 through June 2015. Specifically there were 214 criminal filings in FY 2012 – 2013 and in 2014 – 2015 there were 136 which reflect a 36.4% decrease. If the judicial resources are inadequate to keep up with increases – the result will be slower case processing and an increase in the jail population (particularly those awaiting trial in Criminal Court). I also reviewed the Criminal Court Dispositions covering FY’s 2013 through 2015. I noted the use of Pretrial or Judicial Diversion as a disposition by the court. The use of pretrial or judicial diversion averaged 4 per year over the three years evaluated. It appears that pretrial or judicial diversion was used as a disposition in criminal court an average of .032% of the time through each fiscal year reviewed. Table 6 provides that review.

Table 6: Criminal Court Dispositions and Pretrial or Judicial Diversion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pretrial or Judicial Diversion</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dispositions</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

m. I also reviewed the data from 2011 through 2014 as found at the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation’s Crime Statistics Unit. As reflected in Table 7 and Figure 3, the total number of arrests ranged from a low of 109 in 2011 to a high of 273 in 2012.
Table 7: Arrests in Pickett County 2011 – 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickett State Park</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>109</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3: Arrests in Pickett County 2011 through 2014

n. Table 8 provides transports of inmates to and from other counties. Between the periods of February 29 through April 5, 2016 there were 28 transports, 944 miles driven and a total of twenty six hours and nineteen minutes.
Table 8: Transports February 29 through April 5, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location of Transport</th>
<th>Beginning Time</th>
<th>Beginning Mileage</th>
<th>Ending Time</th>
<th>Ending Mileage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02-29-2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>13651</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>13658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-04-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>63253.7</td>
<td>1320</td>
<td>63273.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-04-2016</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>15465</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>15492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-08-2016</td>
<td>Overton</td>
<td>2027</td>
<td>7364</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>7403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-08-2016</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>2212</td>
<td>7403</td>
<td>2237</td>
<td>7420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-09-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>0116</td>
<td>7425</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>7426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-09-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>0658</td>
<td>15746</td>
<td>0928</td>
<td>15968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-09-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>8881</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-11-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>0658</td>
<td>1577</td>
<td>0956</td>
<td>15968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-12-2016</td>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>0020</td>
<td>12614</td>
<td>0206</td>
<td>12697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-14-2016</td>
<td>BMC</td>
<td>0803</td>
<td>16013</td>
<td>0929</td>
<td>16016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-14-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>16034</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>16265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-15-2016</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>1331</td>
<td>72880</td>
<td>1412</td>
<td>72900.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-16-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>0807</td>
<td>16155</td>
<td>0837</td>
<td>16182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-16-16</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>1156</td>
<td>16222</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>16265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-17-2016</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>9270</td>
<td>2118</td>
<td>9339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-20-2016</td>
<td>LRH</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>128769</td>
<td>1417</td>
<td>128809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-21-2016</td>
<td>CRMC</td>
<td>1129</td>
<td>16434</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>16515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-29-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>0733</td>
<td>88902</td>
<td>0812</td>
<td>88929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-29-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>88929</td>
<td>1418</td>
<td>88959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-30-2016</td>
<td>Burkesville</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>64577</td>
<td>1259</td>
<td>64605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-30-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>1418</td>
<td>14589</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>14611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-01-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>0955</td>
<td>73695</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>73716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-01-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>1154</td>
<td>64658</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>64683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-02-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>0026</td>
<td>17308</td>
<td>0130</td>
<td>17346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-04-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>0930</td>
<td>17388</td>
<td>1034</td>
<td>17432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-05-2016</td>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>17535</td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>17546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-05-2016</td>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>13960</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>14004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

o. Operational challenges that the jail is experiencing due to an inadequate facility and crowded conditions include:

- i. The ability to classify (and separate) inmates by risk and need is non-existent at the jail. This has the potential to expose the county to costly litigation over failure to protect allegations.

- ii. Due to crowding, and the non-existence of medical cells, inmates with special needs are being housed in cells not designed for long term or special needs housing.

- iii. There is no standalone booking area, food service, recreation area, medical area, programs, housing areas for female inmates, or storage area.

p. The jail relies on the Dixie Restaurant for meals provided to inmates. In fiscal year 2014-2015 the county paid $39,235.58 in inmate meals. The county is not only responsible for inmate medical expenses for those housed inside the jail but also for those expenses incurred by other counties for inmates housed...
in their jails. In fiscal year 2014-2015 there was $39,803.18 and in FY 2015-2016 through January 2016, $21,742.59 has been spent on inmate medical.

III. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

a. The final area that was evaluated in this analysis was the inmate population projections. Population forecasting is not an exact science. Average daily population in the facility results from the interaction of two issues including jail admissions and length of stay. Changes in the law, criminal justice policy and practices, the economy, and the social environment within the county will influence how many people are taken to jail and how long they will stay. There are simply too many unknowns that can affect the county’s criminal justice system in years to come.

b. Census information indicates that the 2010 population of Pickett County was 5,077. The 2014 estimation was 5,124 and for 2015 it was 5,146. Using only the growth rate between the years of 2010 (actual census) and 2015 (estimated), reflects an approximate increase of thirteen citizens each year. The 2010 census reflected 2,528 (49.8%) of the population being female. The average daily population figures provided for 2013 through 2015 were the actual average daily population figures. I used these figures to make basic population projections in Table 9.

Table 9 Population Projections by County Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>County Citizen Population</th>
<th>Actual*/Potential Average Daily Inmate Population</th>
<th>Incarceration Rate</th>
<th>Female County Pop. (49.8%)</th>
<th>Actual*/Potential Female Avg. Daily Pop.</th>
<th>Female Inc. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5,077</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,528</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5,124</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5,146</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>2,563</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5,159</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2,569</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5,172</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,576</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5,185</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,582</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5,198</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,588</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>5,211</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>5,224</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,602</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>5,237</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,608</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,615</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>5,263</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,621</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>5,276</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>5,289</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2,634</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Table 9 reflects some basic information regarding county population (obtained from the Tennessee State Data Center) and the average daily population (ADP) from actual data provided by the jail. The incarceration rate was calculated by dividing the ADP by the county population. I used an incarceration rate of 3.11 (average of 2010 through 2015) for the years 2016 and out for the total population and .78 for the female inmate population. Although the total 2016 jail population reflects less in custody than actually were during 2015, the projections reflect continued jail crowding conditions. Also provided in Table 9 were projections for the female inmate population.

d. Other areas to consider in determining bed space requirements included future ADP projections, peaking, and classification.

i. **Peaking Factor.** The peaking factor accounts for situations when the ADP exceeds the average. To obtain this factor I obtained the three highest daily population counts (peaks) during each month from January 2014 through February 2016 separately for males and females. I divided those counts by three to obtain the peaking factor for each month. I then added those factors for each year and divided them by the number of months evaluated each year. This figure was then divided by the average daily population for each year to provide an annual peaking factor. I added the peaking factors for the years evaluated and divided that by three to give me an average peaking factor for the period covering 2014 through February 2016. I determined that the total average peaking factor was 1.397. For males it was 1.373 and females were 1.6111. I multiplied this figure by the potential average daily population to give me the number of beds needed to support peaking.

ii. **Inmate Classification.** A jail’s classification system provides for the jail to separate offenders based on need and risk. A critical factor in determining bed space needs is the ability to properly classify and separate offenders by identified risks and needs. An accepted classification and peaking consideration is that the jail reaches its capacity when the average daily population is at approximately 90% of its’ rated capacity.

iii. **Medical and Mental Health.** Today’s inmate population generally has a higher degree of inmates with various medical and mental health needs. In many instances these inmates require housing separate from the general inmate population. Using booking holding cells is not acceptable long term housing for this type of population. According to a 2014 study released by the National Sheriff’s Association and the Treatment Advocacy Center, an average of 16% of inmates have a serious mental illness. A figure of 16% was added to house special needs inmates.
iv. Taking into consideration these three factors, Tables 10 through 12 provides projected inmate population bed space requirements.

**Table 10: Female Inmate Population Projections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential Base ADP Forecast</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaking Factor (@ 1.6111)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification Factor (10%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Medical (16%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jail Surge (26.78%)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bed Estimated Space Requirements</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 11: Male Inmate Population Projections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potential Base ADP Forecast</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peaking Factor (@ 1.373)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification Factor (10%)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Medical (16%)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jail Surge (26.78%)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bed Estimated Space Requirements</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 12: Combined Male and Female Inmate Population Projections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Male Bed Estimated Space Requirements</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Female Bed Estimated Space Requirements</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Bed Estimated Space Requirements</strong></td>
<td><strong>43</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
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<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pickett County Jail Needs Assessment
e. We frequently hear from various elected and appointed officials in the community and local criminal justice system that the projections may not be enough. They are concerned the jail will already be full when it is constructed. Appendix B provides a review of data of fifteen counties, showing their average daily populations 12 months before and 12 months after opening a new facility. The average increase in the inmate population above the projections made was 26.78%. I offer Appendix B for Pickett County to consider as they explore jail expansion construction.

f. The type and number of beds assists in the development of a housing plan to implement an inmate classification system. Table 13 offers some suggested housing consideration for the new jail plan.

Table 13: Type and Number of Beds for Inmate Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Housing</th>
<th>Male Beds</th>
<th>Female Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Segregation/Special Needs Unit</td>
<td>2 – two person cells 4 – single person special needs cells Total 8 beds</td>
<td>Two – two person cells Two – single person special needs cells Total 6 Beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Custody</td>
<td>8 – two person cells Total 16 beds</td>
<td>3 – two person cells Total 6 beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Custody</td>
<td>3 – four person cells Total 12 beds</td>
<td>2 – three person cells Total 6 beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Beds</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Booking Area           | Two single person holding cells and one multiple person holding cells. One of the single person cells would be designated for female holding that should be separated from the other two holding cells.


g. Calculating accurate population projections is difficult at best. I reviewed a document published by the U.S. Department of Justice “Building Community Support for New Jail Construction”. While it addresses several issues I found a couple points to consider when gathering information and assessing the need. The document points out, what we know, are that jails are expensive build as well as operate, and that few jails are built without exploring other ways of solving a local jurisdiction’s problem. It also points out that County’s typically build jails for three reasons:

i. The existing jail is damaged, worn out, or no longer suitable for housing inmates – such as the wear and tear that was noted at the jail.

ii. The existing jail no longer meets the jurisdiction’s need. For example, the jail inmate population routinely exceeds the available bed space - such as the case in Pickett County.
iii. The existing building(s) cannot be operated efficiently and the design does not provide for effective inmate supervision or classification – again such as the case in Pickett County.

IV. CONCLUSION

a. The jail routinely exceeds its rated capacity. The facility is dated, and due to staffing levels, facility design, and lines of site challenges, there is potential to expose the county to “failure to protect” liability.

b. While maintenance staff have made efforts to maintain the physical plant excessive wear and tear as well as building deterioration is obvious throughout the facility.

c. There is insufficient bed space to implement an adequate classification system.

d. The county must house all female inmates and male inmates in excess of five in other counties.

e. Support areas including food service, storage, booking, recreation, medical exam are either non-existent or beyond capacity.

f. Due to the location, age, and design of the current jail, expansion is not an option.

g. There is a need for additional bed space based on current and projected inmate population numbers.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Begin the process of hiring an architectural firm to identify a site and to begin the design of a new jail facility.
APPENDIX A
Jail Photographs

Jail supplies located in the courthouse women’s restroom.
Jail laundry located in courthouse women’s restroom.
Jail supplies stored in courthouse women’s restroom.
Alternate emergency fire exit from jail. Also unsecured access to jail from basement level.
Sheriff’s Office entrance. Basement level of courthouse.
Emergency evacuation alternate route non-security lighting.
Stairs to basement level. Emergency evacuation alternate route. View from main courthouse level.
Emergency evacuation alternate route. Also unrestricted access from basement level to jail. View from main level of courthouse looking up to jail level.
Photograph from stair landing coming from jail. Door enters mayor’s office. Staff indicate this is one option for emergency alternate evacuation. Area does not offer sufficient clearance to move through unrestricted.
Area at landing of stairs outside mayor’s office door. Used as an emergency evacuation alternate route. Area does not permit sufficient space to move through unrestricted. Also area has paneled walls and the paper, boxes, etc., offer fuel to any fire should one occur thus potentially eliminating this an evacuation route.
Photograph from top of stair landing in jail. This is the emergency evacuation alternate route. Narrow, wood paneled walls.
Emergency evacuation route from the jail.
Inmate drinking water storage in last row of court room. Staff indicate inmates only drink this water and not water from sinks.
Inmate clothing storage in cabinet behind judge’s bench.
Inmate clothing storage in cabinet behind judge’s bench.
Judge’s bench in court room. Cabinet behind bench used for inmate clothing storage.
Inmate shower. Cast iron pipe is a weapon of opportunity. Exposes county to potential “failure to protect” liability.
Cell #2 light.

Cell light in cell 2.
Bunk in cell 2 chained to the wall.
Cell 2 window to the outside. Arrow points to gap in window and frame.
Cell 2 door window.
Visitation screen.
Fire evacuation plan. Not yet certified by a local fire inspector as mandated by the Tennessee Corrections Institute. Note that the primary and alternate route are the same from the jail level of the building. However, staff indicate that the alternate route is actually the stairway located next to the “women cell” (note the arrow location).
Inmate property storage.
Booking fingerprinting station.
Dispatch and officer station.
Jail entrance.
# APPENDIX B

## New Jail Construction Population Increases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>ADP 12 Months Prior to Opening</th>
<th>ADP 12 Months After Opening</th>
<th>Percentage ADP Increase</th>
<th>Old Capacity</th>
<th>New Capacity</th>
<th>Prisoner Count on 2/29/2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson *</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton *</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bledsoe</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell*</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll *</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decatur</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickson *</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentress</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haywood</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roane</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>26.78%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>182</td>
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</table>