



Volume I Draft Report

Jail Planning Services for Cochise County, AZ

presented to:

**Cochise County Jail District Board of Directors
and Technical Advisory Committee**

prepared by:



May 9, 2025



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	TITLE
<u>VOLUME I</u>	
I.	INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW
II.	CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TRENDS AND ASSESSMENT
III.	FORECAST OF FUTURE JAIL CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS
IV.	OVERVIEW OF NEW JAIL FACILITY OPERATIONS AND SPACE REQUIREMENTS
V.	SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR FUTURE SITE CONSIDERATIONS – SUPERIOR COURTS AND SHERIFF’S OFFICE SPACE REQUIREMENTS
VI.	SITE ANALYSIS FOR FUTURE JAIL FACILITY
VII.	PROJECT SCHEDULE AND COST ESTIMATE
<u>VOLUME II</u>	
APPENDIX A	SHERIFF’S OFFICE AND COURT PERSONNEL FORECASTS
APPENDIX B	SHERIFF’S OFFICE AND COURTS SPACE PROGRAMS
APPENDIX C	INTERVIEW SCHEDULES
APPENDIX D	BOWMAN UTILITY NARRATIVES
APPENDIX E	DETAILED PROJECT COST ESTIMATE



SECTION I

Introduction and Project Overview



INTRODUCTION

The Cochise County, Arizona Jail opened in 1985 with a capacity to house 168 inmates. Over the years it has been modified to house 302 inmates. Despite these adjustments, the aging jail infrastructure now faces numerous challenges including safety concerns, power capacity issues, plumbing problems, technological deficiencies, leaks, and other costly repairs. As these physical plant deficiencies mounted, several studies were conducted which underscored the pressing need for a new jail.

In recent years daily inmate populations have averaged between 250-300, and the characteristics of the inmate population have evolved significantly. Over the 40 years since the jail opened there has been a notable increase in the need for medical and mental health services. Given all of these challenges, county leadership decided it was time to replace the outdated facility. To fund the construction of a new jail, the County initiated the Jail District Tax.

The Jail District Tax passed in May 2023 in response to jail overcrowding, inadequate and antiquated facilities and capacities, and lack of modern security systems and technology in the jail. County officials made several presentations throughout the region to highlight the necessity of a new jail, and the tax measure was approved. With a funding source secured for a new jail, the County took the next step in the jail planning process.

"We saw firsthand the state of the jail. It's clear that the current situation is unsustainable. The problems cannot be overcome with money. It's at its end of life. Our opinion was that we face the issue head on and form the district. We unanimously agreed a new jail is needed. The district and the sales tax should be put to the voters."
Retired Superior Court Judge Jame Conlogue, Jail District
Public Outreach Committee, 2022

In August 2024 Cochise County contracted with Chinn Planning, Inc. and DLR Group to conduct a Jail Planning and Site Analysis Study for a new jail facility. The study assessed the criminal justice system, identified factors influencing the jail population, forecasted future jail capacity requirements, outlined operational and space requirements for a new jail, considered the potential for collocating future justice facilities (Superior Courts and the Sheriff's Office) if the County decides to collocate services with the jail in the future, developed site criteria and analyzed six sites, prepared jail facility and site concepts, and developed a project schedule and budget for a new jail. This report presents all of the elements of the study and site concepts for a new jail facility, with both initial capacity and expansion capacity included in space and site planning efforts if needed in the future.

PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.

The goals and objectives of the planning study were reviewed with a Technical Advisory Committee appointed to oversee the study process. They include:

- Assess the Long-Term Needs of the Jail
- Evaluate Data and Trends to Guide Future Jail Capacity Requirements
- Consider the Impacts of Criminal Justice System Initiatives and Alternatives to Incarceration
- Ensure Cost Effective Operation of Criminal Justice System Components
- Identify Impacts of Technology on Future Jail Facility Operations
- Assess the Need for Satellite Locations for Provision of Criminal Justice Services
- Develop Jail Facility Plans that meet National Standards and Best Practices
- Present Criminal Justice System Assessment, Future Capacity Requirements and Space Needs, Site Concepts and Recommendations, and Project Schedule and Budget to the Technical Advisory Committee and Elected Officials

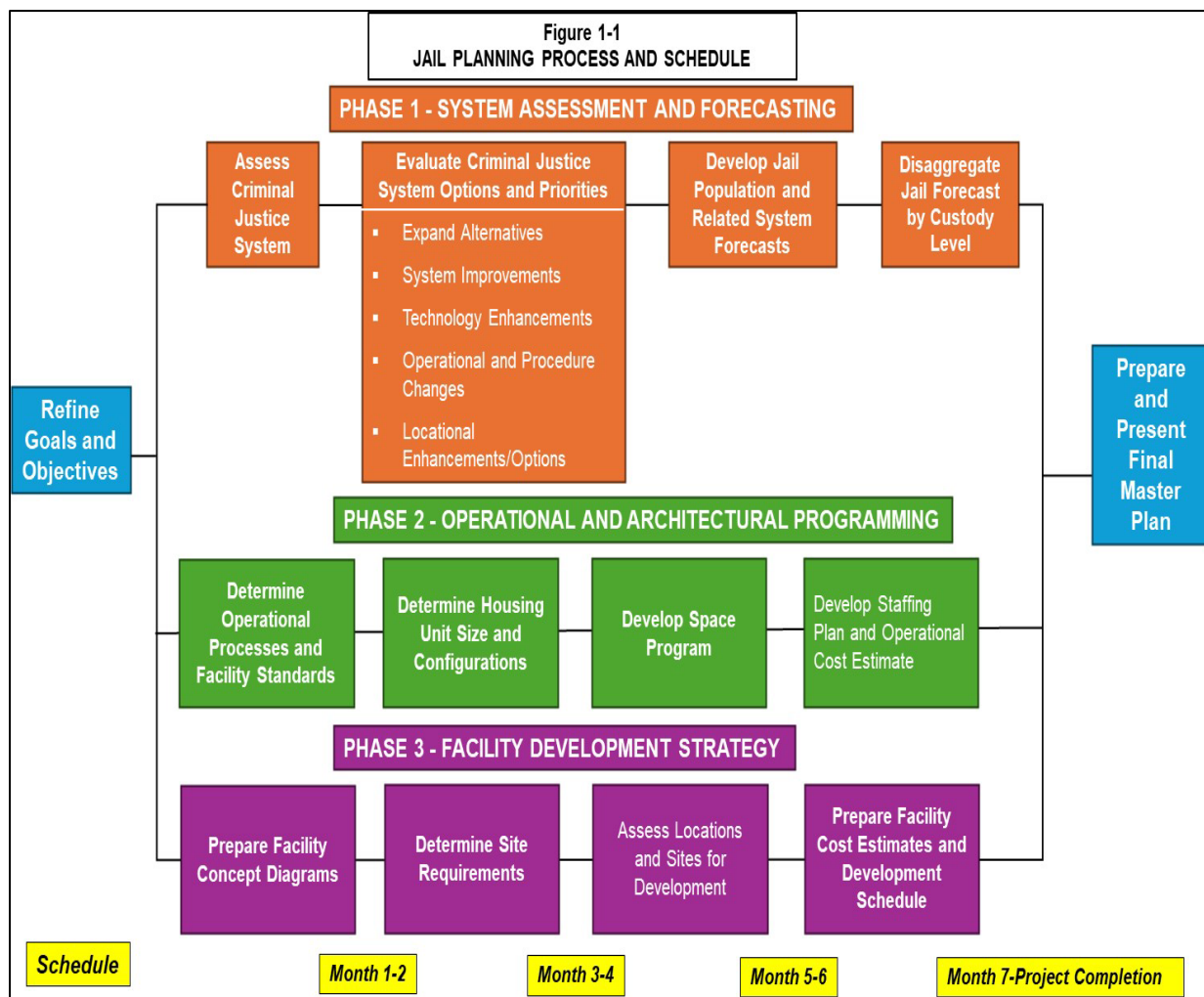


PLANNING PROCESS AND SCHEDULE

The planning study included three major phases:

1. Criminal Justice System Assessment and Forecast of Jail Capacity Requirements
2. Operational and Space Planning for a new Jail Facility
3. Site Assessment and Facility Concepts for a New Jail Facility with Expansion Capability

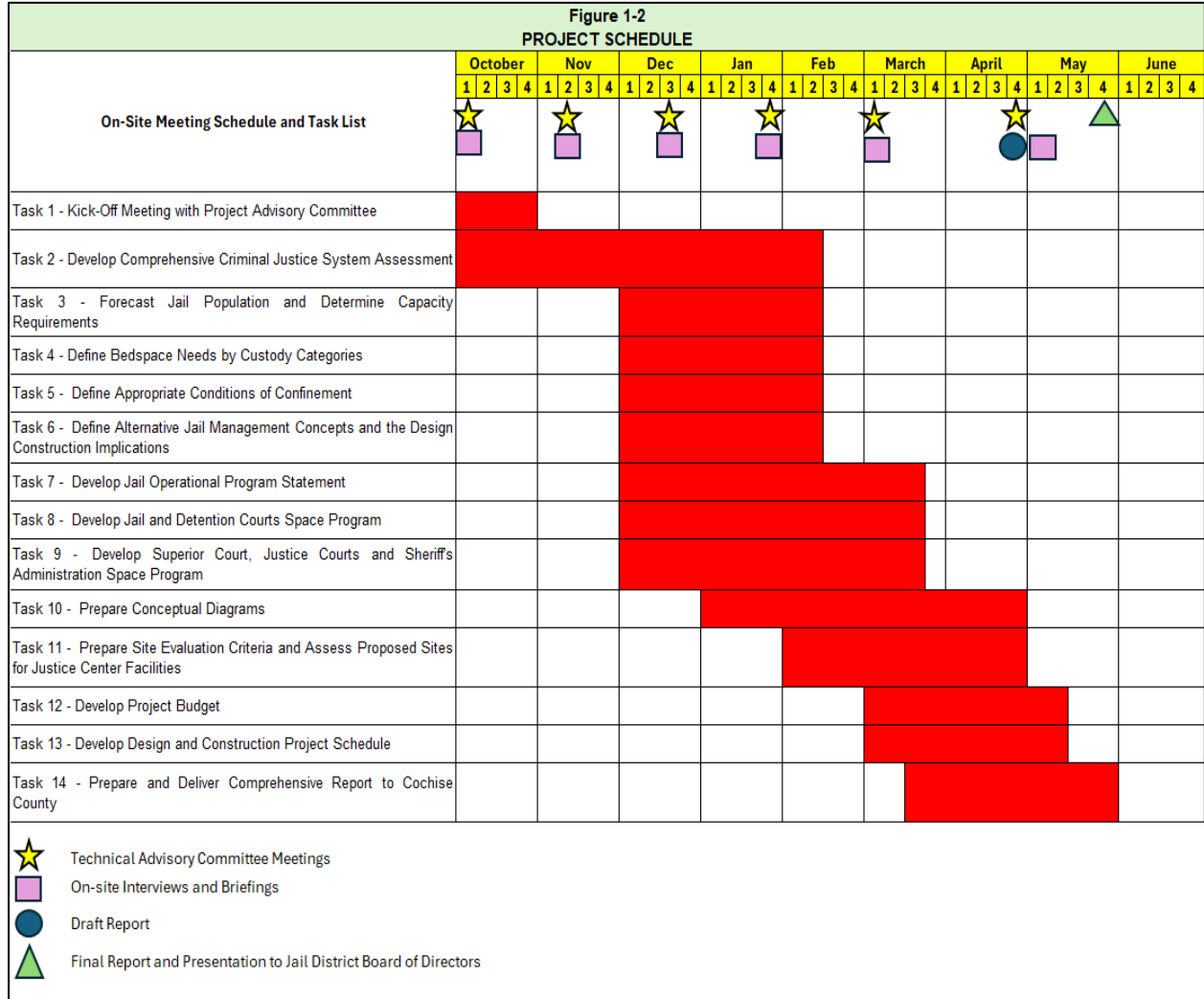
The major activities under each phase of the study are shown in Figure 1-1.





PROJECT SCOPE AND SCHEDULE

The detailed task list and schedule for the project is shown in Figure 1-2. The key also shows the schedule of on-site meetings and presentations, as well as the DRAFT and FINAL Report schedule.



Several additional on-site meetings with jail and related justice system and County officials were held during the course of the project to gain insight into data trends, programs, services, capacities and future justice system needs and goals. The detailed interview schedule is included in Appendix C.



TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A Technical Advisory Committee was appointed by the County to oversee and guide the study process. The Technical Advisory Committee met five times over the course of the study. The meetings included presentations by the consultant team and discussion on the direction of the study. These five meetings included:

- Project Initiation and Clarification
- Criminal Justice System Assessment
- Forecast of Future Capacity Requirements and Space Standards
- Review of Preliminary Space Programs and Site Concept Diagrams
- Review of DRAFT Report and Recommendations

The Technical Advisory Committee members include:

Figure 1-3
Cochise County, AZ Jail Planning Project
Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

- Sharon Gilman, Deputy County Administrator
 - sgilman@cochise.az.gov
- Joe Casey, Associate County Administrator/Chief Information Officer
 - jcasey@cochise.az.gov
- Phil Bourdon, Project Manager
 - pbourdon@cochise.az.gov
- Tom Alinen, Chief Deputy – Sheriff’s Office
 - talinen@cochise.az.gov
- Ken Bradshaw, Jail Commander
 - kbradshaw@cochise.az.gov
- Ariel Monge, Lieutenant
 - amonge@cochise.az.gov
- Richard Morales, Lieutenant
 - rdmorales@cochise.az.gov
- Christy Heisner, Lieutenant
 - cheisner@cochise.az.gov
- Dennis Gojkovich, Sergeant
 - dojkovich@cochise.az.gov
- Megan Kennedy, Division Director – Detention Medical Services
 - mkenedy@cochise.az.gov
- Rich Karwaczka, County Administrator
 - rkarwaczka@cochise.az.gov
- Niltza Flores, Court Administrator
 - nflores@cochise.az.gov
- Darrel (James) Crowley, Facilities Director
 - jcrowley@cochise.az.gov
- Anne Coppola, Contracts Administrator
 - acoppola@cochise.az.gov
- Jane Montgomery, Public Information Officer
 - jmontgomery@cochise.az.gov



REPORT SECTIONS

The Sections of this report include:

- I. Introduction and Project Overview
- II. Criminal Justice System Trends and Assessment
- III. Forecast of Future Jail Capacity Requirements
- IV. Overview of New Jail Facility Operations and Space Requirements
- V. Space Requirements for Future Site Considerations
-Superior Courts and Sheriff's Office Space Requirements
- VI. Site Analysis for Future Jail Facility
- VII. Project Schedule and Cost Estimate

APPENDIX VOLUME

- A. Sheriff's Office and Courts Personnel Forecasts
- B. Sheriff's Office and Courts Space Programs
- C. Interview Schedules
- D. Bowman Utility Narratives
- E. Detailed Project Cost Estimate



SECTION II

Criminal Justice System Trends and Assessment



INTRODUCTION

This Section presents key trends within the Cochise County criminal justice system that impact the operation and planning of a new jail facility and the capacity that will be required. By understanding socio economic and demographic factors, crime and arrest patterns, judicial processes, and jail-specific trends and inmate profile characteristics the County will be better informed about the system factors that drive the jail population. This will allow the County to develop data driven strategies for providing appropriate housing and services as well as jail capacity requirements for the new jail facility. Interviews were conducted with a wide range of criminal justice system and county officials and staff from the jail in order to develop a better understanding of the issues that drive the jail population and to aid in the interpretation of the quantitative data analysis. Based on the system assessment and key findings, examples of successful jail population reduction strategies are presented which can impact on jail capacity requirements in the future.

FACTORS IMPACTING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND SERVICES

Figure 2-1 presents key factors that impact the Cochise County criminal justice system and the profile characteristics of the jail population. These factors have been analyzed to identify changes within the criminal justice system that will impact future capacity requirements.

Figure 2-1
Factors Impacting Criminal Justice System and Services

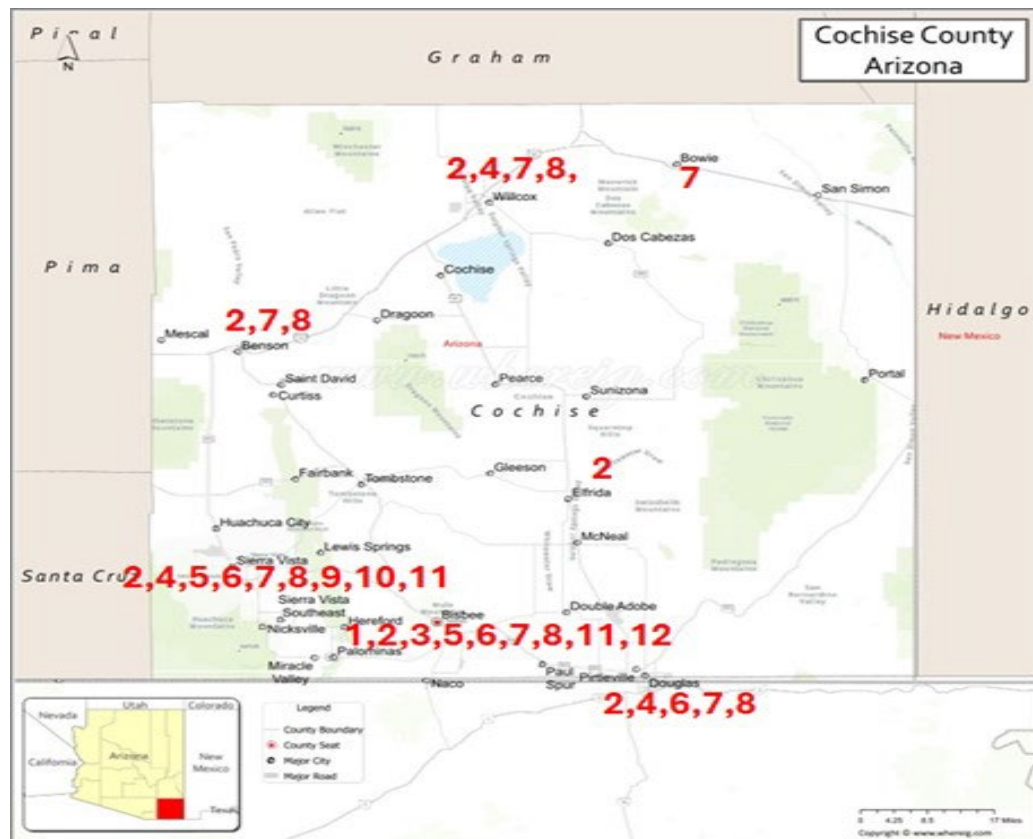
- Population and Demographic Trends
- Social and Economic Factors
 - Homelessness
 - Poverty
 - Drug and Alcohol Addiction
 - Domestic Violence
 - Lack of Education
 - Unemployment
 - Mental Illness
- Crime and Arrest Rates
- Law Enforcement, Judicial, Prosecution, Defense, Probation and Parole, and Immigration Policies and Practices
- Bond Setting and Bail Practices
- Pre-Trial Screening, Services, and Monitoring
- Continuum of Community Supervision and Alternative Options
- Availability of Local Treatment and Rehabilitative Programs (Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Housing, Employment)
- Funding and Grant Programs for Diversion (Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment)
- Changes in Statutes and Sentencing Guidelines
- Rehabilitative Programming During Incarceration
- Transition and Re-entry Programming to Reduce Recidivism



OVERVIEW OF COCHISE COUNTY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Cochise County, AZ covers a large geographic area. Justice facilities and services are located throughout the County, as shown in Figure 2-2. Due to the wide range and distribution of justice system components that are integrated with the jail, site planning for the new jail facility will include the future space needs of the Superior Court and Sheriff's Office if the County decides to collocate these justice system components on the selected jail site in the future.

Figure 2-2
Cochise
County
Justice
Facilities
Locations



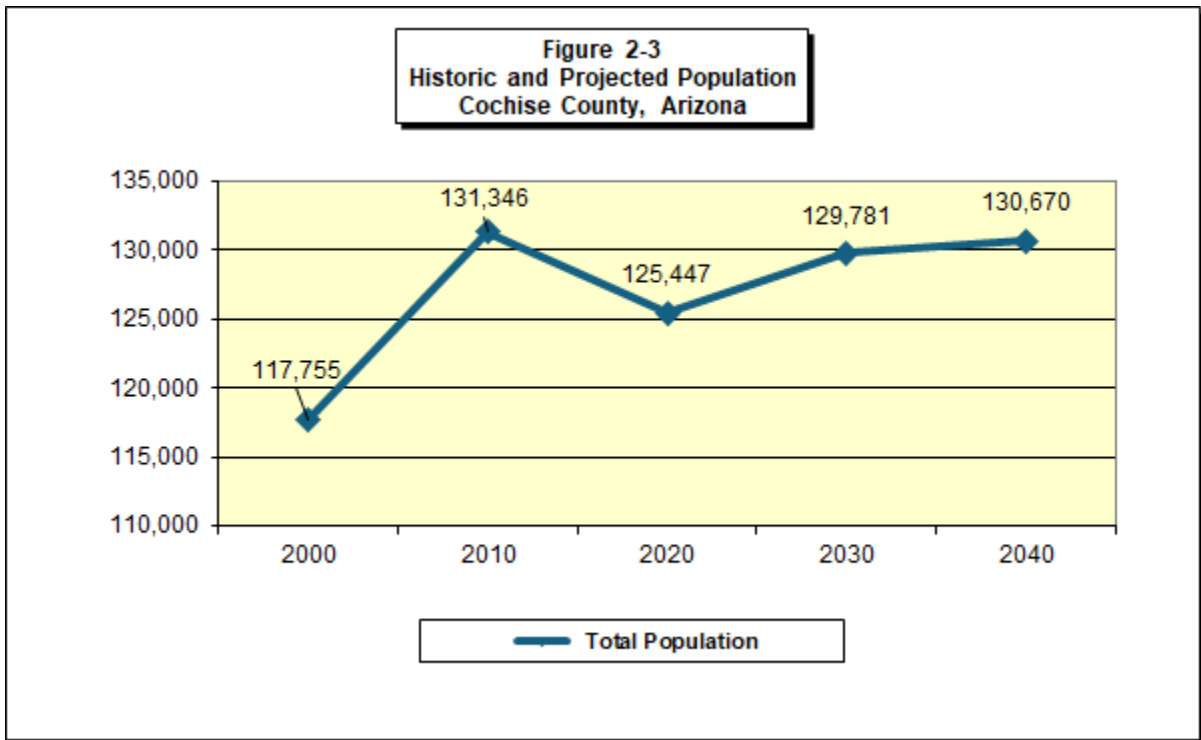
1. Sheriff's Office HQ & Administration; 205 N Judd Dr, Bisbee
2. Sheriff's Office Sub Stations; Region 1-205 N Judd Dr Bisbee & 100 Colonia De Salud Sierra Vista, Region 2- 126 W 5th St #2 Benson & 450 S Haskell Ave Wilcox, Region 3- 1012 G Ave Suite 100 Douglas, 10293 N Central Highway Elfrida.
3. Sheriff's Main Adult Detention Facility; 203 N Judd Dr Bisbee.
4. Sheriff's Adult Temporary Holding Facilities (Substations); 100 Colonia De Salud Sierra Vista, 450 S Curtis Ave Wilcox. Video Vastation Centers; 1012 G Ave Douglas, 100 Colonia De Salud Suite 201 Sierra Vista.
5. Superior Courts & Administration; Div I,IV & V-Quality Hill Rd Bisbee, Div. III – 4 Ledge Ave. Bisbee, Div. II & VI-100 Colonia De Salud #202 Sierra Vista.
6. Clerk of the Court; 100Quality Hill Rd Bisbee, 100 Colonia De Salud Suite 200 Sierra Vista.
7. Justice Courts: 207 N Judd Dr Bisbee, 1012 N G Ave Suite 237 Douglas, 126 W 5th St #1 Benson, 450 S Haskell Ave Wilcox, 100 Colonia De Salud Sierra Vista, 201 N Central Ave Bowie.
8. Adult Probation; 4 ledge Ave Bisbee, 126 W 5th St #6 Benson, 1012 G Ave Suite 202 Douglas, 100 Colonia De Salud Suite 101 Sierra Vista, 450 S Haskell Wilcox,
9. Juvenile Courts & Detention; 100 Colonia De Salud Sierra Vista. Note Detention Youths are transported to Pinal County.
10. Public Defender/Legal Advocate ; 4 Ledge Ave3rd Flr. Bisbee,100 Colonia De Salud #104B Sierra Vista.
11. Legal Advocate; 4 Ledge Ave 4th Flr. Bisbee,100 Colonia De Salud #103 Sierra Vista.
12. Indigent Defense Coordinator; 1415 Melody Lane Building G Bisbee.



DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Total County Population Growth Trends

Figure 2-3 shows Cochise County historic and projected population. Total County population increased by 6.5% from 2000 to 2020 (a population increase of 7,692), which is .3% growth per year. County population is projected to increase by 4.2% from 2020 to 2040 (a population increase of 5,223), which is .2% growth per year.



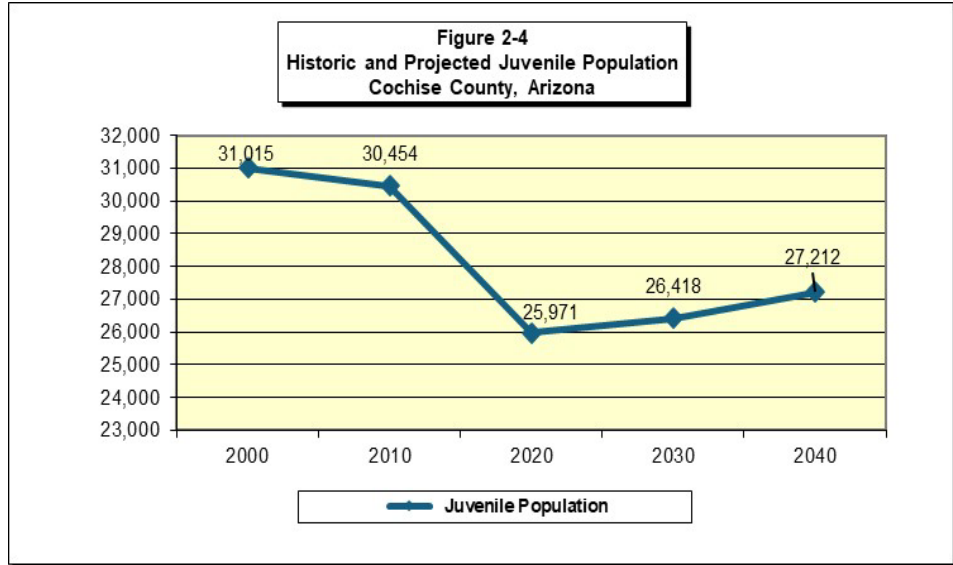
Source: US Bureau of the Census & Arizona Office of Employment & Population Statistics. Projected population growth uses the Medium Series population projections completed 12/23/2022.

The Cochise County population projections shown above do not take into account growth that will occur with the new Douglas Port of Entry. The proposed new Douglas Port of Entry is expected to increase population to some degree, with 110 new jobs forecasted. Yuma County, AZ is expanding their International Port of Entry from 8 to 16 lanes over the next few years. In discussions with the Yuma County Economic Development Director the County has not determined how the general population will grow, and where growth may occur within the county. They anticipate approximately 300 new jobs, but the Director indicated it is hard to pinpoint how the expansion will impact on the total county population.



Juvenile Population Growth Trends

Figure 2-4 presents historic and projected juvenile population. Juvenile population decreased by 16.3% from 2000 to 2020 (a total decrease of 5,044), which is .8% per year decrease. Juvenile population is projected to increase by 4.8% from 2020 to 2040 (a total increase of 1,241), which is .2% per year increase.



Source: US Bureau of the Census & Arizona Office of Employment & Population Statistics. Projected population growth uses the Medium Series population projections

Cochise County Population Profile Characteristics

Table 2-1 shows that Cochise County has slightly more males, with a Caucasian majority (65.2%). African Americans are the largest defined minority population at 3.8%. Hispanic or Latino represented 34% of the population (not a US Census racial category, but rather an ethnicity). The median household income of \$52,025 was lower than the State of Arizona average of \$67,090. The poverty level at 19.7% was higher than the State of Arizona poverty level of 13.5%. The unemployment rate at 4% is a slightly lower rate than the US Rate of 4.2%.

Table 2-1 Cochise County, Arizona Population Profile 2020 Census Data					
	Number of Persons	% of Total		Number of Households	% of Total
Gender:			Family Income:		
Males	62,952	50.2%	below \$10,000	3,666	7.2%
Females	62,495	49.8%	\$10,000-\$24,999	9,369	18.4%
Totals:	125,447	100.0%	\$25,000-\$49,999	10,744	21.1%
Race/Ethnicity:			\$50,000-\$74,999	10,438	20.5%
Caucasian	81,733	65.2%	\$75,000-\$99,999	5,346	10.5%
African-American	4,783	3.7%	\$100,000-\$149,999	6,008	11.8%
American Indian	1,510	1.2%	Over \$150,000	5,346	10.5%
Asian/Pacific Islands	3,200	2.6%	Totals:	50,919	100.0%
Other Race	12,678	10.1%	Median Income:	Households	Income
Two or More Races	21,543	17.3%		50,919	\$52,025
Totals:	125,447	100.0%	Employment:		
Hispanic or Latino:			Employed Persons ¹	48,176	96.0%
Total	42,615	34.0%	Unemployed Persons	1,988	4.0%
Persons in Poverty:			Totals:	50,164	100.0%
Total	24,652	19.7%			

Note: (1) Employment data is for August 2024.

Source: U.S. Census.

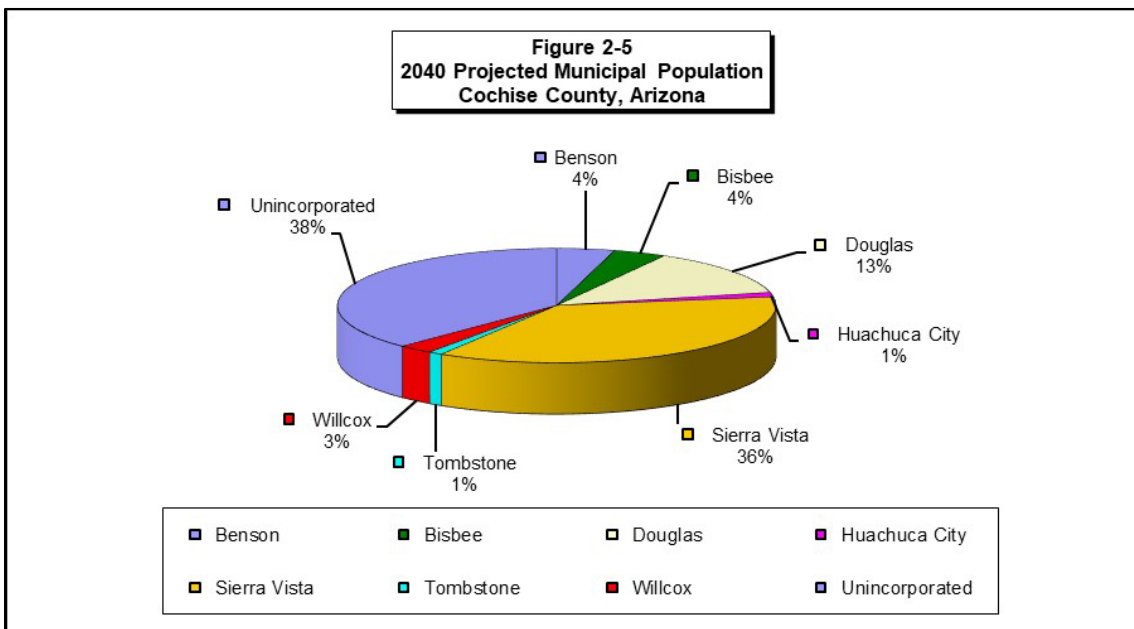


Table 2-2 presents historic and projected population by municipality. Sierra Vista is the largest municipality in Cochise County, and it experienced the most growth between 2000 and 2020—a 20% increase in population. The only other municipalities that experienced growth between 2000 and 2020 are Benson and Douglas. Municipalities projected to experience a decrease in population between 2020 and 2040 include Bisbee, Douglas, Huachuca City, and Willcox.

Table 2-2 HISTORIC and PROJECTED POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITY Cochise County, Arizona							
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	Avg. Annual % Increase	
						2000-2020	2020-2040
Cochise County							
Benson	4,711	5,105	5,357	5,460	5,421	0.69%	0.06%
Bisbee	6,072	5,549	4,923	4,872	4,539	-0.95%	-0.39%
Douglas	14,308	17,401	16,534	15,944	15,859	0.78%	-0.20%
Huachuca City	1,758	1,845	1,626	1,619	1,572	-0.38%	-0.17%
Sierra Vista	37,901	45,054	45,449	47,264	48,028	1.00%	0.28%
Tombstone	1,501	1,380	1,310	1,547	1,727	-0.64%	1.59%
Willcox	3,740	3,749	3,213	3,238	3,149	-0.70%	-0.10%
Unincorporated	48,057	51,200	47,306	49,838	50,375	-0.08%	0.32%

Source: US Bureau of the Census & Arizona Office of Employment & Population Statistics.

Figure 2-5 shows that Sierra Vista is projected to represent 36.8% of the total population in Cochise County by 2040, while the unincorporated area will represent 38.6% of the population. Benson, Bisbee, Huachuca City, Willcox, and Tombstone populations combined will represent 13% of the projected population in Cochise County by 2040, with the remaining 13% in Douglas.



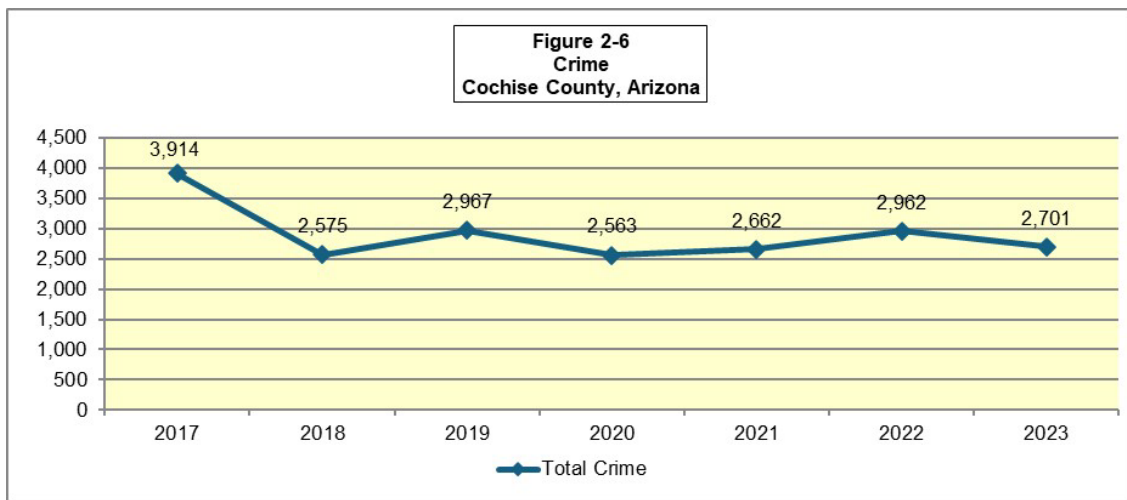
Source: US Bureau of the Census.



CRIME AND ARREST TRENDS

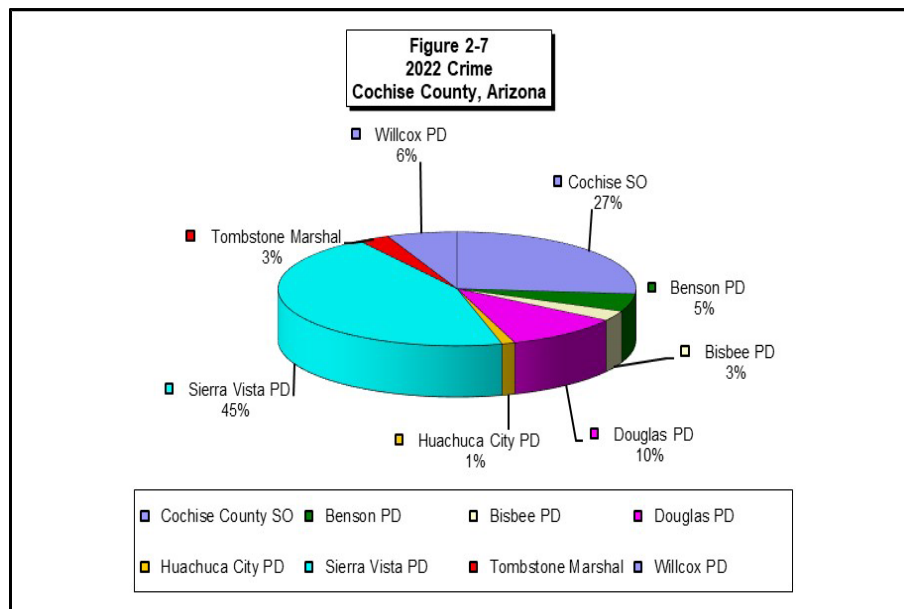
Crime Trends

Figure 2-6 shows reported crime trends in Cochise County. Reported crime decreased by 31% from 2017 to 2023, with a reported high of 3,914 reported crimes in 2017. Actual number decrease in reported crimes between 2017 and 2023 was 1,213 reported crimes. Crime statistics include Crimes Against Person Offenses (crimes where victims are always individuals), Crimes Against Property Offenses (crimes against property are to obtain money, property or another benefit) and Crimes Against Society (engaging in prohibited types of victimless behaviors-gambling, drug violations, prostitution, others).



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 2-7 shows that the Sierra Vista Police Department reported 45% of Cochise County crimes in 2022, followed by the Cochise Sheriff's Office at 27%. All other municipalities accounted for 10% or less of total reported crimes in Cochise County in 2022.

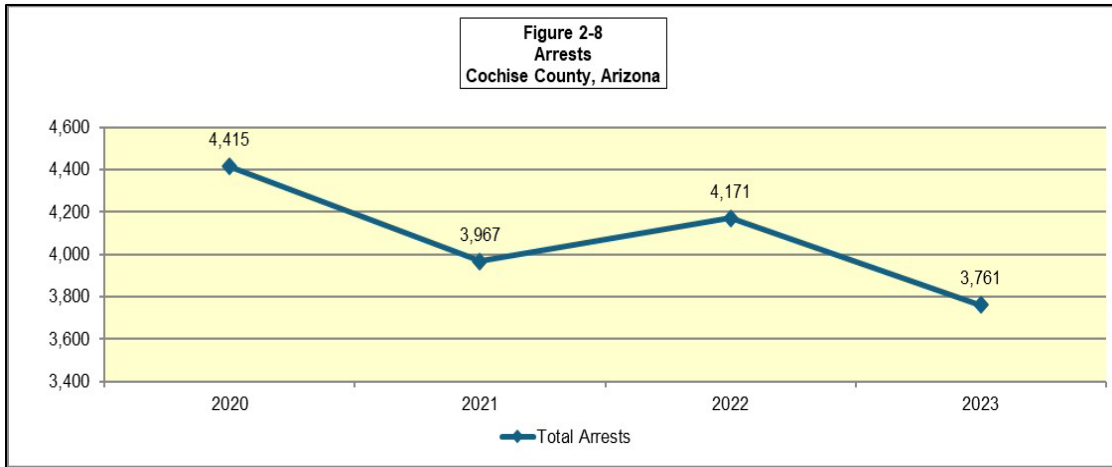


Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety.



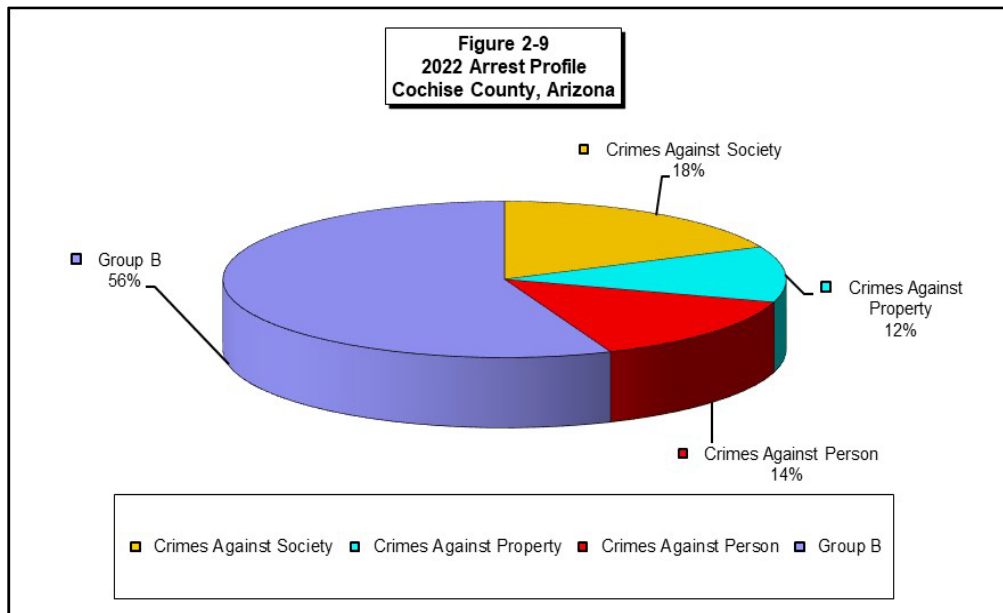
Arrest Trends

Figure 2-8 shows total arrests for the reported years 2020 to 2023. Total arrests include arrests for Crimes Against Person, Property, and Society. In addition, arrests for Group B offenses are included in reported arrest data (although they are not included in crime data). The total percentage decrease in reported arrests between 2020 and 2023 was 14.8% or 5% per year; the actual number decrease was 654.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety.

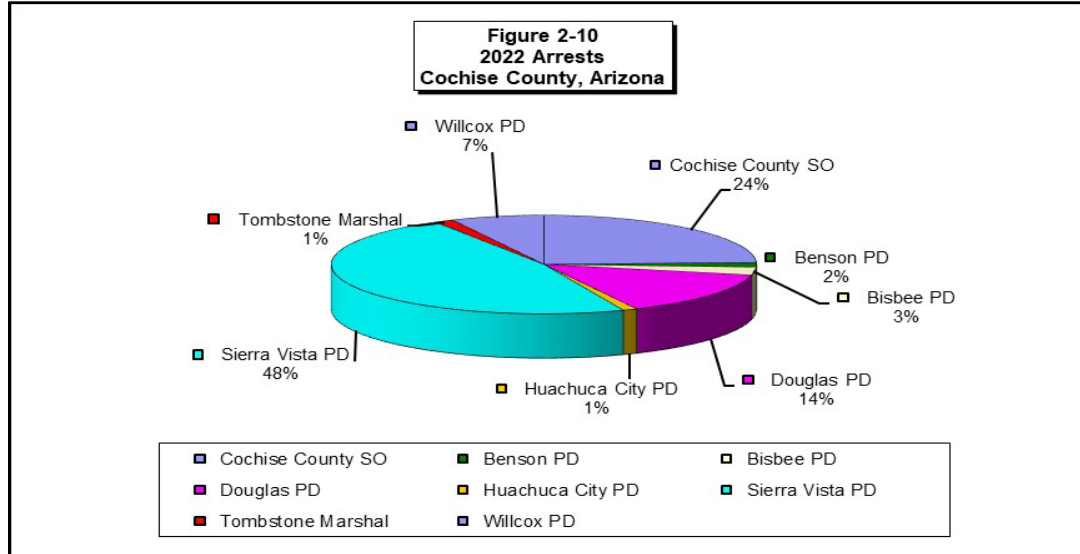
Group B Offenses include: Bad Checks, Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy, Disorderly Conduct, Driving Under Influence, Drunkenness, Family Offenses, Liquor Law Violations, Peeping Tom, Runaway, Trespassing, Non-Violent, and similar offenses. Based on the 2022 total arrest profile shown in Figure 2-9, Group B arrests represented over half (56%) of total arrests in 2022. Less than one-third (26%) of total arrests in 2022 were for crimes against person or property.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety.



Figure 2-10 shows that in 2022 Sierra Vista arrests represented 48% of the total arrests in Cochise County, followed by the Cochise County Sheriff's Office at 24%.



Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM TRENDS

Superior Court Trends

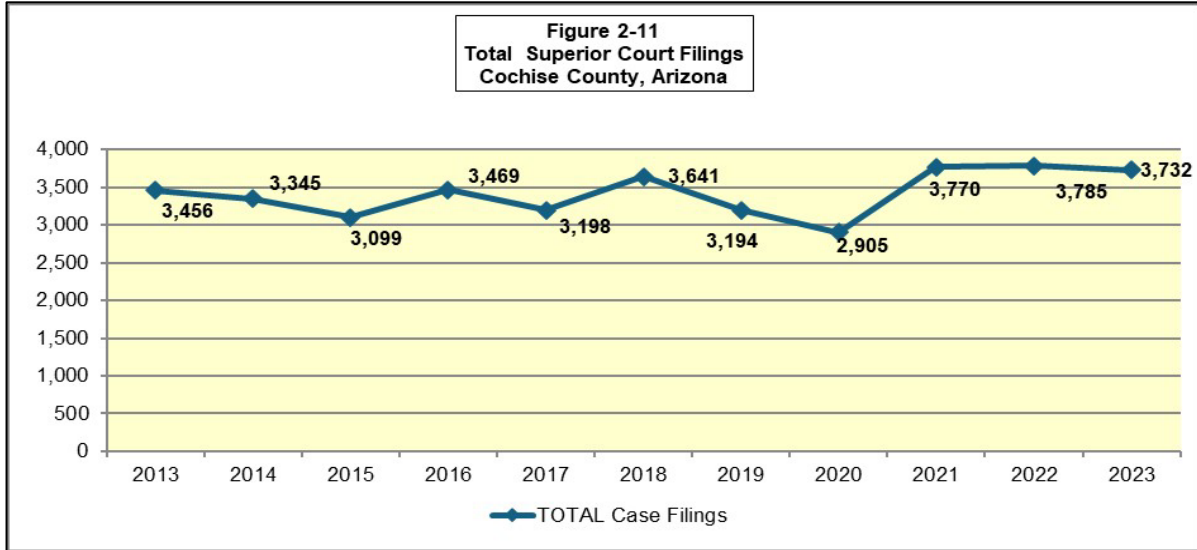
Table 2-3 shows Superior Court case filings by type from FY13 to FY23. Criminal felony case filings represented 30.8% of the total Superior Court case filings in FY23. Mental Health filings experienced the largest percentage increase during the 10-year period - 137%, or 13.7% per year. Juvenile case filings decreased by 3.3% per year between FY13 and FY23.

Table 2.3 Superior Court - Filings by Category Cochise County, Arizona												
Case Category	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Avg. Annual % Increase
Criminal Felony	699	664	710	1,046	915	973	993	724	909	998	1,151	6.5%
Criminal Misdemeanor	4	1	0	0	1	2	3	8	3	3	2	-5.0%
Civil	690	796	618	585	287	630	513	571	945	815	662	-0.4%
Domestic Relations	1,078	1,038	943	1,036	1,132	1,085	897	817	855	903	886	-1.8%
Juvenile	360	322	276	268	307	236	224	245	203	215	242	-3.3%
Mental Health	65	29	84	60	97	162	111	133	157	167	154	13.7%
Probate	560	495	468	474	459	553	453	407	698	684	635	1.3%
Total	3,456	3,345	3,099	3,469	3,198	3,641	3,194	2,905	3,770	3,785	3,732	0.8%

Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.

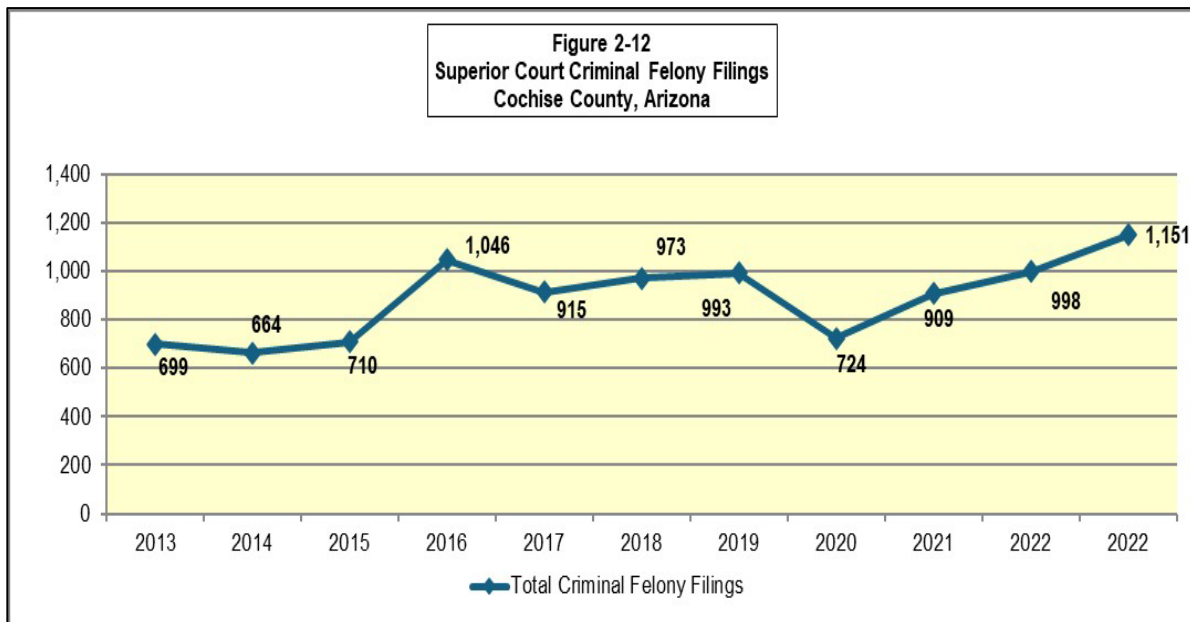


Figure 2-11 shows total Superior Court filings increased by 8% between FY13 and FY23, which is less than 1% per year.



Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.

Figure 2-12 shows Superior Court criminal felony filings increased by 64.7%, or 6.5% per year between FY13 and FY23 with an actual number increase of 452 filings. Criminal felony case filings peaked at 1,151 in FY23.



Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.



Table 2-4 lists the criminal caseload filings by charge in 2024. Drug possession/paraphernalia and sales were the most frequent case type at 33.5% (933 filings). DWI/DUI filings represent 6.5% of all criminal filings in 2024.

Person – Other Assaults and Aggravated Assault combined were the second most frequent case type at 17.3% (482 filings).

Table 2-4 Criminal Caseload by Charge - 2024 Cochise County, Arizona		
Case Type - Section - 1 Felony	Total Filings	Percent
> Person - Homicide	15	0.5%
> Person - Sex Offenses	147	5.3%
> Person - Kidnapping	24	0.9%
> Person - Robbery	26	0.9%
> Person - Aggravated Assault	226	8.1%
> Person - Other Assaults	256	9.2%
> Property - Burglary	74	2.7%
> Property - Auto Theft	71	2.5%
> Property - Other	239	8.6%
> Drug - Possession/Paraphernalia	735	26.4%
> Drug - Sales/Other	198	7.1%
> Weapons	83	3.0%
> Public Order	124	4.4%
> Motor Vehicle - DWI/DUI	180	6.5%
> Motor Vehicle - Serious Violations	0	0.0%
> Motor Vehicle - Other	96	3.4%
> Other Felony/Unclassified	293	10.5%
Total Felony	2,787	100.00%
Total Misdemeanor	342	
GRAND TOTAL	3,129	

Note: (1) Numbers have not been reviewed or approved by the AOC.
Source: Cochise County Superior Court.

Table 2-5 shows the manner of sentencing in the Superior Court over five fiscal years. All manner of sentencing categories of the Superior Court decreased between FY19 and FY23. Sentencing to the Department of Corrections experienced the most significant decrease of 53.9%, or 19.6% per year. Most case dispositions (68.8%) result in probation supervision, which is a critical component of the justice system that has a major impact on the jail population due to a significant number of inmates in the jail for violation of probation. Almost all cases dispositions (99.8%) were disposed without jury trials in FY23.

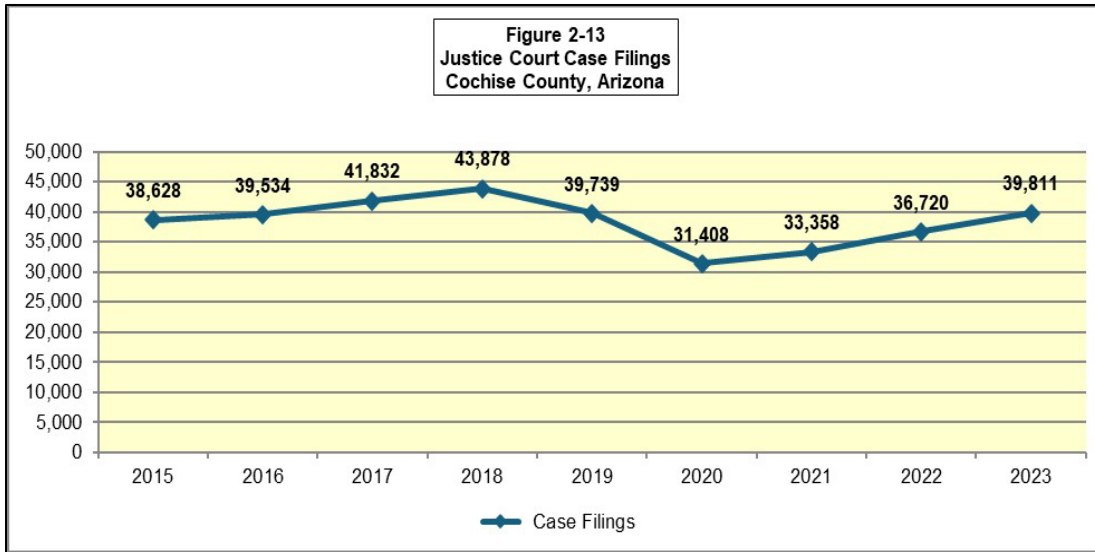
Table 2-5 Superior Court - Criminal Manner of Sentencing Cochise County, Arizona						
Sentence Category	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Average Annual % Decrease
Death Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	
Corrections	477	485	359	220	103	-19.6%
County Jail	47	68	75	48	26	-11.2%
Probation	423	370	377	404	293	-7.7%
Other	8	9	5	4	4	-12.5%
Total	955	932	816	676	426	-13.8%

Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.



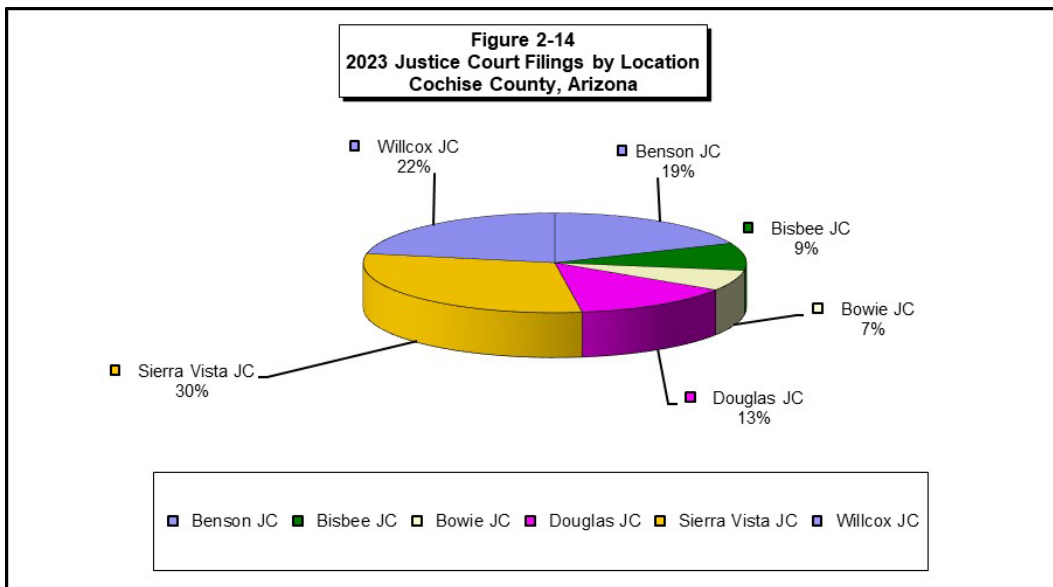
Justice Court Trends

Figure 2-13 shows the case filing trends of the six Justice Courts in Cochise County. Justices of the Peace hear a number of cases including civil and misdemeanor cases. They also conduct initial appearance hearings. Total Justice Court filings increased by 3.1% between 2015 and 2023 (less than .4% per year), with an actual number increase of 1,183 filings between the six Justice Courts. Justice Court case filings peaked at 43,878 in 2018.



Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.

Figure 2-14 shows that the Sierra Vista Justice Court had the most filings in 2023 (30%), followed by Willcox at 22%. The majority of Justice Court caseload is Civil Traffic (varies between 40%-75% of Justice Court caseloads), while felony filings range from 3% to 18% of Justice Court caseloads.



Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.



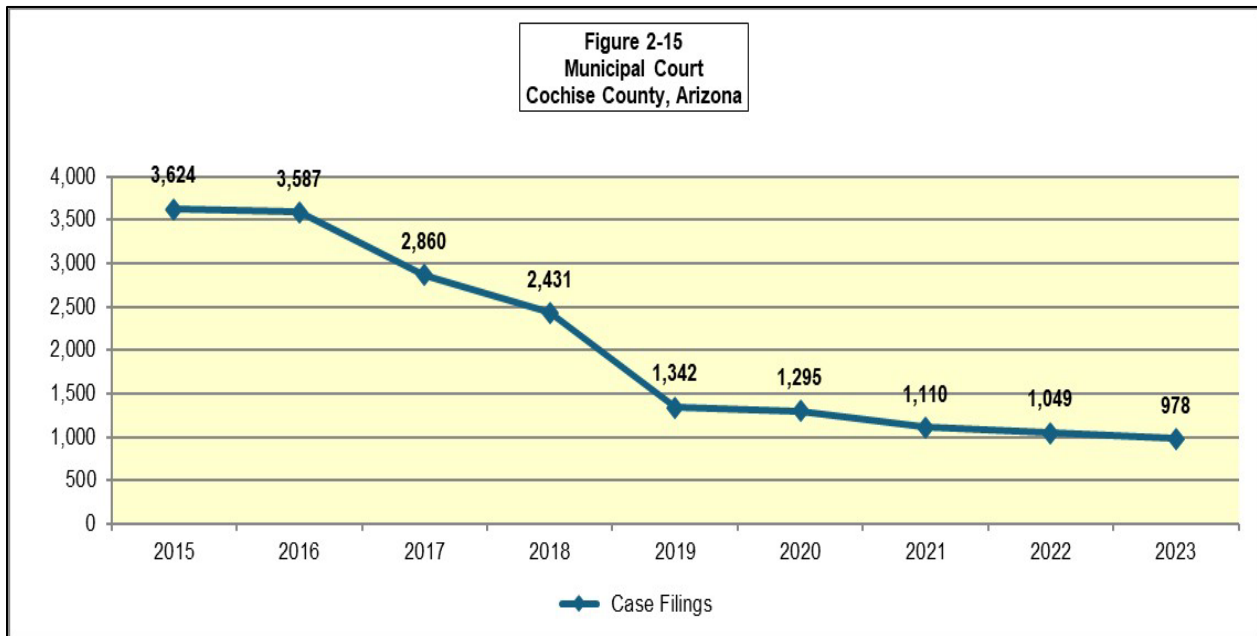
Initial Appearances conducted by each Justice Court is shown in Table 2-6. In 2023, Sierra Vista Justice Court accounted for 37.7% of all Initial Appearances. Initial Appearances conducted by all Justice Courts increased by 53.4% during the 4-year period, or 17.8% per year. Despite the existence of a uniform bond schedule, there are significant differences in bond setting practice among the Justice Courts.

Table 2-6 Justice Court - Initial Appearance by Location Cochise County, Arizona					
Court	2020	2021	2022	2023	Avg % Change
Bisbee JP1	138	185	262	286	35.7%
Benson JP3	81	94	136	174	38.3%
Bowie JP6	20	23	15	24	6.7%
Douglas JP2	315	445	396	431	12.3%
Sierra Vista JP5	403	504	721	639	19.5%
Willcox JP4	148	162	118	141	-1.6%
Total	1,105	1,413	1,648	1,695	17.8%

Source: Cochise County Superior Court.

Municipal Court Trends

Figure 2-15 shows Municipal Court filings between 2015 and 2023. Municipal Courts have criminal jurisdiction over misdemeanor crimes and petty offenses. These include criminal misdemeanor and civil traffic, violation of city ordinances and codes, orders of protection, and issuance of search warrants. Municipal Court filings decreased by 73% between 2015 and 2023.



Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.



Clerk of Court Trends

Table 2-7 shows Clerk of Court case filings by type. Clerk of Court case filings decreased by 14.7% between 2017 and 2023, or 2.4% per year—an actual decrease of 776 cases filed. Annual growth in criminal felony filings (6.9%), search warrants (19.6%), juvenile delinquency (62.4%) and Bail Bondsmen (25%) activity in the Clerk’s office represented the highest growth between 2017 and 2023. Clerk of Court cases filings peaked at 5,291 in 2017. The average number of in-person customers per month at the Clerk’s main office located at the Courthouse in Bisbee between May and October 2024 was 1,897.

Table 2-7 Clerk of Court Trends by Case Type Cochise County, Arizona								
CASE TYPE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Avg. Annual % Change
Criminal Felony	933	1,117	1,009	793	986	1,200	1,317	6.9%
Fugitive Warrant/Extradition	48	64	46	55	88	70	62	4.9%
Search Warrant	84	103	176	146	183	184	183	19.6%
CR Petitions to Revoke Probation	492	463	514	424	418	451	399	-3.2%
Probation - Interstate Compact Cases	28	25	23	14	11	20	16	-7.1%
Petitions for Post-Conviction Relief	52	54	65	49	81	62	40	-3.8%
Civil	623	643	605	639	720	596	735	3.0%
Family Law	853	850	806	638	662	660	660	-3.8%
Probate	312	302	312	371	421	482	414	5.4%
Guardianship/Conservatorship	212	260	190	147	194	181	168	-3.5%
Mental Health (Title 36)	155	133	136	147	125	169	179	2.6%
Juvenile Delinquency	124	158	185	218	147	339	588	62.4%
Juvenile Emancipation	3	1	3	1	3	2	0	-16.7%
Minor Abortion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Juvenile Dependency	68	70	84	78	85	81	86	4.4%
Termination of Parental Rights	24	31	31	24	29	24	20	-2.8%
Adoption	93	85	79	65	52	49	55	-6.8%
Protective Order/Injunction Against Harassment	248	184	300	227	223	264	317	4.6%
Appeals	65	53	52	41	30	34	47	-4.6%
Bail Bondsmen	6	14	6	10	11	9	15	25.0%
Process Server Applications	0	4	5	1	4	4	3	
Marriage Licenses Issued	808	737	730	615	699	728	655	-3.2%
Passports Applications Processed	1,675	1,545	1,406	504	619	719	570	-11.0%
Miscellaneous Cases	22	14	14	17	15	12	3	-14.4%
Total Cases Filed	5,291	5,084	4,944	3,743	4,040	4,353	4,515	-2.4%
Documents Filed								
Paper Documents	88,813	91,318	90,801	78,856	90,290	80,536	80,622	-1.5%
e-Filing	0	1,711	5,181	8,310	13,383	16,330	18,700	

Source: Cochise County Clerk of Court.



County Attorney Trends

Table 2-8 shows Felony cases sent to the County Attorney for review increased by 19% between 2021 and 2023, with an actual number increase of 276. Felony Cases charged increased by 17.4% during the same timeframe. Felony Cases closed decreased by 11% between 2021 and 2023, while Misdemeanor Cases closed decreased by 18.4%.

Table 2-8 County Attorney Trends Cochise County, Arizona				
	2021	2022	2023	Average Annual % Increase
Cases Initiated				
Felony Cases Sent to CAO for Review	1,449	1,707	1,725	9.5%
Felony cases Charged	1,342	1,445	1,576	8.7%
Misdemeanor Cases	3,572	3,578	3,545	-0.4%
Cases Closed				
Felony Cases Closed	1,086	904	967	-5.5%
Misdemeanor Cases Closed	3,897	3,316	3,180	-9.2%

Source: Cochise County Attorney.

The County Attorney’s Office runs County and Grant funded Diversion programs with assigned staff to oversee the programs. Diversion programs recently expanded due to a \$500,000 grant in 2023. These include:

- **County Attorney Diversion Programs Include:**
 - Felony Adult Diversion
 - Felony Drug Diversion
 - Felony GRACe (mental health diversion)
 - Misdemeanor Diversion
 - Misdemeanor Drug Diversion
 - Misdemeanor Traffic Diversion
 - Misdemeanor Mental Health Diversion (2 programs)
 - CARE Court in JP 5
 - GRACe in the other JP’s.

- **County Attorney Diversion Staff Includes:**
 - Diversion Project Manager
 - Drug Diversion Coordinator
 - Support Staff assigned to Alternative Prosecution Program Unit

Table 2-9 shows the number of cases enrolled and graduations for Diversion programs and services provided by the County Attorney’s office.

Table 2-9 County Attorney Diversion Services and Trends Cochise County, Arizona			
	2022	2023	2024
Cases Enrolled	84	344	499
Graduated		183	97
Failed		11	4
Open		150	398

Source: Cochise County Attorney.



Public Defender/Legal Advocate Trends

Table 2-10 shows the distribution of defense cases assigned in Cochise County. The percentage of cases that are contracted out by the Indigent Defense Coordinator varies each month, but the average distribution for 2024 indicates that almost one-third (32%) of public defense cases are contracted out.

Table 2-10 Total Public defense Cases - January to August 2024 Cochise County, Arizona						
	Public Defender	Legal Advocate	Subtotal	Indigent Defense Council	Total Cases	% Cases Contracted
January	54	27	81	33	114	28.9%
February	35	27	62	37	99	37.4%
March	39	29	68	29	97	29.9%
April	53	23	76	33	109	30.3%
May	42	35	77	30	107	28.0%
June	32	18	50	30	80	37.5%
July	36	22	58	35	93	37.6%
August	41	20	61	20	81	24.7%

Source: Cochise County Indigent Defense Coordinator.

Table 2-11 shows the results of a recent study by the Public Defender’s Office on the average cost of defending a felony case, which is \$1,856. The largest portion of the total annual expenditure in FY24 (\$2,238,465) was paid to contract attorneys \$845,005 (38% of the total cost).

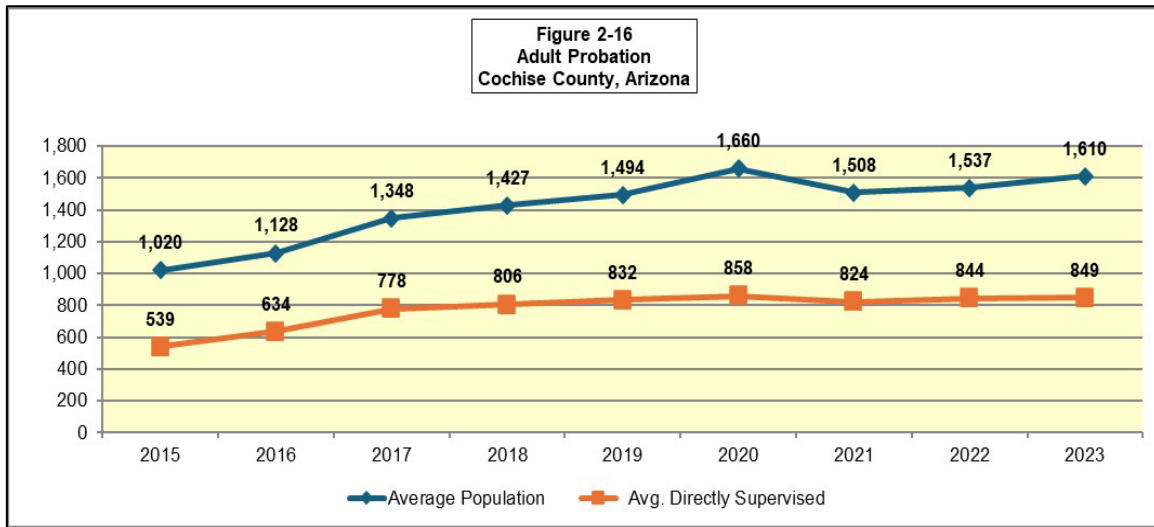
Table 2-11 Average Cost for Felony Case - FY23/24 Cochise County, Arizona			
Indigent Defense Office	FY23/24 General Fund Expense	% of Felony Cases (Using % of Felony Cost to Total Costs)	Total Expense for Felony Cases
Public Defender	\$ 1,577,783	45%	\$ 710,002
Legal Advocate	\$ 1,490,449	45%	\$ 670,702
Legal Defender	\$ 28,347	45%	\$ 12,756
IDC Appointed Attys	\$ 1,224,645	69%	\$ 845,005
TOTAL	\$ 4,321,224		\$ 2,238,465
Felony Cases Assigned by IDC			1,206
Average Cost for Felony			\$ 1,856

Source: Cochise County Public Defender.



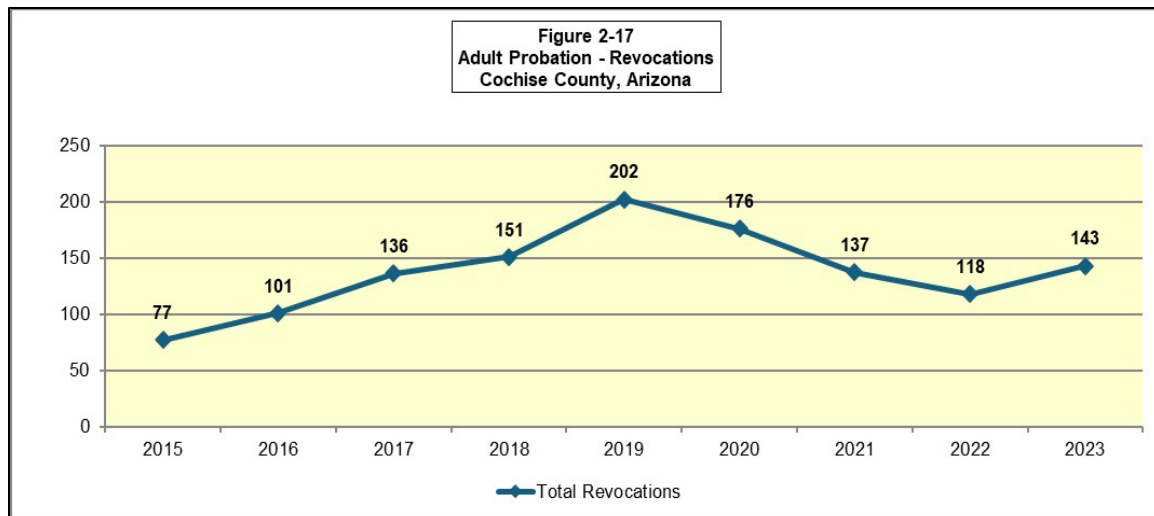
Adult Probation Trends

Probation supervision is the manner of sentencing for 69% of adult cases in the Superior Court. Figure 2-16 shows the average and directly supervised caseloads between 2015 and 2023. A supervised probationer is defined as a probationer who is directly supervised by an adult probation officer. The total percentage increase in average directly supervised probationers during the 9-year period was 57.5% or 7% per year. Caseload averages per probation officer vary by case type (standard, intense, sex offender, other). Average length of time on Probation in Cochise County can vary from 3 to 5 years, and sometimes longer.



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts - Probation Division.

Figure 2-17 shows that Probation revocations increased 57.8% between 2015 and 2023, with an actual number increase of 66 revocations. Probation revocations peaked in 2019, then decreased by 29% between 2019 and 2023. The initiation of a probation revocation has an impact on the jail population because no bond is set before a revocation hearing, and a revocation hearing date is set at 30 days or longer from the time a revocation is initiated.



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts - Probation Division.

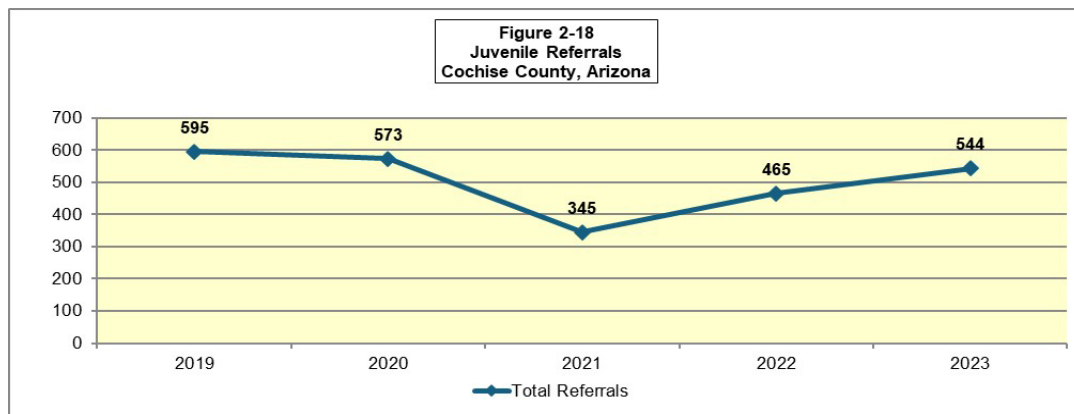


JUVENILE COURT, JUVENILE PROBATION AND JUVENILE DETENTION TRENDS

The data presented on juvenile court, probation and detention trends is for youth proceedings in the Juvenile Division of the Superior Court, and does not include juvenile offenders who have been waived to the Criminal Division of the Superior Court based on offense charges and are housed in the adult jail.

Juvenile Court Trends – Referrals

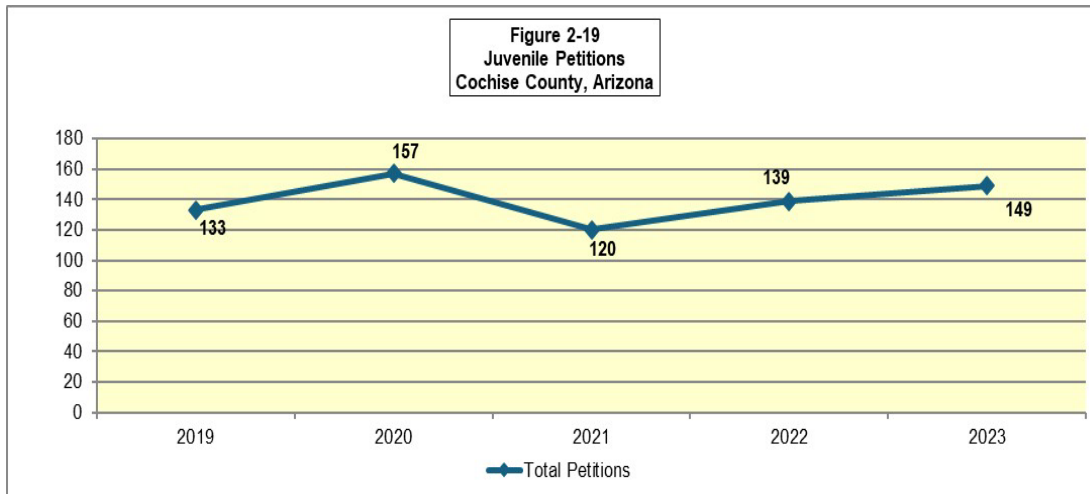
Figure 2-18 indicates that juvenile referrals decreased by 8.6% between 2019 and 2023, an actual number decrease was 51 referrals. Juvenile referrals peaked at 595 in 2019.



Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.

Juvenile Court Trends – Juvenile Petitions Filed

Based on the cases referred to the court, Figure 2-19 shows the trend in petitions that were filed by the Court between 2019 and 2023. Juvenile petitions filed by the Court increased 12% between 2019 and 2023, an increase of 16 petitions filed. Juvenile petitions peaked at 157 in FY20.



Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.



Juvenile Court Trends--Probation Trends

Table 2-12 shows Juvenile Probation caseload by region. The total percentage decrease in Intensive Probation during the 3-year period was 40%; actual number decrease was 8. The total percentage decrease in Standard Probation during the 3-year period was 14.5%; actual number decrease was 9. The total percentage increase in Diversion during the 3-year period was 31%; actual number increase was 95.

Table 2-12 Juvenile Probation Caseload by Region Cochise County, Arizona				
	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	Average Annual % Increase
Intensive				
Region 1	7	4	4	-21.4%
Region 2	11	8	7	-18.2%
Region 3	1	2	0	-50.0%
Other ¹	1	1	1	0.0%
Total	20	15	12	-20.0%
Standard				
Region 1	16	16	9	-21.9%
Region 2	36	40	36	0.0%
Region 3	8	7	8	0.0%
Other ¹	2	1	0	-50.0%
Total	62	64	53	-7.3%
Diversion				
Region 1	69	121	83	10.1%
Region 2	157	189	258	32.2%
Region 3	57	51	37	-17.5%
Other ¹	23	23	23	0.0%
Total	306	384	401	15.5%
Note: (1) Out of county/state.				
<i>Source: Cochise County Probation Department.</i>				

Region 1 = Lower Cochise County Bisbee/Douglas and surrounding areas. Region 2 = Middle of Cochise County Sierra Vista/Hereford/Ft. Huachuca/Tombstone and surrounding areas. Region 3 = Upper Cochise County Benson/Willcox and surrounding areas.



Table 2-13 shows average length of time on Juvenile Probation. The total percentage decrease in length of time on Intensive Juvenile Probation during the 3-year period was 5.1%--actual number decrease was 13.3 days. The total percentage decrease in length of time on Standard Juvenile Probation during the 3-year period was 7.5%-- actual number decrease was 18 days. This average length of time on probation supervision of less than one year compares to a much longer length of time on adult supervision—which can be anywhere from 3 to 5 years or longer.

Table 2-13 Juvenile Average Length of Time on Probation Cochise County, Arizona				
	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	Average Annual % Increase
Intensive	261.7	242.7	248.4	-2.5%
Standard	239.1	176.7	221.1	-3.8%

Source: Cochise County Probation.

Table 2-14 shows that the total percentage decrease in Juvenile Intensive Probation Petitions to Revoke by Region decreased by 75% between FY22 and FY24 while Juvenile Intensive Probation Petitions to Revoke increased by 220% during the same period, but the actual number increase was only 11 additional petitions to revoke between FY22 and FY24.

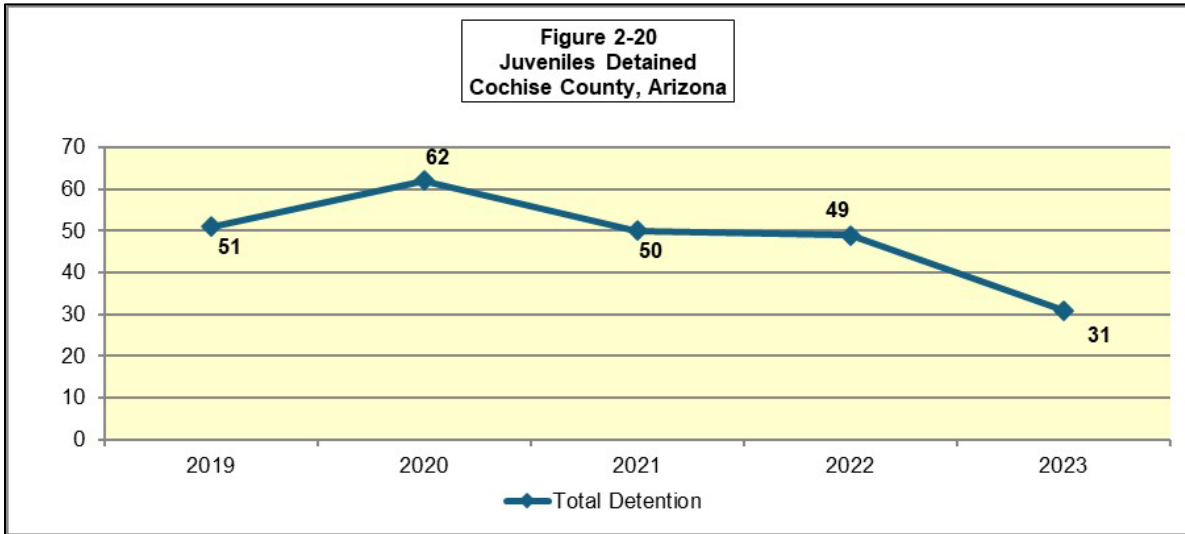
Table 2-14 Juvenile Petitions to Revoke by Region Cochise County, Arizona				
	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	Average Annual % Increase
Intensive				
Region 1	8	1	2	-37.5%
Region 2	3	2	1	-33.3%
Region 3	1	0	0	-50.0%
Total	12	3	3	-37.5%
Standard				
Region 1	1	4	6	250.0%
Region 2	4	3	8	50.0%
Region 3	0	0	2	
Total	5	7	16	110.0%

Source: Cochise County Probation.



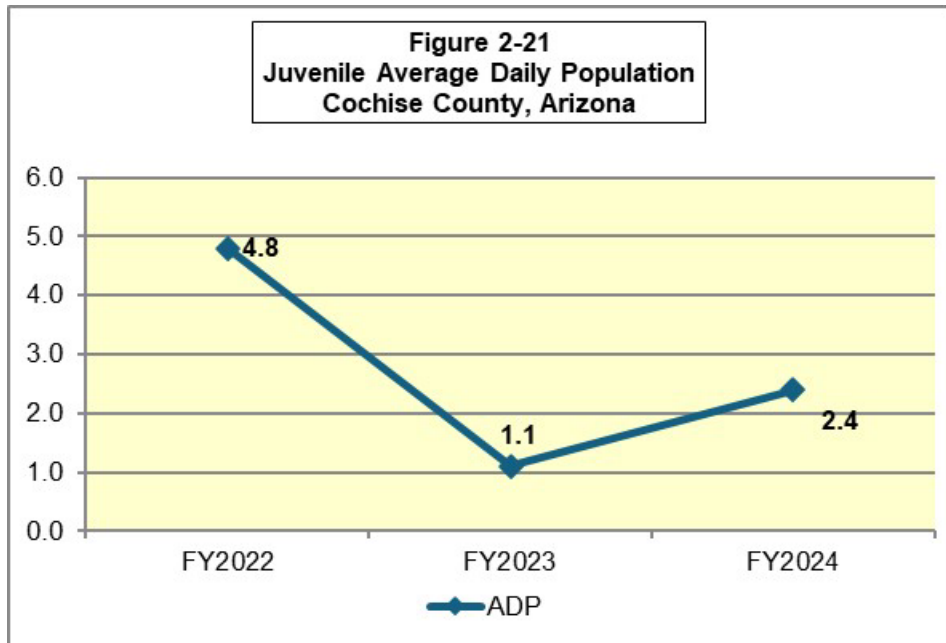
Juvenile Detention Trends

The 40 capacity Cochise County Juvenile Detention Center closed due to very low utilization. The County now contracts with the Pinal County Juvenile Detention Center when a secure juvenile detention bed is needed. Figure 2-20 shows that the total percentage decrease in the number of juveniles detained (admitted) during the 5-year period was 39.2%; the actual number decrease was 20 fewer admissions per year. Juveniles detained peaked at 62 admissions in 2020.



Source: Arizona Judicial Branch.

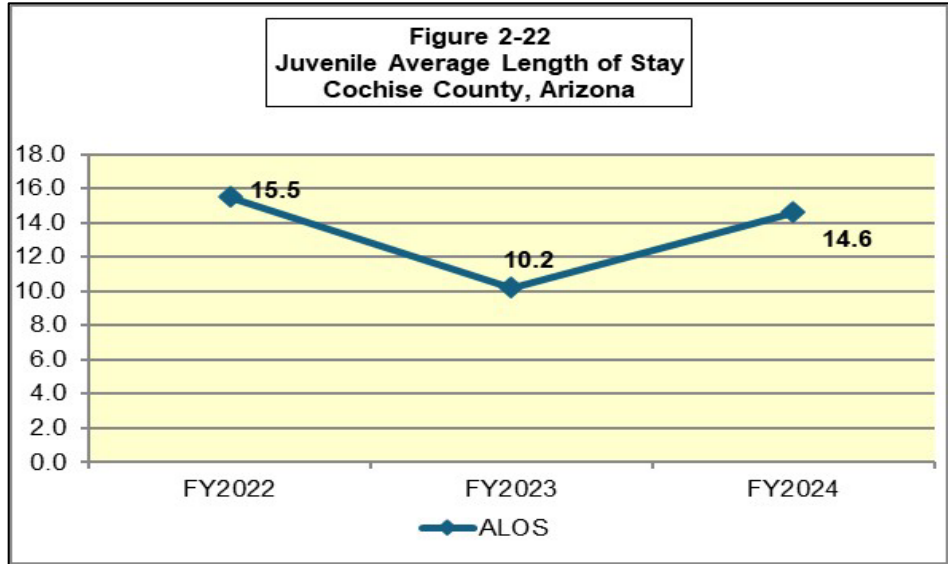
Figure 2-21 shows the average daily population of juveniles in detention. Average daily population dropped by 50% during the period, going from an average of 4.8 to 2.4 juveniles in detention between FY22 and FY24.



Source: Cochise County Probation.



Figure 2-22 shows the average length of stay of juveniles placed in detention. The total percentage decrease in average length of stay in juvenile detention during the 3-year period was 5.8%. Average length of stay peaked at 15.5 days in FY22, then dropped to 14.6 days by FY24.



Source: Cochise County Probation.

JAIL TRENDS AND PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS

Jail Population Trends

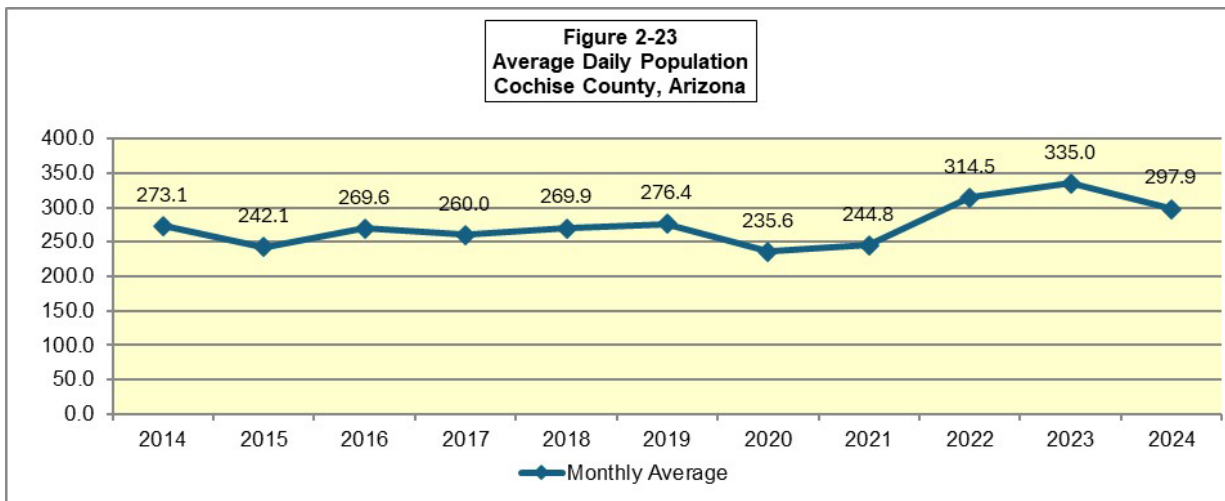
Table 2-15 shows the monthly average daily population in the jail between 2014 and 2024. The average daily population in the jail increased overall by 9.1% between 2014 and 2024 (less than 1% per year). Average daily population in the jail peaked at 335 in 2023. With the exception of 2022 and 2023, the jail population consistently averaged roughly 250 to 300 inmates between 2014 and 2024. The peaking rate shown at the bottom of Table 2-15 indicates the percent increase the high month inmate population was over the average population for that year.

Table 2-15 Average Daily Population Cochise County, Arizona											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	283.6	223.5	258.8	255.7	255.6	309.5	264.5	198.8	278.0	354.8	328.1
February	275.2	242.2	282.9	282.1	273.6	291.2	253.8	208.1	262.5	331.2	318.6
March	287.7	249.5	289.6	270.5	277.9	270.5	236.6	222.7	268.4	339.4	300.9
April	280.8	235.0	278.9	286.2	277.4	277.9	215.1	229.3	281.0	343.9	278.4
May	290.3	231.0	272.0	278.7	252.7	292.3	215.4	232.0	296.8	328.3	278.5
June	285.8	223.3	257.6	266.1	255.5	287.7	221.6	243.9	335.0	324.8	292.0
July	278.5	226.0	257.9	257.3	278.3	281.3	230.7	250.5	329.1	340.5	302.3
August	272.8	248.1	259.6	253.5	253.6	251.0	235.5	268.6	340.0	320.6	284.6
September	272.3	254.4	272.8	258.3	262.0	267.2	248.2	263.0	330.3	343.6	
October	279.5	255.4	272.6	245.1	273.6	259.9	248.1	264.0	339.6	337.6	
November	241.6	257.7	268.3	240.3	297.0	261.7	238.3	278.8	345.9	337.2	
December	229.3	259.2	263.5	226.4	281.7	266.4	218.9	278.6	367.3	318.6	
Monthly Average	273.1	242.1	269.6	260.0	269.9	276.4	235.6	244.8	314.5	335.0	297.9
Hi Month	290.3	259.2	289.6	286.2	297.0	309.5	264.5	278.8	367.3	354.8	328.1
Lo Month	229.3	223.3	257.6	226.4	252.7	251.0	215.1	198.8	262.5	318.6	278.4
Peaking Rate	6.3%	7.0%	7.4%	10.1%	10.0%	12.0%	12.3%	13.9%	16.8%	5.9%	10.1%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2014-2024)											
Percent Change per Yr:			0.9%								
Actual # Change per Yr:			2.5								

Source: Cochise County Sheriffs Office.



Figure 2-23 graphically shows the trend in annual average daily population in the jail.



Source: Cochise County Sheriff's Office.

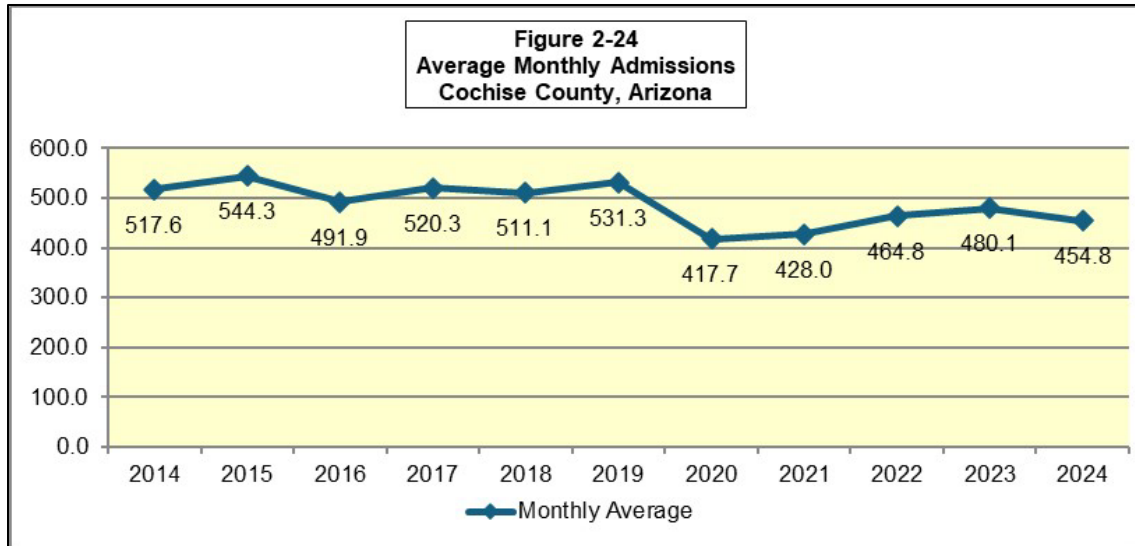
Average daily population in the jail is a function of how many are people are admitted and how long they stay. Table 2-16 shows monthly admissions to the jail between 2014 and 2024. The total decrease in average monthly admissions to the jail during the 10-year period was 12.1% (1.2% per year)—the actual number decrease was 62.8 fewer monthly admissions. Average monthly jail admissions peaked at a monthly average of 544.3 in 2015.

Table 2-16 Average Monthly Admissions Cochise County, Arizona											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	449	532	522	549	487	533	510	333	371	465	483
February	402	574	566	556	488	444	512	391	335	445	452
March	593	580	576	539	606	546	449	407	507	523	419
April	531	546	477	510	474	522	398	403	485	472	475
May	639	513	456	602	566	616	399	485	509	497	524
June	530	579	519	537	519	515	354	425	474	475	432
July	572	517	467	458	538	585	366	485	483	443	448
August	569	547	513	531	562	574	434	485	484	517	405
September	591	602	493	495	510	569	420	419	487	502	
October	566	534	451	535	483	482	415	433	515	479	
November	384	478	457	467	469	488	386	416	482	491	
December	385	529	406	464	431	501	369	454	446	452	
Monthly Average	517.6	544.3	491.9	520.3	511.1	531.3	417.7	428.0	464.8	480.1	454.8
Hi Month	639.0	602.0	576.0	602.0	606.0	616.0	512.0	485.0	515.0	523.0	524.0
Lo Month	384.0	478.0	406.0	458.0	431.0	444.0	354.0	333.0	335.0	443.0	405.0
Peaking Rate	23.5%	10.6%	17.1%	15.7%	18.6%	16.0%	22.6%	13.3%	10.8%	8.9%	15.2%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2014-2024)											
Percent Change per Yr: -1.2%											
Actual # Change per Yr: -6.3											

Source: Cochise County Sheriff's Office.



Figure 2-24 graphically shows the trend in annual average monthly admissions to the jail.



Source: Cochise County Sheriff's Office.

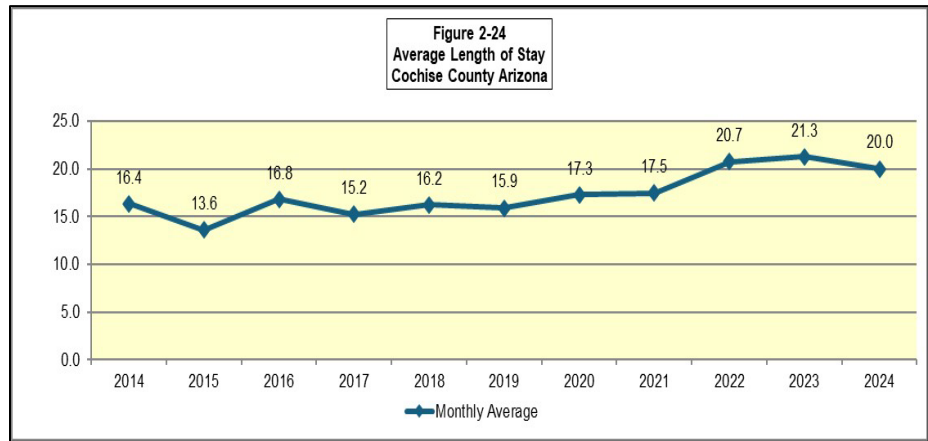
Table 2-17 shows the monthly average length of stay in the jail. Average length of stay increased by 22% between 2014 and 2024, going from 16.4 days to 20 days in 2024—the actual number increase was 3.6 days. Average length of stay peaked at a monthly average of 21.3 days in 2023.

Table 2-17 Average Length of Stay Cochise County, Arizona											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
January	19.6	13.0	15.4	14.4	16.3	18.0	16.1	18.5	23.2	23.7	21.1
February	19.2	11.8	14.0	14.2	15.7	18.4	13.9	14.9	21.9	20.8	19.7
March	15.0	13.3	15.6	15.6	14.2	15.4	16.3	17.0	16.4	20.1	22.3
April	15.9	12.9	17.5	16.8	17.6	16.0	16.2	17.1	17.4	21.9	17.6
May	14.1	14.0	18.5	14.4	13.8	14.7	16.7	14.8	18.1	20.5	16.5
June	16.2	11.6	14.9	14.9	14.8	16.8	18.8	17.2	21.2	20.5	20.3
July	15.1	13.5	17.1	17.4	16.0	14.9	19.5	16.0	21.1	23.8	20.9
August	14.9	14.1	15.7	14.8	14.0	13.6	16.8	17.2	21.8	19.2	21.8
September	13.8	12.7	16.6	15.7	15.4	14.1	17.7	18.8	20.3	20.5	
October	15.3	14.8	18.7	14.2	17.6	16.7	18.5	18.9	20.4	21.9	
November	18.9	16.2	17.6	15.4	19.0	16.1	18.5	20.1	21.5	20.6	
December	18.5	15.2	20.1	15.1	20.3	16.5	18.4	19.0	25.5	21.9	
Monthly Average	16.4	13.6	16.8	15.2	16.2	15.9	17.3	17.5	20.7	21.3	20.0
Hi Month	19.6	16.2	20.1	17.4	20.3	18.4	19.5	20.1	25.5	23.8	22.3
Lo Month	13.8	11.6	14.0	14.2	13.8	13.6	13.9	14.8	16.4	19.2	16.5
Peaking Rate	19.7%	19.0%	19.7%	14.3%	24.9%	15.4%	13.0%	15.2%	23.1%	12.0%	11.2%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2014-2024)											
Percent Change per Yr.	2.2%										
Actual # Change per Yr.	0.36										

Source: Cochise County Sheriff's Office.



Figure 2-24 graphically shows the trend in annual average length of stay in the jail. Average length of stay in the jail has been increasing while the monthly admissions to the jail have decreased.



Source: Cochise County Sheriff's Office.

Jail Population Profile Characteristics

Table 2-18 presents a profile of inmates in the jail in 2024. Males were 85% of the inmate population. Hispanic was the largest minority race at 17%. Inmates with a Class 2 Felony accounted for 36% of the inmate population. A total of 82% of the population was in pretrial status. Inmates age 30 to 39 were the most frequent age group at 30%. The vast majority (79%) of inmates in the jail have US Citizenship.

Table 2-18 Jail Profile - August 2024 Cochise County, Arizona		
	Number	Percent
Sex		
> Male	242	85%
> Female	42	15%
TOTAL	284	100%
Race		
> White	196	69%
> Hispanic	49	17%
> Black	31	11%
> Asian	3	1%
> Other	6	2%
TOTAL	284	100%
Crime		
> Class 2 Felony	101	36%
> No Code Entered	63	22%
> Class 1 Misdemeanor	34	12%
> Class 4 Felony	23	8%
> Class 5 Felony	20	7%
> Class 6 Felony	13	4%
> Felony	12	4%
> Other	19	7%
TOTAL	284	100%
Judicial Status		
> Pretrial	231	82%
> Sentenced	12	4%
> No Code Entered	36	13%
> Other	4	1%
TOTAL	284	100%
Age		
> 17 and Under	6	2%
> 18 to 24	50	18%
> 25 to 29	39	14%
> 30 to 39	85	30%
> 40 to 49	55	19%
> 50 to 59	29	10%
> 60 and Over	20	7%
TOTAL	284	100%
Citizenship		
> United States	224	79%
> No Code Entered	48	17%
> Mexico	10	4%
> Other	2	1%
TOTAL	284	100%

Source: Cochise County Sheriff's Office - Monthly ADP Report.



In an effort to dive more deeply into the profile of the inmate population, a snapshot profile of the inmate population was conducted on October 3, 2024. Tables 2-19, 2-20, and 2-21 present this additional profile data on the inmate population.

Table 2-19 presents information on arresting agency, residency, length of stay (how many days inmates had been in the jail on October 3, 2024), and bond amount set. In terms of arresting agency, Sierra Vista PD and Cochise SO accounted for 54% of the inmates at the jail. In terms of residency, Sierra Vista and Douglas accounted for 47% of the inmates at the jail. The most frequent length of stay was 26 to 99 days at 37%. The most frequent bond amount was \$10,000 to \$49,999 at 20%. A total of 5% of the inmate population had a low bond (\$5,000 or less), and 14% of the population had a high bond amount set (\$100,000 or more). A total of 46% of the inmate population had no bond set, which can include sentenced inmates, and inmates with violation of probation or a bench warrant when no bond is set.

Table 2-19 Jail Profile - October 3, 2024 Cochise County, Arizona		
	Number	Percent
Arresting Agency		
> Sierra Vista Police	57	28%
> Cochise County Sheriff's Office	54	26%
> Chochise County Jail	22	11%
> Douglas Police	20	10%
> Willcox Police	16	8%
> Adult Probation	9	4%
> Dept. Public Safety	8	4%
> Bisbee Police	6	3%
> Benson Police	5	2%
> Tombstone Marshal's Office	4	2%
> Homeland Security Investigations	2	1%
> Drug Enforcement Agency	1	0%
> Fort Huachuca Military Police	1	0%
> Fort Huachuca Police	1	0%
TOTAL	206	100.00%
Residency		
> Sierra Vista	68	33%
> Douglas	28	14%
> Benson	15	7%
> Willcox	12	6%
> Tucson	10	5%
> Other ¹	73	35%
TOTAL	206	100.00%
Length of Stay		
> 5 Days or less	23	11%
> 6 to 15 Days	25	12%
> 16 to 25 Days	23	11%
> 26 to 99 Days	77	37%
> 100 to 199 Days	36	17%
> 200 or more Days	22	11%
TOTAL	206	100.00%
Bond Amount		
> \$1,000 or Less	2	1%
> \$1,001 - \$4,999	9	4%
> \$5,000 - \$9,999	7	3%
> \$10,000 - \$49,999	42	20%
> \$50,000 - \$99,999	22	11%
> \$100,000 - \$499,999	22	11%
> \$500,000 or Higher	7	3%
> No Bond/Sentenced	95	46%
TOTAL	206	100.00%
Note: (1) The 73 inmates under the Other category live in 39 different locations.		
Source: Cochise County Sheriff's Office.		



Table 2-20 shows the offense profile of inmates in the jail on October 3, 2024. There were 206 inmates in the jail on that day with a total of 491 offenses. Warrant was the most frequent offense at 14.1%, followed by drug possession at 13.2% (excluding other). Probation and Parole violation combined was the third most frequent offense listed at 10%.

Table 2-20 Jail Profile - Offense - October 3, 2024 Cochise County, Arizona		
Offense	Number	Percent
> Homicide/Manslaughter	11	2.2%
> Aggravated Assault	29	5.9%
> Drug Possession	65	13.2%
> Drug Sales	31	6.3%
> Human Smuggling	18	3.7%
> Fleeing Law Enforcement	20	4.1%
> Endangerment	20	4.1%
> Theft/Burglary/Robbery	20	4.1%
> DUI	23	4.7%
> Domestic Violence	17	3.5%
> Probation Violation	47	9.6%
> Parole Violation	2	0.4%
> Sex Offense	27	5.5%
> Warrant	69	14.1%
> Other	92	18.6%
TOTAL	491	100.00%

Note: (1) Several inmates have multiple offenses (there were 206 inmates).

Table 2-21 takes a closer look at the inmate population who had been in the jail over 200 days on the day of the snapshot profile of the population (22 inmates or 11%). Aggravated assault and drug possession and sales combined represented the largest percentage of offenses (16.4% each) for inmates in the jail over 200 days. Sex offense charges at 12.7% and warrant at 10.9% represented the second and third largest categories of offenses for inmates that had been in the jail for over 200 days. Thirteen of the 22 inmates that were in the jail in excess of 200 days had multiple charges, which are shown below in the note.

Table 2-21 Jail Profile - Offense - Inmates 200+ Days - October 3, 2024 Cochise County, Arizona		
Offense	Number	Percent
> Homicide/Manslaughter	4	7.3%
> Aggravated Assault	9	16.4%
> Drug Possession	6	10.9%
> Drug Sales	3	5.5%
> Fleeing Law Enforcement	2	3.6%
> Endangerment	2	3.6%
> Domestic Violence	2	3.6%
> Probation Violation	1	1.9%
> Sex Offense	7	12.7%
> Warrant	6	10.9%
> Other	13	23.6%
TOTAL	55	100.00%

Note: (1) Several inmates have multiple offenses (there were 22 inmates).

Note: 13 of the 22 inmates had charges listed as other, which included: Child Abuse - 3; False Reporting - 1; Resisting Arrest - 3; Open Container - 1; Promoting Prison Contraband - 2; Evidence Tampering - 1; Fighting - 1; Court Order Violation - 1; Criminal Damage - 2; Simple Assault - 1; Preventing Phone Use in Emergency - 1; Excessive Speed - 1; Reckless Driving - 1; Prohibited Possessor - 1; Use of Weapon during Felony - 2; Violation of Conditions of Release - 1; and Kidnapping - 2.



Medical and Mental Health Service Trends in the Jail

Table 2-22 presents trend data on medical and mental health services in the jail. Over two years the cost of all prescription medications at the jail increased 40%. On-site provider sick call visits increased by 190%. Over two years the number of inmates seen by a Psychiatric Provider increased 86%, and the cost for psychiatric medication increased 181%.

Table 2-22 Jail Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services			
	2021 Annual Totals	2022 Annual Totals	2023 Annual Totals
PHARMACUTICAL			
Percent of inmate population on medications (avg)	54%	57%	54%
Percent of inmate population on psych (avg)	15%	19%	20%
Total cost for PSYCH prescription medications	\$ 14,336.72	\$ 24,050.33	\$ 40,304.82
Total cost for ALL prescription medications	\$ 118,326.03	\$ 151,707.00	\$ 165,343.74
OPERATIONS			
Triaged Sick Call Slips	2,747	4,567	6,610
Sick Call Visits by Nurse	523	643	742
Urgent/Walk-in visits	32	197	481
Intakes Completed	1,461	1,885	2,150
Medical Emergencies tx Off-Site with CCSO transport	39	52	61
On-Site Provider Sick Call Visits	289	481	837
On-Site Chronic Care Patients Seen	56	85	198
Scheduled Off-Site Appointments	114	247	173
MENTAL HEALTH			
Petitions for Off-Site Court Ordered MH Treatment	10	12	17
Inmates Seen by PSYCH Provider	243	336	451
Mental Health Referrals/Requests Received	329	295	401

Jail Transportation Services

Table 2-23 shows nine months of inmate transports. There were 2,038 inmate transports provided by the Jail's seven-member transportation unit from January through September of 2024 - an average of 226.4 transports per month (estimated total for 2024 would be 2,717 transports). Vehicles were driven a total of 121,547 miles for transports from January through September of 2024 - an average of 13,505.2 miles per month (estimated total for 2024 would be 162,063 miles). The total budget for inmate transportation in 2023 was \$667,941. This includes the cost of transportation to court, medical appointments, transfers, and the cost for contracted transportation for any specialized medical or other services.



Table 2-23 2024 Inmate Transports Cochise County, Arizona										
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTALS
DIV 1 - BISBEE	27	36	31	23	20	15	55	40	30	277
DIV 2 - SIERRA VISTA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
DIV 3 - BISBEE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DIV 4 - BISBEE	135	105	80	108	94	87	71	83	101	864
DIV 5 - BISBEE	18	9	26	26	28	16	6	24	22	175
DIV 6 - SIERRA VISTA	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
JP-1 BISBEE	1	2	5	4	1	0	1	11	4	29
JP-2 DOUGLAS	0	0	5	5	0	6	0	5	5	26
JP-3 BENSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JP-4 WILCOX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JP-5 SIERRA VISTA	4	2	8	3	1	6	11	3	6	44
JP-6 BOWIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COURT ARRESTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
PHONE CONFERENCE	6	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	2	19
TO BB FROM WLX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TO WLX FROM BB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TO SV FROM BB	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
TO BB FROM S.V.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
DOC PHOENIX	28	27	53	35	24	21	35	40	30	293
DOC DOUGLAS	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
DOC PERRYVILLE	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	13
SHUTTLE WITH WILCOX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IN COUNTY MEDICAL	10	12	8	13	12	11	7	19	23	115
OUT OF COUNTY MEDICAL	1	0	2	1	1	1	8	5	4	23
IN COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
OUT OF COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH	2	2	6	5	4	3	1	3	3	29
IN STATE WARRANT/WRIT P/U+D/O	17	11	10	14	11	8	12	19	9	111
OUT OF STATE WRNT/WRIT P/U+D/O	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
TOTALS:	250	212	238	245	200	176	212	258	247	2,038
VIDEO COURTS	132	99	108	117	117	88	80	85	80	906
NON-USC TRANSPORTS	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	6	12
BORDER CRIMES TRANSPORTS	75	78	47	63	34	31	23	20	34	405

Source: Cochise County Sheriff's Office.

Jail Operating Cost

Table 2-24 presents the FY23 operating expenses of the jail. The per diem cost for the jail is \$80.75 based on FY23 expenditures and average daily population of 316 inmates. The medical and mental health combined budget for FY23 represents 13% of the jail budget.

Table 2-24 Cochise County Jail District Budget Fiscal Years 2023	
	FY 2024
Total Operating Expenses	9,313,416
Average Daily Population (2024)	316
Per Diem Cost	\$81

Source: Cochise County Finance Office.



SUMMARY SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

- **Population** projections for Cochise County indicate modest growth (less than .3% growth per year) through 2040. Sierra Vista will drive the growth, and is projected to be 36.8% of the total County population by 2040.
- **Crime and arrests** trends show decreases over the past six years. Reported crime shows a decrease of 31% (5.2% per year), and total arrests a decrease of 15% (5% per year), with most of the reported crime and arrests (almost 50%) coming from the Sierra Vista Police Department. Arrests for crimes against person represented 14% of all County arrests in 2022. Over half (56%) of total arrests in 2022 were for Group B Offenses, which include low level non-violent offenses of behavior and public disorder.
- **Superior Court** case filings increased by less than 1% per year over a ten-year period. However, Criminal Felony Filings in the Superior Court increased by 6.5% per year during the same timeframe. Criminal Felony Filings in the Superior Court represent 31% of total filings, followed by Domestic Relations 24%, Civil 18%, Probate 17%, Mental Health and Juvenile 11%. Filings in the Mental Health category experienced a 14% per year increase between FY13 to F23.
- Almost half (48%) of Superior Court Criminal Felony Filings in 2024 were for one of the following charges: drug possession/paraphernalia and sales; public order; DUI/DWI; and motor vehicle other charges.
- The manner of sentencing in the Superior Court is predominately probation (68.8%), followed by Corrections (24.2%), County Jail (6.1%) and other (.9%).
- **Justice Court** case filings grew by less than .4% per year between 2015 and 2023. Sierra Vista and Willcox represent 52% of case filings in the Justice Courts. Bisbee and Benson Justice Courts show the greatest growth in initial appearances (36-38% per year) between 2020 and 2023.
- The **County Attorney** has felony and misdemeanor drug, mental health, and traffic diversion programs. In 2024, 499 offenders were enrolled in diversion programs.
- The **Public Defender/Legal Advocate** represented 68% of cases assigned for legal defense in FY23/24, while contract attorneys represented 32% of all cases.
- **Probation** directly supervised population caseloads have remained stable at roughly 800-850 supervised cases from 2018 to 2023. However, probation revocations increased by 57.8% between 2015 and 2023. A significant portion of the jail population have charges of probation violation, which may be combined with new offenses.
- **Jail** average daily population over the past ten years remained fairly stable between 250-300 inmates per day, with the exception of spiked populations in 2022 and 2023 hitting annual averages of 315-335 inmates. Monthly admissions to the jail have had fluctuating patterns, but overall are down from 2014, averaging 454 admissions per month in 2024. Average length of stay has increased—going from 16.4 days in 2014 to 20 days in 2024. Based on a one-day snapshot, a majority of the population is male (85%); white (69%); in pretrial status (82%);



age 18 to 40 (62%); had bond set (54%); over a quarter (28%) were in the jail for over 100 days; and Sierra Vista Police and Cochise County Sheriff combined arrested over half (54%) of inmates at the jail. Inmates seen by psych providers increased by 86% in two years, and 20% of the inmate population is on psych medication.

- **Juvenile Services** referrals increased 8.6% between 2019 and 2023, and juvenile petitions filed increase by 12% during the same period. The number of juveniles detained in a year decreased by 50% between 2020 and 2023, going from 62 to 31 detention admissions. Average daily population of youth housed in the Pinal County Juvenile Detention Center is less than 3 youth, with an average length of stay of 15 days. Juvenile probation intensive and standard caseloads have decreased, but diversion caseloads have increased.

KEY FINDINGS

- There is a cost benefit in collocating criminal justice services. Many agencies work together in the justice system and serve the same clients, and transportation is a big cost. Overall efficiency and consistency would be enhanced by collocation of services.
- Sierra Vista experiences the majority of criminal justice activity in the County including: reported crime, reported arrests, court filings and proceedings, probation caseloads, and jail admissions and daily population.
- Mental health and substance abuse populations are prevalent in the criminal justice system. Considering the high level of these populations and their service needs, specialized services within the justice system should be expanded, and specialized housing and services will be needed in the future jail facility.
- Expansion and Enhancement of Criminal Justice Systems, Services and Alternatives can have an impact on future Jail Population Capacity Requirements. These include:
 - Enhanced Pretrial Screening
 - Expansion of Electronic Monitoring
 - Validation and Adherence to a Uniform Bond Schedule
 - Increased Diversion and Specialized Courts and Services for Mental Health and Substance Abuse Populations
 - Comprehensive Review of ERC Caseload and Practices (75% of cases)
 - Enhanced Data Systems and Reporting to Inform Decision Making
 - Enhanced/Expanded Community Supervision Sanctions and Services for Probation
 - Reduction in Standard Length on Probation Supervision (3 years current average)
 - Expansion of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services in the Jail
 - Arraignment/Initial Appearance and ERC Courts Located at Jail
 - Establishment of a Criminal Justice Coordinating Council comprised of all leaders in the criminal justice system and the County that would meet quarterly to review data trends and concepts for expansion and/or implementation of diversion programs, enhancement of processes and practices that may reduce jail capacities, and ongoing review of the Criminal Justice System in Cochise County with a focus on jail population management.



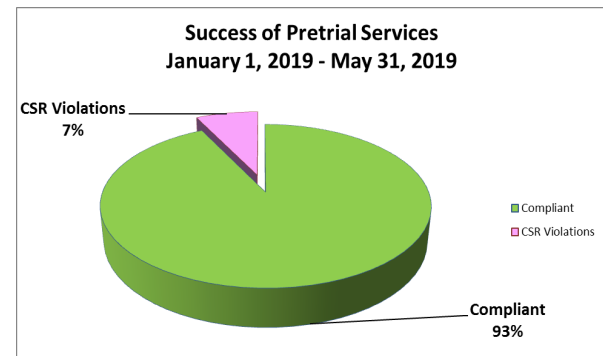
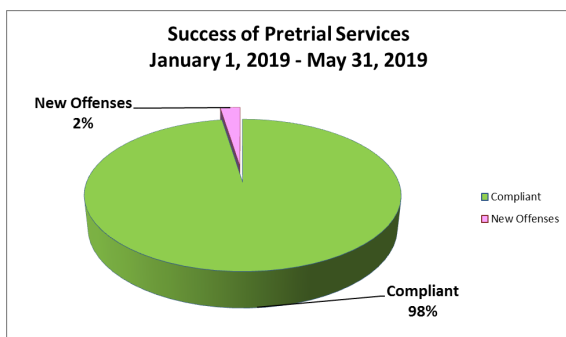
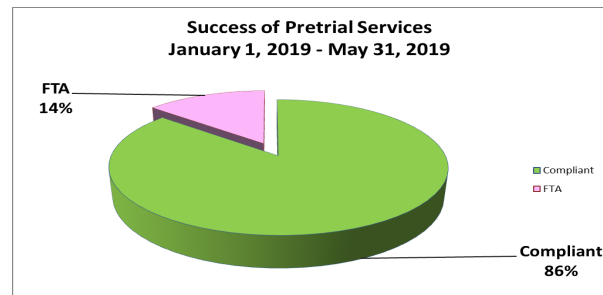
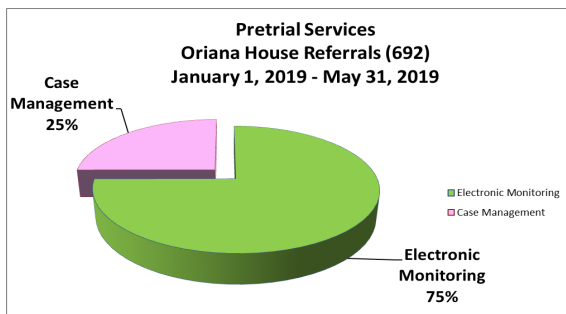
EXAMPLES OF JAIL POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Based on the system assessment and summary of key findings, there are jail population reduction strategies that can be implemented in Cochise County to reduce current capacities and reduce the number of jail beds that will be needed in the future. Implementing new or enhancing current jail population reduction strategies and jail diversion programs will require cooperation among all criminal justice system officials and County leadership. Many jurisdictions throughout the United States have implemented jail population reduction strategies. These reduction strategies are less costly and have resulted in improved outcomes by providing services that address many of the root causes that result in admission to the jail.

Some examples include:

1. Comprehensive Pre Trial Screening-Example: Cuyahoga County, OH

- 692 Defendants placed on Court Supervised Release
 - 515 (75%) Electronic Monitoring Devices, mostly GPS.
 - 177 (25%) case management supervision without device monitoring.
- Measures of Success:
 - **Failure to appear rate reduced from 42% before implementation to 14% year to date;**
 - **Only 7% (51) of defendants out of 692 had warrants issued for non-compliance; and,**
 - **Only 2% (7) of defendants out of 692 were arrested for new offense.**





2. Enhanced Probation Supervision and Reduction of Violation of Probation

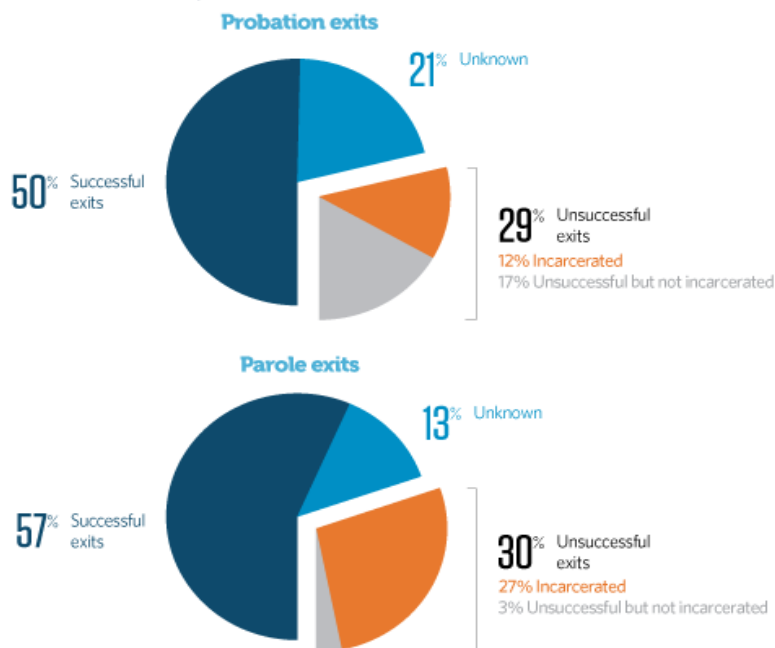
Probation supervision is a critical component of the justice system. Strategies to improve successful outcomes should be considered, such as increased sanctions and targeted supervision during a shorter time frame. While there is no national standard length of time for probation supervision, best practice suggests probation be long enough to meet the objectives of accountability, connecting individuals to services, and enabling program completion with a focus on the early stages of supervision where re-offending risks are highest. If probation violations occur, graduated sanctions should be expanded for lower-level offenders to reduce jail admissions and length of stay in the jail associated with the revocation process. This will have significant an impact on the jail population.

Community Supervision a Leading Driver of Incarceration

Nearly 350,000 probationers and parolees are sent to jail or prison annually
**ARTICLE DECEMBER 19, 2018 BY: [JAKE HOROWITZ](#), [CONNIE UTADA](#) & [MONICA FUHRMANN](#) TOPICS: [U.S. STATE POLICY](#) PROJECTS: [PUBLIC SAFETY](#)
[PERFORMANCE](#) TAGS: [PUBLIC SAFETY](#)**

Nearly a Third of Supervision Terms End in Failure

Probation and parole exits and outcomes, 2016



Notes: For probation exits, "Incarcerated" refers to those sent to jail or prison with a new sentence, completing an original sentence, to receive treatment, and other/unknown reasons. "Unsuccessful but not incarcerated" refers to those who abscond, are discharged to a warrant or detainer, or have any other unsatisfactory conclusions. "Unknown" includes death, other/unknown reasons, or not reported. For parole exits, "Incarcerated" refers to those sent to jail or prison with a new sentence, with a revocation, to receive treatment, or other/unknown reasons. "Unsuccessful but not incarcerated" refers to those who abscond and have other unsatisfactory outcomes. "Unknown" includes death, other/unknown reasons or not reported.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2016

© 2018 The Pew Charitable Trusts



OPINION

Editorial:: Probation and parole are supposed to be alternatives to incarceration, not engines for it

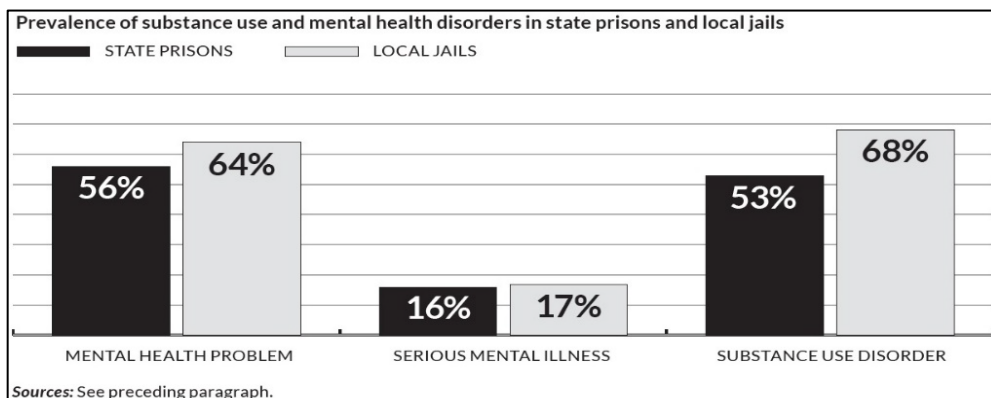


A national study has found that a large proportion of people “fail” probation or parole and end up back in jail or prison due to technical and other low-level violations.

(Rick Loomis / Los Angeles Times) BY THE TIMES EDITORIAL BOARD JUNE 22, 2019 3:15 AM

3. Specialized Medical, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment and Housing in the Jail

Across the United States, criminal justice systems are managing record numbers of people with rates of substance use and mental health disorders that are exponentially higher than those of the general public. The new jail facility will require specialized housing for medical and mental health services. In addition, substance abuse treatment and services will need to be expanded in the new jail based on the high level of treatment need. Community based programming and services also need to be expanded for this population to increase the chances of successful reentry to the community.



Source: No Entry: A National Survey of Criminal Justice Diversion Programs and Initiatives.



4. Reinstatement of the Mental Health Court-Example Cuyahoga County, OH

Cochise County had a mental health court, and reinstatement of that court should be considered. Based on the high level of mental health treatment needs within the criminal justice system, a specialized court may reduce the number of people that end up in the jail.

Example – Cuyahoga County Mental Health Court

Mission Statement:

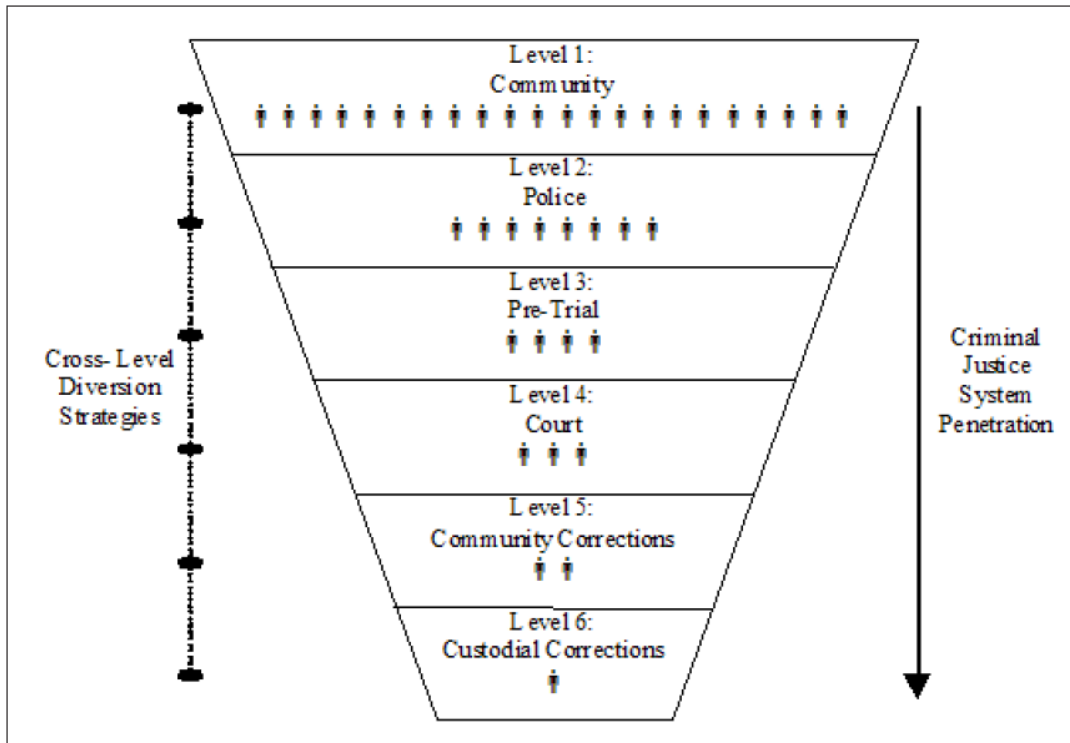
Promote early identification of defendants with severe mental health/developmental disabilities in order to promote coordination and cooperation among law enforcement, jails, community treatment providers, attorneys and the courts for defendants during the legal process and achieve outcomes that both protect society and support the mental health care and disability needs of the defendant.

To be eligible for the Mental Health Court Docket, clients must meet the following criteria per the diagnosis of a mental health professional:

1. A defendant is deemed to have a confirmed serious mental illness if within the previous six months, prior to arraignment, there is a clinical diagnosis of severe mental illness with a psychotic feature. This includes schizophrenia, schizoaffective, and other psychotic disorders. Clients diagnosed as having a mental disorder other than psychosis are ineligible for the clinical components but may be eligible and supervised by the probation component.
2. A defendant is deemed to be eligible if there is a clinical diagnosis that the defendant meets current Developmentally Disabled Offender eligibility of an IQ of 75 or less and/or an adaptive skills deficit.

5. Increased Diversion at All Points of the Criminal Justice System – Examples: Douglas County, NE and King County, WA

There are many points at which diversion and alternatives to incarceration can impact on the justice system, and ultimately the jail population. Many of these levels share some common goals and characteristics, but each also carries unique objectives and principles based on the population it comes into contact with, its oversight, and its justice mandate. With proper screening and assessment, diversion from jail can reduce the negative results of incarceration-loss of job, housing, children and other protective factors. Diversion at all levels of the justice system can reduce jail population with better outcomes at lower costs.



Source: *No Entry: A National Survey of Criminal Justice Diversion Programs and Initiatives.*

Diversion: Substance Abuse Services - Example: King County, WA Prosecutor Office: LEAD

[Opinion](#)

Seattle Has Figured Out How to End the War on Drugs: While Other Cities are Jailing Drug Users, Seattle has Found Another Way.

by Mikel Kowalczyk

The New York Times, August 25, 2019

The Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion program was created in 2011. The idea is that instead of simply arresting drug users for narcotics or prostitution, police officers watch for those who are nonviolent and want help, and divert them to social service programs and intensive case management.

Almost immediately, this was a huge success. A 2017 peer-reviewed study found that drug users assigned to LEAD were **58 percent less likely to be rearrested**, compared with a control group. Participants were almost **twice as likely to have housing** as they had before entering LEAD, and **46 percent more likely to be employed** or getting job training.

LEAD isn't cheap – it costs about \$350 per month per participant to provide case managers. But it is cheaper than jail, courts, and costs associated with homelessness. As a result, this approach has spread rapidly around the country, with 59 localities now offering LEAD initiatives or rolling them out.



Diversion: Intensive Pre-Release Example: Douglas County, NE

Intensive Pre-Release and Transitional Service Program

Overview of the Program

- Operated by the Douglas County Community Mental Health Center
- Funded by Region VI Mental Health Services
- Target of serving 40 offenders per year
- Clients must meet criteria:
 - Serious Mental Illness Diagnosis
 - Homeless/Lack of Appropriate Housing
 - Age 18-24
 - Booked into Douglas County Department of Corrections
 - Preparing to release/homeless
 - Have co-occurring disorders
- Peer Support Specialist Team – 2 FTE's
- 24/7 Operation
- 1:15 Case Manager to Caseload

Services Provided

- Identification and assistance with financial support issues, such as finding suitable employment or assistance programs and other requirements to sustain self-sufficiency.
- Development of housing transition plans.
- Assistance with transportation issues needed to implement the plan.
- Scheduling "Rent Wise" training and other life skills programming
- Individual support and training from "Peer Support" professional.
- Mental Health services including access to medications and medication management.
- Addiction assessment and treatment if applicable.
- Other social service supports (food stamps, Medicaid/Medicare, etc.).



SECTION III

Forecast of Future Jail Capacity Requirements



INTRODUCTION

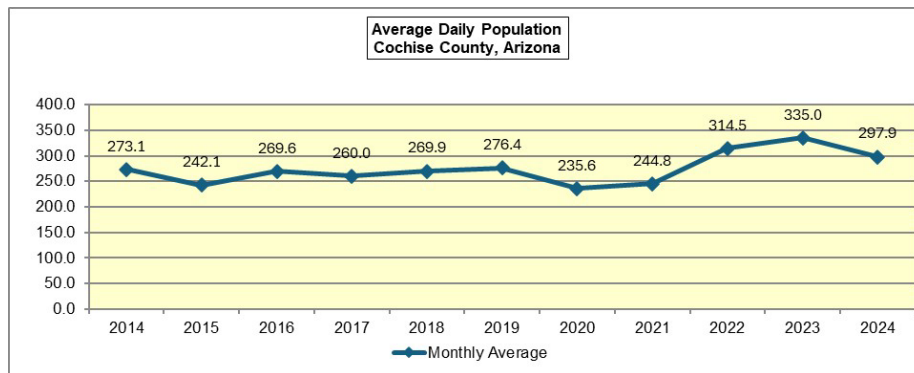
This Section provides projections of future jail capacity requirements based on varying trends in inmate population growth over the last decade. These forecasts were developed in five-year increments through 2055, allowing for informed decisions in site master planning. This approach also enables the County to implement a phased development of jail capacity over several decades, adding capacity as it becomes necessary. The need for future capacity will also depend on potential changes within the County’s criminal justice system. Expanding alternatives to incarceration and improving justice system processing could reduce the projected jail capacity requirements.

INMATE POPULATION FORECAST METHODOLOGY

Historic monthly average daily population in the Cochise County Jail between 2014 and 2024 was used to develop various forecast models for future capacity requirements. These models include:

**Figure 3-1
Inmate Population Forecast Models**

- **Moderate Growth Forecast Models 1, 2 and 3:**
These models use *2014 to 2024 growth patterns (percent and actual number increase) which remained steady for the 10-year period averaging 250-300 inmates per day to project future jail population. Model 3 uses the 2023 incarceration rate and projects future jail capacity based on the incarceration rate remaining the same in the forecast years*
- **High Growth Forecast Models 4 and 5 :**
These models use *2014 to 2023 high growth patterns, when the inmate population peaked at 315 to 335 inmates per day in 2023*
- **System Change Forecast Model 6:**
This model uses *the more moderate growth patterns of 2014 to 2024* but assume a **10% reduction in average daily population in the jail due to implementation of criminal justice system changes and alternatives to incarceration.**





INMATE POPULATION FORECASTS

Table 3-1 shows the inmate population forecasts, using the 2024 average daily jail population of 297.9 inmates as the baseline. A 20% increase is applied to all forecast models to account for population peaks over average daily population, and the need for additional capacity to separate various inmate classifications (e.g., males and females, minimum security, and administrative segregation).

Table 3-1 INMATE POPULATION FORECAST MODELS				
	2025	2035	2045	2055
Forecast 1 - Avg. Number Increase - 2014-2024 - 2.5/Year + 20% Peaking/Classification	300 60	325 65	350 70	375 75
Bedspace Estimate	360	390	420	450
Forecast 2 - Percentage Increase - 2014-2024 - .9%/Year + 20% Peaking/Classification	301 60	328 66	358 72	390 78
Bedspace Estimate	361	394	430	468
Forecast 3 - 2023 Incarceration Rate - 2.33 + 20% Peaking/Classification	299 60	303 61	306 61	311 62
Bedspace Estimate	359	364	367	373
Forecast 4 - Avg. Number Increase - 2014-2023 - 6.9/Year + 20% Peaking/Classification	305 61	374 75	443 89	512 102
Bedspace Estimate	366	449	532	614
Forecast 5 - Percentage Increase - 2014-2023 - 2.5%/Year + 20% Peaking/Classification	305 61	381 76	476 95	595 119
Bedspace Estimate	366	457	571	714
Forecast 6 - Avg. Number Increase - 2014 - 2024 - 2.5/Year - 10% Population Reduction - Alternatives/System Changes + 20% Peaking/Classification	300 270 54	325 293 59	350 315 63	375 338 68
Bedspace Estimate	324	352	378	406

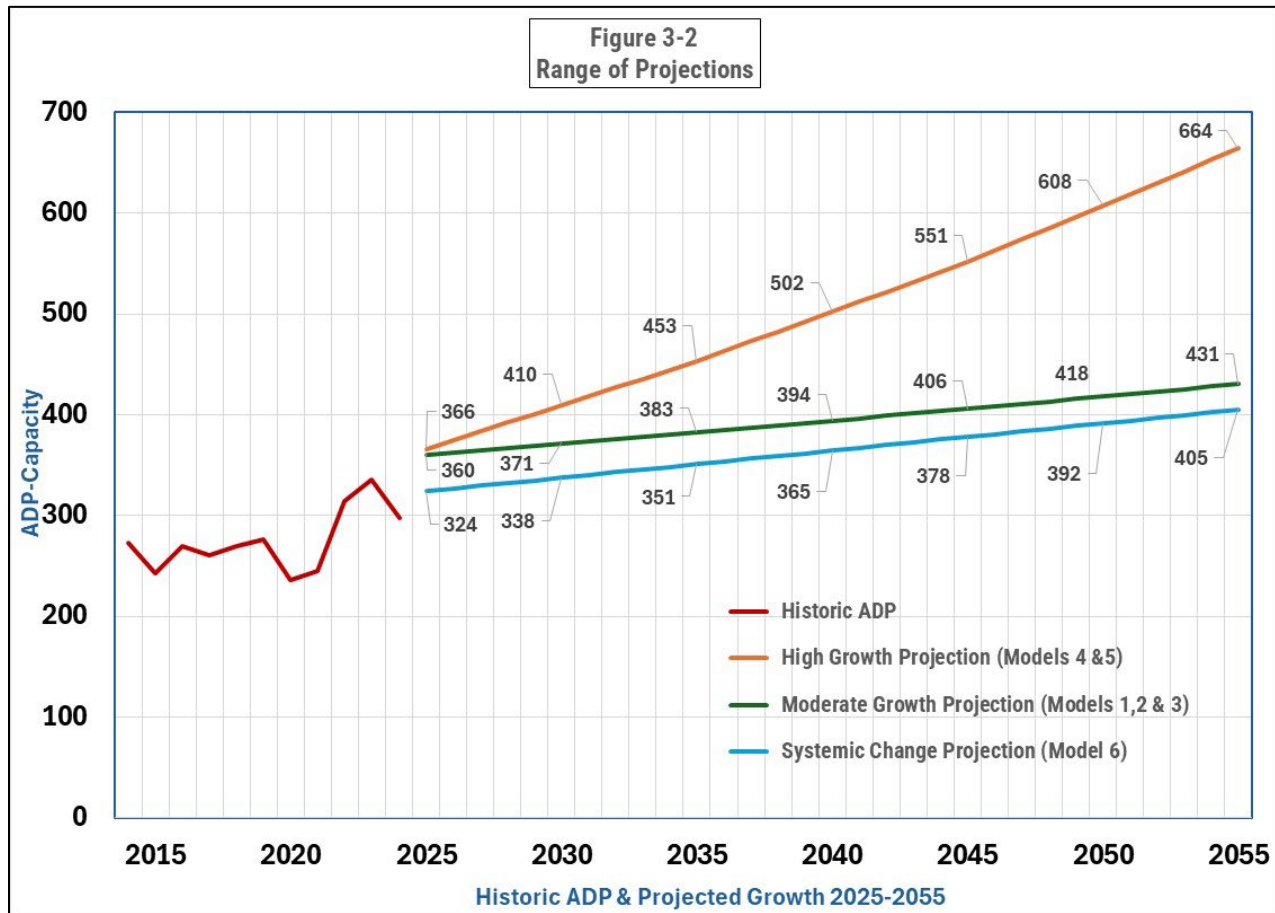
Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

RANGE OF JAIL FORECASTS

There is significant variation in the jail capacity forecast models, as illustrated in Figure 3-2. The high forecast models (Models 4 and 5) are based on the growth trend between 2014 and 2023, when the daily population spiked to an average of 335 inmates in 2023. This pattern of growth would forecast a need for roughly 600 beds by 2050. The moderate forecast models (Models 1, 2 and 3) are based on the growth trend between 2014 to 2024, when the average daily population remained fairly steady between 250 to 300 inmates. The incarceration rate Model 3 uses the 2023 incarceration rate (inmates per 1,000 population) and applies that rate to projected population in Cochise County. This pattern of growth would forecast a need for roughly 420 beds by 2050.



Forecast Models 1 through 5 do not take into account any policy changes in the criminal justice system or expansion and enhancement of alternatives to incarceration. Several system and operational changes were highlighted in the system assessment Section 2 of this report. Model 6 is the system change model, which assumes that a 10% reduction in jail population can be achieved through implementation of criminal justice system changes and alternatives to incarceration. This pattern of growth would forecast a need for roughly 390 beds by 2050.



RECOMMENDED JAIL PLANNING CAPACITY

For the initial construction phase, the recommended jail planning capacity is 400 beds, with site master planning allowing for up to 470 beds. If no system changes or alternatives to incarceration are implemented, the initial construction may require 470 beds, based on jail population trends over the next ten years. The support core of the jail (kitchen, laundry, intake, etc.) should be designed to support a maximum capacity of up to 600 inmates, with minimal space adjustments required to accommodate future housing expansion if needed.



The basis for jail capacity planning recommendations include:

Basis for Jail Planning Capacity Recommendation

- ❑ All forecasts are based on historic jail population trends.
- ❑ Historic jail population would be lower if reduction strategies were in place.
- ❑ National trends support reduced jail populations with implementation of criminal justice system reforms and expansion of alternatives to incarceration, with no negative impact on public safety.

“We urge counties to think twice before expanding their jail system, and instead focus on reducing jail populations by creating more options for pretrial release, ending the practice of jailing people for unpaid fees, expanding community treatment for mental illness and substance use disorders, and simply reducing the number of jailable low-level offenses, including technical violations of probation”.

Source: Prison Policy Initiatives, May 8, 2019

- ❑ Recommended Initial Capacity – 400 Beds
 - Monitor Outcomes of Jail Population Reduction Strategies over next 5 years
 - Plan for Incremental Capacity Growth Based on Trends in Jail Population
 - Site Master Plan Initial Housing Capacity at 400 (illustrate housing expansion to 470 with no interruption of ongoing operations)
 - Initial Phase Construction 470 capacity if no reduction strategies are implemented
- ❑ Recommended Support Core Services Capacity for Jail Planning- 600 Beds
 - Facility Core Services Programmed for 600 Bed Capacity by 2055
 - Minimal Impact on Core Services Space Requirement by Expansion of 470 to 600 Beds if Required



SECTION IV

Overview of New Jail Facility Operations and Space Requirements



INTRODUCTION

This Section of the report presents the space program and staffing plan for a 468-capacity jail. The County may consider initial construction of fewer beds based on implementation and results of any system processing or alternative programs that reduce the jail population. This can be monitored over the multiple years it will take to complete construction of the new jail, and design and site planning can show on plans where the full 468 capacity would be constructed under the initial phase of construction if jail trends do not reflect a decrease in population.

The goal of the new jail facility is to provide safe and secure custody for the growing and diverse inmate population while maintaining security, safety, and rehabilitation standards. The space program addresses the security, housing, service, and program needs based on the inmate population profile and custody level designations required to operate the jail.

Spaces included in the program for a new facility address many of the deficiencies of the current jail including: access to attorneys; delays in case processing time due to jail technology deficiencies; lack of video capacity for initial and other court appearances (Early Resolution Court, Initial Appearance); extensive court transportation demands and costs; inadequate housing; lack of program and treatment space; and support areas that are not sized to meet the population demand.

Meetings were held with the Jail Commander and staff to review current operations and discuss future operational priorities in a new jail. The space program allows room for growth based on inmate forecasts with no disruption of ongoing operations. The space program was developed using national and state jail standards to ensure all spaces are compliant with jail standards.

KEY JAIL PLANNING TENANTS

The key planning tenants of the new jail include:

Inmate Supervision

- **Housing Unit Supervision:**
Housing unit supervision will rely on in-direct supervision of inmates combined with direct supervision in high security and specialized housing units.
- **Housing Control Rooms:**
Housing Control Rooms will provide in-direct supervision with visual observation 24/7 into housing units arranged in clusters based on classification.

Court Services

- **Superior Courtroom:**
Dedicated space designed for early resolution of cases and high-security proceedings, reducing the need for off-site inmate transport.



- **Initial Appearance/Arrest Courtroom:**

Separate areas intended for the prompt processing of initial appearances, ensuring streamlined judicial procedures with the capability of video proceedings.

Inmate Services and Rehabilitation

- **Program Areas:**

Designated spaces for educational and other inmate rehabilitation programs.

- **Visitation and Family Interaction:**

Areas for contact and non-contact visitation that support inmate reintegration and maintain family ties.

Security and Control

- **Central Control Room:**

The command center of the jail operated 24/7, monitoring all interior and exterior areas of the jail.

- **Classification-Based Housing Units:**

Variation in housing unit size and supervision based on inmate classification to enhance security and reduce potential conflicts between inmates.

Intake, Screening, and Health Services

- **Pre-Trial Screening and Intake Facilities:**

Spaces focused on the initial assessment and processing of inmates into the jail, and out of the jail. Screening evaluations including health or mental health needs. Pre-trial screening to determine eligibility to be supervised in the community prior to court appearance. Specialized areas for waiting, holding, evaluating and intake processing.

- **Medical and Mental Health Clinical Area and Housing:**

On-site facilities ensuring comprehensive care, including emergency services and ongoing treatment for inmates. Specialized housing to provide appropriate interventions and separation for inmates with medical and mental health needs.

Ancillary and Support Services

- **Attorney/Client Interview Rooms:**

Private areas that facilitate confidential consultations between inmates and their legal representatives.

- **Food, Laundry, and Maintenance Areas:**

Service spaces necessary to support the day-to-day operational needs of the facility, with flexibility for future expansion of up to 600 inmates.



Staff Training and Development

- **Training Center:**
Facilities dedicated to ongoing professional development for corrections officers and support staff, ensuring readiness and operational excellence.

JAIL PLANNING SPACE STANDARDS

During initial meetings to discuss general operational and facility goals of the new jail facility, national jail standards were reviewed. The review focused primarily on physical plant standards that have an impact on space such as cell and dayroom size, toilet and shower ratios, housing separations required by classification, programs and services required, exercise and recreation areas required and other area space standards.

The national standards that were used in the development of the space program were the American Correctional Association (ACA) Space Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) standards for correctional health services. All area space allocations in the space program meet or exceed these national standards.

A summary of the **American Correctional Association Space Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities** is shown in Figure 4-1.



Figure 4-1
Space Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities (ALDF) – Fifth Edition (May 2023) – Summary of Physical Plant Standards

INMATE HOUSING

5-ALDF-1A-08: Single-Occupancy Housing: Single cells in general population provide at least 35 square feet of unencumbered space. At least 70 square feet of total floor space is provided when the occupant is confined for more than 10 hours per day.

5-ALDF-1A-09: Multiple-Occupancy Housing: Multiple-occupancy rooms/cells house between two and 64 occupants and provide 25 square feet of unencumbered space per occupant. When confinement exceeds 10 hours per day, at least 35 square feet of unencumbered space is provided for each occupant.

5-ALDF-1A-10: Cell/Room Furnishings: Each inmate confined in a cell/room is provided with the following:

- A sleeping surface and mattress that allows the inmate to be at least 12 inches off the floor
- Access to writing surface and proximate area to sit



Figure 4-1 (continued)
Space Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities (ALDF) – Fifth Edition (May 2023) – Summary of Physical Plant Standards

5-ALDF-1A-11: Dayrooms: Dayrooms with space for varied inmate activities are situated immediately adjacent to inmate sleeping areas. Dayrooms provide a minimum of 35 square feet of space per inmate for the maximum number of inmates using the dayroom at one time, exclusive of lavatories, showers and toilets. No dayroom encompasses less than 100 square feet.

5-ALDF-1A-14: All inmate rooms must have access to natural light.

5-ALDF-1A-16: Each dayroom provides a minimum of 12 square feet of transparent glazing with a view to the outside, plus two additional square feet of glazing per inmate whose room/cell does not contain an opening or window with a view to the outside.

5-ALDF-4B-08 and 09: Plumbing Fixtures: Inmates have access to toilets and washbasins with hot and cold running water 24 hours per day and are able to use toilet facilities without staff assistance when they are confined in their cells/sleeping areas. Toilets are provided at a minimum ratio of one toilet for every 12 inmates in male facilities and one for every eight inmates in female facilities and one washbasin for every 12 inmates unless national or state building or health codes specify a different ratio. Urinals may be substituted for up to one-half of the toilets in male facilities. Inmates have access to operable showers at a minimum ratio of one shower for every 12 inmates, unless national or state building or health codes specify a different ratio.

FACILITY DESIGN

5-ALDF-2A-17: Physical plant designs facilitate continuous personal contact and interaction between staff and inmates in housing units. All living areas are constructed to facilitate continuous staff observation, excluding electronic surveillance of cells or detention room fronts and areas such as dayrooms and recreation spaces.

CLASSIFICATION AND SEPARATION

5-ALDF-2A-32: Single occupancy cells/rooms are available when indicated for the following:

- maximum and close custody
- inmates with severe medical disabilities
- inmates suffering from serious mental illness
- sexual predators
- inmates likely to be exploited or victimized by others
- inmates who have other special needs for single-occupancy housing



Figure 4-1 (continued)
Space Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities (ALDF) – Fifth Edition (May 2023) – Summary of Physical Plant Standards

5-ALDF-2A-33: Inmates participating in work or educational release programs are separated from inmates in general population.

5-ALDF-2A-35: If youthful offenders are housed in the facility, they are housed in a specialized unit for youthful offenders.

5-ALDF-2E-09: Special management housing units provide living conditions that approximate those of the general inmate population. Cells/rooms in special management provide a minimum of 70 square feet, and shall provide 35 square feet is unencumbered space for the first occupant and 25 square feet of unencumbered space for each additional occupant.

EXERCISE AND RECREATION

5-ALDF-5C-01: Inmates have access to exercise opportunities and equipment, including at least one-hour daily of physical exercise outside the cell, and outdoors, when weather permits.

5-ALDF-5C-02: Inmates have opportunities to participate in leisure time activities outside their respective cell or room on a daily basis.


5-ALDF-5C-03: Both outdoor and covered/enclosed exercise areas for general population inmates are provided in a sufficient number to ensure each inmate is offered at least one hour of access daily. Minimum space requirements for outdoor and covered/enclosed exercise area is 15 square feet per the maximum number of inmates to use the space at one time, but not less than 1,500 square feet for outdoor exercise areas, and not less than 1,000 square feet of unencumbered space for covered/enclosed exercise areas, with minimum ceiling height of 18 feet.

5-ALDF-5C-04: Special management and restrictive housing units have either outdoor uncovered or outdoor covered exercise areas. The minimum space requirements for outdoor exercise areas for segregation units are as follows:

- group areas -330 square feet of unencumbered space can accommodate two inmates. For each additional 150 square feet of unencumbered space, an additional inmate may use the exercise area simultaneously.
- individual areas-180 square feet of unencumbered space



National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) Standards that relate to space planning are shown in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2
National Commission on Correctional Health Care Standards (NCCHC)
 **STANDARDS FOR HEALTH SERVICE IN JAILS – 2018**

J-D-03 - CLINIC SPACE, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES
Important

Standard: Sufficient and suitable space, supplies, and equipment are available for the facility's medical, dental, and mental health care services.

Compliance Indicators

1. Examination and treatment rooms for medical, dental, and mental health care are available and equipped to meet the needs of the patient population.
2. Pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and mobile emergency equipment are available and checked regularly in accordance with policy.
3. There is adequate office space with administrative files, secure storage of health records, and writing desks.
4. When laboratory, radiology, or other ancillary services are provided on site, the designated area is adequate to hold equipment and records.
5. When patients are placed in a waiting area for more than a brief period, the waiting area has seats and access to drinking water and toilets.
6. The facility has at a minimum the following equipment: supplies and materials for the examination and treatment of patients; hand-washing facilities; exam table; light with direct illumination; scale; thermometer; blood pressure monitoring equipment; stethoscope; ophthalmoscope; otoscope; transportation equipment (wheelchair, stretcher); biohazardous material and sharps storage; sterilizer for non-disposable medical or dental equipment; appropriate space, equipment and supplies for pelvic examinations; oxygen; defibrillator; pulse oximeter; and personal protective equipment.



Figure 4-2 (continued)
**National Commission on Correctional Health Care Standards
(NCCHC)**

7. Basic equipment required for on-site dental examinations includes, at a minimum: hand-washing facilities; dental examination chair; examination light; instruments; biohazardous material and sharps storage; dentist's stool; x-ray unit with developing capacity; blood pressure monitoring equipment; and oxygen.
8. All aspects of the standard are addressed by written policy and defined procedures.

Discussion

The amount of space and configuration may vary within a facility depending on the services rendered at the site.

It is good administrative practice to maintain inventory lists of all equipment, materials, and supplies purchased for health services.

Suitable medical and health care reference books, periodicals, audio recordings, video recording, and online resources should be available to health staff. Resources should include current medical, mental health, dental, pharmacological, and nursing literature.

J-D-04 ON-SITE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

Important

Standard: The facility provides the necessary on-site diagnostic services for patient care.

Compliance Indicators

1. The responsible health authority maintains documentation that on-site diagnostic services (e.g., laboratory, radiology) are certified or licensed to provide that service.
2. There is a procedure manual for each on-site diagnostic service, including protocols for the calibration of testing devices to ensure accuracy.
3. Facilities have, at a minimum, multiple-test dipstick urinalysis, finger-stick blood glucose tests, peak flow meters (hand-held or other), stool blood-testing material, and in facilities housing women pregnancy test kits.
4. All aspects of the standard are addressed by written policy and defined procedures.



Figure 4-2 (continued)
National Commission on Correctional Health Care Standards
(NCCHC)

Definition

On-site diagnostic services are registered, accredited, licensed, or otherwise meet applicable state and federal law. Resources for diagnostic studies and services to support the level of care provided to inmates are important aspects of a comprehensive health care system.

Facilities offering on-site laboratory services should seek accreditation (or a waiver) by a CLIA-approved agency (Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments). The list of CLIA accrediting agencies can be obtained from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

J-D-08 - HOSPITAL AND SPECIALITY CARE

Important

Standard: Hospitalization and specialty care are available to patients who need these services.

Compliance Indicators

1. Evidence demonstrates that there is appropriate and timely access to hospital and specialist care when necessary.
2. When patients are referred for outside care, written or verbal information about the patient and specific problem to be addressed must be communicated to the outside entity.
3. The health record contains results and recommendations from off-site visits, or attempts by health staff to obtain these results.
4. All aspects of the standard are addressed by written policy and defined procedures.

Definition

Specialty care means specialist-provided health care (e.g., nephrology, surgery, dermatology, orthopedics).

Discussion

Clinical need dictates the time required to receive the ordered service; in general waiting times should not exceed average waiting times in community practice.



SPACE PROGRAM FOR NEW JAIL FACILITY

Table 4-1 presents a summary of the space program by component area for a 468-capacity jail, with core support areas (kitchen, laundry, maintenance, and services) sized to accommodate up to 600 inmates. The space tables show net (NSF), departmental gross (DGSF), and building gross (BGSF) square feet based on the following:

- *Net Square Feet* – Square feet of useable space (inside wall to inside wall) for each component of the facility.
- *Departmental Grossing Factor* – A factor added to each component to account for circulation between spaces within each component (varies between components).
- *Total Departmental Gross Square Feet* – Total departmental square feet for useable space and circulation combined within each component.
- *Building Gross Square Feet* – A factor of 8% for mechanical/electrical space and a factor of 20% for major corridors, wall thickness, restrooms, building systems, and circulation is added to total departmental gross square feet to arrive at the total Building Gross Square Feet.

Total space required for the 468-capacity jail is **204,764 Building Gross Square Feet**.

Table 4-1 COCHISE COUNTY, AZ JAIL FACILITY SPACE ALLOCATION SUMMARY				
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGSF
1.000	PUBLIC LOBBY			
1.100	Public Lobby, Meeting, Program Support	2,614	25%	3,268
	Subtotal - Public Lobby	2,614		3,268
2.000	ADMINISTRATION			
2.100	Jail Administration	3,136	35%	4,234
	Subtotal - Administration	3,136		4,234
3.000	COURTS - ERC and Initial Appearance			
3.100	Courtrooms/Security/Inmate Holding	6,846	40%	9,584
	Subtotal - Courts	6,846		9,584
4.000	SECURITY OPERATIONS			
4.100	Security and Staff Services	7,366	40%	10,312
4.200	Central Control Room	750	30%	975
4.300	Housing Control Rooms	3,160	30%	4,108
4.400	Intake/Transfer/Release	8,232	40%	11,525
	Subtotal - Security Operations	19,508		26,920
5.000	INMATE PROGRAMS			
5.100	Inmate Programs	2,890	35%	3,902
	Subtotal - Program Services	2,890		3,902



Table 4-1 (continued)				
COCHISE COUNTY, AZ JAIL FACILITY SPACE ALLOCATION SUMMARY				
6.000	INMATE AND FACILITY SERVICES			
6.100	Medical and Mental Health Clinical Services	5,042	40%	7,059
6.200	Food Service	6,630	20%	7,956
6.300	Laundry	1,434	20%	1,721
6.400	Maintenance/Storage/Building Support	5,340	10%	5,874
	Subtotal - Support Services	18,446		22,610
7.000	INMATE HOUSING			
7.100	Special Management Housing (Segregation)-Male	4,510	60%	7,216
7.200	Special Management Housing (Protective Custody)-Male	4,060	50%	6,090
7.300	Maximum Custody Housing-Male	7,840	50%	11,760
7.400	Medium Custody Housing-Male	10,960	50%	16,440
7.500	Minimum Custody Housing-Male	10,960	50%	16,440
7.600	Medium/Minimum Custody Housing -Female	5,460	50%	8,190
7.700	Special Management/Mental Health Housing-Female	3,050	60%	4,880
7.800	Juvenile Housing	2,660	60%	4,256
7.900	Medical/Mental Health/Intake Housing	7,630	60%	12,208
	Subtotal - Housing	57,130		87,480
	Total DGSF - Facility Components			157,997
	Mechanical/Electrical (8%)			12,640
	Subtotal			170,637
	Overall Grossing Factor (20%)			34,127
	TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQUARE FEET (BGSF)			204,764

Public Lobby, Meeting and Building Support

Public lobby, meeting and building support spaces include the security vestibule, public lobby, community transition services, metal detector and public toilets. This area of the facility should be located outside of the secure perimeter to include space for a community meeting room, reentry staff offices, interview rooms for human and community service providers, and attorney/client non-contact interview rooms. Inmates would enter non-contact visitation rooms from the secure side of the jail, and attorneys would enter the non-contact rooms from the public lobby side. All non-jail staff would be limited to this area of the new jail unless otherwise permitted to enter the jail.

Table 4-2					
Component: PUBLIC LOBBY - 1.000					
Component No: 1.100					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
1.100	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	after hours drop box; gun locker? Or at LE entrance
1.101	Public Lobby	300	1	300	20 capacity; if share lobby with court larger; view from Jail Administration
1.102	Metal Detector	40	1	40	
1.103	Information Kiosk	36	1	36	
1.104	Public Toilets	60	3	180	
1.105	Community Meeting Room	600	1	600	30 capacity; capability to subdivide access off public lobby;
1.106	Community Reentry Specialist	48	6	288	additional space inside secure jail; use of interview and community room
1.107	Human Service Provider Work Area	200	1	200	4-6 workstations
1.108	Interview Room	80	2	160	
1.109	Reentry Office	120	2	240	or inside jail
1.110	Meeting Room/Supply Storage	80	1	80	lobby and meeting room supplies
1.111	Attorney Client Interview Rooms	60	5	300	non contact; attorney enters from public side; inmate from secure side; capability to sign papers
1.112	Attorney Client Interview Room ADA	80	1	80	
1.111	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Public Lobby - Subtotal			2,614	
	25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			654	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,268	



Jail Administration

Jail administration includes offices for the jail command staff, administrative staff, training staff, and Chaplain. In addition, office support areas include a conference room, mailroom, copy/workroom, IT and storage areas, records and file area, and breakroom and bathrooms.

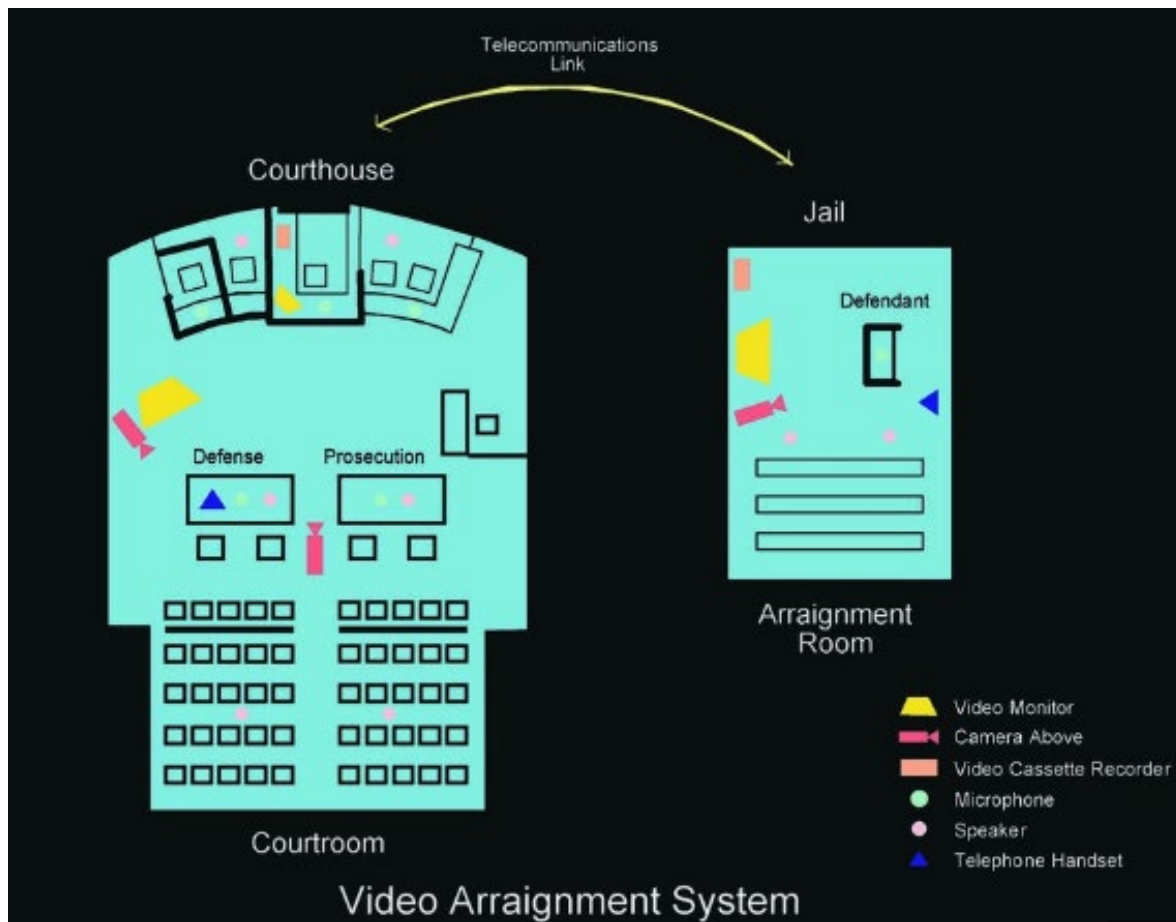
Table 4-3					
Component: ADMINISTRATION - 2.000					
Component No: 2.100					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
2.100	Waiting	120	1	120	6 to 8 persons
2.101	Jail Commander	250	1	250	w/small conference table
2.102	Lieutenant/Captain	120	4	480	
2.103	Sergeant	150	1	150	shared use office; (2) floor, (2) transportation
2.104	Corporal	150	1	150	shared use office; (2) floor, (1) booking
2.105	Administrative Assistant	64	4	256	view into lobby
2.106	Training Officer	120	1	120	w/files
2.107	Chaplain	120	1	120	w/storage
2.108	Interview Room/Small Meeting	80	1	80	
2.109	Conference	500	1	500	20-25 person
2.110	Copy/Workroom	120	1	120	copier, printer, supplies, shredder, work surface
2.111	Mail Room	100	1	100	
2.112	Break Area	80	1	80	sink, frig, microwave, ice machine, storage
2.113	File Area	80	1	80	w/workstation
2.114	Staff Toilets	60	2	120	
2.115	Data Equipment/Telecom Room	150	1	150	
2.116	Office Supply/Storage	80	1	80	
2.117	IT Storage/Workroom	150	1	150	
2.118	Janitor's Closet	30	1	30	
Administration - Subtotal				3,136	
35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				1,098	
TOTAL SPACE				4,234	



The use of video conferencing for arraignments, bail hearings, and other preliminary hearings can reduce crowding in courtrooms, reduce the cost of security personnel escorting prisoners, permit the use of security forces in other needed areas, and speed up case proceedings. Video conferencing can be used for arraignment and preliminary hearings, remote witness testimony (including expert and child witnesses), and to conduct remote interviews. If video arraignment is implemented, all courtrooms, judicial chambers, and judicial conference rooms should have access to video conferencing equipment.

Figure 4-4 shows a graphic of 1,200 SF initial appearance courtroom.

Figure 4-4
National Center for State Courts Space Standards (NCSC)
Initial Appearance/Video Arraignment





Additional areas are needed to support the two courtrooms in the new jail including courtroom vestibules, courtroom waiting, victim/witness waiting, attorney/client interview rooms, court officer station, holding cells, and judicial chambers and meeting space. Table 4-4 shows all of the spaces included in the court area of the new facility.

Table 4.4					
Component: COURTS (ERC and Initial Appearance) - 3.000					
Subcomponent: Courtrooms/Security/Inmate Holding					
Component No: 3.100					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Superior Court-Early Resolution Courtroom					
3.100	Entry Vestibule	100	1	100	
3.101	Security Screening/Metal Detection	80	2	160	2 lanes
3.102	Courtroom Waiting	600	1	600	35-40 capacity
3.103	Victim Witness Waiting	100	1	100	
3.104	Public Restrooms	80	3	240	
3.105	Courtroom Vestibule	80	1	80	secure sound lock from waiting
3.106	Early Resolution Courtroom	1,800	1	1,800	w/jury box; jury deliberation rooms?
3.107	Attorney Client Interview	80	2	160	at court entrance; non-custody clients; additional interview areas in jail
3.108	Court Officer Station	36	1	36	
3.109	Courtroom Storage	80	1	80	
3.110	Courtroom A/V Room	50	1	50	
3.111	Jury Deliberation Room	500	1	500	
3.112	Temporary Holding Cells	80	3	240	separate secure access into courtroom
3.113	Temporary Group Holding	200	1	200	separate secure access into courtroom
3.114	Attorney Client Interview	60	2	120	non-contact; additional area inside jail
3.115	Judge's Chamber	320	1	320	
3.116	Judge Toilet	50	1	50	
3.117	Judicial Assistant	120	1	120	w/waiting and files
3.118	Judicial Meeting Room	120	1	120	
3.119	Coffee Counter	40	1	40	
3.120	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
Video Arraignment/Initial Appearance Courtroom					
3.121	Initial Appearance Courtroom	1,200	1	1,200	video link to all Superior and Justice Courts
3.122	Holding Cells at Courtroom	80	2	160	
3.123	Group Holding at Courtroom	200	1	200	10-12 capacity
3.124	Attorney Interview Room	60	2	120	non-contact; additional area inside jail
Courtrooms/Security/Inmate Holding Subtotal				6,846	
40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				2,738	
TOTAL SPACE				9,584	



Security Operations

There are four components of Security Operations. They include:

- **Security and Staff Services**

The areas shown in Table 4-5 include offices for shift, classification, and transportation supervisors and staff, SWAT response equipment storage room, armory, central records room, and security equipment storage. The training area includes a 25-capacity training room, training room storage, and interview/testing rooms. The staff service areas include staff breakroom, roll call room, wellness room, and lockers and shower areas.

Table 4-5					
Component: SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000					
Subcomponent: Security and Staff Services					
Component No: 4.100					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Security Administration Office Areas					
4.100	Lieutenant Office	120	1	120	
4.101	Shift Supervisor/Sergeant Office	200	1	200	shared use office for shift supervisors; Floor Corporal? Other positions
4.102	Classification Supervisor	120	1	120	
4.103	Classification Staff	64	4	256	
4.104	Transportation Supervisor	120	1	120	
4.105	Transportation Staff	64	10	640	
4.106	K-9 Kennel Storage	60	2	120	w/aerator crate
4.107	Copy/Workroom	120	1	120	copy, printer, shredder, equipment, supplies, work surface
4.108	Records Room	150	1	150	
4.109	Conference Room	250	1	250	10 users
4.110	Equipment Storage	150	1	150	equipment for transport; secured
4.111	Armory	180	1	180	2/work stations
4.112	SWAT/Emergency Response Room	250	1	250	12 capacity Special Response Team storage; shelving, emergency response equipment; bench for changing
4.113	Chemical/Hazardous Storage Closet	40	1	40	
4.114	Emergency Shower/Decontamination Area	80	1	80	
Training Areas					
4.115	Training Office	-	-	-	NOTE: USE OF CURRENT TRAINING FACILITY? see Admin
4.116	Training Room	600	1	600	25 users, instructor station, movable seating and tables, computer stations; mat training
4.117	Training Storage	100	1	100	
4.118	Interview/Testing Room	80	2	160	
Staff Services					
4.119	Staff Break Room	300	1	300	tables and chairs, vending, kitchenette, counters and cabinets, 10-12 users, locate outside secure perimeter; adjacent to outdoor area if possible
4.120	Roll Call Room	350	1	350	12-14 capacity
4.121	Staff Mailboxes	80	1	80	
4.122	Equipment Storage	120	1	120	locate at Roll Call room, radio charge and exchange, key control, other equipment
4.123	Staff Wellness Room	600	1	600	stationary equipment (4 stations and free weights)
4.124	Staff Decompression Room	150	1	150	soft furnishings, sofa, low noise level
4.125	Lactation Room	80	1	80	w/sink, frig, comfortable chair
Locker Room and Toilets					
4.126	Lockers	12	100	1,200	150 full height lockers; benches and area for circulation, male/female/all gender TDB
4.127	Toilets/Urinals	30	6	180	
4.128	Showers	30	6	180	assigned lockers
4.129	Dressing Area	40	6	240	
4.130	ADA Locker Toilet Shower	80	1	80	
4.131	Locker Room Storage	120	1	120	
4.132	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
Staff Services and Training - Subtotal				7,366	
40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				2,946	
TOTAL SPACE				10,312	



- **Central Control Room**

Table 4-6 shows the space for the central control room, including space for (3) correctional officer's workstations to monitor all interior and exterior activity of the building. This space will be occupied by correctional officers 24/7, and includes space for control monitors, workstations, screens, storage, electronic equipment and a staff toilet.

Table 4-6					
Component: SECURITY OPERATIONS - 5.000					
Subcomponent: Central Control Room					
Component No: 4.200					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
4.200	Control Room	450	1	450	3 workstations. Includes consoles for: Security, Life-Safety, Intercom System Control, Radio Base Station, CCTV Monitors, Computer/Printer Workstation; locate near staff entry and access to secure residential areas.
4.201	Security Vestibule	40	1	40	
4.202	Coffee Counter	20	1	20	
4.203	Staff Toilet (Unisex)	60	1	60	single user; direct access from control station
4.204	Secure Storage	80	1	80	
4.205	Electronic Equipment Closet	100	1	100	
Central Control - Subtotal				750	
30% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				225	
TOTAL SPACE				975	

- **Housing Control Rooms**

Table 4-7 shows spaces for the housing control rooms. The housing control rooms are similar to the central control room, but correctional staff assigned to these control rooms will focus solely on in-direct supervision of housing units in a series of (4) housing clusters based on classification. Housing control rooms will also be staffed 24/7, and include a staff toilet. An additional staff toilet is located outside each housing control room for use by staff that are assigned to direct supervision in housing units when they have a break.

Table 4-7					
Component: SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000					
Subcomponent: Housing Control Room					
Component No: 4.300					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
4.300	Housing Control Room	450	1	450	2 workstations/consoles. View into housing units. Back up at Central Control
4.301	Security Vestibule	40	1	40	
4.302	Coffee Counter	20	1	20	
4.303	Staff Toilet (Unisex)	60	1	60	single user; direct access from
4.304	Secure Storage	80	1	80	
4.305	Electronic Equipment Closet	80	1	80	
4.306	Housing Unit Staff Toilet	60	1	60	located adjacent housing control room
(1) Housing Control Room Subtotal				790	
x 4 Housing Control Rooms				3,160	
30% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				948	
TOTAL SPACE				4,108	



• **Intake, Release and Transfer**

This area will be dedicated to processing all inmates in and out of the jail. The spaces for Intake, Release and Transfer shown in Table 4-8 include:

- pre-booking-vehicle sallyport and entrance and law enforcement areas
- pre-trial screening-assessment for release with electronic monitor or other supervision
- intake processing and court transport-intake processing and holding cells
- detox cells-10 capacity specialized cells with supervision and support for detox
- property storage-additional facility storage collocated with maintenance
- release processing-retrieve property and release to public area

Table 4-8					
Component: SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000					
Subcomponent: Intake, Release, and Transfer					
Component No: 4.400					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
<u>Vehicle Entrance</u>					
4.400	Vehicle Sallyport	400	3	1,200	3 lanes, drive through sallyport; clearance height
4.401	Eyewash Station	20	1	20	
4.402	Security Vestibule	120	1	120	gun locker wall mounted in security vestibule
4.403	Garage Storage	120	1	120	
<u>Pre-Booking Law Enforcement Area</u>					
4.404	Pre-Booking Area/Metal Dectector	120	1	120	
4.405	Law Enforcement Counter	80	1	80	2 stations, view into booking area w/pass through for paper work and property
4.406	Medical Screening Room	80	1		
4.407	Court Transfer Holding	150	1	150	bench seating, 10-15 users
4.408	Search Room/Toilet	60	1	60	
4.409	Breathalyzer Testing Station	100	1	100	
<u>Intake/Booking/Court Transport</u>					
4.410	Security Vestibule	120	1	120	entrance from Law Enforcement Area; Body Scanner
4.411	Search Room	50	2	100	
4.412	Intake Booking Open Waiting	200	1	200	open seating area, 10-15 users; view from booking counter
4.413	Single Holding Cells	80	4	320	wet
4.414	Group Holding Cells	140	2	280	wet
4.415	ADA Holding Cell	120	1	120	
4.416	Safety Cells	70	2	140	floor flush drain
4.417	Cart Storage	80	1	80	tray feeding
4.418	Medical Screening Room	80	1	80	
4.419	Booking Counter/Staff Work Area	144	1	144	4 stations, copy machines, NCIS equipment
4.420	Fingerprint Station	40	1	40	
4.421	Photo ID Station/Eye Scan	40	1	40	
4.422	Inmate Toilet Rooms	60	2	120	
4.423	Temporary Property Storage	60	1	60	w/locked valuables
4.424	Pretrial Screening/Supervision Office	150	1	150	screening station for release on monitor
4.425	Electronic Monitoring Equipment Storage	80	1	80	
4.426	Records Storage Room	80	1	80	access from booking counter/staff work
4.427	Interview Rooms	80	2	160	
4.428	Kitchenette	80	1	80	refrig, sink, cabinets, some food supplies
4.429	Equipment Storage	120	1	120	wheelchair, restraints, cell extraction, etc.



Table 4-8 (continued)					
Component: SECURITY OPERATIONS - 4.000					
Subcomponent: Intake, Release, and Transfer					
Component No: 4.400					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Detox Cells					
4.430	Nurse Station	64	1	64	
4.431	Medication Storage	40	1	40	
4.432	Single Detox Cells	70	6	420	one dry; 5 wet cells
4.433	Double Detox Cells	100	2	200	ADA accessible; wet cells
4.434	Health Interview Room	80	1	80	
4.435	Toilet/Showers	60	1	60	
4.436	Storage	80	1	80	clothing, supplies
Property Storage					
4.437	Property Officer's Workstation	48	2	96	
4.438	Property Storage	1,200	1	1,200	washer/dryer, property bagging and conveyor
4.439	Clean Clothing/Hygiene Supplies	500	1	500	direct access to property storage
4.440	Shower/Changing (Dress Out) Rooms	80	4	320	window pass through to Clean Clothing supplies
Inmate Release/Court Transport Area					
4.441	Open Waiting	120	1	120	6 users
4.442	Release Dressout Rooms	40	2	80	
4.443	Property Release Counter	40	1	40	window pass from property storage
4.444	Staff Counter/Work Area	48	1	48	secured medication storage for released inmate
4.445	Court Transport Holding-Group	200	1	200	(1) group 8 to 10 inmates; bench seating
4.446	Court Transport Holding-Single Cell	70	2	140	
4.447	Security Vestibule (Release)	60	1	60	release to lobby; phone charger
Intake and Release - Subtotal				8,232	
40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				3,293	
TOTAL SPACE				11,525	

Inmate Programs

Inmate population profiles indicate a high level of treatment need (addiction, mental health, educational deficits, homelessness). In addition, a substantial portion of inmates stay in the jail for longer periods of time than the overall average length of stay at 20.6 days. Populations with these characteristics and longer lengths of stay have multiple bookings into the jail, making it a “revolving door”.

The current jail has a total lack of space for any kind of treatment programming, including multipurpose rooms, areas for treatment staff, storage for library storage for materials to distribute to the housing units, and varying types of visitation spaces.

Reduction in idle time can lead to improved behaviors if the appropriate inmate population can access some type of educational or treatment programming when they are in jail. Re-Entry staff located in the program area (and outside the perimeter in the public lobby area), can meet with inmates to plan for return to the community after incarceration by planning for services to continue treatment programming in the community.



Visitation can reduce anxiety in the jail by allowing for an on-going connection to family during incarceration based on appropriate classification. Visitation is included in the program at housing units through video-visitation; at the program area for approved family and other visits (contact and non-contact); and at the court area for attorney client visits.

“We look forward to a new and modern facility where we can provide state-of-the-art, best practices for family, friends, and professional to interact with those that are incarcerated.”

Sheriff Dannels Herald News, April 2025.

Table 4-9 shows the spaces for inmate programs including offices for re-entry staff and program specialists, multi-purpose and interview rooms for treatment, religious and educational programs, storage for educational and program materials, commissary storage, visitation area, and staff and inmate toilets.

Table 4-9					
Component: INMATE PROGRAMS - 5.000					
Subcomponent: Inmate Programs					
Component No: 5.100					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
5.100	Program Specialist Supervisor	120	1	120	
5.101	Program Specialist	64	2	128	
5.102	Copy/Workroom	60	1	60	copier, files, supplies
5.103	Social Worker	120	1	120	
5.104	Community Reentry Specialist	64	2	128	space for reentry also located at public lobby
5.105	Community Outreach Worker	64	1	64	
5.106	Library Storage	120	1	120	books delivered on carts to housing areas
5.107	Staff Toilet	60	2	120	
5.108	Inmate Toilet	60	1	60	
5.109	Multipurpose/Classroom	500	2	1,000	20 capacity; also used for visitation as allowed
5.110	Chaplain's Office	-	-	-	see Administration
5.111	Chaplain's Storage	100	1	100	
5.112	Visitation/Community Provider Room	200	1	200	lawyer, family, inmate, program staff visitation/community programs
5.113	Interview Rooms	80	2	160	
5.114	Commissary Officer	120	1	120	
5.115	Commissary Storage	200	1	200	
5.116	Program Material/Equip. Storage	100	1	100	
5.117	Break Area	60	1	60	refrigerator, microwave, & sink/counter
5.118	Janitor's Closet	30	1	30	
Inmate Programs Space - Subtotal				2,890	
35% Department Grossing Factor (DGsf)				1,012	
TOTAL SPACE				3,902	



Inmate and Facility Services

There are four components to Inmate and Facility Services. These include:

- **Medical and Mental Health Services**

Due to the high level of medical and mental health service and treatment in the jail, a clinical area and a specialized housing unit are included in the space program. The clinical area, shown in Table 4-10, includes exam rooms, nurses station, equipment storage, medication storage, dental operatory, lab area, patient observation rooms and office and administrative space for clinical services staff.

Table 4-10					
Component: INMATE SERVICES - 6000					
Subcomponent: Medical and Mental Health Services					
Component No: 6.100					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
6.100	Inmate Waiting	15	6	90	additional holding needed?
6.101	Holding Cell	70	1	70	dry single
6.102	Counter Area	40	1	40	view into clinic
<u>Clinic/Infirmary Area</u>					
6.103	Nurses Station	250	1	250	3 workstations; view into clinic and waiting
6.104	Officer Station	36	1	36	
6.105	Clerical Workstations	36	2	72	
6.106	Medical Records	120	1	120	w/workstation; copier, scanner
6.107	Exam/Treatment Rooms	120	3	360	w/sink
6.108	Special Procedures/Trauma Room	180	1	180	w/sink
6.109	Charting Alcove Between Exam Rooms	20	2	40	
6.110	Interview Room	80	2	160	medical and mental health interviews; also used for telehealth
6.111	Clean/Soiled Utility Storage	40	2	80	
6.112	Lab	100	1	100	autoclave/sink/counter
6.113	Blood Draw Area	60	1	60	
6.114	Inmate Toilet	50	2	100	specimen collection
6.115	General Storage	200	1	200	medical equipment; clinic supplies; oxygen tanks, wheel chairs, crutches other supplies
6.116	Pharmacy/Medication	250	1	250	w/medication prep/cart area, sink, frig, freezer, supplies
6.117	Dental Operatory	400	1	400	chairs, lab counter, sink, storage
6.118	EKG/Radiology Room	200	1	200	
6.119	Patient/Observation Rooms	80	7	560	wet rooms, 2 with negative air flow; view from nurse and security station
6.120	Patient/Observation Room-ADA	100	1	100	wet room, negative air flow; view from nurse and security station
6.121	Showers	60	2	120	
<u>Staff Areas</u>					
6.122	Director Health Services	120	1	120	
6.123	Health Services Manager	120	1	120	



Table 4-10 (continued)					
Component: INMATE SERVICES - 6000					
Subcomponent: Medical and Mental Health Services					
Component No: 6.100					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
6.124	On Site Provider	120	1	120	
6.125	Mental Health Coordinator	120	1	120	
6.126	Social Worker	120	1	120	
6.127	Quality Assurance	80	1	80	
6.128	Administrative Coordinator	64	1	64	
6.129	Nurse Shared Use Work Area	60	1	60	shared space w/workstations for nurses
6.130	Break Area	80	1	80	refrigerator, microwave, sink/counter
6.131	Conference Room	250	1	250	10-12 capacity
6.132	Supply Storage	80	1	80	
6.133	Staff Toilets	60	2	120	
6.134	Waste/Recycle Storage	60	1	60	
6.135	Biohazard Waste Storage	30	1	30	
6.136	Janitor's Closet	30	1	30	
Medical Space - Subtotal				5,042	
40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				2,017	
TOTAL SPACE				7,059	

- **Food Service**

The food service spaces are shown in Table 4-11. The space allocation for food service in the jail assumes central cooking with food trays delivered on carts to housing units for dining. This space is sized to accommodate food preparation for up to 600 inmates should jail expansion be required in the future, with very marginal space to serve the additional population. The jail currently contracts for food service and plans to continue with contractual food service in the future. A correctional officer will be assigned to the kitchen. Inmate workers will be selected to assist cooks and staff in the kitchen, and the inmate workers will be assigned to special housing areas to eliminate interaction with other inmates.



Table 4-11					
Component: INMATE SERVICES - 6.000					
Subcomponent: Food Services					
Component No: 6.200					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
6.200	Receiving Area	500	1	500	w/receiving dock
6.201	Dry Storage	1,000	1	1,000	
6.202	Refrigeration	200	1	200	
6.203	Walk In Cooler	500	1	500	
6.204	Walk in Freezer	500	1	500	
6.205	Bakery	200	1	200	
6.206	Food Preparation/Processing	2,000	1	2,000	w/kitchen instrument shadow boards
6.207	Dishware Washing	200	1	200	
6.208	Dirty Tray/Cart Storage	500	1	500	
6.209	Office/Workroom	200	1	200	w/copier and files
6.210	Staff Locker/Toilet	80	1	80	6 half height lockers and toilet
6.211	Inmate Toilet	50	1	50	
6.212	Cart Staging	500	1	500	
6.213	Trash Storage/Processing	200	1	200	
6.214	Dumpsters	-	-	-	outside near loading/receiving dock
Food Services - Subtotal				6,630	
20% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				1,326	
TOTAL SPACE				7,956	

- **Laundry**

Table 4-12 shows the space allocation for the central laundry in the jail. Central laundry will include washers/dryers, sorting and cart storage, folding areas, secure supply storage, linen and clothing storage (additional storage at central building storage), and an inmate toilet. Inmate workers will be assigned to laundry duties.

Table 4-12					
Component: INMATE SERVICES - 6.000					
Subcomponent: Laundry					
Component No: 6.300					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
6.300	Laundry Work Station	64	1	64	
6.301	Laundry Sorting Areas	150	2	300	one clean, one dirty
6.302	Sorting/Washers	400	1	400	
6.303	Drying/Folding Area	200	1	200	
6.304	Cart Storage	140	1	140	
6.305	Inmate Toilet	50	1	50	
6.306	Laundry Supply Room	80	1	80	secured
6.307	Linen/Clothing Storage	200	1	200	see additional storage at Intake and Building Storage
Laundry - Subtotal				1,434	
20% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				287	
TOTAL SPACE				1,721	



- Maintenance/Storage/Building Support**

Table 4-13 shows the space allocation for building services in the jail. Spaces are included for maintenance staff, purchasing and receiving staff, grounds maintenance, building trades workshops, service sallyport, commissary storage, bulk storage (jail clothing and supplies), break area and toilets. Space may be reduced if building maintenance is provided through a centralized County service or contract.

Table 4-13					
Component: INMATE SERVICES - 6.000					
Subcomponent: Maintenance/Storage/Building Support					
Component No: 6.400					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
6.400	Facility Manager	120	1	120	
6.401	Documentation Storage Room	100	1	100	locate at Facility Manager Office
6.402	Maintenance Supervisor	120	1	120	
6.403	Purchasing Receiving Clerk	80	1	80	shared office - 2 workstation
6.404	Break Area	80	1	80	sink, frig, microwave, ice maker, storage
6.405	Toilets	60	2	120	one staff, one inmate worker
6.406	Toilet/Shower	70	1	70	
6.407	Carpentry Shop	500	1	500	TBD based on location of jail
6.408	Electrical Shop	300	1	300	?
6.409	Electronics Shop	300	1	300	?
6.410	Plumbing Shop	300	1	300	?
6.411	Welding Shop	300	1	300	?
6.412	Tool Crib	80	5	400	one at each shop
6.413	Receiving	200	1	200	access to loading dock
6.414	Bulk Storage	1,000	1	1,000	access to loading dock
6.415	Commissary Storage	200	1	200	
6.416	Jail Clothing and Supplies	300	1	300	
6.417	Grounds Maintenance	300	1	300	
6.418	Chemical/HAZMAT Storage	80	1	80	
6.419	Service Sallyport	350	1	350	
6.420	Trash/Recycle	120	1	120	
6.421	Receiving Dock	(1000)	1	(1,000)	w/storage area, not in subtotal
6.422	Shipping Dock	(1000)	1	(1,000)	w/storage area, not in subtotal
6.423	Secure Yard Area	(2,000)	1	(2,000)	connection to maintenance, docks
Maintenance/Storage - Subtotal				5,340	
10% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				534	
TOTAL SPACE				5,874	

Note:

(1) Some or all shops and tool storage spaces may be combined during design phases based on County policy. Current table indicates approximate areas required by discipline.

(2) Additional outdoor areas/yards required, including Warehouse Building



Inmate Housing

Supervision of inmate housing units will combine direct and in-direct supervision by correctional officers. Housing control rooms will have in-direct observation into housing units based on classification. Direct supervision may be required in certain housing units, with back up by housing control rooms staffed 24/7. Housing control rooms are located in housing clusters based on classification. Housing units are sized at 48-capacity for general population, and 32-capacity for maximum or special population units. Additional specialized units are programmed for high security/mental health females (24 capacity), youthful offenders (16 capacity) and intake housing (12 capacity)

Cells vary between single and double occupancy. Single cells are sized for double occupancy if needed and double cells are sized for two bunks on the floor. ADA compliant cells are located in every housing unit. In addition to cells, toilets and showers, housing units have dayroom areas which vary in size depending on the capacity of the housing unit. Housing unit dayroom areas include:

- Officer Station
- Multipurpose Room (excluding segregation)
- Interview Room for medical/other visits
- Video Visitation
- Laundry Area
- Limited Storage
- Food Cart and Waste Storage Area
- Adjacent Outdoor Recreation Area

Summary of Inmate Housing Capacity by Classification and Custody Level

Table 4-14 presents a summary of inmate housing. The custody designation, number of housing units, number of beds and total capacity of each custody designation is shown, along with the designation of which units have single vs. double occupancy cells.

Table 4-14 COCHISE COUNTY JAIL FACILITY PRELIMINARY SPACE PROGRAM INMATE HOUSING UNIT SUMMARY - 7.000					
Comp. #	Custody Housing Component	# of HSG Units	# of Beds Per Unit	Description	Total Capacity
7.100	Special Management-Segregation-Male	1	32	Single Cell Unit	32
7.200	Special Mangement- Protective Custody-Male	1	32	Double Cell Unit	32
7.300	Maximum Security Housing-Male	2	32	Double Cell Unit	64
7.400	Medium Security Housing-Male	2	48	Double Cell Unit	96
7.500	Minimum Security Housing-Male	2	48	Double Cell Unit	96
7.600	Female Medium/Minimum Security Housing	1	48	Double Cell Unit	48
7.700	Female Maxium/Special Management Housing	1	24	Single/Double Cell Unit	24
7.800	Youthful Offender Housing	1	16	Single/Double Cell Unit	16
7.900	Medical/Mental Health	1	48	Single/Double Cell Unit	48
	Intake Housing	1	12	Single Celled Unit	12
TOTAL CAPACITY					468



Inmate Housing Space Allocation

Each of the housing unit types are described below followed by the space table for that custody level.

Table 4-15 shows the space allocation for male special management segregation housing. (1) 32-capacity single cell unit will provide housing for administrative and disciplinary segregation inmates. This housing will have the most restrictive access to out of cell time and program areas.

Table 4-15					
Component: MALE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT HOUSING - ADMINISTRATIVE AND DISCIPLINARY SEGREGATION HOUSING					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (1) 32 Capacity Single Cell Unit					
Component No: 7.100					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 32 Capacity Single Cell Unit					
7.100	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	
7.101	Single Cells	80	31	2,480	wet cells; sub dayrooms in segregation single cell housing
7.102	ADA Cells	120	1	120	handicap accessible/large double
7.103	Dayroom	35	32	1,120	w/tray dining prep area; sink; cabinets; subdivide into 3 dayrooms
7.104	Showers	40	3	120	
7.105	Supply Storage	100	1	100	
7.106	Officer Station	40	1	40	
7.107	Laundry Alcove	60	1	60	
7.108	Interview Room	80	2	160	w/sink for med distribution/interviews; (2) non contact
7.109	Video Visitation Booth	20	3	60	alcove with sound absorption; one per sub dayroom
7.110	Library Storage/Shelving	40	1	40	
7.111	Cart Storage/Staging Area	60	1	60	
7.112	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.113	Waste/Recycle	40	1	40	
7.114	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,000)	1	(1,000)	
Subtotal - (1) 32 Capacity Special Management Segregation Unit				4,510	
60% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				2,706	
Total Special Management-Segregation Housing - 32 Capacity				7,216	



Special Management Protective Custody Housing-Male

Table 4-16 shows the space allocation for male protective custody housing. (1) 32-capacity double occupancy cell unit will provide housing for males classified as protective custody, requiring separation from other inmates. This unit will include a multipurpose room for program activity at the housing unit, and inmates in this unit will access other areas of the jail for programs and services on a monitored basis.

Table 4-16					
Component: MALE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT HOUSING - PROTECTIVE CUSTODY HOUSING					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (1) 32 Capacity Double Cell Unit					
Component No: 7.200					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 32 Capacity Double Cell Unit					
7.200	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	
7.201	Double Occupancy Cells	100	14	1,400	wet cells; bunks on floor
7.202	ADA Cells	120	4	480	handicap accessible/large double
7.203	Dayroom	35	32	1,120	w/tray and dining prep area; sink; cabinets
7.204	Showers	40	3	120	
7.205	Supply Storage	100	1	100	
7.206	Officer Station	40	1	40	
7.207	Laundry Alcove	60	1	60	
7.208	Interview Room	80	2	160	w/sink for med distribution/ interviews; (1) non contact
7.209	Video Visitation Booth	20	4	80	alcove with sound absorption
7.210	Library Storage/Shelving	40	1	40	
7.211	Cart Storage/Staging Area	60	1	60	
7.212	Multipurpose Room	250	1	250	10 person
7.213	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.214	Waste/Recycle	40	1	40	
7.215	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,000)	1	(1,000)	
Subtotal - (1) 32 Capacity Special Management-Protective Custody Unit				4,060	
50% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				2,030	
Total Special Management Protective Custody Housing - 32 Capacity				6,090	



Maximum Security Housing-Male

Table 4-17 shows the space allocation for male maximum security housing. (2) 32-capacity double occupancy cell units will house males with maximum security custody level. Inmates in these housing units will also have access to a multipurpose room at the housing unit, and limited access to programs and services outside the housing unit.

Table 4-17					
Component: MALE MAXIMUM CUSTODY HOUSING					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (2) 32 Capacity Double Cell Units					
Component No: 7.300					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 32 Capacity Double Cell Unit					
7.300	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	
7.301	Double Occupancy Cells	100	15	1,500	wet cells; bunks on floor
7.302	ADA Cells	120	2	240	handicap accessible/large double
7.303	Dayroom	35	32	1,120	w/tray and dining prep area; sink; cabinets
7.304	Showers	40	3	120	
7.305	Supply Storage	100	1	100	
7.306	Officer Station	40	1	40	
7.307	Laundry Alcove	60	1	60	
7.308	Interview Room	80	2	160	w/sink for med distribution/interviews;(1) non contact
7.309	Video Visitation Booth	20	4	80	alcove with sound absorption
7.310	Library Storage/Shelving	40	1	40	
7.311	Cart Storage/Staging Area	60	1	60	
7.312	Multipurpose Room	250	1	250	10 person
7.313	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.314	Waste/Recycle	40	1	40	
7.315	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,000)	1	(1,000)	
Subtotal - (1) 32 Capacity Maximum Custody Housing Unit				3,920	
x(2) units				7,840	
50% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				3,920	
Total Maximum Custody Housing - 64 Capacity				11,760	



Medium Security Housing-Male

Table 4-18 shows the space allocation for male medium housing. (2) 48-capacity double occupancy cell units will house males with medium security custody level. These units have larger capacity than the maximum security housing units, but have all the same areas in the housing unit that have been adjusted for the increased capacity.

Table 4-18					
Component: MALE MEDIUM CUSTODY HOUSING					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (2) 48 Capacity Double Cell Units					
Component No: 7.400					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 48 Capacity Double Cell Unit					
7.400	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	
7.401	Double Occupancy Cells	100	23	2,300	wet cells; bunks on floor
7.402	ADA Cells	120	2	240	handicap accessible/large double
7.403	Dayroom	35	48	1,680	w/tray and dining prep area; sink; cabinets
7.404	Showers	40	4	160	
7.405	Supply Storage	100	1	100	
7.406	Officer Station	40	1	40	
7.407	Laundry Alcove	80	1	80	
7.408	Interview Room	80	2	160	w/sink for med distribution/ interviews; (1) non contract
7.409	Video Visitation Booth	20	6	120	alcove with sound absorption
7.410	Library Storage/Shelving	40	1	40	
7.411	Cart Storage/Staging	60	1	60	
7.412	Multipurpose Room	350	1	350	12 to 14 person
7.413	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.414	Waste/Recycle	40	1	40	
7.415	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,500)	1	(1,500)	
Subtotal (1) 48 Medium Custody Double Cell Housing Unit				5,480	
x (2) Units				10,960	
50% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				5,480	
Total Medium Custody Housing - 96 Capacity				16,440	



Minimum Security Housing-Male

Table 4-19 shows the space allocation for male minimum security housing, which is the same as the male medium security housing (2) 48-capacity double occupancy cell units. The dayroom in one of these housing units will need to be subdivided for male inmates that work in the kitchen, laundry or other/assignments, which will require separation from other inmates that do not work in the jail.

Table 4-19					
Component: MALE MINIMUM CUSTODY HOUSING					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (2) 48 Capacity Double Cell Units					
Component No: 7.500					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 48 Capacity Double Cell Unit					
7.500	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	
7.501	Double Occupancy Cells	100	23	2,300	double occupancy wet cells; sub dayroom in one unit for Inmate workers; bunks on floor
7.502	ADA Cells	120	2	240	handicap accessible/large double
7.503	Dayroom	35	48	1,680	w/tray and dining prep area; sink; cabinets
7.504	Showers	40	4	160	
7.505	Supply Storage	100	1	100	
7.506	Officer Station	40	1	40	
7.507	Laundry Alcove	80	1	80	
7.508	Interview Room	80	2	160	w/sink for med distribution/ interviews; (1) non contract
7.509	Video Visitation Booth	20	6	120	alcove with sound absorption
7.510	Library Storage/Shelving	40	1	40	
7.511	Cart Storage/Staging Area	60	1	60	
7.512	Multipurpose Room	350	1	350	12 to 14 person
7.513	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.514	Waste/Recycle	40	1	40	
7.515	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,500)	1	(1,500)	
Subtotal (1) 48 Capacity Minimum Custody Housing Unit				5,480	
x (2) Units				10,960	
50% Department Grossing Factor (DGsf)				5,480	
Total Minimum Custody Housing - 96 Capacity				16,440	



Medium/Minimum Security Housing-Female

Table 4-20 shows the space allocation for the female medium and minimum security housing unit. (1) 48- capacity double occupancy cell unit will house females with medium and minimum custody level designation. This housing unit has the same functional spaces as the male medium and minimum custody level security housing units.

Table 4-20					
Component: FEMALE MEDIUM/MINIMUM 48 CAPACITY HOUSING UNIT					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (1) 48 Capacity Double Cell Unit					
Component No: 7.600					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 48 Capacity Double Cell Unit					
7.600	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	
7.601	Double Occupancy Cells	100	23	2,300	wet cells; sub dayrooms; bunks on floor
7.602	ADA Cells	120	2	240	handicap accessible/large double
7.603	Dayroom	35	48	1,680	w/tray and dining prep area; sink; cabinets
7.604	Showers	40	4	160	
7.605	Supply Storage	80	1	80	
7.606	Officer Station	40	1	40	
7.607	Laundry Alcove	80	1	80	
7.608	Interview Room	80	2	160	w/sink for med distribution/interviews; (1) non contract
7.609	Video Visitation Booth	20	6	120	alcove with sound absorption
7.610	Library Storage/Shelving	40	1	40	
7.611	Cart Storage/Staging Area	60	1	60	
7.612	Multipurpose Room	350	1	350	12 to 14 person
7.613	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.614	Waste/Recycle	40	1	40	
7.615	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,500)	1	(1,500)	
Subtotal - (1) 48 Capacity Medium/Minimum Custody Housing Unit				5,460	
50% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				2,730	
Total Female Medium/Minimum Custody Housing - 48 Capacity				8,190	



Special Management Housing-Female

Table 4-21 shows the space allocation for the special management housing unit for females. (1) 24-capacity female unit will provide housing for 20 females in ten (10) double cells with maximum custody designation, and four (4) single cells for female segregation and/or a mental health designation.

Table 4-21					
Component: FEMALE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT/MAXIMUM CUSTODY HOUSING					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (1) 24 Capacity Single/Double Cell Unit					
Component No: 7.700					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 24 Capacity Double and Single Cell Unit					
7.700	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	
7.701	Single Cells	80	3	240	wet cells; sub dayrooms max, segregation, mental health
7.702	Double Occupancy Cells	100	10	1,000	wet cell; bunks on floor
7.703	ADA/Double Cells	120	1	120	handicap accessible/large double
7.704	Dayroom	35	24	840	w/tray and dining prep area; sink; cabinets; 2 sub dayrooms
7.705	Showers	40	2	80	
7.706	Supply Storage	60	1	60	
7.707	Officer Station	40	1	40	
7.708	Laundry Alcove	60	1	60	
7.709	Interview Room	80	1	80	w/sink for med distribution/interviews; (1) non contract
7.710	Video Visitation Booth	20	4	80	alcove with sound absorption
7.711	Library Storage/Shelving	40	1	40	
7.712	Cart Storage/Staging Area	60	1	60	
7.713	Multipurpose Room	200	1	200	8 person
7.714	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.715	Waste/Recycle	40	1	40	
7.716	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,500)	1	(1,500)	
Subtotal - (1) 24 Capacity Special Management Female Housing Unit				3,050	
60% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				1,830	
Total Female Special Management Maximum Custody Housing - 24 Capacity				4,880	



Youth Offender Housing-Male and Female (separation)

Table 4-22 shows the space allocation for youthful offender housing. (1) 16-capacity youthful offender housing unit will house youth in single and double occupancy cells. Youth that are waived to the adult court are housed in the adult jail and require site and sound separation from adults. Academic education and other program services are required for youthful offenders due to their age, so classroom and dedicated youthful offender spaces are including in this housing unit. The housing unit will have separate areas for males and females, with 8 single occupancy cells, and 8 beds in double occupancy cells.

Table 4-22					
Component: YOUTHFUL OFFENDER HOUSING					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (1) 16 Capacity Single/Double Cell Unit					
Component No: 7.800					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 14 Single Cell Unit					
7.800	Security Vestibule	40	1	40	
7.801	Single Cells	80	7	560	wet cells; sub dayrooms for male, 4 female, and 2 special custody
7.802	Double Occupancy Cells	100	4	400	wet cells; bunks on floor
7.803	ADA Cells	120	1	120	handicap accessible/large double
7.804	Dayroom	35	16	560	w/tray and dining prep area; sink; cabinets; sub dayrooms/male female
7.805	Showers	40	2	80	
7.806	Supply Storage	60	1	60	
7.807	Officer Station	40	1	40	
7.808	Laundry Alcove	40	1	40	
7.809	Interview Room	80	1	80	w/sink for med distribution/interviews; (1) non contract
7.810	Video Visitation Booth	20	3	60	alcove with sound absorption
7.811	Library Storage/Shelving	40	1	40	
7.812	Cart Storage/Staging Area	20	1	20	
7.813	Multipurpose Room	200	1	200	6 to 8 person
7.814	Classroom	300	1	300	
7.815	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.816	Waste/Recycle	30	1	30	
7.817	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(500)	1	(500)	separate site and sound; not shared
Subtotal - (1) 16 Capacity Youthful Offender Housing Unit				2,660	
60% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				1,596	
Total Youthful Offender Housing - 14 Capacity				4,256	



Medical/Mental Health/Intake Housing

Table 4-23 shows the space allocation for medical/mental health and intake housing units. (1) 48-capacity specialized housing unit with single and double occupancy cells will house male inmates with acute medical and mental health treatment needs. Medical and mental health treatment staff will be assigned to this unit, in addition to correctional officers.

(1) 12-capacity single occupancy intake housing area will be located adjacent to medical and mental health housing so treatment staff can assist in the initial phases of intake for inmates with special needs before assignment to other housing units.

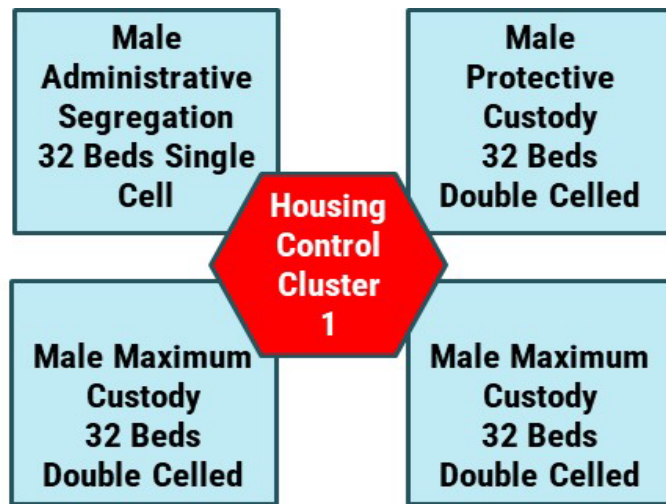
Table 4-23					
Component: MALE MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH and INTAKE HOUSING					
Subcomponent: Housing Unit - (1) 48 Capacity Double/Singe Cell Medical Mental Health Unit; and (1) 12 Capacity Single Cell Intake - 60 Total Capacity					
Component No: 7.900					
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Units - 60 Capacity Double and Single Cell Unit					
7.900	Security Vestibule	80	2	160	
7.901	Single Cells	80	24	1,920	12 single mental health, 12 single intake; wet cells; sub dayroom intake unit.
7.902	Double Occupancy Cells (Medical/MH)	100	16	1,600	wet cells; bunks on floor
7.903	ADA Cells	120	4	480	handicap accessible/large double or single; Intake/MH/Medical
7.904	Dayroom	35	60	2,100	w/tray and dining prep area; sink; cabinets; (2) subdayrooms
7.905	Showers	40	5	200	
7.906	Supply Storage	120	2	240	
7.907	Officer Station	40	3	120	
7.908	Laundry Alcove	60	2	120	
7.909	Interview Room	80	3	240	w/sink for med distribution/interviews; (1) non contact
7.910	Nurse Station	120	1	120	
7.911	Video Visitation Booth	20	3	60	alcove with sound absorption
7.912	Library Storage/Shelving	40	3	120	
7.913	Cart Storage/Staging Area	80	1	80	
7.914	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
7.915	Waste/Recycle	40	1	40	
7.916	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,500)	1	(1,500)	
Subtotal - (1) 48 Capacity Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit				7,630	
(1) 12 Capacity Intake Housing Unit					
60% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)				4,578	
Total Medical/Mental Health/Intake Housing				12,208	



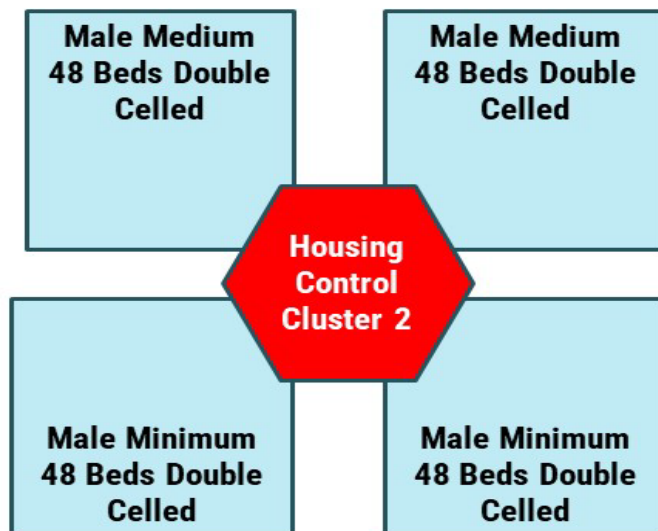
Housing Distribution by Cluster

Figure 4-5 shows the distribution of housing units by housing control room cluster. The graphic shows the housing control rooms that will provide in-direct supervision to all housing units 24/7, 365 days a year. Ideally, housing units will also have some level of direct supervision, especially in the specialized housing units. The proposed staffing plan indicates the ideal level of direct supervision.

**Figure 4-5
Housing Distribution by Cluster**



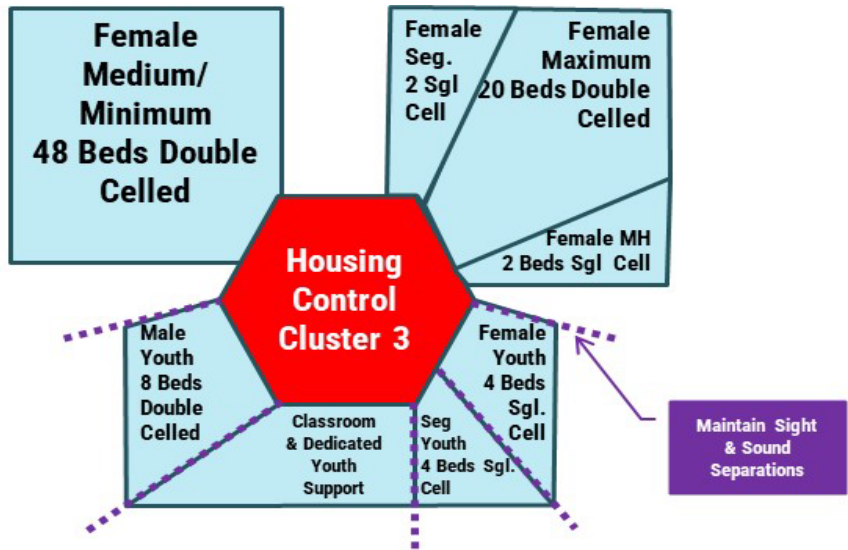
Cluster 1 Male Maximum Custody/Special Housing - 128 Beds



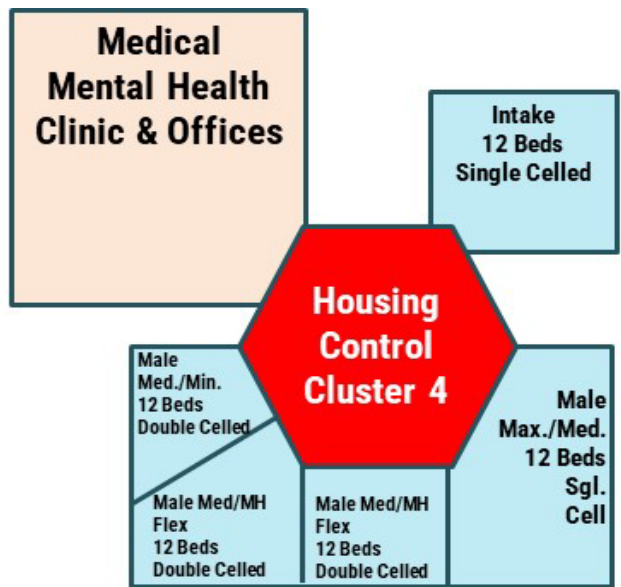
Cluster 2 Male Medium/Minimum Custody Housing - 192 Beds



Figure 4-5 (continued)
Housing Distribution by Cluster



Cluster 3 Female & Youthful Offender Housing – 88 Beds



Cluster 4 Medical/MH/Intake – 60 Beds



STAFFING PLAN AND OPERATIONAL COST ESTIMATE

Table 4-24 shows the proposed staffing plan, by shift, for the new jail facility. Salaries for each position are based on current mid-range salaries. The staffing plan shows 3 shifts, with a shift relief calculation of .8 for positions that are posted by correctional officers 24/7, 365 days a year. In-direct supervision of the population will occur 24/7 by correctional officers stationed in the housing cluster control rooms. Table 4-24 indicates the proposed direct supervision staff dedicated to housing units, as well as direct supervision correctional officers that will spend time rotating between the various units. A total of 188.7 staff positions are proposed for the new 468-capacity jail.

Table 4-24 STAFFING ESTIMATE COCHISE COUNTY, AZ JAIL FACILITY							
	1st	2nd	3rd	Relief ¹	Total Staff	Annual Mid-Range Salary Per Position	Total Salary Per Position
JAIL ADMINISTRATION							
Jail Commander	1.0				1.0	\$ 123,033.04	\$ 123,033.04
Captain	2.0				2.0	\$ 112,850.00	\$ 225,700.00
Sergeant	1.0				1.0	\$ 71,292.53	\$ 71,292.53
Corporal	1.0				1.0	\$ 64,832.04	\$ 64,832.04
Administrative Assistant	4.0				4.0	\$ 50,661.85	\$ 202,647.40
Training Officer	1.0				1.0	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 52,212.50
Chaplain	1.0				1.0	\$ 48,590.97	\$ 48,590.97
Subtotal	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0		\$ 788,308.48
SECURITY OPERATIONS							
Shift Lieutenant	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 93,328.86	\$ 475,977.19
Shift Sergeants	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.2	10.2	\$ 69,617.11	\$ 710,094.52
Classification Supervisor	1.0				1.0	\$ 63,314.19	\$ 63,314.19
Classification Staff	1.0	1.0			2.0	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 104,425.00
Transportation Supervisor	1.0				1.0	\$ 63,314.19	\$ 63,314.19
Transportation Staff	5.0	5.0			10.0	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 522,125.00
Control Room	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.2	10.2	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 532,567.50
Housing Control Rooms-see Housing	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -
Intake Booking	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.2	10.2	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 532,567.50
Property Officer	1.0	1.0			2.0	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 104,425.00
Subtotal	16.0	14.0	7.0	14.7	51.7		\$ 3,108,810.09
INMATE PROGRAMS							
Program Specialist Supervisor	1.0				1.0	\$ 80,696.10	\$ 80,696.10
Program Specialist	2.0				2.0	\$ 43,583.10	\$ 87,166.20
Social Worker	2.0				2.0	\$ 80,696.10	\$ 161,392.20
Community Reentry Specialist	6.0				6.0	\$ 43,583.10	\$ 261,498.60
Community Outreach Worker	1.0				1.0	\$ 41,043.00	\$ 41,043.00
Commissary Officer	1.0				1.0	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 52,212.50
Subtotal	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0		\$ 684,008.60
INMATE SERVICES							
Medical							
Director Health Services	1.0				1.0	\$ 87,101.90	\$ 87,101.90
Health Services Manager	1.0				1.0	\$ 83,607.10	\$ 83,607.10
On Site Provider	1.0				1.0	\$ 124,773.00	\$ 124,773.00
Mental Health Coordinator	1.0				1.0	\$ 77,721.10	\$ 77,721.10
Social Worker	1.0				1.0	\$ 80,696.10	\$ 80,696.10
Quality Assurance	1.0				1.0	\$ 74,454.90	\$ 74,454.90
Administrative Coordinator	1.0				1.0	\$ 44,367.00	\$ 44,367.00
Nurses	3.0	2.0	2.0	4.9	11.9	\$ 76,295.00	\$ 907,910.50
Medical Security Officer	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Food Service-Contract							
Kitchen Officer	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Maintenance							
Facility Manager	1.0				1.0	\$ 46,480.00	\$ 46,480.00
Maintenance Supervisor	1.0				1.0	\$ 44,852.00	\$ 44,852.00
Purchasing Receiving Clerk	1.0				1.0	\$ 38,433.00	\$ 38,433.00
Custodial Supervisor	1.0				1.0	\$ 38,433.00	\$ 38,433.00
Subtotal	16.0	4.0	4.0	9.1	33.1		\$ 2,181,397.10



Table 4-24 (continued) STAFFING ESTIMATE COCHISE COUNTY, AZ							
	1st	2nd	3rd	Relief ¹	Total Staff	Annual Mid-Range Salary Per Position	Total Salary Per Position
HOUSING							
Special Management/Max Custody Male							
Admin/Disp Segregation (32) capacity unit	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Maximum Security (2) 32 capacity units	1.0	1.0	-	1.4	3.4	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 177,522.50
Protective Custody (1) 32 capacity unit	1.0	-	-	0.7	1.7	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 88,761.25
Housing Control Room Officer	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Floater/Relief/Rover/Transport	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Housing Cluster 1 - Subtotal	5.0	4.0	3.0	8.4	20.4		\$ 1,065,135.00
Medium/Minimum Custody Male							
Housing Unit Officer (4) 48 bed units	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.5	8.5	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 443,806.25
Housing Control Room Officer	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Floater/Relief/Rover/Transport	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Housing Cluster 2 - Subtotal	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.7	18.7		\$ 976,373.75
Medium/Minimum Custody Female							
Housing Unit Officer (1) 48 capacity unit	1.0	1.0	-	1.4	3.4	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 177,522.50
Special Management/Max Custody Female							
Housing Unit Officer (1) 24 capacity unit	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Youthful Offender Housing							
Housing Unit Officer (1) 16 capacity unit	1.0	1.0	-	1.4	3.4	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 177,522.50
Housing Control Room Officer	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Floater/Relief/Rover/Transport	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Housing Cluster 3 - Subtotal	5.0	5.0	3.0	9.1	22.1		\$ 1,153,896.25
Med/Mental Health/Intake Housing Male							
Housing Unit Officer (2) units 60 capacity	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.5	8.5	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 443,806.25
Housing Control	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Floater/Relief/Rover/Transport	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	\$ 52,212.50	\$ 266,283.75
Housing Cluster 4 Subtotal	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.7	18.7		\$ 976,373.75
Housing Total	18.0	17.0	12.0	32.9	79.9		\$ 4,171,778.75
SUMMARY							
Administration	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0		\$ 788,308.48
Security Operations	16.0	14.0	7.0	14.7	51.7		\$ 3,108,810.09
Inmate Programs	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0		\$ 684,008.60
Inmate Services	16.0	4.0	4.0	9.1	33.1		\$ 2,181,397.10
Inmate Housing	18.0	17.0	12.0	32.9	79.9		\$ 4,171,778.75
Total Staff	74.0	35.0	23.0	56.7	188.7		\$ 10,934,303.02
Note:							
(1) Shift Relief Factor (.7) for 8 hour shift							
						Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.	



Table 4-25 shows the projected operational cost of the new jail. The staffing table showed the mid-range salary and the number of anticipated staff to cover each position. A factor of 49% has been added to the total salary for 188.7 positions to account for employee benefits including sick, vacation, health insurance, retirement and any other employee benefits paid by the County. The fringe benefit factor varies among employees but the average is 49%.

Based on the total personnel cost of \$16,292,111 (salary and benefit), a factor of 25% for non-personnel costs has been added to personnel costs to arrive at a projected total annual operating cost of \$21,722,815. Personnel costs comprise the highest percentage of jail operational costs, and the 25% calculation of non-personnel operating costs covers supplies, food service contract, utilities, and other non-personnel operating expenses. The total projected operating budget translates to a per diem cost of \$127 per day per inmate for a 468-capacity jail.

Table 4-25	
TOTAL ANNUAL OPERATING ESTIMATE - 2025	
COCHISE COUNTY, AZ JAIL FACILITY	
	Total
<u>Personnel Costs</u>	
> Salary	\$ 10,934,303
> Fringe Benefits (49%)	\$ 5,357,808
Total Personnel Cost	\$ 16,292,111
<u>Non-Personnel Costs</u>	
> 25% of Personnel Costs	\$ 5,430,704
Total Annual Cost	\$ 21,722,815
Per Diem Cost	\$127

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.



SECTION V

Space Requirements for Future Site Considerations – Superior Courts and Sheriff's Office Space Requirements



INTRODUCTION

The main focus of this study is development of a space program and site plan for a new jail facility. However, the County also wanted to determine the space and site requirements of the Superior Court (criminal division) and Sheriff's Office in case they decide to collocate these justice system components with the jail in the future. Currently (4) criminal courts and associated functions are located at the main courthouse in Bisbee. The Sheriff's Office main operation is located adjacent to the current jail in Bisbee. Since these two components of the justice system in Cochise County have a high degree of interaction with the jail, transport costs alone could be reduced if they were collocated with the jail. This Section of the report presents the future space requirements for the Superior Court and Sheriff's Office and will be taken into consideration as one of several criteria used to assess sites for the location of the new jail facility.

OVERVIEW OF SUPERIOR COURTS AND SHERIFF'S OFFICE OPERATIONS

Superior Courts

Currently there are four (4) Superior Courts located in Bisbee and (2) in Sierra Vista. The criminal docket is handled by the four judges located at the Bisbee Courthouse. In Sierra Vista judges handle primarily civil, juvenile, domestic relations, probate, and other non-criminal matters.

Superior Court Judgeships are based on population. Based on Cochise County population projections, there is no indication that additional Judges will be added in the foreseeable future. In fact, based on population Cochise County should only have (5) Superior Court Judges. The state allocated a sixth judge based on caseload filings, but total case filings have increased by less than 1% per year over the past ten years.

In addition to Judges and judicial administration there are several components of the criminal justice system that work directly with the Superior Court criminal division and have an impact on the jail population. These include:

- Clerk of Court
- County Attorney
- Public Defender/Legal Advocate
- Adult Probation
- Juvenile Probation (juvenile cases are assigned to Judges at the Sierra Vista location)

Some of the functions above are decentralized to the various justice facility locations throughout the County so citizens can have access to limited court services in their area. However, the Bisbee location has the primary criminal court and related activity in the County.

Sheriff's Office

The Sheriff's Office has several locations throughout the County in smaller buildings that primarily hold Patrol Divisions to cover the large land mass of the County. The Sheriff's Office adjacent to the current jail houses the main administrative functions of the Sheriff's Office including evidence storage, records, and training. Roughly 70 staff of the Sheriff's Office are assigned to the Border Building, which includes other functions such as Immigration and Customs Enforcement.



SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL FORECASTS

A substantial portion of the space needs for both the Courts and Sheriff's Office is office space. In order to plan for future space needs, forecasts of future personnel were developed to include appropriate future office space in the facility space programs.

The following personnel forecasts models were developed for the Sheriff's Office and Courts and court related functions.

Personnel Forecast Methodology

Several forecast models were developed to determine future office space requirements for the courts and Sheriff's Office.

These include:

- **Model 1 – Historic Staff Percent Growth Model**
This model is the estimate of future growth based on the percent increase in staff per year between FY19 and FY25.
- **Model 2 – Historic Staff Actual Number Growth Model**
This model is the estimate of future growth based on the actual number increase in staff per year between FY19 and FY25.
- **Model 3 – Ratio to County Population Model**
Model 3A uses the average ratio of staff per 10,000 County population for the period of time from FY19 to FY25.
Model 3B uses the high ratio of staff per 10,000 County population during the period FY19 to FY25 to project future personnel growth.

Table 5-1 shows the current staff and the recommended personnel forecasts that were used for development of the space programs. The detailed personnel forecast models for all components of the Courts and Sheriff's Office are included in Appendix A.

Table 5-1					
Summary of Recommended Personnel Forecasts					
Cochise County, Arizona					
	Recommended Personnel Projections				
	2024	2025	2035	2045	2055
Sheriff's Office (excludes Jail Personnel)	106	108	113	117	122
Superior Court Divisions	11	14	14	14	14
Court Administration	22	24	24	24	24
Clerk of Court	34	34	36	39	41
County Attorney	46	46	50	54	58
Public Defender/Legal Advocate	36	37	41	46	60
Adult Probation	47	48	49	49	50
Juvenile Probation	27	27	27	28	28
Total Cochise County - Personnel Forecast	329	338	354	371	397

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.



Table 5-2 shows the six Justice Court staffing patterns. Staffing for all six of the Justice Courts remained the same or decreased between FY19 and FY25. One justice courtroom will be included in the Court space program. Initial appearances are currently conducted by the Justice Courts.

Table 5-2 Justice Court Staff Cochise County, Arizona								
Justice Court	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Avg. Annual % Increase
JC 1 - Bisbee	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0.0%
JC 2 - Douglas	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0.0%
JC 3 - Benson	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0.0%
JC 4 - Wilcox	6.5	6.5	6.5	7	7	6	6	-1.3%
JC 5 - Sierra Vista	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	-1.0%
JC 6 - Bowie	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	-3.3%
Total	47.5	47.5	45.5	46.0	46.0	45.0	45.0	-0.9%

Source: Cochise County Budget.

COURTROOM SPACE STANDARDS

Table 5-3 shows the courtroom space standards that were used in the development of the Courts space program. These standards were developed by the National Center for State Courts.

Table 5-3 Courtroom Space Standards	
1,200 sqft	Initial Appearance/Arraignment Courtroom
1,600 sqft	Justice Peace Courtroom - Jury Box 20-25 capacity
1,800 sqft	Superior Courtroom - Jury Box 40-50 capacity
2,000 sqft	Jury Assembly 100 jurors with quiet area, storage, vending machines, and restrooms
500 sqft	Jury Deliberation Room - with 2 restrooms, coffee counter, sound lock, storage (can also be used as a Hearing Room)
750 sqft	Grand Jury Room - 20 grand jurors and witnesses



OFFICE SPACE STANDARDS

The office space standards that were used in the development of the Courts and Sheriff's Office space programs are shown in Figure 5-2.

**Figure 5-2
Proposed Office Standards**

PROPOSED OFFICE STANDARDS	
<p><u>320 sqft</u> Superior Court Judge Sheriff</p> <p><u>250 sqft</u> Justice of the Peace Sheriff Chief Deputy Court Administrator Clerk of Court County Attorney Public/Legal Defender</p> <p><u>180 sqft</u> Detention Director Chief of Probation Deputy of County Attorney Deputy Public Defender Deputy Court Administrator Deputy Clerk of Court Sheriff Commanders</p> <p><u>120 sqft</u> Attorney Manager Supervisor Director Chief of Security Lieutenant Deputy Probation Officer Public Information Officer</p> <p><u>80 sqft</u> Human Resources Accountant Technical Judicial/Administrative Assistant Victim Advocate Sergeant Classification</p>	<p><u>64 sqft</u> Probation Officers Investigators Program Specialists Paralegal Coordinator Interpreter Court Liaison</p> <p><u>48 sqft</u> Administrative Assistant Office Assistant Legal Secretary</p> <p><u>36 sqft</u> Clerk Intern Receptionist Temp</p> <p><u>Conference Meeting Rooms</u> 25 sqft per person</p> <p><u>Copy/Workroom</u> 120-150 sqft</p> <p><u>Interview Room</u> 100-160 sqft</p>



SUMMARY SPACE FORECAST

The space programs that were developed for the Courts and Sheriff's Office were based on interviews with personnel and tours of existing space, forecast of future personnel requirements, and application of personnel and court space standards presented in this Section. The space required for each of these criminal justice system components is presented below.

Sheriff's Office

Table 5-4 presents the summary space program for the Sheriff's Office. This would be a replacement facility for the current Sheriff's Office located in Bisbee, and does not assume Sheriff's Office staff located at the Border Building or outposted for patrol functions at various locations would relocate to a new Sheriff's Office facility. The main components include:

- Sheriff's Office Command and Administrative Staff Areas
- Staff Training and Wellness Areas
- Community Outreach, Civil, Records, Sworn Operations, and Investigations Divisions
- Evidence Storage
- Fleet Garage

A total of 57,165 building gross square feet has been programmed for the Sheriff's Office. This includes staff training, which is currently located along with a shooting range at the existing facility in Bisbee. Space could be reduced from the program if the relatively new training facility remains at the current location in Bisbee. This will depend on the selected site for the new jail facility. The detailed space program is included in Appendix B.

Table 5-4 JAIL PLANNING SERVICES FOR COCHISE COUNTY, AZ SHERIFF OFFICE SPACE ALLOCATION SUMMARY				
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGFSF
SHERIFF COMPONENTS				
1.000	Public Lobby/Shared Use /Building Support			
1.100	> Public Lobby	1,050	20%	1,260
1.200	> Staffing Training and Services	6,000	25%	7,500
1.300	> Building Support	2,150	20%	2,580
2.000	Administration, Community Outreach and Finance	5,074	35%	6,850
3.000	Records	3,704	25%	4,630
4.000	Civil Division	1,052	25%	1,315
5.000	Sworn Operations and Investigations	3,858	35%	5,208
6.000	Evidence	5,932	20%	7,118
7.000	Fleet Garage	6,650	15%	7,648
	Subtotal - Net and Departmental Gross Square Feet	35,470		44,109
	Mechanical/Electrical (8% of DGFSF)			3,529
	Subtotal - DGFSF and Mechanical	-		47,638
	TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQUARE FEET (1.20)	-		57,165

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.



Superior Courts

Table 5-5 presents the summary space program for Superior Courts and related agencies. The main components include:

- Public Areas for Community Service and Other Providers to Connect Social Services to Court Services
- (4) Superior Courtrooms
- (1) Justice Courtroom
- Superior Court Administration
- Meeting and Shared Use Space for Staff, Training and Conferencing
- Waiting at Lobby and Courtroom Areas
- Secure Holding Cells for in Custody Courtroom Appearances
- Criminal Justice Component Offices- Clerk of Court, County Attorney, Public Defender, Legal Advocate and Probation

A total of 141,599 building gross square feet has been programmed for the Courts. The detailed space program is included in Appendix B. Superior Courtrooms could be reduced from (4) to (3) if the Superior Courtroom programmed for the new jail becomes a permanent assigned courtroom to one of the Judges. The main case assignment for the courtroom in the jail would be for Early Resolution Court, which comprises roughly 75% of case dispositions in the criminal court.

Locating the ERC Court in the jail would significantly reduce transportation costs. If the Justice Court is not located in a new courthouse the square footage can be further reduced, and if it is located in the new jail it would also greatly reduce transportation costs. Finally, the space needs could be further reduced if Juvenile Probation remains in close proximity to the Judges that have juvenile case assignments at the Sierra Vista location.

Table 5-5 JAIL PLANNING SERVICES FOR COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA COURT SPACE ALLOCATION SUMMARY				
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGSF
1.000	Public Lobby/Shared Use/Building Support			
1.100	> Public Lobby	3,390	25%	4,238
1.200	> Meeting/Shared Use/Staff Areas	5,320	25%	6,650
1.300	> Maintenance and Storage	4,680	25%	5,850
2.000	Building Security/Inmate Holding	3,360	35%	4,536
3.000	Courtrooms and Judicial Support			
3.100	> Superior Courts (4)	17,274	40%	24,184
3.200	> Justice Court (1)	4,512	40%	6,317
4.000	Court Administration	5,472	35%	7,387
5.000	Clerk of Court	8,912	30%	11,586
6.000	County Attorney	11,207	35%	15,129
7.000	Public Defender	4,364	35%	5,891
8.000	Legal Advocate	3,748	35%	5,060
9.000	Adult Probation	5,656	35%	7,636
10.000	Juvenile Probation	3,552	35%	4,795
	Subtotal - Net and Departmental Gross Square Feet	77,895		109,258
	Mechanical/Electrical (8% of DGSF)			8,741
	Subtotal - DGSF and Mechanical			117,999
	Overall Building Grossing Factor (20%)			23,600
	TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQUARE FEET			141,599

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.



The future space requirements of the Courts and Sheriff's Office presented in this Section will be included in the site assessment and evaluation so the County can make a decision on whether the site is large enough to accommodate criminal justice functions on one campus in the future.



SECTION VI

Site Analysis for Future Jail Facility



INTRODUCTION

This Section of the report presents an overview of the sites provided by the county for analysis. Cochise County identified six potential sites for evaluation as part of a master planning effort to address future needs for a new jail facility. At the County's request, the study also considered future space and parking needs for potential courts and sheriff facilities resulting in a roughly 42-acre site footprint. The goal of this process was to assess the feasibility of each location and to support the County's long-term planning decisions.

As requested by the County, DLR Group engaged a civil engineering team to conduct a preliminary investigation of utilities and infrastructure at each site. This technical analysis helped identify opportunities and challenges related to future development. As part of the study, conceptual site plans were developed for each location, illustrating potential layouts for a new jail facility. These concepts were prepared at a high level to explore the suitability of each site for the intended use.

Each site was evaluated against a set of selection criteria identified by Chinn Planning & DLR Group and reviewed by the County Board of Supervisors and Technical Advisory Committee appointed to oversee the planning study. Using these criteria, each site was analyzed and ranked to provide a comparative framework for decision-making. Rankings reflect the relative advantages and challenges of each site based on objective measures.

In addition, a rough order of magnitude (ROM) cost was prepared to provide a preliminary understanding of potential site development costs. This costing considered factors such as site preparation, infrastructure and utility extension, and necessary site improvements.

This section of the report summarizes the site analysis process and provides a foundation for Cochise County's next steps in the planning and decision-making process.

SITES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY FOR ANALYSIS

- **Benson Site:**
I-10 & N Sibyl Road, East of Benson AZ
Properties adjacent to interchange
(31.992604, -110.17626)
- **Tombstone Site:**
State Route 80 & Davis Road, Tombstone AZ
Properties adjacent to intersection & Tombstone Municipal Airport
- **Sierra Vista Site:**
Charleston Road & Moson Road, Sierra Vista AZ
(31.596818, -110.18973)
- **Bisbee (Melody Site):**
Site adjacent to existing County Administration Complex
Southeast of State Route 92 & Melody Lane, Bisbee AZ
(31.390378, -109.935184)



- **Douglas Site:**
State Route 191 & N. BDI Road
Adjacent to Bisbee-Douglas International Airport
(31.448117, -109.58992)
- **Bisbee (Existing Site):**
Existing Jail Site in Bisbee, Arizona
203 N. Judd Drive, Bisbee, AZ 85603

SITE NARRATIVES

Benson Site (I-10 & N Sibyl Road)

Located east of Benson at the intersection of I-10 and N Sibyl Road, this site features gently sloping terrain, sparse vegetation and direct views from the highway. The new jail facility takes advantage of the existing access road to the north on E Touch Stone Trail and sets the program back from the highway to buffer noise and allow for flexible development.

The public facing jail support program is oriented to the north, providing a strong wayfinding and arrival access point. The jail housing is positioned to the south with vehicular access via the secure yard and sally port to the east.

The site's relatively flat topography supports future development to the jail housing and its immediate access to the I-10 allows for regional connectivity and visibility.

Water: No water infrastructure in the vicinity. Well/Tank/Booster Station.

Sewer: No sewer infrastructure in the vicinity. Septic or Package sewage plant.

Electric: OHE serves the cell tower on site. Electricity is available on site

Natural Gas: There is no local natural gas infrastructure. Southwest Gas has facilities near the Hwy 90 / I-10 intersection. This site would be served by the City of Benson gas utility. The site is about 6 miles east of Benson. A Pacific South Line (formerly Kinder Morgan) gas pipeline runs east-west about 3/4 miles south of the site. It is possible to tap a transmission line and create a pressure-regulated, valve and metering stationing for about \$1 million (per SW Gas sales engineer). A tap could be made near the intersection of the transmission pipeline with Sybil Rd and a distribution gas main could be routed about 1 mile along Sybil Rd and Touchstone Tr to the site. A 6-mile-long gas main extension from the Benson city limits, along the I-10 corridor, is also possible.

Telephone / Data / Communications: Century Link-Lumen supplies buried copper cable within Touchstone Trail, adjacent to the site. Service is available on site



Tombstone Site (State Route 80 & Davis Road)

Situated at the intersection of SR-80 and Davis Road near Tombstone Municipal Airport, this site features a moderate east/west slope marked by subtle undulations in terrain and low desert vegetation. The new jail facility is accessed via Old Bisbee Road on the west which connects to SR-80 to the north, forming a large triangular shape of land for development.

The public facing jail support program is oriented to the east, providing a strong visual front to the highway and Davis Rd. The jail housing is positioned on the west with vehicular access via the secure yard and sally port to the south. The new jail facility is set back from SR-80, buffering noise from the highway and positioning the building on the higher elevation of the sloped hill.

The site's moderate slope and desert shrubland allow for future development to the jail housing.

Water: No water infrastructure in the vicinity. Well/Tank/Booster Station

Sewer: No sewer infrastructure in the vicinity. Septic or Package sewage plant.

Electric: No electric infrastructure in the vicinity. Nearest distribution OHE pole line is 1.8 miles away (as the crow flies). However, mountainous terrain and no roads in between. Plan on an approximate 3-mile extension of OHE distribution pole line from the Tombstone Animal Shelter either along the Old Bisbee Hwy or along Hwy 80. Could possibly share cost with the City of Tombstone, as this OHE line could bring power to the airport.

Natural Gas: No evidence of gas available near the site. Plan on an approximate 3-mile extension of natural gas line from the southeast limits of town (Tombstone Animal Shelter) either along the Old Bisbee Hwy or along Hwy 80. Could possibly share cost with the City of Tombstone, as this could bring gas service to the airport.

Telephone / Data / Communications: A Valley Telephone buried cable exists along the east side of Hwy 80 adjacent to this site.

Sierra Vista Site (Charleston Road & Moson Road)

Set up against the foothills east of Sierra Vista, the new jail facility is situated southwest of the intersection of Charleston Rd and Moson Rd offering expansive views towards the mountains to the south. The new jail facility is accessed via a perimeter road offshoot connecting to Moson Road. The topography is gently rolling with a 100-year flood plain ravine located directly south.

The public facing jail support program is oriented to the north, providing a strong visual front to Charleston Rd. The jail housing is positioned on the south with vehicular access via the secure yard and sally port facing Moson Rd. Given the triangular parcel of land on the north and the 100-year floor plain on the south, the new jail facility strategically positions itself to buffer noise from the highway, setback higher on the hill away from the 100-year flood plain and allows for future expansion east and west.

The terrain is moderately sloped, providing potential for the building massing to structures that take advantage of natural elevation changes. Elevation changes across the site allow for natural drainage, additional grading and design variation along the sloped terrain.



Water: No local water infrastructure. Bella Vista Water serves Buena High School. Plan to extend water main from Guilio Cesare Ave, 3.5 miles to site. Or Well/Tank/Booster Station.

Sewer: Gravity sewer exists in Charleston Rd at the east edge of the Endowed Care Cemetery. However, the proposed site is downhill from the terminal manhole. Plan on 2.5-mile force main sewer to discharge into this terminal manhole.

Electric: There are electric transmission lines along Moson Rd and along Charleston Rd. However, there are no distribution OHE lines adjacent to the site. The nearest OHE distribution line approaches from the south (serves Donnet Ranch). Plan on extending this distribution pole line 0.5 miles.

Natural Gas: There is no local natural gas infrastructure. It is assumed that natural gas service is available to Buena High School. Plan to extend natural gas pipeline from Guilio Cesare Ave, 3.5 miles to site.

Telephone / Data / Communications: No information was received other than the affirmation that there are no facilities at the site. Photos reveal assumed communication cables underhung on the electric transmission pole line along Charleston Rd in the vicinity of the high school and cemetery, but these end about 0.1 miles northeast of the cemetery (and terminal sewer manhole). For the purposes of the study, it is assumed that communication cables of sufficient service capacity can be added to the OHE distribution line that serves Donnet Ranch). The distance from Dake Rd & Charleston Rd to Donnet Ranch is 2.6 miles. The planned pole line extension to the site is 0.5 miles. The total distance would be 3.1 miles.

Bisbee Melody Site (State Route 92 & Melody Lane)

Positioned near the County Administration Complex, this site sits on gently sloping land with existing infrastructure and operations nearby. The new jail facility is situated southwest of the intersection of State Route 92 and Melody Lane with southern views to the US-Mexico border. The new jail facility is accessed via a perimeter road offshoot connecting to Melody Lane.

The public facing jail support program is oriented to the north, providing a strong visual front to SR-92. The jail housing is positioned on the south with vehicular access via the secure yard and sally port to the east directly adjacent to the County Administration Complex. The new jail facility positions itself to buffer noise from the highway, allow for future expansion to the west, and tie into existing roads and infrastructure available from the County Administration Complex to the east.

The site features varied topography with the jail support program on the higher northern elevation. Vegetation is sparse, consistent with the mountain desert region.

Water: Adjacent municipal complex to the east supplied by 6" DI pipe. Fire hydrants observed on site – complete loop assumed. Plan to extend 6" STL along north side of Hwy 92, and connect to fire loop in adjacent complex.

Sewer: Local gravity sewer in adjacent municipal complex to the east. That system flows to the southeast corner. Outfall is by gravity to municipal sewer. Plan on connecting to the adjacent gravity system.



Electric: Adjacent municipal complex to the east is supplied by OHE. Also, OHE serves the cell tower on site. Electricity is available on site.

Natural Gas: Adjacent municipal complex to the east is supplied with natural gas. Plan on extending the gas pipe in Melody Lane approximately 0.4 miles to the site.

Telephone / Data / Communications: Century Link-Lumen supplies buried fiber cable to the cell tower at the northeast corner of the site, and has an aerial copper cable immediately west of the cell tower. Sparklight has both Rf and fiber on an overhead line located east of the Southeastern Arizona Governments Organization (SEAGO) building, and supplies Rf cable to the existing Cochise County facilities. Service is available on site.

Douglas Site (State Route 191 & N BDI Road)

This expansive site lies on a broad, gently sloped plain south of the Bisbee-Douglas International Airport and Arizona Department of Corrections. The landscape features open desert scrub and low grasses, with distant mountain views toward the east and west. The topography is moderately sloped with a 100-year floor ravine located directly south of the new jail facility.

The new jail facility takes advantage of the existing access road on N BDI Blvd and strategically sets the program back from the highway to buffer noise and allow for flexible development. The public facing jail support program is oriented to the southeast, providing a strong visual front to SR-191. The jail housing is positioned in the east with vehicular access via the secure yard and sally port via N BDI Rd. Given the new jail facility's proximity to the Arizona Department of Corrections, there are ample opportunities for resource and infrastructure sharing.

The site's moderate slope provides potential for structures that take advantage of natural elevation changes. The area is predominantly open desert with minimal vegetation.

Water: Two existing 1000 gpm wells located northwest of site, serving airport and prison complex. Existing 200,000-gallon elevated tank near prison (remote to site). Could connect to existing main just after wells combine, and route southeast to site. However, a local fire reserve tank would be required. Expect it would be more cost effective to run new water main from the existing elevated tank.

Sewer: Existing sewer lift station at northwest corner of proposed site. The terminal manhole that discharges into the lift station is too shallow to receive gravity flow from the new building complex. Plan on pumps to deliver gravity sewer flow into the terminal manhole that feeds the lift station.

Electric: There is power to the sewer lift station. Electricity is available on site.

Natural Gas: There is a 2" steel gas pipeline in Bdi Blvd. Natural gas is available adjacent to the site.

Telephone / Data / Communications: Century Link-Lumen supplies both buried copper and buried fiber cables along the east side of Bdi Blvd and along Hwy 191. A Valley Telephone buried cable exists along the east side of Hwy 191. Service is available on site



Bisbee Existing Site (203 N. Judd Drive)

Located at the current jail site, this site is embedded in steep, mountainous terrain with views towards the surrounding hills. Located north of SR-80 and N. Judd Drive, the current jail is set back into the hillside, providing a visual and noise buffer from the road and nearby historic Bisbee town.

The new jail facility is positioned west of the existing Sheriff's building, set back into the hillside via low retaining walls and terraced topography. The new jail takes advantage of the existing access road on N. Judd Dr and strategically sets the program west of the existing facility to connect with access points and allow for phased development. The jail housing and support programs are set back into the hills, forming a U-shape court for vehicular access via the secure yard and sally port. Given the limited amount of available area, future development to the jail is limited and strategic reuse of existing facilities will be critical.

The site's topography includes significant elevation changes and site leveling / grading will be a critical element of the design. The site's proximity to the existing historic town of Bisbee and its expansive views to the south contribute to a strong sense of place.

Water: Existing building complex supplied by 8" CA Water main. Feeds 6" fire loop and 4" domestic supply to buildings. Apparent complete fire loop around complex. Site personnel admitted to supply side pressure fluctuations. Plan on a booster station and tank to stabilize system pressure and serve new 3-story building. Plan to tap into existing fire loop to feed booster station. Then distribute to second fire loop (and potable supply) around new buildings, and backfeed a 4" line to existing buildings. Make separation from original 4" supply. This should provide more reliable system pressure.

Sewer: Local gravity sewer in adjacent jail complex to the east. Gravity sewer located southwest of existing site, and downstream of proposed facilities (Option A). Plan on connecting to gravity sewer.

Electric: Electricity is available on site.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is available on site.

Telephone / Data / Communications: Century Link-Lumen supplies buried copper cable to the existing facilities. Service is available on site.

SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

As part of the site selection process for a new jail facility in Cochise County, a series of evaluation criteria were established to assess the relative suitability of each potential location. This includes:

Utilities Development: This criterion evaluates whether essential utilities including water, sewer, electric, and gas are readily available at or near the site. It also considers the capacity of these utilities to meet the operational demands of a new jail facility. Sites with existing infrastructure and minimal extension requirements are rated more favorably.



Topographic Difficulty: Topography plays a significant role in site development feasibility. This includes the slope, elevation changes, drainage patterns, and the extent of grading or earthwork required. Sites with flatter terrain typically offer lower site preparation costs and greater layout flexibility.

Purchase Impact: This criterion addresses the ownership status of the site and any complications related to acquiring the land.

Existing Buildings: Sites are evaluated for existing structures or other physical constraints that may impact design flexibility or increase demolition costs. While some existing facilities may offer opportunities for renovation, others could present challenges due to outdated infrastructure or limited expansion potential.

Population Center: This factor considers how close a site is to the County's primary population centers. Proximity supports operational efficiency, accessibility, and alignment with service needs. Sites located nearer to larger communities typically reduce travel times and support workforce recruitment.

Work Force, Detention: This criterion evaluates the likelihood of recruiting and retaining qualified staff based on the site's location. Proximity to existing labor pools, particularly those with experience in corrections or public safety, is a significant factor in long-term operational sustainability.

Site Access: This assesses how easily the site can be accessed via public roads and highways. Sites with direct access to major roadways are favored, as they support transportation efficiency for staff, visitors, and service providers.

Services Vendor Accessibility: In addition to general access, this criterion considers how practical it will be for vendors (such as contract food services, maintenance, and supply contractors) to reach and serve the site. Remote or poorly connected sites may increase operating costs or limit vendor availability.

Judicial Functions Proximity: Sites are also evaluated based on their distance to courthouses, legal offices, and related justice infrastructure. Closer proximity reduces transport time for detainees and improves coordination with judicial functions.



SITE CONCEPTS

Figure 6-1



Figure 6-2





Figure 6-3

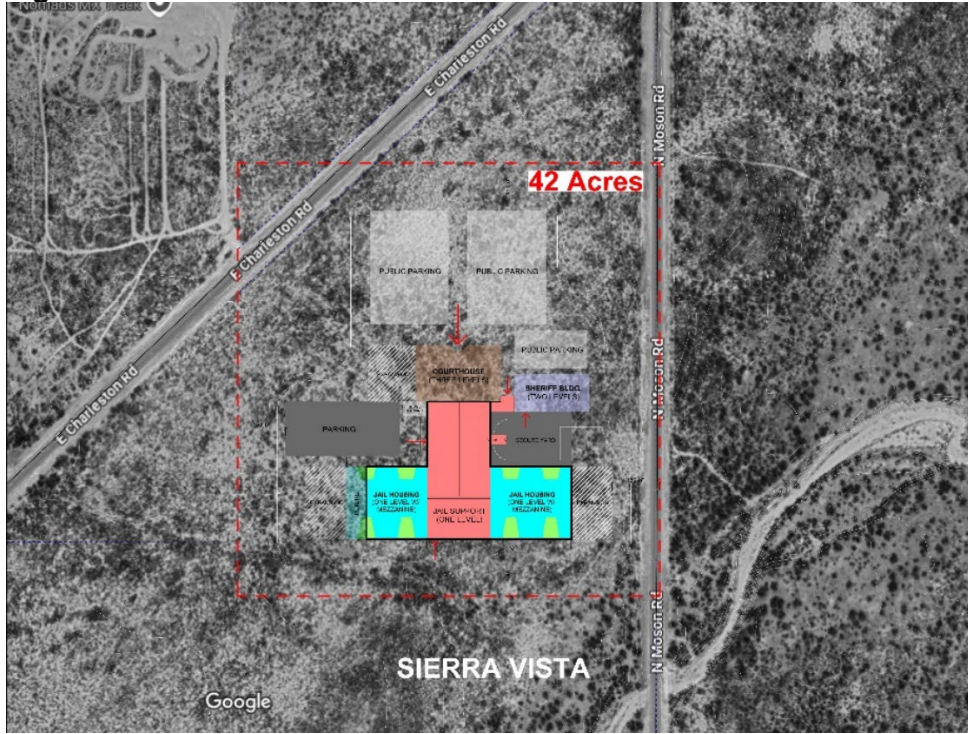


Figure 6-4

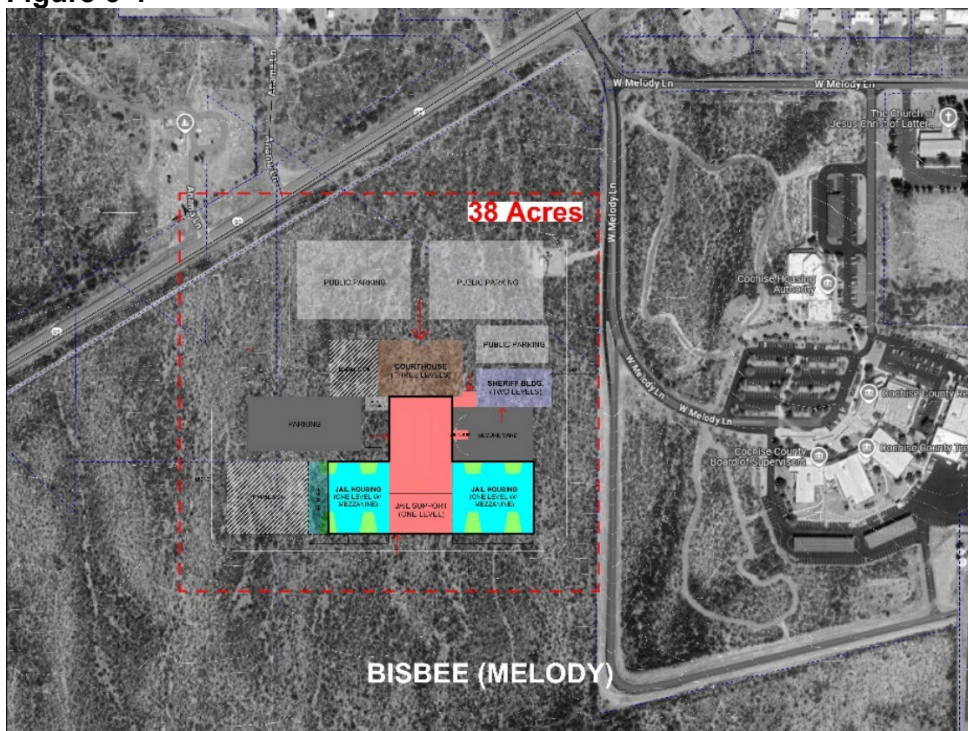




Figure 6-5



Figure 6-6





SITE RANKING

Figure 6-7

Cochise County Detention Center, Site selection recommendation:								
Evaluation Topics	Possible Score	Benson	Douglas	Bisbee (Existing)	Bisbee (Melody)	Sierra Vista	Tombstone	Comments
Utilities Development	5	1	5	5	3	3	1	Extent of utilities and on site sewer
Topography Difficulty	5	4	4	2	5	4	4	Difficulty in cut and fill to grade site
Purchase Impact	5	3	5	5	4	5	3	Land ownership or to be purchased
Existing Buildings	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	Existing buildings that can be used
Population Center	5	3	4	3	3	5	3	Proximity to major population
Work Force, Detention	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	Proximity to work force
Site Access	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	Primary access location
Services Vendor Accessibility	5	5	2	3	4	5	4	Vendor accessibility for services
Judicial Functions Proximity	5	3	3	5	5	4	4	Proximity to judicial functions
Total Scores	45	32	36	37	37	40	30	

SITE RECOMMENDATION

Based on the comprehensive evaluation of all criteria, the Sierra Vista site, located at the intersection of Charleston Road and Moson Road, emerges as a strong candidate for the development of Cochise County’s new jail facility. The site offers several notable advantages: it is positioned on a gently sloping terrain that allows for efficient site drainage, architectural variation, and an elevated building footprint that remains outside the 100-year floodplain.

While the site lacks direct water, sewer, and gas infrastructure, utility extensions are technically feasible and accounted for in the cost estimate. Electric and communication service can be extended from nearby lines. Though these improvements represent a significant initial investment, they do not present insurmountable development barriers.

From an operational standpoint, the site's proximity to Sierra Vista ensures access to a regional workforce, key population centers, and major transportation routes. Its separation from residential areas, combined with topographic buffering and strategic layout, provides a balance of



accessibility, security, and future adaptability. Given its capacity for future development, visual prominence, and access to nearby communities, workforce, and vendors, the Sierra Vista site is recommended as a preferred option for the new jail facility.

DETAILED CONCEPT

The initial concept for the jail is based on the program and is meant to represent an overall footprint to test the sites for size and suitability of purpose. This concept is based upon our experience at DLR Group as an integrated design firm that specializes in evidence-based best practice detention design that strives to reduce operational costs and improve staff well-being and occupant outcomes. County jail facilities are often one of the largest consumers of energy and water and an efficient high-performance jail that reduces the need for energy and water consumption while making the facility more self-sufficient is no longer a trend, it is best practice in design. Through evidence-based best practices we know that natural light contributes to human wellness and for employees that results in less staff turnover and reduced absenteeism. A modern jail is focused on the overall well-being of everyone in the facility: staff and occupants, to produce better, safer outcomes for all. Features that support evidence-based programs include:

1. Increase views of nature.
2. Smaller Unit sizes to maximize classification flexibility and treatment.
3. Increased opportunity for out of cell time.
4. Treatment spaces on the unit.
5. Decentralized mental health staff located on unit.
6. Custody/Mental Health Staff partnering in treatment.
7. Residential environment.
8. Reduced noise level, improved acoustics.
9. Daylight.
10. Fresh Air.

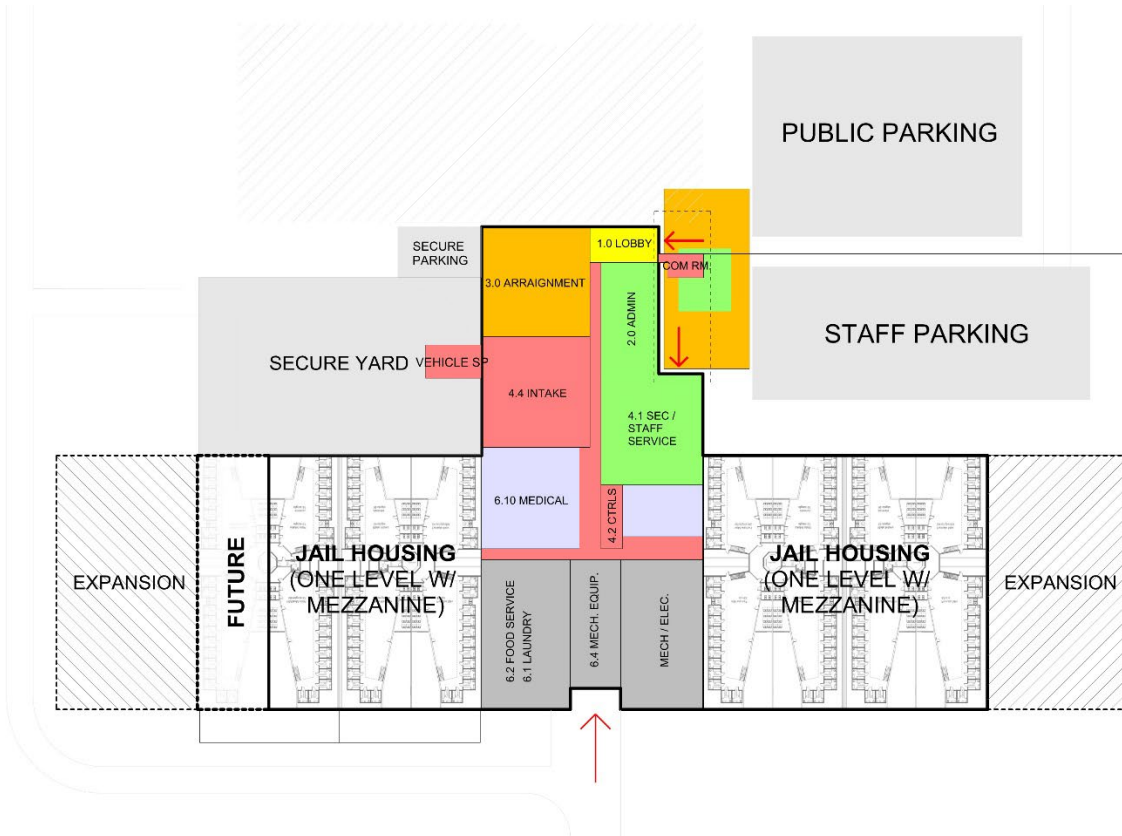
The concept is a single level with housing units having mezzanines. The arrangement is organized to allow for efficient operations and processes that go into modern jail design both for users and occupants. The central support area contains the main program elements with two wings of housing units. This arrangement places support in proximity and central for ease of access and response time to the housing areas. The concept is meant to allow for future expansion and includes but not limited to future County facilities such as a courthouse and/ or Sheriff's building with associated parking.

The design is conceptual and will need to be developed with Sheriff and staff to respond specifically to their operations and goals. The foundation of the planning, design and construction of modern, state-of-the-art detention facilities is founded on a philosophical commitment that design can impact operations and behavior and that our facilities must respond to the needs of the community, sheriff, and staff while providing an environment that enhances operations and behavior. Key to our approach is the continuous involvement of your staff as the ultimate users of the facility. In addition to best practice design for medical and behavioral health populations, fundamental best practice design practices are continued to be endorsed by our justice group and continue to form the backbone of our design philosophy and include; service delivery at the housing unit, open booking, video visiting, video arraignment, reducing apparent density,



appropriate technology, rear chase/borrowed light, energy conservation and maintainability, alternative construction technologies, and community image/acceptance.

Figure 6-8





SECTION VII

Project Schedule and Cost Estimate



PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

In addition to the ROM cost estimate, DLR Group and Chinn Planning explored a range of potential cost-saving strategies to support long-term planning. These include opportunities to reduce overall program size and building square footage, minimize site development costs related to grading and utility connections, and identify ways to lower long-term operational expenses. Further refinement of project contingencies was also recommended to better define risk and align future budgeting efforts.

Figure 7-2

ROUGH ORDER OF MAGNITUDE				
Rough Order of Magnitude Cost Cochise County Detention Facility	SITE OPTIONS			
	Site 1, Sierra Vista	Site 2, Bisbee (Exist Option B)	Site 3, Bisbee (Melody)	Site 4, Douglass
EXISTING FACILITY RENOVATIONS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NEW BUILDINGS	\$ 128,430,000	\$ 128,430,000	\$ 128,430,000	\$ 128,430,000
SITE DEVELOPMENT	\$ 16,020,000	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 13,870,000	\$ 11,980,000
CONTINGENCIES & ESCALATION	\$ 18,050,000	\$ 17,610,000	\$ 17,790,000	\$ 17,550,000
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL With Contingencies	\$ 162,500,000	\$ 158,540,000	\$ 160,090,000	\$ 157,960,000
SOFT COST	\$ 38,100,000	\$ 37,250,000	\$ 37,570,000	\$ 37,120,000
TOTAL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT COST	\$ 200,600,000	\$ 195,790,000	\$ 197,660,000	\$ 195,080,000

Cost Savings Measures:

1. The single largest cost savings is reducing the number of beds constructed. Criminal justice system changes and expansion of alternatives to incarceration may reduce the 468 beds by as much as 17%.
2. Site selection is significant in the project's cost . For the sites identified, there is a variable of 28% to 59%. Site cost alone account for 8% to 13% of the overall projects cost.
3. Long term operations cost for 30 years is 3 times the initial facility capital cost. Therefore, Capital cost invested for a staff efficient facility along with site location attribute significantly to long term operations cost.
4. This first phase of cost projections is a base line. During the next phases of design and construction, many cost savings items can be realized. Contingency's alone at this point is 10% to 15%.