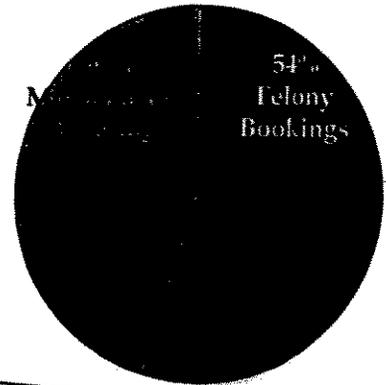




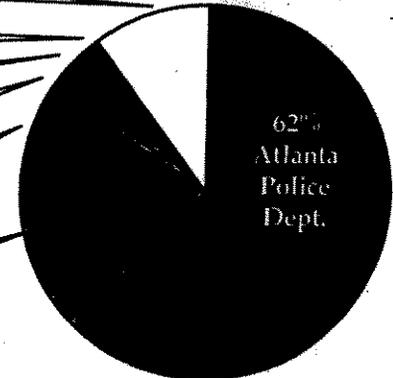
Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Profile of Jail Bookings from January to August 2006

Type	8-Month Total	% of Total
Felony Bookings	16,217	54%
Misdemeanor Bookings	13,583	46%
Total Bookings	29,800	100%



Other Agencies	10%
College Park Police Dept.	3%
East Point Police Dept.	3%
Roswell Police Dept.	3%
Fulton County Police	7%
Fulton County Sheriff	13%



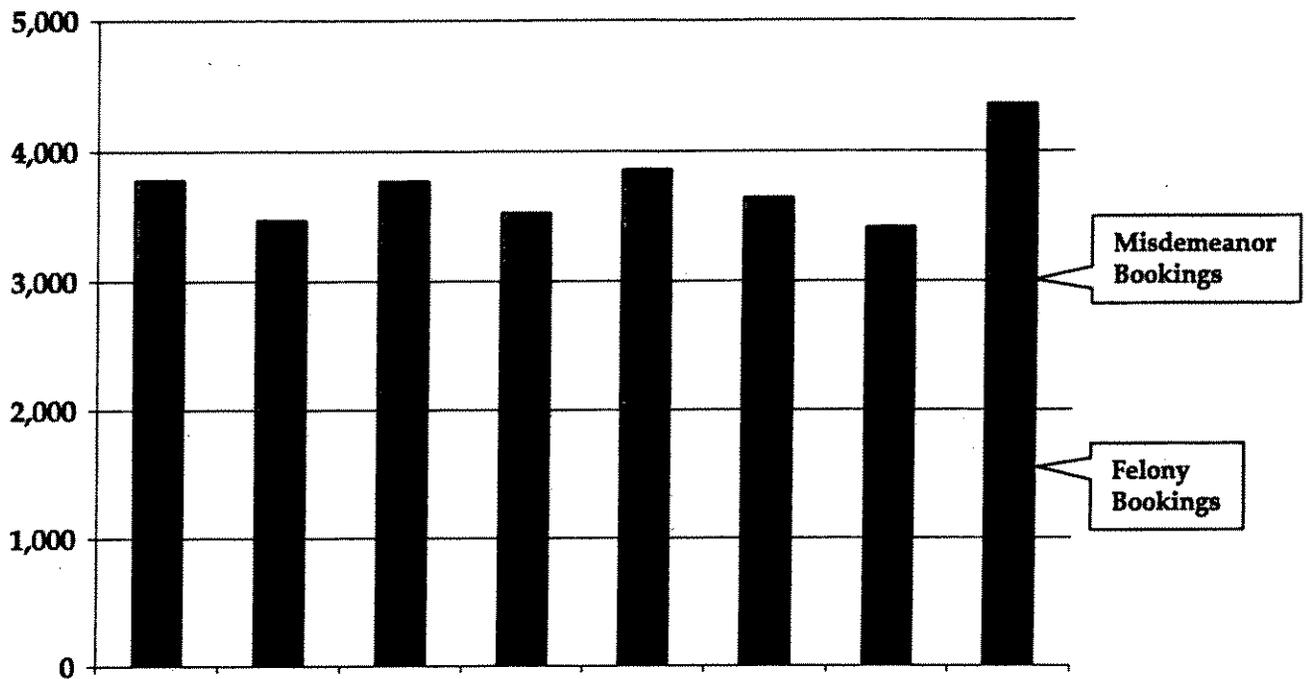
Agency	Felony Bookings	Misdemeanor Bookings	Total Bookings	% of Total
Atlanta Police Department	10,466	7,980	18,446	62%
Fulton County Sheriff	2,474	1,280	3,754	13%
Fulton County Police	882	1,060	1,942	7%
Roswell Police Department	349	574	923	3%
East Point Police Dept.	429	434	863	3%
College Park Police Dept.	339	510	849	3%
Other Agencies	1,278	1,745	3,023	10%
Total for All Agencies	16,217	13,583	29,800	100%

Source: Jail Mainframe. Data is for the number of inmates booked, not the number of criminal charges.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Profile of Jail Bookings from January to August 2006



Month	Felony Bookings	Misdemeanor Bookings	Total Bookings
January	1,706	2,071	3,777
February	1,483	1,986	3,469
March	1,664	2,103	3,767
April	1,536	1,989	3,525
May	1,819	2,036	3,855
June	1,646	1,991	3,637
July	1,475	1,936	3,411
August	2,254	2,105	4,359
Total Bookings	13,583	16,217	29,800
Monthly Average	1,698	2,027	3,725

Source: Jail Mainframe. Data is for the number of inmates booked, not the number of criminal charges.



2. Average Daily Population

The average daily population (ADP) of a jail facility is one of the single most important statistical indicators for assessing the utilization of jail beds. The ADP is a statistical calculation used to establish the average inmate population at any given point in time. (ADP = Total Prisoner Days + Number of Days in the Month.)

For facility planning purposes, the ADP of the Fulton County jail system was examined for each month over the past ten years (1996 through 2006).

Male Inmate Population

Over the past ten years (1996 - 2006), the average number of male inmates in the Fulton County jail system ranged from a low of 1,988 male inmates (in March 1996) to a high of 3,847 male inmates (in October 1997). Following a huge surge in the number of male inmates from 1996 to 1997, the male inmate population steadily declined from 1998 to 2000. Because of this large surge in the system from 1996 through 2000, the ten-year trendline is declining.

Over the past five years (2001 - 2006), however, the average number of male inmates has not fluctuated as dramatically, ranging from a low of 2,177 male inmates (in July 2002) to a high of 3,014 male inmates (in September 2003). Following the surge in the system from 1996 through 2000, the trendline over the past five years shows a steadily increasing number of male inmates each month since 2001.

During the first half of this year (January through June 2006), there has been an average of 2,796 male inmates in the Fulton County jail system each month.

Female Inmate Population

Over the past ten years (1996 - 2006), the average number of female inmates in the Fulton County jail system ranged from a low of 191 female inmates (in February 1996) to a high of 435 female inmates (in September 1997). Following a huge surge in the number of female inmates from 1996 to 1997, the female inmate population steadily declined from 1998 to 2000. Because of this large surge in the system from 1996 through 2000, the ten-year trendline is declining.

Over the past five years (2001 - 2006), however, the average number of female inmates has not fluctuated as dramatically, ranging from a low of 182 female inmates (in July 2002) to a high of 323 female inmates (in October 2005). Following the surge in the system from 1996 through 2000, the trendline over the past five years shows a steadily increasing number of female inmates each month since 2001.

During the first half of this year (January through June 2006), there has been an average of 293 female inmates in the Fulton County jail system each month.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study

Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Total Inmate Population

Over the past ten years (1996 - 2006), the average number of total inmates in the Fulton County jail system ranged from a low of 2,190 total inmates (in March 1996) to a high of 4,255 total inmates (in October 1997). Following a huge surge in the number of total inmates from 1996 to 1997, the total population steadily declined from 1998 to 2000. Because of this large surge in the system from 1996 through 2000, the ten-year trendline is declining.

Over the past five years (2001 - 2006), however, the average number of total inmates has not fluctuated as dramatically, ranging from a low of 2,359 total inmates (in July 2002) to a high of 3,289 total inmates (in November 2005). Following the surge in the system from 1996 through 2000, the trendline over the past five years shows a steadily increasing number of total inmates each month since 2001.

During the first half of this year (January through June 2006), there has been an average of 3,089 total inmates in the Fulton County jail system each month.

The total current capacity of the Fulton County jail system is 2,610 inmates, including the court-ordered capacity of 2,250 at the Main Jail, 200 at Bellwood, and 100 at Marietta, plus 60 at Alpharetta. Therefore, the ADP for 2006 (3,089 inmates), is approximately 18 percent over the jail system's total current capacity.

High and Low Inmate Population

The average daily population is just that — an *average*. In reality, the actual inmate population is typically higher or lower than the average, based on the number of actual inmate admissions and releases. Each month, there is a high inmate population and a low population (above and below the average), which was measured to estimate the amount that the high (or peak) population exceeded the ADP for that month.

Over the past ten years, the peak (high) population each month was an average of 3.2 percent over the average daily population (ADP) for that month. (This peaking factor is used in the next section to estimate the amount of jail facility capacity needed to support the inmate population projections for Fulton County.)

Graphs and Tables

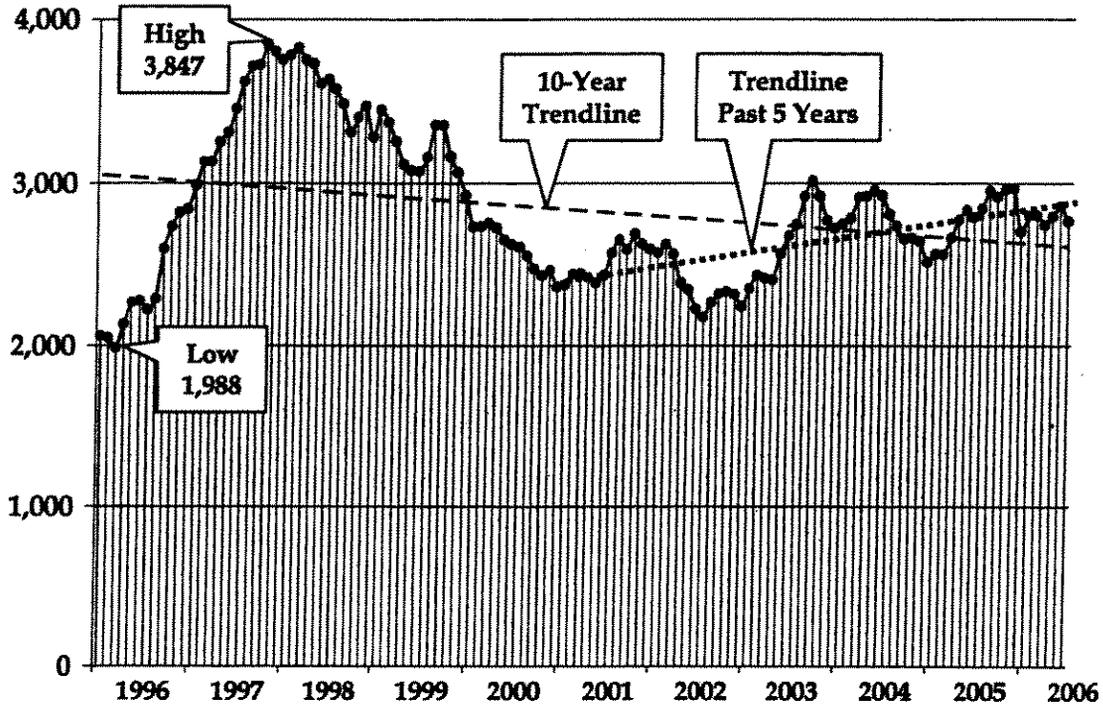
Subsequent pages provide graphs and data tables of the following:

- Male Average Daily Population — Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006);
- Female Average Daily Population — Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006);
- Total Average Daily Population — Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006); and
- Monthly High and Low Inmate Population — Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006).



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Male Average Daily Population – Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006)



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	2,061	2,989	3,786	3,452	2,734	2,377	2,575	2,353	2,752	2,569	2,802
February	2,049	3,133	3,828	3,375	2,736	2,443	2,626	2,434	2,786	2,565	2,804
March	1,988	3,135	3,757	3,258	2,758	2,446	2,564	2,417	2,916	2,664	2,745
April	2,136	3,256	3,732	3,118	2,728	2,423	2,390	2,408	2,921	2,776	2,797
May	2,267	3,315	3,610	3,079	2,652	2,390	2,346	2,570	2,956	2,836	2,860
June	2,277	3,459	3,637	3,073	2,626	2,437	2,229	2,679	2,925	2,792	2,767
July	2,224	3,625	3,577	3,163	2,610	2,575	2,177	2,748	2,808	2,843	
August	2,291	3,717	3,487	3,359	2,555	2,654	2,267	2,920	2,738	2,954	
September	2,599	3,727	3,316	3,357	2,474	2,596	2,320	3,014	2,659	2,918	
October	2,735	3,847	3,406	3,165	2,434	2,693	2,334	2,920	2,665	2,961	
November	2,823	3,805	3,472	3,065	2,467	2,630	2,318	2,771	2,645	2,968	
December	2,844	3,756	3,285	2,924	2,363	2,595	2,242	2,724	2,519	2,705	
Monthly Average	2,358	3,480	3,574	3,199	2,595	2,522	2,366	2,663	2,774	2,796	2,796

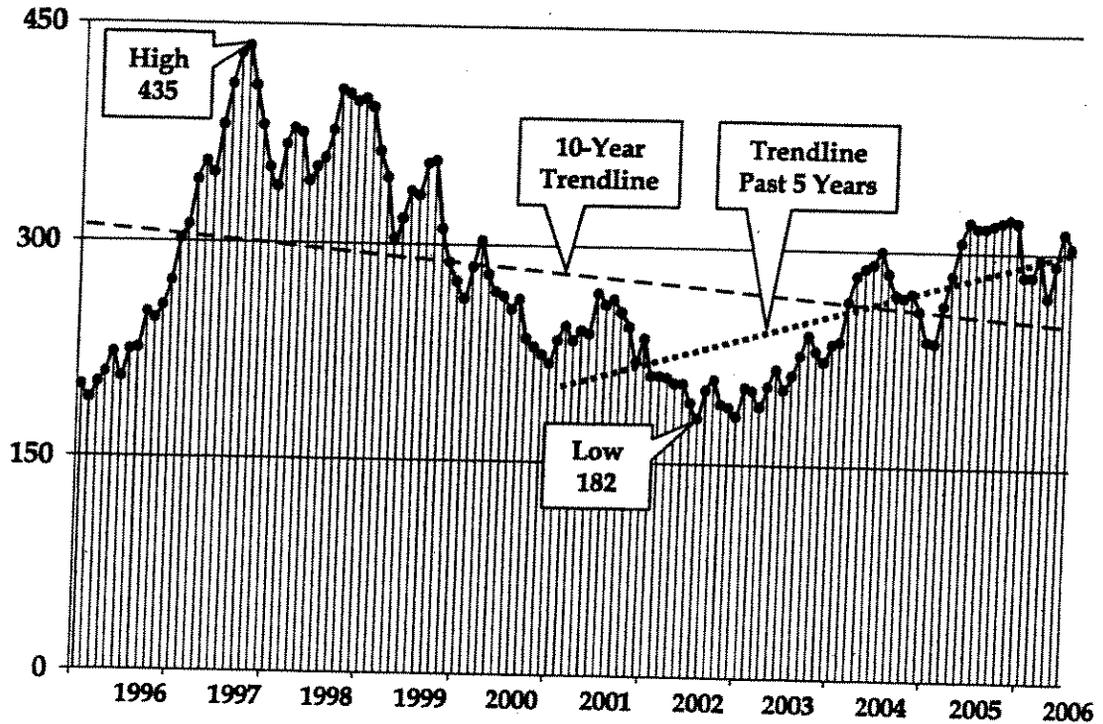
Data Source: Jail Mainframe.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study

Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Female Average Daily Population – Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006)



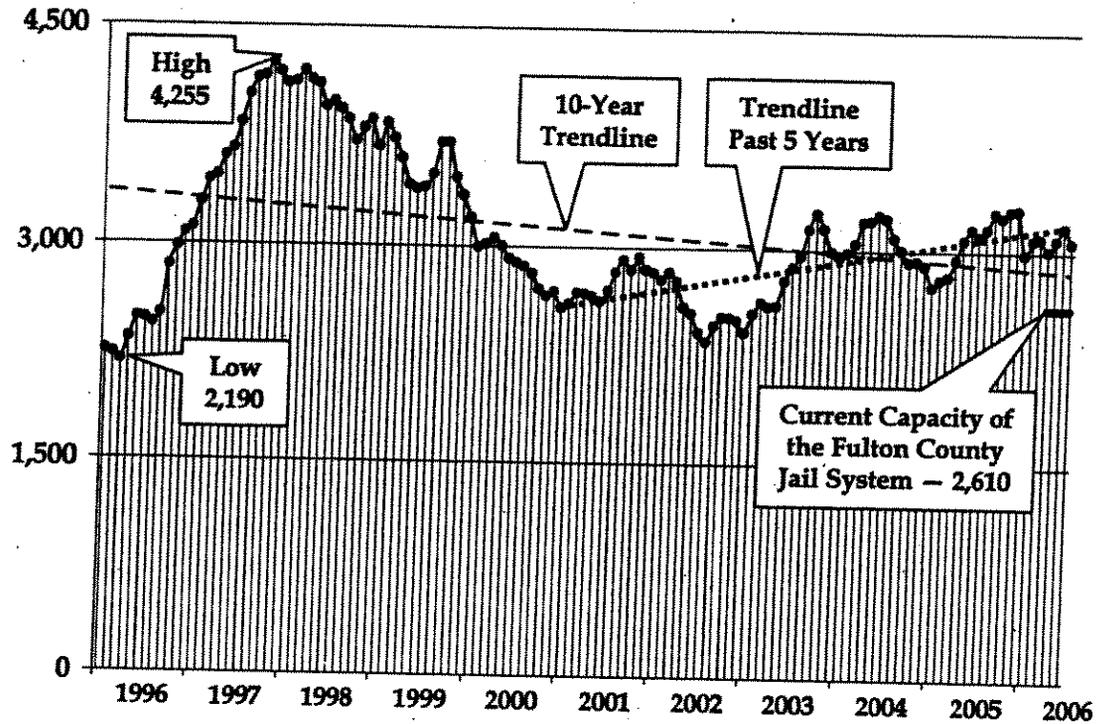
Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	200	302	339	394	263	235	211	204	237	237	284
February	191	312	368	364	285	245	211	202	265	263	296
March	202	343	379	346	303	235	210	191	283	284	270
April	209	356	376	304	280	242	206	205	288	307	292
May	223	348	343	318	268	240	206	217	291	321	314
June	206	381	353	337	265	268	193	203	300	317	304
July	225	409	359	334	256	260	182	213	285	317	
August	226	430	378	356	263	264	202	227	270	319	
September	251	435	406	358	236	255	209	241	268	321	
October	247	408	403	311	230	245	192	230	271	323	
November	256	381	398	288	225	221	190	223	259	321	
December	273	352	400	275	219	237	184	235	238	284	
Monthly Average	226	371	375	332	258	246	200	216	271	301	293

Data Source: Jail Mainframe.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Total Average Daily Population – Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006)



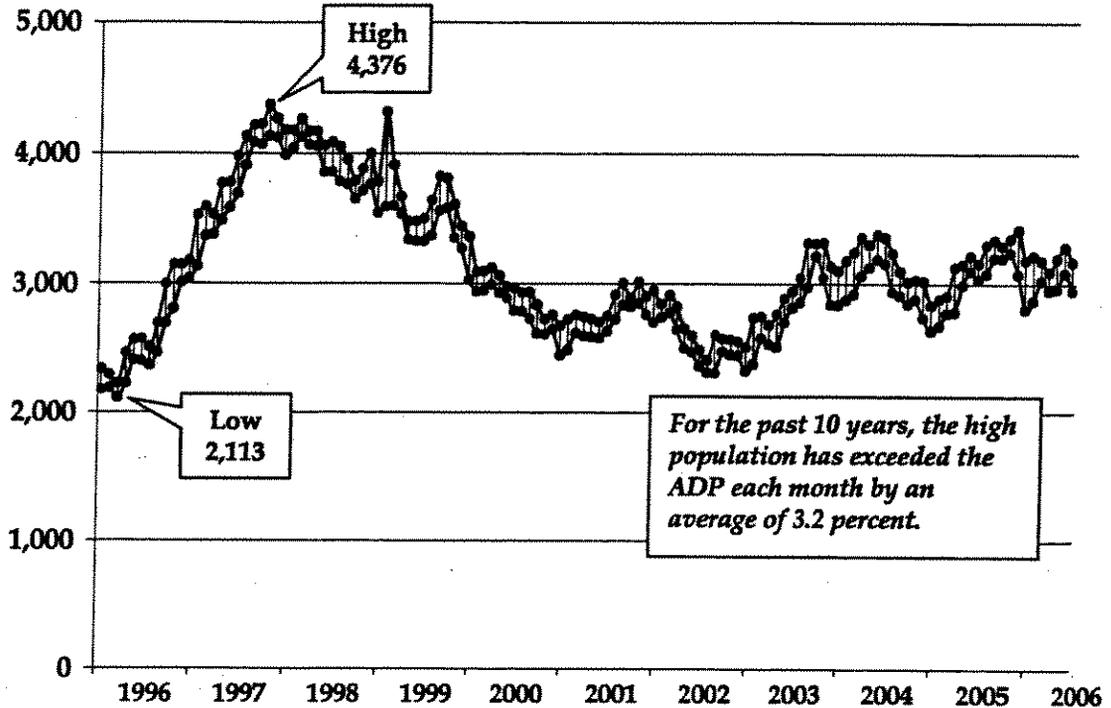
Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	2,261	3,291	4,125	3,846	2,997	2,612	2,786	2,557	2,989	2,806	3,086
February	2,240	3,445	4,196	3,739	3,021	2,688	2,837	2,636	3,051	2,828	3,100
March	2,190	3,478	4,136	3,604	3,061	2,681	2,774	2,608	3,199	2,948	3,015
April	2,345	3,612	4,108	3,422	3,008	2,665	2,596	2,613	3,209	3,083	3,089
May	2,490	3,663	3,953	3,397	2,920	2,630	2,552	2,787	3,247	3,157	3,174
June	2,483	3,840	3,990	3,410	2,891	2,705	2,422	2,882	3,225	3,109	3,071
July	2,449	4,034	3,936	3,497	2,866	2,835	2,359	2,961	3,093	3,160	
August	2,517	4,147	3,865	3,715	2,818	2,918	2,469	3,147	3,008	3,273	
September	2,850	4,162	3,722	3,715	2,710	2,851	2,529	3,255	2,927	3,239	
October	2,982	4,255	3,809	3,476	2,664	2,938	2,526	3,150	2,936	3,284	
November	3,079	4,186	3,870	3,353	2,692	2,851	2,508	2,994	2,904	3,289	
December	3,117	4,108	3,685	3,199	2,582	2,832	2,426	2,959	2,757	2,989	
Monthly Average	2,584	3,852	3,950	3,531	2,853	2,767	2,565	2,879	3,045	3,097	3,089

Data Source: Jail Mainframe. Current capacity of the Fulton County jail system for 2,610 inmates is based on the court-ordered capacity of 2,250 at the Main Jail, 200 at Bellwood, and 100 at Marietta, plus 60 at Alpharetta.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study
Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Monthly High and Low Inmate Population -- Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006)



Monthly High Inmate Population -- Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006)

Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	2,337	3,529	4,179	4,318	3,093	2,725	2,845	2,739	3,180	2,884	3,218
February	2,294	3,595	4,264	3,911	3,095	2,759	2,912	2,748	3,246	2,907	3,180
March	2,227	3,534	4,175	3,667	3,123	2,743	2,824	2,685	3,358	3,129	3,095
April	2,464	3,770	4,168	3,478	3,064	2,729	2,654	2,767	3,305	3,155	3,199
May	2,566	3,781	4,061	3,480	2,975	2,703	2,602	2,888	3,381	3,219	3,283
June	2,572	3,983	4,089	3,502	2,967	2,753	2,489	2,943	3,358	3,160	3,170
July	2,510	4,137	4,051	3,640	2,930	2,915	2,412	3,048	3,234	3,301	
August	2,695	4,219	3,952	3,825	2,934	3,007	2,606	3,316	3,095	3,339	
September	2,997	4,228	3,789	3,807	2,836	2,893	2,576	3,311	3,013	3,295	
October	3,147	4,376	3,882	3,608	2,726	3,014	2,570	3,318	3,032	3,350	
November	3,144	4,268	4,000	3,442	2,757	2,903	2,555	3,137	3,022	3,418	
December	3,179	4,181	3,786	3,362	2,675	2,950	2,511	3,102	2,837	3,184	
Annual High	3,179	4,376	4,264	4,318	3,123	3,014	2,912	3,318	3,381	3,418	3,283



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study
Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Monthly Low Inmate Population - Past 10 Years (1996 - 2006)

Month	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	2,179	3,133	4,044	3,591	2,938	2,488	2,742	2,380	2,877	2,674	2,870
February	2,191	3,368	4,128	3,596	2,946	2,617	2,776	2,580	2,920	2,774	3,027
March	2,113	3,381	4,065	3,532	2,992	2,596	2,646	2,534	3,062	2,783	2,950
April	2,228	3,485	4,059	3,339	2,931	2,589	2,503	2,513	3,127	2,994	2,963
May	2,406	3,587	3,858	3,327	2,888	2,582	2,470	2,702	3,188	3,098	3,086
June	2,400	3,692	3,860	3,326	2,789	2,633	2,362	2,816	3,156	3,035	2,950
July	2,366	3,910	3,783	3,370	2,786	2,725	2,313	2,860	2,940	3,078	
August	2,465	4,088	3,760	3,559	2,731	2,838	2,311	2,975	2,907	3,201	
September	2,695	4,072	3,651	3,579	2,616	2,823	2,479	3,213	2,843	3,199	
October	2,808	4,136	3,712	3,353	2,609	2,848	2,451	3,049	2,880	3,239	
November	3,009	4,122	3,760	3,271	2,645	2,761	2,445	2,839	2,738	3,073	
December	3,038	3,990	3,544	3,029	2,446	2,702	2,325	2,837	2,637	2,804	
Annual Low	2,113	3,133	3,544	3,029	2,446	2,488	2,311	2,380	2,637	2,674	2,870

Data Source: Jail Mainframe.

3. Inmate Population Profile

In order to better understand both the number and type of inmates currently being held in the Fulton County jail system, a number of inmate population profiles were developed, including a breakdown of the inmate population by gender (male/female), by facility (Main Jail, Bellwood, Marietta, Alpharetta, and outsourced), and by current length of stay.

Distribution by Gender

Based on a review of daily count sheets for the week of August 13 - 19, 2006, the current inmate population in the Fulton County jail system consists of approximately 91 percent male inmates and 9 percent female inmates.

Distribution by Facility

Based on a review of daily count sheets for the week of August 13 - 19, 2006, approximately 77 percent of the current inmate population in the Fulton County jail system is housed at the Main Jail. Approximately 11 percent of the inmate population is outsourced, 7 percent are at Bellwood, 3 percent are at Marietta, and 2 percent are at Alpharetta.



Distribution by Current Length of Stay

Based on a one-day snapshot from March of this year, approximately 42 percent of the inmate population had been in the jail system for less than one month. Approximately 10 percent had been in the jail for 0 - 3 days, 10 percent had been in for 4 - 7 days, 10 percent had been in for 8 - 14 days, and 13 percent had been in for 15 - 30 days.

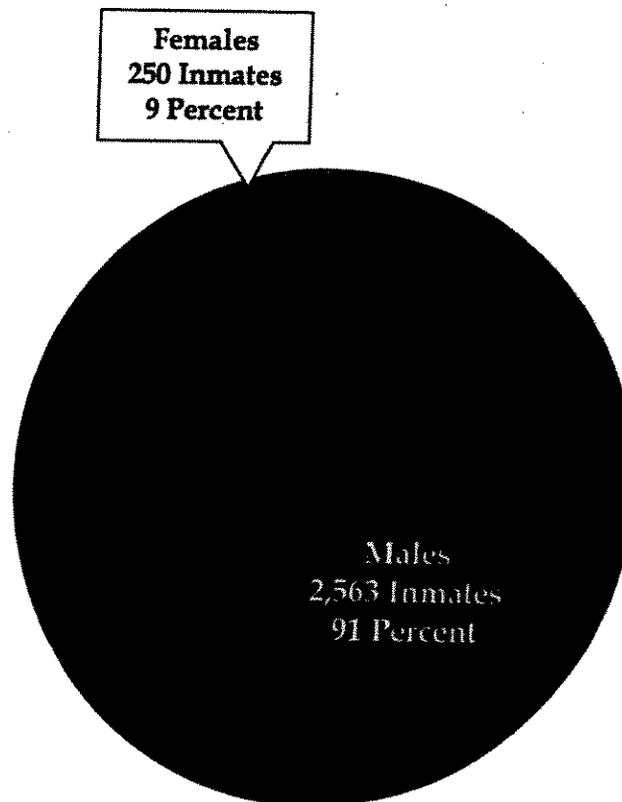
Approximately 24 percent of the inmate population had been in the jail system for 1 - 3 months, 15 percent had been in for 3 - 6 months, 12 percent had been in for 6 - 12 months, and 7 percent had been in for more than 1 year.

Graphs and Tables

Subsequent pages provide graphs and data tables of the following:

- Distribution of the inmate population by gender;
- Distribution of the inmate population by facility; and
- Distribution of the inmate population by current length of stay.

Distribution of the Inmate Population by Gender



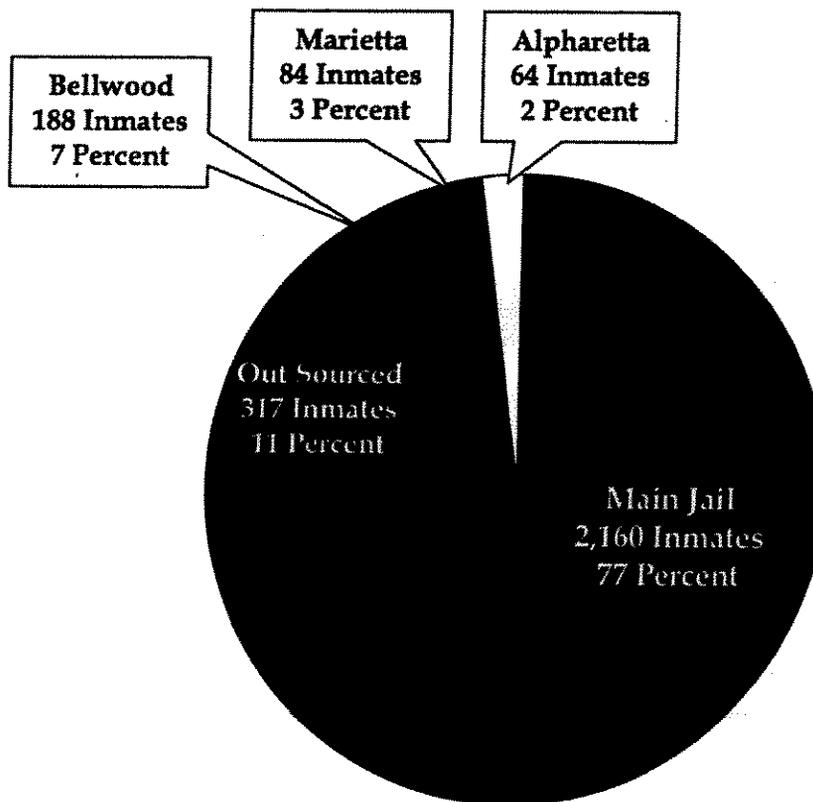


Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Gender	Sun 8/13/06	Mon 8/14/06	Tues 8/15/06	Wed 8/16/06	Thurs 8/17/06	Fri 8/18/06	Sat 8/19/06	Average	%
Males	2,531	2,571	2,570	2,553	2,571	2,562	2,584	2,563	91%
Females	249	253	252	253	246	256	244	250	9%
Total	2,780	2,824	2,822	2,806	2,817	2,818	2,828	2,813	100%

Data Source: Fulton County Jail Bureau Daily Count Sheets. Data does not include inmates in the infirmary or new intake.

Distribution of the Inmate Population by Facility





Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

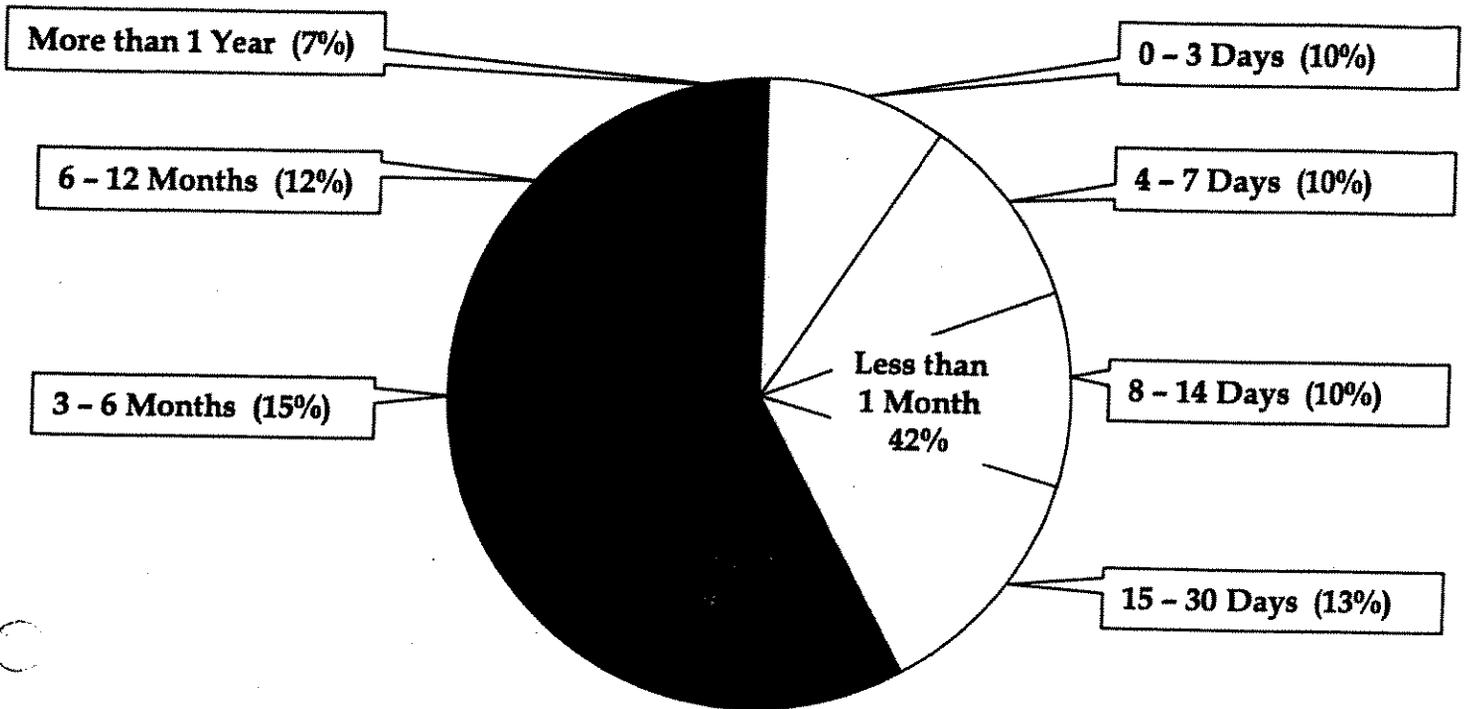
Facility	Sun 8/13/06	Mon 8/14/06	Tue 8/15/06	Wed 8/16/06	Thurs 8/17/06	Fri 8/18/06	Sat 8/19/06	Average	
Main Jail	2,118	2,179	2,167	2,149	2,165	2,180	2,161	2,160	77%
Bellwood	194	193	203	186	191	176	175	188	7%
Marietta	83	82	84	92	93	77	79	84	3%
Alpharetta	66	65	64	65	62	63	62	64	2%
Out Sourced	316	305	304	314	306	322	351	317	11%
Central Control	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2,780	2,824	2,822	2,806	2,817	2,818	2,828	2,813	100%

Data Source: Fulton County Jail Bureau Daily Count Sheets. Data does not include inmates in the infirmary or new intake.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study
Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Distribution of the Inmate Population by Current Length of Stay



Length of Stay	Number	Percentage
0 - 3 Days	291	10%
4 - 7 Days	301	10%
8 - 14 Days	307	10%
15 - 30 Days	387	13%
1 - 3 Months	733	24%
3 - 6 Months	467	15%
6 - 12 Months	360	12%
More than 1 Year	216	7%
Total	3,062	100%

Note: Data is based on a snapshot of the Fulton County jail population on March 21, 2006.



C. Inmate Population Projections

This section provides inmate population projections for facility planning purposes, and a forecast of Fulton County's current and future jail capacity requirements. The section includes:

- A review of the inmate population projections from previous jail studies;
- Current estimates of the County's population and projected growth;
- Current inmate population projections for the next 20 years, based on current trends; and
- A forecast of jail capacity requirements for Fulton County (i.e., total jail beds needed), based on the current inmate population projections.

1. Previous Studies

1997 Jail Study

In 1997, a jail study was completed for the Fulton County Sheriff's Department by CRSS International, Inc. Strategic Services Group. The study involved the development of programmatic requirements and a master plan for the expansion of the existing Fulton County jail facility at 901 Rice Street.

With regard to inmate population projections, the 1997 study noted as follows:

From daily inmate population charting of 1991 through 1996, the inmate population in Fulton County had relatively remained within manageable limits; however, still above the capacity of the existing 901 Rice Street Facility. Beyond 1996 including up to August of 1997, the inmate population has soared to a record high of 4,228. . . . The factors contributing to this increase are not fully understood at this time. The growth in Atlanta and changes since the 1996 Olympic Games may be one of the many factors as well as political changes in arrest policy and sentencing over the past 12 months.

Phase I of a Fulton County Jail Population Study prepared by an outside consultant suggests what could happen if the same factors that caused the increase over the last year continue. With an average monthly increase in Daily Population of 102, the inmate population could reach a daily peak of 4,747 by the end of 1998 with an average length of stay 50 days. This same study projects population assuming the trends continues through the year 2003. Daily population for the year 2003 would hit a staggering 4,900 with a daily peak of 5,390 inmates if sentencing policies do not change. Recent community focused programs for inmate management will not significantly reduce the projections.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Additional study has begun assuming trends will change and that the local jurisdiction will take an active role in addressing criminal justice system operations and subsequently managing inmate population growth. With an active approach to improving the system, there is always the possibility of lowering the projected number of new beds needed for the future and avoiding the expense of construction as well as overall operating costs for additional bed capacity.

Nevertheless, the current population well exceeds the current capacity of the existing jail facilities. Building systems are extremely overtaxed and operational malfunctioning is common.¹

2000 Jail Study

In 2000, a jail needs assessment study was completed for Fulton County by Rosser International, Inc. The study included:

- A detailed profile of the County's inmate population;
- Jail population projections and estimated bed needs;
- A discussion of alternatives to incarceration;
- An assessment of the County's existing jail facilities; and
- Recommendations regarding programs, facilities, and site improvements.

The inmate population projections in the 2000 study were based on the average daily population (ADP) in the Fulton County jail system from 1991 through mid-2000. With regard to the "surge" in the County's inmate population in 1996 and 1997, the study commented as follows:

One explanation offered for the dramatic increase in the Fulton County jail population in 1997 is that the end of the 1996 Olympics caused a sudden reversal in local employment levels. This had a highly significant impact in the short term, which has since diminished somewhat.²

Methodology – The inmate population projections in the 2000 jail study were developed using an ARIMA (Auto Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) time series model for 2000 through 2006. Projections for 2007 through 2015 were based on the average annual percent change from the time series projections.

¹ *Program of Requirements and Master Plan, Fulton County Jail Expansion*, by CRSS International, Inc. Strategic Services Group, October 1997, page 2.3.

² *Fulton County Jail Needs Assessment Study*, by Rosser International, Inc., October 2, 2000, page 29.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Statistical Projections – The “statistical projections” in the 2000 study estimated that Fulton County will have an ADP of:

- 2,883 inmates by 2005;
- 3,000 inmates by 2010; and
- 3,121 inmates by 2015.

Policy Adjusted Projections – The study also presented a second set of projections to accommodate “the anticipated impact of planned policy initiatives.” According to the study, “The planned addition of over 400 sworn officers and the expansion of placement alternatives for less serious offenders are expected to increase both the admissions to the Fulton County jail system and the average length of stay for inmates in the jail.”³ These two initiatives were expected to have an impact of an additional 400 inmates in the Fulton County jail system by 2015. Therefore, the “policy adjusted projections” estimated that Fulton County will have an ADP of:

- 3,033 inmates by 2005;
- 3,275 inmates by 2010; and
- 3,521 inmates by 2015 (400 more than the “statistical projections”).

Graph and Table – The following page provides a graph and table showing the inmate population projections from the 2000 Jail Needs Assessment Study, and the inmate population data on which the projections were based.

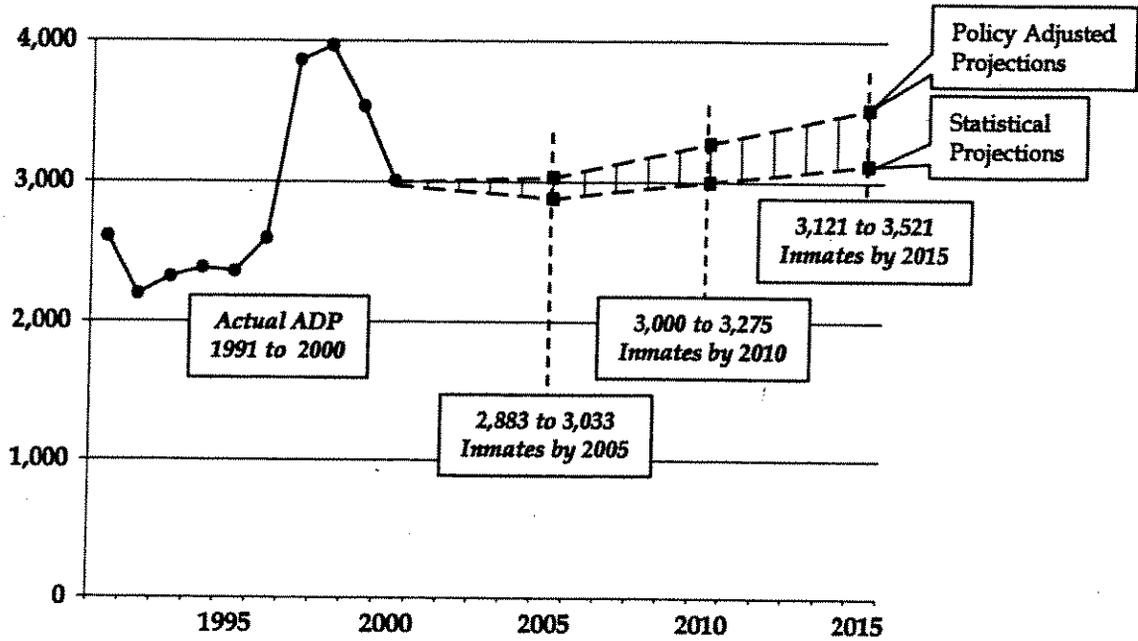
³ *Fulton County Jail Needs Assessment Study*, by Rosser International, Inc., October 2, 2000, page 32.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study

Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Inmate Population Projections from the 2000 Jail Needs Assessment Study



Year	Calendar	Actual	Statistical Projections	Policy Adjusted Projections
	1991	2,609		
	1992	2,198		
	1993	2,322		
	1994	2,386		
	1995	2,360		
	1996	2,596		
	1997	3,866		
	1998	3,968		
	1999	3,538		
	2000	3,008*		
5	2005		2,883	3,033
10	2010		3,000	3,275
15	2015		3,121	3,521

Source: *Fulton County Jail Needs Assessment Study*, by Rosser International, Inc., October 2, 2000, pages 31 - 33. * Note: The 2000 ADP was for January - July 2000.



2. Fulton County Population

Historical County Population – According to the U.S. Census, the population of Fulton County has increased from:

- 589,904 people in 1980; to
- 648,951 people in 1990; to
- 816,006 people in 2000.

From 1990 to 2000, the population of Fulton County increased by more than 167,000 people – an increase of more than 25 percent.

County Population Projections – Over the next 20 years, projections by the Atlanta Regional Commission estimate that Fulton County's population will continue to increase, to:

- 878,558 people in 2010; and
- 997,380 people in 2020.

This represents an increase of more than 181,000 people – or 22 percent – over the County's population in the 2000 Census.

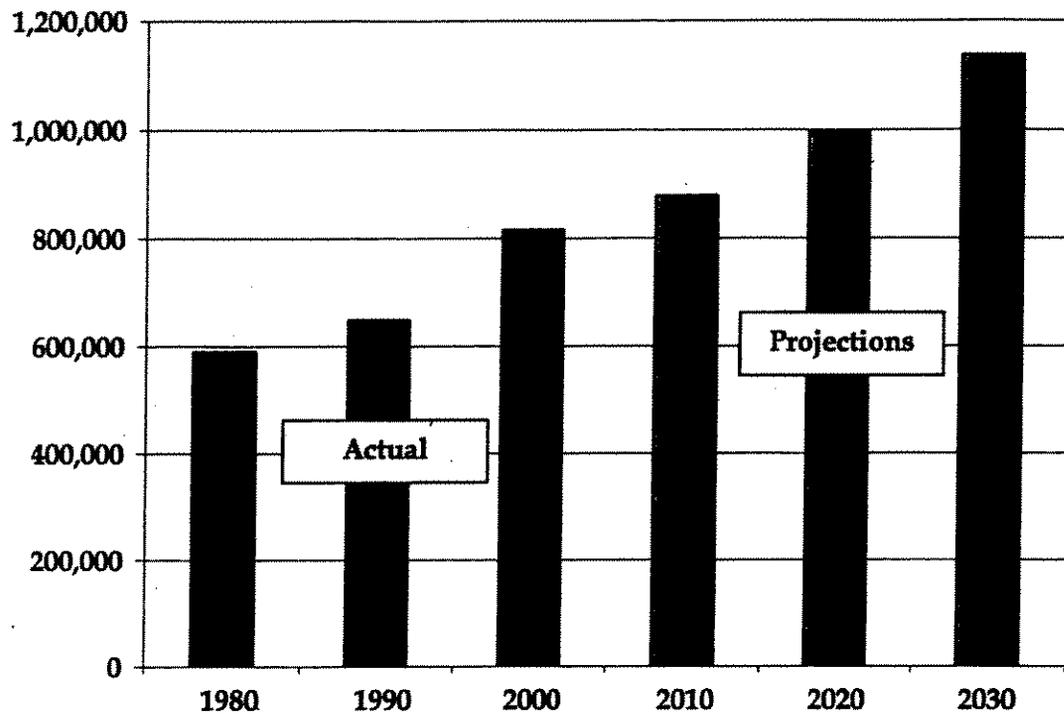
Long range projections indicate that Fulton County's inmate population will reach 1,136,850 people in 2030.

Graph and Table – The following page provides a graph and table showing Fulton County's historical population since 1980, and the County's population projections through 2030.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Fulton County Population (1980 - 2030)



Year	Actual Population	Population Projection
1980	589,904	
1990	648,951	
2000	816,006	
2010		878,558
2020		997,380
2030		1,136,850

Source: *Population and Employment Forecasts 2000 - 2030*, Atlanta Regional Commission, 2004.



3. Inmate Population Projections

There are numerous trends and factors that, to some extent, all have an impact on Fulton County's need for jail beds. These trends can be tangible and quantifiable, such as the County's growing population, and can also be intangible, such as public attitudes toward crime and offenders. These trends can have a direct impact on the County's jail population, or they may indirectly affect the County's need for jail beds. The analysis is complicated further by the fact that there is no general agreement as to which factors have the most impact, or the most direct impact, on the size of the County's jail population.

Generally, as the County's population grows, the demands on its criminal justice system also grow. More crime, more arrests, more criminal case filings, and an increasing jail population can all be attributed, at least in part, to the County's growing population.

There is no commonly accepted methodology for making inmate population projections. Neither the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) nor the American Correctional Association (ACA) recommends or endorses any particular forecasting methodology. Models that work well in one jurisdiction may or may not produce a reliable forecast in another jurisdiction. Although critical to the facility planning process, jurisdictions are left to determine which trends and which mathematical models will provide them with reasonable growth estimates for facility planning purposes.

In our opinion, inmate population projections should meet two tests – they should be reasonable, and they should be rationally derived. In other words, the projections should be reasonable, given the County's recent history and current trends, and they should be developed using some sort of a mathematical model that yields the results, and which is replicable.

There are numerous different forecasting models. Some can be very complex, and some can be fairly simple. As consultants, we have been preparing inmate population projections for cities and counties – and reviewing the projections of other consultants – for more than 16 years. In our experience, the statistically complex models do not necessarily produce more accurate projections, and the methodology is difficult for citizens and elected officials to understand or explain.

It should also be noted that the further out the projections are made, the less reliable the estimate becomes. Projections for the next ten years should be used to help facilitate good decision-making about the County's current jail capacity requirements. Long-range inmate population projections (i.e., for ten to 20 years into the future) should only be used for long-term master planning and site planning purposes. It should also be kept in mind that facility planning decisions can be driven as much or more by other factors – such as building geometry, site restrictions, or what the County can afford.

As part of this study, a number of different, commonly-used forecasting methodologies were applied to the inmate population trends in the Fulton County jail system in order to estimate the County's current and future jail population. The results of three models were used to develop a range of inmate population projections in five-year increments for the next 20 years.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study
Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

- **Model A – Average Length of Stay (ALOS).** Projections are based on the County’s average ALOS over the past five years (2001 through mid-2006).
- **Model B – Rate of Incarceration (ROI) Trend.** Projections are based on the trend in the County’s ROI (inmates per 1,000 population) over the past five years (2001 through mid-2006), applied to the County’s population projections.
- **Model C – Average Daily Population (ADP) Trend.** Projections are based on the trend in the County’s ADP of inmates over the past five years (2001 through mid-2006).

The results of these three models and the average of all three models are shown the following table.

Inmate Population Projections

Year	Year	Model A ALOS	Model B ROI	Model C ADP	Average of Models
5	2011	3,258	3,365	3,712	3,445
10	2016	3,481	3,590	4,242	3,771
15	2021	3,724	3,822	4,771	4,106
20	2026	3,957	4,086	5,301	4,448

The results of Model A (Average ALOS model) were used to establish the low end of the range. The results of Model C (ADP Trend model) were used to establish the high end of the range. The results of the other model (Model B) tracked closely with the results of Model A, at the lower end of the range.

For facility planning purposes, it is suggested that the average of the three models be used as the baseline ADP projections.

Based on the results of these three models, it is estimated that Fulton County will have an average daily population (ADP) of:

- 3,445 inmates (range: 3,258 to 3,712 inmates) in five years (by 2011); and
- 3,771 inmates (range: 3,481 to 4,242 inmates) in ten years (by 2016).

Long range projections estimate that Fulton County will have an ADP of:

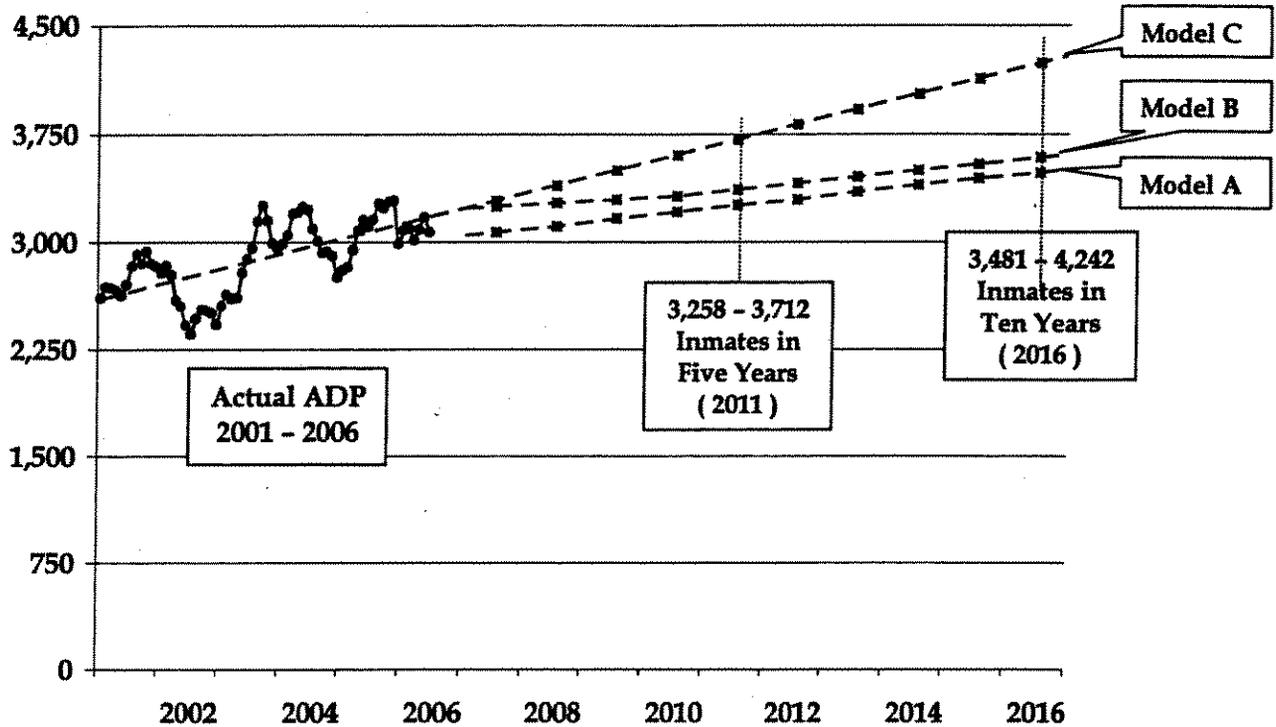
- 4,106 inmates (range: 3,724 to 4,771 inmates) in 15 years (by 2021); and
- 4,448 inmates (range: 3,957 to 5,301 inmates) in 20 years (by 2026).



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

The graph on the following page shows the County's actual inmate population over the past five years, and the inmate population projections for the next ten years, based on the results of the three forecasting models.

Inmate Population Projections



Forecast Year	Year	Model A Average Length of Stay (ALOS)	Model B ROI Trend	Model C ADP Trend	Average of 3 Models
5	2011	3,258	3,365	3,712	3,445
10	2016	3,481	3,590	4,242	3,771
15	2021	3,724	3,822	4,771	4,106
20	2026	3,957	4,086	5,301	4,448

Model A – Average Length of Stay (ALOS). Projections are based on the County's average ALOS over the past five years (2001 through mid-2006).

Model B – Rate of Incarceration (ROI) Trend. Projections are based on the trend in the County's ROI (inmates per 1,000 population) over the past five years (2001 through mid-2006), applied to the County's population projections.

Model C – Average Daily Population (ADP) Trend. Projections are based on the trend in the County's ADP of inmates over the past five years (2001 through mid-2006).



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

A number of important points must be kept in mind regarding these projections.

First, the inmate population projections are based primarily on the County's inmate population trends over the past five years – from 2001 to present. In the five years that preceded this period (1996 through 2000), Fulton County experienced a huge surge in its inmate population (1996 - 1997), which then slowly worked its way out of the jail system (1998 - 2000). Whatever combination of factors caused this surge in the system; we believe the County's inmate population trends over the last five years should be used as the current basis for facility planning.

Second, *inmate population projections* are not the same as *jail capacity requirements*. As is discussed in the following section, the facility needs more jail beds than the average projected inmate population in order to accommodate routine fluctuations (i.e., peaks) in the facility's population, and for inmate classification and management purposes (i.e., to separate and segregate different types of inmates).

Third, the inmate population projections were developed for facility planning purposes only. Since the planning, design, and construction of any new facilities will take years to complete and become operational, the inmate population projections should be used primarily for estimating the County's current jail capacity requirements, and the County's jail bed needs over the next five to ten years.

Fourth, a note of caution must be made when using historical data to predict the future. Many counties with crowded jail facilities have underestimated their true jail needs by relying on past inmate population trends. In many cases, arrest decisions, prosecution policies, and sentencing practices are all impacted, to some extent, by the knowledge that the jail is full. As new and additional jail beds become available in the future, these policies and practices can change, resulting in even greater demands for jail capacity. This is why many new jail facilities are either full when they open, or fill up much quicker than had been predicted. There are many counties that have built or expanded their jail facility to meet their ten-year projections, only to find the new facility at (or beyond) its capacity within three to five years.

Finally, it is important to view inmate population projections within an appropriate context. The projections are based on the actual inmate population trends in the Fulton County jail system from 2001 through mid-2006. At any given time during this period, the actual inmate population at the County jail system has been the result of a unique combination of factors within the City and County criminal justice system that affect (1) jail admissions, (2) jail releases, and (3) the length of stay in jail – all of which have been impacted, to some extent, by the combined efforts of law enforcement, prosecution, and the courts.

The inmate population projections lines in the preceding graph should not be viewed as hard, straight, and unwavering lines. They are simply a graphic illustration of where the inmate population is heading, given the County's current trends. There are a variety of forces that are pushing the line up (or pushing up the rate of growth), and at the same time, there are forces pushing down on the line (or holding down the rate of growth). Any significant change in this balance will have an impact on the County's future jail needs.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

Obviously, inmate population projections are not an exact science. There are a multitude of ever-changing variables, both tangible and intangible, that can directly impact the size of the County's jail population. The County's growing and changing population, public attitudes toward crime, changes in criminal penalties, law enforcement practices, sentencing policies, and crime rates will all have a direct impact on the County's future jail population and the need for additional jail capacity. Nonetheless, it is believed that the inmate population projections presented here provide a reasonable basis for facility planning purposes.

4. Forecast of Capacity Requirements

The next step in the facility planning process involves estimating the total number of jail beds needed to support the projected inmate population. The average daily population (ADP) is just that — an *average*. In reality, the County's actual inmate population fluctuates above and below that average. Therefore, to determine the total number of jail beds needed, two factors must be considered — a peaking factor, and a classification factor.

Peaking Factor — All jail populations fluctuate to a certain extent. Inmate populations go up and down every day, based on the number of inmate admissions and releases. Many jail facilities fill up over the weekend (due to weekend arrests, etc.), but will see their inmate numbers decline somewhat by mid-week, as inmates are released, make bond, or plead guilty. Many jail populations also fluctuate during certain times of the year.

Classification Factor — There must be sufficient jail capacity for inmate classification and management purposes to separate and segregate different types of inmates. The additional capacity is needed to provide for the separation of males and females, to separate inmates by custody classification, and to allow further segregation for administrative and disciplinary purposes.

While it is clear that a jail needs more beds than its average daily inmate population (in order to accommodate routine peaks and provide for proper inmate classification and separation), there is no commonly accepted methodology for estimating the total amount of capacity (i.e., jail beds) that will be needed to support the County's inmate population projections.

For facility planning purposes, most consultants and Departments of Corrections across the country recommend using the "80 percent rule" — that is, a jail should be considered "full" when 80 percent of its beds are occupied. This formula typically allows for sufficient additional capacity to accommodate routine peaks in the inmate population, to provide for the separation of males and females, and to further separate inmates with different security requirements. When the occupancy level exceeds more than 80 percent of capacity, it becomes progressively more difficult to accommodate the routine peaks in the inmate population, and to properly place inmates into an appropriate housing area based on their classification.

For Fulton County, the peak population each month was examined over the past ten years (from January 1996 through June 2006). During this period, the peak population each month varied from 0.9 percent to 12.3 percent above the ADP for that month, and averaged 3.2 percent over the ADP. Therefore, for facility planning purposes, a peaking factor of 3.2 percent was added to the projected baseline ADP forecast to accommodate routine fluctuations in the County's inmate population.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

A classification factor of 10 percent was then applied to allow for the proper separation and segregation of different types of inmates. This methodology for estimating capacity requirements is more conservative than the "80 percent rule," but should provide a reasonable basis for facility planning purposes, given the County's actual experience with its jail population.

Applying these calculations to the baseline ADP projections, it is estimated that Fulton County will need a total of:

- 3,900 jail beds in five years (by 2011), to support a projected ADP of 3,445 inmates; and
- 4,269 jail beds in ten years (by 2016), to support a projected ADP of 3,771 inmates.

Long range projections estimate that Fulton County will need a total of:

- 4,648 jail beds in 15 years (by 2021), to support a projected ADP of 4,106 inmates; and
- 5,035 jail beds in 20 years (by 2026), to support a projected ADP of 4,448 inmates.

While it is believed that this forecast presents reasonable planning goals for the County, it should be recognized that these capacity projections are based primarily on the County's actual inmate population trend over the past five years.

Other factors also need to be considered when making important architectural decisions regarding the number and type of jail beds (i.e., dorms, single cells, or double cells) to be included in an expanded facility. The appropriate size for a facility expansion may also be based on (1) site limitations, (2) the geometry of the building, (3) the staffing requirements, and/or (4) what the County can afford, as much as any other factor.

Consideration also has to be given to the changing profile of the County's inmate population, which has significant implications for the number – and more importantly, the type – of jail beds needed by the County. In years past, most jails attempted to provide some sort of balance between minimum, medium, and maximum-security housing. Today, the problem is more complicated. Most jails are finding that they are running out of "good inmates," and increasingly have to accommodate higher-risk offenders. Inmate populations are also becoming increasingly comprised of inmates with special needs or who require special management. These and other factors all affect the number and type of jail beds needed by the County to effectively and efficiently support its inmate population.

Shortfall of Inmate Housing

Once the total capacity requirements have been estimated, the next step in the planning process is to estimate the extent to which the County's existing facilities are able to meet the projected need.

For facility planning purposes, the Fulton County jail system currently has the capacity for 2,610 inmates, based on the court-ordered capacity of 2,250 at the Main Jail, 200 at Bellwood, and 100 at Marietta, plus 64 at Alpharetta.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study Section 2 - Bed Capacity Requirement Forecast

By subtracting the current capacity from the total number of jail beds needed, it is estimated that Fulton County will need a total of:

- 1,286 additional jail beds in five years (by 2011); and
- 1,655 additional jail beds in ten years (by 2016).

Long range projections estimate that Fulton County will need a total of:

- 2,034 additional jail beds in 15 years (by 2021); and
- 2,421 additional jail beds in 20 years (by 2026).

Again, it should be kept in mind that these estimates were developed for facility planning purposes only. These estimates also assume that the current facility capacity will continue to be available for inmate housing. The loss of any of the existing facilities (such as the Bellwood, Marietta, or Alpharetta facilities), or any reduction in the inmate population to be housed at the Main Jail, would correspondingly increase the projected shortfall of inmate housing.

The following table provides an overview of the forecast of capacity requirements for Fulton County in five-year increments for the next 20 years, including (1) the projected baseline inmate population, (2) the total number of jail beds needed, and (3) the estimated shortfall of inmate housing.

Forecast of Jail Capacity Requirements

		Baseline Population (2006)	Projected Population (2011)	Baseline Capacity (2006)	Projected Capacity (2011)	Total Jail Beds Needed	Projected Shortfall (Additional Jail Beds Required)
5	2011	3,445	110	345	3,900	1,286	
10	2016	3,771	121	377	4,269	1,655	
15	2021	4,106	131	411	4,648	2,034	
20	2026	4,448	142	445	5,035	2,421	



I. INTRODUCTION

Section 3 describes and illustrates the Fulton County Jail current operating capacity and the recommended strategy to meet the bed shortfall for planning purposes through the year 2026.

II. EXISTING FACILITY CAPACITY

The Fulton County Jail has a design operating capacity of 1,440 inmates. The design operating capacity includes the number of beds available in each of the housing units that meets design and operational standards. During and after construction of the facility, all housing units in the Jail were double bunked to provide the potential to house 2,648 inmates if all cells were able to house two inmates. In fact, the jail housed more than 3,000 inmates at one time by double and triple bunking cells and placing bunks in dayrooms. While it is unreasonable to expect that all cells can be used as single cells it is equally unreasonable to expect that all cells can be used as two person cells. The Federal Court has set a jail operating capacity of 2,250 beds. The main jail facility design capacity*, not include temporary housing including Medical Infirmary, Intake and Release, is based on the breakdown on the following pages.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study

Section 3 - Facility Planning Options

Unit	Zone	Housing Classification/Designation	Capacity	Use	Unit	Zone	Housing Classification/Designation	Capacity	Use
1 North	100	All/Medical Care	36	26	2 South	100	All/Inmate Worker	36	32
	200	Medium/High Misdemeanor	32	24		200	All/Transitional Bellwood	32	26
	300	Hi Medium/Various Felony	32	24		300	All/Inmate Worker	32	24
	400	Hi Medium/Various Felony and Misdemeanor	36	25		400	All/Inmate Worker	36	31
	500	Maximum/Various Felony	36	21		500	All/Inmate Worker	36	32
	600	All/Psychiatric Care	32	24		600	All/ Classification	32	8
			204	144				204	153
2 North	100	Hi Medium/Female Housing	36	32	3 South	100	All/Chronic Medical	36	34
	200	Hi Medium/Female Housing	32	26		200	All/Chronic Medical	32	28
	300	Hi Medium/Female Housing	32	27		300	All/Chronic Medical	32	22
	400	Hi Medium/Female Housing	36	32		400	All/Chronic Medical	36	15
	500	Hi Medium/Female Housing	36	29		500	All/Chronic Medical	36	27
	600	Medium/Female Housing	32	20		600	All/Chronic Medical	32	24
			204	166				204	150
3 North	100	All/Psychiatric Care	36	31	4 South	100	Medium/Misdemeanor	36	35
	200	All/Psychiatric Care	32	28		200	All/Segregation	32	29
	300	All/Psychiatric Care	32	24		300	Medium/Misdemeanor	32	30
	400	All/Medical Care	36	33		400	Medium/Medical	36	12
	500	Hi Medium/Misdemeanor and Felony	36	33		500	Medium/Medical	36	23
	600	Hi Medium/Misdemeanor and Felony	31	29		600	Medium/Medical	32	8
			203	178				204	137



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study
Section 3 - Facility Planning Options

Zone	Room	Classification/Designation	Capacity	Use	Zone	Room	Classification/Designation	Capacity	Use
4 North	100	Medium/Various Felony	36	31	5 South	100	Hi Medium/Felony	36	31
	200	All/ Various Felony	32	31		200	Hi Medium/Felony	32	31
	300	All/Felony	32	25		300	Hi Medium/Felony	32	25
	400	Medium/Felony	36	31		400	Hi Medium/Felony	36	31
	500	Medium/Felony	36	35		500	Hi Medium/Felony	36	35
	600	Hi Medium/Felony	32	32		600	Hi Medium/Felony	32	32
			204	185				204	185
5 North	100	Hi Medium/Felony	36	35	6 South	100	Maximum/Violent Felony	36	35
	200	Hi Medium/Felony	32	30		200	Maximum/Violent Felony	32	30
	300	Hi Medium/Felony	32	31		300	Maximum/Violent Felony	32	31
	400	Hi Medium/Felony	36	31		400	Maximum/Violent Felony	36	31
	500	Hi Medium/Felony	36	32		500	Medium/Maximum/Felony	35	32
	600	Hi Medium/Felony	32	32		600	Maximum/Violent Felony	32	32
			204	191				203	191
6 North	100	Maximum/Violent Felony	36	33	7 South	100	All/Small Group Segregation	36	10
	200	Maximum/Violent Felony	32	32		200	Maximum/Violent Felony	32	10
	300	Maximum/Violent Felony	32	30		300	Maximum/Violent Felony	32	27
	400	Maximum/Violent Felony	35	29		400	Maximum/Violent Felony	36	28
	500	Maximum/Violent Felony	35	33		500	Maximum/Violent Felony	36	27
	600	Medium/Maximum/Felony	32	32		600	Maximum/Violent Felony	32	30
			202	189				204	138
7 North	100	All/Segregation	36	10	SUMMARY		Capacity	Use	
	200	All/Segregation	32	15	North Tower		1,425	1,163	
	300	All/Segregation	32	25	South Tower		1,223	963	
	400	Hi Medium/Felony	36	27	Main Jail Total		2,648	2,126	
	500	All/Segregation	36	18					
	600	All/Segregation	32	15					
			204	110					

Table 1

* Capacity and current use as reported on July 28, 2006 Jail Bureau Daily Count Sheet.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study
Section 3 - Facility Planning Options

In addition to the 2,250 beds available at the main jail, the jail bureau operates three satellite facilities: Bellwood, with 200 available beds; Marietta, with 100 available beds; and Alpharetta, with 64 available beds. The following table indicates current use of the satellite facilities:

Bellwood				
Unit	Zone	Housing Classification/Designation	Capacity	Use
Bellwood	100	General Population Male	50	47
Bellwood	200	General Population Male	50	48
Bellwood	300	General Population Male	50	44
Bellwood	400	General Population Male	50	47
Total Capacity / Use			200	186

Marietta				
Unit	Zone	Housing Description	Capacity	Use
Marietta	100	General Population Women	35	39
Marietta	200	General Population Women	35	29
Marietta	300	General Population Women	30	20
Total Capacity / Use			100	88

Alpharetta				
Unit	Zone	Housing Description	Capacity	Use
Alpharetta	100	General Population Male	64	62

Table 2

The Jail Bureau currently has available 2,614 jail beds available to house inmates including 2,250 at the Main Jail (established by Court Order), 200 beds at the Bellwood Facility, 100 beds at the Marietta Facility and 64 beds at the Alpharetta Facility. When the jail population exceeds this number, the Jail Bureau must pay other jurisdictions to house Fulton County inmates. On July 28, 2006 there were a total of 335 inmates being held in other jail facilities.

Of the 2,614 beds available at the four Jail Bureau facilities, 2,310 beds are available for male housing and 304 beds are available for female housing. Again, it should be noted that when these capacities are met, the Sheriff must find alternate housing to accommodate the additional inmates.

	Male	Female	Total
Main Jail	2,046	204	2,250
Bellwood	200	0	200
Marietta	0	100	100
Alpharetta	64	0	64
Total Beds	2,310	304	2,614

Table 3



Based on the inmate projections presented in Section 2 of this report it is projected that the number of secure beds required at the Fulton County Jail in the year 2026 could reach 5,035 beds. With a current operational capacity of 2,614 beds, a shortfall of 2,421 beds could occur in 2026 if no additional beds are added to the Fulton County Jail capacity and no significant changes are made in the criminal justice system.

The plan put forth herein would allow the County to add beds at one time or in phases. It is recommended that inmate services such as food service capacity, laundry capacity, and medical and intake units be designed for the long-term facility build-out to minimize cost and disruption of services.

For planning purposes, we are assuming the following percentages for classification purposes of 20% maximum security and special management, 60% medium security and 20% minimum security.

Classification	Percent of Overall beds	Number of Inmate Beds
Maximum	20%	1,007
Medium	60%	3,021
Minimum	20%	1,007
Total Bed Needs		5,035

Table 4

While these averages provide guidelines for housing they do not reflect the fact that there is generally some grey area between the medium and maximum (High medium) where an inmate can be housed in a two person cell and there is some grey area between medium and minimum (Low Medium) where an inmate can be housed in a secure dormitory.

The Jail currently has adequate maximum-security capacity to meet future needs if some of the housing that is currently double bunked is returned to single cell housing. This presents two significant advantages to building new maximum-security space. First, construction of single cells is the most expensive construction in a new jail so re-utilizing the existing space will help to mitigate cost of an addition to the facility, and second, returning the housing units to their design capacity will help to alleviate the abnormal wear and tear on the facility that occurs when the design capacity is exceeded for an extended period of time. In order to accomplish this goal we recommend adjusting the bed count at the main jail to 1,835 beds to provide the capacity for 816 Maximum Security single cells and 510 High-Medium and Medium Security double cells (1,019 double beds). This will require replacing 415 beds displaced by reducing the main jail capacity from 2,250 to 1,835 in the total bed count.

We recommend that if the County opts to add jail beds to the existing jail site a combination of two and four person cells and secure dormitories be added to the Jail to accommodate the large medium-security classification at the Jail. If these additional beds are added to the existing Fulton County Jail site, it would likely require removal of the Bellwood Facility and the potential reuse of the Marietta Facility. If those 300 beds are no longer available, they will need to be replaced in the new housing to achieve the overall projected inmate capacity.



III. FACILITY CLOSURES

As previously stated, the current operating capacity of the Fulton County Jail system is 2,614 confinement beds. This includes 2,250 beds in the main jail, 200 beds at the Marietta facility, 100 beds at the Bellwood Facility, and 64 beds at the Alpharetta Facility.

However, due to the facilities' conditions and the need to expand into the footprint of the Bellwood facility, it is recommended that both Bellwood and Marietta facilities be closed. Finally, due to the profile of the current population that indicates a higher security level of inmates, it is recommended that an additional 415 cells in the main jail be used as single occupancy cells. This would reduce the operating capacity of the main jail to 1,835.

If Bellwood and Marietta, facilities are closed and the main jail complex's operating capacity would be reduced from 2,614 to 1,899 as indicated in the following table:

Main Jail	1,835 Beds
Bellwood	0 Beds
Marietta	0 Beds
Alpharetta	<u>64 Beds</u>
Total	1,899 Beds

IV. FACILITY EXPANSION OPTIONS

It is projected that the bed needs for the jail system could reach 5,035 beds by the year 2026. Should this projection be realized and should the County decide to close the Bellwood and Marietta facilities in the future, the jail system would require an additional 3,136 by 2026, based upon current practices. In order to meet the need for additional confinement beds, the following facility expansion options should be considered:

A. Option 1 - Do nothing

Option 1 is to continue maintaining the jail's operating capacity at 2,614, per court order and continue to outsource over capacity beds to correctional facilities outside Fulton County.

B. Option 2 - Expand Main Jail Complex in a Phased Construction Program

Option 2 is to continue the jail's operating capacity at 2,614 and to implement a phased construction program that would increase the jail's operating capacity to 4,779 to 4,971 beds by the year 2022. There are two potential options that could be considered. In both options the Bellwood and Marietta facilities would be closed and the Alpharetta facility would remain operational.

Option One - construct three 960-bed towers that are connected to the main jail. The construction would occur in the following two Phases:



- Phase I - two new 960-bed towers (1,920-beds) and continue operating the current jail system capacity at 2,614 beds. This would provide 4,534 total beds. If Bellwood and Marietta are closed, the total available beds available would be reduced to 4,234.
- Phase II - one new 960-bed tower, closing the Bellwood and Marietta facilities, and reducing the operating capacity of the main jail to 1,899. This would provide 4,779 beds to meet projections through 2022.

Option Two - construct two 1,536-bed towers that are connected to the main jail. Construction would occur in the following two Phases:

- Phase I - one new 1,536-bed tower and continue operating the current jail system capacity at 2,614 beds. This would provide 4,150 total beds.
- Phase II - one new 1,536-bed tower, closing the Bellwood, Marietta facilities, and reducing the operating capacity of the main jail to 1,899. This would provide 4,971 beds by the year 2022.

Note that all recommended infrastructure improvements to medical, property, release, administration, visitation areas would occur in Phase I in both options.

C. Option 3 - Purchase or Lease an Existing Correctional Facility Operated by the Sheriff

Option 3 is to purchase or lease an existing correctional facility located within the metropolitan area. This could be a short-term solution while additional beds are being constructed at the main jail or a long term solution if the purchased or leased facilities can support the construction of additional beds and infrastructure to meet future bed shortfalls. Two facilities were identified that could meet this options - the Larimore Correctional facility (250-beds), owned by the Georgia Department of Corrections and the Clayton County Jail at Lovejoy (750-beds), owned by Clayton County.

D. Option 4 - Lease Jail beds from a Private Entity

Option 4 is to enter into a contract agreement with a private company who would provide the bed short-fall needs for the jail system. The private entity would design and build the facility and lease the beds to the County. The facility would be operated either by the private entity or the Sheriff's Office.

E. Option 5 - Construct New Stand Alone Jail Annex

Option 5 is to construct a new 3,072-bed jail annex inside Fulton County that is owned and operated by the Fulton County Sheriff. The facility would be a medium to minimum security facility that contains two and four person cells and secure dormitories. The facility would have minimal infrastructure as most of the inmate services would be provided by the Main Jail. The facility would be constructed in the following Phases:



- Phase I - 1,536 beds and continue operating capacity of jail systems at 2,614 beds. This would provide 4,150 total system beds.
- Phase II - 1,536 new beds and closing the Bellwood and Marietta facilities. The current operating capacity of jail system is reduced to 1,899. This would provide 4,971 beds by the year 2022.

F. Option 6 - Any combination of Options 1 - 5

Option 6 is to consider a combination of the five previously described options. Should the County decide to implement an expansion construction at the Main Jail, the option to lease beds from the Georgia DOC, Clayton County, or Private Entity, or continue outsourcing beds could be a short-term solution until the new beds at the Main Jail come online.

V. EXPANSION RECOMMENDATION

Fulton County has made a significant investment in the Main Jail Complex, including a \$54 million overhaul and upgrade of the mechanical, elevator, and plumbing systems that is currently being implemented are targeted for completion in mid-2009. Except for the Alpharetta facility, the largest concentration of staff and inmate programs and services are located at the Complex. All inmates are booked, released, and are provided medical healthcare services at the Complex. To construct a Jail Annex at a remote site would provide additional beds in a cost efficient manner, but operating costs would increase due to the duplication certain spaces and operational functions and the cost associated with transporting inmates between facilities and courts. Purchasing or leasing beds from the Georgia DOC, Clayton County, or Private Entity would be short-term solutions. Because the shortfall of jail beds in the future could reach 3,136, none of the facility options would support long-term needs. However, these options could be used short-term while expansion takes place at the main jail.

Based upon the above, it is our recommendation that Option 2 - Expand Main Jail Complex in a Phased Construction Program be considered by the County. This would place all inmates, programs, services, and staff at one location, which would be the most cost effective and efficient, means to solve the current space and bed shortfalls in the jail system.

As stated in Option 2, the County could consider two options: Option 1 - 960-bed Three Tower Option and Option 2 - 1,536-bed Two Tower Option. Option 1 is the construction of three 960-bed towers in three Phases. Under this option, the County would add three housing towers using 48 bed housing pods with a mix of double cells, four-person cells and secure dormitory units. Three housing towers of 960 beds could be accommodated on the existing site. Note that non-housing infrastructure renovation or expansion for court services, property and laundry operations, records, maintenance, etc. would also be part of the expansion recommendations. Once completed the Main Jail Complex inmate housing would be organized as follow



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Existing Fulton County Jail						
Operating Capacity Under New Housing Scenario - Three Tower Option						
Housing Unit	Single Cells	Double Cells	4-Person Cells	Dorm Beds	Total Beds	Classification
1 North		102			204	Medium
2 North		102			204	High Medium
3 North		102			203	High Medium
4 North	102				102	Maximum
5 North	102				102	Maximum
6 North	102				102	Maximum
7 North	102				102	Maximum
2 South		102			204	High Medium
3 South		102			204	High Medium
4 South	102				102	Maximum
5 South	102				102	Maximum
6 South	102				102	Maximum
7 South	102				102	Maximum
Alpharetta				64	64	Minimum
Marietta					0	
Bellwood					0	
Totals	816	510	0	64	0	
TOTAL AVAILABLE EXISTING BEDS UNDER NEW HOUSING					1,899	
Potential Solution to Adding Beds to the Existing Jail Campus						
Housing Unit	Single Cells	Double Cells	4-Person Cells	Dorm Beds	Total Beds	Classification
New 1		480			960	Medium
New Total Bed Count after adding one housing unit					2,859	
New 2			120	480	960	Medium/Minimum
New Total Bed Count after adding two housing units					3,819	
New 3			120	480	960	Medium/Minimum
New Total Bed Count after adding three housing units					4,779	

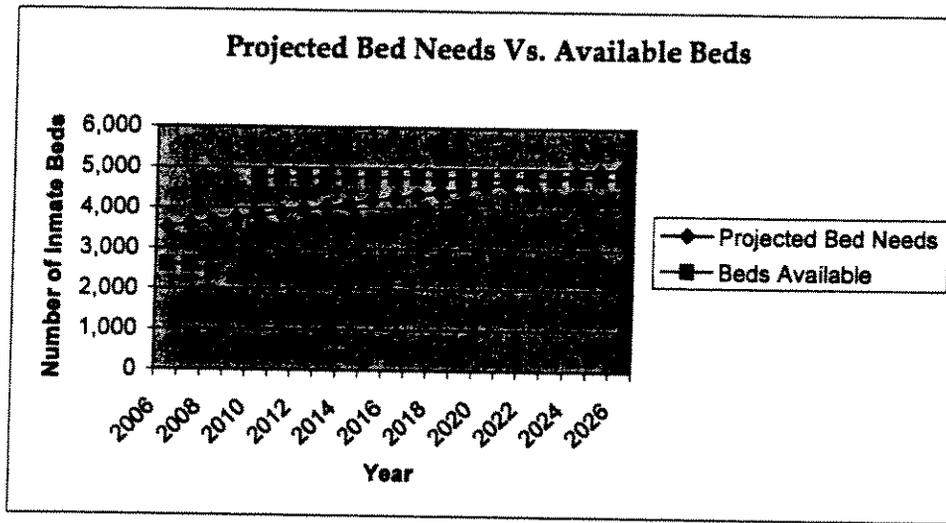
Table 5

If Fulton County were to implement the proposed solution shown here at one time the projected inmate bed needs would be met through the year 2022 as graph one indicates.



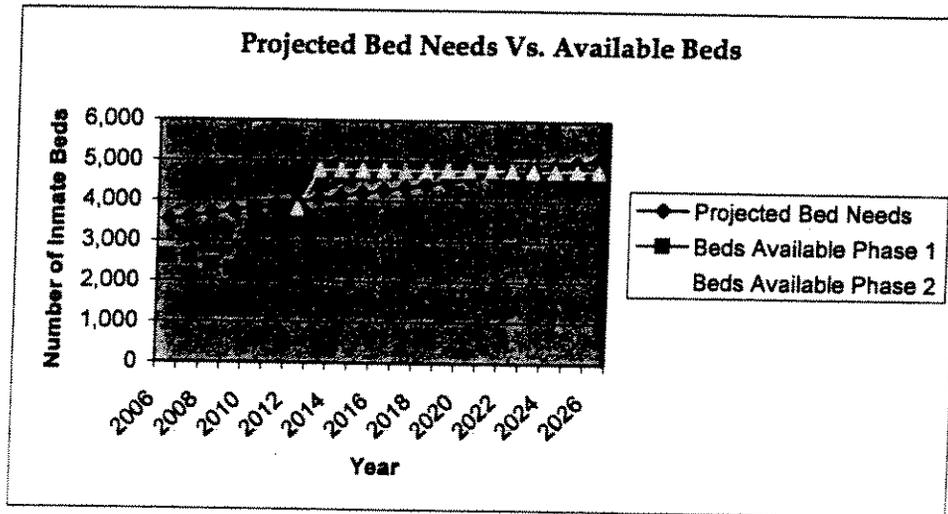
Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study

Section 3 - Facility Planning Options



Graph 1

If it is not economically or politically practical or feasible to construct a 2,880-bed addition to the Jail, it is possible that a multi-phased plan be implemented that would increase the number of available beds at the Fulton County Jail to 4,779 beds in two phases. To phase the project Fulton County could build New Housing 1 and New Housing 2 to add 1,920 inmate beds to the bed count. As table 5 indicates, this would bring the inmate bed count to 3,819. As Graph 2 below indicates, this would only meet the projected needs of Fulton County through the year 2012. At that time, planning to add the additional beds would need to be underway.



Graph 2

The classification provided under Phase One of a phased approach to adding beds to the jail as outlined above is shown in Table 6.



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Section 3 - Facility Planning Options

Classification for Phase I: 3,819 Inmate beds			
Classification	Percent of overall beds	Number of beds required	Number of beds Provided
Maximum	20%	764	816
Medium	60%	2,291	2,459
Minimum	20%	764	544
Total	100%	3,819	3,819

Table 6

The classification provided under the build out of three housing units to add 2,880 beds to the jail is shown in Table 7.

Classification for Phase II: 2,880 Inmate beds			
Classification	Percent of overall beds	Number of beds required	Number of beds Provided
Maximum	20%	956	816
Medium	60%	2,867	2,939
Minimum	20%	956	1,024
Total	100%	4,779	4,779

Table 7

Option 2 would add two housing towers to the existing jail site. The plan is also based on using 48 bed housing pods with a mix of double cells, four-person cells and secure dormitory units. Two housing units of 1,536 beds could be accommodated on the existing site. Once completed the Main Jail Complex inmate housing would be organized as follow:



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study
Section 3 - Facility Planning Options

Existing Fulton County Jail						
Operating Capacity Under New Housing Scenario - Two Tower Option						
Housing Unit	Single Cells	Double Cells	4-Person Cells	Dorm Beds	Total Beds	Classification
1 North		102			204	Medium
2 North		102			204	High Medium
3 North		102			203	High Medium
4 North	102				102	Maximum
5 North	102				102	Maximum
6 North	102				102	Maximum
7 North	102				102	Maximum
2 South		102			204	High Medium
3 South		102			204	High Medium
4 South	102				102	Maximum
5 South	102				102	Maximum
6 South	102				102	Maximum
7 South	102				102	Maximum
Alpharetta				64	64	Minimum
Marietta					0	
Bellwood					0	
Total	816	510	0	64		
TOTAL AVAILABLE EXISTING BEDS UNDER NEW HOUSING					1,899	
Potential Solution to Adding Beds to the Existing Jail Campus						
Housing Unit	Single Cells	Double Cells	4-Person Cells	Dorm Beds	Total Beds	Classification
New 1		384	96	384	1,536	Medium/Maximum
New Total Bed Count after adding one 1,536 bed housing unit					3,435	
New 2		384	96	384	1,536	Medium/Minimum
New Total Bed Count after adding two 1,536 bed units					4,971	

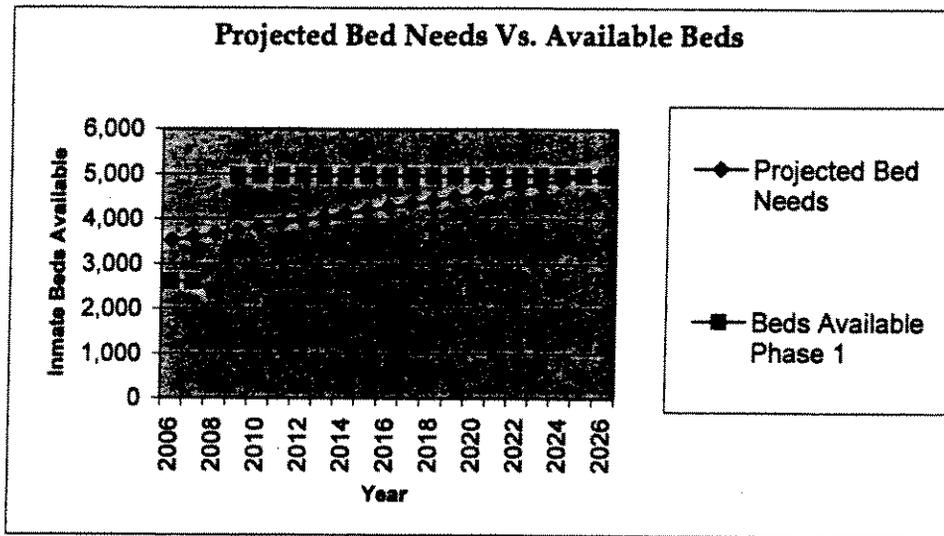
Table 8

If Fulton County were to implement the proposed solution shown here at one time the projected inmate bed needs would be met through the year 2025 as graph one indicates.



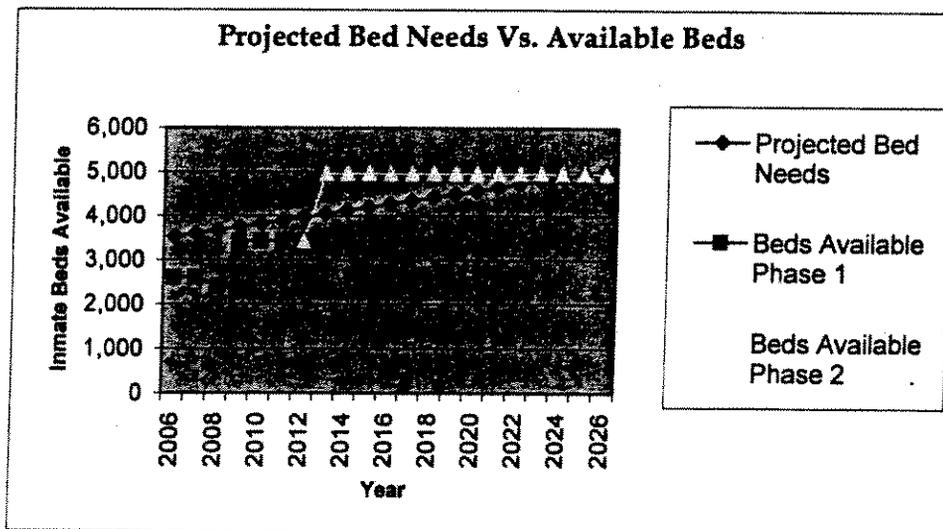
Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study

Section 3 - Facility Planning Options



Graph 3

A down side of the two unit option of adding beds to the site is that the current bed needs of the jail cannot be met by adding only one 1,536 bed housing unit. As Table 4 indicates, adding new housing unit one will bring the inmate bed count to 3,435. As graph 4 indicates, this does not meet the projected bed needs of the jail when the new beds can be brought on line.



Graph 4

The classification provided under the build out of two housing units to add 3,072 beds to the jail to bring the available beds to 4,971 is shown in Table 9.



Classification for 4,971 Inmate Beds			
Classification	Percent of overall beds	Number of beds required	Number of beds Provided
Maximum	20%	994	816
Medium	60%	2,983	3,323
Minimum	20%	994	832
Total	100%	4,971	4,971

Table 9

VI. RECOMMENDED NON-HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING STRATEGY

Because inmate population at the Fulton County Jail is projected to increase significantly through 2026, based the three industry recognized models described in Section 2, services required to support the increased population would also need to expand. A detailed space program is shown in Section 4 of this report. This Section will summarize the planning strategy for providing inmate services.

Visitor Services: Currently, public who want to visit inmates check in at the lobby and take an elevator to the visiting areas in the housing units to visit with inmates. With the addition of the new housing units it is no longer practical to have visitors travel to the inmate housing units to visit without substantially increasing the cost of construction as well as operational costs. The proposed solution is to build new or renovate the Marietta Facility to a new visitor center that will allow visitors to visit with inmates through a video connection to the housing units. The visitor building will serve as the official reception point for visitors and will accommodate records requests and commissary and bonding. Video visiting will be used in both the new and existing housing except for official visitors such as attorneys, law enforcement, etc. This will eliminate the public entering into the secured perimeter of inmate and secured areas.

Intake: The existing intake area is a new addition to the Jail. The space functions adequately. The intake area was not planned with a new property room. Currently the staff stores property in the old property storage room and in the old kitchen. A new property room adjacent to the booking area will save staff time transporting inmate property to and from remote areas of the jail.

Transfer: Inmates being transferred to downtown court, medical or other outside activities are currently staged at the old intake area. The space is also shared with inmates waiting to be seen in one of the jail courtrooms. We recommend the old intake continue to be used for this purpose if a separate holding area for inmates waiting to go to court is provided.

Release: Currently release takes place adjacent to the Central control room. This presents several operational difficulties including traffic through the sallyport is stopped while inmates are being out-processed. We recommend that a new release area be built adjacent to a new property room. This will allow staff to secure and return inmate property without moving the property through the facility.



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Medical and Mental Health Administration, Clinic and Infirmary: The medical areas of the facility will not accommodate the population without expanding. The Medical area may be renovated or expanded in its current location or a new medical area may be built as part of the expanded Jail. Site constraints and budget will determine how best to expand the medical unit.

Maintenance: The maintenance staff is currently in a small area adjacent to the main jail loading dock. The facilities do not allow for stocking adequate replacement parts for facility maintenance or work areas for repairing, painting, welding, etc. A new Maintenance shop and storage area is recommended. This may be accomplished by renovating the old kitchen when property is moved to a new property room or building new space.

Warehouse: Warehouse services are currently decentralized with supplies brought to the jail as needed. It is anticipated that this practice will continue.

Kitchen: A new kitchen with expansion capability has been added to the facility. A new plating kitchen may be necessary to allow food to be transported to the new housing tower in bulk and plated there to reduce the time between plating and serving. Other options such as heated carts may also be considered.

Power Plant: The existing power plant will continue to serve existing facility. New power plant will be required for any new construction.

Security System: Ron Ice from SafeTech, Inc. conducted an evaluation of the existing security system at the Fulton County Jail. The report from SafeTech, Inc. is included in the facility assessment section of this report.

VII. PRELIMINARY CONCEPT DIAGRAMS

A preliminary concept diagram have been developed to illustrate how the 960-bed three tower option or 1,530-bed two tower option would fit on the existing jail site. The concept presented was used to test the site to ensure that the site area would support the additional programmed square feet. This concept should be further developed during the design phase of the project and may change during design to better meet site, budget or operational needs.

The drawings presented on the following pages depict the existing site plan and the proposed site plan should the expansion occur at the main jail complex. This drawing attempts to illustrate the best location for the housing towers. It shows the Marietta facility being renovated and converted into a Video Visitation Center. The picture also shows expansion of the staff parking area.



A. INTRODUCTION

This section provides a series of tables that illustrate the future space requirements for the Fulton County Jail (FCJ) build out to 5,035 beds including housing and support spaces. The space program was developed as if the facility was being build new. This approach allows the architectural designer to best determine the configuration of new spaces and utilization of existing and vacated spaces in the existing FCJ.

The following narrative and space program has been developed with input from the Fulton County Sheriff's Office, General Services' staff, and staff from private companies that are provide support functions in the complex. The spaces are divided into functional components and were used as the basis for developing conceptual site plans.

The space program identifies the components that are directly affected by either new construction or renovation. Existing housing units are not included in the space program. The housing components are divided into Phases to distinguish the two different housing buildings.

1. Space Program Summary - 1,536-Bed Two Tower Scheme

The following table is a summary of the Net Square Feet and Gross Square Feet required for the housing and support of 4,971 inmate beds and staff required for the supervision of those inmates in the year 2022.

FULTON COUNTY JAIL ADDITION SPACE PROGRAM - 1,536-BED TWO TOWER OPTION					
Comp.	Space Description	Total DNSF	Net To Gross	Total DGSF	Renovation or New Space
1.0	Video Visiting / Visitor Building	7,236	30%	9,407	Renovation
2.0	Administration Lobby	850	30%	1,105	New Space
3.0	Jail Administration	4,515	30%	5,870	New Space
4.0	Central Control	884	45%	1,282	Existing
5.0	Jail Command Center Existing	3,723	30%	4,840	Existing Admin space
6.0	Jail Command Center New Housing	4,067	30%	5,287	New Space
7.0	Court Rooms	8,157	30%	10,604	New Space
8.0	Inmate Programs	2,602	30%	3,383	Existing
9.0	Intake Vehicle Sallyport / Transfer	0	20%	0	Existing Intake
10.0	Intake Booking / Processing	0	40%	0	Existing
11.0	Inmate Property	5,528	30%	7,186	New Space
12.0	Inmate Records	3,800	30%	4,940	Existing / Expansion
13.0	Inmate Transfer	0	40%	0	Existing



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study

Section 4 - Space Analysis

FULTON COUNTY JAIL ADDITION SPACE PROGRAM - 1,536-Bed TWO TOWER SCHEME					
Comp.	Space Description	Total NSF	Net to Gross	Total DGSF	Renovation or New Space
14.0	Inmate Release	2,074	40%	2,904	New Space
15.0	Health Care Administration	2,908	30%	3,780	New Space
16.0	Medical Clinic	7,110	30%	9,243	New Space
17.0	Medical Infirmary	10,384	40%	14,538	New Space
18.0	Mental Health Unit	5,188	40%	7,263	Existing Medical
19.0	Maintenance	5,904	20%	7,085	New Space
20.0	Warehouse	0	20%	0	Off Site
21.0	Kitchen	0	40%	0	Existing
22.0	Plating Kitchen	4,266	40%	5,972	New Space
23.0	Laundry	5,360	25%	6,700	Renovate Old Kitchen
24.0	Power Plant	14,320	20%	18,616	New Space / Existing
25.0	1,536 New Inmate Housing	132,362	45%	191,925	New Space
26.0	1,536 New Inmate Housing	132,362	45%	191,925	New Space
Total NSF		363,600	DGSF	513,854	
Net to Gross Circulation			10%	51,385	
TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQUARE FEET				565,239	
Beds Available upon Completion of Phased Construction Program					Total Beds
Existing Beds- main jail					1,835
Existing Beds- Alpharetta					64
Total Existing Beds					1,899
Number of beds available after adding one 1,536 bed tower					3,435
Number of beds available after adding second 1,536 bed tower					4,971

2. Space Program Summary - 960-Bed Three Tower Scheme

The following table is a summary of the Net Square Feet and Gross Square Feet required for the housing and support of 4,779 inmate beds and staff required for the supervision of those inmates in the year 2022.



Fulton County Jail Long-Term Feasibility Study

Section 4 - Space Analysis

FULTON COUNTY JAIL ADDITION SPACE PROGRAM - 960-BED THREE TOWER OPTION					
Comp.	Space Description	Total DNSF	Net To Gross	Total DGSF	Renovation or New Space
1.0	Video Visiting / Visitor Building	7,236	30%	9,407	Renovation
2.0	Administration Lobby	850	30%	1,105	New Space
3.0	Jail Administration	4,515	30%	5,870	New Space
4.0	Central Control	884	45%	1,282	Existing
5.0	Jail Command Center Existing	3,723	30%	4,840	Existing Admin space
6.0	Jail Command Center New Housing	4,067	30%	5,287	New Space
7.0	Court Rooms	8,157	30%	10,604	New Space
8.0	Inmate Programs	2,602	30%	3,383	Existing
9.0	Intake Vehicle Sallyport / Transfer	0	20%	0	Existing
10.0	Intake Booking / Processing	0	40%	0	Existing
11.0	Inmate Property	5,528	30%	7,186	New Space
12.0	Inmate Records	3,800	30%	4,940	Existing
13.0	Inmate Transfer	0	40%	0	Existing
14.0	Inmate Release	2,074	40%	2,904	New Space
15.0	Health Care Administration	2,908	30%	3,780	New Space
16.0	Medical Clinic	7,110	30%	9,243	New Space
17.0	Medical Infirmary	10,384	40%	14,538	New Space
18.0	Mental Health Unit	5,188	40%	7,263	Existing Medical
19.0	Maintenance	5,904	20%	7,085	New Space
20.0	Warehouse	0	20%	0	Off Site
21.0	Kitchen	0	40%	0	Existing
22.0	Plating Kitchen	4,266	40%	5,972	New Space
23.0	Laundry	6,360	25%	7,950	Renovation
24.0	Power Plant	14,320	20%	18,616	New Space / Existing
25.0	Med. Security Housing (2-person cells)	92,536	45%	134,177	New Space
26.0	Med. Security Housing (4-person cells)	88,736	45%	128,667	New Space
27.0	Minimum Security Housing (Dorms)	93,536	45%	135,627	New Space
Total NSF		281,148	DGSF	529,726	
Net to Gross Circulation			10%	52,973	
TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQUARE FEET				582,698	
Existing Beds- main jail					1,835
Existing Beds- Alpharetta					64
Total Existing Beds					1,899
Number of beds available after adding two towers (1,920-beds)					3,819
Number of beds available after adding third tower (960-Beds)					4,779



3. Space Program Component Descriptions

The following pages show each of the individual components and net and gross square feet of space required for each component. As indicated above, the spaces were programmed as if each component were new. This ensures that the Sheriff's Office identifies the spaces required to support an expanded inmate population and allows the architectural designer to determine which components need to be new construction, which are expanded where they are, and how best to reuse vacated spaces.



Component 1: Video Visiting Building

Currently, public who want to visit inmates check in at the lobby and take an elevator to the visiting areas in the housing units to visit with inmates. With the addition of the new housing units it is no longer practical to have visitors travel to the inmate housing units to visit without substantially increasing the cost of construction. The proposed solution is to build new or renovate the Marietta Facility to a new visitor center that will allow visitors to visit with inmates through a video connection to the housing units. The visitor building will serve as the official reception point for visitors and will accommodate records requests and commissary and bonding. Video visiting will be used in both the new and existing housing except for official visitors such as attorneys, law enforcement, etc.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
1.01	Lobby Entrance Vestibule		180	1	180
1.02	Video Visiting Lobby/Waiting		20	60	1,200
1.03	Public Restroom - Men	RR4	150	1	150
1.04	Public Restroom - Women	RR4	150	1	150
1.05	Lobby Officer Station	OWS8	100	1	100
1.06	Commissary Transaction Window		60	2	120
1.07	Bonding Window		60	4	240
1.08	Bonding/Commissary/Records Supervisor.	OWS3	120	1	120
1.09	Copy and Supplies	PC2	120	1	120
1.10	Video Visiting Stations		35	80	2,800
1.11	Court Public Viewing Room		300	3	900
1.12	Electronics Room		150	1	150
1.13	Staff Restroom - Men	RR3	110	1	110
1.14	Staff Restroom - Women	RR3	110	1	110
1.15	Staff Break Area		256	1	256
1.16	Janitor Closet	JC2	50	1	50
1.17	Visitor Lockers		120	1	120
1.18	Facility Security Screening		360	1	360
			DNSF		7,236



Component 2: Administration Lobby

The existing lobby would continue to be used for official inmate visits such as attorney visits and for public who have official business with the Sheriff's Office. Little renovation will be required to continue to use the existing lobby for this purpose.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
2.01	Lobby Entrance Vestibule		180	1	180
2.02	Lobby/Waiting Area		20	10	200
2.03	Public Restroom - Men	RR3	120	1	120
2.04	Public Restroom - Women	RR3	120	1	120
2.05	Lobby Reception Station		100	1	100
2.06	Package Scanner		50	1	50
2.07	Metal Detector		30	1	30
2.08	Janitor Closet	JC2	50	1	50
			DNSF		850



Component 3: Jail Administration

Due to severe shortage of administrative office space, it is recommended that a new jail administration area be programmed, designed, and built. By moving current administration operations to a new space, will allow security operations staff to expand into existing areas within this current area.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
3.01	Visitor Reception		15	12	180
3.02	Receptionist	OWS3	80	2	160
3.03	Sheriff's Office	PO11	340	1	340
3.04	Sheriff Restroom	RR2	50	1	50
3.05	Chief's Office	PO9	260	1	260
3.06	Chief Restroom		60	1	60
3.07	Detention Facility Chief	PO7	195	1	195
3.08	Facility Chief Rest Room	RR1	44	1	44
3.09	Administrative Assistant	PWS3	80	1	80
3.10	Assistant Facility Chief	PO5	168	1	168
3.11	Assistant Facility Chief Restroom	RR1	44	1	44
3.12	Administrative Assistant	PSW3	80	1	80
3.13	Administration File Room		240	1	240
3.14	Jail Inspector	PO3	144	1	144
3.15	Accreditation Lieutenant	PO3	144	1	144
3.16	Accreditation Sergeant	PO2	120	1	120
3.17	Accreditation Deputy	PO1	100	1	100



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Section 4 - Space Analysis

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
3.18	Accreditation Files		172	1	172
3.19	Accounting Supervisor	PO3	144	1	144
3.20	Accounting File Room		156	1	156
3.21	Health Administrator	PO5	144	1	144
3.22	IT Administrator	PO5	144	1	144
3.23	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	2	88
3.24	Administration Mail Room		120	1	120
3.25	Public Restroom		44	2	88
3.26	Conference Room	CR5	25	20	500
3.27	Conference Room	CR3	25	12	300
3.28	Beverage Station		80	1	80
3.29	Copy/Supply	PC3	120	1	120
3.30	Janitor Closet	JC2	50	1	50
			DNSF		4,515



Component 4: Central Control

The existing Central Control room is located adjacent to the public lobby and will continue to operate and control security doors within the current jail. This area will need to be expanded in order to support additional housing and towers and infrastructure. The new control room for the expanded facility would control facility access. Existing control room would continue to provide local door control.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
4.01	Central Control Sallyport		100	1	100
4.02	Central Control Room		500	1	500
4.03	Central Control Equipment Room		240	1	240
4.04	Restroom	RR2	44	1	44
			DNSF		884



Component 5: Jail Command Center - Existing

The jail command center includes the jail command staff offices for the Operations and Security personnel. Under the proposed site plan the Command Center would be expanded into the space vacated by the Jail Administration.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
5.01	Major	PO4	156	3	468
5.02	Administrative Assistant	OWS3	80	1	80
5.03	File/Copy Room		120	1	120
5.04	Conference Room	CR4	25	15	375
5.05	Environmental Specialist	PO3	144	1	144
5.06	Staff Restroom		44	2	88
5.07	File Room		240	1	240
5.08	Watch Commander	PO5	144	1	144
5.09	Security Lieutenant	PO5	144	1	144
5.10	Security Sergeant	PO2	120	1	120
5.11	Staff Muster/Training Room		25	50	1,250
5.12	Staff Mail Distribution		150	1	150
5.13	Sallyport		160	1	160
5.14	Radio/Key Issue		240	1	240
			DNSF		3,723



Component 6: Jail Command Center - New Housing

The jail command center includes the jail command staff offices for the Operations Captain, Security Captain and the associated staff and support spaces that will work in the tower expansion buildings.

Space #	Space	STD.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
6.01	Major	PO4	156	2	312
6.02	Administrative Assistant	OWS3	80	1	80
6.03	File/Copy Room		120	1	120
6.04	Conference Room	CR4	25	15	375
6.05	Environmental Specialist	PO3	144	1	144
6.06	Staff Restroom		44	2	88
6.07	File Room		240	1	240
6.08	Watch Commander	PO5	144	1	144
6.09	Security Lieutenant	PO5	144	1	144
6.10	Security Sergeant	PO2	120	1	120
6.11	Staff Muster/Training Room		25	50	1,250
6.12	Staff Mail Distribution		150	1	150
6.13	Sallyport		160	1	160
6.14	Radio/Key Issue		240	1	240
6.15	Armory		500	1	500
			DNSF		4,067



Component 7: Courtrooms

In order to reduce the number of transports to the downtown courthouse new courtrooms with associated spaces is planned. The courtroom will have separate access for judges and attorneys. The public will not access this area but rooms in the video visitation building will be provided so the public can observe the hearing via closed circuit television. The Court would provide video feeds so that inmates could be arraigned without physically being moved to the Courthouse for first appearance and arraignment hearings and so that the Judge could hold court proceedings remotely from the Downtown Courthouse.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
7.01	Courtroom		600	5	3,000
7.02	Judge's Office	PO3	144	2	288
7.03	Judge's Restroom	RR2	44	1	44
7.04	Clerk's Office	OWS2	64	6	384
7.05	Attorney Visiting Rooms		60	5	300
7.06	DA Offices	PO1	100	2	200
7.07	Copy/Fax Printer		80	1	80
7.08	Security Equipment Room		80	1	80
7.09	Captain Office	PO4	156	1	156
7.10	Lieutenant Office	PO3	144	1	144
7.11	Sergeant Office	OWS2	64	4	256
7.12	Deputy	OWS1	48	4	192
7.13	Public Viewing Area		120	5	600
7.14	Inmate Holding Cell (25 Person)		375	5	1,875
7.15	Security Station		120	1	120
7.16	Witness Waiting		100	2	200
7.17	Staff Restrooms	RR2	44	2	88
7.18	Janitor Closet	JC1	30	1	30
7.19	Video Equipment Room		120	1	120
			DNSF		8,157



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Component 8: Inmate Programs

The Jail provides programs for inmates who are inclined to improve their lot in life. These programs are provided by staff and volunteers from social agencies in the community. The current inmate programs area will continue to provide office areas and work space for these volunteers to store materials and plan their programs. Space is also provided staff that are responsible for approving volunteers, scheduling programs, and generally overseeing the programs provided for inmates. Under the proposed concept the inmate programs should be renovated and expanded.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
8.01	Inmate Program Coordinator	PO3	144	1	144
8.02	Clerical/Receptionist	PO1	100	1	100
8.03	Copy/Supplies	PC3	120	1	120
8.04	Conference Room	CR2	192	1	192
8.05	Materials Storage Room		200	1	200
8.06	Janitor Closet	JC1	30	1	30
8.07	Educational Supervisor	PO2	100	1	100
8.08	Teacher Office	PO1	80	1	80
8.09	Chaplain Office (4 share Office)	OO1	240	1	240
8.10	Librarian Office	PO2	120	1	120
8.11	Library Stacks		500	1	500
8.12	Law Library Stacks/Computer		360	1	360
8.13	Library Copy/Supplies	PC3	120	1	120
8.14	Library Cart Storage		120	1	120
8.15	Inmate Restroom	RR2	44	2	88
8.16	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	2	88
			DNSF		2,602



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Component 9: Vehicle Sallyport

The current vehicular sallyport appears to be adequate to meet future booking and transfer needs.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
9.01	Vehicle Sallyport		-	1	0
9.02	Vehicle Sallyport Storage		-	1	0
9.03	Weapon Lockers		-	1	0
9.04	Law Enforcement Lobby Sallyport		120	0	0
9.05	Lobby		500	0	0
9.06	Officer Writing Station		30	0	0
9.07	Officer Warrant Office (4 Station)	OWS2	64	0	0
9.08	Officer Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
9.09	Inmate Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
9.10	Intoxilyzer Room		150	0	0
9.11	Pass through Holding		50	0	0
9.12	Search Rooms		60	0	0
9.13	Metal detector		80	0	0
				DNSF	0



Component 10: Booking / Processing

The existing intake area is a new addition to the Jail. The space functions adequately. The intake area was not planned with a new property room. Currently the staff stores property in the old property storage room and in the old kitchen. A new property room adjacent to the booking area will save staff time transporting inmate property to and from remote areas of the jail. Some renovation may be needed to reorganize certain work stations.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
10.01	Booking Sallyport		100	0	0
10.02	Booking/Release Control Station		180	0	0
10.03	Intake/Release Sergeant	PO2	120	0	0
10.04	Sobering Cell		50	0	0
10.05	Pre-Booking Stations		60	0	0
10.06	Pre-Booking Open Seating		15	0	0
10.07	Inmate Restrooms	RR2	44	0	0
10.08	Booking Supervisor (Civilian)	PO2	120	0	0
10.09	Booking File Room		240	0	0
10.10	Booking Stations		60	0	0
10.11	General Storage		150	0	0
10.12	Supplies / Copier	PC3	120	0	0
10.13	Open Seating		15	0	0
10.14	Open Seating Inmate Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
10.15	Holding Cell (Cap.1)		50	0	0
10.16	Holding Cell (Cap.8)		156	0	0



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Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
10.17	Holding Cell (Cap. 20)		360	0	0
10.18	Padded Holding Cells		50	0	0
10.19	Medical Screening Room		150	0	0
10.20	Fingerprint Station		80	0	0
10.21	Photo Imaging Station		80	0	0
10.22	Clothing Exchange w/shower - (M)		60	0	0
10.23	Clothing Exchange w/shower - (F)		60	0	0
10.24	Metal Detector/Body Scan Station		120	0	0
10.25	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
10.26	Video Visiting/Interview Rooms		72	0	0
10.27	Janitor's Closet	JC3	80	0	0
10.28	Classification Offices	PO2	120	0	0
10.29	Server/Video Equip. Room	GSI	120	0	0
				DNSF	0



Component 11: Inmate Property

The inmate property room is currently remote from the booking area. Because of this inmate property is taken in one area, boxed, and then transported to the former kitchen area in the main tower. The property room is sized size to accommodate current and future inmate property storage needs. Therefore, a new property room should be located adjacent to the booking / processing area to improved efficiency and operations. The property room should be sized to accommodate up to 6,000 storage bins.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
11.01	Property Office	OWS2	64	2	128
11.02	Property Records		120	1	120
11.03	Jail Clothes Storage		500	1	500
11.04	Personal Property Storage		3,200	1	3,200
11.05	Bulk Property Storage		360	1	360
11.06	Valuable Storage Room		200	1	200
11.07	New Inmate Dress out (male)		60	10	600
11.08	New Inmate Dress out (female)		60	5	300
11.09	Washer/Dryer		120	1	120
			DNSF		5,528



Component 12: Inmate Records

Inmate records are responsible for keeping and updating active and inactive inmate records. The inmate records area is located near intake/booking and has public access. Inmate records should be digitalized as much as possible to minimize that amount of physical space required for paper records. Should the population increase to over 5,000 beds, this area must be expanded.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
12.01	Records Sergeant	PO2	120	1	120
12.02	Records Clerk	OWS2	64	6	384
12.03	Legal Records Storage (Active)		1,000	1	1,000
12.04	Legal Records Storage (Inactive)		2,000	1	2,000
12.05	Copier / Fax / Supplies	PC3	120	1	120
12.06	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	2	88
12.07	Public Window		44	2	88
				DNSF	3,800



Component 13: Transfer

Inmates being transferred to downtown court, medical or other outside activities are currently staged at the old intake area. The space is also shared with inmates waiting to be seen in one of the jail courtrooms. We recommend the old intake continue to be used for this purpose if a separate holding area for inmates waiting to go to court is provided.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
13.01	Transportation Office	PO8	240	0	0
13.02	Secure Equip Storage		120	0	0
13.03	Transfer Processing Stations		80	0	0
13.04	Supplies / Copier	PC2	120	0	0
13.05	Men's Holding Cell (Cap.1)		35	0	0
13.06	Men's Holding Cell (Cap.8)		120	0	0
13.07	Men's Holding Cell (Cap. 20)		300	0	0
13.08	Women's Holding Cell (Cap.1)		35	0	0
13.09	Women's Holding Cell (Cap.8)		120	0	0
13.10	Men's Holding Cell (Cap. 20)		300	0	0
13.11	Men's Transfer Dress Out		44	0	0
13.12	Women's Transfer Dress Out		44	0	0
13.13	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
13.14	Janitor's Closet	JC2	50	0	0
13.15	Sally Port		240	0	0
			DNSF		0



Component 14: Release

Currently release takes place adjacent to the Central control room. This presents several operational difficulties including traffic through the sallyport is stopped while inmates are being out-processed. We recommend that a new release area be built adjacent to a new property room. This will allow staff to secure and return inmate property without moving the property through the facility.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
14.01	Release Lobby		400	1	400
14.02	Holding Cells (Male)		60	8	480
14.03	Holding Cells (Female)		60	2	120
14.04	Release Dress Out (Male)		60	4	240
14.05	Release Dress Out (Female)		60	2	120
14.06	Inmate Restroom		45	2	90
14.07	Release Processing Counter		100	4	400
14.08	Lieutenant Office	PO3	144	1	144
14.09	Release Sallyport		80	1	80
			DNSF		2,074



- Component 15: Medical Administration
- Component 16: Medical Clinic
- Component 17: Medical Infirmary
- Component 18: Mental Health Unit

The medical areas of the facility will not accommodate the population without expanding. The Medical area may be renovated or expanded in its current location or a new medical area may be built as part of the expanded Jail. Site constraints and budget will determine how best to expand the medical unit. The medical staff will have an office area separate from the clinic and infirmary area.

The medical administration area is spaces that support the overall management of the Health Care program.

Space #	Space	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
15.01	Health Administrator	PO6	180	1	180
15.02	Director of Nurses	PO3	144	1	144
15.03	Nurse Supervisor	PO2	120	1	120
15.04	Infection Control Nurse	PO1	100	1	100
15.05	Chief Physician	PO5	168	1	168
15.06	Medical Director	PO4	156	1	156
15.07	Chief Psychologist	PO4	156	1	156
15.08	Mental Health Physician Office	PO2	120	1	120
15.09	M H Director of Nursing	PO3	144	1	144
15.10	M H Nurse Supervisor	PO2	120	1	120
15.11	Administration Assistant	OWS3	80	1	80
15.12	Transcriptionist	OWS3	80	1	80
15.13	Reception Area	RA3	100	1	100
15.14	Conference Room	CR5	20	25	500
15.15	Records / Storage		120	1	120
15.16	Office Supplies / Copier / Fax	PC3	80	1	80
15.17	Coffee Station		20	1	20
15.18	Locker room		300	1	300
15.19	Staff Restroom		110	2	220
			DNSF		2,908



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The medical clinic is an area where inmates will have medical exams and treatments. A nurse at the housing unit will complete an initial exam that will determine whether the inmate requires more extensive medical attention. When the inmate requires an exam by a physician or medical or dental treatment, the inmate will be scheduled for a clinic visit. The clinic has exam rooms, a dental office, an X-ray room, dialysis room, pharmacy and laboratory. Inmates who can be treated at the clinic reduce the number of transfers required to outside medical resources. Under the proposed master plan the medical clinic will be new construction.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
16.01	Male Inmate Holding Cells		150	3	450
16.02	Female Holding Cell		150	1	150
16.03	Nurse/Security Officer's Station	OO1	360	1	360
16.04	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	2	88
16.05	Physician's Workroom	OWS2	64	6	384
16.06	Psychiatrist Workroom	OWS2	64	4	256
16.07	Exam Room		120	3	360
16.08	Emergency Exam Room		144	2	288
16.09	Dental Operatory (2 Chairs Each)		240	2	480
16.10	Dental Storage / Lab / Office		172	1	172
16.11	Dialysis Room (2 chairs)		150	1	150
16.12	EKG Room		100	1	100
16.13	X-Ray Room		120	2	240
16.14	X-Ray Develop Room		100	1	100
16.15	X-Ray File Storage Room		100	1	100
16.16	Radiologist Office	PO1	100	1	100
16.17	X-ray Tech	OWS2	64	2	128
16.18	Active Medical Records		250	1	250
16.19	Inactive Medical Records		500	1	500
16.20	Janitor's Closet	JC2	80	1	80
16.21	General Storage	GS3	120	1	120
16.22	Pharmacy		600	1	600
16.23	Emergency Medicine Storage		40	1	40
16.24	Laboratory		300	1	300
16.25	Copy/Fax/Supplies		150	1	150



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Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
16.26	Equipment Storage	GS4	150	1	150
16.27	Medical Supplies (secure room)	GS	300	1	300
16.28	Oxygen Storage		150	1	150
16.29	Clean Linen		200	1	200
16.30	Dirty Linen		100	1	100
16.31	Refuse		72	1	72
16.32	Refuse		72	1	72
16.33	Wheelchair/Stretcher Storage		120	1	120
			DNSF		7,110



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The medical infirmary is a housing unit for inmates who need medical observation and treatment but do not need to be in a hospital setting. The infirmary is a secure housing unit with negative pressure cells for inmates with communicable diseases, single and double inmate cells. The Infirmary is divided into male and female housing sections.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
17.01	Security Sallyport		150	1	150
17.02	Nurse's Work Station		240	1	240
17.03	Control Room	OO2	150	1	150
17.04	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	2	88
17.05	Male Negative Pressure Isolation Rooms		120	14	1,680
17.06	Male Isolation Room Vestibule		60	7	420
17.07	Female Negative Pressure Isolation Rooms		120	6	720
17.08	Female Isolation Room Vestibule		60	3	180
17.09	Male Medical Holding		80	36	2,880
17.10	Female Medical Holding		80	12	960
17.11	Exam Room		100	2	200
17.12	Mental Health Counseling Room		80	2	160
17.13	Equipment Storage	GS2	200	1	200
17.14	Clean Linens		120	1	120
17.15	Soiled Linens		80	1	80
17.16	Aqua-therapy Room		120	2	240
17.17	Shower Room		72	6	432
17.18	Video Visiting stations		50	2	100
17.19	Video Visiting Equipment Storage		80	1	80
17.20	Janitor's Closet	JC2	80	1	80
17.21	Refuse Storage		72	1	72
17.22	Biohazard Refuse		72	1	72
17.23	General Storage		240	1	240
17.24	Medication Prep Area		100	1	100
17.25	Recreation Area		500	1	500
17.26	Medical Transport Sallyport		240	1	240
			DNSF		10,384



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A growing segment of Jail populations across the country are diagnosed as suffering from a mental illness. In order to protect those inmates from themselves and others and to provide appropriate mental health treatment designated housing should be provided for those inmates identified with mental illnesses. The mental health staff responsible for identifying and treating those inmates requires office and support space. The Mental Health Administration will be created in proximity to the designated mental health unit and may use part of the existing programs area for offices and interview rooms.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
18.01	Nurse's Work Station	OO2	120	1	120
18.02	Control Room		120	1	120
18.03	Men's Padded Observation Holding		50	7	350
18.04	Women's Padded Observation Holding		50	3	150
18.05	Male Mental Health Observation		80	26	2,080
18.06	Women's Mental Health Observation		80	12	960
18.07	Shower		72	4	288
18.08	Storage		100	1	100
18.09	Counseling Room		80	2	160
18.10	Multipurpose Room		300	1	300
18.11	Medical Screening Room		120	1	120
18.12	Video Visiting stations		30	2	60
18.13	Video Visiting Equipment Storage		80	1	80
18.14	Janitor's Closet	JC3	80	1	80
18.15	Storage		120	1	120
18.16	Staff Restroom	RR2	50	2	100
			DNSF		5,188



Component 19: Maintenance

The maintenance staff is currently in a small area adjacent to the main jail loading dock. The facilities do not allow for stocking adequate replacement parts for facility maintenance or work areas for repairing, painting, welding, etc. A new Maintenance shop and storage area is recommended. This may be accomplished by renovating the old kitchen when property is moved to a new property room or building new space.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
19.01	Chief Engineer	PO4	156	1	156
19.02	Facility Manager	PO3	144	1	144
19.03	Administration Staff	OWS	64	4	256
19.04	Administrative Supervisor	OWS	80	1	80
19.05	Shift Supervisor Office (shared)	PO3	144	1	144
19.06	Conference Room		200	1	200
19.07	Office		100	1	100
19.08	File and Plan Room		300	1	300
19.09	Contract Maintenance Office		120	4	480
19.10	Maintenance Fabrication Area		500	1	500
19.11	Welding Shop		240	1	240
19.12	Parts Storage		1,500	1	1,500
19.13	Secure Tool Storage		300	1	300
19.14	Locksmith Shop		240	1	240
19.15	Paint/Combustible Storage		240	1	240
19.16	Electric Shop		240	1	240
19.17	Plumbing Shop		240	1	240
19.18	Break Room		144	1	144
19.19	Lockers		240	1	240
19.20	Staff Restroom/shower	RR2	80	2	160
			DNSF		5,904



Component 20: Warehouse

Warehouse services are currently decentralized with supplies brought to the jail as needed. It is anticipated that this practice will continue.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
20.01	Loading Dock (15'X12' Dock)		180	0	0
20.02	Staging Area		600	0	0
20.03	Warehouse Supervisor	PO2	120	0	0
20.04	Warehouse File Room		120	0	0
20.05	Warehouse Clerks	OWS3	80	0	0
20.06	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
20.07	Inmate Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
20.08	Warehouse		12,500	0	0
20.09	Secure Storage		1,200	0	0
20.10	Food Service Dry Storage		1,200	0	0
20.11	Food Service Cold Storage		750	0	0
20.12	Staff Uniform Storage		2,500	0	0
20.13	Mail Screening Room		240	0	0
			DNSF		0



Component 21 and 22: Kitchen and Plating kitchen

The existing kitchen has capacity to prepare additional inmates with minor modifications. The kitchen storage will be expanded into the existing warehouse, freeing additional space for cooking in the existing kitchen. While the kitchen has capacity to prepare meals for the expanded population, it cannot plate, deliver and clean trays for the entire population. A new serving kitchen will be required in the new housing building to plate and serve the planned new inmate housing units and to clean trays.

Space #	Spaces	Std.	NSF	# Spaces	Total NSF
21.01	Receiving Area		1,100	0	0
21.02	Refrigerated Storage		1,850	0	0
21.03	Dry Storage		1,450	0	0
21.04	Preparation Area		1,150	0	0
21.05	Cooking Area		6,200	0	0
21.06	Food Staging Loading Area		1,400	0	0
21.07	Office		350	0	0
21.08	Pot Wash / Tray Wash		2,000	0	0
21.09	Trash Room		150	0	0
21.10	Support Areas		1,550	0	0
21.11	Staff Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
21.12	Inmate Break Area		240	0	0
21.13	Inmate Restroom	RR2	44	0	0
				DNSF	0