

# COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS PLAN **NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

FOR THE

## **EXPANSION & RENOVATION OF THE MIDDLE RIVER REGIONAL JAIL**

**VERONA, VIRGINIA**

**DECEMBER 23, 2019**

**MOSELEY**ARCHITECTS

## **Introduction**

This project is a proposed addition to the existing Middle River Regional Jail (MMRJ). The original jail was opened in 2006 with a rated capacity of 396 inmates. The current inmate population averages in excess of 900 inmates. The projected inmate population is 1244-1283 inmates by the year 2029. This project consists of the construction of a 400-bed minimum custody addition, expansion of kitchen storage, laundry facilities, new medical infirmary, as well as renovations and equipment replacement in the existing jail.

## **General Description**

The Middle River Regional Jail, located on 28 acres in Staunton, Virginia, was constructed in 2005-2006. Opened in 2006, the Jail incarcerates adult male and female detainees under the direction of the Middle River Authority Board representing the cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton and Waynesboro, and the counties of Augusta and Rockingham. The facility is approximately 212,000 square feet; functions as the only jail for the localities of Staunton, Augusta and Waynesboro, and services as a second jail for Rockingham and Harrisonburg.

MRRJ was built to alleviate the need for additional space due to the increasing jail population at the Augusta County Jail, formerly located in downtown Staunton, VA. MRRJ enabled inmates that were formerly being held in other facilities due to overcrowding to return back to their local jurisdiction. The facility was designed to house 396 detainees but has operated for many years with a daily population in excess of 800 inmates which is accomplished through double and triple “bunking”.

This report is organized to present the information required in a Community-Based Corrections Plan in the following sequence.

Section I	Includes a brief introduction to the study; a summary of findings and a description of the organization of the report.
Section II	Presents an analysis of the confined inmate population and inmate population trends.
Section III	Contains a description of the criminal justice system serving the regional Service Area. Information concerning crime and arrest trends are presented.
Section IV	Presents a summary of the physical layout of the existing jai.
Section V	Presents an overview of community-based programs intended to provide options to incarceration.
Section VI	Presents a population projection methodology, and an inmate <sup>1</sup> population forecast to the year 2029.

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout this document, the terms “detainee” and “inmate” are used interchangeably.

## ***Summary of Findings***

### ***Inmate Population Trends***

- The Regional Jail, with a current operating capacity of 396, has consistently operated over rated capacity for many years. Rated capacity is designated by the Department of Corrections and refers to the number of detainees that should be housed in the facility according to Standards.
- Upwards of 1,000 people have been held in a facility designed for 396. While some of the support spaces were originally designed for a larger population in anticipation of inmate population growth, housing space, support space and staffing allotments assume a population substantially below the number of inmates in the Jail.
- The total inmate population at MRRJ increased from 628 in FY-07, to 928 in FY-19 an increase of 300 inmates (48% growth). On average, the inmate population at MRRJ increased by 25 per year between 2007 - 2019 an average increase of 4.2% each year.
- Over the past four fiscal years, the total population increased from an average of 744 inmates in FY-16, to an average of 928 in FY-19 an increase of 184 inmates (24.7%) and 8.5% per year.
- Since FY-07, the inmate population from Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro combined grew by 198 an increase of 50.6%. Over the past five years the number of detainees from these localities increased 20.8%, from an average of 489 in FY-15, to 590 in FY-19.
- Rockingham and Harrisonburg have housed detainees at MRRJ and the local facility for many years. Between 2010 - 2019, the total number of inmates (housed in the local and regional jails) increased from an average of 333 to 583 a total increase of 251 inmates and 75.3% growth over the nine-year period. Over the past five years the number of inmates increased 30.7%, from an average of 446 in CY-15, to 583 in CY-19.
- The total inmate population for whom Rockingham and Harrisonburg are responsible, currently is approximately 600. This population has increased by 6.7% per year since 2010 from 309 at the end of 2010 to 580 in May 2019.
- At any given time, approximately 25% of the jail population are females and 75% are males. 40% of the female population are from Rockingham, 13% are from Staunton and 13% (each) are from Staunton and Waynesboro.
- On average, the number of pretrial detainees housed in the regional jail averaged between 221 - 460 per year between 2013-2019.

### ***Reported Crime***

- Reported crime in the jail Service Area (the combined localities) increased from 10,224 in 2014, to 10,655 in 2017 a total increase of 4.2% over the four - year period. In 2017, there were just under 900 crimes reported to law enforcement each month; on average just under 30 criminal offenses per day.

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- There were 431 more crimes reported in 2017 than were reported 2014. Noteworthy increases in the combined localities are reported for the offenses of Embezzlement (Other Forcible Sex Offenses +75.9%, N=153); Auto Theft (+60.8%, N=209); Drug/Narcotics (+31%, N=2,295); and Weapon Law Violations (+ 39.7%, N= 250).
- Approximately 37% of reported crime in the Service Area is reported by the City of Harrisonburg; Rockingham and Harrisonburg combined reported half of the total. Augusta County (+24%) and Rockingham County (+12.6%) reported the greatest increase in reported crime between 2014-2017; Harrisonburg (-8.1%) and Waynesboro ((+0.7%) reported the lowest crime increase.

### ***Reported Arrests***

- A total of 35,204 adult arrests were made by law enforcement in the member localities over the five-year period ending 2017 an average of approximately 8,800 per year and 183 arrests each month.
- Overall, in the combined Service Area, adult arrests reported in 2014 were 6.7% higher the number reported in 2017; there were 9,382 adult arrests in 2014, and 8,755 arrests in 2017.
- Over the last five years the most frequently occurring specific reported arrest offense categories have been: (1) "All Other" (38.5% of the total); (2) Drug and Narcotics (12.4% of the total), (3) Drunkenness (10.7% of the total), (4) Larceny (8.3%) and (5) Simple Assault (7.3% of the total).
- Arrests for the most serious offenses involving crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) increased by 15.8% over the last five years.
- Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Weapons Law Violations, Simple Assault and Vandalism offenses all increased between 2014 2017. Over the five-year period ending 2017, arrests for Alcohol offenses, Larceny and Burglary all declined.

### ***Existing Jail Facility***

- The Middle River Regional Jail, located on 28 acres in Staunton, Virginia, was constructed in 2005-2006. Opened in 2006, the Jail incarcerates adult male and female detainees under the direction of the Middle River Authority Board representing the cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton and Waynesboro, and the counties of Augusta and Rockingham. The facility is approximately 212,000 square feet; functions as the only jail for the localities of Staunton, Augusta and Waynesboro, and services as a second jail for Rockingham and Harrisonburg.
- The facility opened in 2006 and has a rated capacity of 396, as established by the Department of Corrections. In the Fall of 2019, the facility was operating with a contingent of approximately 150 jail officers and civilian personnel. There currently are 27 housing units, consisting of 8 dormitory units and 19 cell blocks.



## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- The MRRJ is a one level structure (with mezzanines in housing areas), with an aggregate floor space (jail only) of approximately 212,000 SF. The single-story facility contains housing units arranged in four general housing areas (generally separated by corridors), consisting of 18 cell blocks and eight dormitories.
  - Eighteen (18) cell blocks range in size from 600 SF – 2,760 SF and are rated to house between 12 – 47 inmates each in single cells.
  - Each cell has two permanent beds.
  - There are eight (8) dormitories ranging in size from 1,020 SF to 1,530 SF; rated to house 108 inmates and regularly accommodating over 250
  - Work release/minimum custody/trustee dorm areas consist of (2) two rooms which currently have 54 beds
  - Original plans included approximately 30 beds for Work release/minimum custody/trustees
  - Twenty-nine (29) spaces are designated as booking/holding/intake space.
  - Seven (7) medical beds and thirty-eight (38) restricted housing (segregation) beds.
  - Intake, food service, laundry inmate property, administration, program and recreation areas are centrally located.
- Eighteen cell blocks have a rated capacity of 276 detainees; all cells are designed for a single inmate; there are approximately 550 inmates in single cells. Eight dormitories are designed to accommodate 108 detainees and generally house over 260 persons.
- The Jail is operating with an average daily population that far exceeds its design capacity. As such, many areas of the Jail are not sufficient. The density of the inmates in general population housing, combined with the absence of program and recreation space contributes to the potential for management problems.
- In general, the administrative and program space, food services, laundry, medical, and mechanical/electrical areas are not sufficient for the number of persons housed in Jail. An overview of existing space by functional area follows below.

### *Housing Areas*

1. Due to the large number of Community Custody inmates, both Work Force and Work Release, these inmates are being housed in the pod designed for female inmates. These inmates exit to the outside near the Loading Dock, away from the front of the building.
2. Due to the larger than anticipated number of female inmates, the area of the jail designed to house maximum custody male inmates is being used to house minimum, medium, and maximum custody female inmates.
3. Due to the large number of cells needed to treat inmates for medical and health related issues, approximately half of the area designed as restricted housing (segregation) cells is being used to house inmates undergoing medical care.
4. The housing pods originally designed for classification, adjacent to the jail's intake area, are being used to house maximum custody inmates due to them being displaced by the large female inmate population.

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

5. There is an inadequate supply of cells separate from general housing to serve inmates with mental health needs and deliver the treatment and services they need.
6. Existing yard walls between Housing Units may need to be torn down/ re-configured for new construction and/or to provide additional exit discharge refuge areas.

### ***Administrative Office Area***

1. The administrative office area functions well but is lacking in space to accommodate the additional staff and jail authority member meetings.
2. The facility needs additional administrative office space to house current and future staff as the jail authority grows.
3. There is currently no space large enough to serve as a muster room or to hold Jail Authority Board meetings.
4. At the existing "west" Visiting Booths, the secure perimeter dividing wall was not built to save money. If an expansion occurs, these visiting booths will be needed and secure walls with visiting windows will need to be built  
The existing kitchen was designed to provide food for the rated capacity of 396 inmates, plus a future planned expansion to a capacity of approximately 600 inmates.

### ***Kitchen***

1. The kitchen is crowded as more staff and inmate labor are working in the kitchen to meet the demand for meal preparation.
2. The prep space is filled up with carts, prep tables, and inmate workers which limits visibility for officers to monitor the inmate kitchen labor force.
3. The prep area limits the ability of the kitchen staff to meet the jail's meal schedule.
4. The food storage areas including freezer space, refrigerator space, and dry storage are not large enough to provide the necessary food storage for the current and anticipated future inmate population. The facility needs approximately 50% more space to store food for the current population and approximately 100% more storage space to store food for the population anticipated in 10 years.

### ***Laundry***

1. The laundry facilities are currently operating around 22 hours per day to keep up washing uniforms, and linens.
2. The washers and dryers are wearing out more quickly because of the heavier use.
3. The laundry is struggling to meet the need due to lack of workspace, insufficient quantity of machines, and hours in the day.

### ***Medical***

1. The medical area has four cells. The jail's restricted housing (segregation) area is being used to house, on average, 12 additional inmates with medical needs for a total of 16 inmates in the medical area on average.
2. Additional dedicated medical cells are needed to provide the healthcare services necessary and to keep the restricted housing (segregation) area available for its intended use.

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

3. The current medical treatment area was designed to function as a clinic. Ideally this would be designed

### ***Intake and Property Storage***

1. The property storage area is full and needs to be expanded to house the current and anticipated future inmate population. Suggestion has been made to convert two Male Dorms down the hall into additional Property Storage, but equivalent dormitory space would need to be added elsewhere.
2. As reported, Intake and Intake Holding areas are adequate, despite the increased population.
3. Magistrate is currently located in Intake with no direct public access. Suggestion has been made to relocate the Magistrate's office to the Community Custody area, which does have public access. Access from Intake could be provided by converting one Intake holding cell to a sallyport that leads to the new Magistrate's area.

## ***Inmate Population Planning Forecast***

- Two separate forecasts were completed: one for Augusta, Waynesboro and Staunton inmates housed in MRRJ, and one for total Rockingham-Harrisonburg inmates housed in the local jail and MRRJ. An assumption was made that Rockingham-Harrisonburg will continue to house 300 locally and all others will be in MRRJ.
- Augusta, Waynesboro and Staunton MRRJ jail beds are projected increase from 610 in 2022, to 737 in 2029 an average annual increase of 2.7% per year; the total Rockingham-Harrisburg inmate population is projected to increase from 646 in 2022, to 841 in 2029 an average annual increase of 3.7% per year.
- Based on the assumption that Rockingham-Harrisonburg will continue to house 300 of their inmate population locally and all others in MRRJ, the MRRJ planning forecast projects the Regional Jail population to increase from 956 in 2022, to 1,278 in 2029 a total of 310 inmates, 44 per year and an average of 4.1% per year.
- The final MRRJ planning forecast projects the MRRJ population to increase from 956 in 2022, to 1,278 in 2029 a total of 310 inmates, 44 per year and an average of 4.1% per year.

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Middle River Regional Jail</b> <b>Forecast of MRRJ Total Population Assuming</b> <b>Assuming Rockingham-Harrisonburg Jail Holds 300 Inmates</b> <b>Fiscal Year</b>								
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Jul	935	976	1,021	1,065	1,110	1,155	1,199	1,244
Aug	942	984	1,029	1,073	1,118	1,162	1,207	1,251
Sep	950	991	1,036	1,080	1,125	1,170	1,214	1,259
Oct	953	995	1,039	1,084	1,129	1,173	1,218	1,262
Nov	953	994	1,039	1,084	1,128	1,173	1,218	1,262
Dec	945	985	1,031	1,075	1,120	1,164	1,209	1,254
Jan	951	991	1,037	1,081	1,126	1,171	1,215	1,260
Feb	962	1,003	1,048	1,092	1,137	1,182	1,226	1,271
Mar	970	1,012	1,057	1,102	1,146	1,191	1,236	1,280
Apr	973	1,016	1,060	1,105	1,149	1,194	1,239	1,283
May	971	1,015	1,059	1,104	1,149	1,193	1,238	1,282
Jun	966	1,011	1,056	1,100	1,145	1,189	1,234	1,278
Average	956	998	1,043	1,087	1,132	1,176	1,221	1,266
Minimum	935	976	1,021	1,065	1,110	1,155	1,199	1,244
Maximum	973	1,016	1,060	1,105	1,149	1,194	1,239	1,283
Change								
Percent	--	4.4%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%
Number	--	42	45	44	45	45	45	44

***Section II***

***Inmate Population Trends and Confined Population***

**Regional Jail Inmate Population Trends**

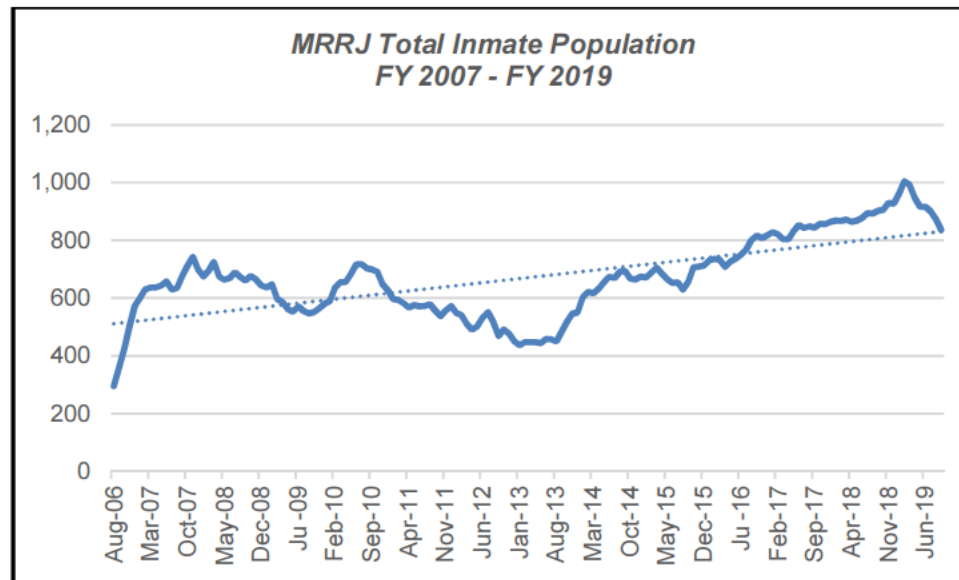
The other sections of this report summarize the condition and incarceration capacity of the Regional Jail, and review crime and arrest trends. This section summarizes increases in the number of offenders held in the Jail; documents changes in the composition of the confined population, and present profiles of persons confined and admitted to the jail.

- The Regional Jail, with a current operating capacity of 396, has consistently operated over rated capacity for many years. Rated capacity is designated by the Department of Corrections and refers to the number of detainees that should be housed in the facility according to Standards.
- Upwards of 1,000 people have been held in a facility designed for 396. While some of the support spaces were originally designed for a larger population in anticipation of inmate population growth, housing space, support space and staffing allotments assume a population substantially below the number of inmates in the Jail.

<b>Middle River Regional Jail</b>													
<b>Monthly Total Inmate Population: Percentage of Rated Capacity</b>													
	<i>Fiscal Year</i>												
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jul	127%	188%	168%	143%	164%	141%	120%	138%	168%	179%	204%	216%	235%
Aug	145%	177%	163%	146%	159%	145%	114%	139%	170%	180%	207%	218%	234%
Sep	152%	170%	161%	149%	151%	138%	110%	152%	169%	184%	209%	219%	243%
Oct	159%	176%	164%	161%	150%	137%	113%	157%	174%	186%	207%	219%	254%
Nov	161%	183%	151%	166%	147%	129%	113%	156%	178%	185%	203%	220%	251%
Dec	161%	170%	148%	166%	143%	124%	113%	160%	173%	179%	203%	218%	239%
Jan	162%	167%	142%	173%	145%	127%	112%	165%	168%	184%	210%	219%	231%
Feb	166%	169%	140%	181%	144%	134%	116%	170%	165%	186%	215%	221%	231%
Mar	159%	174%	144%	181%	144%	139%	115%	169%	165%	189%	213%	226%	228%
April	160%	170%	140%	178%	146%	131%	114%	174%	159%	194%	214%	226%	220%
May	171%	167%	138%	177%	141%	118%	122%	175%	166%	202%	213%	228%	211%
Jun	180%	171%	139%	174%	136%	124%	131%	169%	179%	206%	216%	229%	--

- The total inmate population at MRRJ increased from 628 in FY-07, to 928 in FY-19 an increase of 300 inmates (48% growth).
- On average, the inmate population at MRRJ increased by 25 per year between 2007 2019 an average increase of 4.2% each year.

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



- Over the past four fiscal years, the total population increased from an average of 744 inmates in FY-16, to an average of 928 in FY-19 an increase of 184 inmates (24.7%) and 8.5% per year.

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

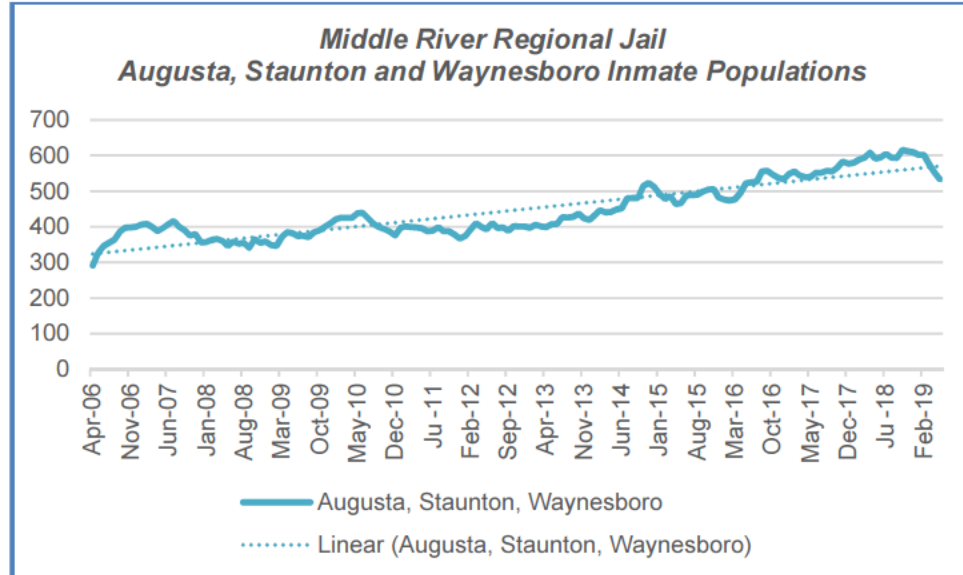
Middle River Regional Jail Monthly Total Inmate Population													
Fiscal Year													
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jul	504	743	665	565	649	557	476	546	664	709	807	856	930
Aug	573	699	644	580	628	573	451	550	674	713	818	864	927
Sep	601	674	637	590	597	548	436	602	671	730	829	868	961
Oct	630	695	648	637	594	541	447	622	688	735	821	867	1005
Nov	637	725	597	656	582	511	447	616	706	733	804	872	993
Dec	637	674	586	656	567	491	447	632	686	708	804	864	946
Jan	643	663	563	684	576	503	444	655	666	727	832	869	916
Feb	658	669	553	717	571	532	458	675	652	737	853	877	916
Mar	629	689	571	718	572	551	457	669	655	750	843	894	901
April	635	672	556	703	578	518	450	691	629	769	849	893	873
May	678	660	547	699	557	468	484	694	657	801	844	902	836
Jun	712	677	551	691	537	492	518	668	707	816	857	906	--
Ave	628	687	593	658	584	524	460	635	671	744	830	878	928
Min	504	660	547	565	537	468	436	546	629	708	804	856	836
Max	712	743	665	718	649	573	518	694	707	816	857	906	1005
Change													
Number		59	-94	65	-74	-60	-64	175	36	73	86	48	50
Percent		9.3%	14%	10.9%	11.2%	10.3%	12.3%	38.2%	5.7%	10.8%	11.6%	5.7%	5.7%

*Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro*

- Since FY-07, the inmate population from Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro combined grew by 198 an increase of 50.6%.
- Over the past five years the number of detainees from these localities increased 20.8%, from an average of 489 in FY-15, to 590 in FY-19.



## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



- Over the past five fiscal years, the number of inmates from Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro increased from an end of year population of 452 in June 2014, to 532 in May 2019 an increase of 80 inmates and 17.7% growth.

Middle River Regional Jail Monthly Inmate Population: Augusta, Staunton, Waynesboro Only													
Date	Fiscal Year												
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jul	355	416	352	375	424	389	396	427	480	489	527	552	605
Aug	364	400	355	371	409	399	398	426	481	490	555	557	594
Sep	386	390	341	385	399	387	388	428	481	499	557	555	593
Oct	397	375	365	390	394	387	402	437	514	504	546	566	616
Nov	398	379	355	400	386	378	401	423	523	506	537	583	612
Dec	400	356	359	409	376	367	401	419	512	482	534	577	609
Jan	406	357	349	421	396	374	397	432	492	476	548	580	602
Feb	408	363	346	425	401	393	405	447	478	474	555	588.5	602
Mar	399	366	370	425	399	410	401	440	486	477	544	594	575
April	387	360	385	425	398	400	399	441	464	495	539	608	552
May	396	346	382	438	395	393	407	448	466	522	540	591	532
Jun	407	359	374	439	387	410	408	452	488	525	552	595	--
Ave	392	372	361	409	397	391	400	435	489	495	545	579	590
Min	355	346	341	371	376	367	388	419	464	474	527	552	532
Max	408	416	385	439	424	410	408	452	523	525	557	608	616
Change													
Percent	--	-5.0%	-3.0%	13.2%	-2.8%	-1.6%	2.5%	8.7%	12.4%	1.3%	10.0%	6.3%	2.0%
Number		-19.7	-11.2	47.5	-11.6	-6.4	9.7	34.8	53.8	6.2	49.6	34.4	11.3

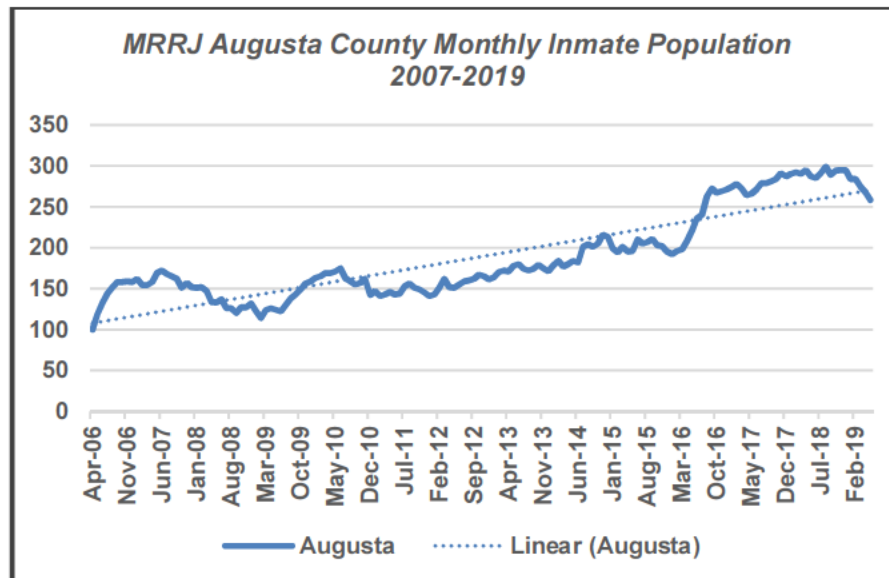
# **Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

- By locality the jail populations are displayed in the following tables and graphs.

## *Augusta County*

<b>Middle River Regional Jail</b> <b>Augusta County Monthly Inmate Population</b>													
<i>Fiscal Year</i>													
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jul	144	168	126	130	163	153	159	174	201	205	240	279	291
Aug	152	165	126	138	159	156	160	172	204	207	262	279	299
Sep	158	162	120	143	155	151	162	174	201	211	272	281	289
Oct	158	151	127	149	157	149	167	179	205	203	267	284	294
Nov	159	157	127	156	162	145	165	175	216	202	269	291	295
Dec	158	152	132	159	142	141	161	171	213	195	271	287	295
Jan	162	151	122	163	147	143	164	178	199	192	274	290	284
Feb	154	152	114	165	141	151	170	184	194	196	278	292	284
Mar	154	147	124	169	143	162	172	177	201	198	272	290	275
April	158	134	126	169	146	152	171	180	195	208	264	295	268
May	169	133	124	171	143	151	178	184	196	221	266	287	258
Jun	172	137	122	175	144	155	180	182	210	236	271	285	--
Ave	158	151	124	157	150	151	167	178	203	206	267	287	285
Min	144	133	114	130	141	141	159	171	194	192	240	279	258
Max	172	168	132	175	163	162	180	184	216	236	278	295	299
Change													
Num	--	-7	-27	33	-7	1	17	10	25	3	61	20	-2
Per	--	-4.7%	-17.6%	26.6%	-4.5%	0.4%	11.1%	6.0%	14.3%	1.6%	29.6%	7.3%	-0.7%

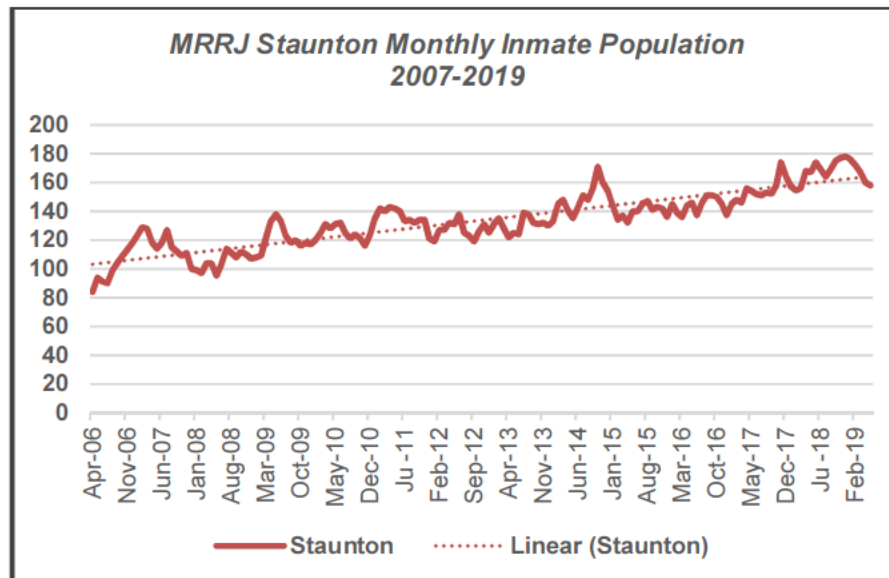
# **Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**



## *City of Staunton*

<b>Middle River Regional Jail City of Staunton Monthly Population</b>													
<i>Fiscal Year</i>													
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jul	90	127	114	123	125	133	125	139	151	145	146	151	169
Aug	99	115	111	118	121	134	123	138	148	147	151	153	164
Sep	104	112	108	120	124	132	119	132	156	141	151	152	169
Oct	109	109	112	116	121	134	126	131	171	143	150	158	175
Nov	113	111	110	118	116	134	131	132	160	142	145	174	177
Dec	118	100	107	117	124	121	125	130	154	136	137	164	178
Jan	123	99	108	120	135	119	131	133	144	145	145	157	176
Feb	129	97	109	125	142	127	135	145	134	139	148	154.5	172
Mar	128	104	122	131	140	127	128	148	137	136	146	156	167
April	118	104	133	128	143	132	122	140	132	144	156	168	160
May	114	95	138	131	142	131	125	135	140	146	154	167	158
Jun	118	103	133	132	140	138	124	143	140	137	152	174	--
Ave	114	106	117	123	131	130	126	137	147	142	148	161	170
Min	90	95	107	116	116	119	119	130	132	136	137	151	158
Max	129	127	138	132	143	138	135	148	171	147	156	174	178
Change													
Num	--	-7	11	6	8	-1	-4	11	10	-6	7	12	9
Per	--	-6.4%	10.1%	5.3%	6.4%	-0.7%	-3.1%	8.7%	7.4%	-3.7%	4.7%	8.3%	5.5%

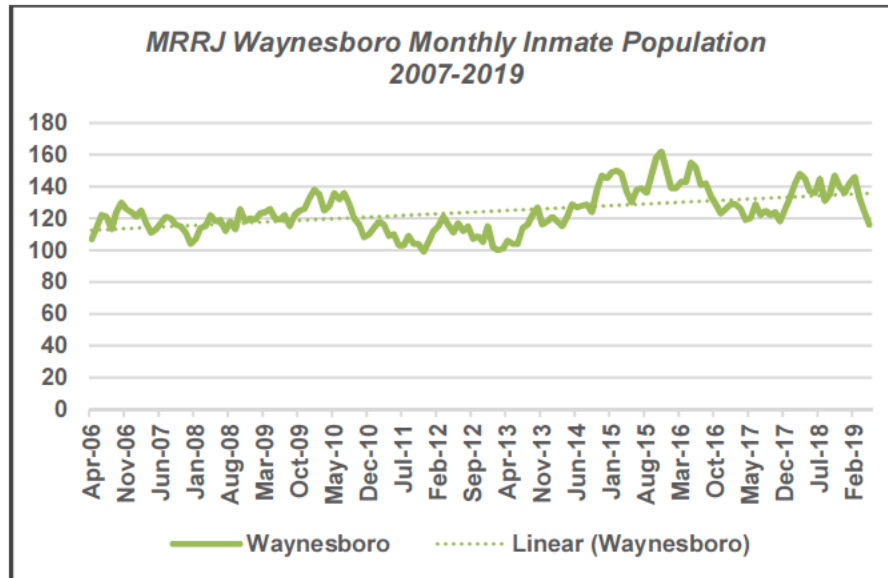
## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



### City of Waynesboro

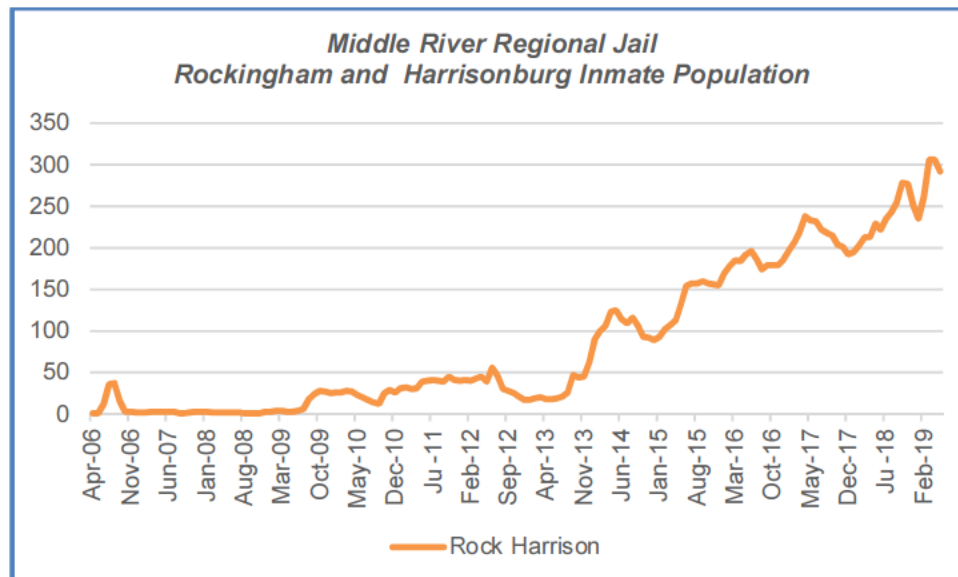
Middle River Regional Jail City of Waynesboro Monthly Inmate Population													
Fiscal Year													
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jul	121	121	112	122	136	103	112	114	128	139	141	122	145
Aug	113	120	118	115	129	109	115	116	129	136	142	125	131
Sep	124	116	113	122	120	104	107	122	124	147	134	122	135
Oct	130	115	126	125	116	104	109	127	138	158	129	124	147
Nov	126	111	118	126	108	99	105	116	147	162	123	118	140
Dec	124	104	120	133	110	105	115	118	145	151	126	126	136
Jan	121	107	119	138	114	112	102	121	149	139	129	133	142
Feb	125	114	123	135	118	115	100	118	150	139	129	142	146
Mar	117	115	124	125	116	121	101	115	148	143	126	148	133
April	111	122	126	128	109	116	106	121	137	143	119	145	124
May	113	118	120	136	110	111	104	129	130	155	120	137	116
Jun	117	119	119	132	103	117	104	127	138	152	129	136	--
Ave	120	115	120	128	116	110	107	120	139	147	129	132	136
Min	111	104	112	115	103	99	100	114	124	136	119	118	116
Max	130	122	126	138	136	121	115	129	150	162	142	148	147
Change													
Num	--	-5	5	8	-12	-6	-3	14	18	8	-18	3	4
Per	--	-4.2%	4.1%	6.9%	-9.6%	-5.3%	-2.7%	12.8%	15.2%	6.1%	-12.3%	2.0%	3.4%

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



### Rockingham and Harrisonburg

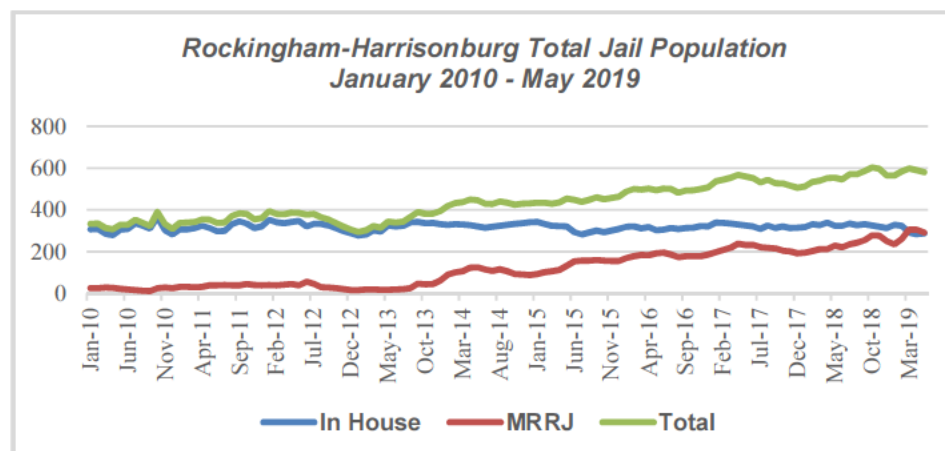
- Rockingham and Harrisonburg have housed detainees at MRRJ and the local facility for many years. Between 2010 - 2019, the total number of inmates (housed in the local and regional jails) increased from an average of 333 to 583 a total increase of 251 inmates and 75.3% growth over the nine-year period.
- Over the past five years the number of inmates increased 30.7%, from an average of 446 in CY-15, to 583 in CY-19.



## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

- Approximately half of the inmate population from Rockingham and Harrisonburg are held in MRRJ. The other half continue to be held in the local facility.

<b>Monthly Inmate Population: Rockingham and Harrisonburg Inmates House In MRRJ</b>										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	26	31	41	17	90	93	169	197	195	235
Feb	26	32	40	19	100	102	178	207	203	261
Mar	28	30	43	20	106	107	185	219	212.55	306
Apr	27	31	45	18	123	113	184	238	213	306
May	23	39	39	18	125	132	192	233	229	292
Jun	20	40	56	19	114	154	196	232	222	
Jul	17	41	46	21	109	157	186	222	235	
Aug	14	40	30	26	116	157	174	218	243	
Sep	12	39	28	47	106	160	179	215	255	
Oct	25	45	25	44	93	157	179	204	278	
Nov	29	41	21	45	92	156	179	201	277	
Dec	26	40	17	63	89	155	186	192	251	
Average	23	37	36	30	105	137	182	215	234	280
Maximum	29	45	56	63	125	160	196	238	278	306
Minimum	12	30	17	17	89	93	169	192	195	235
Change										
Number	--	15	-2	-6	76	32	45	33	20	46
Percent		64.5%	-4.0%	-17.2%	253.8%	30.1%	33.1%	17.9%	9.1%	19.4%



## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- The total inmate population for whom Rockingham and Harrisonburg are responsible, currently is approximately 600. This population has increased by 6.7% per year since 2010 from 309 at the end of 2010 to 580 in May 2019.

<b><i>Monthly Inmate Population: Rockingham and Harrisonburg Inmates Housed in MRRJ and the Local Jail</i></b>										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	334	338	394	294	419	435	488	536	513	564
Feb	335	339	381	302	432	434	500	545	535	585
Mar	314	343	379	323	437	430	497	554	540	598
Apr	307	355	387	315	450	436	502	568	552	590
May	329	353	386	344	447	454	494	559	553	580
Jun	329	338	377	340	429	448	502	552	546	
Jul	353	340	380	344	429	440	500	530	570	
Aug	338	372	364	367	440	448	482	544	570	
Sep	322	384	353	390	434	460	493	528	586	
Oct	391	380	337	381	426	451	494	525	603	
Nov	331	354	319	383	429	457	501	515	597	
Dec	309	361	305	395	431	463	508	507	565	
Average	333	355	364	348	433	446	497	539	561	583
Maximum	391	384	394	395	450	463	508	568	603	598
Minimum	307	338	305	294	419	430	482	507	513	564
Change										
Number	--	22	9	-15	85	13	50	42	22	22
Percent		6.6%	2.5%	-4.2%	24.5%	3.0%	11.3%	8.4%	4.1%	4.0%

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

### ***Profile of Persons Confined in the Jail***

This section of the report contains trends in the average daily population of the local Jail by confinement status for the calendar years 2013-2019 as reported by the State Compensation Board database.

#### ***Inmate Population Trends by Confinement Status***

- At any given time, approximately 25% of the jail population are females and 75% are males. 40% of the female population are from Rockingham, 13% are from Staunton and 13% (each) are from Staunton and Waynesboro.

<b><i>MRRJ Gender Breakout</i></b>			
	Male	Female	Total
Augusta	238	59	297
Rockingham	162	97	259
Harrisonburg	24	24	48
Staunton	165	32	197
Waynesboro	102	31	133
Total	691	243	934
	74.0%	26.0%	100.0%

Note: October 2019

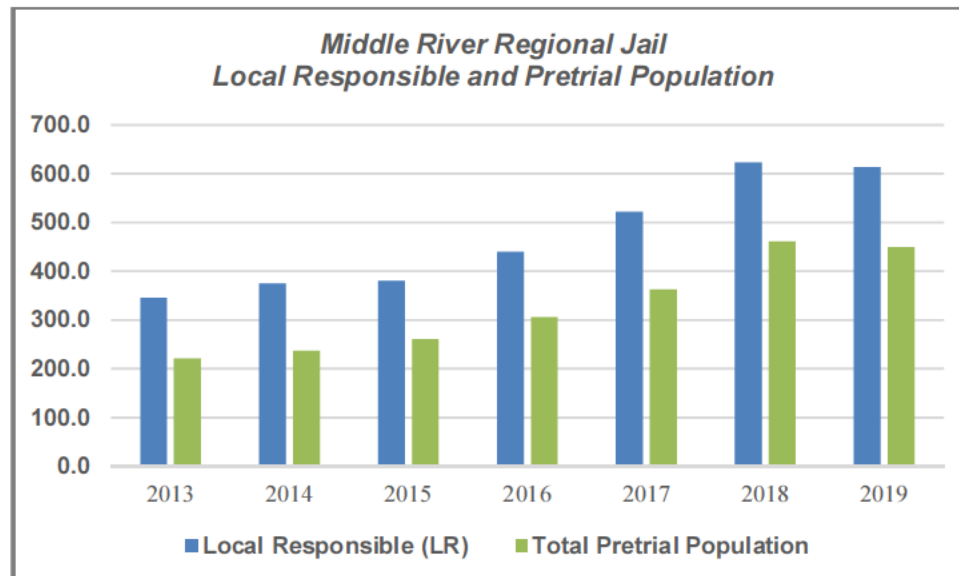
The data that follows provides a summary breakout of Jail population in the regional jail for the years 2013 – 2019 (through May 2019). Note that this data was provided by the Compensation Board and a single detainee could be placed in more than one category.

<b><i>Middle River Regional Jail Inmate Population Housed in the Regional Jail by Confinement Status by Year</i></b>							
	Calendar Year						
Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rated Capacity	396	396	396	396	396	396	396
Pretrial	221.2	236.9	260.8	305.5	362.5	460.5	449.2
Local Responsible (LR)	345.0	374.5	380.2	439.7	521.6	622.5	613.4
Sentenced Misdemeanor	55.0	60.4	48.6	50.1	51.7	49.8	46.8
State Responsible (SR)	215.2	298.2	315.6	359.9	337.7	303.2	277.3
Total Ave. Daily Population	444.5	576.2	701.0	704.4	770.5	833.3	852.6

- On average, the number of pretrial detainees housed in the regional jail averaged between 221 – 460 per year between 2013-2019.
- The exhibit that follows displays the trend in the number of inmates in the local facility classified in “local responsible” and “pretrial” statuses between 2013 – 2019.



## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



- A number of inmates that are in “pretrial” status but are awaiting sentencing on additional charges. A breakout of these inmates is displayed in the following table.

<b>Middle River Regional Jail Pretrial Inmates Housed in the Regional Jail by Status by Year</b>							
	Calendar Year						
Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Rated Capacity	396	396	396	396	396	396	396
Total Pretrial Population							
Pre-Trial Probation Violators	13.9	40.2	71.4	77.7	60.7	54.1	60.2
Pre-Trial Other Pre-trial	120.3	112.7	100.5	124.4	178.2	245.5	229.0
Pre-Trial Parole Violators	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6
Pending Charges Pending SR	31.4	27.2	25.8	37.8	41.8	48.3	48.1
Pending Charges Pending LR	55.2	56.8	62.8	65.3	81.6	112.6	111.3

- A detailed profile of persons confined in the local facility is displayed in the table that follows.

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Middle River Regional Jail Detailed Profile of Confined Persons (2013-2019)</b>							
Status/Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-Trial Probation Violators	13.9	40.2	71.4	77.7	60.7	54.1	60.2
Pre-Trial Parole Violators	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6
Pre-Trial Other Pre-trial	120.3	112.7	100.5	124.4	178.2	245.5	229.0
Pending Charges Pending SR	31.4	27.2	25.8	37.8	41.8	48.3	48.1
Pending Charges Pending LR	55.2	56.8	62.8	65.3	81.6	112.6	111.3
LR Felon A	63.6	70.8	64.8	78.9	102.2	103.2	109.3
LR Felon B	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sentenced Misdemeanant	55.0	60.4	48.6	50.1	51.7	49.8	46.8
HEM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.0	2.7
Total Forecasting LR Population	340.8	368.1	374.2	434.5	517.8	617.6	608.0
LR Male	271.1	292.6	280.6	333.7	400.2	479.6	442.7
LR Female	69.7	75.5	93.6	100.8	117.6	138.0	165.3
Ordinance Pre-Trial	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0
Ordinance Pending Charges	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ordinance Post-Trial	3.1	4.9	5.0	4.3	3.4	4.2	4.4
Total LR Population	345.0	374.5	380.2	439.7	521.6	622.5	613.4
SR Felon A	213.7	297.2	314.5	355.9	336.0	293.1	265.1
SR Felon B	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
SR Held by Agreement	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.0
Total SR Population	215.2	298.2	315.6	359.9	337.7	303.2	277.3
SR Male	195.5	261.4	266.5	315.1	291.7	266.6	241.3
SR Female	19.7	36.8	49.1	44.9	46.0	36.6	36.0

***Section III***  
***Criminal Justice System Trends***

## **Overview**

This section of the report presents an analysis of the criminal justice system data associated with reported crime, crime rates and adult arrests for the MRRJ Jail Service Area Augusta and Rockingham Counties, the cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton and Waynesboro. The information in this section of the report was obtained from the *Crime in Virginia* report published annually by the Virginia State Police. The annual reports from the State Police are based on information submitted by City, County, University Police Departments and Sheriff's Departments. This section is organized as follows:

- Section A, presents an overview of crime trends and law enforcement resources for the four year period ending in calendar year 2017.
- Section B, presents trends in adult arrests over a four year period for both Group A (more serious) and Group B (less serious) offenses.

## **Section A – Reported Crime, Crime Rates & Law Enforcement Personnel**

The State Police reports both "Crime Incidents" and "Crime Offenses." Multiple offenses can be associated with a single incident. When the number of incidents are expressed as a "rate/100,000 population", it is referred to as the incident rate. The difference is that the rate, by incorporating the civilian population into the calculation, allows comparisons with prior years (by adjusting for population changes) and to other jurisdictions (by adjusting for differences in the total civilian population).

### **Reported Crime**

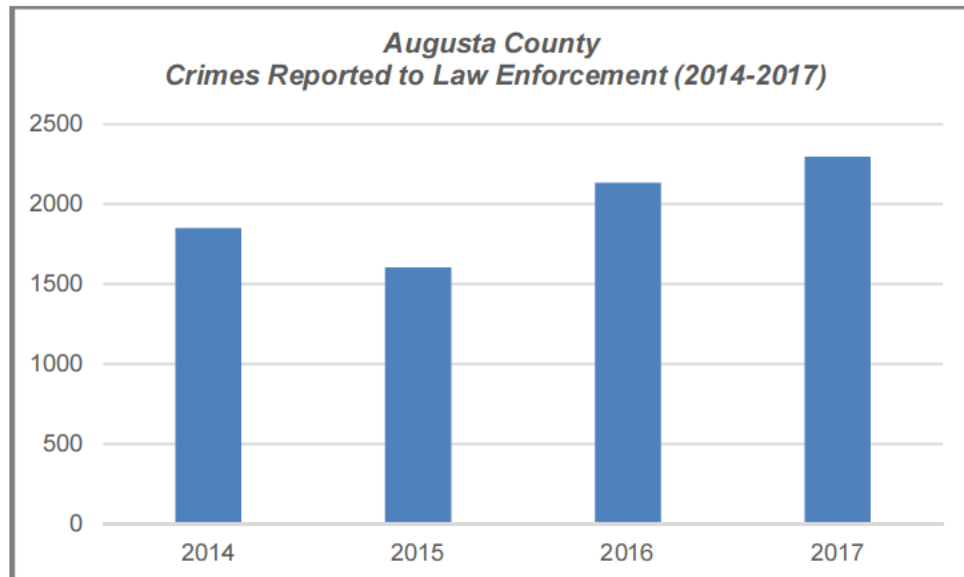
Summaries of crime trends are displayed for each of member localities separately and the combined Regional Jail service area, in the text, tables and Exhibits that follow.

#### **Augusta County**

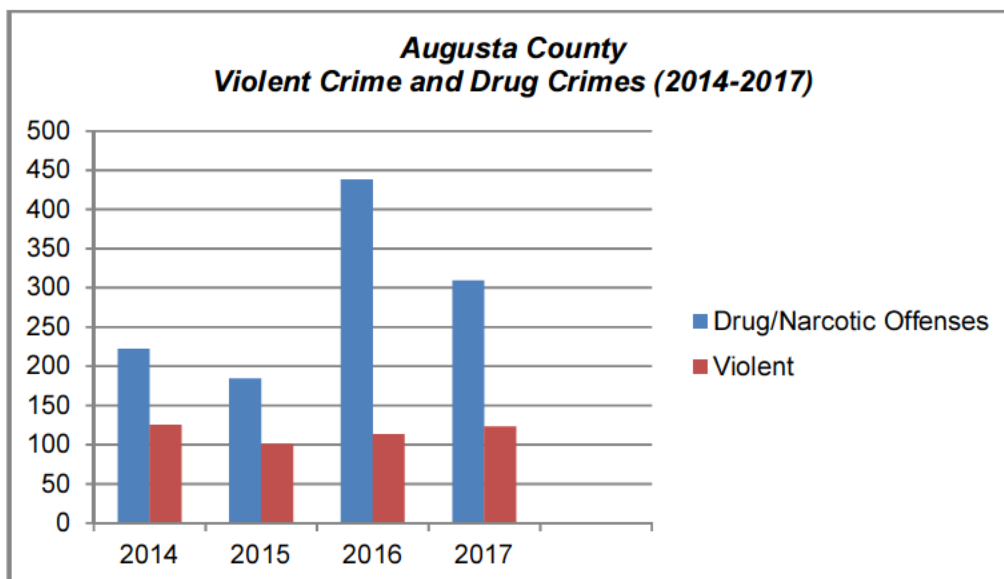
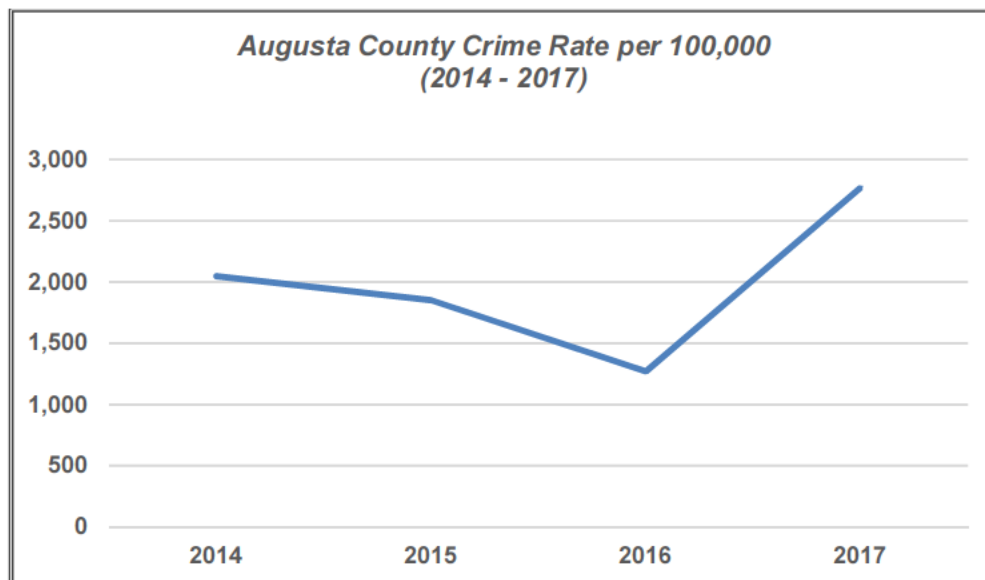
- Five offense categories represented approximately 74% of all reported crime in Augusta County in 2017 the most recent year for which data are available. The top five most frequently reported criminal offenses in 2013 were: Larceny (26.3% of offenses); Simple Assault (14.6% of offenses); Drugs (13.5%); Vandalism (10.3%); Burglary (10.5%), and Fraud (9.7% of offenses).
- Reported Drug and Narcotic offenses represented 13.5% of reported offenses in 2017 a marginally higher percentage of total reported crime in 2014.
- The number of crime incidents reported to law enforcement in the County increased from 1,646 in 2014, to 2,251 in 2017 an increase of 605 incidents and 36.8% growth.
- Noteworthy increases in reported offense categories over the past five years are observed in the categories of Simple Assault (+176%), "Other Forcible Sex Offenses (+220 %), Auto Theft (119.5%), Burglary (+35%), Drug/Narcotic Offenses (39.2%), and Weapon Law Violations (24.1%).

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- The number of criminal offenses reported to law enforcement has trended upward each year since 2015; on average reported crime increased by 9.1% between 2014-2019.



- The number of violent criminal offenses (murder, rape, robbery, kidnapping, and forcible sex offenses) reported to law enforcement remained fairly constant between 2014-2017.
- The crime incident rate per 100,000 residents in Augusta County increased from 2,047 in 2014, to 2,769 in 2017 an increase of 722 incidents per year and 35.2% growth.



**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Augusta County 2014 - 2017 Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>					
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Change</b>
Population	74,642	74,881	74,809	75,013	0.5%
Incident Rate/100,000	2,047.1	1,852	1,270	2,769	35.3%
Total Incidents	1,646	1,486	1,942	2,251	36.8%
Murder/Manslaughter	4	4	4	1	-75.0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	11	14	15	14	27.3%
Forcible Rape	9	9	8	15	66.7%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	10	9	31	32	220.0%
Robbery	8	7	3	5	-37.5%
Aggravated Assault	83	58	52	56	-32.5%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>176.0%</b>
Arson	3	0	9	6	100.0%
Extortion	2	0	0	3	--
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>35.0%</b>
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Auto Theft	41	43	44	90	119.5%
Forgery	73	39	26	48	-34.2%
Fraud	211	143	172	222	5.2%
Embezzlement	20	23	12	15	--
Stolen Property	4	2	11	2	-50.0%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>39.2%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	6	0	3	1	--
Pornography	7	9	14	15	114.3%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	--
Prostitution	0	0	2	1	--
Bribery	0	0	0	0	--
Weapon Law Violation	36	37	60	73	102.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
<b>Change</b>		<b>-247</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>161</b>	

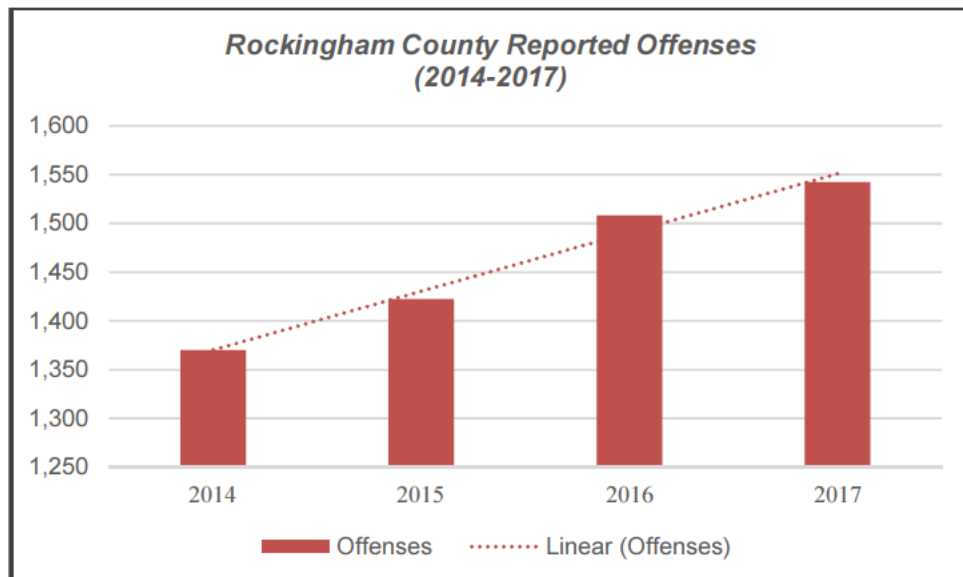
**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Augusta County</b>				
<b>2014 - 2017 Percent of Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>				
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Population	74,642	74,881	74,809	75,013
Incident Rate/100,000	2,047	1,852	1,270	2,769
Total Incidents	1,646	1,486	1,942	2,251
Murder/Manslaughter	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Forcible Rape	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Robbery	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	4.5%	3.6%	2.4%	2.4%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
Arson	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Extortion	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>
Auto Theft	2.2%	2.7%	2.1%	3.9%
Forgery	3.9%	2.4%	1.2%	2.1%
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Embezzlement	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Stolen Property	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Pornography	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Bribery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violation	1.9%	2.3%	2.8%	3.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



**Rockingham County**

- The most commonly reported crimes in the Rockingham County in 2017 were Drug/Narcotic Offenses (31.8%), Larceny (18% of total offenses), Vandalism (10.2% of total offenses), Simple Assault (8.6%), and Burglary (6.2% of offenses) these five offense categories represented 75% of all crime reported in 2017.
- The proportion of Drug and Narcotic offenses reported to law enforcement in the City are somewhat lower than in Rockingham County; in 2013, Drug offenses represented 22.4% of crime in the County, while in the City Drug offenses represented 18.0% of total crime.
- The total number of criminal offenses reported to law enforcement each year in the County increased between 2014 – 2017 by an average of 57 offenses per year and a total of 172 offenses over the four-year period.



**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

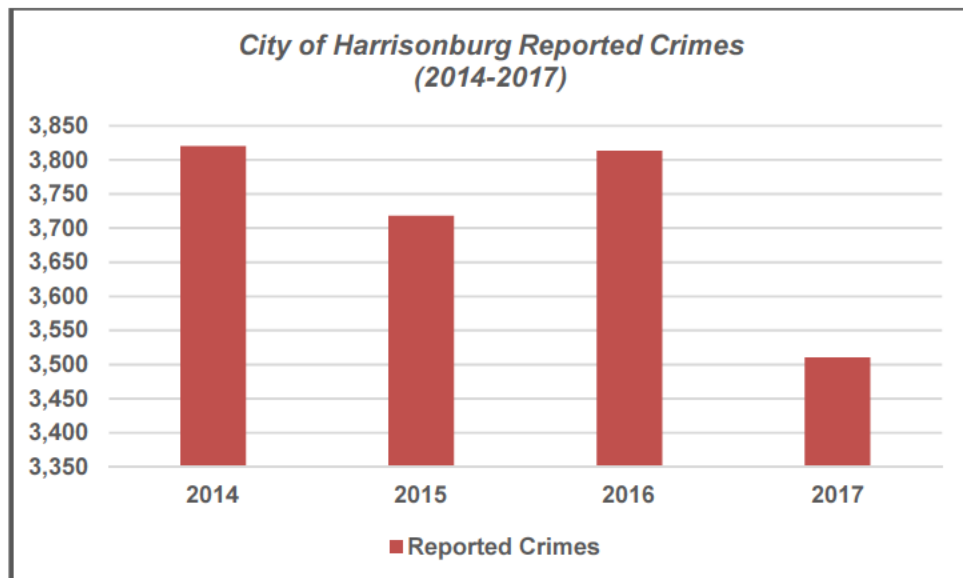
<b>Rockingham County 2014 - 2017 Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>					
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Change</b>
Population	59,656	59,711	60,281	60,860	2.0%
Incident Rate/100,000	1,582	1,594	1,544	1,612	1.9%
Total Incidents	1,145	1,190	1,213	1,266	10.6%
Murder/Manslaughter	3	0	1	1	-66.7%
Kidnapping/Abduction	5	2	7	5	0.0%
Forcible Rape	10	8	15	9	-10.0%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	27	31	46	56	107.4%
Robbery	6	2	5	1	-83.3%
Aggravated Assault	43	32	46	28	-34.9%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>48.3%</b>
Arson	8	3	6	5	-37.5%
Extortion	0	1	0	2	--
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-33.1%</b>
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>-9.2%</b>
Auto Theft	17	29	29	38	123.5%
Forgery	25	18	36	32	28.0%
Fraud	<b>118</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>
Embezzlement	8	11	12	17	--
Stolen Property	14	28	19	15	7.1%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>-23.8%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>64.4%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	1	0	4	1	--
Pornography	11	21	11	16	45.5%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	--
Prostitution	2	9	1	0	--
Bribery	0	0	0	0	--
Weapon Law Violation	31	40	38	49	58.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>12.6%</b>
<b>Change</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>34</b>	

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Rockingham County</b> <b>2014 - 2017 Percent of Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>				
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Population	59,656	59,711	60,281	60,860
Incident Rate/100,000	1,582	1,594	1,544	1,612
Total Incidents	1,145	1,190	1,213	1,266
Murder/Manslaughter	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Forcible Rape	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	2.0%	2.2%	3.1%	3.6%
Robbery	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Aggravated Assault	3.1%	2.3%	3.1%	1.8%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
Arson	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Extortion	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Auto Theft	1.2%	2.0%	1.9%	2.5%
Forgery	1.8%	1.3%	2.4%	2.1%
Fraud	8.6%	5.5%	6.3%	7.5%
Embezzlement	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Stolen Property	1.0%	2.0%	1.3%	1.0%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Pornography	0.8%	1.5%	0.7%	1.0%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Bribery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violation	2.3%	2.8%	2.5%	3.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**City of Harrisonburg**

- The most commonly reported crimes in the City of Harrisonburg in 2017 were Drug/Narcotic Offenses (24.5% of total offenses), Larceny Offenses (21.3%) Simple Assault (17.6%), Vandalism (13% of offenses) and Fraud (9.1%) these five offense categories represented 85.6% of all crime reported in 2017.
- In 2014, Drug offenses represented 21.2% of crime in the City; in 2017 Drug Offenses represented 24.5% of the total.
- Reported crime decreased between 2014-2017 by 8.1%, from 3,820 in 2014 to 3,510 in 2017.



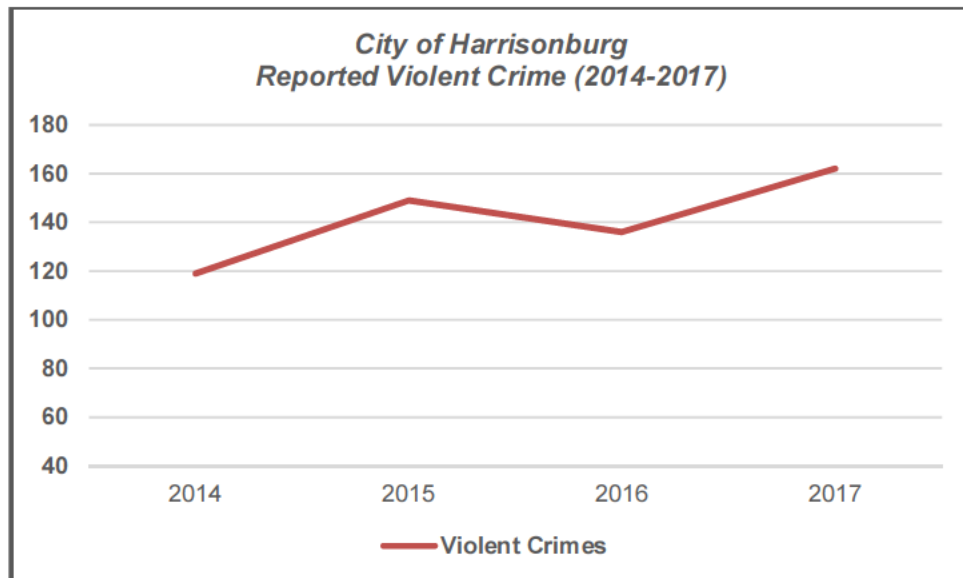
- The crime/incident rate per 100,000 population in the City of Harrisonburg declined from 3,142 incidents in 2014, to 2,894 incidents in 2017 a decrease of 7.9%.

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>City of Harrisonburg 2014 - 2017 Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>					
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Change</b>
Population	52,612	53,875	54,224	54,689	3.9%
Incident Rate/100,000	5,550.0	5,424	5,300	4,643	-16.3%
Total Incidents	3,142	3,142	3,225	2,894	-7.9%
Murder/Manslaughter	0	1	2	3	--
Kidnapping/Abduction	8	9	8	16	100.0%
Forcible Rape	20	16	21	21	5.0%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	9	23	12	16	77.8%
Robbery	11	12	29	12	9.1%
Aggravated Assault	71	88	64	94	32.4%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>
Arson	3	3	1	3	0.0%
Extortion	0	2	0	2	--
Burglary	232	143	163	117	-49.6%
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>-17.5%</b>
Auto Theft	31	31	45	40	29.0%
Forgery	39	93	64	80	105.1%
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Embezzlement	22	25	25	24	--
Stolen Property	7	9	4	8	14.3%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>-25.5%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	1	0	0	0	--
Pornography	14	3	11	13	-7.1%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	--
Prostitution	3	28	14	2	--
Bribery	0	0	0	0	--
Weapon Law Violation	66	74	74	56	-15.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>
<b>Change</b>		<b>-102</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-303</b>	

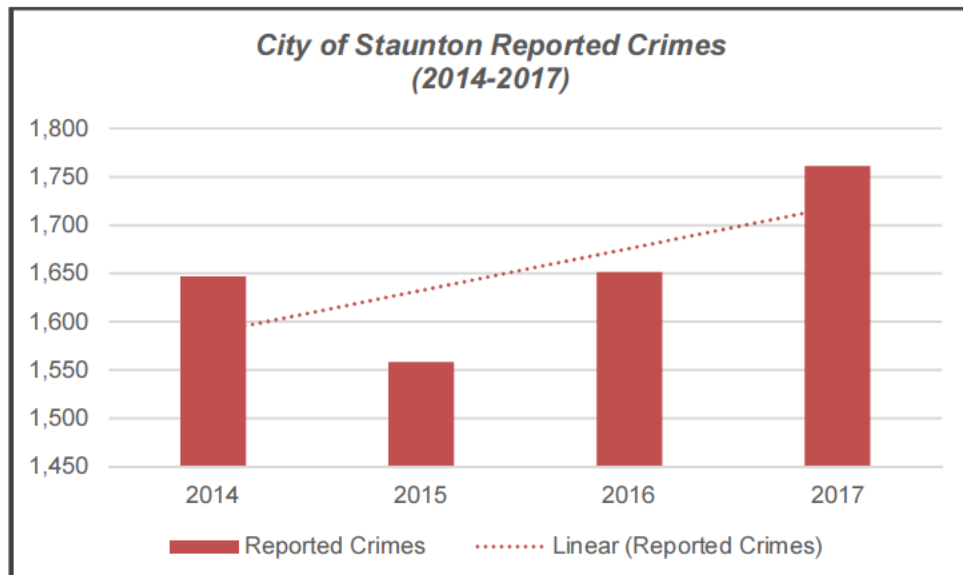
<b>City of Harrisonburg</b>				
<b>2014 - 2017 Percent of Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>				
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Population	52,612	53,875	54,224	54,689
Incident Rate/100,000	5,550	5,424	5,300	4,643
Total Incidents	3,142	3,142	3,225	2,894
Murder/Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Forcible Rape	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Robbery	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	1.9%	2.4%	1.7%	2.7%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	17.3%	16.9%	20.3%	17.6%
Arson	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Extortion	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Burglary</b>	6.1%	3.8%	4.3%	3.3%
<b>Larceny</b>	23.7%	28.4%	23.7%	21.3%
Auto Theft	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%
Forgery	1.0%	2.5%	1.7%	2.3%
<b>Fraud</b>	7.6%	7.9%	6.9%	9.1%
Embezzlement	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Stolen Property	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
<b>Vandalism</b>	16.1%	12.2%	13.3%	13.0%
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	21.2%	19.5%	21.7%	24.5%
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pornography	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%
Bribery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violation	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***



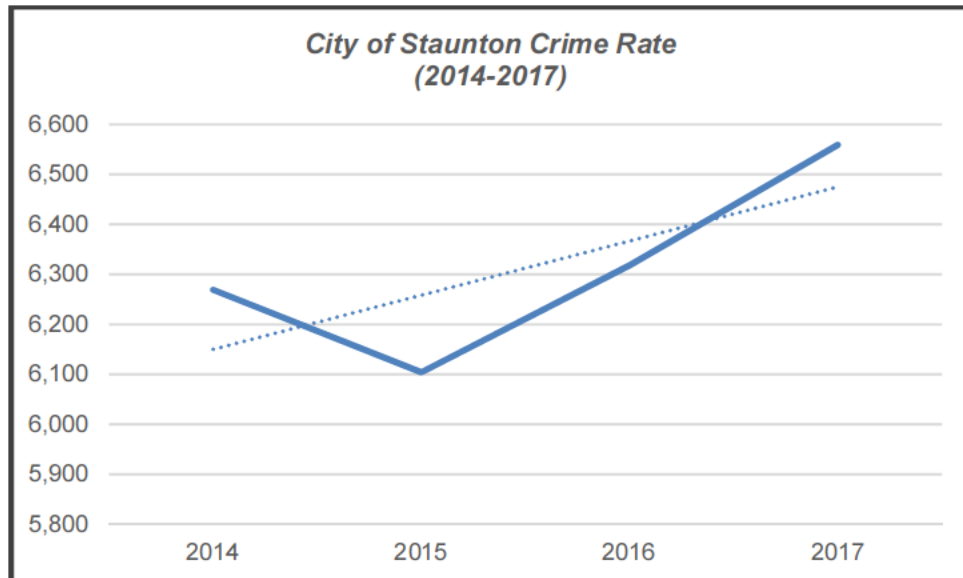
### ***City of Staunton***

- Between 2014 – 2017, total offenses reported to law enforcement increased from 1,647 in 2014 to 1,761 in 2017 – an increase of 114 offense and a 6.9% increase.
- Reported offenses increased by 203 and 13% percent between 2015-2017.

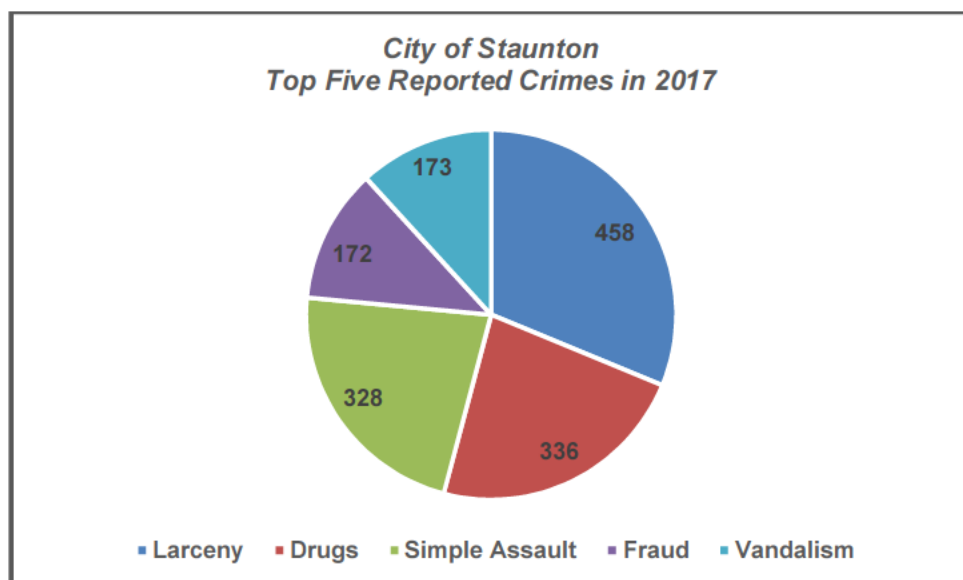


## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

- Controlling for growth in the general population in the City the crime/incident rate per 100,000 population increased by 4.6% between 2014-2017, and 7.5% over the four year period ending 2017.



- The five largest categories of offenses in 2017 were Larceny (26% of the total); Drugs/Narcotics (19.1%); Simple Assault (18.6% of total offenses); Vandalism and Fraud (each with 9.8% of the total).
- Noted increases over the four-year period are noted in the offense categories of Drugs/Narcotics (57% increase, Weapon Law Violations (112%), and Fraud (34.4% increase).





## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

- Detailed reported crime tables follow below.

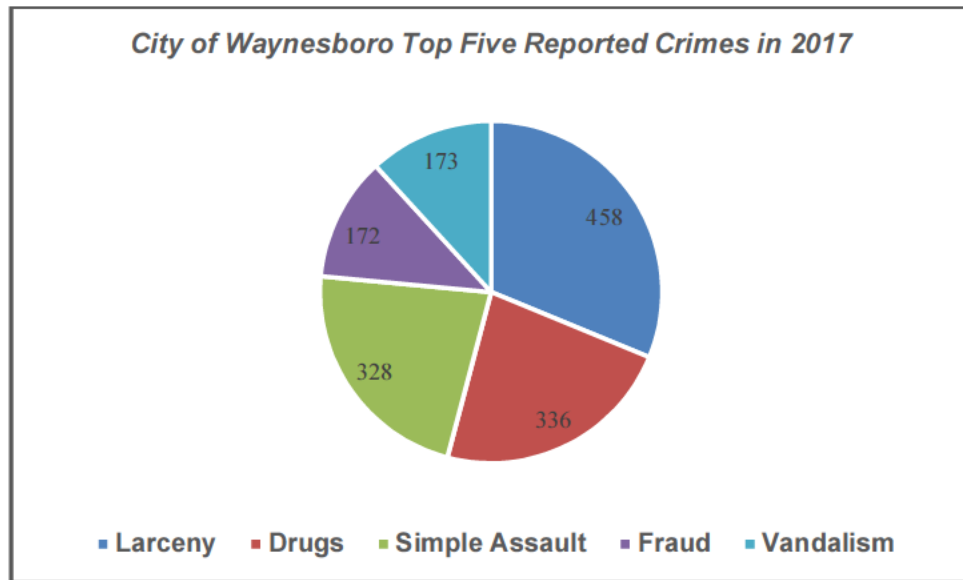
<b>City of Staunton</b> <b>2014 - 2017 Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>					
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Change</b>
Population	24,647	24,542	24,453	24,761	0.5%
Incident Rate/100,000	6,269.0	6,104	6,318	6,559	4.6%
Total Incidents	1,562	1,513	1,591	1,697	8.6%
Murder/Manslaughter	1	0	2	0	-100.0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	6	5	12	3	-50.0%
Forcible Rape	4	8	7	8	100.0%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	28	22	24	35	25.0%
Robbery	14	10	7	9	-35.7%
Aggravated Assault	10	19	34	27	170.0%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Arson	6	5	4	13	116.7%
Extortion	1	5	1	1	--
Burglary	68	32	34	66	-2.9%
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>
Auto Theft	15	15	21	18	20.0%
Forgery	17	44	28	29	70.6%
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>34.4%</b>
Embezzlement	22	18	19	26	--
Stolen Property	12	9	14	20	66.7%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>-28.8%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>57.0%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	3	2	0	0	--
Pornography	5	3	6	3	-40.0%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	--
Prostitution	0	0	1	0	--
Bribery	0	0	0	0	--
Weapon Law Violation	17	21	37	36	111.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
<b>Change</b>		<b>-89</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>110</b>	

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

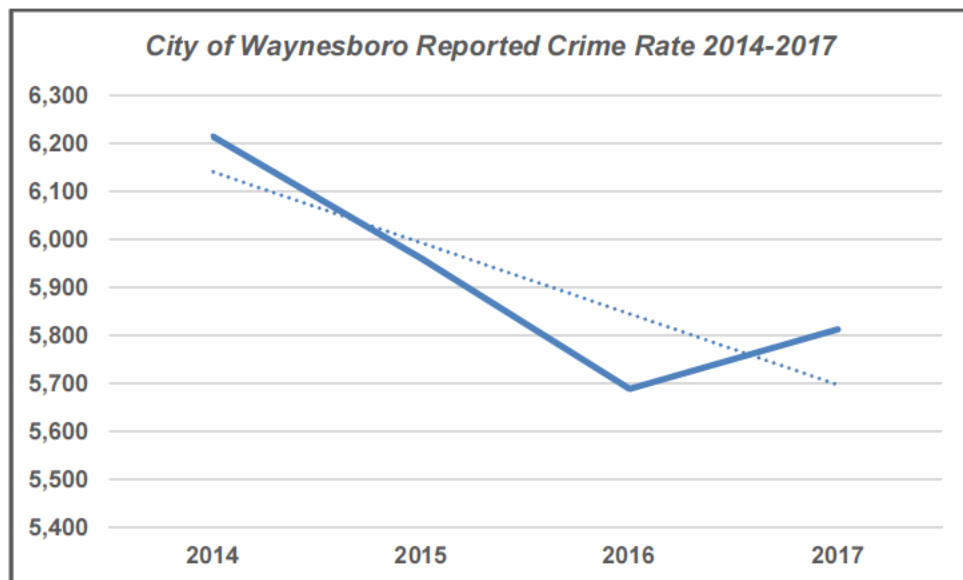
<b>City of Staunton</b> <b>2014 - 2017 Percent of Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>				
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Population	24,647	24,542	24,453	24,761
Incident Rate/100,000	6,269	6,104	6,318	6,559
Total Incidents	1,562	1,513	1,591	1,697
Murder/Manslaughter	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%
Forcible Rape	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%
Robbery	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%
Aggravated Assault	0.6%	1.2%	2.1%	1.5%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	19.9%	18.8%	18.4%	18.6%
Arson	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%
Extortion	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Burglary</b>	4.1%	2.1%	2.1%	3.7%
<b>Larceny</b>	30.7%	28.7%	28.5%	26.0%
Auto Theft	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%
Forgery	1.0%	2.8%	1.7%	1.6%
<b>Fraud</b>	7.8%	12.1%	10.2%	9.8%
Embezzlement	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%
Stolen Property	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%
<b>Vandalism</b>	14.8%	11.7%	10.9%	9.8%
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	13.0%	14.7%	16.9%	19.1%
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Pornography	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Bribery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violation	1.0%	1.3%	2.2%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**City of Waynesboro**

- The five most often reported offenses categories reported in Waynesboro in 2017 were Larceny (30% of the total); Simple Assault (19.6%); Drugs (19.4% percent of total offenses); Vandalism (10.2%) and Fraud (7.2% of the total). These five offenses represented 86.4% of total offenses reported.



- While the total number of offenses reported to law enforcement remained fairly steady between 2014-2017, the City's crime rate per 100,000 declined from 6,214 in 2014 to 5,812 in 2017.



**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

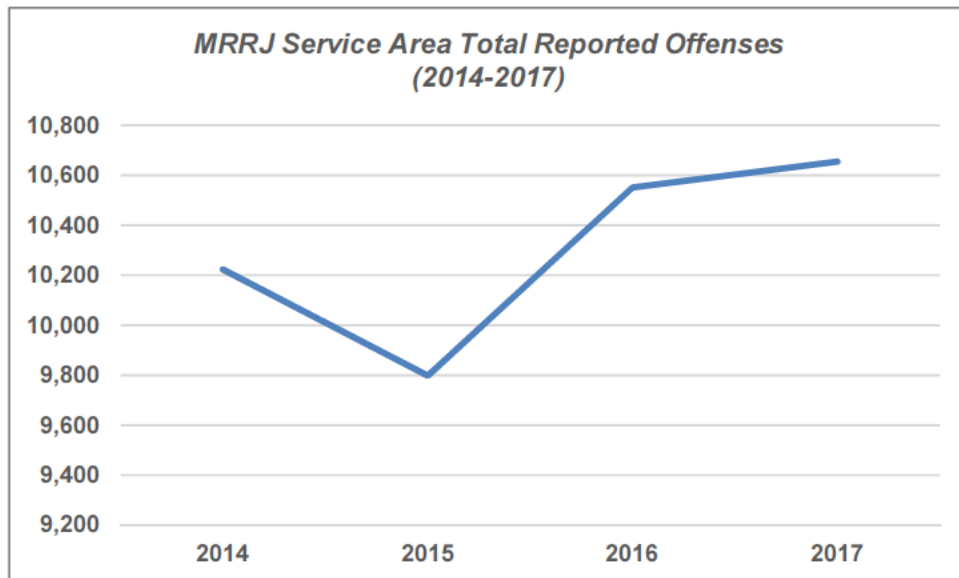
<b>City of Waynesboro 2014 - 2017 Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>					
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Change</b>
Population	21,661	21,795	21,837	21,955	1.4%
Incident Rate/100,000	6,214.0	5,960	5,688	5,812	-6.5%
Total Incidents	1,358	1,310	1,273	1,344	-1.0%
Murder/Manslaughter	1	0	1	0	-100.0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	9	4	7	250.0%
Forcible Rape	6	6	12	10	66.7%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	13	14	21	14	7.7%
Robbery	4	12	6	10	150.0%
Aggravated Assault	18	24	25	17	-5.6%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>37.7%</b>
Arson	1	2	4	1	0.0%
Extortion	1	0	1	0	--
Burglary	84	29	42	46	-45.2%
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>-16.1%</b>
Auto Theft	26	14	23	23	-11.5%
Forgery	2	22	39	25	1150.0%
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Embezzlement	19	10	16	7	--
Stolen Property	11	13	15	10	-9.1%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-33.3%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>44.9%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	1	1	2	1	--
Pornography	5	3	7	4	-20.0%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	--
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	--
Bribery	0	0	0	0	--
Weapon Law Violation	29	34	25	36	24.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Change</b>		<b>-40</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>101</b>	

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>City of Waynesboro</b> <b>2014 - 2017 Percent of Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>				
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Population	21,661	21,795	21,837	21,955
Incident Rate/100,000	6,214	5,960	5,688	5,812
Total Incidents	1,358	1,310	1,273	1,344
Murder/Manslaughter	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Forcible Rape	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	0.8%	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%
Robbery	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
Aggravated Assault	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>
Arson	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Extortion	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Burglary	5.5%	1.9%	2.9%	3.0%
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>36.0%</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>
Auto Theft	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%	1.5%
Forgery	0.1%	1.5%	2.7%	1.6%
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
Embezzlement	1.2%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%
Stolen Property	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Pornography	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bribery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violation	1.9%	2.3%	1.7%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Middle River Regional Jail Service Area**

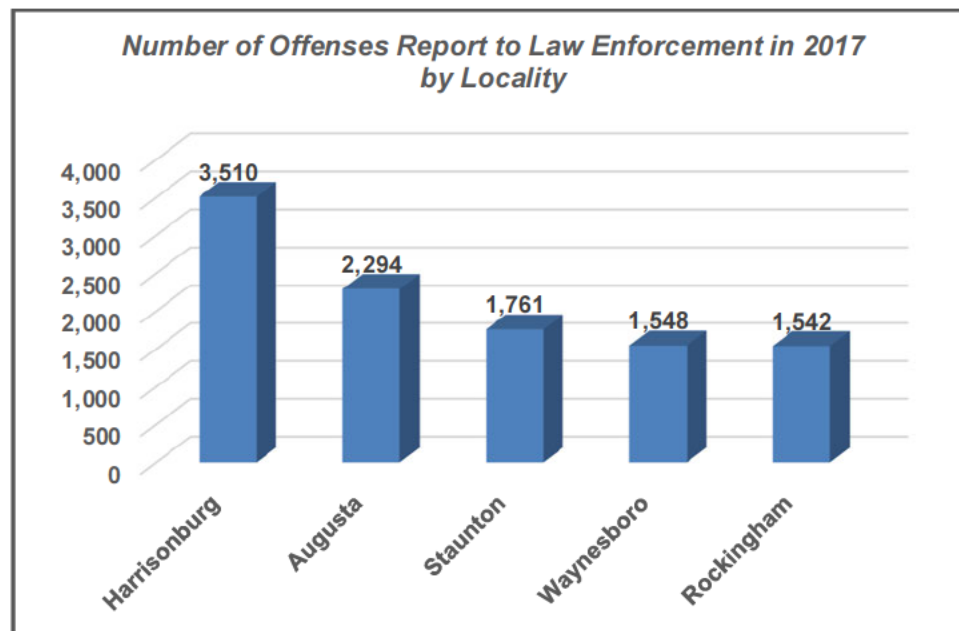
- As seen in the table that follows in this section of the report, reported crime in the jail Service Area (the combined localities) increased from 10,224 in 2014, to 10,655 in 2017 a total increase of 4.2% over the four - year period.
- In 2017, there were just under 900 crimes reported to law enforcement each month; on average just under 30 criminal offenses per day.
- There were 431 more crimes reported in 2017 than were reported 2014.
- While the combined general population in the Service Area grew by just under two percent between 2014-2017, the number of reported offenses increased by 4.2% over the same period.



- Noteworthy increases in the combined localities are reported for the offenses of Embezzlement (Other Forcible Sex Offenses +75.9%, N=153); Auto Theft (+60.8%, N=209); Drug/Narcotics (+31%, N=2,295); and Weapon Law Violations (+ 39.7%, N= 250).

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>MRRJ Service Area 2014 - 2017 Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>					
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Change</b>
Population	233,218	234,804	235,604	237,278	1.7%
Incident Rate/100,000	--	--	--	--	--
Total Incidents	8,853	8,641	9,244	9,452	6.8%
Murder/Manslaughter	9	5	10	5	-44.4%
Kidnapping/Abduction	32	39	46	45	40.6%
Forcible Rape	49	47	63	63	28.6%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	87	99	134	153	75.9%
Robbery	43	43	50	37	-14.0%
Aggravated Assault	225	221	221	222	-1.3%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
Arson	21	13	24	28	33.3%
Extortion	4	8	2	8	--
Burglary	683	475	555	536	-21.5%
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>-11.0%</b>
Auto Theft	130	132	162	209	60.8%
Forgery	156	216	193	214	37.2%
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
Embezzlement	91	87	84	89	--
Stolen Property	48	61	63	55	14.6%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>-22.6%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>31.0%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	12	3	9	3	--
Pornography	42	39	49	51	21.4%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	--
Prostitution	5	37	18	3	--
Bribery	0	0	0	0	--
Weapon Law Violation	179	206	234	250	39.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,224</b>	<b>9,798</b>	<b>10,552</b>	<b>10,655</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Change</b>		<b>-426</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>103</b>	



<b>MRRJ Service Area Total Crime Reported in 2017</b>		
Locality	Number	Percent
Harrisonburg	3,510	32.9%
Augusta	2,294	21.5%
Staunton	1,761	16.5%
Waynesboro	1,548	14.5%
Rockingham	1,542	14.5%
Total Crime	10,655	100.0%

- Approximately 33% of reported crime in the Service Area is reported by the City of Harrisonburg; Rockingham and Harrisonburg combined reported just under half of the total.



<b>MRRJ Service Area 2014 - 2017 Percent of Serious Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement</b>				
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Population	233,218	234,804	235,604	237,278
Incident Rate/100,000	--	--	--	--
Total Incidents	8,853	8,641	9,244	9,452
Murder/Manslaughter	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Forcible Rape	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Other Forcible Sex Offenses	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Robbery	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%
<b>Simple Assault</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>
Arson	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Extortion	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Burglary</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>
Auto Theft	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%
Forgery	1.5%	2.2%	1.8%	2.0%
<b>Fraud</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
Embezzlement	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Stolen Property	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
<b>Vandalism</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
Non-forcible Sex Offenses	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Pornography	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Gambling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Bribery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Weapon Law Violation	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Law Enforcement Personnel Trends**

The number of law enforcement personnel in a locality has been shown to be related to arrest volume; arrest volume generally (although not always) is associated with jail intake volume. In general arrest volume organically varies with the number of officers available to make arrests.

- In the reporting localities the number of law enforcement personnel in the community has not increased significantly.
- Statewide, the number of law enforcement personnel have increased by approximately 3% for the past several years. The number of sworn officers in each locality increased from 322 in 2014, to 334 in 2018 an increase of 12 officers and 3.7% growth.

<b>MRRJ Service Area Changes in Law Enforcement Resources (2014 - 2018)</b>							
						<b>Change</b>	
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Augusta County	80	68	71	66	72	-8	-10.0%
Rockingham Sheriff's Office	58	60	62	62	64	6	10.3%
Harrisonburg PD	94	92	95	99	101	7	7.4%
Staunton PD	48	48	46	49	50	2	4.2%
Waynesboro PD	42	42	42	42	47	5	11.9%
Total	322	310	316	318	334	12	3.7%

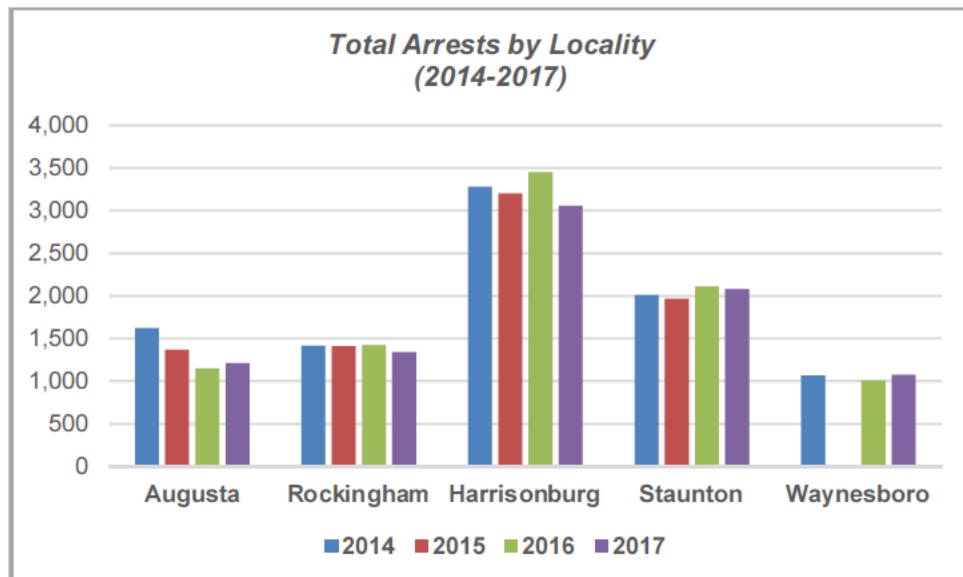
Note not included are local PDs in Rockingham County and James Madison PD in Harrisonburg.

**Section B - Arrest Data**

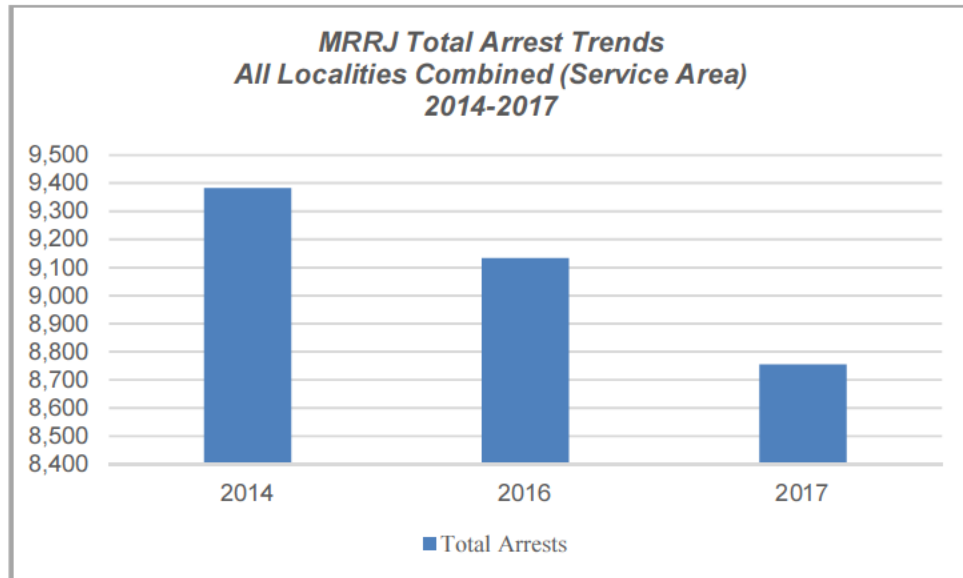
Arrest data for calendar years 2014 through 2017 were obtained from the *Crime in Virginia* reports issued by the Virginia State Police. The individual arrests, by locality and the combined Service Area are reported by group (category) and summarized by Group A and Group B categories in the tables and exhibits that follow.

**Middle River Regional Jail Service Area**

- A total of 35,204 adult arrests were made by law enforcement in the member localities over the five-year period ending 2017 – an average of approximately 8,800 per year and 183 arrests each month.
- Overall, in the combined Service Area, adult arrests reported in 2014 were 6.7% higher the number reported in 2017; there were 9,382 adult arrests in 2014, and 8,755 arrests in 2017.
- Over the last five years the most frequently occurring specific reported arrest offense categories have been: (1) “All Other” (38.5% of the total); (2) Drug and Narcotics (12.4% of the total), (3) Drunkenness (10.7% of the total), (4) Larceny (8.3%) and (5) Simple Assault (7.3% of the total).



## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



The number of arrests and the percent of the total represented by each crime type for MRRJ Service Area are presented in the two tables that follow.

Middle River Regional Jail Service Area Adult Arrests by Selected Category (2014-2017)							
Offense Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL	Number Change	Percent Change
Violent	196	174	234	227	831	31	15.8%
Simple Assault	616	566	678	693	2,553	77	12.5%
Weapon Law Violations	65	64	77	84	290	19	29.2%
Burglary	117	61	121	105	404	-12	-10.3%
Larceny	863	790	738	546	2,937	-317	-36.7%
Vandalism	73	109	93	76	351	3	4.1%
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	903	844	1307	1308	4,362	405	44.9%
Alcohol	1,891	1,455	1,464	1,317	6,127	-574	-30.4%
Total	4,724	4,063	4,712	4,356	17,855	-368	-7.8%

- Arrests for the most serious offenses involving crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) increased by 15.8% over the last five years.
- Arrests for Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Weapons Law Violations, Simple Assault and Vandalism offenses all increased between 2014 2017.
- Over the five-year period ending 2017, arrests for Alcohol offenses, Larceny and Burglary all declined.

### ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- The percentage of arrests by major category for the four-year study period are depicted in the table that follows. The “all other offenses” arrest category, which accounts for about a third of all arrests in Rockingham and Harrisonburg combined, is the single largest category. This category generally includes less serious offenses such as (but not limited to) abduction, bigamy, blackmail, contempt of court, probation/parole violations, perjury, possession of burglary tools and trespassing.

<b><i>Middle River Regional Jail Service Area Adult Arrests by Selected Category (2014-2017)</i></b>					
<b><i>Offense Category</i></b>	<b><i>2014</i></b>	<b><i>2015</i></b>	<b><i>2016</i></b>	<b><i>2017</i></b>	<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>
Violent	4.1%	4.3%	5.0%	5.2%	4.7%
Simple Assault	13.0%	13.9%	14.4%	15.9%	14.3%
Weapon Law Violations	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%
Burglary	2.5%	1.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%
Larceny	18.3%	19.4%	15.7%	12.5%	16.4%
Vandalism	1.5%	2.7%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	19.1%	20.8%	27.7%	30.0%	24.4%
Alcohol	40.0%	35.8%	31.1%	30.2%	34.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

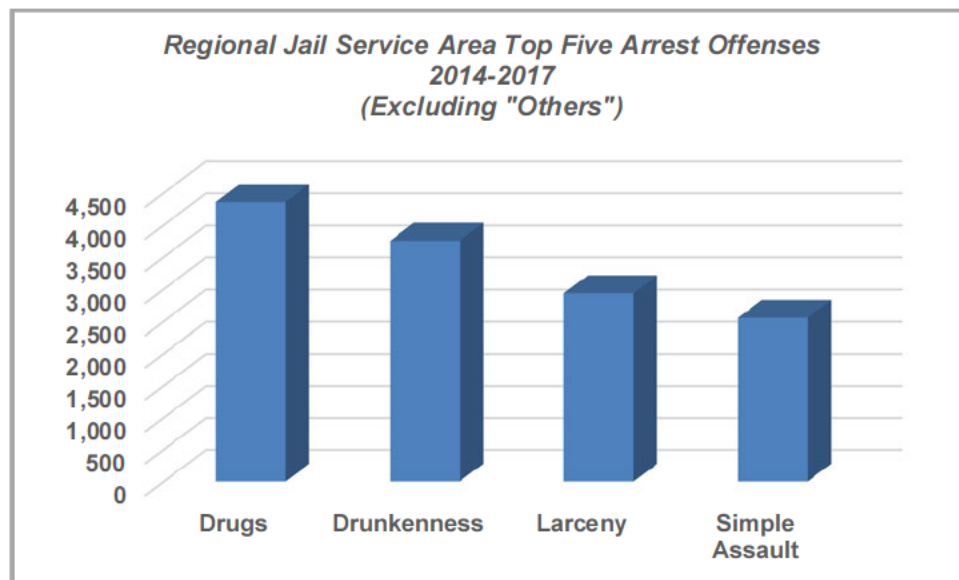
- Detailed annual arrest data for the combined Service Area is presented in the tables that follow.

# **Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>MRRJ Service Area: 2014 - 2017 Adult Arrests by Offense</b>					
<b>Offense</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Murder/Manslaughter	11	4	11	7	33
Kidnapping/Abduction	20	20	36	28	104
Sex Offenses, Forcible	50	41	37	43	171
Robbery	16	20	19	24	79
Aggravated Assault	99	89	131	125	444
Simple Assault/Intimidation	616	566	678	693	2,553
Arson	7	4	5	2	18
Extortion/Blackmail	0	1	1	3	5
Burglary	117	61	121	105	404
Larceny	863	790	738	546	2,937
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	16	17	23	67
Counterfeiting/Forgery	51	56	63	94	264
Fraud	151	133	197	218	699
Embezzlement	31	33	43	44	151
Stolen Property	42	38	35	32	147
Vandalism	73	109	93	76	351
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	903	844	1,307	1,308	4,362
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	6	1	1	3	11
Pornography	12	7	7	19	45
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	2	27	11	3	43
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	65	64	77	84	290
<b>TOTAL GROUP A</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>3,480</b>	<b>13,178</b>
Bad Checks	70	60	68	12	210
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	65	41	50	71	227
Driving Under the Influence	716	564	601	492	2,373
Drunkenness	1,175	891	863	825	3,754
Family Offenses, Nonforcible	72	43	62	53	230
Liquor Law Violations	317	153	251	182	903
Peeping Tom	0	1	0	2	3
Runaway	0	0	0	0	0
Trespass of Real Property	184	149	141	180	654
Conspiracy	7	7	54	43	111
All Other (except Traffic)	3,630	3,101	3,415	3,415	13,561
<b>TOTAL GROUP B</b>	<b>6,236</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>22,026</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,382</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>8,755</b>	<b>35,204</b>

The following graph displays the top five most prevalent arrest categories in the Service Area in 2013.

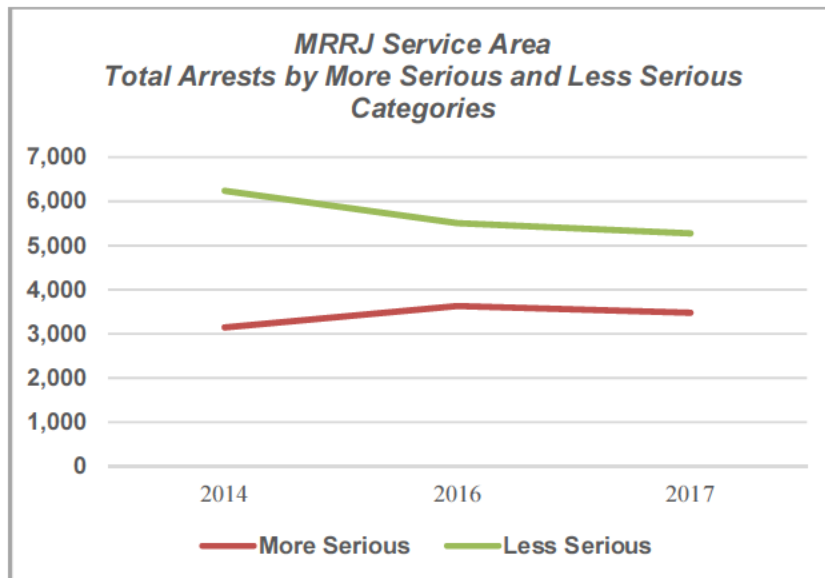
## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



The table below displays a comparison in the arrest trends reported for each member of the Authority. While there has been a decline in total arrests collectively between 2014-2017, the City of Staunton showed a modest increase in arrests.

<b>Middle River Regional Jail Four Year Arrest Trends by Locality</b>										
	Augusta		Harrisonburg		Rockingham		Staunton		Waynesboro	
Year	Number	Change	Number	Change	Number	Change	Number	Change	Number	Change
2014	1,622	--	3,275	--	1,414	--	2,006	--	1,065	--
2015	1,365	-15.8%	3,200	-2.3%	1,407	-0.5%	1,962	-2.2%	--	--
2016	1,149	-15.8%	3,447	7.7%	1,421	1.0%	2,109	7.5%	1,007	--
2017	1,209	5.2%	3,054	-11.4%	1,339	-5.8%	2,080	-1.4%	1,073	6.6%
Total Change	-413	-26.4%	-221	-6.0%	-75	-5.3%	74	3.9%	8	--

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



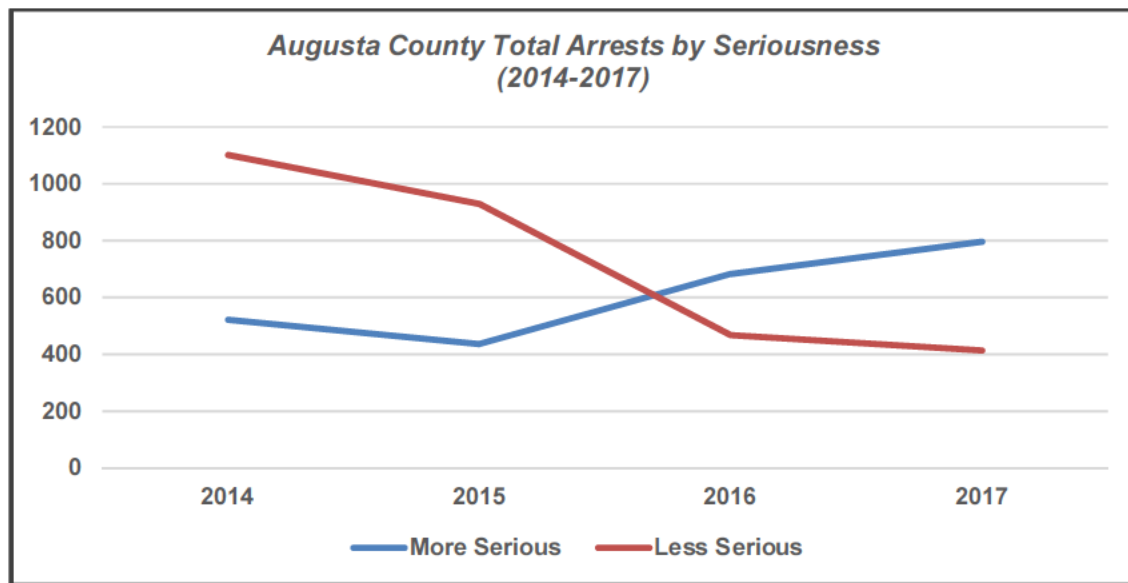
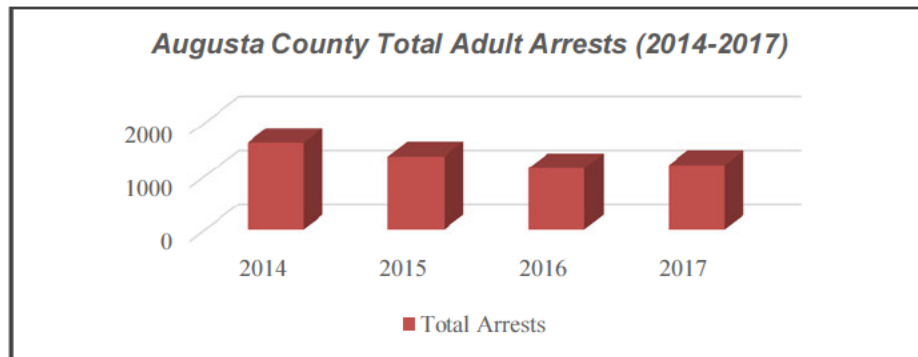
- The tables that follow display summary adult arrest data trends for each locality separately.



# **Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

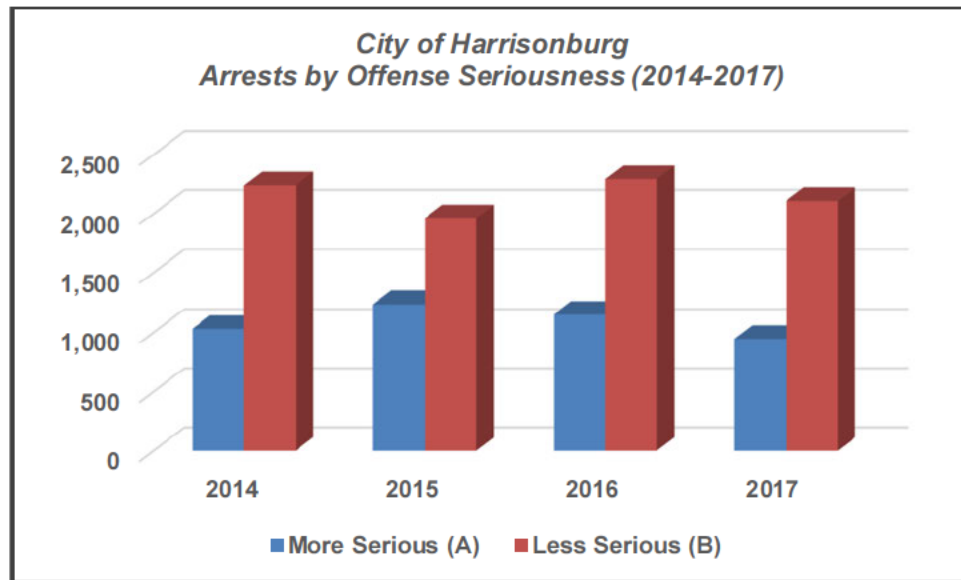
## **Augusta County**

<b>Augusta County: 2014 - 2017 Adult Arrests by Offense</b>					
<b>Offense</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Murder/Manslaughter	6	4	6	1	17
Kidnapping/Abduction	8	12	14	11	45
Sex Offenses, Forcible	22	16	12	9	59
Robbery	4	5	3	2	14
Aggravated Assault	31	19	37	41	128
Simple Assault/Intimidation	83	83	122	152	440
Arson	1	0	2	0	3
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	1	1
Burglary	31	25	46	37	139
Larceny	93	74	85	109	361
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	1	5	11	24
Counterfeiting/Forgery	9	6	10	15	40
Fraud	22	18	21	42	103
Embezzlement	2	4	7	6	19
Stolen Property	10	4	8	14	36
Vandalism	10	29	8	16	63
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	165	119	278	300	862
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	2	0	0	2	4
Pornography	0	1	2	1	4
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	15	16	16	26	73
<b>TOTAL GROUP A</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>2,435</b>
Bad Checks	8	10	6	2	26
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	6	9	8	15	38
Driving Under the Influence	147	147	128	111	533
Drunkenness	152	104	91	94	441
Family Offenses, Nonforcible	8	4	7	3	22
Liquor Law Violations	14	4	4	6	28
Peeping Tom	0	0	0	0	0
Runaway	0	0	0	0	0
Trespass of Real Property	39	32	8	17	96
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other (except Traffic)	727	619	215	165	1,726
<b>TOTAL GROUP B</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>2,910</b>
Grand Total	1,622	1,365	1,149	1,209	5,345
<b>Change Group A</b>	<b>275</b>				
<b>Change Group B</b>	<b>-688</b>				



## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

### Harrisonburg City

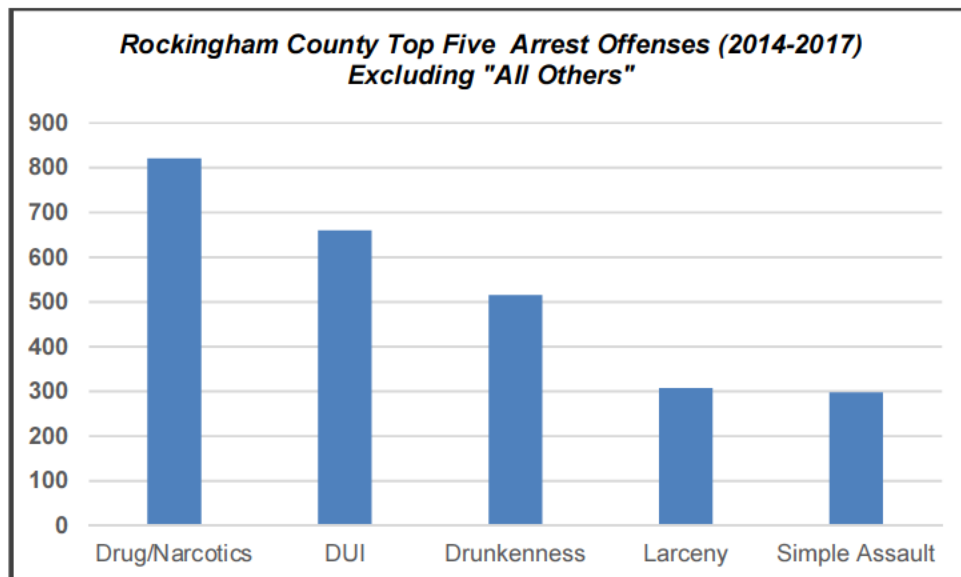
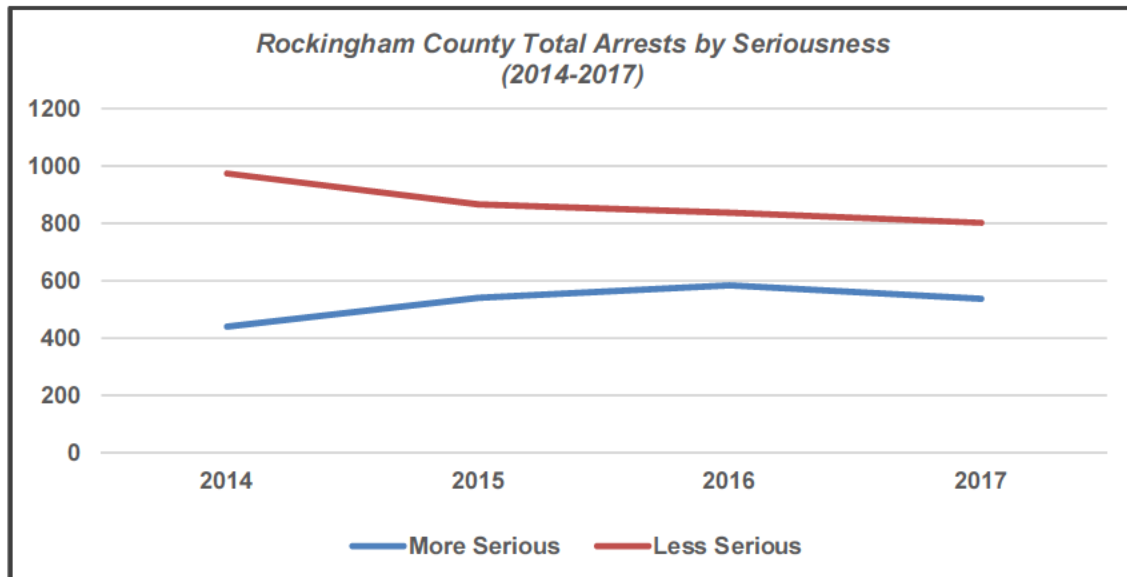


**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>City of Harrisonburg: 2014 - 2017 Adult Arrests by Offense</b>					
<b>Offense</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Murder/Manslaughter	1	0	3	3	7
Kidnapping/Abduction	7	5	8	7	27
Sex Offenses, Forcible	5	6	5	8	24
Robbery	2	4	10	9	25
Aggravated Assault	34	37	32	33	136
Simple Assault/Intimidation	222	227	255	200	904
Arson	0	2	2	1	5
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	1	1
Burglary	28	18	32	25	103
Larceny	286	407	221	129	1,043
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	3	5	4	12
Counterfeiting/Forgery	16	32	27	25	100
Fraud	41	63	55	45	204
Embezzlement	13	12	15	8	48
Stolen Property	6	9	5	4	24
Vandalism	23	34	36	16	109
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	322	334	406	411	1,473
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	1	0	0	0	1
Pornography	5	1	2	8	16
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	2	21	9	1	33
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	17	22	23	9	71
<b>TOTAL GROUP A</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>4,366</b>
Bad Checks	20	18	31	3	72
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	30	17	23	28	98
Driving Under the Influence	176	185	167	145	673
Drunkenness	562	440	407	414	1,823
Family Offenses, Nonforcible	8	4	13	5	30
Liquor Law Violations	247	120	232	159	758
Peeping Tom	0	0	0	0	0
Runaway	0	0	0	0	0
Trespass of Real Property	55	42	57	68	222
Conspiracy	1	3	46	29	79
All Other (except Traffic)	1,145	1,134	1,320	1,256	4,855
<b>TOTAL GROUP B</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>8,610</b>
Grand Total	3,275	3,200	3,447	3,054	12,976
<b>Change Group A</b>	<b>-84</b>				
<b>Change Group B</b>	<b>-137</b>				

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

### Rockingham County

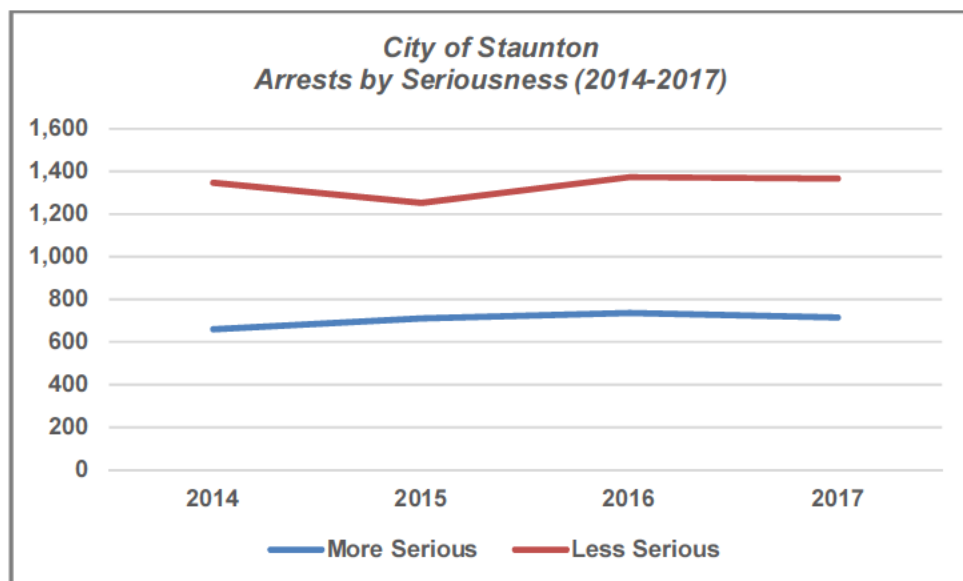
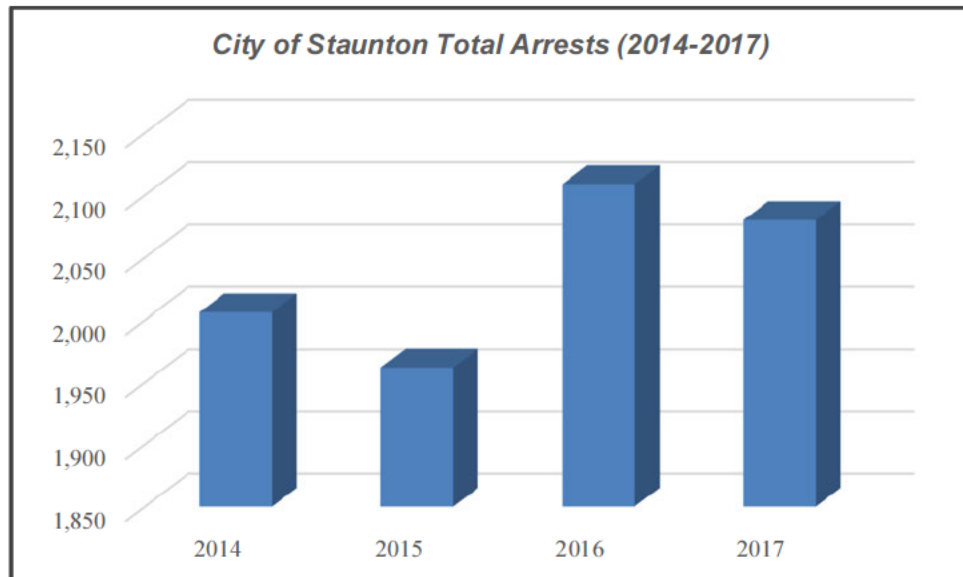


**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Rockingham County: 2014 - 2017 Adult Arrests by Offense</b>					
<b>Offense</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Murder/Manslaughter	3	0	0	2	5
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	1	3	2	6
Sex Offenses, Forcible	6	8	6	7	27
Robbery	3	1	3	0	7
Aggravated Assault	12	12	25	17	66
<b>Simple Assault/Intimidation</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>297</b>
Arson	5	1	1	0	7
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	32	8	27	19	86
<b>Larceny</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>307</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	12	2	4	21
Counterfeiting/Forgery	16	4	7	17	44
Fraud	29	22	50	40	141
Embezzlement	4	9	10	12	35
Stolen Property	9	24	14	3	50
Vandalism	20	20	24	24	88
<b>Drug/Narcotic Offenses</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>820</b>
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	1	0	0	0	1
Pornography	1	3	2	5	11
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	6	2	0	8
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	19	17	15	24	75
<b>TOTAL GROUP A</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2,102</b>
Bad Checks	37	28	21	3	89
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	10	4	8	8	30
<b>Driving Under the Influence</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>659</b>
<b>Drunkenness</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>515</b>
Family Offenses, Nonforcible	39	32	35	35	141
Liquor Law Violations	45	15	9	7	76
Peeping Tom	0	0	0	1	1
Runaway	0	0	0	0	0
Trespass of Real Property	37	37	27	27	128
Conspiracy	5	4	8	13	30
All Other (except Traffic)	477	431	429	473	1,810
<b>TOTAL GROUP B</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>3,479</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>5,581</b>

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

### City of Staunton



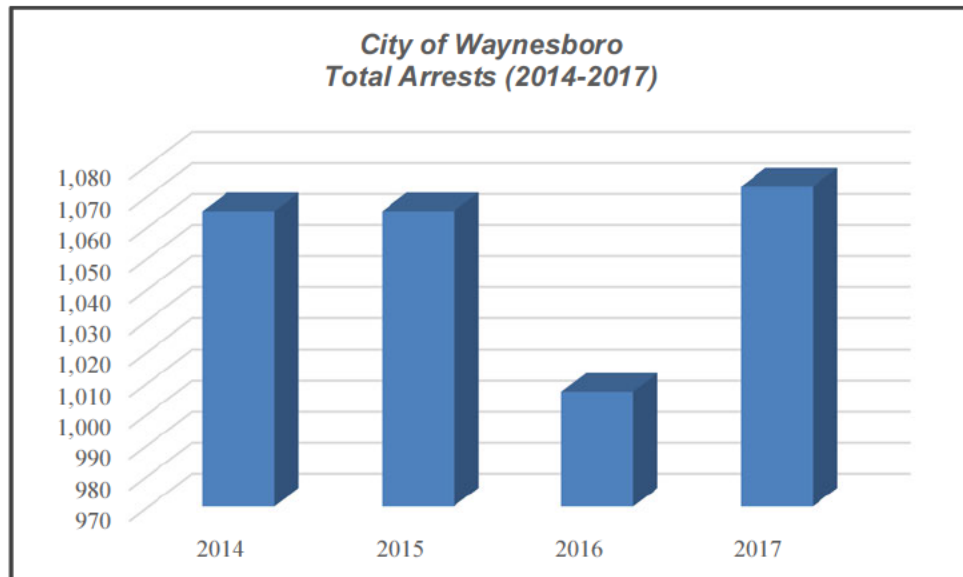
**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>City of Staunton: 2014 - 2017 Adult Arrests by Offense</b>					
<b>Offense</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	2	0	2
Kidnapping/Abduction	3	2	7	3	15
Sex Offenses, Forcible	11	11	7	13	42
Robbery	6	10	1	5	22
Aggravated Assault	10	21	28	18	77
Simple Assault/Intimidation	185	162	177	173	697
Arson	0	1	0	1	2
Extortion/Blackmail	0	1	1	1	3
Burglary	15	10	11	17	53
Larceny	200	212	198	155	765
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting/Forgery	3	14	9	18	44
Fraud	29	30	49	54	162
Embezzlement	6	8	9	10	33
Stolen Property	0	1	4	3	8
Vandalism	9	26	17	17	69
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	167	189	202	208	766
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	2	1	0	0	3
Pornography	5	2	0	3	10
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	2	2
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	8	9	14	13	44
<b>TOTAL GROUP A</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>2,819</b>
Bad Checks	4	4	6	4	18
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	15	11	4	16	46
Driving Under the Influence	116	69	88	57	330
Drunkenness	209	195	181	128	713
Family Offenses, Nonforcible	2	3	0	5	10
Liquor Law Violations	8	14	5	9	36
Peeping Tom	0	1	0	0	1
Runaway	0	0	0	0	0
Trespass of Real Property	37	38	37	58	170
Conspiracy	1	0	0	1	2
All Other (except Traffic)	955	917	1,052	1,088	4,012
<b>TOTAL GROUP B</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>5,338</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>8,157</b>



**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

*City of Waynesboro*



**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>City of Waynesboro: 2014 - 2017 Adult Arrests by Offense</b>					
<b>Offense</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Murder/Manslaughter	1	--	0	1	2
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	--	4	5	11
Sex Offenses, Forcible	6	--	7	6	19
Robbery	1	--	2	8	11
Aggravated Assault	12	--	9	16	37
Simple Assault/Intimidation	62	--	59	94	215
Arson	1	--	0	0	1
Extortion/Blackmail	0	--	0	0	0
Burglary	11	--	5	7	23
Larceny	210	--	146	105	461
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	--	5	4	10
Counterfeiting/Forgery	7	--	10	19	36
Fraud	30	--	22	37	89
Embezzlement	6	--	2	8	16
Stolen Property	17	--	4	8	29
Vandalism	11	--	8	3	22
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	110	--	181	150	441
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	0	--	1	1	2
Pornography	1	--	1	2	4
Gambling	0	--	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	--	0	0	0
Bribery	0	--	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	6	--	9	12	27
<b>TOTAL GROUP A</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1,456</b>
Bad Checks	1	--	4	0	5
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	0	--	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	4	--	7	4	15
Driving Under the Influence	96	--	37	45	178
Drunkenness	109	--	65	88	262
Family Offenses, Nonforcible	15	--	7	5	27
Liquor Law Violations	3	--	1	1	5
Peeping Tom	0	--	0	1	1
Runaway	0	--	0	0	0
Trespass of Real Property	16	--	12	10	38
Conspiracy	0	--	0	0	0
All Other (except Traffic)	326	--	399	433	1,158
<b>TOTAL GROUP B</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,689</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>3,145</b>

***Section IV***

***Existing Jail Facility***

**General Description of the Facility**

The Middle River Regional Jail, located on 28 acres in Staunton, Virginia, was constructed in 2005-2006. Opened in 2006, the Jail incarcerates adult male and female detainees under the direction of the Middle River Authority Board representing the cities of Harrisonburg, Staunton and Waynesboro, and the counties of Augusta and Rockingham. The facility is approximately 212,000 square feet; functions as the only jail for the localities of Staunton, Augusta and Waynesboro, and services as a second jail for Rockingham and Harrisonburg.

MRRJ was built to alleviate the need for additional space due to the increasing jail population at the Augusta County Jail, formerly located in downtown Staunton, VA. MRRJ enabled inmates that were formerly being held in other facilities due to overcrowding to return back to their local jurisdiction. The facility was designed to house 396 detainees but has operated for many years with a daily population in excess of 800 inmates which is accomplished through double and triple “bunking”.

**Operating Capacity**

The facility opened in 2006 and has a rated capacity of 396, as established by the Department of Corrections. In the Fall of 2019, the facility was operating with a contingent of approximately 150 jail officers and civilian personnel.

- There currently are 27 housing units, consisting of 8 dormitory units and 19 cell blocks.

MMRJ Existing Layout According to Original Design (Rated Capacity)								
	Cell			Dorm		Total		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both
Units/Blocks	12	5	2	6	2	18	7	2
Rated	216	48	24	84	24	300	72	24
Total Rated	288			108		396		

- There are presently 288 rated/design cell beds (72.7%) and 108 rated/design dormitory beds (27.3%).

Existing Rated Bed Breakout			
Cells	288	72.7%	70.0%
Dorms	108	27.3%	30.0%
Total	396	100.0%	100.0%

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

- The current shortfall number of beds/inmates compared to design/rated capacity is as follows in the table below. Actual cell beds are twice the intended number while actual dormitory beds are three times the intended number.

	Rated Beds	Actual General Purpose Beds	Shortfall
Cell Units	288	576	288
Dormitory	108	339	231
Total	396	915	519

- While custody level and housing type do not correlate directly, the number of rated/design cell beds resembles the State Standards of 30% Maximum, 40% Medium and 30% Minimum, if we assume that all Medium and Maximum custody inmates are in cells (which of course they are not as operationally Medium custody inmates are frequently housed in dormitories).
- The rated/design breakout of existing housing units by gender is as follows:

Existing Rated Bed Breakout by Gender		
Male	312	78.8%
Female	84	21.2%
Total	396	100.0%

- If 400 new dormitory beds are added, the new breakout would be as follows:

New Rated Breakout		
Cells	288	36.2%
Dormitory	508	63.8%
Total	796	100.0%

- According to the recent data, 25%-26% of the existing inmate population are female; this is inflated presently as all of Rockingham's females are temporarily housed at MRRJ. In discussions with staff 18%-20% of new beds should be designated for females (this needs to be confirmed). The 400-bed addition would be broken out as follows.

Add 400 Additional Beds-Dormitory		
	Percent	Beds
Male	80.0%	320
Female	20.0%	80

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- By adding 400 additional dormitory beds the new rated capacity would be 796. This newly configured MRRJ would have 288 cells (36.2%), and 508 dormitory beds (63.8%).

New Rated Breakout		
Cells	288	36.2%
Dormitory	508	63.8%
Total	796	100.0%

### ***Number of Stories and Aggregate Floor Space***

The MRRJ is a one level structure (with mezzanines in housing areas), with an aggregate floor space (jail only) of approximately 212,000 SF.

The single-story facility contains housing units arranged in four general housing areas (generally separated by corridors), consisting of 18 cell blocks and eight dormitories.

- Eighteen (18) cell blocks range in size from 600 SF – 2,760 SF and are rated to house between 12 – 47 inmates each in single cells.
- Each cell has two permanent beds.
- There are eight (8) dormitories ranging in size from 1,020 SF to 1,530 SF; rated to house 108 inmates and regularly accommodating over 320
- Work release/minimum custody/trustee dorm areas consist of (2) two rooms which currently have 54 beds
- Original jail design included approximately 24 beds for Work release/minimum custody/trustees
- Twenty-nine (29) spaces are designated as booking/holding/intake space.
- Seven (7) medical beds and thirty-eight (38) restricted housing (segregation) beds.
- Intake, food service, laundry inmate property, administration, program and recreation areas are centrally located.

### ***General Population Operating Capacity***

The rated capacity of the MRRJ is 396. The general purpose housing capacity by cell block and dormitory space is presented in the table that follows.

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Middle River Regional Jail General Purpose Housing</b>								
Housing Unit		Type	Use	Custody	Rated Capacity	Number of Cells	Cell Type	Number of Beds
MA	MA 1	Dorm	Male	Min	18	--	--	54
	MA 2	Dorm	Male	Min	18	--	--	51
	MA 3	Dorm	Male	Min	12	--	--	36
	MA 4	Dorm	Male	Min	12	--	--	36
	MA 5	Cell	Male	Min/Trusty	24	24	Single	47
	MA 6	Cell	Male	Med	24	24	Single	47
MB	MB 1	Cell	Male	Max	12	12	Single	23
	MB 2	Cell	Male	Max	12	12	Single	23
	MB 3	Cell	Male	Max	12	12	Single	23
	MB 4	Cell	Male	Max	12	12	Single	23
	MB 5	Cell	Male	Med	12	12	Single	23
	MB 6	Cell	Male	Med	12	12	Single	23
FA	FA 1	Cell	Female	Max	12	12	Single	24
	FA 2	Cell	Female	Med	12	12	Single	24
	FA 3	Dorm	Female	Min	12	--	--	45
	FA 4	Cell	Female	Min/Trusty	6	6	Single	12
	FA 5	Dorm	Female	Min	12	--	--	45
	FA 6	Cell	Female	Med	12	12	Single	24
	FA 7	Cell	Female	Max	6	6	Single	12
MC	MC 1	Cell	Male	Med	24	24	Single	47
	MC 2	Cell	Male	Med	24	24	Single	47
MD	MD 2	Cell	Male	Med	24	24	Single	47
	MD 3	Cell	Male	Med	24	24	Single	47
CL	CL 1	Cell	Male/Female	Class	12	12	Single	24
	CL 2	Cell	Male/Female	Class	12	12	Single	24
CC	CC 1	Dorm	Male	Min	12	--	--	33
	CC 2	Dorm	Male	Min	12	--	--	54
Total					396	288		918

- Eighteen cell blocks have a rated capacity of 276 detainees; all cells are designed for a single inmate; there are approximately 540 inmates in single cells.

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Middle River Regional Jail Cell Block Square Footage and Occupancy</b>						
Unit	Rated Capacity	Inmate Pop 10/1/2019	Type	Cell	Dayroom	Total
MA 5	24	47	Single	1,920	840	2,760
MA 6	24	47	Single	1,920	840	2,760
MB 1	12	23	Single	960	420	1,380
MB 2	12	23	Single	960	420	1,380
MB 3	12	23	Single	960	420	1,380
MB 4	12	23	Single	960	420	1,380
MB 5	12	23	Single	960	420	1,380
MB 6	12	23	Single	960	420	1,380
FA 1	12	24	Single	960	420	1,380
FA 2	12	24	Single	960	420	1,380
FA 4	6	12	Single	480	420	900
FA 7	6	12	Single	480	210	690
MC 1	24	47	Single	1,920	840	2,760
MC 2	24	47	Single	1,920	840	2,760
MD 2	24	47	Single	1,920	840	2,760
MD 3	24	47	Single	1,920	840	2,760
CL 1	12	24	Single	960	420	1,380
CL 2	12	24	Single	960	420	1,380

- Eight dormitories are designed to accommodate 108 detainees and generally house over 320 persons.

<b>Middle River Regional Jail Dormitory Housing SF and Occupancy</b>			
Unit	Rated Capacity	Inmate Population 10/1/2019	Total Square Feet
MA 1	18	54	1,530
MA 2	18	51	1,530
MA 3	12	36	1,020
MA 4	12	36	1,020
FA 3	12	12	1,020
FA 5	12	45	1,020
CC 1	12	33	1,020
CC 2	12	54	1,020



**Occupancy by Cell Block/Dormitory Housing**

- Standards require that cell block housing provide for 115 SF of sleeping and living space for each inmate in celled housing and require 85 SF for each dormitory resident.
- Based on the number of inmates held in the Jail, facility cell blocks (sleeping and living areas combined) typically provide between 57 SF - 60 SF per inmate; dormitories provide between 22 SF - 42 SF per person.

Middle River Regional Jail General Purpose Housing Square Footage								
				Square Feet			Square Feet Per	
Block	Type	Rated Capacity	Sept 2019 Population	Cell	Dayroom	Total	Rated Capacity	Sept 2019 Population
MA 1	Dorm	18	54	--	1,530	1,530	85.0	28.3
MA 2	Dorm	18	51	--	1,530	1,530	85.0	30.0
MA 3	Dorm	12	36	--	1,020	1,020	85.0	28.3
MA 4	Dorm	12	36	--	1,020	1,020	85.0	28.3
MA 5	Cell	24	47	1,920	840	2,760	115.0	58.7
MA 6	Cell	24	47	1,920	840	2,760	115.0	58.7
MB 1	Cell	12	23	960	420	1,380	115.0	60.0
MB 2	Cell	12	23	960	420	1,380	115.0	60.0
MB 3	Cell	12	23	960	420	1,380	115.0	60.0
MB 4	Cell	12	23	960	420	1,380	115.0	60.0
MB 5	Cell	12	23	960	420	1,380	115.0	60.0
MB 6	Cell	12	23	960	420	1,380	115.0	60.0
FA 1	Cell	12	24	960	420	1,380	115.0	57.5
FA 2	Cell	12	24	960	420	1,380	115.0	57.5
FA 3	Dorm	12	45	--	1,020	1,020	85.0	22.7
FA 4	Cell	6	12	480	210	690	115.0	57.5
FA 5	Dorm	12	45	--	1,020	1,020	85.0	22.7
FA 6	Cell	12	24	--	420	420	35.0	17.5
FA 7	Cell	6	12	480	210	690	115.0	57.5
MC 1	Cell	24	47	1,920	840	2,760	115.0	58.7
MC 2	Cell	24	47	1,920	840	2,760	115.0	58.7
MD 2	Cell	24	47	1,920	840	2,760	115.0	58.7
MD 3	Cell	24	47	1,920	840	2,760	115.0	58.7
CL 1	Cell	12	24	960	420	1,380	115.0	57.5
CL 2	Cell	12	24	960	420	1,380	115.0	57.5
CC 1	Dorm	12	33	--	1,020	1,020	85.0	30.9
CC 2	Dorm	12	54	--	1,020	1,020	85.0	18.9
		396	918					

***Administrative, Operating and Inmate Program Space and Impact of Physical Plant Limitations Relative to Operations and Security***

In general, the administrative and program space, food services, laundry, medical, and mechanical/electrical areas are not sufficient for the number of persons housed in Jail. An overview of existing space follows below.

***Building Entrance/Public Lobby***

The front reception desk currently houses a security officer. This is an open workstation and does not offer any security or protection to the individuals manning this station. This area should be enclosed with a secure access to the administrative office area and be protected by bullet resistant glass and materials.

***Housing Areas***

1. Due to the large number of Community Custody inmates, both Work Force and Work Release, these inmates are being housed in the pod designed for female inmates. These inmates exit to the outside near the Loading Dock, away from the front of the building.
2. Due to the larger than anticipated number of female inmates, the area of the jail designed to house maximum custody male inmates is being used to house minimum, medium, and maximum custody female inmates.
3. Due to the large number of cells needed to treat inmates for medical and health related issues, approximately half of the area designed as restricted housing (segregation) cells is being used to house inmates undergoing medical care.
4. The housing pods originally designed for classification, adjacent to the jail's intake area, are being used to house maximum custody inmates due to them being displaced by the large female inmate population.
5. There is an inadequate supply of cells separate from general housing to serve inmates with mental health needs and deliver the treatment and services they need.
6. Existing yard walls between Housing Units may need to be torn down/ re-configured for new construction and/or to provide additional exit discharge refuge areas.

***Administrative Office Area***

1. The administrative office area functions well but is lacking in space to accommodate the additional staff and jail authority member meetings.
2. The facility needs additional administrative office space to house current and future staff as the jail authority grows.
3. There is currently no space large enough to serve as a muster room or to hold Jail Authority Board meetings.

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

4. At the existing “west” Visiting Booths, the secure perimeter dividing wall was not built to save money. If an expansion occurs, these visiting booths will be needed and secure walls with visiting windows will need to be built  
The existing kitchen was designed to provide food for the rated capacity of 396 inmates, plus a future planned expansion to a capacity of approximately 600 inmates.

### *Kitchen*

1. The kitchen is crowded as more staff and inmate labor are working in the kitchen to meet the demand for meal preparation.
2. The prep space is filled up with carts, prep tables, and inmate workers which limits visibility for officers to monitor the inmate kitchen labor force.
3. The prep area limits the ability of the kitchen staff to meet the jail’s meal schedule.
4. The food storage areas including freezer space, refrigerator space, and dry storage are not large enough to provide the necessary food storage for the current and anticipated future inmate population. The facility needs approximately 50% more space to store food for the current population and approximately 100% more storage space to store food for the population anticipated in 10 years.

### *Laundry*

1. The laundry facilities are currently operating around 22 hours per day to keep up washing uniforms, and linens.
2. The washers and dryers are wearing out more quickly because of the heavier use.
3. The laundry is struggling to meet the need due to lack of workspace, insufficient quantity of machines, and hours in the day.

### *Medical*

1. The medical area has four cells. The jail’s restricted housing (segregation) area is being used to house, on average, 12 additional inmates with medical needs for a total of 16 inmates in the medical area on average.
2. Additional dedicated medical cells are needed to provide the healthcare services necessary and to keep the restricted housing (segregation) area available for its intended use.
3. The current medical treatment area was designed to function as a clinic. Ideally this would be designed as an infirmary to house inmates while they recover from illness.

### *Intake and Property Storage*

1. The property storage area is full and needs to be expanded to house the current and anticipated future inmate population. Suggestion has been made to convert two Male Dorms down the hall into additional Property Storage, but equivalent dormitory space would need to be added elsewhere.
2. As reported, Intake and Intake Holding areas are adequate, despite the increased population.

3. Magistrate is currently located in Intake with no direct public access. Suggestion has been made to relocate the Magistrate's office to the Community Custody area, which does have public access. Access from Intake could be provided by converting one Intake holding cell to a sallyport that leads to the new Magistrate's area.

***Impact of Physical Plant Limitations Relative to Operations and Security***

The Jail is operating with an average daily population that far exceeds its design capacity. As such, many areas of the Jail are not sufficient. The density of the inmates in general population housing, combined with the absence of program and recreation space contributes to the potential for management problems. Administrative space and ancillary resources are inadequate for the number of inmates who are normally incarcerated. Program space is undersized for the size of the inmate population. Noncontact and contact visitation space is inadequate for the number of inmates housed in the jail. Inmate storage space is insufficient, as is commissary and canteen space. The kitchen is significantly undersized for the number of inmates held in the facility. Dry, cold, and frozen food storage is insufficient. Medical, dental and mental health areas are inadequate.

Limitations relative to operations and security are noted in the following areas:

- Warehouse space not sufficient
- Maintenance workspace not sufficient
- Loading dock and cold storage insufficient and there are security concerns
- Kitchen space is inadequate for the inmate population number
- Laundry space and equipment is insufficient
- Medical space is not operationally efficient
- Administration and program is not sufficient
- Magistrate, professional visitation, video visitation and specialty housing need to be enhanced and expanded
- Lobby and administration space security should be addressed
- Current training space is not sufficient
- Multipurpose space is not adequate for the number inmates housed in the Jail

***Jail-Based Inmate Programs and Services***

The crowding of the jail and the lack of program space severely constrains the capability of the MRRJ to deliver inmate program services. However, the jail does provide detainees with basic program participation opportunities; operates a robust work release program, a community work force program and a small Home Electronic Monitoring (H.E.M) program.

The following sections present summaries of ongoing programming at other local and regional jails, and represent opportunities at the MRRJ once adequate space is available to accommodate the development and operation of a more robust program operation.

***Specific Examples of Robust Jail-Based Programs in Other Localities in the Commonwealth***

***Work Release (WR) Program***

Nearly all jails in the Commonwealth operate work release. Work Release programs offer inmates the opportunity to maintain employment or seek new employment while incarcerated. Many programs work with employers, probation officers, family members and the court system. Global positioning system (GPS) units and random drug testing are used to monitor inmates on the program may be component of the program. Often participants are required to attend programs such as AA, NA and various life skills classes, and have other responsibilities as assigned by the Court.

The Prince William County reports that approximately 1,000 offenders are placed in their adult detention Work Release program each year. The City of Richmond jail has operated a WR program since 1998. Two staff are assigned to the Richmond program that provides programming for an average of approximately 20 offenders per month. The Henrico County Regional Jail maintains an active work release program. With the approval of the court, inmates who meet the following criteria are allowed to leave jail, go to work and report back to jail at the end of the work day. Participants must (1) have a full time job; (2) work a minimum of 36 hours each week; (3) work not more than 12 hours per day, including travel time; (4) must have their own reliable transportation and (5) are required to pay \$10 per day for each day of work. Based on the most recent data available to the Consultant, between 200-250 inmates per year participate in the Henrico work release program. The County has approximately 60-70 males and females in the work release program.

***Public Work Force Program***

Many jails in the Commonwealth maintain a Work Force Program consisting of inmates who have been screened and meet the criteria to perform community-based work under the supervision of correctional officers. Daily work activity for the Work Force may include such activities as seasonal mowing, landscaping, painting and maintenance projects. Some programs are responsible for responsible for some janitorial services in the County or City as well as trash pickup details along roadways.

Prince William County operates a fairly large program out of its regional adult detention center. In addition to normal maintenance tasks in public spaces, the Prince William County program provides services to maintain the grounds of government offices and a number of historical cemeteries. During inclement weather work force participants assist in the removal of debris, snow and ice. It is estimated that this program provides between 8,000 – 10,000 hours of service to the community. Five correctional officers typically manage their large program and supervise the inmates assigned to it.

The City of Richmond operates two alternative sentencing programs that are not technically “Inmate Work Force” programs: (1) the New Environmental Action Team (NEAT), and (2) the Misdemeanor Community Service Program (MCSP). MCSP is designed to allow sentenced misdemeanants who are employed to remain employed while completing their sentences and performing community

service work on the weekends. NEAT is designed as a daily work program (detail) whereby sentenced misdemeanors work eight hours per day. Based on the most recent data available a total of 1,637 offenders participate in NEAT (an average of 31 per week), and a total of 3,085 offenders (an average of 59 per week) participate in MCSP.

In the consultant's experience the jails across Virginia that operate the most robust jail-based programs have several important characteristics in common: (1) sufficient space to provide programs and services (in both housing and support areas); (2) they have formed viable collaborations with community volunteer and community agency groups, (3) they have demonstrated commitments to providing programs and services to offenders through their jail operations, and (4) programming has the support of key decision makers in their communities.

The following three jails offer jail-based programming that exhibit these characteristics.

Henrico County Regional Jail (rated capacity = 787)

*Medical and Mental Health Services*

Medical and Mental Health services are available at two jails (Jail East and Jail West) operated by the County facilities 24 hours per day, and seven days per week by both employed and contracted personnel. A minimum of three nurses are on duty daily, in addition to support staff, and medical services are supervised by a full time Medical Director who is an employee of the Sheriff's Office. All other staff in the medical department are contract staff. A Nurse Practitioner and Primary Physician rotate schedules between the two facilities. Sick call is held daily at both facilities and pharmaceuticals are provided by contracts with local pharmacies. While there are two examination rooms at Jail West, there is no infirmary; all inmates requiring infirmary care are transported to Jail East. Medical staff include a Medical Director, Nurse Practitioner, a full-time Registered Nurse Health Administrator, one Registered Nurse, four part-time and 13 full time LPNs.

Mental health services include the traditional management of psychotropic medications, individual and group counseling and extensive formal substance abuse treatment and counseling. The Henrico County Department of Mental Health provides a Psychologist and two Mental Health Counselors onsite at Jail West 40 hours per week; additional personnel schedule regular visits to the facility. Mental health personnel at Jail East include a Psychiatrist, a Mental Health Specialist, three Mental Health Clinicians and various substance abuse treatment specialists.

*Educational and Vocational Programs*

Henrico County Jail Education Service provides an array of academic and vocational programs at both facilities. The teachers and instructors are all licensed with the Virginia Department of Education and are Henrico County public schools teachers contracted by the Sheriff's office to work with jail programs. Education staff include one administrative assistant and nine teachers. Jail West has two academic instructors; Jail East has four teachers, and three vocational education instructors. A special education coordinator works at both sites. The education program includes literacy and general education as well as ABD, pre-GED, GED preparation and testing, special education instruction, and

“English as a Second Language”. Vocational instruction includes instruction in Automotive technology, Computer technology, Keyboarding, Business Computer Applications and Cosmetology.

*Substance Abuse Treatment*

Henrico County operates a large and nationally recognized Residential Substance Abuse Program for inmates that includes substance abuse counseling, both individual and group, as well as AA, NA programming. In addition, at Jail East there are 152 beds dedicated to the “Recovery In a Secure Environment” (RISE) program. This phased residential substance program is provided for both male and female detainees. Begun in August 2000, in a 36-bed direct supervision housing pod, the program consists of separate housing for participants, a 12-14 hour per day schedule of activities and in-house substance treatment. Upon release from jail, graduates participate in twice-a-week follow-up aftercare sessions. Approximately 1,100 offenders per year entered the RISE program each year.

*Home Electronic Monitoring (HEM)*

The Jail has an Electronic Home Monitoring program that allows participants to serve their sentences in the confines of their home. Home Incarceration must be ordered by sentencing court, and HEM must be granted on each charge before the offender is placed in the program. Participants must sign a behavior contract, have an operable telephone, pay an initial \$25 processing fee, and are required to reimburse the County at a rate of \$10 per day.

*Alternative Non-consecutive Sentencing (Weekend Sentencing)*

There are a large number of offenders who report to the Henrico Jail to serve their sentences on weekends. As with work release and home incarceration, non-consecutive sentences must be ordered by the Court and offenders serving weekend sentences are typically at the jail from Friday at 6:00 pm, to Sunday at 6:00 pm.

**Prince William Manassas (ADC) Adult Detention Center (rated capacity = 667)**

With a total of 276 authorized sworn staff and 63 authorized civilian personnel, the ADC offers a robust number of programs and services to incarcerated offenders. Recently, the ADC had 17 authorized in-house medical staff; assigned 6 staff to work release, and 4 staff to the public work force program. In addition to a large number of volunteers, there are over 10 Classification personnel assigned to inmate programs. The facility offers a broad array of educational services, substance abuse counseling, religious programming and recidivism prevention.

*Classification Department Inmate Programs*

A variety of programs and services is provided for inmates. They include General Education Development (GED), AA/NA, Parenting Skill classes, Church Services and Bible Study. Supervised by an Inmate Programs Coordinator who is responsible for overseeing volunteer services, volunteers attend a three-hour orientation session giving

them information on the inmate population, classification levels, rules and regulations. There are approximately 350-400 volunteers involved in programming.

#### *Medical Services*

Medical services are provided by Registered and Licensed Practical Nurses Correctional Health Assistants as well as Mental Health Therapists. The medical section has examination rooms, a nurse's station and a negative pressure room designed to accommodate inmates with respiratory diseases. The ADC also contracts for medical services and includes one Physician Assistant on site for 8 hours per week; maintains tele-psychiatry sessions per week, and on-site psychiatric counseling. The ADC also contracts for dental and mobile x-ray services on an "as needed" basis.

#### *Work Release*

The ADC maintains a viable Work Release program for eligible inmates. The program offers inmates the opportunity to maintain employment or seek new employment while incarcerated. This program works with employers, probation officers, family members and the court system. Global positioning system (GPS) units and random drug testing are used to monitor inmates on the program. Many participants are required to attend programs such as AA, NA and various life skills classes. Between 50-75 inmates per day participate in the program.

#### *Chaplain Services and Programs*

Chaplaincy services inside the ADC are provided by the Good News Jail and Prison Ministry. The Chaplain oversees a broad array of inmate programs in conjunction with a number of local volunteer agencies, and: (1) recruits volunteers for services; (2) plans, schedules and oversees all religious services; (3) coordinates pastoral visitation services, and (4) oversees all faith-based programming.

#### *Life Skills and Behavioral Change*

A life skills program is managed by D&A Behavioral Solutions, Inc. The goal of the program is to reduce recidivism by equipping inmates to understand and identify "flawed thinking, beliefs, attitudes and values that have caused their problems, as well as learned personal self-management, general social skills, and personal responsibility, e.g., accountability vs. excuses." The emphasis is on developing "personal dignity, which is the vital catalyst to changing aberrant behavior." Participation is voluntary and the program claims a successful completion rate in excess of 80%.



***Section V***

***Community Based Programs***

## ***Community Programs Process and Structure Overview***

Jails provide the judicial system with two types of confinement services. Jails provide secure confinement for individuals awaiting trial on criminal charges, and offenders sentenced by the court to serve time as a part of their sentences. Alternative detention and diversion programs are designed to provide these services in a manner other than by confinement in jail. These programs can be conceptually divided into: (1) pretrial programs, and (2) post-sentence alternative programs. Both provide the system with options other than secure confinement.

Recognizing the high cost of secure confinement and the potential cost effectiveness of alternatives, the 1994 Special Session of the Virginia General Assembly enacted the Pretrial Services Act, and the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local Responsible Offenders. Each of these Acts provide the statutory framework and funding pipeline for local development of “alternatives to incarceration” programs. Program options can be implemented that target both pre- and post-trial populations.

### ***Non-confinement Alternatives***

#### ***Pretrial Programs***

Pretrial services programs perform two important functions in the effective administration of local criminal justice systems:

- They gather and present information about newly arrested defendants and about available release options for use by judicial officers in deciding what (if any) conditions are to be set for defendants’ release before trial.
- They supervise the defendants released from custody during the pretrial period by monitoring their compliance with release conditions and helping ensure they appear for scheduled court events.

When both functions are performed well, localities can minimize “unnecessary” pretrial detention, reduce jail crowding, protect the public and ensure appearance at court hearings.

Pretrial services programs are specifically designed to reduce the number of individuals held in jail awaiting trial. The only reasons for holding an individual in secure confinement until trial are: (1) to ensure that the individual appears for all scheduled court appearances, or (2) to remove an accused from society if that individual poses a threat to the public safety, or to himself. Persons considered a threat to themselves include those individuals who are intoxicated or under the influence of drugs. This type of threat to oneself is normally a short term condition, and is generally followed by release on a non-secure or secure bond. The threat to public safety is a subjective determination that is initially established by the magistrate and reviewed by the bench. For the individuals in this category (flight risk/nonappearance for future court dates), pretrial services programs provide valuable information that may assist a judge in reviewing the magistrate's bail decision.

With a pretrial services program, newly arrested persons are interviewed and information is collected. After investigating and verifying the employment and family status, evidence of community ties and criminal history, recommendations are made to the court concerning the conditions of bail. These conditions may range from release on personal recognizance or on

secure bond, or release under the supervision of the pretrial program. Statewide, the level of pretrial supervision may range from electronic monitoring, house arrest, or periodic visits to the home and place of employment. Additionally, pretrial programs can assist in assuring court appearances by individuals released on their own recognizance by reminding an individual of their scheduled court appearance by post card or phone contact.

### ***Magistrate***

Over the years in Virginia, the magistrates' discretion (certainly as a lone decision maker) has been reduced, and there are two statutes associated with the initial detain/release decision that can "drive" the size of the incarcerated pretrial detained population. Section 19.2-120, first enacted in its present form in 1996, had less than a half dozen offenses for which a denial of bail, subject to rebuttal, by a magistrate is required (a translation of "no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person or the safety of the public..."). Over the past eight years starting in 1999 the number of offenses has been increased to 86. A second statute also requires "[a]ny person arrested for a felony who has previously been convicted of a felony, or who is presently on bond for an unrelated arrest in any jurisdiction, or who is on probation or parole, may be released only upon a secure bond. This provision may be waived with the approval of the judicial officer and with the concurrence of the attorney for the Commonwealth..."

This amendment was also introduced in 1999 so the court at the initial appearance must get concurrence from the Commonwealth Attorney if the intent is to release on other than a secured bond. The Magistrate Manual directs the magistrate under Sections D and F, specifically the second paragraph of each, to "...hold a defendant without bail" if arrested for any of the "trigger" offenses and that under 19.2-123 a magistrate can "release on a simple recognizance or unsecured bond only with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Attorney."

- Existing statutes and guidelines serve to reinforce the importance of coordinating informed decision making early in the processing of defendants through the justice system. Early release decision making can have a substantial impact on the size of the pretrial jail populations.

Information available to the magistrate at an initial hearing is at best minimal and the magistrate often does not have verified information on the arrestee's prior criminal, employment, or residential/community histories. Often limited to self-reported information from the arrestee, and from the arresting officer, and with minimal reliable information available, the judicial officer may lean to minimizing the risk to the public safety by committing the individual to incarceration.

- Increasing the availability of reliable information to inform magistrate decision making should be a priority.

When the accused appears in court on the following morning, the information available to the District Court Judge, without a pretrial services program, will generally not have improved significantly from the information available to the magistrate. At arraignment, a Judge reviews the conditions of bail established by the magistrate, and may amend any conditions by raising or lowering the level of a secure bond, or converting a secure bond to a non-secure bond. The review of the conditions of bail is the second point in the criminal justice system when pretrial services can be instrumental in reducing the number of individuals incarcerated while awaiting trial. The availability of pretrial services programming increases the probability that reliable information is used in decision making.

### **Alternative Detention Programs**

For some crimes, sanctions that involve community service, restitution, continuation of employment and maintenance of family connections are acceptable to the public and are more cost effective than jail incarceration. Alternative-to-confinement programs provide the judiciary with sentencing options.

After an offender has been found guilty, the bench has a number of sentencing options. If the individual is found guilty of a felony, sentencing is normally delayed until completion of the pre-sentence investigation (PSI) report. Often the pretrial conditions of bail/incarceration are continued until the completion of the pre-sentence report. PSI reports generally take approximately 60 days to complete and, upon completion, a sentence is normally imposed. The sentence may involve incarceration, a suspended sentence, some level of probation, fines, restitution or any combination of the aforementioned.

If designed to allow continuation of employment, provide some level of community service, provide counseling and/or provide an opportunity for victim restitution, alternatives can be effective in providing the desired level of punishment while ensuring that the public safety function is not compromised. These programs can be effective in assisting those convicted of nonviolent crimes in maintaining family and community ties. If an offender's sentence involves incarceration, normally that individual will be released back to society at some future date. Transition services, job training programs, halfway houses and residential programs can assist in the return to society and can have a positive impact on released inmates remaining "crime free" after release.

*The Comprehensive Community Corrections Act for Local-Responsible Offenders* provides the legal authority and funding authorization for establishing a community-based probation program. For localities that establish a community corrections program and seek state funding for the operation of such a program, the *Act* mandates the provision of certain services and programs. The mandated programs and services are:

- community service,
- home incarceration with or without electronic monitoring,
- electronic monitoring, and
- substance abuse assessment, testing and treatment.

In addition, the *Act* provides for the establishment of optional programs that are identified below:

- local day reporting center programs and services
- local halfway house programs and services for the temporary care of adults placed on probation, and
- law enforcement diversion into detoxification center programs

Localities, establishing community corrections programs, are required to establish a community criminal justice board, and submit biennial plans to the Department of Criminal Justice Services identifying the components of the local correctional program and specifying the funding required to operate them.

An overview of community-based programs available within the Regional Jail Service Area is displayed in the table that follows.

**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Program/Service</b>	<b>Administrative Responsibility</b>
Pretrial Services	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit Blue Ridge Court Services
Community Corrections	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit Blue Ridge Court Services
Electronic Monitoring (EM)	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit Blue Ridge Court Services
Home Incarceration	Not Available
Probation Supervision/ substance abuse assessment, testing & treatment	<i>Local</i>
	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit
	Blue Ridge Court Services
	<i>State</i>
	P&P District 39 P&P District 12
Day Reporting Center (optional)	Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services
Halfway House Programs and Services (optional)	Not available
Law Enforcement Diversion - Detox Center Programs (optional)	Not available
Adult Drug Court	Blue Ridge Court Services Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services
Reentry Programming	<i>Local</i>
	Local Reentry Council
	<i>State</i>
	Department of Corrections

**Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit (CSU)**

The CSU program provides pretrial and local probation supervision services to the local community. The agency provides pretrial, probation and related services to approximately 1,100 adult offenders/defendants annually. Staffing consists of a Director, 3 Pretrial Officers and 3.5 Probation Officers. In addition to providing pretrial, local probation services, day reporting and adult drug court, the CSU operates the following programs:

Crisis Intervention Team Program (CIT): The CIT is well documented and successful model of improving law enforcement interactions with people experiencing acute episodes of mental illness. Where law enforcement officers historically may have seen jail confinement as the only recourse, this training program is designed to educate and prepare law enforcement officers who come into contact with people in crisis, to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental illness and to respond effectively and appropriately.

Litter Control Program (LCP): A locally funded alternative program for incarceration/deferred judgment cases.

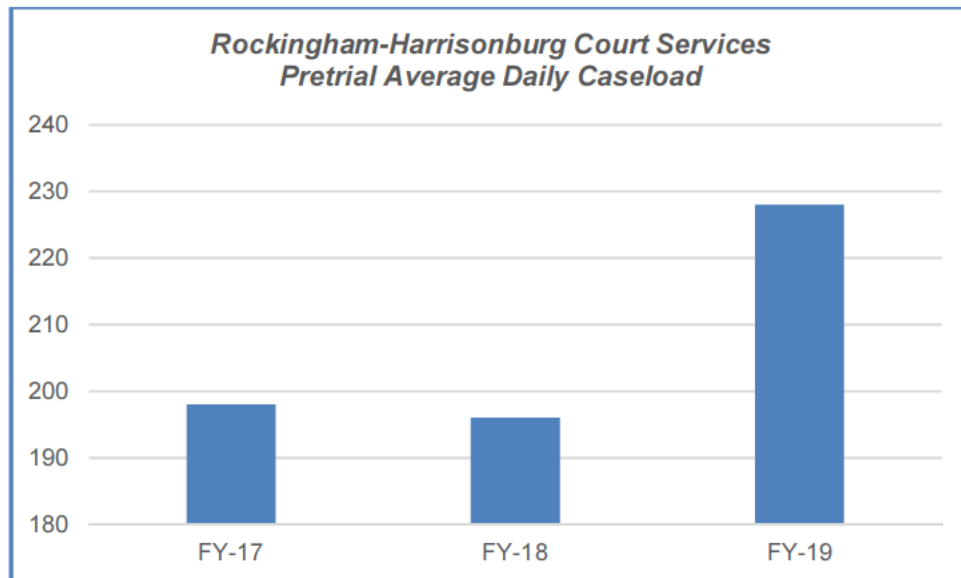
Integrated Criminal History Records Information Systems Project (ICHRIS): The project is a collaboration between local enforcement agencies that are connected to a regional database system and attempts to facilitate the timely exchange of computer information between agencies.

**Pretrial Services**

The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Program provides local pretrial supervision for the County of Rockingham and City of Harrisonburg. Services are primarily targeted toward those arrested for non-violent crimes or those offenders who receive a bail but remain detained in jail following an initial bond hearing. Supervision includes substance abuse testing, assessment, and weekly contact with pretrial officers.

Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit - Pretrial Services									
Statistic	Misdemeanants			Felons			Total		
	FY-17	FY-18	FY-19	FY-17	FY-18	FY-19	FY-17	FY-18	FY-19
Total Placements for the Year	216	159	149	380	383	359	596	542	508
Total Defendants Terminated	267	197	192	427	386	441	694	583	633
Active Caseload Last Day of FY	43	46	37	140	190	159	183	236	196
Total Supervision Days for the Year	17,234	12,758	14,072	54,874	58,744	69,110	72,108	71,502	69,110
Average Daily Caseload for the Year	47	35	39	150	161	189	198	196	228
Average Length of Supervision (Days)	80	80	94	144	153	193	121	132	164

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment



FY-19 Pretrial Services Provided		
New Service Placements	Number	Percent
1. Substance Abuse Testing	399	95.5%
2. Substance Abuse Education	0	0.0%
3. Substance Abuse Counseling	1	0.2%
4. Alcohol Testing	0	0.0%
5. Anger Management	0	0.0%
6. Shoplifters Group	0	0.0%
7. Domestic Violence Group	0	0.0%
8. Sex Offender Treatment	0	0.0%
9. Electronic Monitoring (EM)	15	3.6%
10. Mental Health Assessment	0	0.0%
11. Mental Health Screening	0	0.0%
12. Home Incarceration	0	0.0%
13. Other	3	0.7%
Total	418	100.0%

<b>Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services FY-19 Pretrial Services Caseload</b>		
Court Decision	Number	Percent
Recognizance	1	0.3%
Unsecured Bond	19	5.5%
Secured Bond	68	19.5%
Denied Bail	260	74.7%
Pretrial Supervision	Number	Percent
Yes	56	16.1%
No	292	83.9%
Placements Activated	Number	Percent
ROR	2	0.4%
Unsecured Bond	217	39.0%
Secured Bond	338	60.7%
Active Placements Closed	Number	Percent
Successful	441	66.7%
Unsuccessful	140	21.2%
FTA	39	5.9%
New Arrest	41	6.2%

### *Local Probation*

The OCJS program also provides general and intensive local probation supervision for the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Service Area. Offenders sentenced to any term of incarceration in an adult facility are eligible for the program. The entire sentence of incarceration may be suspended, or if the court elects, may include a split sentence. “State Responsible Felons” are not eligible for this program and placements in the Community Corrections Program are made by the sentencing judge. In addition to ordering specific periods of local probation supervision, the Court may order offenders to comply with other conditions that are monitored by probation officers. Statewide, additional conditions may include community service, payment of restitution, participation in mental health counseling, anger management, substance abuse counseling or treatment programs, or drug testing.



**Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment**

<b>Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit - Local Probation Services</b>									
Statistic	Misdemeanants			Felons			Total		
	FY-17	FY-18	FY-19	FY-17	FY-18	FY-19	FY-17	FY-18	FY-19
Total Placements for the Year	412	361	375	7	4	13	419	365	388
Total Offenders Terminated/Supervision	512	392	361	6	6	8	518	398	369
Active Caseload Last Day of FY	312	304	311	5	5	12	317	309	323
Total Supervision Days for the Year	135,637	114,025	109,844	2,148	1,471	3,147	137,785	115,496	112,991
Average Daily Caseload for the Year	372	312	301	6	4	9	378	316	310
Average Length of Supervision (Days)	329	316	293	307	368	242	636	684	535
Total Community Service Hours							8,060	4,584	4,281
Restitution							\$102,955	\$63,789	\$44,378
Court Costs and Fines							\$20,249	\$9,827	\$9,039
Program Fees							\$28,378	\$24,261	\$21,961

<b>Rockingham-Harrisonburg Court Services Unit FY-19 Local Probation Services Provided</b>		
New Service Placements	Number	Percent
1. Substance Abuse Testing	351	42.8%
2. Community Service	131	16.0%
3. Substance Abuse Screening	1	0.1%
4. Anger Management	17	2.1%
5. Domestic Violence Group	49	6.0%
6. Shoplifters Group	68	8.3%
7. Substance Abuse Assessment	37	4.5%
8. Substance Abuse Counseling	72	8.8%
9. Sex Offender Treatment	3	0.4%
10. Parenting Class	1	0.1%
11. Substance Abuse Education	32	3.9%
12. Alcohol Testing	0	0.0%
13. Mental Health Screening	0	0.0%
14. Mental Health Treatment	23	2.8%
15. Mental Health Assessment	12	1.5%
16. Electronic Monitoring	1	0.1%
17. Other	23	2.8%
Total	821	100.0%

**Blue Ridge Court Services (BRCS)**

The BRCS program provides pretrial and local probation supervision services to the courts of Staunton, Waynesboro, Lexington, Buena Vista, Rockbridge, Highland and Augusta County.

With a total staff of 14, BRCS provides traditional pretrial and local probation services and operates the following programs: Restorative Justice Services, Domestic Violence Programs, Home Electronic Monitoring, Re-entry Services, Drug Court and a Therapeutic Docket Program.

**Pretrial Services**

- In FY-18, BRCS staff performed 1,147 pretrial investigations. A total of 839 pretrial defendants were placed under pretrial supervision.

<b>Blue Ridge Court Services</b>						
<b>Defendants Placed on Pretrial Supervision</b>						
	FY-17		FY-18		FY-19	
Bond Type	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Recognizance	143	16.2%	148	20.9%	100	11.4%
Unsecured	327	37.0%	248	35.0%	375	42.9%
Secured	413	46.8%	390	55.0%	399	45.7%
Total	883	100.0%	709	100.0%	874	100.0%

<b>Blue Ridge Court Services</b>						
<b>Pretrial Supervision Outcomes</b>						
	FY-17		FY-18		FY-19	
Outcome	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Successful	605	71.3%	492	60.2%	411	56.9%
FTA	48	5.7%	52	6.4%	50	6.9%
New Arrest	52	6.1%	91	11.1%	99	13.7%
Conditions Violated	144	17.0%	174	21.3%	151	20.9%
Other	0	0.0%	8	1.0%	11	1.5%
Total	849	100.0%	817	100.0%	722	100.0%

**Local Probation**

BRCS received 1,015 probation placements in FY-18; 35% of placements were from Augusta County, 31% from Staunton and 23% of placements were from Waynesboro.

- 86% of placements were from General District Court and 14% were from Circuit Court
- 65% were male, 35% were female

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- By assessed risk, 72% were low risk, 26% were medium risk and 2% were assessed to be high risk

<b><i>Blue Ridge Court Services</i></b>									
<b><i>Probation Outcomes</i></b>									
	FY-17			FY-18			FY-19		
Probation Outcomes	Misd	Felony	Total	Misd	Felony	Total	Misd	Felony	Total
Successful	543	75	618	478	61	539	534	78	612
Unsuccessful	--	--	--	--	--	--	219	55	274
New Felony	16	4	20	20	6	26	--	--	--
New Misdemeanant	25	2	27	27	2	29	--	--	--
Technical Violation	81	25	106	91	23	114	--	--	--
Total	665	106	771	616	92	708	753	133	886

- BRCS reported a 78% success rate in 2018
- In FY-18 there were 118,509 supervision days at a calculated cost of \$2.95 per day

### ***State Probation and Parole District 39 and District 12***

State Probation and Parole District #39, located at 30-A Water Street in Harrisonburg provides probation and parole services to State Responsible (SR) offenders residing in the Rockingham-Harrisonburg area. Probation and Parole District 25 is located at 500 Commerce Road in Staunton and provides similar services to offenders residing in Staunton, Augusta and Waynesboro.

In Virginia, a large array of programs, policies, procedures and practices associated with alternatives to incarceration exist. A summary overview is provided in the table below.

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

Law Enforcement Diversion	Instead of arrest, law enforcement may counsel, reprimand, handle administratively issue a summons, or refer.
Specialized Judicial Dockets and Courts	Specialized court dockets for managing special populations such as defendants with mental health needs, and specialized courts such as drug court, DUI court and mental health court exist throughout the State.
Release on Recognizance	Person brought before Virginia magistrates can be released on their promise to appear on unsupervised release; local authorities may implement policies broadening authority to implement.
Probation Diversion/Supervision	Person receives supervised or unsupervised probation in lieu of confinement; like pretrial diversion, is State funded, and exists in nearly all localities for sentenced local offenders.
Pretrial Release/Supervision	Exists in nearly all Virginia localities; State funded program that includes pretrial screening, release recommendations and supervision.
Day Reporting	Person required to appear at the reporting center to provide daily schedules; may include the requirement to attend programs and participate in activities; may include a number of structured requirements.
House Arrest	Person required to remain confined at home during specified times; may include GPS or electronic monitoring as well as day reporting.
Deferred Prosecution (Diversion)	Commonwealth's Attorney agrees to defer prosecution of charges if the person agrees to certain conditions.
Community Service	The court orders the person to provide unpaid time in lieu of confinement.
Electronic Monitoring	Tracking device attached to person to monitor movement.
Job Programs	A myriad of programs are intended to provide vocational training, placement, readiness or reentry.
Counseling	Also a component of many programs and takes many forms.
Mediation	As an alternative to court, a trained mediator helps to resolve disputes.
Restitution	Restitution programs require offenders to repay victims and/or the community through payment of fines or community service.
Intensive Supervision	This program/service takes many forms in Virginia; is aimed at providing a higher level of supervision and monitoring than regular supervision.
Work/Educational Release	This program exists in nearly all localities in some form and allows participants to work or pursue their education while reporting to jail at night.
Split Sentences	Also widespread in Virginia and alternatively called weekend or alternative sentences; allows person to maintain employment while typically serving a sentence on weekends.
Halfway House	Associated with State sentenced offenders; more structured than Day Reporting and less structured than jail or prison;

***Section VI***

***Inmate Population Forecast***

### ***Inmate Population Forecast***

- *Significant Finding:* Augusta, Waynesboro and Staunton MRRJ beds are projected increase from 610 in 2022, to 737 in 2029 an average annual increase of 2.7% per year; the total Rockingham-Harrisburg inmate population is projected to increase from 646 in 2022, to 841 in 2029 an average annual increase of 3.7% per year.
- *Significant Finding:* Based on the assumption that Rockingham-Harrisonburg will continue to house 300 of their inmate population locally and all others in MRRJ, the MRRJ planning forecast projects the Regional Jail population to increase from 956 in 2022, to 1,278 in 2029 a total of 310 inmates, 44 per year and an average of 4.1% per year.

The following narrative presents the forecasting methodology and a planning forecast of the incarcerated inmate population for the Middle River Regional Jail through the year 2029, based on the assumption that existing policies, programs, procedures and administrative practices remain unchanged.

Also included is a description of the data upon which the forecast is based; the methodology used, and the outcomes of the forecasting procedures. Methods used to produce the forecast contained in this document are based on analyzing historical population trends and projecting those trends into the future. The assumption has been made that history provides a sound basis upon which to build planning estimates, and long-term trend associated with increasing and decreasing jail populations will largely continue in the future. The assumption has also been that policies, procedures, programs and administrative practices impacting population levels in the recent past will continue in the future. No assumption has been made that new policies, procedures, programs or administrative practices will reduce or increase the future jail population.

In general, jail populations increase or decline based on two key factors: (1) the number of persons admitted to jail, and (2) the amount of time they remain confined (length of stay). For example, if admissions decline and length of stay remains unchanged, capacity needs decrease. Historical jail population data reflect a set of conditions that existed during a given time. A cautionary note is that a number of things outside of mathematical changes in monthly jail population figures influence changes in jail populations. The sentencing practices, sentence guidelines, correctional policy, community attitudes towards non-incarceration alternatives, state and local responsibility definitions, for example, may be significantly different from the conditions experienced in the future.

Forecasting most future criminal justice populations is at best a difficult task and estimating future jail population levels is no exception. While forecasts that are too “high” can lead to costly and unnecessary construction projects, forecasts that are too “low” can result in poorly managed systems, overcrowding and facilities that are unsafe for offenders and jail personnel. The goal of the forecasting effort is to provide a reasonable estimate of future population levels for planning purposes based on documented and defensible methods that minimize the probability of either under-projecting or over-projecting.

### ***Forecast Methodology: Middle River Regional Jail Population***

A number of different forecast models were developed for projecting the future confined population. Forecasts were generated using Exponential Smoothing models (Holt and Winters) and a number of different ARIMA models (commonly called Box Jenkins models). Using available

diagnostic information, the three best models were selected and compared. In addition, a linear regression model was generated to provide a graphic long-term trend line. All models used to project the population are based upon the assumption that long term historical trends in population levels can be extrapolated into the future. The various models were developed using a software program titled Forecast Pro, developed by Business Forecast Systems.

A series of criteria were reviewed in selecting a method and then a specific model for forecasting the inmate population. These criteria included the Adjusted R-squared value, the Durbin-Watson and the BIC (Schwarz Information Criterion), with primary emphasis on the BIC.

### ***Interpretation of Comparative Statistical Measures***

Adjusted R-Square: **higher values are desired**; this statistic measures “how certain” we can be in making predictions with a model; the proportion of variability in the data set that is accounted for by a model.

MAD (Mean Absolute Deviation): **lower values are desired**; this statistic measures the size of error (the difference between the predicted and actual historical monthly population in the database); measures “how accurate” a model predicts historical data; unlike the forecast error, this statistic does not take into account positive (+) and negative (-) signs.

Durban-Watson (DW): **values close to 2.0 are desired**; this statistic measures problems with a model’s capacity to result in good projections (it measures serial correlation problems); as a rule of thumb values of less than 1.2, or greater than 3.7 indicate serial correlation issues; however, empirical research seems to indicate that making a model more complex in order to obtain a non-significant Durbin-Watson statistic does not result in increased forecasting accuracy.

Standardized BIC: **lower values are desired**; rewards goodness of fit to the historical data and penalizes model complexity; the model with a lower BIC will generally be the more accurate. For criminal justice data, the BIC is generally a more appropriate statistic upon which to base a selection, due to the less stable aspects in the criminal justice data series caused by one-time events and other factors.

To develop the overall MRRJ forecast, historical monthly inmate population figures were provided by Jail personnel. Two separate forecasts were completed and the results were summed to produce the planning projections: (1) a forecast of detainees from Augusta, Waynesboro and Staunton housed in MRRJ, and (2) a forecast of total Rockingham-Harrisonburg inmates housed both locally and the Regional Jail. An assumption was made that 300 inmates would continue to be held locally and the projected population over 300 would reside in MRRJ.

### ***Forecast #1: Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro Inmate Population***

#### ***Forecast Database***

The following table displays the historical monthly average populations for Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro inmates housed in MRRJ. The forecast database for the Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro inmate population is displayed below. This database was the only database used to

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

project the proportion of the total MRRJ inmate population from those localities. The number of inmates was compiled for each month between July 2006 May 2019.

Middle River Regional Jail Monthly Inmate Population: Augusta, Staunton, Waynesboro Only													
Date	Fiscal Year												
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jul	355	416	352	375	424	389	396	427	480	489	527	552	605
Aug	364	400	355	371	409	399	398	426	481	490	555	557	594
Sep	386	390	341	385	399	387	388	428	481	499	557	555	593
Oct	397	375	365	390	394	387	402	437	514	504	546	566	616
Nov	398	379	355	400	386	378	401	423	523	506	537	583	612
Dec	400	356	359	409	376	367	401	419	512	482	534	577	609
Jan	406	357	349	421	396	374	397	432	492	476	548	580	602
Feb	408	363	346	425	401	393	405	447	478	474	555	588.5	602
Mar	399	366	370	425	399	410	401	440	486	477	544	594	575
April	387	360	385	425	398	400	399	441	464	495	539	608	552
May	396	346	382	438	395	393	407	448	466	522	540	591	532
Jun	407	359	374	439	387	410	408	452	488	525	552	595	—
Ave	392	372	361	409	397	391	400	435	489	495	545	579	590
Min	355	346	341	371	376	367	388	419	464	474	527	552	532
Max	408	416	385	439	424	410	408	452	523	525	557	608	616
Change													
Percent	--	-5.0%	-3.0%	13.2%	-2.8%	-1.6%	2.5%	8.7%	12.4%	1.3%	10.0%	6.3%	2.0%
Number		-19.7	-11.2	47.5	-11.6	-6.4	9.7	34.8	53.8	6.2	49.6	34.4	11.3

### Forecast Model Diagnostics

Diagnostic information associated with three ARIMA (Box Jenkins) models is presented below. These three models displayed superior diagnostic information and represent the three “best” models. For comparison purposes, information associated with a linear regression model is also presented. It should be stressed that the statistical properties associated with the regression model are extremely weak, and this model was not given any serious consideration. It is displayed in tables that follow merely to illustrate the long-term straight trend in the historical data.



<b>Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro Inmate Population: Forecast Model Options</b>				
Statistic	Linear Regression	Box-Jenkins		
		<b>Alternate 1</b>	Alternate 2	Alternate 3
		<b>(0,1,1)*(1,1,3)</b>	(1,1,2)*(1,1,3)	(0,1,1)*(1,1,1)
Adj. R-Square	0.82	<b>0.98</b>	0.98	0.98
Durbin-Watson	0.12	<b>1.94</b>	1.99	2
Forecast Error	34.01	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.18</b>	11.01
MAD	28.59	<b>7.49</b>	7.49	8.21
Standardized BIC	34.89	<b>10.98</b>	11.14	11.44

- Based on the comparative diagnostic statistics in the above table, the Box-Jenkins (0,1,1)\*(1,1,3) model (Alternate 1) demonstrated the superior diagnostic statistics; this model demonstrated the highest R-Square value (tied with other Alternates), the second smallest forecast error, the smallest MAD value, as well as the smallest BIC statistic.
- The resulting forecasts for each of the models are presented in three-year intervals (for June of the year identified) in the table that follows.

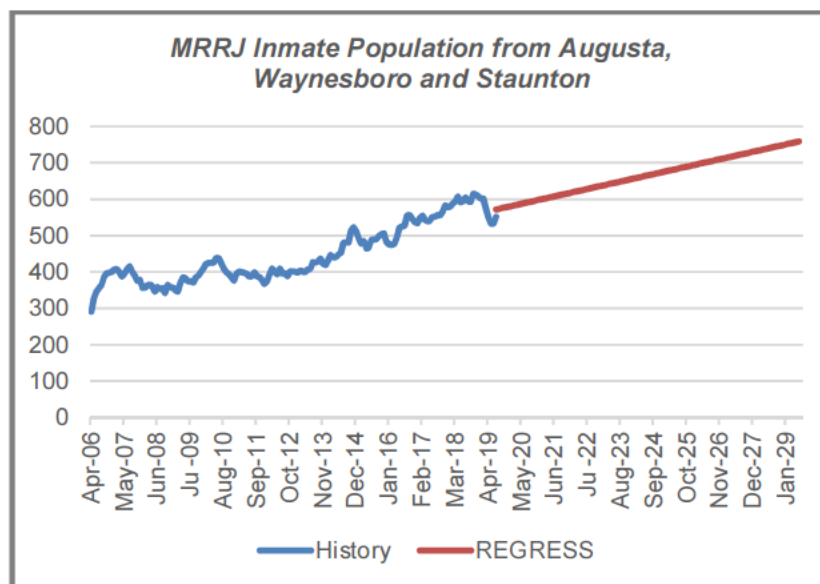
<b>Comparison of Model Forecasts Projected Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro Jail Population</b>					
June Each Year	Linear Regression	Box-Jenkins			
		<b>Alternate 1</b>	Alternate 2	Alternate 3	Average
		<b>(0,1,1)*(1,1,3)</b>	(1,1,2)*(1,1,3)	(0,1,1)*(1,1,1)	
2020	589	<b>548</b>	547	561	552
2023	646	<b>629</b>	634	617	627
2026	702	<b>683</b>	689	674	682
2029	759	<b>737</b>	745	732	738

- In the projected year 2029, the average projected Jail population for the three models under consideration was 738, with the range from a low of 732 and a high of 745.
- Monthly projected inmate populations for Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro are displayed in the table that follows for the years 2020 through 2029.

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

### Selected Forecast

<b>Middle River Regional Jail</b> <b>Forecast of Augusta, Waynesboro and Staunton Inmates</b> <b>Fiscal Year</b>										
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Jul	529	556	602	617	635	653	671	689	707	725
Aug	529	556	606	621	639	657	675	693	711	729
Sep	527	558	609	624	642	660	678	696	714	732
Oct	522	556	608	623	641	659	677	695	713	731
Nov	526	560	617	631	650	668	686	704	722	740
Dec	518	559	616	630	649	667	685	703	721	739
Jan	514	551	609	623	642	660	678	696	714	732
Feb	520	557	610	625	643	661	679	697	715	733
Mar	526	564	614	629	648	666	684	702	720	738
Apr	537	576	613	629	647	665	683	701	719	737
May	534	582	610	627	645	663	681	699	717	735
Jun	548	594	611	629	647	665	683	701	719	737
Average	528	564	610	626	644	662	680	698	716	734
Minimum	514	551	602	617	635	653	671	689	707	725
Maximum	548	594	617	631	650	668	686	704	722	740
Change										
Percent	--	6.9%	8.2%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
Number	--	37	46	15	18	18	18	18	18	18



**Forecast #2: Rockingham and Harrisonburg Inmate Population**

*Forecast Database*

- The number of inmates confined in both the MRRJ and the Rockingham facility was calculated for each month and summed together to produce a total Rockingham-Harrisonburg inmate population database. The number of inmates was compiled for each month between January 2010 May 2019.

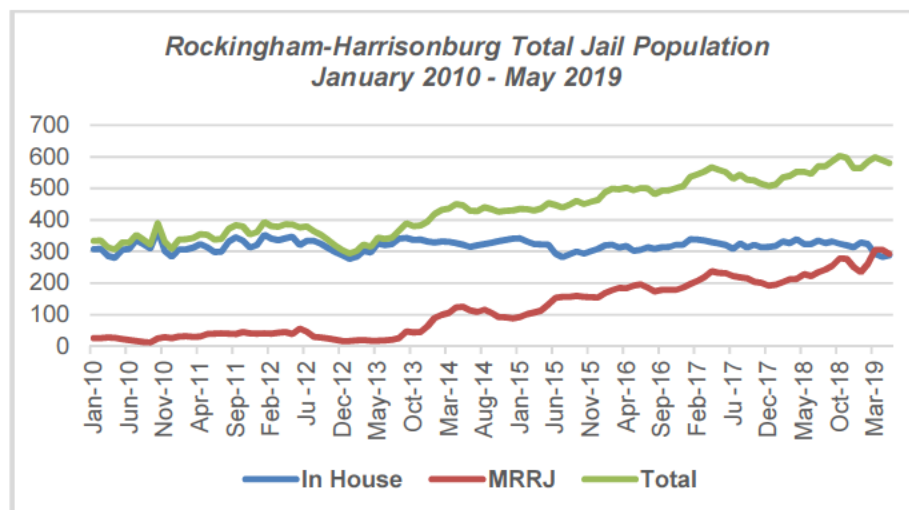
*Rockingham-Harrisonburg Inmates Confined in the Local Jail*

<b>Monthly Inmate Population: Rockingham and Harrisonburg Inmates House in the Local Jail Only</b>										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	308	307	353	277	329	342	319	339	318	329
Feb	309	307	341	283	332	332	322	338	332	324
Mar	286	313	336	303	331	323	312	335	327	292
Apr	280	324	342	297	327	323	318	330	339	284
May	306	314	347	326	322	322	302	326	324	288
Jun	309	298	321	321	315	294	306	320	324	277
Jul	336	299	334	323	320	283	314	308	335	--
Aug	324	332	334	341	324	291	308	326	327	--
Sep	310	345	325	343	328	300	314	313	331	--
Oct	366	335	312	337	333	294	315	321	325	--
Nov	302	313	298	338	337	301	322	314	320	--
Dec	283	321	288	332	342	308	322	315	314	--
Average	310	317	328	318	328	309	314	324	326	299
Maximum	366	345	353	343	342	342	322	339	339	329
Minimum	280	298	288	277	315	283	302	308	314	277
Change										
Number	--	7	10	-9	10	-19	5	9	3	-27
Percent		2.4%	3.2%	-2.8%	3.1%	-5.7%	1.6%	3.0%	0.8%	-8.4%

## Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment

### Rockingham-Harrisonburg Inmates Confined in the MRRJ

<b>Monthly Inmate Population: Rockingham and Harrisonburg Inmates House In MRRJ</b>										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	26	31	41	17	90	93	169	197	195	235
Feb	26	32	40	19	100	102	178	207	203	261
Mar	28	30	43	20	106	107	185	219	212.55	306
Apr	27	31	45	18	123	113	184	238	213	306
May	23	39	39	18	125	132	192	233	229	292
Jun	20	40	56	19	114	154	196	232	222	
Jul	17	41	46	21	109	157	186	222	235	
Aug	14	40	30	26	116	157	174	218	243	
Sep	12	39	28	47	106	160	179	215	255	
Oct	25	45	25	44	93	157	179	204	278	
Nov	29	41	21	45	92	156	179	201	277	
Dec	26	40	17	63	89	155	186	192	251	
Average	23	37	36	30	105	137	182	215	234	280
Maximum	29	45	56	63	125	160	196	238	278	306
Minimum	12	30	17	17	89	93	169	192	195	235
Change										
Number	--	15	-2	-6	76	32	45	33	20	46
Percent		64.5%	-4.0%	-17.2%	253.8%	30.1%	33.1%	17.9%	9.1%	19.4%



## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- The two tables above were combined to produce a combined database of the total Rockingham and Harrisonburg inmate population. The table that follows displays the final database.

### *Total Rockingham-Harrisonburg Database*

<b><i>Monthly Inmate Population: Rockingham and Harrisonburg Inmates Housed in MRRJ and the Local Jail</i></b>										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	334	338	394	294	419	435	488	536	513	564
Feb	335	339	381	302	432	434	500	545	535	585
Mar	314	343	379	323	437	430	497	554	540	598
Apr	307	355	387	315	450	436	502	568	552	590
May	329	353	386	344	447	454	494	559	553	580
Jun	329	338	377	340	429	448	502	552	546	--
Jul	353	340	380	344	429	440	500	530	570	--
Aug	338	372	364	367	440	448	482	544	570	--
Sep	322	384	353	390	434	460	493	528	586	--
Oct	391	380	337	381	426	451	494	525	603	--
Nov	331	354	319	383	429	457	501	515	597	--
Dec	309	361	305	395	431	463	508	507	565	--
Average	333	355	364	348	433	446	497	539	561	583
Maximum	391	384	394	395	450	463	508	568	603	598
Minimum	307	338	305	294	419	430	482	507	513	564
Change										
Number	--	22	9	-15	85	13	50	42	22	22
Percent		6.6%	2.5%	-4.2%	24.5%	3.0%	11.3%	8.4%	4.1%	4.0%

### *Forecast Model Diagnostics*

As with the previous forecast, diagnostic information associated with three ARIMA (Box Jenkins) models is presented below. These three models displayed superior diagnostic information and represent the three “best” models. Again, for comparison purposes, information associated with a linear regression model is also presented.

<b>Rockingham and Harrisonburg Inmate Population: Forecast Model Options</b>				
Statistic	Linear Regression	Box-Jenkins		
		Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3
		(0,1,1)*(0,1,1)	(0,1,3)*(1,1,3)	(1,1,3)*(1,1,3)
Adj. R-Square	0.89	0.98	0.98	0.98
Durbin-Watson	0.3	1.7	1.86	1.88
Forecast Error	29.39	13.32	<b>12.69</b>	12.86
MAD	21.71	10.4	<b>9.01</b>	9.03
Standardized BIC	30.37	<b>13.77</b>	14.22	14.66

The resulting forecasts for each of the models are presented in three-year intervals (for June of the year identified) in the table that follows.

<b>Comparison of Model Forecasts Projected Augusta, Staunton and Waynesboro Jail Population</b>					
June Each Year	Linear Regression	Box-Jenkins			
		Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3	Average
		(0,1,1)*(0,1,1)	(0,1,3)*(1,1,3)	(1,1,3)*(1,1,3)	
2020	613	602	579	579	587
2023	705	682	639	638	653
2026	797	762	698	695	718
2029	888	841	757	753	784

- In the projected year 2029, the average projected Jail population for the three models under consideration was 784, with the range from a low of 753 and a high of 841.
- Monthly projected inmate populations for Rockingham and Harrisonburg are displayed in the table that follows for the years 2020 through 2029.

#### *Selected Forecast*

- Based on the comparative diagnostic statistics in the above table, the Box-Jenkins 0,1,2)\*(1,1,3) model (Alternate 1) and (0,1,3)\*(1,1,3) model (Alternate 2) demonstrated the superior diagnostic statistics with respect to forecast errors, MAD statistics and Standardized BIC measures. Since the comparative

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

statistics were quite close and the Alternate 1 model had the highest BIC statistic, this model was selected as preferred.

- Monthly projected inmate populations are displayed in the table that follows for the years 2020 through 2029.

<b><i>Forecast of Total Rockingham-Harrisonburg Inmate Population</i></b>								
	<b><i>Fiscal Year</i></b>							
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Jul	633	659	686	712	739	766	792	819
Aug	636	663	690	716	743	769	796	822
Sep	641	667	694	720	747	774	800	827
Oct	645	672	698	725	752	778	805	831
Nov	636	663	689	716	742	769	796	822
Dec	629	655	682	708	735	761	788	815
Jan	642	668	695	721	748	775	801	828
Feb	652	678	705	731	758	785	811	838
Mar	656	683	709	736	762	789	816	842
Apr	660	687	713	740	766	793	820	846
May	661	688	714	741	768	794	821	847
Jun	655	682	709	735	762	788	815	841
Average	646	672	699	725	752	778	805	832
Minimum	629	655	682	708	735	761	788	815
Maximum	661	688	714	741	768	794	821	847
Change								
Percent	--	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%
Number	--	27	27	26	27	27	27	26

- The total Rockingham-Harrisonburg inmate population is projected to increase from 633 inmates at the beginning of FY-22, to 841 inmates at the end of FY-29; this represents an increase of 208 inmates and 32.9% growth.

## ***Total MRRJ Inmate Population Planning Forecast***

- Two separate forecasts were completed: one for Augusta, Waynesboro and Staunton inmates housed in MRRJ, and one for total Rockingham-Harrisonburg inmates housed in the local jail and MRRJ.
- An assumption was made that Rockingham-Harrisonburg will continue to house 300 locally, and all others will be in MRRJ.

## ***Middle River Regional Jail Needs Assessment***

- The two forecasts were summed to generate the MRRJ planning forecast.
- Augusta, Waynesboro and Staunton MRRJ beds are projected increase from 610 in 2022, to 737 in 2029 an average annual increase of 2.7% per year
- The total Rockingham-Harrisburg inmate population is projected to increase from 646 in 2022, to 841 in 2029 an average annual increase of 3.7% per year.

<b><i>Middle River Regional Jail</i></b> <b><i>Forecast of MRRJ Total Population Assuming</i></b> <b><i>Assuming Rockingham-Harrisonburg Jail Holds 300 Inmates</i></b> <b><i>Fiscal Year</i></b>								
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Jul	935	976	1,021	1,065	1,110	1,155	1,199	1,244
Aug	942	984	1,029	1,073	1,118	1,162	1,207	1,251
Sep	950	991	1,036	1,080	1,125	1,170	1,214	1,259
Oct	953	995	1,039	1,084	1,129	1,173	1,218	1,262
Nov	953	994	1,039	1,084	1,128	1,173	1,218	1,262
Dec	945	985	1,031	1,075	1,120	1,164	1,209	1,254
Jan	951	991	1,037	1,081	1,126	1,171	1,215	1,260
Feb	962	1,003	1,048	1,092	1,137	1,182	1,226	1,271
Mar	970	1,012	1,057	1,102	1,146	1,191	1,236	1,280
Apr	973	1,016	1,060	1,105	1,149	1,194	1,239	1,283
May	971	1,015	1,059	1,104	1,149	1,193	1,238	1,282
Jun	966	1,011	1,056	1,100	1,145	1,189	1,234	1,278
Average	956	998	1,043	1,087	1,132	1,176	1,221	1,266
Minimum	935	976	1,021	1,065	1,110	1,155	1,199	1,244
Maximum	973	1,016	1,060	1,105	1,149	1,194	1,239	1,283
Change								
Percent	--	4.4%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%
Number	--	42	45	44	45	45	45	44

- The final MRRJ planning forecast projects the MRRJ population to increase from 956 in 2022, to 1,278 in 2029 a total of 310 inmates, 44 per year and an average of 4.1% per year.