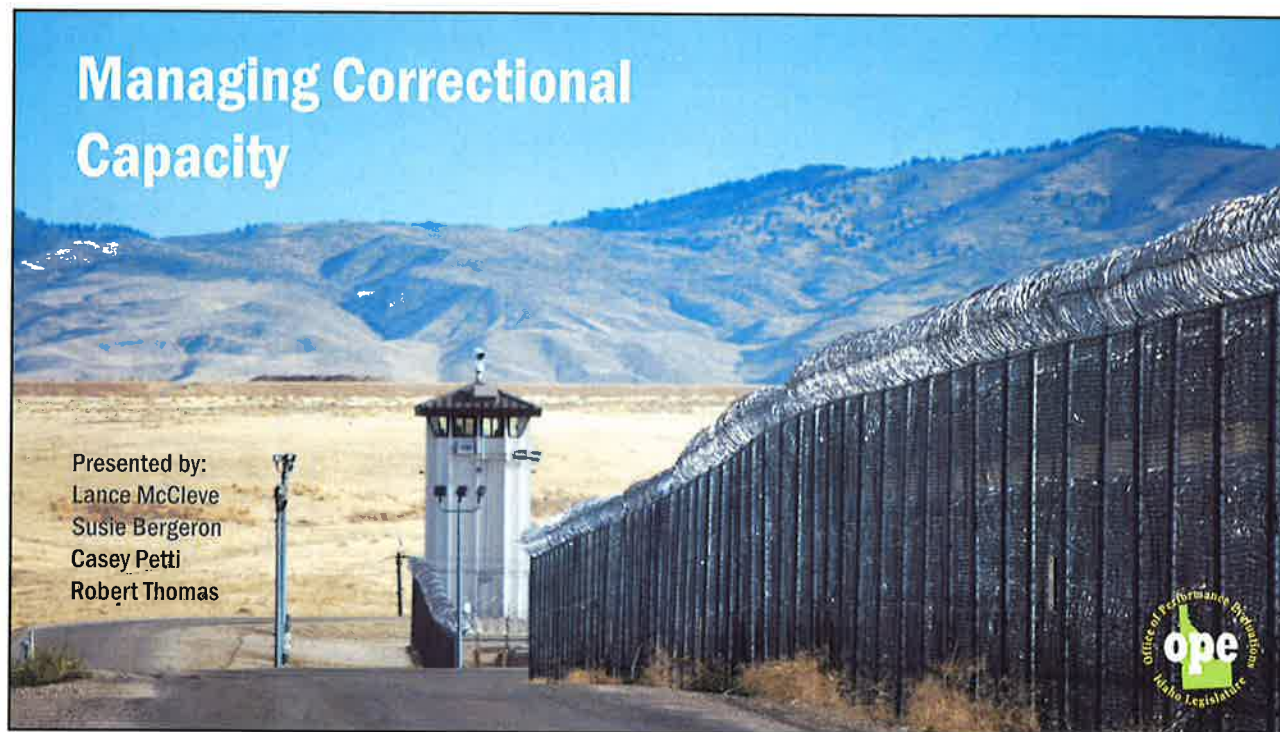


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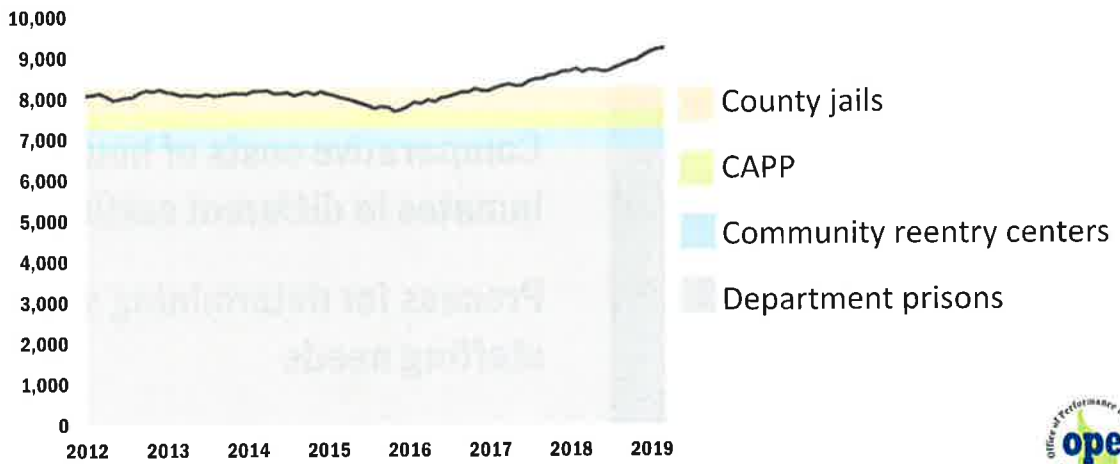
2

Growth

The state is at a critical juncture in planning for how it will house inmates.

3

The inmate population has significantly exceeded in-state housing capacity.



4



Explaining population growth

Term admissions resulting from parole revocations have increased.

Inmate releases have not kept pace with inmate population growth.

New term commitments have increased faster than Idaho's population.

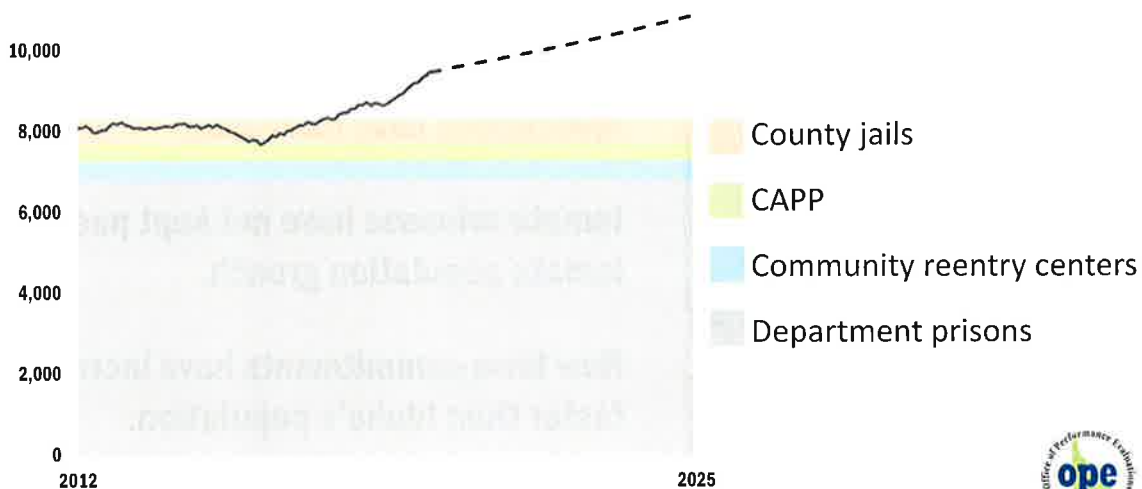


5

Forecasting

6

Five-year forecast if the inmate population grows at the rate projected for Idaho's citizen population



7



Long-term forecast

Benchmark for size of the prison population under expected conditions

Early warning if any part of the system is functioning differently than expected

Signal the need to adjust long-term strategy for housing inmates or to identify policy changes necessary to manage anticipated growth



8



Recommendation

The department should routinely produce a long-term forecast of the population under correctional supervision.

9



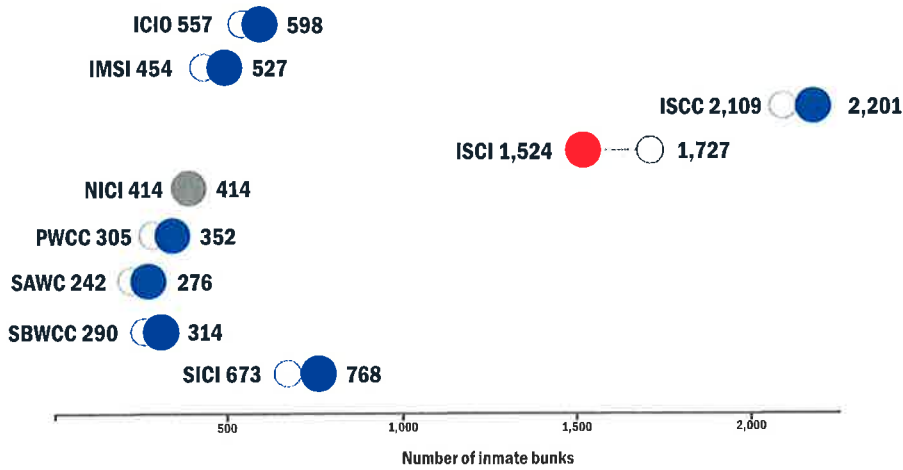
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10

10

Since 2009, seven of the nine prisons **added** inmate bunks and one prison **reduced** bunks for a total net gain of 203 bunks.

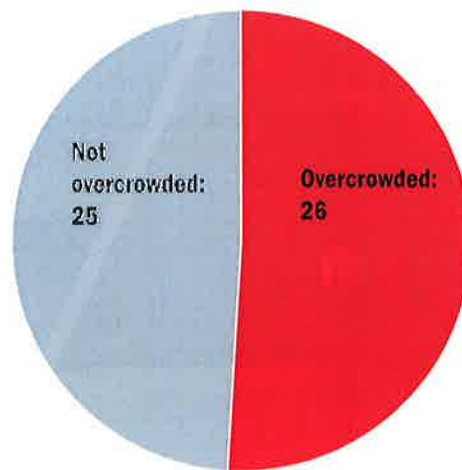


11



11

In 2008, an independent study found that 26 of the 51 housing units in use did not meet industry standards for crowding.

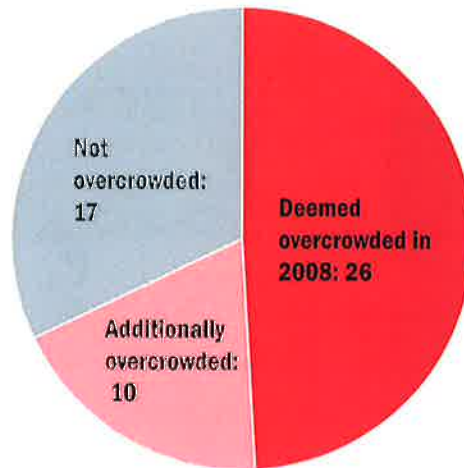


12



12

Today, up to 36 of the 53 housing units are above industry best practice standards for crowding.



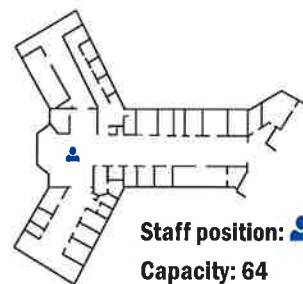
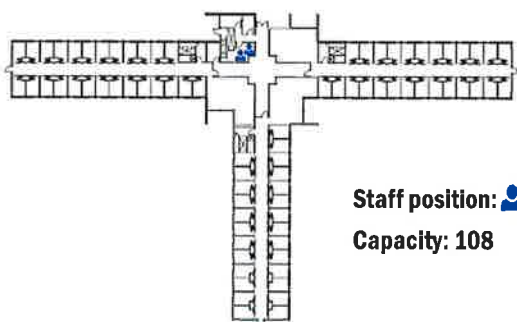
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13

27 of 53 housing units have designs not conducive for continuous observation.

Housing units without continuous observation are primarily older units or buildings not designed to be a prison.



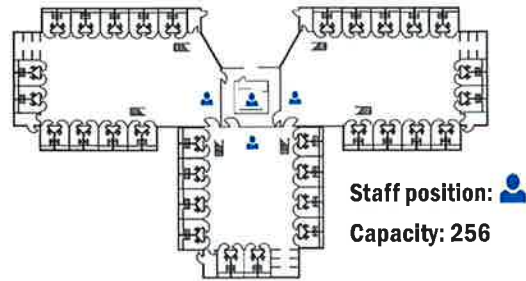
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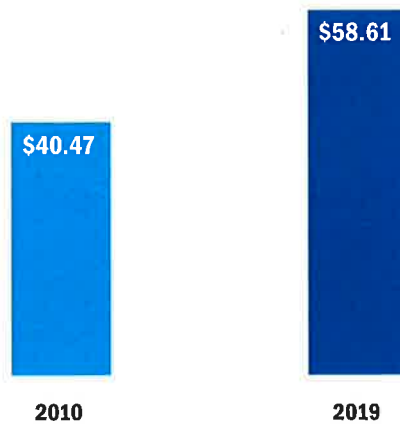
Open pod design allows for continuous observation of inmates.



15

Deferred maintenance has increased by 45 percent since our last study.

Deferred maintenance costs in millions of 2019 dollars



16



16

**Facility Condition Assessment:
Final Report**

Idaho State Correctional Institution
Boise, Idaho



Submitted by:
VFA, Inc.
266 Summer St
Boston, MA 02210-1112
800 693-3132
June, 2006

17



In 2006, VFA conducted facility condition assessments for all department's prisons.

The results from these assessments are no longer current.



17



Recommendation

The department should work with facility management organizations to conduct a facility condition assessment of the prisons.

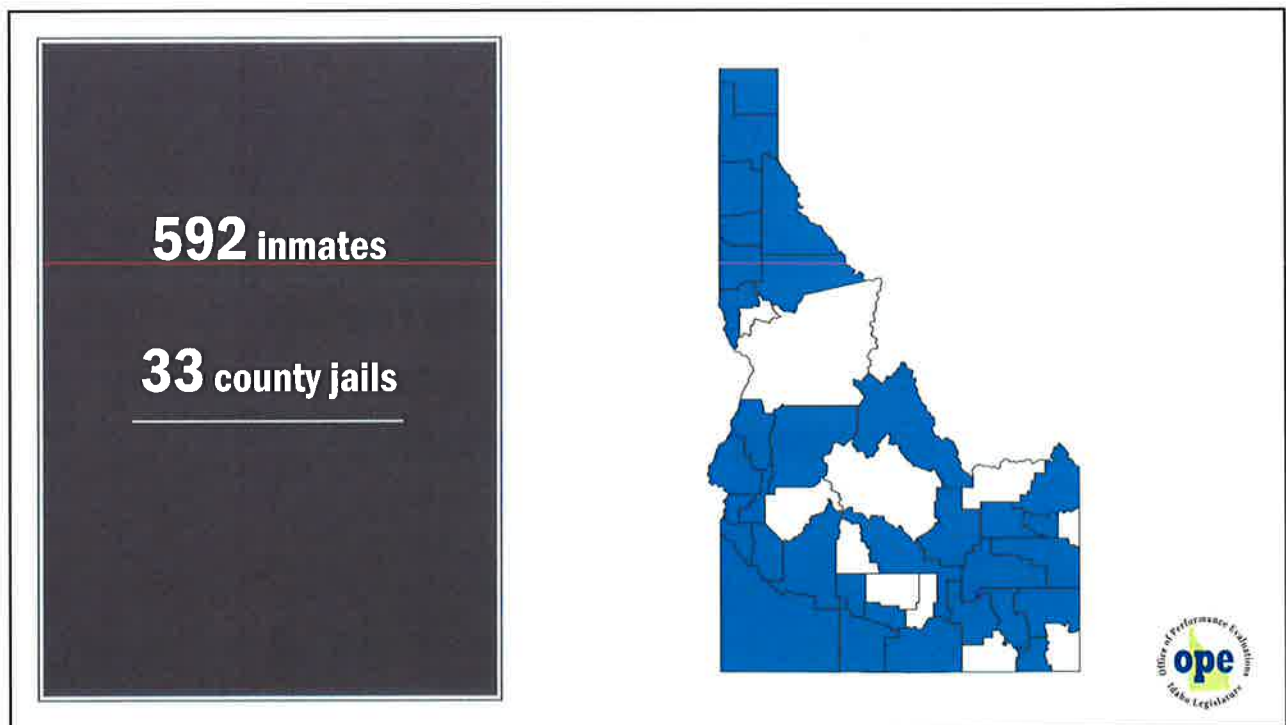
18



18

Costs of housing inmates in different settings


19




20


602 inmates

Eagle Pass






21



Differences in services

- Cognitive behavioral programming**
- Family visitation**
- Basic and vocational education**
- Paid work opportunities**




22




Contract oversight



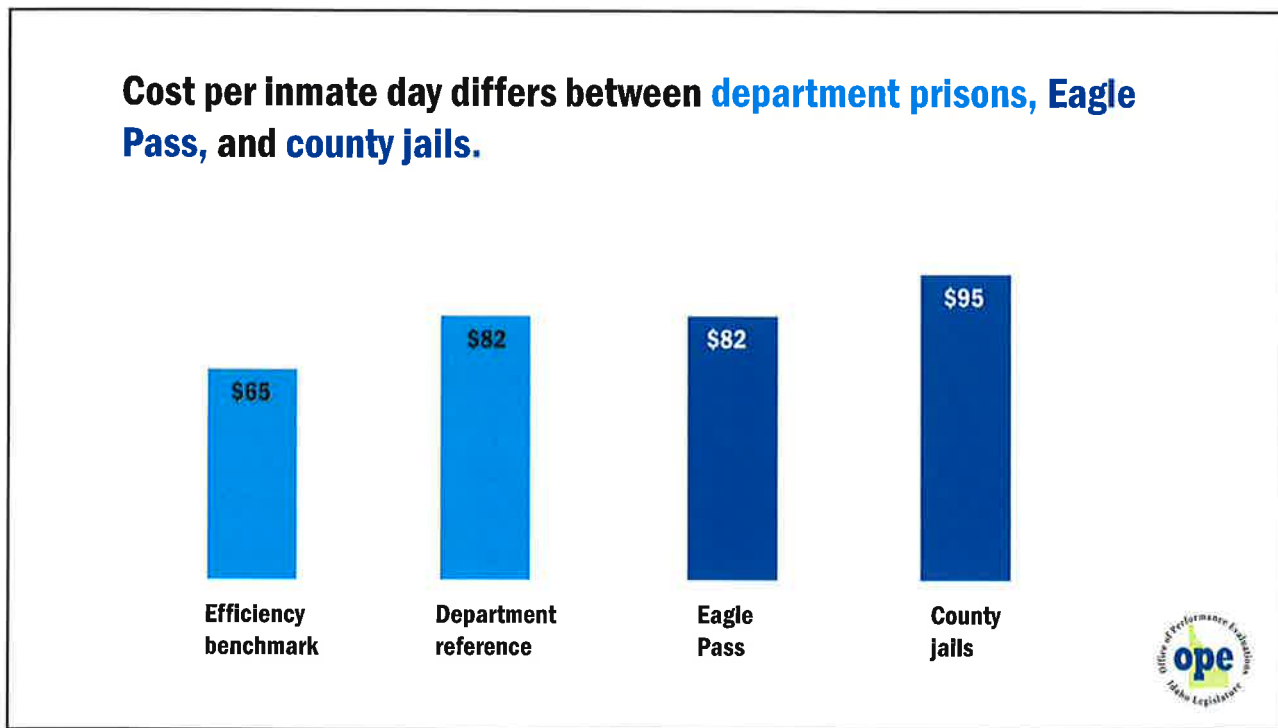
23



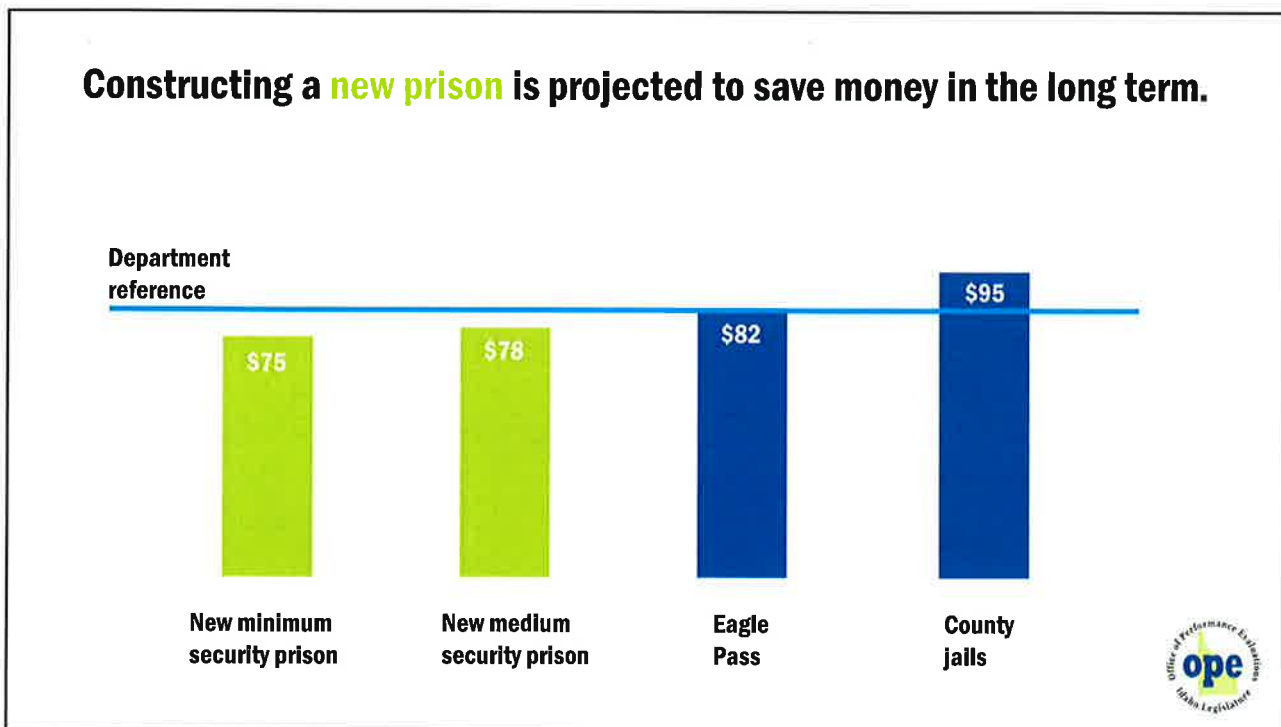
Cost comparisons



24



25



26

Staffing

During the Great Recession, the ability to staff prisons adequately for safety and security was stretched to its limits.

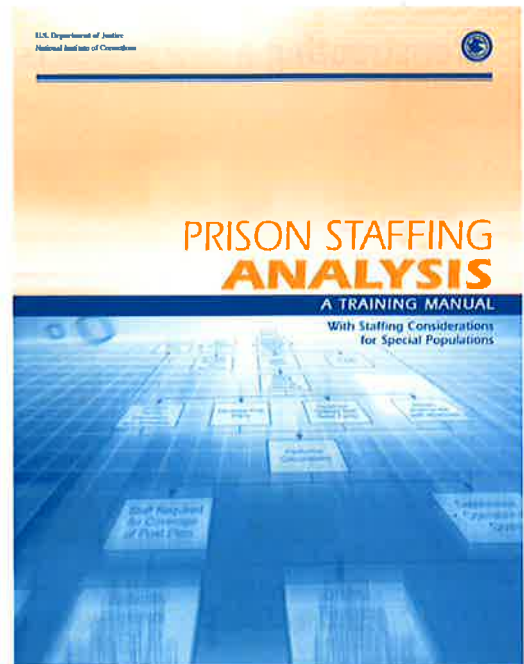
Budget holdbacks and furloughs routinely caused the department to leave correctional officer posts unstaffed.

27


Several issues have been addressed:

- Roster management
- Relief factor
- Headquarters involvement
- Mandatory and essential posts

...but a staffing analysis and model are still needed




28



Recommendation

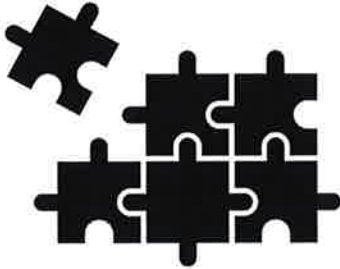
The department should work with professional correction organizations to identify an outside, independent consultant who can conduct a staffing analysis and produce a staffing model.



29

Moving forward

30



Recommendation

Develop and maintain a system-wide master plan that draws upon the findings from our recommendations for

- Staffing model**
- Evaluation of population drivers**
- Robust forecast**
- Facility condition assessment**
- Facility improvements**
- Analyze housing options**