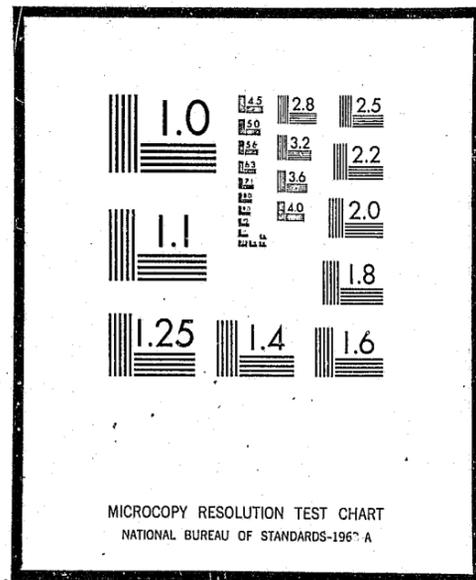


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

12/19/75

SUMMARY

RESEARCH REPORTS

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS DISTRICT 6

TASK FORCE ON CORRECTIONS CORRECTIONAL FEASIBILITY STUDY

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STATE OF OREGON
CORRECTIONS DIVISION

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

May 19, 1972

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ERROR: The 55 cases reported in the original "Research Findings" report as being held in the Douglas County Jail in Reedsport actually were Douglas County cases held in the Reedsport City Jail.

INTRODUCTION

Background of The Study

The District 6 Correctional Feasibility Study was an investigation of the processing of people during the year 1970 through the courts and jails in Douglas County (District 6) in the State of Oregon. The study was conducted for the purpose of gathering, analyzing and displaying baseline data which would be the basis for an objective view of the correctional services in District 6 during 1970 and the basis with which to begin improvement of those services to the misdemeanant.

Following the data collection and data display, the District 6 corrections persons and agencies became involved with the Corrections Division study staff for the task of formulating recommendations for change, based on the data collected. The final stage involves the local persons, the Feasibility Study and others working together to implement those recommendations.

Recommendation Stage

On February 25, 1972, the Feasibility Study staff presented the District 6 Research Findings to the District 6 Law Enforcement Planning Group. It was agreed that a representative committee from the Planning Agency would be selected to work with the Feasibility Study staff to develop recommendations based on the Research Findings.

This report presents a series of recommendations based on the Correctional Feasibility Study Research Findings for District 6. The recommendations were developed by the men listed in the Acknowledgment page of this report, with the assistance of the Correctional Feasibility Study staff and the author of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Task Force members and resource people listed below have invested a great deal of time and effort toward putting together this comprehensive group of recommendations.

Task Force Members

George Jacobs, Chairman, Winston Chief of Police
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RESEARCH FINDINGS

The detailed analysis of the 3851 bookings in the twelve jails in District 6 (Douglas County) in 1970 is contained in the report "Research Findings, District 6, Correctional Feasibility Study" dated February 25, 1972. That demographic and dispositional analysis revealed the following findings with respect to the composition and processing of the jail population for 1970:

Major Research Findings

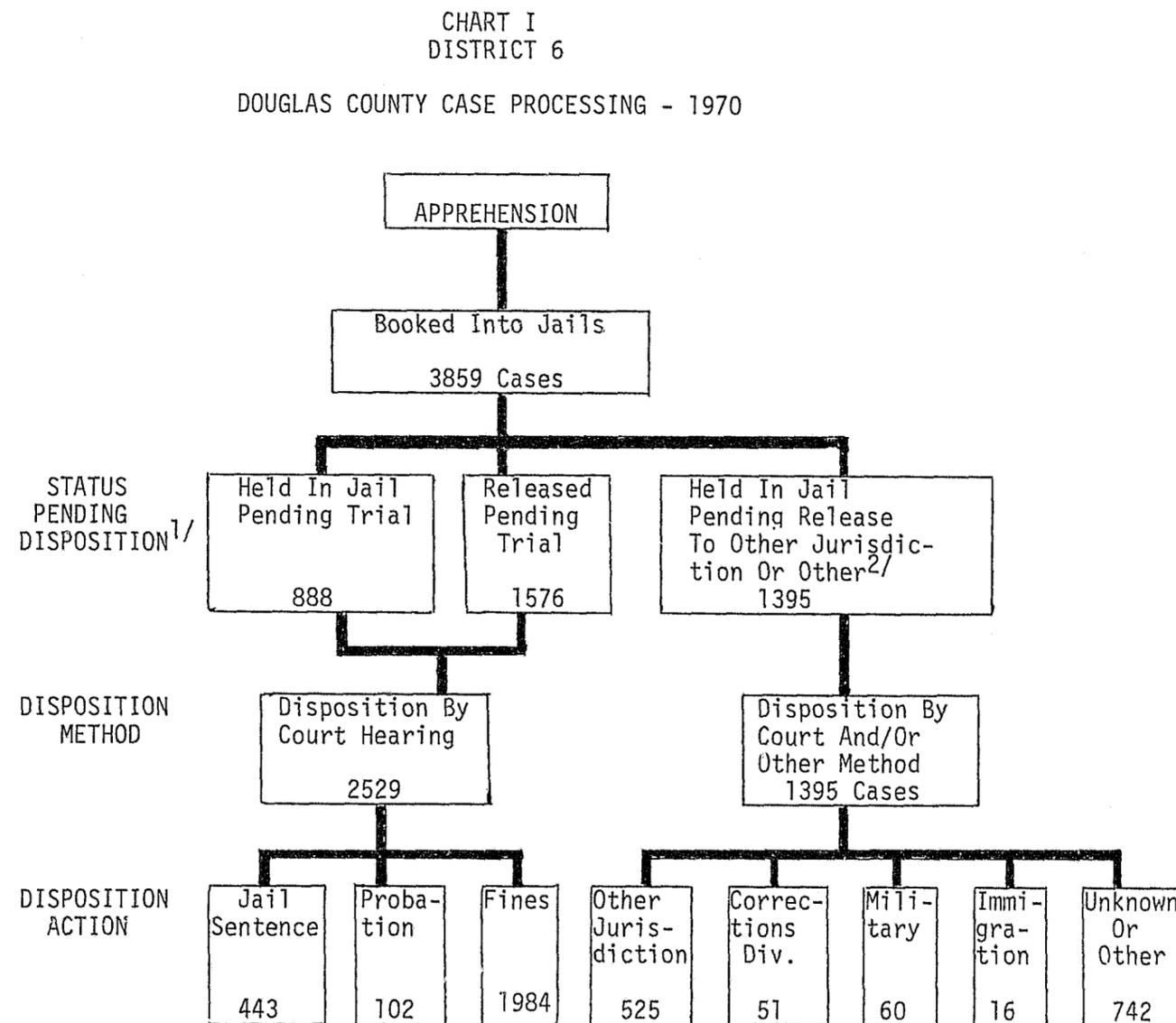
	<u>Page</u> ^{1/}
1. District 6 served by thirteen law enforcement and correctional agencies, nineteen courts and twelve jails.	4
2. 3851 jail bookings in 1970 in nine jails.	17
3. Seven jails within a 20-mile radius of Roseburg account for about 90% of all bookings.	17
4. The Douglas County Jail in Roseburg and the Roseburg City Jail took in over three-fourths of all bookings in District 6.	17
5. Jail bookings vary considerably by month of year and by day of week.	19
6. The variations are considerably less if the county and city jails are counted together (30%) than separately (69%).	19
7. Sex: 89% male, 11% female.	20
8. Race: 90.4% White, 4% non-White, 5% undetermined.	21
9. Residence: 71% local, 15% other Oregon counties, 14% out-of-state.	21
10. Age: 61% 30 years or under 35% under age 21 15% juveniles	21
11. 52% prior booking, 24% none, 23% undetermined.	21

^{1/} From "Research Findings, District 6 Correctional Feasibility Study", February 25, 1972, Oregon Corrections Division, Salem, Oregon.

	<u>Page</u>
12. 46% previous jail experience, 26% none, 28% unknown.	22
13. 20% felonies (including indictable misdemeanors), 50% misdemeanor, 10% delinquency, 15% held for other jurisdictions, 5% miscellaneous.	22
14. 51% of all misdemeanors alcohol-related.	22
15. 23% of all felonies "dangerous drug" related.	22
16. Various courts released from 42% to 68% prior to trial.	23
17. 90% of releases dependent on money bail, only 6% to 8% by release on recognizance.	23
18. Half the bookings spend one day or less in jail before court disposition.	25
19. Fines were levied against 68% of those booked into jail; 28% got jail sentences or a combination of jail and fine; only 4% got probation.	26
20. Almost half the fines were \$50 or under.	27
21. Although the average sentences served by the 716 who received jail sentences were 9 days for city jails and 23 days for county jails, 76 people served 96 days or over.	28
22. An estimated 34,700 jail days were served by pretrial and sentenced persons, over 80% being in the Douglas County Jail.	29
23. 5,000 man-days were served in jail in lieu of payment of fines.	29
24. No separate juvenile facilities exist in Douglas County, so 585 persons under age 18 spent time in cells in the Douglas County Jail.	31
25. The Juvenile Department detained 22% of the local resident juveniles referred for delinquency.	32
26. Only 12% of the delinquent referrals were handled "officially", i.e., with a dispositional court hearing.	32
27. 58% of juvenile delinquency referrals were dismissed, adjusted, warned, counseled or held open without further action; 11% were placed under the supervision of a probation officer.	34
28. The population of the Douglas County Jail varied in the sample days from 40 to 68, but the actual highest population was 88 or 29% over the sample high.	35

29. Alcohol-related offenses directly accounted for 25% of all jail bookings in 1970. These persons were generally older and over one-fourth were booked for some reason other than once during the year. 38
30. Although sentences for alcohol-related offenses are shorter than other types of sentences, the 202 sentenced for alcohol-related offenses served an estimated 6,600 days in jail in 1970. 38

A schematic presentation of the flow and dispositions of jail bookings is contained in the following chart:



1/ Totals are not always the same for status, method and action due to differences in data sources.

2/ Includes 603 juvenile cases.

The analysis of the jail bookings and a review of the criminal justice system organization in Douglas County led the District 6 Task Force and the Correctional Feasibility Study staff, jointly, to a series of program findings and recommendations. For convenience, they are grouped under the following headings:

- I. Reorganization And Consolidation Of The Criminal Justice System.
- II. Data Collection And Analysis Needs.
- III. The Need For Specialized Programs And Services.
- IV. Jail And Detention Facility Planning.
- V. Establishing The County-wide Correctional System.

I. REORGANIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

A. FINDINGS

The criminal justice system in Douglas County is in need of reorganization and consolidation, both as to administration and financing. This condition currently exists equally for law enforcement, the courts, the jails and other correctional services such as probation and parole. Until such reorganization and consolidation takes place many of the system's present problems will undoubtedly continue.

1. The present system is so complex as to defy rational planning and administration. More than 50 distinct units with varying degrees of autonomy currently comprise the criminal justice system in Douglas County. These include:
 - a. Ten local law enforcement agencies plus the Oregon State Police, Federal authorities and the Oregon State Corrections Division.

- b. Four autonomous levels of courts (Municipal, Justice, District and Circuit) staffed by 19 judges.
 - c. Twelve separate jail facilities within the county.
 - d. Separate programs of adult and juvenile probation, of adult and juvenile parole, work release and other auxiliary services.
2. Most of the units of the system in Douglas County are too small to justify the specialized services each component should provide. The present mini-unit system is an unsatisfactory model upon which to build a modern criminal justice system; it simply cannot take advantage of the available technology for prevention of crime, apprehension of suspects and treatment for those convicted of crimes.
 - a. Only a few of the twelve law enforcement agencies in the county are large enough to develop or maintain the specialized personnel, records, communications, training, etc. necessary for effective and efficient law enforcement.

While the present study did not address law enforcement practices or problems in any major way, law enforcement agencies are a vital part of the criminal justice system and are, therefore, of concern to this study. Law enforcement personnel currently operate the jails and a share of the community correctional services existing in Douglas County. Therefore, the adequacy of law enforcement services is of importance to this study and to correctional planners in Douglas County.

Also of importance is the need for sufficient law enforcement personnel and equipment to permit alternatives to booking into jail or alternatives to maintaining the current pattern of seven jails within a 25 mile radius of the population center of the county where the largest jail is now located. Sufficient law enforcement personnel and vehicles to provide transportation of arrested persons to more centralized facilities would provide better service more economically than the present pattern.

- b. Few of the jails in Douglas County serve a population base large enough to justify the cost of an adequate, specialized facility and program that could provide the necessary physical safety or separation of incarcerated persons. None of the existing jail facilities in the county have both an adequate physical facility and programs for pretrial and sentenced persons.
 - c. There is no evidence to support the present, complex pattern of court organization or the methods of financing of the court system within the county. Most courts in Douglas County are without sufficient auxiliary services they need, such as personnel for jail screening and presentence investigations.
3. The variations in financing and administration of the many units of the criminal justice system operating in Douglas County work against effective administration and planning.
- a. Administrative and planning responsibilities are dispersed among the more than 50 units that comprise the system.

- b. Financing responsibility is spread throughout municipal, county, state and federal levels of government with little relationship to financing ability or program needs.
- c. Decisions made by one unit affect the budgetary needs and operations of another unit without that unit having any direct recourse. For example, judicial practices concerning bail or release on own recognizance (R.O.R.) determine the number of persons held in jail and therefore the size of the jail needed, but courts are financed often by different units of government than the jail programs.
- d. No mechanism exists to provide coordination or planning except on such voluntary basis as that which comes from the good will of personnel of the many jurisdictions within the district or that which results from the attraction of influence of the partial funding which may become available from outside sources requiring such coordination and planning, i.e. LEAA funds, Oregon State Corrections Division, etc. The presence or absence of other program funds such as those from various state agencies or other units of county government affect criminal justice program needs. There is no public body with responsibility for, and access to, these varying programs. However, the Douglas County Law Enforcement Agency has made important beginnings. Simplification of the criminal justice system would make coordination and planning through constituent membership on the Agency more feasible.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

The criminal justice system in Douglas County should be reorganized along the following lines:

1. *Fewer, but larger, units should replace many of the present, small units in the system for other than necessary temporary holding. Temporary holding is here defined as the time needed for a transporting officer to respond to a call.*
2. *Rather than developing individual municipal or county jail screening, misdemeanor probation, work release and related programs, one county-wide correctional service system should be developed.*
3. *The following county-wide correctional services should be expanded:*
 - a. *Pretrial investigation for jail screening (R.O.R., jail, bail, etc.).*
 - b. *Presentence investigations for justice, municipal, district and circuit courts.*
 - c. *Probation services for these courts.*
 - d. *Administration of existing correctional facilities (jails) and development and administration of new programs and facilities.*

(The 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and the 1968 Manual of Correctional Standards of the American Corrections Association, for example, call for the transfer of jail administration from the law enforcement agencies to corrections agencies.)

II. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

A. FINDINGS

Program administration and planning in Douglas County needs additional data. County-wide record keeping systems need to be developed

and maintained which collect information necessary for planning, financing and administering various elements of the criminal justice system in Douglas County. Information is needed from law enforcement, the courts, the jails, probation and parole and auxiliary services. Data collection should be standardized as to definitions, time periods, forms used, etc., so that analysis and interpretation can be made. Information is necessary not only for day-to-day administration, but for budgeting and determination of program effectiveness. This requires information about individuals being served by the total criminal justice system in the county as well as its units. To the extent possible, the system should be compatible with state and federal systems.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *The Douglas County Law Enforcement Planning Agency should take responsibility for developing and maintaining a central data collection system for the criminal justice agencies in Douglas County. This responsibility should include:*
 - a. *Helping local units of the system develop adequate and comparable data collection policies, forms and procedures.*
 - b. *Serving as the central collector from the various units for that data important to the system as a whole.*
 - c. *Identifying priorities for collection of special information needed for immediate and long range planning within the county.*

NOTE: This recommendation does not mean that the Law Enforcement Planning Agency would maintain a system that would duplicate or replace systems needed and maintained by law enforcement, the courts, jails, probation and parole. These systems would be needed, but LEPA would help in their standardization, collection of commonly needed information and do special studies needed by the whole system.

2. *A standard booking form should be adopted for use throughout the county. A model form, developed by District 9, is available from the Feasibility Study staff. This form could be adapted for use in Douglas County. Its use would provide more adequate information for administrative and planning purposes.*

III. NEED FOR SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

A. FINDINGS

Analysis of the 3851 jail bookings in Douglas County in 1970 gives evidence of the need for a variety of specialized programs and facilities, most of which are not now available. Some programs are needed to keep people out of jails who do not need to be there; others to provide humane and effective services for those who need varying degrees of custody.

1. The analysis of jail bookings strongly suggests that many persons booked into jails in Douglas County do not need jail either for immediate public safety, to insure appearance in court or to insure nonrepetition of the offense. The following facts support that conclusion:
 - a. Half the bookings under the present system had prior arrests and almost half had prior jail time. Thus, in a large number of cases, arrest or jail experience does not seem to prevent recurrence (23% unknown record of arrest; 28% unknown prior jail).
 - b. Over one-half of those booked into jail and subject to pretrial action by the courts were released pending initial court disposition. Of those who remained in jail until

initial court disposition, the average length of stay was only 1.6 days for those held in city jails and 3.6 days for those held in county jails. Neither length of time is long enough for any program of rehabilitation to have any effect.

- c. Eleven and one-half percent of those booked into jail received jail sentences by the court at time of disposition. Thus, slightly more than one in ten persons booked were deemed to be suitable for a jail sentence and as such must represent a special group with special needs.
- d. About 65% of those booked into jail were local (Douglas County) residents. Many of these probably had jobs, property or family ties that would suggest they were good risks for release pending court disposition.
- e. Jails in Douglas County have few rehabilitation programs. There is no research evidence available to demonstrate that temporary jail holding is an effective deterrent for the serious delinquent or criminal or that the casual transgressor cannot be deterred or helped by measures other than short-term jailing.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Additional screening services should be applied at the point of arrest and jail booking to determine if release can be made pending court action rather than holding the person in jail. These services include:*
 - a. *Law enforcement use of misdemeanor citations.*

- b. Investigation immediately upon booking to determine the facts necessary for the court to consider release on own recognizance or with the lowest possible bail.
2. Legislative authorization should be sought to make municipal misdemeanor warrants serviceable state-wide so pretrial releases and misdemeanor citations would be more effective. Such legislation will be sought by the Feasibility Study staff in the next legislative session. These changes should be actively supported by the District 6 Law Enforcement Planning Agency.
 3. Auxiliary court services for pretrial investigations and probation supervision should be made available for all courts in Douglas County. Probation personnel could perform the booking investigations incident to pretrial releases as well as provide presentence investigations, provide probation supervision and supervise work release. The resulting proposed criminal justice processing steps and the role of the Community Correctional Agent is illustrated by Chart II, page 25.
 4. Properly located secure custody facilities should be established for pretrial holding of individuals arrested for serious crimes who appear to be a risk to society or themselves, or who, if released, probably would not remain within the jurisdiction of the court. One is needed in the Reedsport area and another in or near Roseburg. The other municipal jails should be used for temporary holding only if it is impractical to immediately transport arrested persons to one of these facilities.

5. Minimum and medium security facilities and corresponding program services should be provided for those individuals sentenced by the courts to relatively short sentences. Minimum and medium security programs should include a combination of work, education, medical and counseling services. They require much less outlay of funds per inmate for capital construction.
6. Programs should be initiated that will provide separation of the offender whose primary offense is alcoholism both during pretrial holding and for rehabilitation purposes. Treatment of the alcoholic should continue to be of concern to criminal justice agencies, but primary responsibility for their diagnosis and treatment is and should be with others. Local criminal justice agencies should lend their support to health and mental health authorities for the provision of alcoholic prevention programs, detox centers and alcoholic treatment programs. While law enforcement and the jails will continue to handle individuals whose offense is alcohol related, alcoholics should be identified in this group and treated outside the criminal justice system.

IV. JAIL AND DETENTION FACILITY PLANNING

A. FINDINGS

Present jails in Douglas County are inadequate in terms of physical features, lack of program or poor location. Spaces for approximately 150 individuals are provided by the 12 jails scattered throughout the county. Seven of the 12 jails are located along a 40-mile strip

adjacent to the freeway. Four-fifths of the jail cells are located in Roseburg or within 25 miles of it. No facility is suitable as a general purpose jail. For example, none is able to provide segregation of various individuals or groups normally held in a jail (males, females, adults, juveniles, pretrial and sentenced prisoners, witnesses), or each is of such design or physical condition that it poses security or inmate supervision problems. All prevent or seriously inhibit rehabilitation programs.

The Douglas County Jail in Roseburg accounted for 83% of all sentence time served and 62% of all the total bookings. This jail was built in the 1920's. Although well maintained and scrupulously clean, it is nevertheless a substandard jail in many respects. Its design and age interfere both with security and inmate supervision. It lacks space for proper segregation of prisoners who should be separated. It has no facilities for visiting, for interviewing or for counselling. It has no space suitable for exercise or for any kind of educational or vocational programming.

There is no separate detention facility for juveniles in Douglas County. In 1970, a total of 585 juveniles (including approximately 80 remanded traffic cases) were held in eight different jails in the county. Space for juveniles is provided in one end of the Douglas County Jail without sufficient separation by sight and sound from adult prisoners. No space is available for exercise, school, visiting or other necessary activities except for those that can be carried out in a juvenile 6-bunk cell for the boys or a 4-bunk cell for the girls.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Correctional facility planning in Douglas County should proceed immediately.*
2. *Planning should be undertaken within the framework of the recommendations as outlined under Section III, The Need For Specialized Programs.*
3. *Both adult jail and separate juvenile detention facility plans should be developed consistent with the following information:*
 - a. *The analysis of 1970 jail bookings and dispositions strongly suggests the need for distinctly different correctional facilities in Douglas County, including:*
 - (1) *A secure adult facility in the Reedsport area for pretrial holding or temporary holding after sentencing and prior to transfer to a central facility.*
 - (2) *A secure adult facility in the Roseburg area for pretrial holding and for sentenced persons who need secure custody while serving their sentences. Specialized programming should be developed to meet the specific needs of these people.*
 - (3) *A nonsecure facility (or facilities), such as forestry camps or work release centers, to provide a community based treatment program for sentenced prisoners. These programs should provide housing, work programs, vocational and remedial education, counselling and health services.*

(4) A separate, secure detention facility for juveniles pending juvenile court disposition.

- b. Jail sizes and locations depend upon the population base served, the geographic dispersion of that population, crime rates, booking, release and sentencing practices and the need to segregate certain individuals or groups of prisoners.

Under booking, release and sentencing practices of 1970, the theoretical average daily jail population was 95.

This included all persons housed in jail for pretrial or sentences, both adult and juvenile as well as courtesy accommodations for Federal prisoners.

An analysis of average and actual populations of the Douglas County Jail showed a variation of about 70% between the average and the highs. On this assumption a total of 160 beds would appear needed. However, it is believed that other alternatives such as misdemeanor citations, increased use of bail and R.O.R. and substitutes for sentencing (such as increased use of probation, work release, etc.) can reduce the need for jail space substantially.

Also, a pattern of fewer but larger facilities can accommodate the same number of inmates with less total bed spaces than a pattern of more, but smaller, facilities. This is the case because each smaller unit must provide

additional spaces to allow for segregation of individual prisoners or groups of prisoners.

- c. An estimated 34,700 days of sentence time were served in Douglas County in 1970, including 5,300 days served in lieu of payment of fines. An estimated daily average of 73 persons were serving sentences in various jails in the county. It is not known how many of these persons could have served their time in nonsecure facilities or could have been given some other disposition than jail.

Assuming half could have served sentences in nonsecure facilities or given some other disposition, about 36 beds would be needed in a secure facility on the average. This appears to be a reasonable assumption if alternatives are provided at the time of sentencing.

Another 30 to 50 spaces should be provided in nonsecure facilities for sentenced individuals.

- d. Based generally on 1970 jail bookings, if a jail facility in Roseburg were to serve the entire eastern side of the county, an average of about 25 beds would serve for pre-trial holding and for courtesy holds for other jurisdictions.
- e. Since experience suggests that peak loads vary considerably from the average daily population, allowance must be made for this variation. In the 1970-71 period, the Douglas County Jail had a variation of 70% between average and high populations. Combining jail facilities, screening at time of booking, and other factors should reduce peak population. Given these assumptions, it would appear that perhaps a

factor of 40% might reasonably reflect the variation between the average and the high population.

4. Taking these factors into consideration, the following facilities appear to be feasible for present and future needs:
- a. An 85-bed facility in the Roseburg area to house a maximum of 50 sentenced individuals plus 35 pretrial and courtesy hold cases.
 - b. A 10 to 15 bed facility in the Reedsport area for pretrial holding and pending transfer to the facility for sentenced persons in the Roseburg area.
 - c. Facilities to provide community based programs for 30 to 50 sentenced persons in nonsecure settings. Preferably, a small program should be established in the Reedsport area and several small ones in the Roseburg area.
 - d. A separate juvenile detention facility for approximately 12 boys and 5 girls. (See Research Findings Report for detention need analysis.) The bed spaces recommended for girls has been increased from 3 to 5 in anticipation of the current trend to a higher proportion of female referrals than in the past. Of course, full use of expanded shelter care, foster care, intake adjustment policies and other alternatives to detention should be thoroughly investigated before detention is considered.

V. ESTABLISHING THE PROPOSED COUNTY-WIDE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

A. FINDINGS

The existing correctional system in Douglas County developed over a long period of time. The system is complicated, consisting of many

parts. Municipal, county and state units of government are involved. Complicated legal and fiscal interrelationships are a part of the system or greatly influence it. For these and other reasons, reorganization along more rational lines would not be simple even if ample financial resources were available. Reorganization will take time.

Decisions need to be made about who will administer these services and how they are to be financed. These two decisions are very much related. The decision needs to be made as to whether the services are to be provided by a department established as a unit of county government or by a unit of state government (such as the Oregon State Corrections Division) or by some combination of the two. This decision needs to be made in terms of which pattern will best provide county-wide coverage of services, sufficient administrative control over the various components of the system to permit proper planning and resource allocation within the county and take advantage of various financing opportunities.

Since the District 6 Law Enforcement Planning Agency is heavily involved in criminal justice system planning, it is recommended that the Agency continue to explore ways by which the additional services can best be implemented. Since any decision for Douglas County should be made within the framework of the decisions made or anticipated for the state as a whole, it is recommended that the Planning Agency give some priority to determining the present and anticipated plans and capabilities at the state level that have significance for local correctional planning.

Certain decisions and actions should not await resolution of a major reorganization plan. For example, critical services are needed now. For a chart presentation of the proposed criminal justice system processing and the points at which these services should be applied, see Chart II. Particularly needed are additional jail screening, presentence investigations and probation supervision. It also applies to jail facilities and services. It applies to the development of programs that can serve as alternatives to jail sentences. For these reasons it is recommended that District 6 proceed immediately with the following:

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. County-wide jail facility and service planning should proceed immediately as outlined in Section IV, Jail Planning.

This planning should include not only the construction of a new county jail in Roseburg, but take into consideration how a combination of new and existing facilities can provide more diversified and therefore better jail services as reflected in Chart III, "Proposed Douglas County Correctional Service System". For example, one of the present jail facilities in Reedsport could serve as a pretrial holding facility for adults. Neither, however, has the necessary physical characteristics nor size to justify an adequate program for juveniles or sentenced adults.

2. The positions of Community Correctional Agent should be established immediately to perform the following functions:
 - a. Jail Screening
 - b. Pretrial Investigation

CHART II
DISTRICT 6

PROPOSED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING

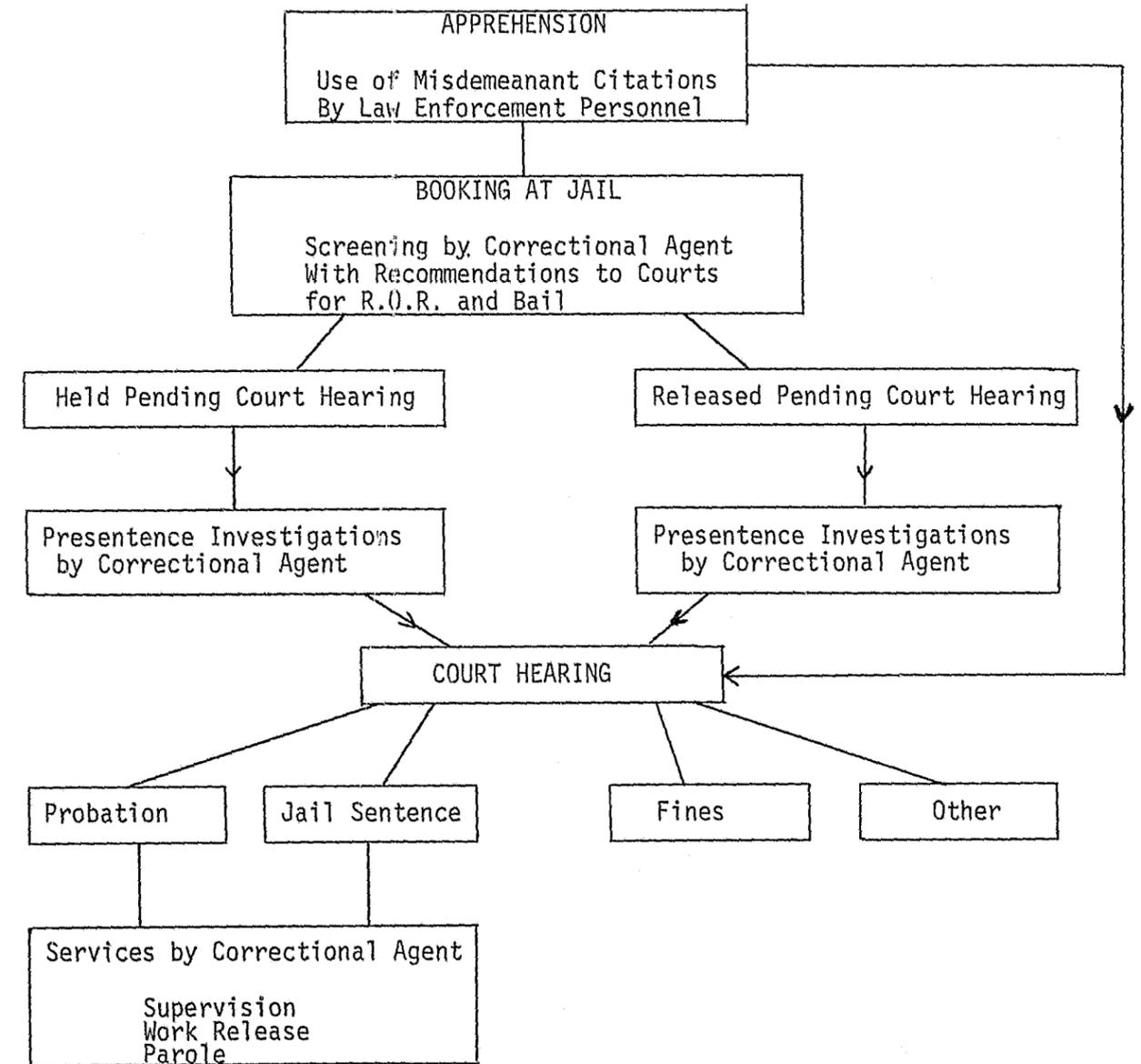
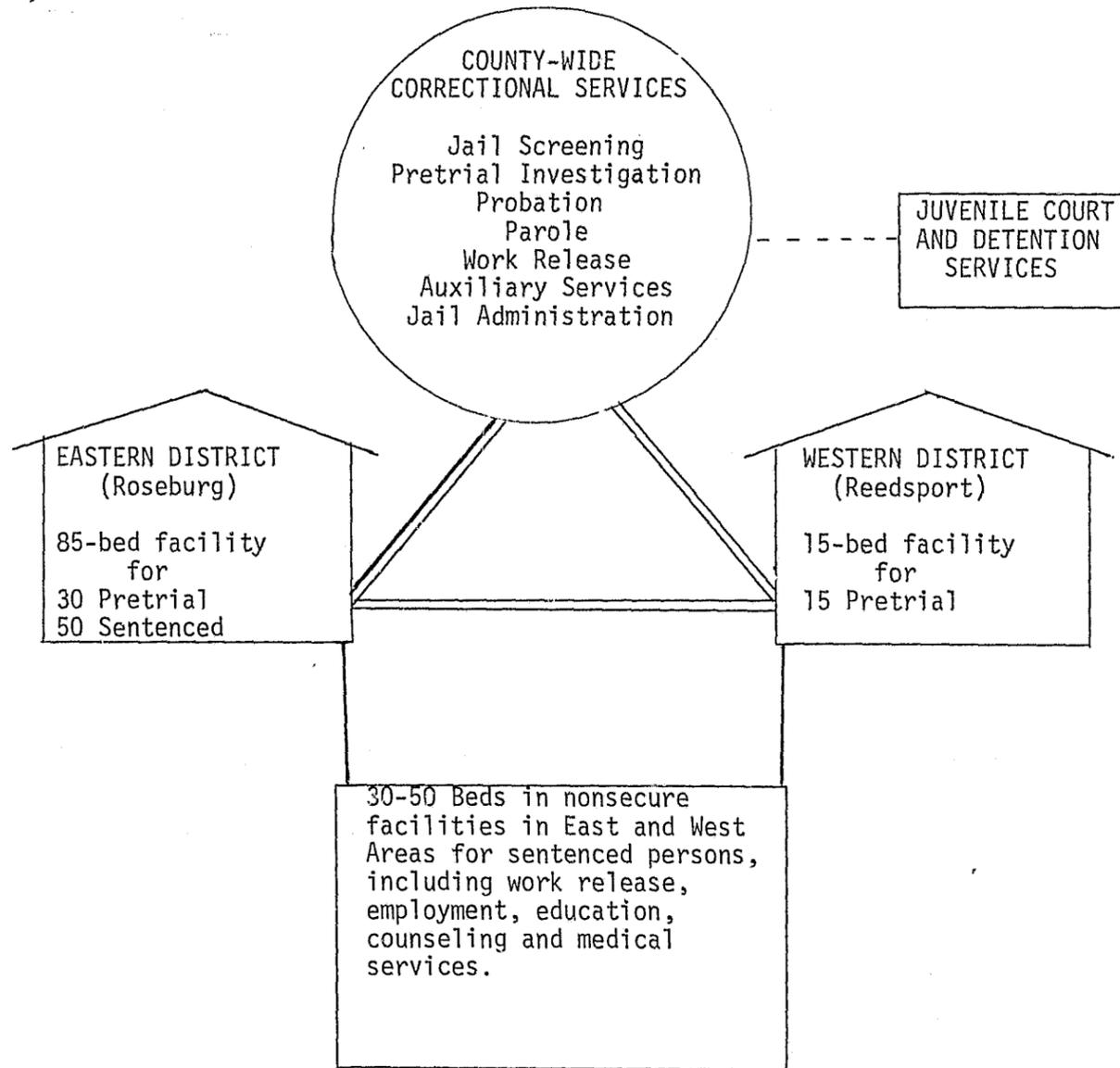


CHART III
DISTRICT 6

PROPOSED DOUGLAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL SERVICE SYSTEM



- c. Probation
- d. Parole
- e. Work Release
- f. Development of Volunteer Programs And Auxiliary Services, such as forestry camps, work release centers.

Integrate these functions and the staff with the functions and staff of the current county probation services, broadening the responsibilities to include the items above and increase the manpower by at least three staff positions. A Chief Community Correctional Agent should be appointed to serve as the administrative head of this staff group and be given responsibility for the development and administration of these functions.

In addition to the direct services this group would provide, they should be closely involved in correctional service planning with the Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

A suggested position description for the Community Correctional Agent is found in Appendix I, page

CAUTION:

The interdependence of these recommendations for jail planning and community correctional agent must be recognized and acted upon.

Otherwise the plan will not work. For example:

1. The jail projections in this report are dependent upon pretrial jail screening and probation services. Unless these are provided simultaneously, a central jail built on the basis of these recommendations will not be large enough and will quickly be overcrowded.

2. The pretrial and secure custody facilities recommended for the Roseburg and Reedsport areas assume the existence of nonsecure facilities or alternative programs for those individuals not needing secure custody while serving sentences. Unless the nonsecure facilities and programs are provided, the jails built for pretrial holding and secure holding of prisoners will be quickly filled and overcrowded.

Douglas County is now at the point where decisions are being made that not only involve large sums of money, but will set the pattern for the type and cost of services for years to come. Adequate screening for determination of proper services consistent with public safety prevention and individual rehabilitation should be provided. Diversified institutional services and programs should be provided to avoid "warehousing" that has large costs and little payoff. The entire system should be consolidated and simplified to allow for more rational planning and administration. The criminal justice system agencies should commit themselves to gathering sufficient valid data to permit efficient management and good planning. There is much evidence that current planners in Douglas County have these principles in mind. If this continues, the community will receive maximum benefit from its resources.

November 30, 1971

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL AGENT

The Community Correctional Agent is to provide a variety of correctional services to the misdemeanor offender of the lower courts. Emphasis of this position is to interview and ascertain specific needs of the misdemeanor offender, provide client information to the courts upon request of the court, provide job opportunities to those misdemeanants who are placed on probation and work release and act as coordinator between public and private resource agencies that are able to assist the client in meeting his needs.

Distinguishing Features of Work

The Community Correctional Agent's work is primarily to provide correctional service to the misdemeanor offender at the local level. He makes practical application of the behavioral and correctional sciences to assist the client and his family to resolve problems so that he and his family will be able to legally fulfill their needs. He identifies and secures the cooperation of all community resources that are available to assist correctional clientel and coordinates these resources to serve the needs of the local correctional clientel. Upon the request of the court, the Community Correctional Agent will make preliminary investigation into employment, family, financial and other pertinent social economic factors to assist the court in decisions of release on his own recognizance, and case dispositions. He provides direct service to the correctional clientel for counseling, job finding and develops programs of work-education release and assumes the responsibility for supervision of the clients while participating in the various correctional programs.

Examples of work:

1. Develops programs for the local correctional clients of the district, such as work-education release, probation.
2. Secures employment for the client.
3. Makes investigation and recommendation to the court on ROR, probation, and work release probabilities.
4. Supervises work release and probation clients.
5. Coordinates volunteer groups.
6. Maintains personal contacts with the misdemeanor clientel to assist them in social adjustments.
7. Provides direct clientel and family counseling and assists them in making contact with other helping agency, such as Employment Office, Welfare Department, Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, etc.
8. Seeks to motivate misdemeanor offenders to improve their occupational skills through education and vocational training programs.

Recruiting Requirements

Knowledge, Skill and Ability

Knowledge of current correctional practices and court procedures. Knowledge of jail operation and the procedures of supervising correctional clients. Knowledge of community resources and social agencies which could assist in the rehabilitation process. The ability to use effective interview technique and to analyze client needs and to conceptualize correctional programs for the client. The ability to work closely with law enforcement agencies, courts and other correctional agencies.

Experience and Training

A Bachelor's degree with major course work in the Social Sciences. Three years of progressively responsible experience in correctional work or any satisfactory equivalent combination of experience and training.

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