

CLARK COUNTY CORRECTION FACILITY ADVISORY COMMISSION

**Clark County Council Chambers
Public Service Center
1300 Franklin Street**

**February 26, 2019
3:00pm – 6:00pm**

AGENDA

- 1. Welcome / Opening Remarks** Chair Pridemore
- 2. Review Minutes from November 27 and December 11, 2018** Chair Pridemore
- 3. Agenda Review and Meeting Objectives** Erik Jensen, Jensen Strategies
- 4. Work Plan Review and Update** Jensen
- 5. Update on Progress Toward Jail Bed Capacity Projection:** Marlia Jenkins
Work of Justice System Partners (JSP) and CFAC Subcommittee
- 6. Review Draft Criteria for Alternative Baseline for Jail location** Jensen and Jenkins
Evaluate existing County jail locations
- 7. Closing Remarks** Pridemore

CLARK COUNTY CORRECTION FACILITY ADVISORY COMMISSION

Clark County Council Chambers
Public Service Center
1300 Franklin Street

November 27th, 2018
3:00pm – 6:00pm

Meeting Minutes

Attendance

Commission: Commission Chair Craig Pridemore (At-Large), Vice Chair Chief James McElvain (City of Vancouver), Carmen Carabello (Esther Short Neighborhood Association), Bob Carroll (IBEW), Heather Carroll (Byrd Legal Services), Roger Entrekim (County Neighborhood), Vanessa Gaston (Clark County Community Services), Mayor Ann McEnery-Ogle (City of Vancouver), Tony Golik (Clark County), Eric Holmes (City of Vancouver), Kim Mosolf (Disability Rights Washington), Judge Kelli Osler (Clark County District Court), Chief Bob Richardson (City of Battle Ground), Dave Scott (City of Washougal), Peter Seeley (Identity Clark County), City Manager Steve Stuart (City of Vancouver), Scott Weber (Clark County)

Officials/Staff/Interested Parties: Marlia Jenkins (Clark County), Chief Ric Bishop (Clark County), Erik Jensen (Jensen Strategies), Alice Cannon (Jensen Strategies), Emily Ramelb (Jensen Strategies)

Welcome/Opening Remarks

The meeting was opened at 3:00 p.m. by Chair Pridemore. The Commission unanimously approved the 10/23 minutes.

Agenda Review and Meeting Objectives

Erik Jensen stated the meeting will focus on reaching final agreement for Alternative Baselines for Additional Space Needs; and Design Assumptions. The Alternative Baseline for Jail Capacity will be introduced at this meeting.

Work Plan Review and Update

By end of meeting, baseline alternatives will be discussed and the group should seek final agreement. If necessary, we have a few additional meeting times available.

Review Alternative Baselines Summary

Alice summarized additional space need recommendations set forth at their October 23 meeting. There are two clarifications:

1. Under 'Create enhanced medical space', there should be an acute detox space for those inmates with more serious medical needs, *and* a separate sobering unit.

2. A member asked if the point relating to “co-located or adjacent jail and courtroom space” only related to a downtown location, or if it applies also to other locations. Ms. Cannon answered the point applies to all locations.

Seek Final Agreement on Additional Space Needs and Design Assumptions

1. CFAC Agreement - Conceptually, the CFAC commission agreed to the written Additional Space Needs document presented, with the suggested adjustments.

Introduce and Discuss Capacity Alternative Baseline

Ms. Cannon reviewed a newly-created document titled “Factors Influencing Capacity”. At the September meeting, CFAC reached an agreement on overall need for the jail. The commission will now propose how much capacity is necessary to suit Clark County’s needs.

1. CFAC’s Suggestions
 - a. There should be more emphasis on improving the overall crime prevention system and judicial system.
2. DLR Population Methods
 - a. CFAC Group Discussion About Jail Population Projections
 - i. Research by DLR is based on past trends, and the data is outdated.
 - ii. The problem is not capacity, but staffing funds.
 - iii. Consider more data involving who and why inmates are detained (i.e. the population could be largely influenced by misdemeanor offenses).
 - iv. Build the jail in phases and with the ability to expand based on future community needs.
 - b. CFAC Concerns
 - i. Over the last year, jail population has significantly decreased. DLR’s trending data does not reflect this trend.
 - ii. We must use the highest level of expertise when gathering, interpreting, and utilizing data; the CFAC commission is not confident in DLR’s data and formulas.
 - c. CFAC’s Final Thoughts
 - i. A subcommittee of public safety and judicial experts should convene to discuss a new approach to projecting the new jail population.
 - ii. CFAC’s final proposal to be presented to County Council should provide the most accurate and realistic jail population estimate.

The meeting was adjourned by Chair Pridemore at 5:00 p.m.

CLARK COUNTY CORRECTION FACILITY ADVISORY COMMISSION

Clark County Council Chambers
Public Service Center
1300 Franklin Street

December 11, 2018
3:00pm – 4:00pm

Meeting Minutes

Attendance

Commission: Commission Chair Craig Pridemore (At-Large), Vice Chair Chief James McElvain (City of Vancouver), Louis Byrd (Byrd Legal Services), Carmen Carabello (Esther Short Neighborhood Association), Bob Carroll (IBEW), Judge Scott Collier (Clark County, Superior Court) Roger Entrekin (County Neighborhood), Vanessa Gaston (Clark County Community Services), Tony Golik (Clark County), Eric Holmes (City of Vancouver), Dr. Alan Melnick (Clark County, Public Health) Judge Kelli Osler (Clark County District Court), Chief Bob Richardson (City of Battleground), Dave Scott (City of Washougal), Melissa Smith (City of Camas) City Manager Steve Stuart (City of Vancouver),

Officials/Staff/Interested Parties: Marlia Jenkins (Clark County), Chief Ric Bishop (Clark County), Erik Jensen (Jensen Strategies), Alice Cannon (Jensen Strategies), Emily Ramelb (Jensen Strategies)

1. Welcome / Opening Remarks

Chair Pridemore

Chair Pridemore opened the meeting at 3:00 p.m. This meeting's focus was discussing a new jail bed capacity proposal.

2. Agenda Review and Meeting Objectives

Erik Jensen, Jensen Strategies

After the November 27 meeting, the Steering Committee reviewed that meeting's discussion. Consulting firm DLR's jail population projections were not met with strong confidence by the Commission. The committee concluded that the intention is to move forward with a new exercise to estimate the jail population bed needs. The Steering Committee proposed a small sub-committee be formed to work on this effort over the next six weeks, and will consist of a county analyst, county consultant, Chief Bishop, Marlia Jenkins, and Erik Jensen and Alice Cannon as needed. The CFAC schedule will be adjusted as follows:

- a. Next CFAC Meeting – February 12, 2019
- b. Optional CFAC Meeting – February 26
- c. CFAC Meeting – March 12

d. Preferred Alternative/Formal Recommendation – April 9, April 22

3. Review Proposal for Jail Bed Capacity

Erik Jensen

Mr. Jensen referred to the document titled *Proposal for Developing a Jail Bed Capacity Number; December 5, 2018*. The proposed consultant for this job is Justice System Partners (JSP), a firm that has previously worked with Vancouver, Ridgefield, and other communities. A division of this firm specializes in policy and data-driven correctional facility population forecasting.

In addition to the consultant, though, the commission suggests having court representatives on the aforementioned technical committee. Both analytical and court expertise are needed.

Mr. Jensen then led the group's discussion outlining the technical committee's main focuses. The commission's feedback was as follows:

1. The chosen consultant must look at the most current, accurate, and trend-driven data.
2. Could the nationwide shortage of police officers impact the population forecast?
3. There is an opportunity to explore dynamic populations between jail facility and work release centers.
4. Add "Seek input from the County Planning Commission" to #5 on the *Proposal for Developing a Jail Bed Capacity Number* document.

4. Closing Remarks

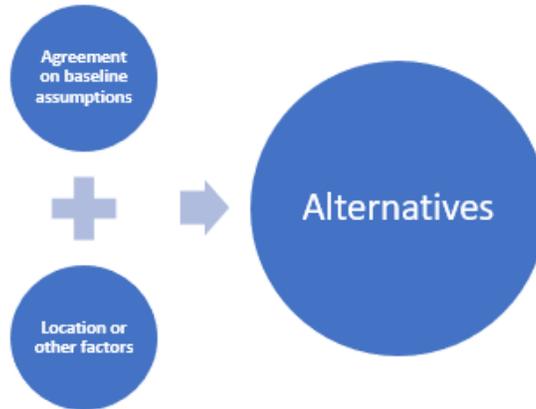
Chair Pridemore

Before concluding the meeting, Chair Pridemore requested that any and all CFAC members may reach out to the technical committee with concerns or thoughts.

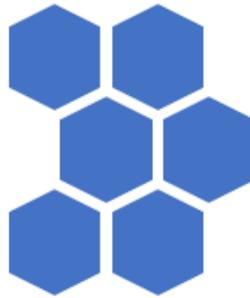
The meeting was adjourned by Chair Pridemore at 5:00 p.m.

Process Summary and Work Plan

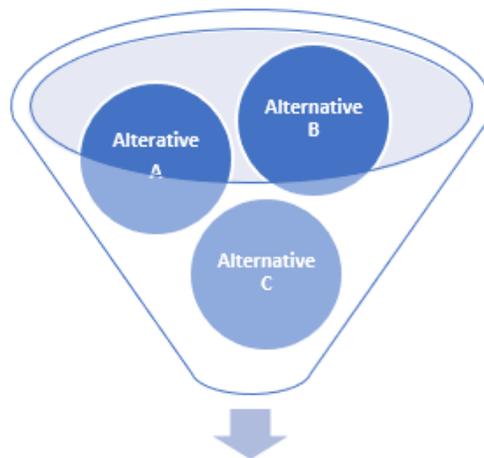
Step 1: Develop Alternatives



Step 2: Confirm Evaluation Criteria



Step 3: Evaluate Alternatives



Deliberate and Choose Preferred Alternative

Step 1: Development of Alternatives

1A-Agreement on Alternative Baselines

Goal: All Alternatives will use the same Assumptions identified here



February 26: Commission Meeting #13 – Project Update on Jail Capacity Baseline; Review Jail Location Baseline Criteria; Evaluate Jail Locations

March 6: Steering Committee

March 12: Commission #14 –Reach Location Baseline Agreement

March 26: Commission Meeting #15 – Discuss Alternative Evaluation Criteria

April 3: Steering Committee

April 9: Commission #16 – Reach Agreement on Alternative Evaluation Criteria

April 23: Commission #17 – Jail Bed Capacity Report from Consultant and Reach Agreement on Jail Bed Capacity Baseline

May 1: Steering Committee

May 14: Commission #18 – Define Alternatives and begin Alternatives Analysis

May 28: Commision #19 – Reach Agreement on Alternatives Analysis

June 5 Steering Committee

June 11: Commission #20 – Develop Recommendation

June 26: Commission #21 – Finalize Recommendation

July 3: Steering Committee

July 9: Report Finalization

July 23: Report Finalization

CFAC New Potential Schedule as of February 8, 2019

	26-Jan	6-Feb	12-Feb	26-Feb	6-Mar	12-Mar	26-Mar	3-Apr	9-Apr	23-Apr	1-May	14-May	28-May	5-Jun	11-Jun	26-Jun	3-Jul	9-Jul	23-Jul	
introduce siting process to CVAN	█																			
notify CFAC of change in schedule	█																			
contract with JSP approved	█																			
Data to JSP provided	█																			
Steering Committee			█	█			█			█			█			█				
CFAC Agendas																				
Review siting criteria			█	█																
Assess sites			█	█																
Bed capacity update			█	█																
Siting baseline agreement					█	█														
Evaluation criteria agreement						█	█		█	█										
Bed capacity review and agree									***	█										
Alternatives definition											█	█								
Alternatives analysis											█	█								
Recommendation														█	█					
Report finalization																	█	█	█	█
Bed capacity subcommittee																				
Staff work	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█											
Committee meetings			█	█					█											
Costing subcommittee							\$\$	\$\$	\$\$	\$\$										

** cannot define alternatives until bed capacity forecast is provided.

\$\$ costing occurs as part of evaluation criteria preparation

If we do things 1 less time, we might be able to cancel meetings, for example taking 2 meetings for evaluation criteria..could reduce to 1



APRIL 2006

Jail Site Evaluation and Selection

BY KEN RICCI

NEW JAIL PLANNING

Bulletin From the Jails Division of the National Institute of Corrections

Selecting a site is probably one of the most difficult tasks in planning and designing a new jail. The task usually involves a volatile mix of public controversy and technical and financial considerations found with few other public construction projects. Site selection is also one of the most important decisions in designing a new jail, because the site selected will affect the operations, cost, and appearance of the new facility.

The purpose of this bulletin is to define the criteria that jurisdictions have used successfully to identify, evaluate, and select jail sites. In addition to understanding and applying these criteria, successful

site selection requires a process for dispelling the public's fears about having a jail nearby. Fortunately, modern technology makes it possible for new jails to be good neighbors. Unlike the public's perception of a stark dungeon surrounded by razor-ribbon fences and guard towers, the modern jail is a sealed building with an outer façade forming the secure perimeter. It can be shaped to look like a library, school, or museum.

Historically, most jails were built next to the courthouse to allow the easy transfer of inmates to and from court. That proximity is still desirable today. If the existing jail is next to the courthouse, the challenge is adding on to it

FROM THE DIRECTOR

The process of jail site evaluation and selection is not simply a matter of choosing a site and building a jail. Selecting an appropriate site for a new jail project or a significant expansion of an existing facility involves a complex set of tasks, with an equally complex set of public relations requirements. Too often, jurisdictions do not realize the impact of their site selection decisions on facility construction costs and operating costs until the jail has been designed, built, and occupied.

This bulletin, which is part of a series on new jail planning, provides jurisdictions with the information they need to begin the jail site evaluation and selection process. It outlines an approach that can help jurisdictions address public concerns and make the best possible decisions in choosing a jail site that meets their community's needs.

**Morris L. Thigpen, Sr., Director
National Institute of Corrections**

to expand capacity and upgrade security and operations. If land is available adjacent to the downtown jail, the jurisdiction probably will choose to build a multistory structure to accommodate the desired capacity. The planning goal should be to have the old jail and the new jail operate as an integrated unit, not two separate facilities.

If, on the other hand, the jurisdiction builds a new jail outside of town, not only may it still encounter the controversy that jails often generate, but entirely different considerations arise that affect costs and function. For example, the jurisdiction would need to consider the following:

- What will be done with the old jail? Will it be demolished? Recycled as a holding center for offenders on their way to court each day? Remodeled for other municipal uses, such as local government offices?
- Out-of-town sites often lack basic utility services (sewer and water, electricity, telephone, cable, etc.) and may not have adequate road access for the number, size, and weight of vehicles that must reach the jail. Obtaining sewer line hookups to a local sewer district can be expensive and time consuming, as can the alternative of building a sewage treatment plant for the jail.

Case Study: Why Systematic Jail Site Selection Is Important

One suburban New York City county was in search of a jail site for more than 8 years. The original site proposed was next to the county landfill. When a new county executive was elected, she asked the author's firm to study an alternate site. The new site required an additional \$8 million for earth moving, road improvement, and a new sewer line. The county legislature approved the new site and encouraged the executive to go ahead. But then a recession began and the executive thought the project was too expensive, so she stopped it after the working drawings were done.

The next site selected was in the largest and oldest city in the county, in an urban renewal area. The site included a historic armory, toxic waste from an old gas station, and asbestos from demolished apartment buildings. It had no room for onsite parking. The jail would need to be completely redesigned. The county executive expected this site selection to generate enough urban votes to ensure her reelection. That did not work. She lost the election.

The new county executive designated a search committee that looked at 18 fresh sites and finally settled on one. But that site was far from the courthouse and did not have sewer or water hookups. The new site required an additional \$3 million to run sewer and water lines to a town that was willing to accept the new loads. Both the new jail and the water lines required an environmental impact statement and a public hearing. A lawsuit by the owner of one of the sites not chosen held up construction until the suit was dismissed.

The county executive decided that the county could save a million dollars by reversing the approved site plan, which he did. The jail was built, but the back of the building faces the main road and all traffic passes in full view of the inmates in their cells.

The new jail opened in 2001, 12 years after the author's firm was originally hired to design the facility.

The way to avoid the debacle described above is to follow a logical planning method, such as the one described in this bulletin. This method allows for public, political, and professional participation in the important decisions about jail site selection.

Jails are not popular. They are complex to design and expensive to build. Nevertheless, local governments have an obligation to the public to build jails. This bulletin discusses the issues

associated with choosing a jail site and describes a site selection process that addresses public fears and the demands of security, economy, and functionality.

The SEQRA Model

Some states formalize the site selection process in a state environmental quality review act (SEQRA), which calls for an environmental impact statement or review. Those who oppose a jail project, for whatever reason, can use the site selection process to derail the project (and the careers of elected officials). SEQRA can help a jail project stay on track, even in the face of opposition, because it mandates a formal process of data collection, analysis, and public input within a statutory framework and with a stipulated timeframe. At its best, SEQRA promotes open decision-making. The process described in this bulletin is based on this open model.

Preliminary Considerations

Start early. Because the site selected will have a profound effect on jail operations, design, and cost, it is wise to begin the selection process as early as possible. This affords ample time to consider a variety of alternative sites, test public opinion, analyze the cost of building and operations, and engage the community in the decisionmaking process. An early start enables the technical and political decisionmaking process to develop in a way that is likely to result in a consensus solution. Jurisdictions

will have adequate time to collect data (on factors such as foundation conditions, wetlands, sewage treatment, ownership, zoning, historic value, traffic, property values); analyze the effect of these factors on construction costs and operational costs; and deal with the reaction of voters, the media, and elected officials.

Appoint a site selection committee. The committee should include representatives from the jail, the design team, and the public, as well as other government officials. If committee members represent all perspectives on the project, opposition to a site later on is less likely because concerned parties will have participated in the selection process and will understand why a particular site was chosen.

A typical site selection committee consists of:

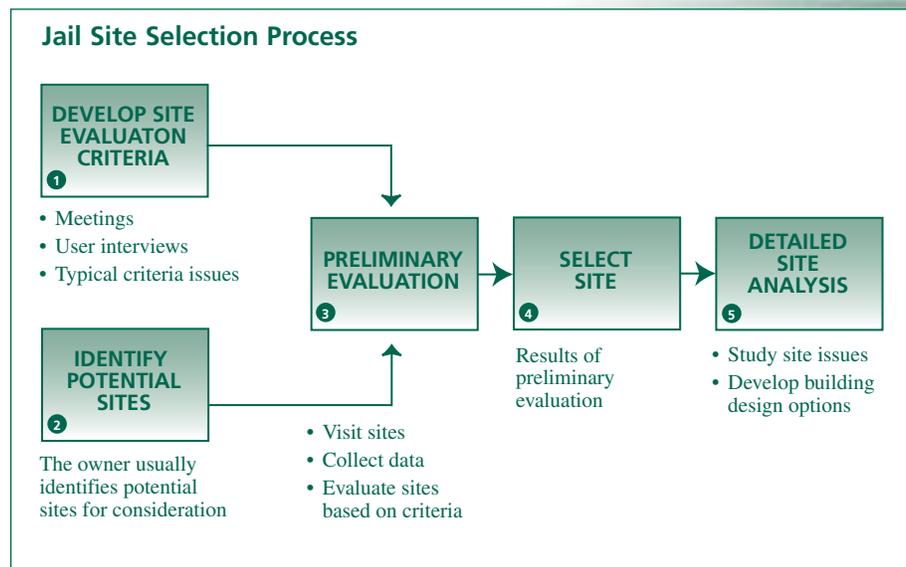
- Several county commissioners.

- Sheriff, director of corrections, and/or jail administrator.
- County director of planning.
- Private citizens representing local homeowners and businesses.
- Architect.
- County public works administrator.
- Construction manager (if chosen).

The Site Selection Process

The site selection process has five steps:

- Step 1: Develop site evaluation criteria.
- Step 2: Identify potential sites.
- Step 3: Conduct a preliminary evaluation.
- Step 4: Select the recommended site.



- **Step 5: Conduct a detailed site analysis.**

In an ideal world, a site selection team, with the help of a dedicated consultant, can accomplish these five steps in 60 to 90 days. But because site selection is so sensitive, it is important to allow time for public input and review in addition to the political decisionmaking process.

Even if the selection committee members feel sure they know where the new jail will be located, they should take the precaution of going through a public process of site selection. That way, opponents of the project cannot claim that a certain site or issue was not given proper consideration. The steps described in this

bulletin allow the committee to put each potential site under the same microscope of public scrutiny.

Step 1: Develop Site Evaluation Criteria

The “Sample Site Evaluation Form” (appendix A) suggests 15 site evaluation criteria and discusses their content. Site selection committees may want to hold meetings in which the public can comment on these criteria and suggest others. Such a meeting has two benefits: it serves as a lightning rod to attract criticism and expressions of fear by the public and gives committee members an opportunity to respond early on to public concerns and explain the detailed considerations that go into site evaluation.

Committee members can talk about these considerations—security, public protection, jail operation, access, traffic, etc.—in a way that informs the public and the media about the safeguards to be incorporated in the jail design and about the complexities and costs of jail operations, especially transportation between the court and remote sites.

Step 2: Identify Potential Sites

The site selection committee should issue a public call for all interested parties to come forward with their proposed sites. The committee should also make an inventory of county-owned sites and check with state and federal agencies for surplus properties. Even if committee members believe they have a site that works, it is prudent to make a list of other potential sites and conduct preliminary evaluations of them, so opponents to the project cannot accuse the selection committee of “railroading” the project or playing favorites with landowners.

Determining Whether a Site Is Big Enough

A key criterion in searching for a new jail site is that the property has to accommodate more than just the footprint of the new jail building. Although there is no rule of thumb for deciding whether a particular parcel of property is big enough, the following factors should enter into the calculation:

Case Study: The Cost of Overreacting to Public Concerns

The NIMBY (Not In My BackYard) phenomenon invariably arises during jail site selection, regardless of whether the selection committee is considering a new out-of-town site or an addition to a jail that has been there “forever.” The knee-jerk reaction by frightened officials may be to put the jail on the cheapest piece of property, far away from civilization. But such a decision should undergo the strict scrutiny of cost analysis, to avoid the expensive pitfalls one state encountered when it sited a new facility in a remote location.

The legislature of a small New England state, as the price of support for a new maximum-security facility, and without consulting technical advisors, mandated that the facility be built on a particular piece of state-owned land. The property was literally on a remote mountain. To complete the project, the state had to build a 2-mile road, run a sewer line to the nearest town (3 miles away), pay to upgrade the town’s sewage treatment plant, and incur a 2-year delay while the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers investigated the impact of construction on a rare toad found in a watery gravel pit at the top of the mountain. All of this added \$3 million to the cost of the project.

- **Building footprint (including expansion).** Use the architectural master space program to determine the building footprint, and add space for possible future expansion.
- **Building-plan irregularities.** The final building plan will not be a simple rectangle. To meet certain requirements (circulation, daylight, etc.) and accommodate natural features of the property, the final plan will have irregularities in shape. Add 25 percent to the building’s program gross square footage areas for a rough approximation of the total footprint.
- **Recreation yards.** Modern jail design places most recreation yards on the ground adjacent to the general population housing units. Be sure to include these footprints in the calculations.
- **Perimeter and access roads.** If the jail will have a perimeter fence line, include the area required for the double fence zone and the perimeter patrol road. Also add roads providing access to the site from public roads.
- **Parking.** Include space for staff and visitor parking. The jail will need enough parking to accommodate two full staff shifts because of overlap during shift changes, as well as enough spaces for overlap during visiting hours. Also

Case Study: An Example of Rural Site Selection

In Goshen, New York, the Orange County Correctional Facility required an unusually large piece of property (see drawing). The one-story jail facility includes a high-security building with 616 cells in Phase I, expandable to 824 beds in Phase II. The total building area of Phase I is approximately 300,000 square feet (6.7 acres). The site had to accommodate roadways, parking, expansion, building shapes, sloping terrain, a storm-water retention pond, and a buffer—all in 66 acres. The dimensions of the site are approximately 2,000 feet from front to back and approximately 1,000 feet wide.



Orange County Correctional Facility, Goshen, New York.
Jacobs • Wyper • Ricci, Joint Venture Architects.

provide adequate space for future expansion.

- **Service yards.** Include areas for incoming deliveries and for waste disposal and recycling.
- **Buffer zones.** The amount of “buffer” zone around the facility is discretionary.

Planners may want to provide a visual barrier of trees and greenery or some other buffer between the perimeter fence and the property line.

- **Fire access lanes.** Be sure to check with the fire department that has jurisdiction over the

Case Study: An Example of Jail Expansion on an Urban Site

In Buffalo, New York, the Erie County Holding Center, a 300-cell linear jail, was expanded to add 220 beds in a podular, direct-supervision floor plan. Designers fit more than 100,000 square feet of new construction onto a 15,000-square-foot site, adding a 13-story building with a recreation yard on the roof. Through the creative use of phased construction, the old jail continued to operate while portions of it were demolished to clear the site for the new building. When the new building was completed, portions of the old jail were vacated and renovated. Renovations included upgrades to the old kitchen and life-safety improvements in the linear cell areas. The new building accommodates inmate intake and processing, visiting, administration, programs, and a new main public entrance.

The old and new parts of the facility were designed to operate as one jail. In this way, Erie County could continue the life of the old linear jail, improve central support and operations, gain new cell space, and keep the jail near the courthouse. Because the site was in the downtown historic zone, the project needed special approval from the Delaware Avenue Historic District Commission. Designers used modern technology to create a secure exterior that fit into the urban fabric. No fences were used. The Commission approved the building design on the first submission.



Erie County Holding Center, Buffalo, New York.
Cannon Design, Inc., in association with The Ehrenkrantz Group, P.C.

jail site. Find out the requirements for access lanes for fire-fighting equipment.

- **Natural features.** It is difficult and expensive to build on steep slopes and wetlands. Discount these areas from calculations of available land when analyzing a piece of property. Check with the state environmental agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers about what constitutes a “wetland.” State and federal definitions are different, as are rules for filling wetlands.
- **Storm-water retention pond.** Most localities now require a separate pond for retention of storm water, with a mechanism for separating out particulates, and controlled release of storm water into the public storm system. A civil engineer can help with preliminary calculations.

Convincing the Community That Modern Jails Make Good Neighbors

As noted earlier, modern technology makes it possible for new jails to be totally sealed buildings, where the outer walls act as the security perimeter. Neighbors need not see buildings surrounded by fencing and razor ribbon under the glare of intense lighting. Often, negative public reaction to jail construction is fueled by an outdated vision of what a jail will look like.

To counteract that vision, the site selection committee should spend the time and effort to develop an accurate image of their modern new jail, using drawings, models, or photos of modern jails in other communities.

The public may also fear that jail construction or expansion will depress property values and raise local crime rates. Several studies have looked at property values, crime rates, and local economies of communities located near correctional facilities, to determine any positive or negative effects of the facilities on the communities. In most cases, the studies showed that a new jail, if properly designed, does not adversely affect local property values or any other aspect of the community. In a few instances, property values decreased near a new correctional facility, but this was attributed to a preexisting trend in local real estate values or to some other factor not related to the new facility. Some studies found that crime rates dropped in areas surrounding new facilities.

The following are examples of studies that deal with the effects of correctional facilities on the surrounding community:

- **“There Goes the Neighborhood . . .”** 1986. Produced by the Community Residences Information Services Program, this summary of 40 studies focuses on group homes for

Case Study: A Good Neighbor by Design

In Lexington, Kentucky, designers of the Lexington/Fayette Urban County Government Detention Facility placed the secure portion of the facility behind the steepled building, at a lower level, so neighbors and people using the road in front of the building are unaware the facility is a jail.



Lexington/Fayette Urban County Government Detention Facility, Lexington, Kentucky.
CMW, Architect of Record • DMJM, Design Architect.

the disabled, dependent and neglected children, and ex-offenders. These studies of group homes have relevance for jail siting because they address many of the same concerns that arise when communities plan new correctional facilities. The studies found that the group homes had different positive or negative effects, depending on the makeup of the neighborhood. The editor concluded that, in general, fears about group homes causing property values

to decline, crime rates to increase, and quality of life to deteriorate were not justified.

- **Issues in Siting Correctional Facilities.** 1992. This Information Brief from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) is an adaptation of a study by the Florida Atlantic University-Florida International University Government Center for Environmental and Urban Problems. Entitled *Impact of Correctional Facilities on Land Values and Public Safety*, the study determined that land

Case Study: Creative Solutions to Public Concerns

In Poughkeepsie, New York, the planned new addition to the Dutchess County Jail was located across the street from private homes. Meetings with neighbors revealed that their biggest concern was noise created by inmates shouting from inside the building to visitors on the street. The design of the new facility and the retrofit of the old jail created a sealed building that effectively solved the problem. The new site relocated parking for sheriff vehicles from streetside to behind the new jail addition, thereby solving a neighborhood complaint about the noise officers made at shift change. The exterior design of the new addition eliminated any correctional features. The new facility looks like a typical neighborhood building.



Dutchess County Jail Facility, Poughkeepsie, New York.
Ricci Greene Associates, Design Architect • Gruzen Samton, PC, Architect of Record



Aerial view of Dutchess County Jail Facility, Poughkeepsie, New York.

values, public safety, and quality of life were not adversely affected by the presence of correctional facilities. The NIC Information Brief is available online at <http://nicic.org/Library/010591>.

- ***Environmental Impact Study, Orange County (New York) Correctional Facility.*** 1996. In this unpublished report from Ricci Greene Associates, a professional appraisal showed that property values across the street or one or two blocks away from the jail in the village of Goshen, New York, were similar to values elsewhere in the village. The values of homes on the block immediately adjacent to and overlooking the jail, with full view of jail yards and service areas, were about 10 percent lower than values of comparable homes across the street.
- ***Literature Review of Impacts to Communities in Siting Correctional Facilities.*** 1995. This study from the Washington Council on Crime and Delinquency reviews research and statistics from various sources. The study concludes that the presence of correctional facilities does not cause property values to decline, particularly in the long term, and may in fact have a slightly positive effect.

Understanding How the Site Selected Will Affect Operations

Scenario 1: A community wants to add on to the existing jail, but the land next to the jail is not big enough for the entire facility to be on one level. The community decides on a multi-story configuration.

Scenario 2: A community decides to build a new jail out of town. It will need to spend additional operating funds to transport prisoners between the jail and the downtown courthouse. It will also need to create holding facilities at the old courthouse to accommodate male and female inmates waiting to appear in court, plus space for inmate meetings with attorneys and perhaps a break room for correctional officers.

Neither scenario is wrong or right. The factors determining jail siting decisions vary, and each decision has different effects on jail operations. Operations will be affected by the following:

- **Building footprint.** A limited site means a smaller footprint and probably a multistory building. Although sheriffs and staff tend to prefer one-story jails, many multistory jails operate quite successfully.
- **Access points.** Access points include four entrances: public, staff, service, and inmate transport. A downtown site may have multiple access

Case Study: Connecting the Jail to the Courthouse

In Naples, Florida, designers created a bridge that connects the Collier County Jail to the courthouse on the same campus. The jail has no fence.



Collier County Jail, Naples, Florida. Ehrenkrantz/H.J. Ross • Joint Venture Architects.

points on the same street. An out-of-town site should have at least two vehicle entry points in the event of an emergency.

- **Internal organization based on the footprint.** How inmate movement, recreation, services, and programs are organized in a new jail depends on the height of the facility. One way to minimize inmate use of elevators in a multistory jail is to locate services and programs on the same level as housing units.
- **Connection/proximity to courthouse.** Inmate movement between the jail and courthouse is most secure and most efficient when inmates can walk through a secure connection. If the new jail is out of town or even just a block away

from the courthouse, it will be necessary to transport inmates to and from the jail and provide inmate holding space at the courthouse.

Identifying the Gatekeepers and Developing Strategies To Deal With Them

“Gatekeepers” are people or agencies (aside from county commissioners) with the power to control approval of a jail construction project. For example, if the project needs zoning approval, the zoning board officials are gatekeepers. The fewer gatekeepers a project has, the less likely it is to encounter obstacles to a speedy approval process. Jail site selection committees should consider the following suggestions for working effectively with various gatekeepers:

- **Zoning officials.** Try to keep the project on properties that permit jail uses “as-of-right,” i.e., where a variance or special permit is not required. Although cities do have to comply with local zoning ordinances, counties may not have to comply. However, most county commissioners would rather be “good neighbors” and respect local zoning if possible. As a courtesy, site selection committees should listen respectfully to local zoning officials and accommodate their requests where feasible.
- **Land owners.** Using county-owned land avoids the pitfalls and delays associated with negotiated sale or eminent domain (condemnation), except where the county land is unsuitable or its use imposes additional costs.
- **Sewer district.** If the jail site does not have sewer lines in the street in front of the property, it probably will be necessary to apply to the sewer district for a hookup. Carefully check hookup charges and usage fees, and do not assume that the sewer district will automatically allow access. Keep the following in mind:
 - First, the arrangement with the sewer district should accommodate not only the number of beds currently projected for the new jail but also future capacity expansion.
 - Second, each jail cell produces wastewater at roughly 2 to 2.5 times the rate of the average household.
 - Third, sewer districts have to meet strict state standards. Be sure the district will be in compliance with these standards if it accepts the flow from the jail. If the sewer district’s plant must be upgraded to accept the new flow, be clear about who will pay for the improvements.
- **Local parking authority.** If the downtown jail is to be expanded, the site selection committee must be sure to have a solution for parking. Some towns and cities have independent parking/traffic authorities from which approval may be required.
- **Historic preservation and cultural archaeology.** Just because a site is in a rural area does not mean it has no historic significance. For example, a site could be a Native American burial ground or campground. Avoid surprises during construction by doing the homework and hiring an expert or calling the state historic preservation office for advice early in the site evaluation process. If the project may involve demolishing old buildings, consult state officials to determine whether the buildings are eligible for designation as significant or historic.
- **State Department of Environmental Protection.** As noted earlier in the bulletin, some states require an environmental impact statement (EIS) for a major new project or addition. Check the state law and how it applies to the project at hand. The purpose of the EIS is not to prohibit development but to ensure that a process of analysis and public disclosure is followed; the county attorney or planner will be familiar with state procedures. Also check for hazardous materials on any site under consideration. Hire a professional environmental engineer to perform the necessary analysis, which typically includes a Phase I analysis of existing records and, if required, a Phase II analysis based on field testing, or ask the seller to provide the results of a professional analysis. Old buildings in particular should be tested for the presence of asbestos and other hazardous materials; mitigation or removal can be tricky and costly.
- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.** As noted earlier, the federal government uses a definition of wetlands that differs from definitions used by many states. If the new jail project involves filling or encroaching on wetlands, consult a knowledgeable engineer or planner very early in the process and be aware that the U.S. Army

Corps of Engineers may have jurisdiction.

Step 3: Conduct a Preliminary Evaluation

In this step, a site selection team (a subcommittee of the larger site selection committee) visits each site and conducts a “walk-through,” gathering data on conditions. The team also gathers data from sources such as tax maps and property records. It may be necessary to generate additional information: a topographical survey, a boundary survey and legal description, borings to determine subsurface conditions, groundwater tests, etc. The team should assemble and organize all of the data as shown in the “Sample Key Data Display” (appendix B). Once this is done, the site can be evaluated against the criteria developed in step 1 (see appendix A).

Step 4: Select the Recommended Site

Although the evaluation process is not scientific, it is an orderly way to display information, it makes the information easy to understand, and it allows the site selection committee to compare the assets and liabilities of each property. It also provides a format that the public and the media can easily comprehend.

The criteria in the Sample Site Evaluation Form are stated so that a positive answer is expressed as a “Yes.” In step 4, the

property with the most “yes” responses warrants further consideration. It is important to keep in mind that the relative importance of each criterion in any given site selection process is determined by the values of the community, not a computer or a textbook.

Step 5: Conduct a Detailed Site Analysis

Once a site is selected, the next step is a detailed analysis to determine whether the site will accommodate the projected jail and its requirements. In this step, an architect and a civil engineer prepare alternative building and road layouts that will enable planners to decide whether the property can be developed within the facility’s operational and budget requirements. The result of this process is a detailed master plan for the project.

The site selection committee may decide to carry out detailed analyses of two sites. This approach will help the committee understand the potential of each site more fully and will state the pro’s and con’s of more than one site for the public record.

Decisions made in the earliest stages of the project have the most profound effect on jail design and operations.

Step 5 is critical. It is a reality check in which the architect documents the physical layout of the planned facility and presents the results of the site analysis in terms that jail staff, county commissioners, and other officials can understand. Step 5 also produces a clear picture of additional costs the project is likely to incur if a particular site is chosen, such as construction cost premiums because of poor soil conditions, the cost of providing a new sewage treatment facility, or costs of transporting prisoners.

Conclusion

The decisions made in the earliest stages of a project have the most profound effect on design and operations. Site selection is among the most important early decisions because it can be a contentious political issue and because the site selected will affect the operations and the cost of the new jail now and in the future. The time, effort, and dollars spent on site evaluation and selection will pay large dividends for a long time. Site selection can be done successfully in a public forum with the active participation of elected officials, professional engineers, architects, voters, and representatives of other public entities. Conducting site evaluation and selection in a public process is the best way to achieve a workable consensus within a reasonable timeframe.

Appendix A: Sample Site Evaluation Form

Site Criteria	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
<p>1. Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is located within a county seat. • Can house the sheriff's civil office as mandated by county law (must be housed in the county seat). 				
<p>2. Site size</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large enough to accommodate a facility, sheriff's offices, and office of civil defense. • Large enough to accommodate a one-story facility with at-grade recreation yards. • Large enough to accommodate a buffer zone around the facility. • Provides room for expansion. 				
<p>3. Site ownership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property is owned by the county. • Property is immediately available for development. 				
<p>4. Capability to satisfy correctional design criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site provides unobstructed surveillance capabilities. • Site permits opportunity to adequately provide for safety of public. • Site conditions permit the design of a facility that adheres to modern accepted jail practices and standards. • Site permits sight and sound separation from neighboring land uses. 				
<p>5. Compatibility with existing zone ordinances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site development as a jail is in conformance with present zoning. 				
<p>6. Accessibility to county courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is less than 10 minutes driving time to criminal courts. • Site is readily accessible to justice and city courts throughout the county. 				
<p>7. Accessibility to arteries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to Route _____. 				
<p>8. Direct accessibility to existing water and sewer lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City water and sewer lines are onsite. • Annexation of property is not required to extend water and sewer to site. 				

Appendix A: Sample Site Evaluation Form (continued)

Site Criteria	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
9. Accessibility to medical facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is less than 10 minutes driving time to nearest hospital. 				
10. Capability for future expansion and flexible building configurations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site allows for facility expansion to meet future demand. • Site allows for flexible building configurations resulting in lower construction and operations costs. 				
11. Minimal adverse environmental impact of developing site for new jail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal impact on existing land/air/water conditions. • No development in or near wetlands, flood plains, fragile landscapes, or historic/archeological sites. • Minimal noise impact on neighboring land uses. • Minimal impact of construction process on adjacent land uses. • Minimal impact on existing transportation/traffic infrastructure. 				
12. Positive soil, drainage, and terrain conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site has good soil-boring capacity. • Site has good drainage and runoff. • Site has gently sloping terrain. 				
13. Normal site development costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site does not require special techniques, unusual foundation supports, or additional drainage systems. • Site does not require special extension of water and sewer lines. 				
14. Minimal special development issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relocation or demolition problems caused by developing site. • If applicable, existing onsite structures can be easily converted to jail use. • No negative social impact on neighboring land use caused by developing site for a jail. 				
15. Capability to develop high energy efficiency conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site has potential for utilizing its southern exposure for energy-efficient systems. • If applicable, site is located to enable possible hookup with nearby energy-efficient heating/cooling systems. 				

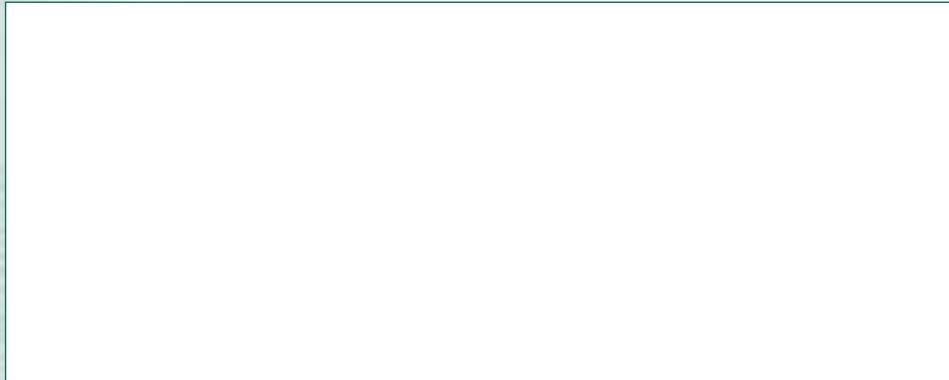
Appendix B: Sample Key Data Display

Issues/Sites	Bishop Burke A	Highway Complex B	Lexington School C	The Barry Farm D
Location	City of Gloversville	City of Johnstown	City of Johnstown	City of Johnstown
Ownership	Catholic Diocese of Albany	Fulton County	Fulton County	Private
Size (buildable acreage)	25 acres (approx.)	7.5 acres	20 acres (approx.)	20 acres
Current use	Community-based residence for special-needs adults	Gravel storage	Handicapped training program	Open fields
Purchase cost of land	\$500,000	None	None	\$98,500
Zoning district	R-1 Residential	Arterial Industrial	Industrial and Commercial	R-A Residential and Agricultural
Requires zoning variance	Yes	No	No	Yes
Soil conditions for new development (i.e., drainage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage • Poor soil-boring capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage • Poor soil-boring capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage • Fair/poor soil-boring capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage • Poor soil-boring capacity
Slope conditions for new development	N/A	Moderately steep	Western part very steep	N/A
Availability of public water and sewer systems	Onsite	Onsite	Onsite	Accessible

Appendix B: Sample Key Data Display (continued)

Issues/Sites	Bishop Burke A	Highway Complex B	Lexington School C	The Barry Farm D
Distance to county court	6 miles	1.5 miles	1.7 miles	1.9 miles
Can accommodate proposed building program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regional highway access available	0 feet	3,000 feet	3,000 feet	4,000 feet
Proximity to hospital	Next door	2.0 and 5 miles	2.2 miles	2.4 and 5 miles
Distance from county population center	0	0	0	0
Requires environmental assessment form prior to implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Future expansion capabilities	20 years or more	Up to 20 years	20 years or more	20 years or more
Special considerations	Displacement of Lexington After-School Program Adaptive reuse of existing high school	Reduces land available for highway department use Sewer must be pumped up from site Tight site constraints	Urban setting Negative psychological connotation of building jail next to Lexington School	Site may require annexation into City of Johnstown Site located next to existing county facility

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NEW JAIL PLANNING Bulletin Series

About the Author

As both architect and advocate, Ken Ricci, FAIA, has devoted his 35-year career to the programming, planning, and design of justice and correctional facilities throughout the country. Mr. Ricci has brought his national reputation, sensitivity to local conditions, unique problem-solving approach, and professional expertise to a variety of projects. In recognition of his dedication to “improving environments for the incarcerated,” Mr. Ricci was named to the American Institute of Architects College of Fellows.

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DRAFT for CFAC Review: Baseline Assumption for Location

Introduction:

CFAC has been working on **five areas of baseline assumptions**. They are **overall jail need, jail bed capacity, additional jail space needs, design assumptions, and location**. The baseline assumption means alternatives developed by CFAC will be consistent in these topics; they will include the same characteristics. **CFAC has reached agreement on all baseline assumptions, except for jail bed capacity and location. Both are currently underway.**

The location baseline assumption analysis starts with the County's two existing facility locations. The goal is to look at both locations and determine if there are flaws in these locations that would cause them to be dropped from inclusion in the baseline (which in turn means the location is dropped from future alternatives).

The baseline assumption, therefore, could be that both existing locations can be part of future alternatives, or one or the other could be part of alternatives, or none of the existing locations are part of alternatives.

The location criteria are intended to allow objective review of the two existing locations: main jail and jail work center. The criteria look at location characteristics. Criteria do not investigate how the county might design a jail at either location or spread services between locations.

Process:

Using *National Institute of Corrections* documents as well as local knowledge, staff and Jensen Strategies developed the 30 criteria presented in the following table. A county staff work group compiled responses to the criteria based on GIS information and local knowledge.

The Steering Committee reviewed the criteria and agreed with the staff assessment.

The Steering Committee is asking CFAC to: 1) Review the criteria; 2) Offer feedback; and 3) Agree or disagree with the assessment. Facilitators will walk CFAC through each criterion, allowing for discussion. If the CFAC cannot come to agreement initially, the criterion will be set aside. When all criteria are reviewed, any criterion set aside will be re-assessed with an eye for resolving the issue to the satisfaction of the majority of members.

Location Characteristics

Response:

Good (G): Location meets all the descriptors.

Acceptable (A): Location meets most of the descriptors or is close to meeting the descriptor.

Unsuitable (U): Location meets few or none of the descriptors.

1,320 feet= 1/4 mile

#		RESPONSES		
		MJ	JWC	NOTES
	ADJACENCY (NEAR OR CLOSE)			
1	Frontage on a primary arterial or roadway easily upgraded to this status.	G	A	MJ: Franklin Street is an arterial, courthouse faces on Franklin. 13 th is not an arterial. JWC: About 1,900 feet to Highway 501. 1/3 mile. Access road is a private port road.
2	Public water and sewer onsite or adjacent.	G	G	Onsite sewer and water.
	ACCESSIBILITY			
3	Interstate highway within 10-minute drive.	G	G	Both sites meet the criterion.
4	State highway within 10-minute drive.	G	G	Both sites meet the criterion
5	Alternate access roads.	G	U	MJ: Many alternate routes if one route is closed. JWC: No alternate route if highway 501 closed.
6	Hospital within 10-minute drive.	G	U	JWC: More than 10-minute drive.

7	Courthouse and supportive legal services within walking distance (¼ mile). or 10-minute drive.	G	G	MJ: Walkable JWC: Not walkable, but within 10-minute drive.
8	Within walking distance (1/4 mile) of transit.	G	U	MJ: 915 feet to transit on Highway 501, 1,200 feet to transit on Washington Street. JWC: No transit access currently. Distance to Highway 501 is 1/3 mile.
9	Homeless, social or medical services within walking distance (¼ mile) or 10-minute drive time.	A	A	MJ: Walkable homeless shelter, medical not walkable. Others within drive time. JWC: Not walkable, services except medical within drive time.
	SIZE AND DESIGN			
10	Accommodate facility, outdoor exercise, parking, storm water management, land use buffer, and expansion.	A	G	Using DLR scenarios as base: MJ: Outside covered exercise in preliminary DLR scenarios. Minimal land use buffer that will be difficult to address through design. JWC: Sufficient space for uses including buffer.
11	Accommodates sight and sound separation from neighboring uses.	G	G	MJ: Current jail does not report sight and sound issue from adjacent government and warehouse uses Separation also provided by street. JWC: Sufficient separation space for sight and sound. Some background train rumble detected within JWC.
12	Accommodates unobstructed surveillance of site.	G	G	MJ: Surveillance in urban site requires design. No mature landscaping exists to obstruct sight lines.
13	Accommodates modern facility design.	G	G	Sites allow both horizontal and vertical design options. MJ: Height limited by overlay zone 100-200 feet, JWC: No height limitation.
14	Accommodates emergency exit in event of major emergency or natural disaster.	G	A	MJ: Appropriate design for safe exit possible within location. Worst case release in disaster would impact residential, commercial, and government uses. JWC: Appropriate design for safe exit possible within location. Worst case release could require exit to riverfront or exit across industrial property. Limited emergency egress via roads. Single access.

15	Accommodates inmate and employee safety for daily activities.	G	G	Both sites meet the criterion.
16	Accommodates protection from physical hazards created by adjacent neighbors.	G	G	MJ: No known hazards created by neighbors. JWC: No known hazardous uses on sites. Adjacent rail line does carry hazardous materials. Continuing port development will increase noise, vehicle mix and other conflicts with a residential use.
17	Development or expansion avoids residential relocations.	G	G	Preliminary footprints do not require relocation of housing.
18	Existing onsite structures can be used or reused for law enforcement purposes.	G	G	Both sites meet the criterion.
19	Adjacent structures incorporate multistory design.	G	A	DLR preliminary scenarios show 3 or 4 story design. JWC: Some port buildings are 2 story.
	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
20	Development results in minimal impact on critical areas.	G	G	JWC: Critical areas were filled.
21	Development results in minimal noise impact to adjacent neighbors.	G	G	No known noise complaints from neighbors adjacent to jail. Mitigate by design. JWC has a sound barrier wall built to minimize impacts on inmates and staff within facility.
22	Positive soil, drainage and terrain conditions for major facilities. Site conditions do not trigger unusual construction requirements for foundations, drainage, storm water management, etc.	G	G	Both sites are flat, have non-hydric soils, are outside flood areas and are suitable for major construction. Both sites are average in earthquake prone character, with JWC site being more quake sensitive and with higher potential for liquification in a quake.
23	Development results in minimal impact on ambient air quality.	G	G	Both locations have air quality typical of the Vancouver area. No unusual sources of heavy industry or wood smoke are adjacent to the locations. Jail does not create an unusual source to degrade air quality.

	PERMITTING			
24	Permitted via allowed use or special use permit.	G	G	As per report from Community Planning. MJ: CUP and Subject to several overlay zones. JWC: CUP as a detention facility
	OWNERSHIP			
25	Site owned by county.	G	G	MJ: Preliminary DLR schematics show expansion into private property at full buildout. Final design might not require this.
	SITE SEPARATION AND CONTEXT			
26	Adequate separation from public schools and private schools. Minimum of 1,000 foot suggested.	G	G	MJ: Over 1,000 feet to Hough School. No private schools known. JWC: Over 1,000 to Fruit Valley School. No private schools known.
27	Impacts on adjacent uses are both minimal and predictable.	G	G	Impacts such as: Released inmates seeking services and transportation, visibility of patrol cars in area, citizen and patrol cars in auto vehicle mix. MJ: No unusual impacts on government and commercial uses. JWC: No unusual impacts on industrial uses.
28	Accommodates community expectations of an expected use in an expected location.	G	G	MJ: Citizens are not surprised to see a jail in a county seat downtown. JWC: Citizens are not surprised to see a jail in an industrial park or port, several exist in northwest.

29	Accommodates vulnerable populations (children and elderly or disabled) separating themselves from jail activities through use of alternate walking routes, alternate parking spaces, business site selection, etc.	G	A	<p>MJ: Alternate access routes allow persons to avoid the jail if they desire.</p> <p>JWC: A destination location, people may avoid by not visiting the area. Lack of alternate routes makes it hard to avoid if a person must go to that area within the port.</p>
30	A jail is the highest and best use for the location. (Alternate uses for the location are not likely to create a greater return on investment for the owner and/or the community.)	G	A	<p>MJ: Location is central within the downtown campus. Alternate uses would be for government. The county is scarce of land resources for a variety of law and justice and office uses and is not likely to sell the site for non-government use.</p> <p>JWC: The remote site is an inholding within the Port of Vancouver which has expressed alternate industrial uses might generate commercial value to the county government and the community as a whole.</p>

*Sample list derived from National Institute of Corrections document *"Jail Site Evaluation and Selection"* April 2006 and edited by county staff to reflect CFAC

Land Use and Location Background Package

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Revised Opinion: RE: Whether jail needs to be located at the county seat: July 23, 2018

I previously provided an opinion that the Clark County Jail needed to be located in the county seat based on the Washington Supreme Court's ruling in the case of *Thurston County v. Board of County Commissioners*, 151 Wash.2d 171 (2004). In that case, the Washington Supreme Court was tasked with determining whether Thurston County was authorized to relocate its courts and other law and justice facilities, including its jail, outside the county seat. The Supreme Court determined that Thurston County was not authorized to relocate its courts, justice facilities and its jail outside the county seat. Based on the Supreme Court's decision, I had the opinion that the Clark County jail needed to be located in the county seat.

Further analysis of the *Thurston* case and the statute that governs the location of jails, RCW 70.48.180, leads me to a different conclusion.

RCW 70.48.180 states: "Counties may acquire, build, operate and maintain holding, detention, special detention, and correctional facilities . . . at any place designated by the county legislative authority *within the territorial limits of the county.*" This statute does not state a jail must be contained within a county seat.

The statutes relating to courthouses, however, specifically state the courthouse must be in the county seat. *See, e.g.*, RCW 36.23.080: "The office of the clerk of the superior court shall be kept *at the county seat . . .*"; RCW 2.08.030: "The superior courts . . . shall hold their sessions *at the county seats* of the several counties, respectively, and at such other places within the county as are designated by the judge or judges thereof with the approval of the chief justice of the supreme court of this state and of the governing body of the county."

Although not explicitly stated in the opinion, it appears the Supreme Court in *Thurston* determined that the jail needed to be located in the county seat because the proposed justice center, including courtrooms and a jail, were to be housed in one building. Therefore, since the courts needed to be located in the county seat, the jail because it was in the same building, also needed to be located in the county seat.

Here, in Clark County, a new jail facility will not be housed in the same building as the courthouse, and therefore, the holding of *Thurston* does not apply.

Based on this reasoning, it is my revised opinion that the Clark County jail is to be located as outlined in RCW 70.48.180 -- " . . . at any place designated by the county legislative authority within the territorial limits of the county."

Siting Essential Public Facilities

Siting of Correctional Facilities (Jails, Work-Release, and Others) Under RCW 70.48.180

Jails ("local correctional facilities") are, by statutory definition, considered to be essential public facilities (EPF) and subject to the provisions of RCW 36.70A.200.

Siting Local Government Facilities

RCW 70.48.180 gives counties the specific authority to locate and operate jail facilities at any place designated by the county legislative authority within the territorial limits of the county, including within the city. RCW 70.48.190 grants similar authority to cities and allows cities to locate municipal jail facilities within the territorial limits of the county in which the city or town is situated.

While the Growth Management Act's intent is to establish a collaborative process involving cities in the siting of essential countywide, regional, and state facilities, RCW 70.48.180 grants ultimate authority to the county. While the county would be required to follow the city's permitting requirements, the city could not prohibit the siting of the essential public facility within the city. The city must follow a process for EPF siting that is consistent with the adopted countywide planning policies.

FROM: Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington

Countywide Planning Policy on Siting Essential Public Facilities

Countywide Planning Policies 6.0.10 and 6.0.11 state:

6.0.10 The Comprehensive Plan of the county and each municipality shall include a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities such as airports, state education facilities and state or regional transportation facilities, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities and regional parks.

6.0.11 When siting state and regional public facilities, the county and each municipality shall consider land use compatibility, economic and environmental impacts and public need.

County 20 Year Policy

6.1.1 Continue to plan for and provide capital facilities and services as necessary to support development consistent with the 20-Year Plan and coordinate and facilitate the planning and provision of such facilities and services by other public or private entities.

Inclusion of County Jail in County Plan

Chapter 6 – Capital Facilities and Utilities Element Table 6.7/Summary of Sheriff’s Capital Facilities Plan provides for the jail expansion, project description, cost and funding sources.

Appendix G: Capital Facilities Financial Plan

Table G-5/County Buildings and Other Facilities addresses expansion of the downtown campus such as the expansion of the county’s Law and Justice Center, additional courtrooms, jail space, administrative space and parking.

From the Clark County Comprehensive Plan 2018

Clark County Code Title 40.560.020 (R)

This code will apply if a site is chosen in unincorporated Clark County or a city. In short, a plan amendment is not required as long as all the other conditions of this section are met.

Siting of State and Regional Public Facilities of a Countywide or Statewide Nature.

Plan amendments to implement the policies of the comprehensive plan regarding proposals for siting essential public facilities such as airports, state educational facilities and other institutions necessary to support community development may be considered as follows:

1. Government facilities may be established as provided in other land use districts through the procedures specified in the applicable district without plan amendment.
2. Application for siting of public facilities may be approved if criteria, as noted herein, are met:
 - a. The county shall in cooperation with other jurisdictions ensure that siting of regional facilities is consistent with all elements of the adopted county comprehensive plan, local city plan and other supporting documents;
 - b. The proposed project complies with all applicable provisions of the comprehensive plan, including countywide planning policies;
 - c. The proposal for siting of a public facility contains interjurisdictional analysis and financial analysis to determine financial impact and applicable intergovernmental agreement;

- d. Needed infrastructure is provided for;
- e. Provision is made to mitigate adverse impacts on adjacent land uses;
- f. The plan for the public facilities development is consistent with the county’s development regulations established for protection of critical areas; and
- g. Development agreements or regulations are established to ensure that urban growth will not occur if located adjacent to non-urban areas.

.....

City of Vancouver Code

The City of Vancouver zoning of the downtown campus site is CX – City Center, within the Downtown Plan District. Under the City’s Essential Public Facilities provision, a conditional use permit will be required for a correctional facility.

Chapter 20.855 ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

Sections:

20.855.010 Purpose.

20.855.020 Development Requirements .

Section 20.855.010 Purpose.

Purpose. The purpose of this Chapter is to fulfill the requirements of the Growth Management Act by accommodating Essential Public Facilities of state or regional significance, including but not limited to airports, state education facilities, state or regional transportation facilities; prisons, jails and other correctional facilities; secure community transition facilities; and solid waste facilities.

Section 20.855.020 Development Requirements .

A. Applicability. Essential Public Facilities where not prohibited, shall be conditional uses per the requirements of VMC 20.245 - Conditional Uses and shall be subject to the additional requirements contained in subsection (B) below.

B. Requirements

1. Early notification and involvement of affected citizens and jurisdictions shall be provided as follows: At least 90 days before submitting an application for such a facility, the prospective applicant shall notify the affected public and jurisdictions of the general type and nature of the proposal, identify sites under consideration for accommodating the proposed facility, and identify opportunities to comment on the proposal. Applications for specific projects shall not be considered complete without proof of such a published notice in a local newspaper of general circulation.

2. If it will generate substantial traffic as determined by the city’s traffic engineer, such a facility shall be located near a major transportation corridor(s) served or planned to be served by mass transit.

3. Inter-jurisdictional agreements shall be developed to mitigate any disproportionate financial burdens which may fall on the local jurisdiction within which a facility of a state, regional, or county-wide nature is located.

4. The proposed project shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan, Title 20 and other applicable provisions of the Municipal Code, SEPA, and other federal, state and local statute, codes and ordinances.

5. Applicants for such a facility shall provide an analysis of the alternative sites considered for the proposed facility. This analysis shall include the following:

- a. A justification of the need for the proposed facility in the proposed location. The applicant shall demonstrate that less impacting alternatives have been considered and found not to be feasible.
- b. The applicant shall also describe the process used to identify and evaluate alternative sites.
- c. An evaluation of the sites' capability to meet basic siting criteria for the proposed facility, such as size, physical characteristics, access, and availability of necessary utilities and support services.
- d. The sites' relationship to the service area and the distribution of other similar public facilities within the service area or jurisdiction, whichever is larger.
- e. A description of the relative environmental, traffic and social impacts associated with locating the proposed facility at the alternative sites that meet the applicant's basic siting criteria. The applicant shall also identify proposed mitigation measures to alleviate or minimize adverse impacts.

6. Special provisions for specific types of essential public facilities.

a. Secure community transition facilities conforming with the standards set forth below may be approved by conditional use permit following notice to all property owners and occupants of record within 1,500 feet of the proposed site.

1. Secure community transition facilities shall conform with all substantive, procedural and operational requirements set forth in RCW Chapter 71.09 and rules, regulations, and policy guidelines promulgated under the authority thereof or in response thereto.

2. Secure community transition facilities shall provide the following staffing and security measures:

a. The owner and operator of the secure community transition facility shall submit and maintain a plan for staffing, security measures, procedures for immediate public notification of escapes, and escapee search procedures ("the Plan"), all in a form and content satisfactory to the planning official. The security measures shall indicate the types of security measures/facilities proposed for the secure community transition facility including, but not limited to, constant electronic monitoring of residents, site security measures/equipment, and site access and control consistent with Chapter 71.09 RCW, unless otherwise ordered by a court. The plan, along with documentation of the planning official's concurrence in or rejection of the plan, shall be included in materials submitted to and reviewed by the Hearing Examiner, provided that the security plan made part of the public record shall not be in such detail that security of the facility would be compromised.

b. The owner and operator of the secure community transition facility shall enter into a contract with the city, in a form and content satisfactory to the City Attorney, committing the owner and operator to comply with and maintain the plan for the life of the facility.

- c. The applicant shall install an eight-foot high fence, in character with the surrounding area, between the facility and all property boundaries. The Hearing Examiner may waive or lessen this requirement upon finding that due to existing site features or the type or character of adjoining uses, the privacy and security of the occupants of adjoining properties can be maintained in the absence of a fence or with a lower fence.
- d. The facility shall have a backup power source.

3. No such facility shall be located adjacent to, immediately across a street or parking lot from, or within the line of sight of a risk potential activity or facility as defined in RCW 71.09.020. For purposes of this subsection, those specific risk potential activities and facilities described in the applicable state law shall be interpreted as follows and shall include such facilities located within the City of Vancouver and all neighboring jurisdictions:

- a. Public and private schools and their grounds;
- b. School bus stops;
- c. Licensed child daycare and licensed preschool facilities;
- d. Public parks;
- e. Publicly dedicated trails;
- f. Sports fields;
- g. Playgrounds;
- h. Recreational and community centers;
- i. Places of worship such as churches, synagogues, temples, and mosques;
- j. Public libraries;
- k. Any other risk potential activity or facility identified in siting criteria by the Department of Social and Health Services with respect to siting a secure community transition facility.

(M-3701, Amended, 05/02/2005, Sec 26; M-3643, Added, 01/26/2004)

City of Camas

Commercial and industrial zoning districts allow public agency use as permitted uses; a conditional use permit is required in the neighborhood zoning district. Essential public facilities are conditionally allowed in Community Commercial, Regional Commercial, Mixed Use, Business Park, Light Industrial, and Heavy Industrial. It is a permitted use in the Light Industrial/Business Park zoning district.

City of Battle Ground

Public and semipublic buildings and uses are permitted in commercial districts, light industrial and employment campus districts, mixed use districts, and allowed as a conditional use in the Airpark District.

City of La Center

Public facilities and services are allowed as conditional uses in commercial districts, residential/professional district, mixed-Use district, Urban Public district, and the Urban Holding District. These public facilities and services include buildings entirely dedicated to public services, such as City Hall, police and fire substations.

Chapter 18.120
Plan Amendments and Zone Changes

Sections:

18.120.010 Purpose.

18.120.060 Siting of essential public facilities.

Section 18.120.010 Purpose.

The city recognizes the occasional necessity to amend the comprehensive plan, capital facilities plan, and municipal code in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare. The comprehensive plan and its various components shall be subject to continuing evaluation and review by the city. Any amendment to the comprehensive plan or its components shall be consistent with the Growth Management Act, Chapter [36.70A](#) RCW et seq., and any change to the capital facilities plan, municipal code or city engineering standards shall be consistent with the comprehensive plan.

This chapter provides the method and criteria by which the comprehensive plan, capital facilities plan, zoning map, and development regulations may be amended.

18.120.060 Siting of essential public facilities.

Plan amendments to implement the policies of the comprehensive plan regarding proposals for siting essential public facilities such as airports, state educational facilities and other institutions necessary to support community development may be considered as follows:

(1) Government facilities may be established as provided in other land use districts through the procedures specified in the applicable district without plan amendment.

(2) Application for siting of public facilities may be approved if criteria as noted herein are met:

- (a) The city shall in cooperation with other jurisdictions ensure that siting of regional facilities is consistent with all elements of the adopted comprehensive plans and other supporting documents;
- (b) The proposal for siting of a public facility contains appropriate interjurisdictional analysis and financial analysis to determine financial impact and applicable intergovernmental agreement;
- (c) Needed infrastructure is provided for;
- (d) Provision is made to mitigate adverse impacts on adjacent land uses;
- (e) The plan for the public facilities development is consistent with the city's development regulations established for protection of critical areas; and
- (f) Development agreements or regulations are established to ensure that urban growth will not occur if located adjacent to non-urban areas.

City of Ridgefield

Infrastructure, Civic and Regional zoning allow detention and post-detention facility in the Commercial Regional Business district as limited and conditional use.

Chapter 18.205

Uses

Section 18.205.030 – Limitations

K. Detention and Post-Detention Facility. 1. No work release facility shall be located closer than one mile from any public or private school servicing kindergarten through grade twelve students. 2. SCTFs are permitted as an SCTF Special Use-Type III action granted by the city council, in the CRB and E zones provided: a. The maximum number of residents in an SCTF shall be three persons, excluding resident staff. b. SCTFs should be located in relationship to transportation facilities in a manner appropriate to their transportation needs. c. In addition to meeting the noticing requirements specified in RDC 18.310.120, noticing for SCTF special use permit applications also includes mailing the notice of application to both residents and owners of real property located within one-half mile of the site. d. In no case shall an SCTF be sited adjacent to, immediately across a street or parking lot from, or within six hundred feet of unobstructed sight distance or two hundred feet of risk potential activities or facilities as defined in this title in existence at the time a site is listed for consideration; provided, the two hundred-foot criteria shall not apply if the state department of social and health services determines it is not needed to protect public safety.

City of Washougal

Essential public facilities are allowed as conditional uses in the Institutional and Public District (IP) and the Industrial District (HI).

Chapter 18.06 Definitions

Section: 18.06.460 Essential public facilities.

“Essential public facilities” means facilities provided by government, substantially funded by government, contracted for by government, or provided by private entities subject to public service obligations, that are typically difficult to site, such as, but not limited to, airports, state education facilities, state or regional transportation facilities, solid waste handling facilities and in-patient facilities including substance abuse and mental health facilities. Any use defined as “essential public facilities” by the Clark County comprehensive plan and/or development regulations shall also be considered an essential public facility under the terms of this title. Notwithstanding any conflicting provisions of this title, essential public facilities are considered conditional uses, with the exception of solid waste transfer stations within the heavy industrial district.

Town of Yacolt

The Town of Yacolt defines “Public facilities” shall mean facilities which are owned, operated, and maintained by a public agency. Yacolt’s commercial districts allow public services and facilities as conditional use in C1 (neighborhood) and C2 (community commercial) zoning. The light manufacturing district uses allow public services and facilities as a permitted use in ML (neighborhood) and C2 (community commercial) zoning. These uses include buildings and other structures such as city hall, police, and fire stations.

Use of Eminent Domain

The County can use eminent domain to condemn private property, provided it is for a public purpose and the property owner is fairly compensated for the property. Chapter 8.08 RCW provides the specific procedure for condemnation proceedings.

Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 8.08.010 (West)

Every county is hereby authorized and empowered to condemn land and property within the county for public use; whenever the board of county commissioners deems it necessary for county purposes to acquire such land, real estate, premises or other property, and is unable to agree with the owner or owners thereof for its purchase, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to present to the superior court of the county in which said land, real estate, premises, or other property so sought to be acquired or appropriated shall be situated, a petition in which the land, real estate, premises, or other property sought to be appropriated shall be described with reasonable certainty, and setting forth the name of each and every owner, encumbrancer, or other person or party interested in the same, or any part thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained from the public records, the object for which the land is sought to be appropriated, and praying that a jury be impaneled to ascertain and determine the compensation to be made in money to such owner or owners respectively, and to all tenants, encumbrancers, or others interested, for taking such lands, real estate, premises, or other property, or in case a jury be waived, as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law, then that the compensation to be made as aforesaid be ascertained or determined by the court or the judge thereof.



Property Fact Sheet for Account 50490000
April 17, 2018

General Information

Property Account	50490000
Site Address	1200 FRANKLIN ST, VANCOUVER, 98660
Owner	CLARK COUNTY GENERAL SERVICES
Mail Address	ATTN: ANN CHRISTIAN PO BOX 5000 VANCOUVER WA , 98666 US
Land Use	GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND COURTS
Property Status	Active
Tax Status	TOTAL EXEMPTION
1st Line Legal	SLOCUMS ADDN BLKS A, B, H & LOTS 1 THRU 6 BLK G CONTD L12
Area (approx.)	216,200 sq. ft. / 4.96 acres



Assessment (2017 Values for 2018 Taxes)

Land Value	\$3,675,400.00
Building Value	\$34,056,400.00
Total Property Value	\$37,731,800.00
Total Taxable Value	\$0.00

Most Recent Sale

Sale Date	
Document Type	
Sale Number	
Sale Amount	

Administrative

Zoning Designation	City Center (CX)
Zoning Overlay(s)	Building Lines 20.630 Blank Walls 20.630 Transit Overlay Tier One 20.550 Central City Plan District 20.265 Floor Area Ratio 1:1 20.550 Noise Impact Overlay District 20.520 Max Bldg Height (100-200) 20.630
Comprehensive Plan	Commercial
Comp. Plan Overlay(s)	none
Census Tract	424.00
Jurisdiction	Vancouver
Fire District	Vancouver Fire
Park District	District A
School District	Vancouver
Elementary	Hough
Middle School	Discovery
High School	Hudsons Bay
Sewer District	Vancouver
Water District	Vancouver
Neighborhood	n/a
Section-Township-Range	NW 1/4,S27,T2N,R1E
Urban Growth Area	Vancouver
C-Tran Benefit Area	Yes
School Impact Fee	Vancouver
Transportation Impact Fee	Columbia
Transportation Analysis Zone	23
Waste Connections	Tuesday
Garbage Collection Day	
Last Street Sweeping	n/a

Wetlands and Soil Types

Wetland Class	No Mapping Indicators
Wetland Inventory	No Mapping Indicators
Flood Hazard Area	Outside Flood Area
Shoreline Designation	none
Soil Types / Class	Non-Hydric / LgB
Critical Aquifer Recharge Area	
FEMA Map / FIRM Panel	53011C0368D
Watershed	Columbia Slope
Sub Watershed	Columbia Slope

Geological Hazards

Slope Stability	
Geological Hazard	
NEHRP Class	C
Liquefaction	Very Low

Habitat and Cultural Resources

Priority Habitat	
Habitat Area Buffer	
Species Area Buffer	
Archaeological Probability	Level B - Lower Probability
Archaeological Site Buffer	Yes
Historic Site	INV -



Property Fact Sheet for Account 152170000
September 13, 2018

General Information

Property Account	152170000
Site Address	5197 NW LOWER RIVER RD, VANCOUVER, 98660
Owner	CLARK COUNTY GENERAL SERVICES - SHERIFF
Mail Address	C/O FAIRGROUNDS FIRE FACILITY BOARD 911 N 65TH AVE RIDGEFIELD WA , 98642 US
Land Use	VOCATIONAL, COMMERCIAL, TRADE AND SPECIALIZED SCHO
Property Status	Active
Tax Status	TOTAL EXEMPTION
1st Line Legal	#5 HENRY VAN ALMAN DLC 14.38A
Area (approx.)	626,393 sq. ft. / 14.38 acres



Assessment (2017 Values for 2018 Taxes)

Land Value	\$1,874,200.00
Building Value	\$4,471,600.00
Total Property Value	\$6,345,800.00
Total Taxable Value	\$0.00

Most Recent Sale

Sale Date	12/03/2010
Document Type	D-WARR
Sale Number	659169
Sale Amount	\$0.00

Administrative

Zoning Designation	Heavy Industrial (IH)
Zoning Overlay(s)	none
Comprehensive Plan	Industrial
Comp. Plan Overlay(s)	none
Census Tract	410.05
Jurisdiction	Vancouver
Fire District	Vancouver Fire
Park District	District A
School District	Vancouver
Elementary	Fruit Valley
Middle School	Discovery
High School	Hudsons Bay
Sewer District	Vancouver
Water District	Vancouver
Neighborhood	Fruit Valley
Section-Township-Range	NE 1/4,S19,T2N,R1E NW 1/4,S20,T2N,R1E
Urban Growth Area	Vancouver
C-Tran Benefit Area	Yes
School Impact Fee	Vancouver
Transportation Impact Fee	Columbia
Transportation Analysis Zone	38
Waste Connections	Tuesday
Garbage Collection Day	
Last Street Sweeping	n/a
CPU Lighting Utility District	0
Burning Allowed	No
Wildland Urban Interface/Intermix	No

Wetlands and Soil Types

Wetland Class	PEMC PFOA
Wetland Inventory	No Mapping Indicators
Flood Hazard Area	Outside Flood Area Floodway Fringe 500 Year Flood Area
Shoreline Designation	none
Soil Types / Class	Non-Hydric / PhB
Critical Aquifer Recharge Area	
FEMA Map / FIRM Panel	53011C0363D
Watershed	Vancouver Lake/Lake Riv
Sub Watershed	Vancouver Lake

Geological Hazards

Slope Stability	
Geological Hazard	
NEHRP Class	D
Liquefaction	Moderate to High

Forest Practice Moratorium

none

Habitat and Cultural Resources

Priority Habitat	Riparian Habitat Conservation Area
Habitat Area Buffer	
Species Area Buffer	
Archaeological Probability	Level A - Higher Probability
Archaeological Site Buffer	No
Historic Site	No Mapping Indicators

August 28, 2018

Corrections Facility Advisory Commission
Attn: Craig Pridemore, Chair
1300 Franklin Street
Vancouver, WA 98660

RECEIVED
SEP 04 2018
BOARD OF
COUNTY COUNCILORS

Dear Mr. Pridemore:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide the Port of Vancouver USA's perspective on the Correction Facility Advisory Commission's (CFAC) assessment of the need for improved correction facility design, capacity and services; the options for improving correction facility design; and community service level expectations. Our intent is for the following comments to aid in the formation of an ultimate recommendation to the County Council for a path forward in addressing this important issue.

The Port of Vancouver USA is a multi-purpose port authority on the Columbia River in Vancouver, Washington. Established in 1912 to ensure public ownership of trade docks, the port has served as an engine for economic growth in our community for more than 100 years. The port handles more than 7 million tons of cargo each year. Products such as grains, mineral and liquid bulks, automobiles and project cargoes make their way to and from Vancouver by ship, train, truck or barge from points as far away as Asia, Europe, South America and the Middle East. The port is home to more than 50 industrial tenants whose business varies from wood panel manufacturing to electronics recycling and small-batch beer malt distributing.

A 2015 analysis showed that cargo handled at the port's marine terminals and revenue generated by port industrial tenants contributes \$2.9 billion in annual economic benefit to the region, and port business activities contribute nearly \$103 million in state and local taxes annually. The port's five marine terminals and 13 berths are also located on the deep-draft Columbia River shipping channel, which supports 40,000 jobs and handles more than \$24 billion in cargo each year.

The port has invested heavily in infrastructure over many years to ensure the safe and efficient movement of cargo, including the recently completed West Vancouver Freight Access (WVFA) project, which took over ten years to complete at a cost of \$251 million. Our marine properties have been our lifeblood for more than 100 years and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future. This unique site in Clark County provides

thousands of living wage jobs to our local economy and connects us to the rest of the world.

The Jail Work Center (JWC), located in the heart of our marine terminal area, is a minimum-security facility. It was opened in 2000 with 200 minimum and work release beds and provides critical meal and laundry service with inmate labor for the Main Jail, Juvenile Facility and JWC. Over the past 18 years, the JWC has been a good neighbor to the port, with few incidents or issues. That said, economic opportunities have been hindered or missed altogether as a result of incompatibility between the JWC and the surrounding area.

The port's floating auto dock, cargo staging area and leased auto-processing facility are located just to the southeast of the JWC. Since 1993, Subaru of America has used these assets to import and process more than one million Subaru vehicles from Japan. In 2018, we expect over 90,000 cars to cross the docks on their way to dealerships and buyers across the Pacific Northwest, Mountain states and into the Great Lakes region. For the past two years, auto imports and processing have been the highest revenue producer for the port and it continues to increase. The JWC site presents an opportunity to accommodate anticipated future growth for this key market sector and job-producer.

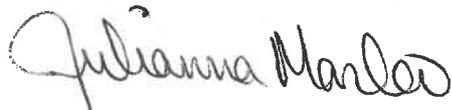
Terminal 5 is the port's newest marine terminal. A large, undeveloped, deep-water marine industrial site located just to the west of the JWC, Terminal 5 is both unique and critical to the entire West Coast trading system. With the completion of WVFA and the related unit train loop tracks, this site is also ripe for job growth and private investment. The projects we are currently pursuing for Terminal 5 are key to our future growth, to continued job creation, increased work for local businesses, and for the facilitation of global trade and benefit to our region.

We encourage the CFAC to consider the potential economic impact of continuing to locate the JWC or the expansion of other services near our marine terminals when considering its recommendation to the County Council. We also note and appreciate the opportunity for operational efficiency gains and improved inmate experiences by considering other sites that are not adjacent to industrial uses. The Port of Vancouver USA is committed to working with the CFAC and County staff to ensure that the final recommendation meets the criteria and reflects the values set forth by the committee to meet the challenges of providing adequate corrections facilities and support services.

We applaud you for taking on this important task and look forward to continuing the discussion on how the port can be a good partner in this endeavor. Please contact myself or Mike Bomar, our Director of Economic Development, if you have any questions or concerns, or would like more information about the port and our activities.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Respectfully,



Julianna Marler
Chief Executive Officer

- c: Sheriff Chuck Atkins, Clark County
- Ric Bishop, Chief Corrections Deputy, Clark County
- Marc Boldt, Council Chair, Clark County
- Mike Bomar, Director of Economic Development, Port of Vancouver USA