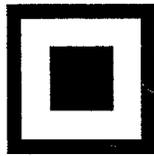


JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE
on
CORRECTIONS



Annual Report
1995

Joint Select Committee on Corrections

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Committee Members:

Representative Joe Hart, Chairman
Representative David Armstead
Representative Robert Burns
Sam Lewis, Director
 Department of Corrections
Maria Baier, Policy Advisor
 Office of the Governor

Senator A.V. "Bill" Hardt
Senator Patricia Noland
Senator Carol Springer
Rudy Serino, Director
 Department of Administration

October 15, 1995

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SECTION I:

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Laws 1994, Chapter 195 established the Joint Select Committee on Corrections to receive testimony and make recommendations to the Legislature regarding prison construction and operation. Membership consists of three Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, the Director of the Department of Administration, the Director of the Department of Corrections and a representative of the Governor's Office. The Committee is required to report annually by October 15. Since its creation in 1994, the Committee has met five times to consider several issues, including:

- ▶ site selection for a new prison complex;
- ▶ housing for minors adjudicated as adults;
- ▶ construction of a diagnostic and reception center; and
- ▶ methods to improve recruitment and retention of correctional service officers.

The Department of Administration provided an overview of the construction schedule for prison beds previously approved by the Legislature in: Winslow, Florence, Yuma, Globe, at the Aspen Unit at the Arizona State Hospital and beds for minors adjudicated as adults. The Department of Corrections provided the Committee with an update on construction of a privatized, four hundred-bed DUI prison just north-west of the Maricopa County Jail.

The Committee also received testimony from the Department of Corrections relating to inmate population growth. The Department of Corrections reported on the progress of the implementation of the medical fees for services program, established by Laws 1994, Chapter 332 and explained that the program is expected to be successful in reducing the number of inmate sick calls.

In December 1994, the Committee recommended that a new prison complex be constructed at a site near the town of Buckeye, on land owned by the United States Bureau of Land Management. After learning that an environmental impact statement would be required prior to utilization of the property by the state, the Committee considered an alternative site several miles south on property owned by the state of Arizona. The Committee discussed the best site for a new prison complex during several meetings in 1994 and 1995. On August 2, 1995 the Committee recommended a 3,500 bed facility be constructed on the proposed site located south of Buckeye and authorized the Town of Buckeye to annex the prison. Testimony from Buckeye officials indicated that local support for the siting of a prison in the area of their community was fairly evenly divided.

The Committee also considered the construction of a reception and diagnostic center, but delayed a decision pending completion of a feasibility study by the Department of Administration.

SECTION II:

Proposed Prison Complex Siting Analysis

PROPOSED PRISON COMPLEX SITING ANALYSIS

The Joint Select Committee on Corrections reviewed information provided by the Department of Corrections on alternative prison sites and after discussion at several meetings, recommended constructing a new 3,500-bed prison complex on State Route 85, between Buckeye and Gila Bend. Other sites considered by the Committee included:

- ▶ Casa Grande;
- ▶ Tucson;
- ▶ Apache Junction;
- ▶ the vicinity of Interstate 17 and the Carefree Interchange;
- ▶ adjacent to I-17 between the Pioneer Road and Desert Hills interchanges; and
- ▶ expansion of the prison complex in Florence.

Siting considerations included availability of water, utilities, housing, schools and other amenities. Expansion of existing facilities, including the associated construction costs, was discussed. The Committee also examined problems related to staffing, employee retention and the availability of medical personnel.

The merits of building smaller prisons in remote areas of the state for economic development purposes versus the construction of a large new facility were compared. Committee members agreed that the new prison complex should include beds for minors adjudicated as adults.

The Committee discussed in detail the advantages of the proposed site near the Town of Buckeye versus expanding the existing complex in Florence during meetings held in June and August of 1995. Elected officials from both communities testified at the meetings. The Department of Corrections provided an analysis of staff recruitment considerations. The Committee also reviewed information centering on local resources, such as housing, police, fire and medical facilities in the respective communities necessary to support a new prison.

On August 2, 1995 the Committee recommended a 3,500 bed facility be constructed on the proposed site located south of Buckeye and authorized the Town of Buckeye to annex the prison.

SECTION III:

Additional Housing for Minors Adjudicated as Adults

ADDITIONAL HOUSING FOR MINORS ADJUDICATED AS ADULTS

The Joint Select Committee on Corrections received testimony from the Department of Corrections on construction of additional housing for minors adjudicated as adults. In 1994, the Forty-First Legislature approved siting of a 100-bed facility for minors adjudicated as adults in Tucson and included funding for architect and engineering fees. Authorization included eighty male and twenty female beds. Based on the recent growth in the commitment of male juveniles, the Department of Corrections recommended that all one hundred beds be dedicated to juvenile males and alternatives be sought for juvenile females, such as the addition of a second trailer at the Perryville facility.

In 1995, the Committee recommended construction of a total of 200 minor beds in Tucson that could be later converted to adult beds in the event that a permanent facility for minors is constructed as a part of a new prison complex. Members of the Committee emphasized the importance of providing housing for minors adjudicated as adults in both Tucson and Phoenix to facilitate family contact and enable both metropolitan areas to accept responsibility for violent juvenile offenders.

After lengthy testimony, the Committee recommended:

- ▶ construction of 200 beds for minors adjudicated as adults in Tucson which may be converted to adults beds when a new prison complex is built in Maricopa County; and
- ▶ the first phase of construction of a new prison complex include a 250-bed permanent facility for minors adjudicated as adults.

SECTION IV:

Reception and Diagnostic Center Siting Analysis

RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER SITING ANALYSIS

The Joint Legislative Committee on Corrections discussed several options for expansion of reception and diagnostic facilities for the Department of Corrections to accommodate prisoner intake, including:

- ▶ constructing a new 500-bed Level 5 reception center on the grounds of the State Hospital at 24th Street and Van Buren;
- ▶ modifying the existing Alhambra Reception Center, located at the Arizona State Hospital;
- ▶ constructing a new 500-bed reception center at the prison complex in Florence.

In the last fiscal year, over 9,000 inmates were processed into the prison system. The Department of Corrections is currently under a court order limiting the capacity of the existing reception and diagnostic center to 207. The Department of Corrections brought this issue to the attention of the Committee because inmates must be processed through the reception and diagnostic center within fourteen days to ensure compliance with this population limitation. The Department of Corrections described the difficulties associated with meeting this population restriction using current facilities.

The possibility of locating reception and diagnostic facilities in both the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas was discussed by the Committee. Pending completion of a feasibility study currently being prepared by the Department of Administration which examines several options, the Committee opted to delay a decision until 1996. The Department of Administration is scheduled to report its findings to the Committee in December of 1995.

APPENDIX A:

Enabling Legislation

FILED

**ARIZONA
SECRETARY OF STATE**

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Forty-first Legislature
Second Regular Session
1994

CHAPTER 195
HOUSE BILL 2542

AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 15, CHAPTER 11.1, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 15-1371.01; AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 11, ARTICLE 1, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTIONS 41-1607, 41-1609.02, 41-1610.03 AND 41-1610.04; PROVIDING FOR DELAYED REPEAL OF SECTIONS 41-1610.03 AND 41-1610.04, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, AS ADDED BY THIS ACT; AMENDING LAWS 1987, CHAPTER 322, SECTION 3; MAKING APPROPRIATIONS; RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

2 Section 1. Title 15, chapter 11.1, article 1, Arizona Revised
3 Statutes, is amended by adding section 15-1371.01, to read:

4 15-1371.01. Equalization assistance for state educational
5 system for minors in the department of
6 corrections

7 A. THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SHALL PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
8 FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS WHO ARE COMMITTED TO THE
9 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SHALL PROVIDE
10 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ON REQUEST AND SHALL
11 ASSIST THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IN ESTABLISHING PROGRAM AND PERSONNEL
12 STANDARDS.

13 B. PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS WHO ARE COMMITTED TO THE
14 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND WHO ATTEND AN EDUCATION PROGRAM SHALL BE
15 INCLUDED IN THE STUDENT COUNT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED
16 YOUTH. MONIES WHICH ARE AVAILABLE FOR COMMITTED MINORS FROM THE STATE
17 EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH SHALL BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE STATE
18 EDUCATION FUND FOR COMMITTED YOUTH TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR
19 THE COST OF PROVIDING EDUCATION TO THESE PERSONS.

20 C. THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SHALL KEEP RECORDS
21 AND PROVIDE INFORMATION AS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REQUIRES TO

1 DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE AMOUNT OF EQUALIZATION ASSISTANCE. EQUALIZATION
2 ASSISTANCE SHALL BE USED TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN THIS SECTION.
3 D. THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
4 SHALL ENTER INTO AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT THAT ESTABLISHES THE
5 NECESSARY ACCOUNTABILITY BETWEEN THE TWO DEPARTMENTS REGARDING THE
6 ADMINISTRATIVE AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED IN SUBSECTIONS A AND B.
7 THE AGREEMENT SHALL:
8 1. PROVIDE FOR APPROPRIATE EDUCATION TO ALL COMMITTED MINORS AS
9 REQUIRED BY STATE AND FEDERAL LAW.
10 2. REQUIRE FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO MEET
11 REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUALIZATION ASSISTANCE.
12 3. PROVIDE FOR APPROPRIATE STUDENT INTAKE AND ASSESSMENT
13 PROCEDURES.
14 4. REQUIRE STUDENT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND THE REPORTING OF
15 RESULTS.
16 Sec. 2. Title 41, chapter 11, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes,
17 is amended by adding section 41-1607, to read:
18 41-1607. Correctional facilities for minors; programs
19 A. THE DIRECTOR MAY ESTABLISH AND OPERATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
20 FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS WHO ARE TRANSFERRED TO ADULT
21 COURT AND WHO ARE COMMITTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ON
22 CONVICTION OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. THE MINOR INMATES SHALL BE KEPT
23 SEPARATE FROM ADULT INMATES.
24 B. THE DIRECTOR SHALL REQUIRE MINORS WHO ARE COMMITTED TO THE
25 DEPARTMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FOLLOWING INTENSIVE PROGRAMS:
26 1. THE FUNCTIONAL LITERACY PROGRAM ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION
27 31-229.
28 2. AN ORGANIZED RECREATION AND PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM.
29 3. A CITIZENSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM.
30 4. A LABOR PROGRAM PURSUANT TO SECTION 31-251.
31 Sec. 3. Title 41, chapter 11, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes,
32 is amended by adding section 41-1609.02, to read:
33 41-1609.02. Establishment of private prison facilities;
34 notice; hearing
35 A. THE DIRECTOR MAY ESTABLISH:
36 1. PRIVATE DETENTION FACILITIES THAT ARE DEDICATED TO THE TEMPORARY
37 CUSTODY OF PAROLE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RELEASEES WHO ARE AWAITING DUE
38 PROCESS HEARINGS FOR ALLEGEDLY VIOLATING THEIR RELEASE CONDITIONS OR
39 PERSONS WHO THE DEPARTMENT DETERMINES SHOULD NOT BE RETURNED TO A REGULAR
40 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.
41 2. PRIVATE INCARCERATION FACILITIES THAT ARE DEDICATED TO THE
42 CONFINEMENT OF PERSONS WHO ARE COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT ON CONVICTION
43 OF VIOLATING SECTION 28-692 OR 28-697.
44 B. BEFORE INCURRING ANY OBLIGATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
45 PRIVATE DETENTION OR PRIVATE INCARCERATION FACILITY, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL
46 GIVE AT LEAST SIXTY DAYS WRITTEN NOTICE TO ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:
47 1. THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
48 2. THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1 3. THE SENATE MINORITY LEADER AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 MINORITY LEADER.
3 4. THE STATE SENATOR AND THE STATE REPRESENTATIVES WHOSE
4 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT INCLUDES THE PROPOSED SITE.
5 5. ANY STATE SENATOR AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES WHOSE LEGISLATIVE
6 DISTRICT IS LOCATED WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE PROPOSED SITE.
7 6. EACH MEMBER OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IF THE PROPOSED
8 SITE IS IN AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OR EACH MEMBER OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF
9 THE CITY OR TOWN IN WHICH THE PROPOSED SITE IS LOCATED.
10 7. EACH MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF THE LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT IN
11 WHICH THE PROPOSED SITE IS LOCATED.
12 C. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL HOLD A HEARING IN THE COUNTY FOR AN
13 UNINCORPORATED AREA OR IN THE CITY OR TOWN IN WHICH THE POTENTIAL SITE IS
14 LOCATED. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL POST A NOTICE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING IN A
15 NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION IN THE AREA AT LEAST TEN DAYS PRIOR TO
16 THE HEARING. AFTER THE PUBLIC HEARING THE DEPARTMENT SHALL MAKE A FINAL
17 SITE DETERMINATION FOR THE PRIVATE DETENTION OR PRIVATE INCARCERATION
18 FACILITY.
19 D. THE FINAL SITE DETERMINATION OF A PRIVATE DETENTION OR
20 INCARCERATION FACILITY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY THE JOINT SELECT
21 COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-1610.04.
22 Sec. 4. Title 41, chapter 11, article 1, Arizona Revised Statutes,
23 is amended by adding sections 41-1610.03 and 41-1610.04, to read:
24 41-1610.03. Joint select committee on corrections;
25 members; terms; meetings; staffing
26 A. THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS IS ESTABLISHED
27 CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS:
28 1. THREE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
29 SENATE, ONE OF WHOM SHALL BE THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE APPROPRIATIONS
30 COMMITTEE, ONE OF WHOM SHALL BE THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
31 AND ONE OF WHOM SHALL HAVE AN ARIZONA STATE PRISON FACILITY WITHIN THE
32 MEMBER'S LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT. NOT MORE THAN TWO OF THE MEMBERS SHALL BE
33 FROM THE SAME POLITICAL PARTY.
34 2. THREE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY THE
35 SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ONE OF WHOM SHALL BE THE
36 CHAIRPERSON OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, ONE OF WHOM SHALL BE THE
37 CHAIRPERSON OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE AND ONE OF WHOM SHALL
38 HAVE AN ARIZONA STATE PRISON FACILITY WITHIN THE MEMBER'S LEGISLATIVE
39 DISTRICT. NOT MORE THAN TWO OF THE MEMBERS SHALL BE FROM THE SAME
40 POLITICAL PARTY.
41 3. THE GOVERNOR OR THE GOVERNOR'S DESIGNEE.
42 4. THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OR THE DIRECTOR'S
43 DESIGNEE.
44 5. THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OR THE
45 DIRECTOR'S DESIGNEE.
46 B. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE SHALL ELECT A CHAIRMAN FROM THE
47 MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE AT THE FIRST COMMITTEE MEETING.

1 C. MEMBERS SERVING PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPHS 3, 4 AND 5
2 ARE NONVOTING MEMBERS AND ARE NOT MEMBERS FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING A
3 QUORUM. A QUORUM CONSISTS OF FOUR VOTING MEMBERS.

4 D. THE COMMITTEE SHALL MEET AS THE CHAIRMAN DEEMS NECESSARY OR ON
5 THE CALL OF THE MAJORITY OF THE VOTING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

6 E. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE
7 COMPENSATION BUT ARE ELIGIBLE FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES PURSUANT TO
8 TITLE 38, CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 2.

9 F. THE LEGISLATURE SHALL PROVIDE STAFF AND CLERICAL SUPPORT TO THE
10 COMMITTEE AND SHALL ADVISE AND ASSIST THE COMMITTEE IN PERFORMING ITS
11 RESPONSIBILITIES. PERSONS REPRESENTING THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF
12 CORRECTIONS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION SHALL PROVIDE INFORMATION
13 AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE COMMITTEE.

14 41-1610.04. Joint select committee on corrections;
15 duties; report

16 A. THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS SHALL RECEIVE
17 TESTIMONY FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION REGARDING THE CONSTRUCTION
18 SCHEDULE OF PRISON BEDS PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

19 B. THE COMMITTEE SHALL RECEIVE TESTIMONY FROM THE DEPARTMENT
20 REGARDING THE ACTUAL AND ANTICIPATED GROWTH OR DECLINE IN THE DEPARTMENT'S
21 INMATE POPULATION AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE REGARDING
22 THE NUMBER AND SECURITY LEVEL OF NEW PRISON BEDS THE DEPARTMENT WILL
23 REQUIRE TO CONFINE THE PROJECTED NUMBER OF NEW INMATES. THESE
24 RECOMMENDATIONS MAY INCLUDE PRIVATE PRISON FACILITIES.

25 C. THE COMMITTEE SHALL REVIEW AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE
26 LEGISLATURE REGARDING FUTURE PRISONS.

27 D. THE COMMITTEE MAY CONSIDER OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO PRISON
28 CONSTRUCTION OR PRISON OPERATIONS AND MAY MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE
29 LEGISLATURE.

30 E. THE COMMITTEE SHALL REVIEW PRIVATE DETENTION OR PRIVATE
31 INCARCERATION FACILITIES SITES PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-1609.02.

32 F. THE COMMITTEE SHALL PREPARE AN ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
33 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AND SUBMIT IT TO THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT
34 OF THE SENATE AND SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NO LATER THAN
35 OCTOBER 15 OF EVERY YEAR.

36 Sec. 5. Delayed repeal

37 Sections 41-1610.03 and 41-1610.04, Arizona Revised Statutes, as
38 added by this act are repealed from and after December 31, 1997.

39 Sec. 6. Laws 1987, chapter 322, section 3 is amended to read:

40 Sec. 3. Siting of private correctional facility

41 Any facility ~~for the detention or incarceration of adult offenders~~
42 contracted for pursuant to section 41-1609, Arizona Revised Statutes, as
43 amended by this act, shall be sited by the legislature, EXCEPT ANY
44 FACILITY CONTRACTED FOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-1609.02, ARIZONA REVISED
45 STATUTES, MAY BE ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

1 Sec. 7. Appropriation; purpose

2 A. The sum of \$350,000 is appropriated from the corrections fund in
3 fiscal year 1994-1995 to the department of administration. Subject to
4 review by the joint committee on capital review, the director of the
5 department of administration shall use the appropriated monies for
6 architectural and engineering services for a one hundred bed minor male
7 and minor female level 5 security classification prison facility under the
8 jurisdiction of the state department of corrections located at the
9 existing Tucson prison facility. The minor inmates shall be kept
10 separate from the adult inmates, and the minor female inmates shall be
11 kept separate from the minor male inmates.

12 B. Of the appropriated amount, \$12,700 and one full-time equivalent
13 position shall be allocated in fiscal year 1994-1995 to oversee the
14 project. Unless otherwise specified, the monies appropriated in this
15 section shall not be spent for personal services or employee related
16 expenditures of state employees, excluding any services provided as part
17 of the inmate construction program for correctional facilities.

18 Sec. 8. Appropriation; purpose

19 A. The sum of \$3,150,000 is appropriated from the corrections fund
20 in fiscal year 1995-1996 to the department of administration. Subject to
21 review by the joint committee on capital review, the director of the
22 department of administration shall use the appropriated monies for the
23 construction of the one hundred bed minor male and minor female level 5
24 security classification prison facility established pursuant to section 3
25 of this act.

26 B. Of the appropriated amount, \$38,000 and one full-time equivalent
27 position shall be allocated in fiscal year 1995-1996 to oversee the
28 project and \$40,000 and two full-time equivalent positions shall be
29 allocated in fiscal year 1995-1996 for on-site project management. Unless
30 otherwise specified, the monies appropriated in this section shall not be
31 spent for personal services or employee related expenditure of state
32 employees, excluding any services provided as part of the inmate
33 construction program for correctional facilities.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR APRIL 19, 1994

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE APRIL 20, 1994

APPENDIX B:

Minutes of Proceedings

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
INTERIM MEETING NOTICE

Open to the Public

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

DATE: Tuesday, November 15, 1994

TIME: 9:30 A.M.

PLACE: House Hearing Room 2

AGENDA:

1) Elect a chairman

2) Department of Corrections Prison Facilities and Inmates

Kent Bosworth, Department of Administration

- Construction schedule of prison beds previously authorized by the Legislature.
- Explanation of proposed prison sites.

Terry Stewart, Deputy Director, Department of Corrections

- Actual and anticipated growth in the inmate population, including bed needs for juvenile offenders convicted adults.

J. C. Keeney, Department of Corrections

- Inmate distribution by risk designation (number of inmates housed in higher security facilities because of lack of room in lower security facilities.

- Foreign nationals.

- Implementation of a wellness program that focuses on aerobic exercise and removal of all free and machine weights from facilities.

Carl Nink, Department of Corrections

- 400 DUI and 200 RTC privatized beds at Manzanita and Winchester.

Dr. Tom Lutz, Department of Corrections

- Implementation of H.B. 2014 (prisoners; payment of medical expenses).

3) Department of Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation

Kent Bosworth, Department of Administration

- Johnson vs Upchurch Consent Decree (overview)
 - a) Explanation of the Risk Assessment Model
 - b) Identification of placement areas for juveniles
 - c) DYTR cottage rehabilitation

- 100-bed high security juvenile facility for Y.T.R.
 - a) Cost analysis of free-standing facility in Apache Junction
 - b) Cost analysis of structure within the boundaries of an existing facility

MEMBERS:

Senator Noland
Senator Springer
Representative Armstead
Representative Bob Burns
Representative Hart
Representative Smith *tes*
Kurt Davis, Governor's Office
J. Elliott Hibbs, Department of Administration
Samuel A. Lewis, Department of Corrections

TS/ps
10/26/94

ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

Minutes of Meeting
Tuesday, November 15, 1994
House Hearing Room 2 - 9:30 a.m.

Members Present

Senator Hardt
Senator Noland
Senator Springer

Representative Armstead
Representative R. Burns
Representative Smith

Kurt Davis, Ex-officio Member
Director Samuel Lewis, Ex-officio Member

Member Absent

Director J. Elliott Hibbs, Ex-officio Member

Staff Present

Teri Grier, House
Michael Mandell, House
Joni Hoffman, Senate

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

Representative Smith called the meeting to order at 9:35 a.m. After the roll was called, Representative Smith noted that the first order of business was to elect a chairman. Senator Springer stated that no one has devoted as much time to issues concerning the correction system as Representative Smith.

Senator Springer moved that Representative Smith be elected Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Corrections. The motion was seconded by Senator Hardt and CARRIED by voice vote.

BACKGROUND AND CHARGE OF THE COMMITTEE

Teri Grier, House Assistant Analyst, explained that a previous Joint Select Committee on Corrections consisted of ten members, five from each legislative body. She noted that the current Committee was established in 1994 law, with the membership changed to include six legislative and three ex-officio members. Ms. Grier also read the charge of the Committee.

Senator Springer commented that the Committee might want to recommend legislation to expand its scope of authority to include the Department of Youth Treatment and

Rehabilitation (DYTR). Ms. Grier suggested that a decision to expand the Committee's scope should take into consideration the areas mentioned in letters from the House and Senate Rules Attorneys, which indicate that the Committee is limited by statute to a review of issues concerning the Department of Corrections (DOC).

Representative Burns observed that the statute can be changed to address the issues raised by the Rules Attorneys and to allow oversight of DYTR facilities by the Committee. He noted that if the consideration of DYTR becomes too burdensome for the Joint Select Committee on Corrections then another committee could be formed to address those matters. Representative Smith agreed and indicated he would look into the issue further.

Director Lewis said he supports the opportunity for communication between DOC and the Legislature that the Committee will offer. Representative Smith commented that the work of the Committee will allow the Legislature to become fully informed about plans concerning the prison system.

PRESENTATIONS ON PRISON FACILITIES AND INMATES

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Kent Bosworth, General Manager, Construction Services, Department of Administration (DOA), provided the following overview of the construction schedule for prison beds previously authorized by the Legislature.

Arizona State Prison Complex-Winslow, Apache Unit

Mr. Bosworth explained that the site is located between St. Johns and Springerville and includes a 334-bed Level 2 facility. He noted that the project is due to be substantially complete by December 19, 1994, and is basically on schedule. Mr. Bosworth commented on the construction of the well at the site, which is scheduled for completion on December 30, 1994, and which represents the first effort to build a wetland-type of waste water treatment plant.

Senator Springer asked if any staffing problems are anticipated for the facility, to which Senator Hardt said he feels there will be plenty of applicants for the positions available at the prison.

Senator Noland asked for information on the projected construction costs, the current status and what the final costs will be. Mr. Bosworth indicated that the project was funded by an Apache County Certificate of Participation at \$9.3 million, as well as an appropriation of \$620,000 for paving and fencing. He noted that additional blasting was required to

install the sewer lines, which substantially increased costs. Mr. Bosworth contended that the project will be able to be completed with the funds on hand but it will be close.

Representative Smith asked when the facility will actually be able to take in prisoners, and Mr. Bosworth indicated that the facility will be ready to house prisoners on the completion date of December 19. Representative Smith asked if the project was planned to allow for future expansion if necessary without an excessive amount of cost, to which Mr. Bosworth answered affirmatively.

Eyman Special Management Unit 2

Mr. Bosworth explained that the project being built in the Eyman Complex at Florence is a 768-bed level 5 maximum security facility. He noted that the project is on schedule for completion by December 31, 1995.

In response to Senator Noland's question about costs, Mr. Bosworth explained that the entire project was funded at \$43 million and the contractor's bid was within one percent of Mr. Bosworth's estimated cost. He observed that the inmate work program will provide some savings, which is typically about 20 percent. He also noted that construction of a well at the site, which involves a \$900,000 line item, is expected to cost substantially less. Senator Noland asked if the well was anticipated in the original cost, to which Mr. Bosworth answered affirmatively. Senator Noland asked if the project is the most expensive because the facility is maximum security, and Mr. Bosworth answered affirmatively.

Yuma Facility

Mr. Bosworth explained that the project involves a 400-bed level 3 facility. He noted that 400 additional beds at the Yuma facility are included in the DOC five-year bed plan and will be a priority for the next legislative session. He anticipated the completion of the design phase of the project to be December 1994, with construction bids due in February 1995 and completion of the project in February 1996. Mr. Bosworth stated that the first 400 beds were funded at approximately \$12,240,000.

Representative Smith asked how much room for expansion will be available at the Yuma facility after the completion of the 400 beds. Mr. Bosworth pointed out that 640 acres of land under lease from the Bureau of Reclamation is available for possible expansion.

Globe Facility

Mr. Bosworth indicated that the project includes a 100-bed expansion of the current level 2 facility in Globe. He noted that the design portion is out for bids, adding that design

completion is expected on March 31, 1995, and occupancy is scheduled for March 1, 1996. Mr. Bosworth informed the Committee that the plan is to convert the facility into a wetland-type system, using funds from a Joint Committee on Capital Review transfer and from the \$2.6 million funded for the overall project. In addition, he noted that the waste water treatment system will be constructed by a general contractor while the rest of the facility will be built by the inmate construction program.

Senator Hardt pointed out that a well will not have to be drilled at the site due to the near completion of a water pipeline, which he said was the result of cooperation by the City of Globe and others.

Representative Smith asked if the construction will leave little room for future expansion, to which Mr. Bosworth answered affirmatively. Director Lewis agreed it would be very difficult to attempt any further expansion at the facility.

Aspen Unit

Mr. Bosworth commented on the conversion of the Aspen Unit at the Arizona State Hospital to a Special Programs Unit at a cost of \$375,000. He noted that an electrical engineer is expected to be hired by the middle of December to design a security system for the facility, which should take about two months.

Tucson Minor Unit

Mr. Bosworth explained that the project consists of 80 maximum security cells for juvenile males and 20 for females in the Tucson Complex, with occupancy anticipated for December 1, 1996, at a cost of \$3.5 million. Senator Noland asked why the occupancy date is delayed from the original expected date of July 1996. Mr. Bosworth noted that DOA is still working with DOC to establish the scope of the project. Director Lewis pointed out that the project requires review and a revised proposal will be presented to the Committee later in the meeting.

Senator Hardt asked if there are plans to build the remaining 250 beds of the 500 that were planned for the facility in Graham County. Director Lewis acknowledged that the facility is expandable by 250 beds and the project can be handled cost effectively since the infrastructure is already in place. He noted, however, that he recently suggested to Senator Arzberger and the Graham County Manager that the project be put on a three-year timeline, with architectural and engineering funds requested in the upcoming legislative session, construction funds requested in the 1996 session and actual operating money requested in the 1997 session. Director Lewis pointed out that health care staffing

is a problem in the area and noted that health care needs of inmates in Safford are currently served in Tucson.

Senator Noland emphasized the need for an analysis of costs that considers all the issues involved with locating prisons in areas of the State for economic development reasons, such as health care, employees, turnover, recidivism and where the prisoners are coming from, as well as a comparison of costs between existing facilities. Senator Noland noted that the major population of inmates comes from Maricopa and Pima Counties, and she commented on the increased expenses for family members who want to stay in touch and assist with rehabilitation for inmates who are housed in a part of the State away from their geographical home. She also emphasized the problems associated with the public demanding that the State become tougher on crime but at the same time opposing the building of prisons in their communities.

Senator Hardt pointed out that one advantage of housing inmates in rural areas is the opportunity of work available for the prisoners with such entities as the U.S. Forest Service.

Director Lewis commented on the importance of the resources at DOC and DOA being used to supply the Legislature with the best data possible in terms of building and operating prisons in a cost effective manner.

PROPOSED PRISON SITES

Mr. Bosworth addressed a potential prison site located about 22 miles north of Phoenix adjacent to Interstate 17 between the Pioneer Road and Desert Hills interchanges (handout filed with original minutes.) Senator Noland noted that the site is owned through the State Land Department, and she asked if DOC would pay the going rate for the property since that is applied to education funding. Mr. Bosworth indicated that he was not familiar with the education funding aspect. He noted that DOC has some active leases for various facilities, but he pointed out that lately DOA has been buying land for prisons because they are being built with certificates of participation, with the land bought at the appraised value.

Director Lewis advised the Committee that the Governor opposes the particular site under discussion. Representative Smith said the opposition apparently involves a housing development, but he indicated the need for the Committee to consider all proposals. Senator Noland asked if the opposition concerns a Del Webb development, to which Director Lewis answered affirmatively.

Mr. Bosworth presented another potential prison site located ten miles south of Interstate 10 on State Route 85 between Buckeye and Gila Bend (handout filed with original

minutes). Senator Noland asked if there is any opposition to the site. Director Lewis expressed his opposition and noted that DOC was not asked to analyze the potential site from a correctional point of view, adding that there are substantial problems from an operating standpoint. He recommended that DOC be given the task of analyzing both of the potential sites from a correctional point of view and providing the Committee with the results of that analysis.

Senator Noland indicated that Director Lewis' point was a good one, but she reiterated the need for the further analysis that she requested earlier concerning the differences in operating costs for the various facilities, including employee vacancies, health care, transportation, etc. Senator Noland observed that the travel times from central Phoenix to the two potential sites are not that much different.

Representative Smith agreed with Senator Noland's concept of a detailed analysis, adding that the information cooperatively gathered by DOC and DOA would help identify the advantages and disadvantages of sites. He suggested also that an analysis should include the possibility of expansion at a facility.

Director Lewis asked if it would be possible to consider other sites also, such as the vicinity of Casa Grande and Apache Junction, with DOC and DOA working together to perform the necessary analysis. Representative Smith said every possible site should be considered.

Senator Hardt emphasized the importance of assessing the objections of the residents in a particular area before selecting a site. Representative Smith indicated that such an element should be included when consideration is given to a site. Senator Noland cautioned that even though no initial objections to a project have been voiced problems could still surface later in a project.

Representative Burns commented on the importance of receiving input from the various communities involved, which may have their own expansion plans, and from the public as early in a project as possible.

INMATE POPULATION GROWTH

Terry Stewart, Deputy Director, DOC, provided an overview of the actual and projected growth in the inmate population (filed with original minutes). Senator Noland addressed the information in the handout indicating that the actual monthly inmate growth of 150 is expected to fall to an average of 90 per month as a result of the new sentencing structure. She asked if it can be determined how many offenders included in the actual monthly growth figure committed crimes and were sentenced under the previous criminal code. Mr. Stewart indicated that DOC plans to develop those figures and further examine the

cause of the unusual average per month to determine if the growth figure is either a short-term aberration or a significant change in the long-term trend.

Representative Smith asked if growth projections consider the numbers of inmates in various levels of incarceration, to which Mr. Stewart answered affirmatively.

Mr. Stewart referred to the chart reflecting the facilities currently under construction and the facilities which have been approved and funded, noting the bed deficits for each facility (filed with original minutes). He also commented on the 1996 capital requests listed in the handout.

Senator Noland asked how many DUIs (Driving Under the Influence) are currently in the prison system, to which Mr. Stewart indicated that the number is about 1,100.

Representative Smith raised the issue of the cost effectiveness of building certain facilities in such small numbers. Mr. Stewart explained that the very small numbers refer to the construction of beds for females and juveniles convicted as adults. He noted that those populations are so small that it is not cost effective to build a larger number and leave them empty until the population increases.

Senator Noland asked where the female and male reception and diagnostic beds will be located. Mr. Stewart indicated that the female beds are planned for the Perryville facility and the male beds have not specifically been sited yet, although he said DOC feels the beds should be located in the Casa Grande area to allow for an equal travel distance around the State for inmates coming into the system. Senator Noland asked why a central reception and diagnostics center has not been considered for both male and female inmates in order to facilitate more efficient use of health care workers.

Director Lewis explained that the preponderance of Arizona's female inmates are housed at the Perryville facility, which is where the reception and diagnostics function is performed. He noted that DOC has not looked at the possibility of changing the location for the female inmates since their numbers have been easy to accommodate. He pointed out, however, that a serious problem exists in the reception and diagnostics function for male prisoners at the State Hospital grounds. Director Lewis explained that DOC is currently under a court order that limits the capacity to 207. He further noted that processing the inmates in and out in less than 14 days is the only way the Department can stay within that population cap, which places a significant strain on staff. Director Lewis stated that this is the reason DOC has been encouraged to open a larger facility in Casa Grande, adding that he would be willing to consider merging male and female inmates in the reception and diagnostics facility. Director Lewis pointed out that the female reception and diagnostic beds shown in the handout represent a mental health facility.

Senator Noland recommended the need for an analysis of the cost savings of a combined reception and diagnostics facility for Casa Grande and Perryville.

POPULATION GROWTH OF JUVENILES CONVICTED AS ADULTS

Mr. Stewart referred to the population growth of juveniles in the system who are convicted as adults (filed with original minutes). There was a discussion concerning DOC's recommendation that the 100-bed juvenile facility to be built in Tucson be dedicated to males. Senator Noland asked what the alternatives are for female juveniles. Director Lewis responded that the intent is to add a second-trailer at Perryville. He added that as the population of female juveniles in the system continues to grow DOC will have to request the means to build a permanent facility. He noted that the site does not necessarily have to be located at Perryville, and he suggested that the analysis of costs mentioned earlier by Senator Noland could take into account the numbers of juvenile females.

Senator Noland said it would be appropriate in future planning to consider siting juvenile facilities in both Tucson and Phoenix.

Representative Smith asked if there has been any consideration of housing juvenile inmates in other states as a temporary solution.

J.C. Keeney, Assistant Director, Adult Institutions, DOC, explained that such a possibility was explored. He reported that the cost of housing female juveniles in California would be on a cash only basis at about \$300 a day per juvenile and Florida would not take any juvenile who had taken a life, which was the case with the first female juvenile offender tried as an adult in Arizona. Mr. Keeney noted that the other states do not have the same law of sight and sound separation from the adult population as Arizona.

Senator Springer said she believes there were early discussions about making the 100-bed juvenile facility in Tucson a temporary one that could be converted to house adult inmates, with a new permanent juvenile facility eventually built as part of a new complex. She asked if the 100 juvenile beds could be converted to adult use at minimal cost. Director Lewis said the current concept would not lend itself to converting those beds to adult use.

Doug Tucker, Budget Manager, Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting, acknowledged that the idea mentioned by Senator Springer was brought up at one point. Senator Springer said it seems logical that a need exists for a 3,500 to 6,000 bed facility in order to minimize the cost per bed and maximize the infrastructure costs. Senator Springer contended that a permanent juvenile facility should be part of that

program, particularly since the location is one that ideally will be accessible to both metropolitan counties.

Director Lewis acknowledged that Senator Springer's suggestion could be incorporated into the idea expressed by Senator Noland concerning the siting of juvenile facilities in both Tucson and Phoenix. Senator Springer emphasized that it is more cost effective to build prisons of all levels at one location because of the incentives for the inmates to move down the ladder in terms of the rating. She suggested the same concept could be used with a juvenile section at the same facility. Director Lewis offered to review existing facilities to determine if there are any conversion prospects that could reduce transportation costs, such as increasing the classification of some beds to allow prisoners to do all or most of their time at one facility.

Senator Noland also suggested that another location besides Tucson be found for sex offenders. In addition, she contended that it might be time to consider amending the Arizona Constitution to remove the sight and sound separation for juveniles while still allowing physical separation. She indicated that the concept is a detriment to the younger inmates in terms of access to recreation, health care and education facilities, and is much more expensive.

Director Lewis said it was his understanding that the Constitution only indicates that juveniles cannot be housed with adults, adding that the sight and sound doctrine came from an Attorney General's opinion. Mr. Keeney agreed and further explained that the controversy began as a result of juveniles and adults being placed together in county jails. He noted that an Attorney General's opinion about the county jail situation also addressed the prison system. Senator Noland suggested that further research be conducted to determine if the issue can be statutorily clarified.

INMATE DISTRIBUTION BY RISK DESIGNATION

Mr. Keeney referred to a chart reflecting inmate distribution (filed with original minutes), noting that in the past a number of inmates were housed in higher or lower custody than their classification indicated they should be because of a lack of room in the appropriate security levels.

Senator Noland asked if all individuals convicted of driving under the influence are housed in DUI facilities. Mr. Keeney acknowledged that they are not, but he explained that DUI inmates with extensive records or disciplinary problems are the only DUI offenders assigned to regular prison beds.

FOREIGN NATIONALS IN THE PRISON SYSTEM

Mr. Keeney addressed the Prisoner Transfer Program through which inmates are returned to their countries of origin under the authority of U.S. treaties with participating countries (handout filed with original minutes). He noted that out of 1,900 potential candidates for transfer only 20 have applied for consideration since May 1994. Mr. Keeney pointed out that the greatest restriction to participation in the program is the treaty requirement that candidates participate voluntarily.

Representative Smith asked how the voluntary provision of the policy could be changed. Mr. Keeney explained that the federal government would have to negotiate that portion out of the treaties. Director Lewis suggested the issue be taken up with the new Congress in an attempt to resolve the problem.

Senator Noland emphasized the need to stay on top of the issue in an attempt to encourage the federal government to assume its monetary responsibility for illegal aliens housed in Arizona's prison system. Mr. Keeney noted that foreign nationals are being approached at the reception center in the hope that they will volunteer to return to their countries of origin before they become too comfortable in the prison system.

Mr. Davis commented that there has been a motion to dismiss the State's initial lawsuit against the federal government for reimbursement, adding that he believes the State will be successful in gaining reimbursement for the cost of detaining these people in the prison system.

REMOVAL OF WEIGHT LIFTING EQUIPMENT

Mr. Keeney commented on the plan to remove weight lifting equipment and to implement an exercise program and fitness course in all prison locations (handout filed with original minutes).

PRISON PRIVATIZATION

Carl Nink, Assistant Director, Community Corrections, DOC, provided an update of the Marana project, which is the first State incarceration facility to be privatized and is designed to house 450 minimum custody inmates. He noted that the inmates assigned to the facility are in need of alcohol and drug treatment, adding that the facility currently houses 209 inmates. In response to Representative Smith, Mr. Nink indicated that the facility will be fully occupied by the middle of December.

Senator Noland suggested that the Department keep good statistical information on the outcome and the population being served at the facility in comparison to other DUI facilities and prisons in order to determine the effectiveness of the program. Mr. Nink stated that DOC is progressing in the gathering of that information.

Mr. Nink addressed the handout relating to privatization of 200 return-to-custody beds and 400 DUI beds (filed with original minutes). Senator Hardt asked if the facilities will be operated at no cost to the State, to which Mr. Nink answered affirmatively.

Mr. Nink briefed the Committee on the privatized drug treatment programs planned for the Winchester and Manzanita Units (handout filed with original minutes).

Senator Noland said it might be appropriate to analyze recidivism rates since release programs are now being handled directly from the prisons rather than release centers.

Representative Smith emphasized the importance of education and treatment programs in the rehabilitation of inmates. He commented on the excellent education programs at the Tucson facility and expressed concern about the quality of programs in some of the other prisons. He also asked if it will ever be possible to eliminate the supply of drugs inside the prisons.

Director Lewis acknowledged that the various institutions tend to focus on different areas, which explains some of the fluctuations in programs around the system. He also expressed concern about the inadequate number of treatment counselors in the prison system. Director Lewis said he shares Representative Smith's concern about the drug problem in the prisons, but he advised that it is virtually impossible to totally eliminate the situation even though DOC does everything it can within existing resources to address the issue.

MEDICAL FEES FOR SERVICE

Dr. Thomas Lutz, Assistant Director, Health Services, DOC, provided an overview of the medical fee for service in the correctional system that was passed by the Legislature in the last session (handout filed with original minutes). He noted that it is too early in the implementation process to establish any data, but he added that early returns indicate the program will be a success in reducing the number of sick calls.

Senator Noland observed that the program appears to provide inmates with needed medical services in a much more expedient manner. However, she noted that prisoners attempting to obtain over-the-counter medicines at the prison store may have to wait so

long that they decide to go through the sick call system since that process is experiencing a quicker turn-around time.

DISCUSSION

Representative Smith emphasized the need to identify potential prison locations through a detailed analysis performed in a combined effort by DOC and DOA. He suggested that the Committee try to identify locations by the end of December in order to be ready for the next legislative session.

Senator Noland referred back to her original request that an analysis of a site also consider existing facilities, including construction costs, operational differences and employee vacancies. Representative Smith also suggested that an analysis include which existing facilities can be expanded and the costs involved.

Director Lewis complimented his staff on their presentations. He reiterated the importance of a joint effort between DOC and DOA in analyzing prison sites. He also emphasized the need for the Committee to hold regular meetings.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Janice C. Stell
Committee Secretary

(Attachments and tapes are on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.)

REVISED

REVISED

ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE

INTERIM MEETING NOTICE

Open to the Public

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

DATE: Wednesday, December 28, 1994

TIME: 9:30 A.M.

PLACE: Senate Hearing Room 2

AGENDA:

- 1) Call to Order.
- 2) Secretary to note attendance.
- 3) Department of Corrections Prison Facilities and Inmates.

Stan Bates, Assistant Director of Administration

- Presentation of potential prison locations, including consideration of existing facilities, construction costs, operational differences, employee vacancies, and possibility and cost of expansion.

J. C. Keeney, Assistant Director of Adult Institutions

- Analysis of the cost savings of a combined reception and diagnostics facility for both male and female inmates at Casa Grande and Perryville.
- Review of existing facilities to determine if there are any conversion prospects that could reduce transportation costs.

Terry Stewart, Deputy Director

- Analysis of overcrowding and bed needs.

Bill Gaspar, Deputy Warden of Rincon Unit

- Discussion of provisions in statute requiring juveniles to be housed separately from adults.

(more)

4) Department of Corrections Departmental Issues.

Sharon Mayes, Assistant Director of Human Resources

- Update on recruitment and retention of Correctional Service Officers, including vacancy factors and turnover.
- Discussion of privatized 400-bed DWI prison.

5) Additional items for discussion.

6) Adjourn.

Representative Tom Smith, Chairman

MEMBERS:

Senator Hardt

Senator Noland

Senator Springer

Representative Armstead

Representative Burns

Representative Smith

Kurt Davis, Governor's Office, ex officio

J. Elliott Hibbs, Department of Administration, ex officio

Samuel A. Lewis, Department of Corrections, ex officio

TS/ps

12/27/94

ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

Minutes of Meeting
Wednesday, December 28, 1994
Senate Hearing Room 2 - 9:30 a.m.

Members Present

Senator Noland
Senator Springer
Director J. Elliott Hibbs, Ex-officio Member
Director Samuel Lewis, Ex-officio Member
Representative R. Burns
Representative Smith, Chairman

Members Excused
Senator Hardt

Members Absent
Representative Armstead
Kurt Davis, Ex-officio Member

Staff
Teri Grier, House
Kathi Knox, House
Lance Johnson, Senate

Representative Smith called the meeting to order at 9:35 a.m. and attendance was noted.

Stan Bates, Assistant Director for Administrative Services, Department of Corrections (DOC), provided a handout reflecting two potential prison sites that were presented to the Committee at its last meeting and four additional sites to be addressed by Mr. Bosworth (filed with original minutes). He noted that the sites are listed in order of priority as deemed appropriate by DOC.

Kent Bosworth, General Manager for Construction Services, Department of Administration (DOA), provided handouts (filed with original minutes) and reviewed potential prison sites at the I-17 Carefree Interchange, as well as sites in Casa Grande, Tucson and Apache Junction. Mr. Bosworth noted that there is opposition to the I-17 Carefree Interchange location since the City of Phoenix has annexed the land south of the Carefree Highway and has a master plan that calls for residential development of the area.

Representative Smith asked what impact the Casa Grande site would have on the turnover of Correctional Service Officers (CSOs) at the Florence facility. Mr. Bates acknowledged that the Casa Grande site would have some impact on staff turnover, but he pointed out that the proposal is for a small facility to be used as a reception center. He suggested the location is logical since it is halfway between the two major metropolitan areas. Senator Noland asked if DOC has considered the problems that occurred in obtaining medical

personnel at the state-run center for retarded citizens at Coolidge. Mr. Bates said the Department has not looked at the issue but he contended that DOC has been able to fairly well maintain the professional staff at the Florence facility. He added that prior to 1979 the reception center process was located in Florence. Senator Noland suggested that DOC be certain about the issue by reviewing the personnel situation at the Coolidge facility.

Representative Smith asked how far the Apache Junction site is from the Gold Canyon Ranch housing development, to which Mr. Bosworth indicated the distance is about two miles.

Mr. Bates further addressed the four potential sites in the handout, noting that the first priority for DOC is the I-17 Carefree Interchange. He suggested the area offers the best availability for staff that will not compete with other prison locations. Mr. Bates reiterated that the Casa Grande site would be an excellent location for a reception center and small prison complex. He also noted that the Tucson proposal represents a good location due to the amount of land and staffing available. He added that the Apache Junction property is the second best location in the Maricopa County metropolitan area to site a prison, although he said there are some concerns about the water supply that need to be further addressed.

In addressing sites discussed at the previous meeting, Mr. Bates said DOC's main concern with the Buckeye property is its location of 24 miles southwest of the Perryville facility, which will compete for CSOs and professional staff. Senator Noland suggested that the Carefree site would also have an impact on staffing. Mr. Bates acknowledged there would be some impact but he contended it would be less than that of the Buckeye location. Mr. Bates commented on the I-17 Pioneer Interchange site, noting that it was pointed out at the last meeting that the Governor is opposed to that particular location.

Mr. Bates addressed a handout indicating potential expansion of existing prison facilities (filed with original minutes). He noted that the first page of the handout lists those facilities that DOC does not recommend as suitable for expansion. In addition, Mr. Bates advised the Committee of a situation at the Douglas facility in which a citizens' group has filed a complaint against the Department's wastewater treatment plant, which is operated by Cochise County in a lease agreement with DOC. Mr. Bates said the concern is that under the lease agreement Cochise County could turn the operation of the plant over to DOC at a \$2.5 million operating cost. He indicated that DOC plans to meet with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and DOA to address whether the sewage can be hauled to avoid extensive fines. Representative Smith requested that the Committee be kept advised of the situation, including an analysis of any solutions that may be available.

Mr. Bates explained to the Committee that the second page of the handout lists the prison facilities the Department feels are more appropriate for expansion. He noted that the existing Tucson complex could be expanded by an additional 100 beds for juveniles in conjunction with the 100 beds that have already been authorized by the Legislature.

Bill Gaspar, Deputy Warden, Rincon Unit, explained that his unit contains the minors facility in the Tucson complex, which is currently at its full capacity of 78. He commented on the growth of the numbers of juveniles in the adult prison system and the projected need for the additional 100 beds. He also suggested that male and female juvenile facilities be included when a new complex is planned, with the 200 beds in the Rincon Unit then being converted back to adult population use.

Senator Noland reiterated her belief that facilities for juveniles incarcerated as adults should be located in both Phoenix and Tucson, which will facilitate family contact and enable both metropolitan areas to accept responsibility for violent juvenile offenders.

Director Lewis observed that DOC's proposal is a temporary one in which male juveniles would be housed initially in the 200 beds to be built in the Rincon Unit, which is a medium security adult male facility. He indicated that when the Legislature decides to build a new prison complex it could choose to retain 100 of the juveniles in the existing beds in Tucson while the others could be housed in the new complex at whatever location is chosen by the Legislature.

Senator Noland asked if the additional 100 beds could be located at Perryville or a facility other than in Tucson. She also emphasized the need to consider the female juvenile population, noting that lawsuits may become an issue with female juveniles being housed in trailers. Director Lewis noted that the handout includes a proposal for 20 temporary female juvenile beds at Perryville. However, he noted that no other proposal is included for Perryville since DOC has been advised from a variety of sources that Perryville will not be considered for expansion.

Representative Smith agreed that juvenile facilities should be located in both Phoenix and Tucson. He suggested it would be more cost effective and allow the Department to address population growth with construction of a 200-bed juvenile facility in Tucson and identification by the end of January of a site for the new prison complex that will include 100 or 200 beds for juveniles. Director Lewis indicated that the approach presented by DOC recommends expansion of those facilities that are appropriate through the cheapest and quickest method of construction, which would then put the new prison complex about three years in the future. He emphasized that construction of additional juvenile beds cannot wait three years, which is the reason DOC recommends from a planning point of

view the construction of 200 juvenile beds in the Rincon facility to be built to the footprint of the existing adult male facility in Tucson.

Mr. Gaspar informed the Committee that 80 percent of the minors currently incarcerated in the adult prison system come from Maricopa County and other counties to the north. He also noted that the past six months of intake and projected departures for the next six months indicate that the juvenile male population will be slightly over 220 male minors by the time the new facility opens in December 1996.

Senator Noland suggested that DOC's presentation was politically slanted since it did not include expansion at Perryville as an option. She emphasized the need to receive all pertinent information from DOC in order to make decisions about prison locations, expansions and availability of personnel.

Senator Springer disagreed with Director Lewis' expansion idea, particularly as it pertains to the Winslow facility. She expressed concern about staffing, housing and transportation problems in the area. In addition, Senator Springer contended it is bad policy for the Legislature to continually authorize the construction of smaller prisons in remote locations for economic development purposes. She emphasized that a commitment to building a new large prison would deter some of those political pressures. Senator Springer suggested that the new facility be located in the Phoenix area and that a juvenile facility be included as part of the initial construction.

Commenting on the site proposals, Senator Springer said the Casa Grande location should be disregarded since the concept involves a small facility. She also contended the Apache Junction site should be disregarded because of the water situation and the proximity of the location to a new housing development. She observed that the initial I-17 site, which she contended was the most appropriate location, was apparently eliminated because of residential development in the area. Senator Springer further stated that the I-17 Carefree Interchange property also has the potential for too much development around it.

Senator Springer contended the best potential site is the property in Buckeye, and she expressed concern that the priorities listed in DOC's chart are slanted against the location. She urged the Committee to recommend the Buckeye property as the site for a new large facility that will ultimately consist of about 5,000 to 6,000 beds.

Director Lewis maintained that it was not DOC's intent to slant any of the information it presented. He said the Department merely wanted to point out those locations it feels are most appropriate as prison sites from an operational standpoint, taking into account the most economical approach. Director Lewis agreed that building out the Winslow facility may be questionable. However, he said he thought the idea was at least worth discussing

because expansion would be cost effective and recruiting of personnel in the area is not as serious a problem as a few years ago. Director Lewis acknowledged that DOC does not like the Buckeye site as a prison location. However, he assured the Committee that the Department would do a good job of running a prison at the site if the Legislature chooses the Buckeye location.

Representative Smith said he believes the Buckeye property is the best location. He emphasized the need to vigorously attack the problem of the expanding prison population by focusing on construction of a large facility rather than continuing with a patchwork type of approach.

Senator Springer said it has been one of her priorities to stop the budget practice of borrowing from the State Corrections Fund to supplement General Fund expenditures. She emphasized the need for those monies to be replaced in the Corrections Fund and to be committed to the building of a new large prison facility.

Senator Noland commented on the need for an industrial development authority project for housing in the Buckeye area if a large facility is built at that location and in Florence in order to attract personnel to those areas.

Mr. Bates further addressed the chart concerning potential expansion of existing prison facilities. He said the expansion recommendations for the Safford and Winslow facilities pertain to later years of the five-year plan to ensure that the staffing situations will continue to improve. He noted that DOC feels the Yuma facility can be built out cost effectively since there is a full section of land and water available.

Representative Smith asked how long it would take to have a new large facility ready to house inmates. Mr. Bosworth replied that a master plan takes about six to nine months to complete, after which design and utility runs would begin. He noted that the \$2 million contained in DOC's capital budget request for the initial master planning includes the running of utilities to the site. Mr. Bosworth explained that construction on a level 2 facility takes about four months for design and ten months for construction and a level 5 facility takes about six months for design and 18 months for construction.

Senator Noland asked if one level could be completed and in use while another level is being constructed, and Mr. Bosworth indicated that is how the prisons are typically constructed. Representative Smith asked if the juvenile facility could be included in the initial phase of construction, to which Mr. Bosworth answered affirmatively.

Director Lewis requested direction from the Committee on the Perryville expansion issue. Senator Noland asked if DOC has received complaints about locating the female juveniles

at Perryville. Director Lewis said the Department has had no discussions with anyone about juveniles being housed at the location. However, he noted that the information he received during the last session was that the Legislature is not interested in expanding the Perryville facility. Senator Springer said she understands that the Legislature promised the local community that the Perryville facility would not be expanded. She contended the current Legislature should honor that commitment and not consider any further expansion at Perryville. Senator Noland observed that previous Legislatures cannot bind future Legislatures. She countered that expansion of Perryville should be a part of the discussions, after which the political realities could be addressed.

In response to a question from Senator Springer concerning the size of a new prison complex, Mr. Bates explained that DOC builds prisons as 800-bed prototypes and four can be grouped together to house 3,200 inmates. He added that two complexes would house 6,400 prisoners. Mr. Bates further noted that such a plan would handle inmate growth for only about five years.

Senator Springer moved that the Joint Select Committee on Corrections recommend the Buckeye site for the location of a new prison with a potential ultimate capacity of 6,400 beds to be planned immediately, with the idea that the facility will incorporate a 200-bed facility for juveniles in the first phase.

Director Lewis suggested the number of beds for juveniles be increased to 300 if the facility is to also accommodate female juveniles. Senator Noland noted that the motion does not preclude the expansion of the juvenile facilities in Tucson with the ability for males and females to be housed at both sites.

The motion CARRIED by voice vote.

Senator Noland moved that the Chairman appoint a subcommittee to address the housing situations at the Buckeye site and the Florence facility through consideration of industrial development authority bonds and other mechanisms to provide rental and for-purchase housing. She also moved that the subcommittee be required to report its recommendations to the full Committee.

Representative Burns suggested there might be a similar need in other areas of the State. Senator Noland contended the Buckeye and Florence locations are priority issues. She added that once those locations are addressed the project can be expanded to other areas.

The motion CARRIED by voice vote.

Senator Noland moved that the juvenile capacity in the Tucson facility be expanded by 100 beds and include both male and female inmates, contingent upon the construction of the 200 beds for juveniles at the Buckeye location or another site that may be chosen in the Phoenix area.

The motion CARRIED by voice vote.

J.C. Keeney, Assistant Director for Adult Institutions, DOC, commented on carry-over issues from the last meeting. He stated that the Department agrees there is a need for a combined male and female reception and diagnostics center. However, he contended DOC needs to further discuss the location of the center, noting that the costs for transporting prisoners to and from the Buckeye site would be exorbitant.

In addition, Mr. Keeney commented on possible conversions of classification levels of existing prisons to reduce statewide transportation costs. He advised that 400 level 4 beds could be converted to level 5 in both the Winslow facility and the Cimarron Unit in the Tucson complex. However, Mr. Keeney cautioned against converting more beds to the more expensive level 5 than are necessary, adding that DOC would like to study the issue further. Mr. Keeney also pointed out that by 1997 the prison system will be short of female beds, and he recommended converting the North Unit 2 beds in Florence back to female use for a period of time until a new female facility is available.

Director Lewis asked if the Committee would consider a reception and diagnostics center at the Casa Grande site, which has good accessibility to Phoenix, Tucson and Florence. Senator Springer questioned if it is possible to consider an intake facility in both the Phoenix and Tucson areas, possibly using existing facilities. Director Lewis indicated he would be willing to look into the issue of two intake centers. However, he explained that an intake facility has to be a level 5, and he pointed out there are no existing level 5 facilities in Tucson. Director Lewis indicated that probably 200 general population beds would have to be converted to level 5. He added that it would be difficult to give up those beds and the conversion would be an expensive proposition.

Mr. Keeney contended that 200 beds are not available to spare for such a conversion. He noted that 150 inmates are currently backed up in jails and cannot be processed into the prison system.

Representative Smith suggested that a reception and diagnostics center in Casa Grande be considered but that other alternatives also be developed. Mr. Keeney commented on the need for space to perform an adequate diagnostics function. Senator Noland asked if there is an expansion capability at the State Hospital, to which he indicated there is not. Senator Noland indicated that more information is necessary on the cost of transporting

inmates to a center versus the cost of medical and diagnostics personnel at two sites. Senator Noland also noted that she plans to introduce a bill in the upcoming session requiring offenders sentenced to life without possibility of parole to be maintained in a level 5 facility.

Terry Stewart, Deputy Director, DOC, noted that at the last meeting there was discussion about using a growth projection of 90 inmates a month as a planning number after adjustments for truth in sentencing laws and aggravated DUIs (Driving Under the Influence). He noted, however, that the actual monthly growth in the recent past has been 150 or more. Mr. Stewart provided a handout (filed with original minutes) reflecting the population forecast for the male general population, females and male DUIs. He explained that based on the last 38 months of data DOC will be using the planning number of 100 inmates per month instead of 90.

Senator Noland expressed concern about the growth projection of 100 becoming ingrained in the process. She pointed out that the number was revised based on the past 38 months while truth in sentencing provisions and criminal code revisions have not been in effect for a full year. Mr. Stewart contended the 100 number is a very conservative figure as opposed to the actual growth over the last year of 150 per month. He explained that the Department will use the figure through at least this year and then do another projection.

Director Lewis observed that DOC's plan is to keep 500 inmates in tents. He also noted that because of careful double bunking the Department feels it can manage the prison system with about 1,000 more inmates than are in design capacity beds. He added that the number will be watched closely and adjusted if necessary.

Mr. Stewart commented on the second page of his handout indicating the first three years of the five-year bed plan. He indicated that some of the information will need revisions due to the actions taken by the Committee.

Senator Noland asked if technical violations are included in the growth-per-month figure, to which Mr. Stewart answered affirmatively. Senator Noland asked what percentage involves technical violations, and Mr. Stewart indicated he did not have that number with him. Senator Noland reiterated her concern about adjusting the projection without all the information available, and she pointed out that she and the Chairman are working on parole and technical violation issues for the upcoming legislative session. Representative Smith said his discussion with Doug Tucker of the Governor's Budget Office indicates the figure of 100 is fairly conservative. However, he agreed with the need to watch the number closely.

Mr. Gaspar addressed a handout providing background on the requirement of juveniles to be housed separately from adults and the current practice in maintaining that separation at the Tucson complex (filed with original minutes).

Representative Smith noted that the statute states that minors cannot be confined in a cell or room with adults, which he said is quite different than sight and sound separation. Mr. Gaspar agreed but noted that an Attorney General's opinion in 1972 stated that minors could not commingle with adults for purposes of educational programs. Senator Noland contended the opinion is still different than sight and sound separation, and she questioned if a further Attorney General's opinion developed that requirement. Mr. Gaspar noted that an opinion by Attorney General Corbin in 1979 was in response to the Executive Director of the Arizona State Justice Planning Agency, who asked if juveniles are allowed to be detained in jails used primarily for incarcerated adults and if the juveniles are permitted to have sight and sound contact with adults. Mr. Gaspar explained that Attorney General Corbin's opinion stated that it is not permissible to have any sight or sound contact between juvenile and adult prisoners. Senator Noland asked if the opinion is based on the statute or the Arizona Constitution, to which Mr. Gaspar noted that the opinion was based on case law.

Senator Noland commented on the need to clarify in statute that juveniles are to be separated from the adult population but without the requirement of sight and sound separation. Director Lewis pointed out that DOC has always been mindful of the sight and sound requirement but that it is practically impossible to achieve. He offered to work with the Attorney General's Office on language to clarify the issue.

Senator Noland moved that legislation be proposed for the upcoming session to clarify the original intent of the language concerning the separation of juveniles from adult inmates.

The motion CARRIED by voice vote.

Carl Nink, Assistant Director for Community Corrections, DOC, briefed the Committee on the Department's progress on the privatized 400-bed DUI prison, which is planned for an industrial area located just northwest of the Maricopa County Jail. He explained that the per diem rate for full occupancy will be \$36 per inmate or \$2 less than what DOC estimated the cost to be if it operated a similar facility, with a potential savings to the State of \$292,000 annually at full occupancy. Mr. Nink further noted that the private correctional company plans to hire 88 employees predominantly from the local area. He added that the company plans a continuing effort of aggressive community involvement as a part of the siting process. He added that the activation date of the facility is May 1, 1995.

Senator Noland asked if DUI offenders are still housed in tents. Mr. Nink answered affirmatively, noting that about 100 tent beds are located in the Aspen Unit at the Arizona State Hospital with about 80 inmates currently in residence. Senator Noland asked if those inmates will be transferred into the new DUI facility, to which Mr. Nink answered affirmatively. Director Lewis explained that the tents will then be taken down, but he added that the tents at Perryville and Tucson will remain. He said the Department will probably look for another site for the 100 tent beds that will come from the State Hospital grounds.

Sharon Mayes, Assistant Director for Human Resources, DOC, provided an overview on the hiring and retention of CSOs. She explained that the Department has initiated a number of steps in its efforts to take a very progressive stance at recruitment, including the establishment of walk-in centers throughout the State and the reduction of the medical standards for CSOs from 35 percent to 25 percent. Ms. Mayes advised there is a 16 percent turnover rate for CSOs, with most of the vacancies from the Florence-Eyman area. She emphasized the need for a CSO salary increase to address the problems of recruitment and retention.

Representative Smith observed that the retention problem is greater in the period before Corrections Officers reach the CSO II level, and he suggested that perhaps some type of promotion or recognition during that period might alleviate the turnover problem. Ms. Mayes acknowledged that the idea is worth considering, and she pointed out that the pay plan currently being addressed with the Governor's Budget Office includes some incentives for cadets graduating from the academy. Ms. Mayes also explained that DOC has developed a leadership academy for sergeants that will begin in January.

Director Lewis commented on a proposal from the Governor's Budget Office for a CSO III, which would be a specialist position. However, he noted that the Department is not quite sure which jobs would be moved to that position or how the entire operation of the agency would be affected.

Senator Noland observed that these same kinds of problems will continue to occur in every department until an entire personnel system is developed with various steps within each category. She suggested that DOC consider a plan that was developed for the Department of Public Safety which added three steps within the categories for officers.

Senator Noland wondered why retention is such an issue in the Eyman Unit, and she asked if there are management problems. Director Lewis said he does not believe there are management problems, and he indicated that the unit has a new senior warden who is on track with specific measures for improved personnel management. He also noted that the unit has outstanding deputy wardens. Director Lewis said the Florence prison fares better than Eyman in the area of retention since the complex is older and the

**JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON CORRECTIONS**

**December 28, 1994
Page 11**

personnel have settled in and do not want to move into new units. Director Lewis concluded by stating that given the resources of DOC and all of the attendant problems the Legislature can still be genuinely proud of the people who work in the Department.

The meeting adjourned at 11:35 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Janice C. Stell".

Janice C. Stell
Committee Secretary

(Attachments and tapes are on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.)

ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE

MEETING NOTICE

Open to the Public

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

DATE: Friday, March 17, 1995
TIME: 9:00 a.m.
PLACE: House Hearing Room 2
SUBJECT: Agenda

- 1) Election of chairman
- 2) Discussion of DUI facility.



REPRESENTATIVE TOM SMITH

MEMBERS:

Senator Hardt
Senator Noland
Senator Springer
Representative Armstead
Representative Burns
Representative Hart
Representative Smith
Maria Baier, Governor's Office
Rudy Serino, Department of Administration
Samuel A. Lewis, Department of Corrections

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JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

Friday, March 17, 1995

9:00 a.m.

House Hearing Room 2

Members Present

Representative Tom Smith
Senator Carol Springer
Representative David Armstead
Representative Bob Burns
Representative Joe Hart
Representative Tom Smith
Maria Baier, Governor's Office
Samuel A. Lewis, Department of Corrections

Members Absent

Senator "A.V." Bill Hardt
Senator Patricia Noland
Rudy Serino, Department of Administration

Representative Tom Smith called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m. and informed the Committee that since he was no longer the Chairman of the Public Institutions and Universities Committee, statutorily, he was not eligible to be chairman of the Joint Select Committee. Representative Smith said a new chairman would need to be elected, but that he would be available for providing information on what the Committee has done so far.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

Senator Springer moved that Representative Hart be elected chairman of the Joint Select Committee on Corrections. Senator Burns SECONDED the motion. Motion CARRIED by voice vote.

Representative Hart said he appreciated the vote of confidence demonstrated by the Committee in selecting him to be chairman. Representative Hart told the Committee it was a hard task for Arizona to provide a safe environment for its citizens, and that he looked forward to working towards that goal.

DISCUSSION OF DWI FACILITY

Carl Nink, Assistant Director, Arizona Department of Corrections, distributed a briefing paper entitled "Joint Select Committee on Corrections Review Siting of 400 Bed DWI Prison" (filed with original minutes) and explained the Department of Corrections (DOC) gave notice of its intent to site a private 400 bed DWI prison at 3402 W. Cocopah to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, the Senate and House Minority

Leaders, the legislators within the district the prison is to be sited, the mayor, the Phoenix City Council and all members of the school boards in which the proposed site is located. Mr. Nink stated 52 individuals were present at a public hearing in January and of that number, four spoke in favor of the project, two were undecided, and one was opposed to the project. Mr. Nink added a hearing for a special use permit would take place before the Phoenix City Council on March 22, 1995.

Senator Springer asked who would be placed in the facility and if it would be referred to as a prison, noting confusion expressed by residents near the Marana facility. Mr. Nink responded there would be 400 DWI inmates who may also have a lesser offense such as shoplifting in addition to the DWI charge and that the facility would be referred to as a prison. Senator Springer asked what type of area the site was in. Mr. Nink explained the area is mainly industrial although residential property is close by but separated from the proposed site by another industrial building and a railroad track. Mr. Nink told the Committee the building was currently an industrial one made entirely of cement which will need some renovation. It is anticipated the site would be ready for use in August, 1995.

Representative Burns asked what kind of public information campaign had been launched in the neighborhood. Mr. Nink explained Esmor Correctional Services had provided pamphlets in both English and Spanish and that they had made a commitment to the community to actively inform all those who would be affected.

Representative Armstead asked if people would be moved from the 24th Street facility to the new facility and how the 24th Street facility would continue to be used. Mr. Lewis explained those DWI cases would be transferred and prisoners with mental handicaps would be transferred to the 24th Street unit for care from Florence State Prison which would open up more beds at Florence. Mr. Lewis estimated the number of inmates to be moved from Florence to 24th Street at 150.

Brenda Borquez, representing herself, stated support for the prison and noted that Esmor had committed to working with the neighborhood in searching for employees for the new facility. Ms. Borquez added all "Block Watch" captains in the area had been provided with information on the facility to distribute in their areas.

Robert Zamora, representing himself, stated support for the prison and noted the expected tax revenues to be realized by the State and the school districts in the area. Mr. Zamora explained there was overwhelming support for the facility in his neighborhood.

Representative Burns asked if the facility, in light of its contracted status, would be monitored on site by the DOC. Mr. Lewis said it would.

Senator Springer moved the approval of the report submitted by Mr. Nink, and further moved to endorse the decision of Mr. Sam Lewis in support of this project. Representative Burns SECONDED the motion.

Reverend J.P. Grammer, representing himself, spoke against the prison, pointing out there are already five jails within a one and a half mile radius of his neighborhood and within a half mile radius of a grade school. Reverend Grammer stated he had received no notice on the intent of the DOC to site a prison in the area and that he was sure people in his area would not qualify for jobs mentioned at the facility.

The motion CARRIED by voice vote.

Representative Tom Smith gave the Committee information on the Capital Outlay bill passed on March 16, 1995, noting that it contained provisions for an additional 200 juvenile beds for those remanded to the adult facilities. Representative Smith added he had received a letter from the mayor of Buckeye, advocating a prison site several miles south of the area being considered at today's meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:40 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Arlene Seagraves, Committee Secretary

(Tapes on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate)

ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE
INTERIM MEETING NOTICE

Open to the Public

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

DATE: Thursday, June 1, 1995

TIME: 1:30 p.m.

PLACE: House Hearing Room 2

SUBJECT: Agenda:

1. Siting of new prison complexes
2. Housing of minor inmates adjudicated as adults
3. Location and composition of reception center(s)

Members:

Representative Hart, Chairman
Representative Armstead
Representative R. Burns

Senator Hardt
Senator Noland
Senator Springer

Director Sam Lewis
Department of Corrections

Maria Baier, Policy Advisor
Office of the Governor

Rudy Serino
Department of Administration

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MINUTES OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

Thursday, June 1, 1995

1:30 p.m.

House Hearing Room 2

Chairman Joe Hart called the meeting to order at 1:35 p.m. and attendance was noted.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Representative Robert Burns
Senator A.V. "Bill" Hardt
Senator Patricia Noland
Senator Carol Springer
Representative Joe Hart, Chairman

Director Sam Lewis, Department of Corrections
Rudy Serino, Department of Administration
Maria Baier, Office of the Governor

MEMBERS EXCUSED

Representative David Armstead

Terry Stewart, Deputy Director, Department of Corrections (DOC), thanked the Committee for allowing DOC to make presentations regarding issues involved in the siting of new prisons, the housing of minor inmates adjudicated as adults and the location and composition of reception center(s). Mr. Stewart introduced **Stan Bates, Sam Sublitt and Hal Carden** who would be discussing the aforementioned topics.

SITING OF NEW PRISON COMPLEXES

Stan Bates, Administrator, Facility Activation Bureau, explained during the last session, the Legislature passed H.B. 2002 which authorized \$2 million to begin master planning and studies for a new prison complex and that the money cannot be expended until the Legislature sites the location. Mr. Bates added siting must occur by the full legislature in either a special session or regular session in January 1996. Four locations are under consideration including a site adjacent to the Eyman Complex near Florence, another site adjacent to the south of the Arizona State Prison Complex (ASPC) in Tucson, and a third and fourth site, both located near Buckeye with one situated approximately 11 miles south of the town and one approximately 7.5 miles south and adjacent to State Highway 80/85. Mr. Bates emphasized the recommendation of DOC is the site adjacent to the east border of the Eyman Complex near Florence as inexpensive state land is available, the local community favors prison expansion, the site is centrally located in the state which holds down transportation and delivery costs.

Mr. Bates explained the advantages to the Tucson ASPC is that it is a good location for attracting and retaining staff, and asked that the Buckeye site not be considered at this time. Mr. Bates also asked the Committee to consider the siting of a minors unit. Senator Hardt agreed with Mr. Bates' assertions regarding prison siting and Maricopa County's role in the prison system.

Senator Noland pointed out Tucson has been more than willing to house prisoners and asked what the number of prison beds in Pima County and Maricopa County are in order to put it into perspective for the Committee members. Mr. Bates estimated the number of beds in Tucson at 3,000, 144 at Southern Arizona Corrections Release Center (SACRC), and 450 at Marana. Mr. Bates estimated the number of beds in Maricopa County is 2,200 at Florence, 1,000 in Phoenix and 400 private beds.

Senator Hardt noted there are a lot of places in Arizona where people do not want prisons and that in Florence, citizens depend on the prison for economic reasons and want the extra beds positioned in their area.

Senator Noland stressed the ability of the counties to take on its own prisoners and asked of the current state prison population of 20,800 what the percentage of prisoners are in Maricopa County. Mr. Bates estimated the percentage at 51.4% are citizens of Maricopa County and that there are approximately 3,594 prison beds in Pima County and 3,600 beds in Maricopa County, a split of approximately 50/50.

Bill Galletly, Town Manager, City of Florence, stated it was the town's belief that prisons are good industry and went on to tell the Committee about \$395,000 in interest free loans which had been made for new affordable housing. Mr. Galletly said he believed Florence had set out to address its affordable housing problems by working with developers to build single family homes and multi-housing complexes. Senator Noland asked for specific information on available medical facilities and affordable housing. Mr. Galletly explained plans had been made for 50 to 150 rental units and that it was due to be presented to the zoning commission and a 60 acre parcel had been examined for a possible mobile home park. Mr. Galletly added tentative plans had been made for a major medical clinic and in response to Senator Noland's query, added there were currently two doctors residing in Florence and six others that visit from Casa Grande.

Senator Springer asked what had changed in Florence regarding the siting of additional prison beds. Mr. Galletly responded the council was looking for a professional approach to running the town and now that Florence has the budget available, it has been able to address issues and respond to goals and objectives. Mr. Galletly told the Committee Florence has a capital improvement budget of \$1.7 million in a town of 4,200 people. Senator Springer expressed concern regarding Florence possibly requesting more money

for capital improvement projects. Mr. Galletly noted it might be in the state's best interest to invest in joint ventures with the town of Florence and that the state had already assisted in the town's growth through the Department of Commerce and the offering of interest free loans. Senator Springer stressed concern regarding state subsidized housing and asked what affordable housing costs are in Florence. Mr. Galletly explained rentals go for approximately \$350 to \$500 per month, with new housing currently being planned in the \$45,000 to \$65,000 range. Senator Springer asked for information on the school system. Mr. Galletly answered the schools were prepared to handle some surge in enrollment if it was spread over a time period of about three years.

Representative Burns noted Florence was able to claim a state shared revenue base of 11,000 people due to the prison population without being required to supply services to a large percentage of its counted population.

Senator Noland asked how competitive salaries would be with the private sector if the prison addition was built in Florence. Mr. Lewis explained a scientific comparison had not been done but that he knew salary and benefits are comparable with the private sector.

Senator Austin Turner, District 15, told the Committee he had attended two hearings in March in Buckeye and that he had 700 petitions to deliver to the Committee that were fairly divided between pro and con for building a prison in Buckeye. Senator Turner added Mr. Lewis had made presentations at the hearings that were both good and fair.

Joe Schettino, Mayor of the Town of Buckeye, explained he had been surprised to learn Buckeye was being considered as a site for a new prison and noted support for the possible prison was fairly evenly divided among those who attended hearings on the proposal. Mr. Schettino suggested the state-owned land parcel be the one considered and for permission for the Town of Buckeye to annex the facility. Mr. Schettino added he was not able to answer questions regarding housing and hospitals as many of those types of services were found in the surrounding area. Representative Hart thanked Mr. Schettino for his comments, noting it was not the Committee's intent to force the issue on any one area since there were areas actively seeking the prison.

Senator Springer stated she had seen some of the petitions and that most of them were done when the site closer to Buckeye was being considered. Senator Springer asked what the public reaction had been when the farther site was considered. Mr. Schettino answered there had been no public hearing on that issue and that many who signed the petition were from Rainbow Valley and Estrella and noted ironically that housing developments were currently going up within a half mile of Perryville.

Delbert Self, Town Manager, Buckeye, commented he was not aware of much public opposition and that he was not sure if staffing such a venture would be a problem in light of the close proximity to metro Phoenix. Representative Hart asked Mr. Self to come back to the Committee with more public input on the possibility of such a site.

Senator Springer noted she was in favor of this site as it was a good location and that she did not believe it was fair to expect 100% community support before making a recommendation to the full Legislature. Representative Hart said he would like representatives from the Town of Buckeye to return to a later Committee meeting with additional information and input on behalf of the town.

Senator Bob Chastain, District 7, spoke in support of the Town of Florence, noting that many people in Kearney work for the prison and noted the advantages to building a prison in those cities or towns that want them.

Representative Tom Smith, District 26, noted objections he had heard to further building in Florence was the lack of employment for spouses of those working for the corrections facility in addition to the lack of social and recreational activities. Representative Smith commented he felt the Buckeye site was adequate.

Senator Noland said she still favored a southwest correctional facility that would be located near Buckeye with a capacity of 3,200 beds. Senator Noland discussed Yuma's wish for prisons in their community in order to take advantage of the availability of cheap labor for farming. Senator Noland spoke of the advantages to building the additional prison beds at Florence; i.e., services were already available and it is centrally located between Tucson and the Phoenix area.

Senator Springer noted she also favored the Buckeye site and would "hold off" on a commitment with Florence because of a lack of affordable housing, schools and other amenities.

Senator Noland asked if a vote was planned for today's meeting to give direction to DOC. Representative Hart said he hadn't intended to ask for a motion today, but if it was the desire of the Committee, he was willing to entertain a motion.

Mr. Lewis requested that the Committee give some sort of direction as it was impossible for DOC to direct its energies when it was not sure what site to concentrate on. Mr. Lewis said he would prefer to see development of the Florence site, and that direction for DOC was necessary in order to make a good, rational decision. Senator Springer suggested the Committee wait 30 days in order to acquire further information from Buckeye on the possibility of development of that site. Representative Hart agreed.

Representative Burns pointed out the Joint Select Committee on Corrections does not select the site; rather it recommends one for the full Legislature to vote on. Senator Springer spoke in favor of a more objective analysis of the various sites from DOC for a future meeting.

Senator Noland agreed direction was needed for DOC and that the Committee was fully aware of Mr. Lewis' feelings on the Buckeye site.

HOUSING OF MINOR INMATES ADJUDICATED AS ADULTS

Sam Sublett, Warden, ASPC, Tucson, told the Committee housing for juvenile inmates adjudicated as adults needs to be selected and the current question is whether the 200 juvenile beds planned at Tucson should be converted to Level 4 Adult Male beds if Tucson is not selected as a permanent site to house juveniles. Mr. Sublett listed the options as 1) construct a separate but co-located male and female juvenile prison to house all committed juvenile inmates either in or near Maricopa County, 2) construct a separate but co-located male and female juvenile prison to house all committed juvenile inmates in Tucson, or 3) construct separate but co-located male and female prisons in two locations, one in Maricopa County and the other in Tucson. Mr. Sublett explained the DOC recommends the juvenile prison be sited either in or near Maricopa County. Senator Noland asked why it was not recommended to have sites both in Pima County and Maricopa County. Mr. Sublett explained a split could be made with costs estimated at \$14 million but that it was not among the DOC's recommendations.

Mr. Lewis discussed the necessity of providing 200 beds and the idea of converting those 200 minor beds to adult beds and the construction costs associated with a permanent unit as opposed to a temporary minor's unit. Mr. Lewis informed the Committee 80% - 85% of the minors adjudicated as adults are from Maricopa County. Senator Noland and Mr. Lewis further discussed the Rincon unit and the building of additional permanent structures that could be converted to adult beds in addition to the danger to minors in the Rincon unit and the need for a separate housing facility. Mr. Lewis said there were currently 93 minor men incarcerated as adults and 3 minor women and that in addition to the 200 beds planned for males, 50 beds were intended for females. Senator Noland suggested a 20-bed unit for females, leaving 230 beds for males.

Senator Noland moved that DOC go ahead with plans for a 200 bed separate facility in Tucson for minor males only with the possibility of conversion to future adult beds and that a 250 bed facility for minors be located in Maricopa County as a separate facility. Senator Noland added that of the 250 bed facility in Maricopa County, the option of creating a 20 bed minor women's facility be considered.

Mr. Lewis asked if the Committee had considered allowing minor women at the Tucson facility. Senator Noland said she did not believe that idea to be feasible.

Senator Springer elaborated on the possibility of a new minor's prison in Maricopa County and asked that expansion opportunities be considered for future growth if necessary in addition to considering a maximum security juvenile facility.

Mr. Lewis asked for clarification on Senator Noland's motion regarding the future possible conversion of minor beds to adult beds in the Tucson facility. Senator Noland clarified that was her intent and that the conversion would not include building any support buildings.

The motion was SECONDED and CARRIED by voice vote.

LOCATION AND COMPOSITION OF RECEPTION CENTER

Hal Carden, Warden, ASPC, Tucson, discussed the possible construction of two Reception and Diagnostic Centers with a total 500 bed capacity (400 beds in Maricopa County and 100 beds in Pima County) or constructing just one Reception and Diagnostic Center for both male and female inmates to be centrally located in Florence. Senator Springer stated she was not in support of the one site option in Florence and asked for further research on the option.

Mr. Lewis spoke in support of the one site option, noting the cost savings and efficiencies in processing inmates. Senator Springer asked what the possibility of rehabilitation on the current intake center was. Mr. Lewis explained that option had been eliminated in light of the age and condition of the buildings currently being used. Mr. Lewis repeated his contention that the building of one reception center would save money and staff.

Senator Noland said she favored the Florence site.

Representative Burns moved the recommendation of a single reception location for processing inmates of both sexes. The motion was SECONDED and CARRIED by voice vote.

Senator Noland moved that DOC supply an analysis of both Florence and the current reception site, listing the advantages and disadvantages of both to be presented to the Committee without bias. The motion was SECONDED and CARRIED by voice vote.

Representative Hart thanked the Committee members and all those present for attending.

Without objection, the meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlene Seagraves, Committee Secretary

(Tapes on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate)

ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE
INTERIM MEETING NOTICE

Open to the Public

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

DATE: Wednesday, August 2, 1995

TIME: 1:30 p.m.

PLACE: House Hearing Room 2

SUBJECT: Agenda:

1. Siting of new prison complexes
2. Update from Department of Corrections on construction of Reception and Diagnostic Center

Members:

Representative Hart, Chairman
Representative Armstead
Representative R. Burns

Senator Hardt
Senator Noland
Senator Springer

Director Sam Lewis
Department of Corrections

Maria Baier, Policy Advisor
Office of the Governor

Rudy Serino
Department of Administration

6/22/95

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MINUTES OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

1:30 p.m.

House Hearing Room 2

Chairman Joe Hart called the meeting to order at 1:35 p.m. and attendance was noted.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Representative David Armstead
Representative Robert Burns
Senator A.V. "Bill" Hardt
Senator Patricia Noland
Senator Carol Springer
Representative Joe Hart, Chairman

Director Sam Lewis, Department of Corrections
Rudy Serino, Department of Administration
John Coyle, Office of the Governor

Representative Hart thanked all those attending today's meeting, and asked Mr. Terry Stewart of the Department of Corrections (DOC) to introduce the first speaker to the members.

Terry Stewart, Deputy Director, DOC, reminded the Committee of the task charged to DOC at the meeting on June 1, 1995 in which unbiased reports on the suitability of the Florence and Buckeye sites would be assessed in addition to a study of the possible sites for a new reception and diagnostic center would be presented at the next meeting.

Daryl R. Fischer, Research Manager, Planning Bureau, DOC, explained he had been assigned to objectively analyze two proposed prison sites, one at Florence and one at Buckeye and presented a report to the Committee entitled "Prison Siting Analysis: A Comparison of Proposed Sites Near Florence and Buckeye, Arizona" (filed with original minutes). Dr. Fischer explained a "large radius analysis" and a "small radius analysis" had been done and added a "large radius analysis" examines the potential for staff recruiting in terms of the size of the existing labor force within a 60-mile radius of either site while a "small radius analysis" examines the resources available to support a new prison such as police, fire, and medical facilities. Dr. Fischer referred the Committee members to a chart in the handout entitled "Prison Siting Analysis -- Cities of 5,000 Population or More Within Small Radius (30 miles) or Large Radius (60 miles)" which supports his conclusion that the current labor force analysis favors the Florence site, noting it was his belief the Buckeye site is too far removed from Tucson to draw quality staff. Dr. Fischer added, however, the only small radius factor favoring the Buckeye site was the new construction starts for staff housing. Dr. Fischer concluded that five of the six resource factors examined by DOC

avored the proposed Florence site over the proposed Buckeye site. Those factors include spousal employment opportunities, suitable labor force, and resources.

Senator Noland asked why driving time was not considered in the analysis rather than mileage. Dr. Fischer answered driving time differed by time of day, and it was not believed to be pertinent to the analysis. Senator Noland spoke in favor of looking at the realities of driving time and its impact on drawing employees to the Buckeye site. Senator Noland questioned whether the DOC had studied the possibility of a depletion of the current prison employment market. Dr. Fischer explained that information would be difficult to obtain. Senator Noland suggested further study in which factors identifying current prison employees and where they come from in addition to how far they are willing to drive to work be considered. Senator Noland asked why Paradise Valley was not included in the 70-mile radius Dr. Fischer referred to. Dr. Fischer answered his calculations of mileage did not include Paradise Valley. Senator Noland stressed it was her belief Paradise Valley is even closer than Scottsdale if one were to drive to the Buckeye site and questioned the methods used to arrive at the various mileages. Dr. Fischer explained the differences between absolute or map distance and actual driving distance and the use of absolute distance in the study.

Representative Burns asked if the potential growth of the areas surrounding the possible prison sites and new freeway miles were considered. Dr. Fischer explained the report was prepared in a time period of three weeks and was not comprehensive.

Representative Armstead asked if the mobility of society and Phoenix and its surrounding areas in general and commuting styles had been considered. Dr. Fischer said he believed information was readily available from the Department of Economic Security (DES). Representative Armstead requested that the information be made available to the Committee.

Senator Springer commended Director Sam Lewis for presenting his preferences again to the Committee in the report presented by Dr. Fischer and commented on the non-existing housing market in Florence and the difficulty there is in comparing it to Buckeye. Dr. Fischer explained existing housing and not new housing had been considered in the study. Senator Springer remarked it was her belief prison employees were more likely to be able to afford housing in communities like Maryvale rather than Scottsdale, which would put them in greater proximity to the Buckeye site.

Senator Noland and Dr. Fischer discussed again the 60-mile radius concept and the population included within that radius. Director Lewis told the Committee the DOC would be happy to look at any factors the Committee had questioned in an expedient manner and suggested he discuss with each of the Committee members their concerns and observations on the two sites.

Representative Jerry Overton, District 15, said he was amazed how agencies make up their minds on what they want to do and manage to put out information supporting their decision. Representative Overton explained he wanted the Committee to know Gila Bend

favors the prison site at Buckeye as it would be a help to their area economically. Representative Overton asked the Committee to decide on a prison site based on the benefits it can bring to the State in general.

Art Arnold, Rancher representing himself, presented petitions to the Committee of citizens against the prison site in Buckeye.

Delbert Self, Town Manager, Town of Buckeye, read a summary to the Committee (filed with original minutes) in which he addressed issues of concern to the Committee members which were requested at the last meeting. Mr. Self spoke highly of the employment opportunities for spouses and the new home growth in that area of the State. Mr. Self also presented a resolution to the Committee and requested special legislation approving annexation of the prison into Buckeye city limits. Senator Noland asked for further information on new housing developments and noted the driving time between the reception site in Phoenix and the proposed site in Florence was 45 minutes with one stop light.

John Geib, Acting Town Manager, Town of Florence, presented a summary compilation of comments and observations regarding the proposed site selection for the location of a new corrections facility (filed with original minutes). Mr. Geib spoke in favor of choosing the Florence site and spoke of the town's support for the additional prison beds and its central location between Tucson and Phoenix.

Larry Fink, Broker for Southwest Realty, noted the site in Buckeye would utilize 1,460 acres of state land and require the purchase of additional privately owned acres in order to complete a 3,500 bed facility. Mr. Fink told the Committee five irrigation wells already exist in the area on the privately owned land which would be sufficient to serve the needs of the prison. Mr. Fink also spoke of the large demands for new housing in that area of the State. Senator Hardt asked what the cost for acquiring the land adjoining the state-owned land for the prison site. Mr. Fink said 920 acres would need to be acquired at a cost of \$1,500 per acre which would include the wells. Mr. Fink further noted the land was not part of the Phoenix Active Management Area for water use.

Kent Bosworth, Assistant Director, Department of Administration (DOA), presented comparisons of the proposed Florence and Buckeye sites (filed with original minutes) which were distributed to the Committee members. The handouts listed the location of the sites, location of the closest community and its population, utility availability, and the soil conditions of the land.

Senator Springer said she believed the Committee had received sufficient information to make a recommendation to the Legislature for a new prison site.

Senator Springer moved that the Joint Select Committee on Corrections recommend to the full Legislature the siting of a 3,500 bed facility at the proposed site located south of Buckeye. Representative Burns SECONDED the motion.

Director Lewis suggested the Committee hear the second agenda item which gives an update from the DOC on the construction of a new Reception and Diagnostic Center since it is relevant to the siting of beds. Director Lewis said he believed more information was needed and that he would like a chance to examine the data presented by the towns of Florence and Buckeye before a decision is made. Director Lewis said he was not convinced that Buckeye is right for the siting and that various factors including management of the facility, recruiting and keeping of prison staff and health care maintenance were of great relevance to the selection of a site and to the site of a future reception area. Director Lewis added he did not believe this Committee needed to rush a decision as the Legislature would not be meeting until January.

Senator Springer emphasized that much information had been received and considered by the Committee members and that Director Lewis had never made any attempt to hide his bias for the Florence site, noting the omission of Gila Bend in the presentations made to the Committee by what was to be an objective study.

Representative Hart asked Senator Springer to withdraw her motion until the presentation on the reception site was made by DOC.

Senator Springer WITHDREW her motion. Representative Burns WITHDREW his second.

J.C. Keeney, Assistant Director, DOC, presented a report to the Committee entitled "Reception and Diagnostic Center Analysis and Siting Recommendation" (filed with original minutes) and listed the three options presented in the report which are to a) construct a new 500-bed Level 5 reception center on the grounds of the State Hospital at 24th Street and Van Buren, b) modify the existing Alhambra reception center, or c) construct a new 500-bed reception center at the complex at Florence. Mr. Keeney explained the third option was the one favored by DOC. Representative Armstead asked how many people were processed through the reception center. Mr. Keeney told the Committee that over 9,000 were processed during the last fiscal year and that over 10,000 were expected to be processed this year. Representative Armstead asked how many jobs would be affected by the move to Florence if that option were selected. Mr. Keeney said it was anticipated those people employed by the current center would move to Florence although that had not been asked of current employees. Representative Armstead asked that further study of the motor pools be done and pointed out people were processed each day and driven to the sites throughout the state at this time so cost savings as pointed to in the summary would not be negligible.

Senator Springer noted the Committee was considering a proposal for an entity on a site that the Legislature has not approved and suggested that DOC come back to the Legislature with a request for a reception site. Director Lewis pointed out DOC had been requested by the Legislature to bring information for consideration on a new reception site and stressed his belief that its possible construction needed to be taken into account while the site for a new prison was studied.

Senator Noland asked approximately how much space would be necessary for a site of the size requested by DOC. Mr. Bosworth compared it to an existing site that is 27 acres. Senator Noland suggested 27-acre parcels of state-owned land should be considered for a site, pointing out the need for a centrally located site. Senator Noland added remodeling of the current Arizona State Hospital (ASH) was not feasible and that the choosing of the new prison site should have some correlation to the new reception center.

Senator Springer agreed the reception site should be incorporated into the new prison site and spoke in favor of strongly considering the current ASH site for new buildings as it was impossible to sell that land and that it would need to be used for something by the State. Mr. Bosworth informed the Committee a feasibility study would be presented to the Committee in December. Mr. Bosworth was requested to include in the feasibility study information on possible siting of a reception center at the Buckeye facility.

Senator Noland moved that the Committee meet after the report from DOA is complete in order to consider all factors involved in designing and building a reception center and to make a recommendation to the full Legislature. Representative Burns SECONDED the motion.

Motion CARRIED by voice vote.

Senator Springer moved that the Joint Select Committee on Corrections recommend the siting of a new 3,500 bed prison complex at a site south of Buckeye.

Representative Burns AMENDED the motion to include the possibility of annexation of the prison to the Town of Buckeye and SECONDED the motion without objection.

Senator Hardt opposed the motion, noting that Florence has a great reputation as a proven site for a prison. Senator Hardt said he was uncomfortable with the Buckeye site and the opposition by some town members and mentioned the fact that the town did not have a second meeting as requested by the Committee for further input on the location. Senator Hardt added he believed Florence is a better place for the prison and that he trusted Director Lewis' judgement and his willingness to discuss concerns the Committee may have regarding the Florence site.

Representative Hart said he believed the Committee had heard much information and was capable of making a good recommendation.

Senator Springer stated she preferred the Buckeye site because of her concerns regarding affordable housing. Senator Springer said she realized the Town of Florence had been working on attracting new housing starts but that affordable housing is a major factor to employees.

Senator Noland stated she also believed Florence had begun to address concerns relating

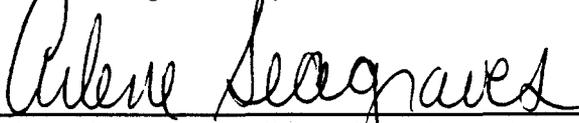
to affordable housing and that she had discussed the prison and other issues with people of the Town of Florence and believed that Florence is saturated with prison beds at this time. Senator Noland spoke of the potential of the Buckeye site in attracting employees and medical personnel necessary to serve the prison.

Representative Hart said he agreed the Committee had received plenty of information to make a good decision and that he agreed with Senator Noland's comments on the Town of Florence having reached the saturation point with prison beds.

By a roll call vote of 4 ayes and 2 nays, the motion CARRIED.

Director Lewis thanked the Committee for a good discussion on the issue and added DOC would do a good job with the new prison wherever it was sited.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.



Arlene Seagraves, Committee Secretary

APPENDIX C:

Supplemental Agency Materials

FIFE SYMINGTON
GOVERNOR



RUDY SERINO
DIRECTOR

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION • 15 SOUTH 15 AVENUE, ROOM 201
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
(602) 542-0697

August 2, 1995

The Honorable Joe Hart
House of Representatives
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Re: Potential Prison Complex Site - Florence

Dear Representative Hart:

At your request, I have investigated the following State land parcels as Potential Prison Complex Sites and offer the following observations:

1. The site is located approximately 70 miles southeast of the State Capitol off of Interstate 10. The parcel of land is east of the Eyman Complex - Special Management Unit II (SMUII) which is currently being constructed. The southern boundary runs along Butte Avenue.
2. The site under consideration is approximately 1120 acres of land located at:

Township 4 South, Range 10 East, Section 34 - 480 acres
Township 4 South, Range 10 East, Section 35 - 640 acres
3. Utility Availability:
 - A. Electricity - A 115kv Transmission Line with a capacity of 40 megawatts runs east/west, 1 mile north of the property. Currently, the Eyman Complex is served by a 12.47kv back feeder. The feeder generates 13 megawatts of which nine are utilized by the Eyman six prison units. There is a total of 44 megawatts available for future prison expansion.
 - B. Telephone - The Eyman Complex is served by a 600 pair cable

which crosses north of the Arizona State Prison - Central Unit. The potential prison complex would require additional telephone cables. A main phone trunk line runs north/south and crosses I-10 at the McCartney Road Interchange.

- C. Water - The attached well summary describes the location of 30 wells in the vicinity, with an average static level of approximately 240 feet.
 - D. Natural Gas - The site could be serviced by connecting to a 4" HP gasline located on the property which services the Eyman complex.
4. This property is owned by the Arizona State Land Department and is classified as grazing land. Currently, three quarters of Section 34 are being leased by a private citizen. ADOA purchased the southwest quarter of Section 34 to construct SMUII. To purchase the parcel, the land would have to be reclassified and auctioned.

The land is relatively flat and soil conditions appear to be conducive to supporting a wastewater treatment facility. There is sufficient readily accessible water and power for each site to support a 3200 inmate prison complex.

If you have any questions please call.

Sincerely,

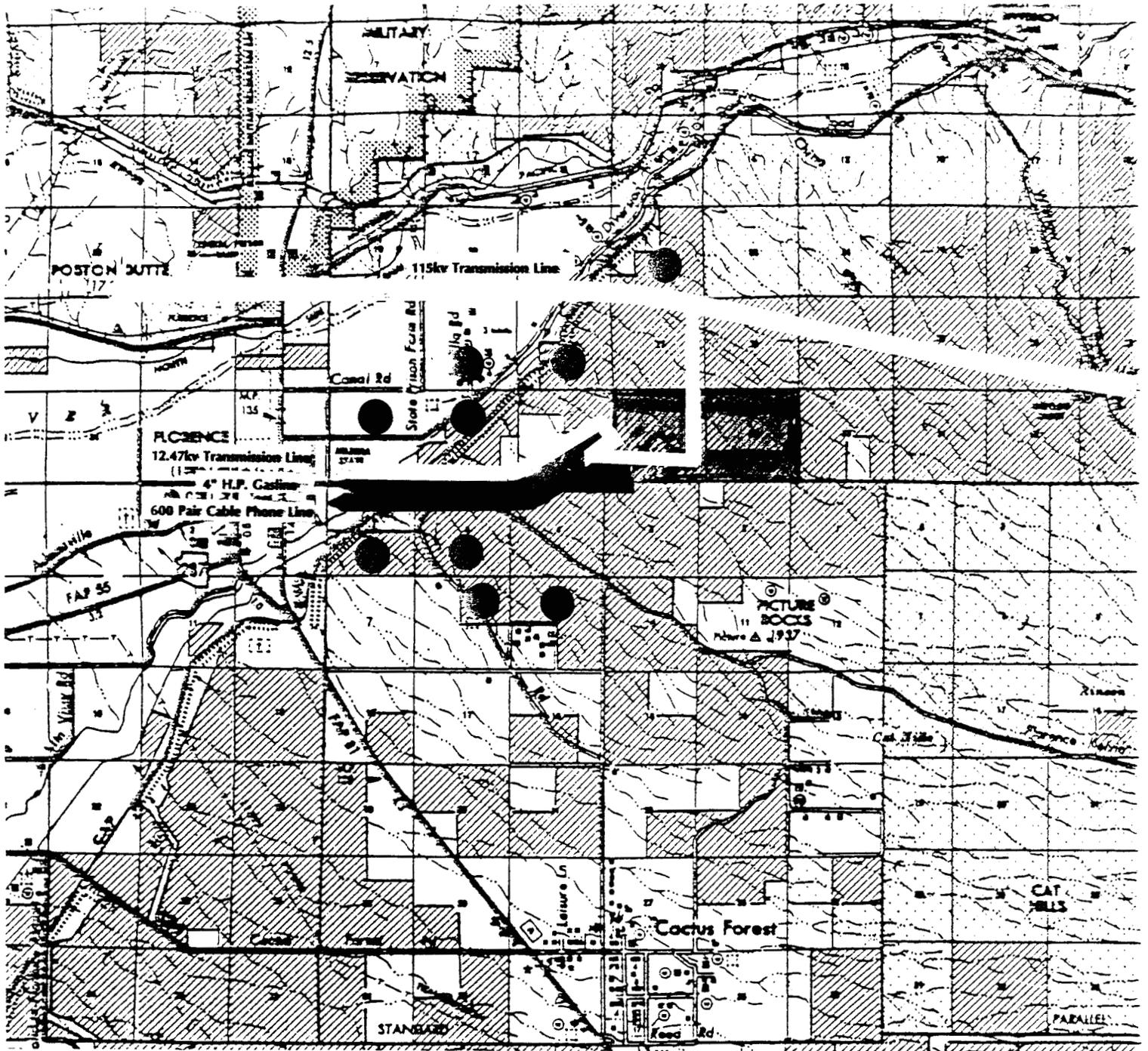
Kent Bosworth

Kent Bosworth, Assistant Director
General Services Division

KB/elb

- Attachments:
- 1. State land map indicating utility locations.
 - 2. Listing of wells in the vicinity.
 - 3. Topographic map indicating layout of land

cc: C/File
File
Chrono



Potential Prison Complex Site - Florence

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|---------------|
| ● | 1 Well | | Gas Line |
| ● | 2 Wells | — | Phone Line |
| ● | 3 Wells | — | Electric Line |
| ● | 4 Wells | | |
| ● | 5 Wells | | |
| ● | 6 Wells | | |

POTENTIAL PRISON COMPLEX FLORENCE
Surrounding Area Well Information
June 27, 1995

LEGAL DESCRIPTION	LAND OWNER	WELL DEPTH	WATER LEVEL	PUMP GPM	DRILL DATE	USE CODE
T4-R10-S22	Reed Trust	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	JD
T4-R10-S22	Reed Trust	260	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	JD
T4-R10-S28	Lewis	397	240	2000	1963	A
T4-R10-S28	L&M Farms	400	190	1500	Unknown	A
T4-R10-S29	L&M Farms	230	190	3000	Unknown	D
T4-R10-S29	ADC	410	285	2300	1951	AF
T4-R10-S29	Casino	300	180	Unknown	1980	D
T4-R10-S29	Padilla	265	230	34	1951	D
T4-R10-S29	San Carlos Irrigation	633	174	1800	1962	A
T4-R10-S29	L&M Farms	400	190	1500	Unknown	D
T4-R10-S31	ADC	400	170	900	Unknown	AF
T4-R10-S32	Brooks Farms	Unknown	250	1500	Unknown	A
T4-R10-S32	Padilla	300	220	35	Unknown	D
T4-R10-S32	San Carlos Irrigation	795	195	1800	1968	A
T4-R10-S32	Lewis	810	240	2500	1960	A
T4-R10-S32	San Carlos Irrigation	931	255	2400	1979	A
T5-R10-S34	Arnold	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	1981	A
T5-R10-S5	Mayfield	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	D
T5-R10-S5	Mayfield	500	300	20	1994	D
T5-R10-S6	ADC	416	206	1400	1947	AF
T5-R10-S6	ADC	1100	201	Unknown	1989	D
T5-R10-S8	Ryan, Patricia	500	35	25	1993	D
T5-R10-S8	Underwood, Polly	480	280	30	1955	D
T5-R10-S8	Corbin Estate	400	390	35	Unknown	DJ
T5-R10-S8	Underwood, Polly	350	Unknown	35	1953	D
T5-R10-S8	Mayfield	492	302	35	1979	D
T5-R10-S8	Mayfield	460	300	Unknown	1989	D
T5-R10-S9	Dertaire Homcowne	485	362	13	1974	D
T5-R10-S9	Chatt, Thomas	511	350	20	1970	D
T5-R10-S9	Rupe, Warren	460	447	23	1989	D

***WATER USE CODES**

A Irrigation D Domestic F Industry J Stock

Town of FLORENCE

August 2, 1995

TO: Joint Select Committee on Corrections
FROM: John C. F. Geib, Acting Town Manager
SUBJECT: SITING OF NEW PRISON COMPLEXES

I have enclosed a summary compilation of comments and observations previously submitted over the past few months to the Department of Corrections, the Governor's Office, and to members of the Committee, regarding the proposed site selection for the location of new corrections facilities.

The Town is fully supportive in having the State of Arizona construct new prison facilities at the Florence complex. For the reasons enumerated in the enclosed material, we feel this would be a decision that would benefit both the Town of Florence and the State of Arizona because of the commitments each of us have made and are continuing to make to insure our future vitality.

We urge the Committee to give favorable consideration to the Florence location as the preferred site for future correctional facility construction.

REMARKS TO JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS
(Summary of Town's position on proposed expansion)

WHY FLORENCE SHOULD BE SELECTED

- * Pro-prison: have coexisted since 1912-no public opposition to siting issues-excellent working relationship with Dept. of Corrections-on the whole total acceptance on the part of local citizens for this type of economic development.
- * Central location in State-between the State's two largest metro areas with the two largest court systems as well as centrally located for transfers between the other State Correctional facilities.
- * DOC already has an outstanding management staff in place in Florence that can accomodate the additional responsibilities.
- * Land availability is not a factor. In the event additional land is required for expansion, adjacent State land is readily available.
- * Town is very much aware of some of the problems that have faced the DOC in the past: vacancies, turnover, employees having to commute because of lack of housing, recreation & community facilities, and shopping - **and we are doing something about it.**
- * Over the past year and a half to two years, Town has set the wheels in motion to aggressively deal with these problems while at the same time addressing the needs and wants of our own residents.

WHAT WE ARE DOING?? - CREATING A CLIMATE FOR DEVELOPMENT!!

- * Annexation program - 240 acres - for new master planned development-developers currently negotiating purchase of land
- * Infrastructure - Town has already extended sewer lines to commercial property and is in the process of extending both water & sewer lines in undeveloped areas in town as well as into the areas proposed for annexation. We are also in the process of improving & expanding our road system and reviewing our master plan to determine if additional access routes will be necessary to accomodate the new anticipated development.

It is the Town's belief that we need to invest in infrastructure both in advance of & in conjunction with developers in order to keep development costs down, resulting in more affordable housing development within an earlier timeframe.

The construction of an additional 1,000,000 Gal. water storage tank, which will double our existing 24 hour treated water reserve, is already in the current budget. This will allow for a substantial number of housing units to be constructed without jeopardizing fire safety, draining down treated water reserves or depleting water pressure. This tank will be completed and on line in approx. one year.

* **Housing** - We are working towards providing an across the board mix of housing choices-to accomodate income ranges of all DOC employees.

- This includes apartments (rental), MH subdivisions, attached housing, conventional single family. We have been aggressively courting developers and there are now several in hand - one developer in fact, is offering a full service package including pre-qualifying, financing, construction, down payment/closing cost assistance and homebuyer counselling. He recently included details about his program in the pay envelopes of all DOC employees. The response has been tremendous.

- Based on projects under construction, approved or planned, we are projecting 600-625 new housing units over next 30-36 months.

* **Incentives to developers** - Town is making interest free loans, working in concert with Dept of Commerce - \$400,000 worth has recently been approved for new housing development; we are also seeking add. Fed. & State financial assistance - rehab, down pymt/closing costs, interest subsidies, etc. The Town is also absorbing the cost for infrastructure & streets-these are not merely statements of intent but have already been payed for or are incorporated in this year's budget.

* **Quality of Life Issues**

- Parks & Rec. - finishing a major new 28 acre community park currently used for major community events as well as organized league softball and baseball-DOC employees have signed up this year in record numbers for league softball tournaments. Improvements are also planned this upcoming year in another Town park. Parks & recreational facilities are also being planned by the developers in the areas being proposed for annexation.

- The Town is also leasing school district facilities for use by the community. The Town maintains the swimming pool and the old gymnasium and is making improvements to both facilities to expand utilization.

New Prison Construction

Page 3

- Expanded programs-day trips are now offered thru the Library to Heard Museum, Botanical Gardens, etc. There are also new and expanded teen programs, coed programs, expanded softball, horseshoes and basketball programs. A full range of aquatic programs for all age groups is also offered.
- Community Center-Seniors, Youth, meeting facilities, Library, other public uses and facilities - This is the subject of a concentrated space & needs assessment underway this week as we speak.
- Town cleanup-the Town's code enforcement effort is addressing the problems with weed control, junk and refuse on private property as well as the problem of abandoned or junk vehicles which the Town can now remove at no cost to the property owner.
- IGA's - Town has entered into several IGA's over the last few month's including animal control, transportation with the school district (use of buses), shared recreational facilities with the school district, engineering services with ADOT, use of heavy equipment with Pinal County and use of an animal shelter with the City of Coolidge. In addition, the IGA with ADOT calls for the construction of five turn lanes within Town limits which will be paid for by the Town. This will enhance traffic flow substantially and make it easier for people to get around during shift changes at the prison.

* Medical Services

- The Casa Grande Regional Medical Center provides medical services to residents throughout Pinal County and has a capacity of 100 hospital beds.
- The Central Arizona Medical Center, located in Florence, is an 86 bed, acute care licensed facility, accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). Inpatient services include a 36-Bed General Practice which provides medical, surgical, pediatric and obstetrical care. Additionally, three inpatient behavioral health services are provided; a 10-Bed Generations Unit provides a treatment program for the elderly; a 27-Bed Long Term Behavioral Health Unit specializes in care for individuals who have difficulty coping with day-to-day routine because of long term mental or cognitive disorders and who require the security and stabilization this treatment offers (first of its kind in Arizona). CAMC provides a broad range of outpatient ancillary services and is equipped with an Air-Evac

Helicopter.

- The Town of Florence has one of the lowest Population/Physicians ratio in the entire CAAG region at 1 physician per 1,434 population. (CAAG District ratio is 2,138:1; Pinal County is 2,336:1). Practicing Health Professionals located in Florence include: 7 primary care physicians, 6 nurse practitioners, 2 physician assistants, 49 registered nurses, 1 dentist and 3 licensed pharmacists. Additional medical services and physicians are available in the City of Coolidge.
- Florence is centrally located between major medical/hospital facilities in Casa Grande and East Mesa/Chandler.

* Educational Facilities

- The Florence School District has approximately 1,070 students; five members make up the School Board.
- Pre-Kindergarten: has the capability to handle special needs children; Elementary/Middle School: an after-school program for children in classes K-5 include activities such as crafts, story time, and teacher help with homework; High School: Activities include basketball, football, volleyball, band with many of these having received awards from the State.
- Central Arizona College (CAC) has approximately 6,100 students and a faculty of 96 full time instructors. The college is 18 miles west of Florence. CAC consists of four branches throughout Pinal County and offers community education courses, including credit and non-credit special interest classes; these classes are offered in Florence and surrounding communities.
- Day Care: Florence has a Head Start Program for low and moderate income families for children between the ages of 3-6 years. Head Start assists children in readying them for public school and interaction with children in their age group.

* Commercial Development

- In conjunction with housing development, we will be able to actively go after retail development, a grocery store, and supporting services, which as a secondary benefit, will also provide additional second income opportunities. The Town is also planning on using it's interest free loan program, as necessary, to help insure this commercial development.

* 2nd Income Opportunities

- In addition to the 2nd income opportunities generated by the commercial development described above, additional job opportunities have been and will be created by the expansion of existing major employers in Florence.
- Corrections Corp. of America is nearing completion of a 500 bed expansion of their facility which will double the size of their complex.
- Pinal County is nearing completion of a 300 bed County Jail. Future phases of this complex include the Sheriff's Office, Court and other governmental facilities.
- U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service has completed a 150 Bed expansion of their facility.

SUMMARY

The Town of Florence has initiated a comprehensive series of programs and activities designed to improve the climate for economic development. These very same programs will also help alleviate some of the problems the Dept. of Corrections has had over the years in attracting and maintaining a work force at the facility in Florence. This has resulted in a unique partnership being formed involving the Town, the Dept. of Corrections, the State Dept. of Commerce, non-profit housing corporations and the private development community.

We feel confident that the actions taken by the Town to improve the climate for economic development, which are based on the development of additional housing, will also serve the needs of the Dept. of Corrections as they move forward in the expansion of their facilities.

FIFE SYMINGTON
GOVERNOR



RUDY SERINO
DIRECTOR

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION • 15 SOUTH 15 AVENUE, ROOM 201
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007
(602) 542-0697

August 2, 1995

The Honorable Joe Hart
House of Representatives
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Re: Potential Prison Complex Site - Buckeye

Dear Representative Hart:

At your request, I have investigated the following State land parcel as a Potential Prison Complex Site and offer the following observations:

1. The site is located approximately 15 miles south of Interstate 10 on State Route 85.
2. The closest community of over 5000 residents is Buckeye which is accessible along State Route 85 and is located just 12 miles north of the site. Gila Bend is 22 miles south of the site and has over 1700 residents.
3. The site under consideration is approximately 2160 acres of land located at:

Township 2 South, Range 4 West, Section 34 - 640 acres
Township 2 South, Range 4 West, Section 35 - 160 acres
Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Section 3 - 640 acres
Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Section 2 - 80 acres
Township 3 South, Range 4 West, Section 10 - 640 acres

4. Utility Availability:

- A. Electricity - The site could be served by a 69kv line which runs the entire western border of the property. There is an additional 69kv line and 270kv line which are located within two miles of the eastern border of the property.

- B. Telephone - The closest telephone service is a 75 pair cable (approximately 50% available) running along State Route 85, the western border of the property. However, for full complex development, cable would have to be extended approximately 10.5 miles north to the main phone trunk line which is along Hazen road.
 - C. Water - The site has six wells utilized for domestic needs, irrigation and industry. The attached well summary describes the location of 61 wells in the vicinity. This data indicates the typical potable water static level is around 240 feet.
 - D. Natural Gas - There is an accessible 3" and 4" high pressure gasline located on the eastern border of the property that could be tapped into with a main line leading to the site. The El Paso Natural Gas Line is located less than one mile to the north of the property.
5. The State can easily acquire this land as it is owned by the Arizona State Land Department. The site is relatively flat and soil conditions appear to be conducive to supporting a wastewater treatment facility. There is sufficient readily available water and power for the site to support two standard 3500 inmate prison complexes.

If you have any questions please call.

Sincerely,

Kent Bosworth

Kent Bosworth, Assistant Director
General Services Division

KB/elb

- Attachments:
- 1. State land map indicating utility locations.
 - 2. Listing of wells in the vicinity.
 - 3. Topographic map indicating layout of land.

cc: C/File
File
Chrono



Potential Prison Complex Site - Buckeye

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|---------------|
| ● | 1 Well | | |
| ● | 2 Wells | ■ | Gas Line |
| ● | 3 Wells | ■ | Phone Line |
| ● | 4 Wells | | Electric Line |
| ● | 5 Wells | | |
| ● | 6 Wells | | |

POTENTIAL PRISON COMPLEX BUCKEYE
Surrounding Area Well Information
June 27, 1995

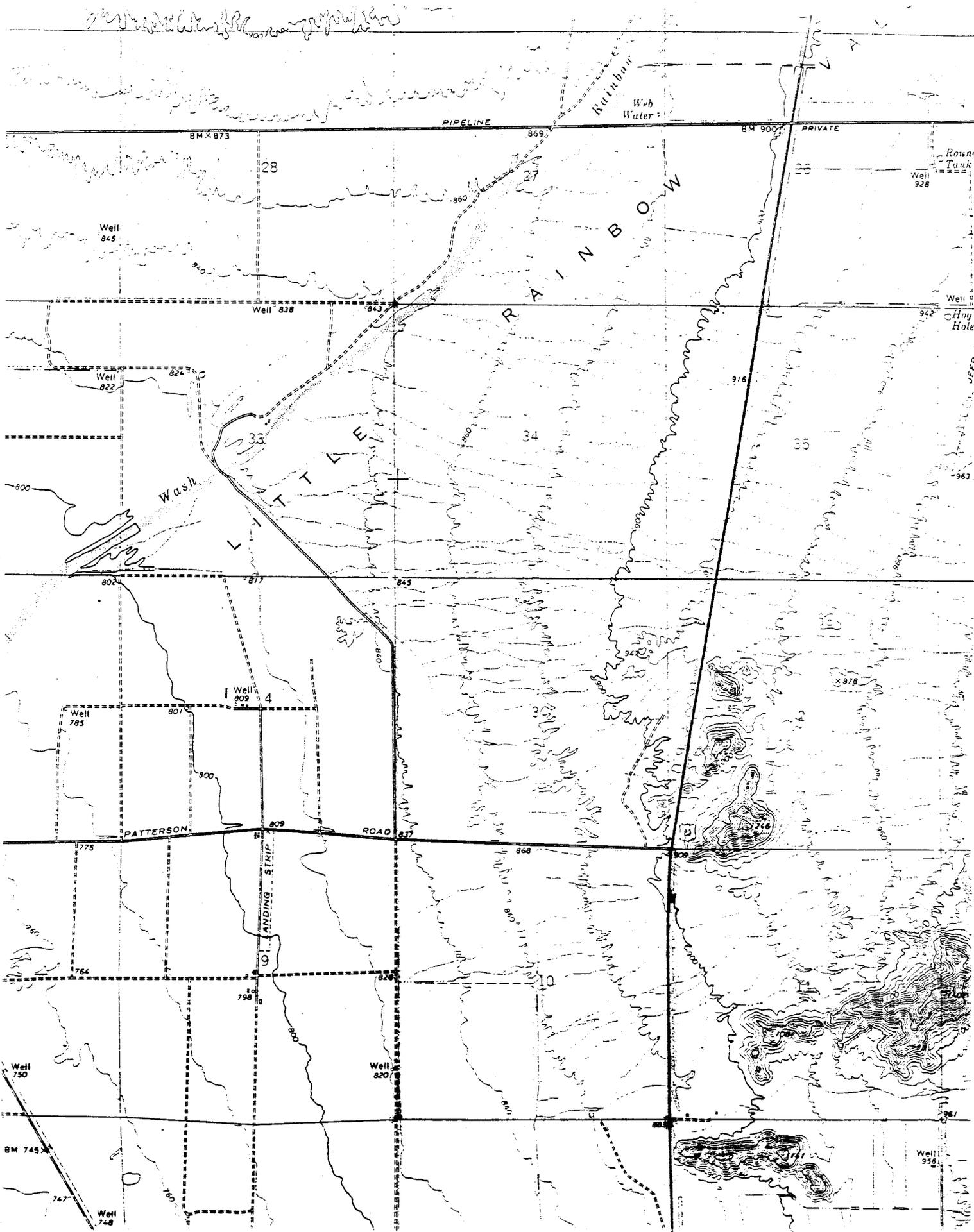
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	LAND OWNER	WELL DEPTH	WATER LEVEL	PUMP GPM	DRILL DATE	USE CODE
T2-R4-S25	Buckeye Partner.	420	336	12	Unknown	D
T2-R4-S25	Buckeye Partner.	1500	342	2200	1955	A
T2-R4-S26	Buckeye Pollution	335	289	Unknown	1994	M
T2-R4-S26	Buckeye Partner.	486	340	800	1955	A
T2-R4-S26	Page	900	300	2400	1952	A
T2-R4-S26	Meyer National Inc.	500	300	1500	1952	A
T2-R4-S26	Desierto Verdee Inc.	603	375	80	1994	A,D
T2-R4-S26	Buckeye Pollution	342	312	Unknown	1994	M
T2-R4-S28	Andrews, Albert	327	243	Unknown	1978	A,J
T2-R4-S28	Almendares	400	270	12	1979	D
T2-R4-S28	Lawler	375	260	40	1973	A,J,D
T2-R4-S28	Farm lab Inc.	880	300	200	1952	D,A
T2-R4-S28	All American Pipeline	315	Unknown	Unknown	1986	N
T2-R4-S29	Turner & Turner Ltd.	500	250	Unknown	1947	A
T2-R4-S32	Turner & Turner Ltd	480	Unknown	Unknown	1947	A
T2-R4-S32	Turner & Turner Ltd	460	265	2020	1952	A
T2-R4-S32	Turner & Turner Ltd	468	228	2800	1952	A
T2-R4-S32	Turner & Turner Ltd	500	232	3400	1973	A
T2-R4-S32	Turner & Turner Ltd	800	220	3700	1981	A
T2-R4-S32	Turner & Turner Ltd	800	199	3300	1981	F
T2-R4-S33	Turner & Turner Ltd	677	257	1685	1959	A
T2-R4-S33	Turner & Turner Ltd	811	244	3000	1975	A
T2-R4-S33	Turner & Turner Ltd.	690	237	1827	1957	A
T2-R4-S33	Turner & Turner Ltd.	951	234	1400	1976	A
T2-R4-S33	Seibert, John	325	240	Unknown	1980	D
T2-R4-S33	Turner & Turner Ltd.	565	360	1900	1980	A
T2-R4-S34	Woods, Billy	620	275	Unknown	1983	A
T2-R4-S34	Woods, Billy	662	275	Unknown	1985	A
T2-R4-S34	Woods, Billy	430	285	Unknown	1977	F
T2-R4-S34	Woods, Billy	450	285	425	1978	A
T3-R4-S3	Sullivan	400	300	Unknown	1983	D
T3-R4-S4	Patterson Road	377	315	1770	1962	A

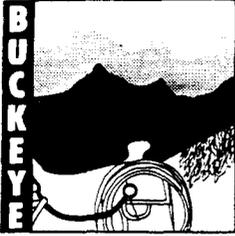
POTENTIAL PRISON COMPLEX BUCKEYE
Surrounding Area Well Information
June 27, 1995

LEGAL DESCRIPTION	LAND OWNER	WELL DEPTH	WATER LEVEL	PUMP GPM	DRILL DATE	USE CODE
T3-R4-S4	Patterson Road	350	290	1935	1962	A
T3-R4-S5	Patterson Road	500	201	3000	1977	A
T3-R4-S5	Patterson Road	380	220	2700	1967	A
T3-R4-S8	Turner & Turner Ltd.	400	237	3340	1974	A
T3-R4-S8	Miccia	400	170	1600	1982	A
T3-R4-S8	Paloma Investments	817	Unknown	3800	1938	A
T3-R4-S8	Miccia	360	180	20	Unknown	D
T3-R4-S8	Paloma Investments	745	Unknown	310	Unknown	A
T3-R4-S9	Southwest Gas	260	Unknown	Unknown	1991	N
T3-R4-S9	Turner & Turner Ltd.	490	220	3155	1948	A
T3-R4-S9	Turner & Turner Ltd.	400	234	3200	1974	A
T3-R4-S9	Turner & Turner Ltd.	500	208	3100	1947	D
T3-R4-S9	Turner & Turner Ltd.	600	228	3565	1972	A
T3-R4-S9	Turner & Turner Ltd.	302	226	2290	1954	A
T3-R4-S10	Vinson, John	500	260	600	Unknown	A
T3-R4-S11	Bollinger	410	290	35	1969	AJD
T3-R4-S14	Fuller	600	Unknown	Unknown	1956	A
T3-R4-S14	Fuller	608	Unknown	Unknown	1974	A
T3-R4-S14	Fuller	975	Unknown	Unknown	1977	A
T3-R4-S15	Vinson, John	630	264	2200	Unknown	A
T3-R4-S15	Vinson, John	365	240	2700	Unknown	A
T3-R4-S16	Turner & Turner	800	219	3700	1982	A
T3-R4-S16	Turner & Turner	800	195	3300	1981	F
T3-R4-S16	Turner & Turner	412	255	3200	1951	A
T3-R4-S16	Gila Growers	520	185	30	1982	D
T3-R4-S16	Gila Growers	300	160	18	Unknown	D
T3-R4-S17	Paloma	780	Unknown	3800	1946	A
T3-R4-S17	John Farms	800	150	3650	1967	A
T3-R4-S17	Paloma	302	Unknown	Unknown	1937	A

***WATER USE CODES**

A	Irrigation	J	Stock
D	Domestic	N	None
F	Industry		

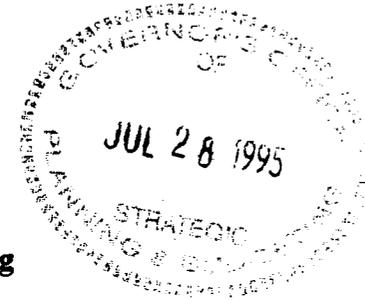




Town of Buckeye

July 25, 1995

**Mr. Doug Tucker,
Budget Manager
Governor's Office of Strategic Planning & Budgeting
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Az 85007**

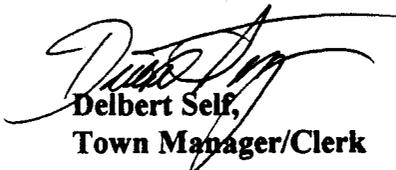


Dear Doug:

Enclosed is a copy of the presentation that I plan to share with the Joint Select Committee on prison siting on August 2, 1995. I do not plan to provide copies to the Committee until the August 2, 1995 meeting.

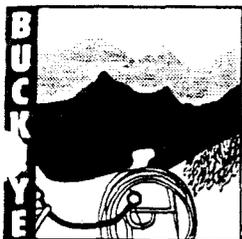
Please review the planned presentation and let me know if there are any items you would like to see added or deleted. Your critique of the presentation, in advance, would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


**Delbert Self,
Town Manager/Clerk**

DS

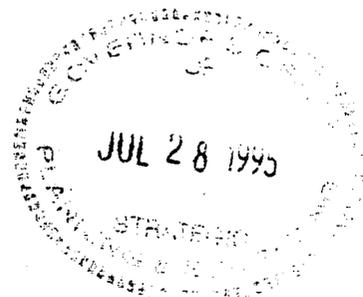
Enc.



Town of Buckeye

July 24, 1995

**The Honorable Joe Hart, Chairman
Joint Select Committee on Corrections
Arizona House of Representatives
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007**



Dear Representative Hart:

Please accept this letter and the attached information as factual information relative to the Town of Buckeye, and how this information relates to the potential development of a prison in the Buckeye area.

Site Selection

To begin with, we have provided you and the committee members with a site map which outlines the acreage's available for a prison in blue and green colors. Please note there is 1,460 acres of state owned land and 1,240 acres of privately owned land available for the prison site. Electricity, natural gas and telephone is readily available at the proposed site. We believe the total 2,700 acres as shown on the map provided will provide sufficient land for a 3,200 bed prison facility, as well as sufficient land for site expansion to accommodate a much larger facility.

Potential Spousal Employment

We believe the potential for spousal employment in the Town of Buckeye and the surrounding area is excellent.

A 1,500,000 square foot Wal-Mart Distribution Center is located in the Town of Buckeye. Wal-Mart hires 253 full-time employees at the present time. Of the 253 full-time employees, 60 are women. The starting wage rate at the Wal-Mart Distribution Center is \$8.25 per hour.

Shult Mobil Homes Manufacturing Plant is located in the Town of Buckeye. Shult Homes employees 207 full-time employees. Of the 207 full-time employees, 18

The Honorable Joe Hart, Chairman

July 24, 1995

Page two

employees are women. The starting wage rate at the Shult Manufacturing Plant is \$6.50 per hour.

The Beam Corporation, a cut-and-sew operation, is located in the Town of Buckeye. The Beam Corporation employs 200 full-time employees. Of the 200 full-time employees, 165 of the employees are women. The starting wage rate for the Beam Corporation is \$4.80 per hour.

The Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station is located just 14 miles west of the Town of Buckeye. The Nuclear Generating Station employs 2,600 full-time employees. Of the 2,600 full-time employees, 414 are women. The starting wage rate for the Nuclear Generating Station is \$10.00 per hour.

Rip Griffin's Truck and Travel Terminal is located just 2 miles west of the Town of Buckeye Town limits. Rip Griffin's Truck Terminal employees 207 full-time employees. Of the 207 full-time employees, 124 are women. The starting wage rate at the Truck Terminal is \$4.50 per hour, plus tips for the waitress/waiter.

The Buckeye Union High School employees 95 full-time employees. Of the 95 full-time employees, 38 are women. The starting salary per annum for B.U.H.S. employees is \$22,000.

We believe these employment statistics clearly show there is a substantial potential for spousal employment in the Town of Buckeye and the surrounding area.

Housing Developments

Northwood Park Estates, located 2 miles south of I-10 on Miller Road is a new subdivision built with 1 acre or 3/4 acre lots available for single family development. Northwood has a total of 108 lots within their planned subdivision. At the present time there are 26 lots with houses built upon them. This leaves 82 lots which are now available to the public.

The Rancho Sunora subdivision, which is located immediately south of I-10 near Rainbow and Watson Roads, has 476 one acre lots for single family development. Presently, there are 126 lots available to the public at large for use.

Brookridge is the newest of all the housing developments in the Buckeye area. This development has been approved by the Town of Buckeye Town Council, but has not yet broken ground. Brookridge is planned for mixed single family, multiple family and low density areas. This housing development also includes planned schools,

**The Honorable Joe Hart, Chairman
July 24, 1995
Page three**

commercial and open areas. A total of 6,714 units are planned in the Brookridge housing development.

Camelot Apartments is located within the Town of Buckeye Town limits. This housing development has 80 units with 1 and 2 bedrooms. The average monthly rental of these units range from \$350.00 to \$450.00.

The Buckeye Villa and Sierra Verde are both section 8 housing units located in the Town of Buckeye. The combined units of both housing developments is 100. Buckeye Villa and Sierra Verde provide a mixture of 1,2,3 and 4 bedroom units. Monthly rental rates range from 30% of income to 60% of income depending upon the unit chosen.

The Town of Buckeye is presently receiving an inordinate number of inquiries from prospective housing developers and prospective businesses wanting to relocate in the Buckeye Valley. We anticipate that our growth rate will continue upward at a rapid pace.

As you can see from the housing statistics, Buckeye can provide housing for the employees that will be employed by a new prison facility in the Buckeye area. The Town staff and the Town Council are working very diligently to provide the needed infrastructure to meet our future growth which involves water and sewer development, street development, revitalization of the Downtown Corridor, etc.

Medical Facilities

Presently there are three medical facilities in the Town of Buckeye. Two medical clinics exist, and a Primary Care Center which is now being operated by Maricopa County. It is a new facility. In addition, an Optometrist is providing vision care to the Town. The commuting distance from the proposed prison site and the three medical facilities will not be beyond 15 minutes. The estimated commuting time from the proposed prison site and west Phoenix, in general, should not exceed 45 minutes.

Restaurants and Service Stations

Presently the Town of Buckeye has 9 active restaurants and 8 active service stations within our Town limits. In addition, a Flying J Truck Terminal is planned at the intersection of I-10 and Ogelsby which is to include a restaurant, gift shop, and lodging facilities. Also, a Loves Truck Terminal is planned at the intersection of I-10 and Miller Road. The Loves's Corporation is planning to also include a restaurant

The Honorable Joe Hart, Chairman

July 24, 1995

Page Four

and lodging facility within their development plans. The Town of Buckeye is able to provide these services contrary to a prior report that has been provided to the Joint Select Committee.

Labor Market

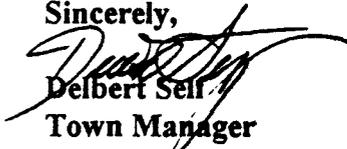
Included for your review is a labor market summary. This summarizes the Buckeye Labor Market report which was updated in January 1995. This Labor Market report covers a very large area which extends from west Phoenix to points considerably north and south of Buckeye. The survey included participants by industry cluster and zeroed-in on participants who were engaged in a wide variety of industries within each cluster. In all, the survey included 33 manufacturers, 11 warehouse and transportation operations, and 7 service providers and retailers.

Town of Buckeye Resolution Supporting Prison

Finally, we include Resolution number 17-95 which verifies the Buckeye Town Council support for the development of a prison on a suggested site which is 12 miles south of Buckeye on state route 85. In the event the suggested prison site is recommend by the Joint Select Committee, we respectfully request that you also recommend legislative passage of a special annexation which will cause the site to be annexed into the Town of Buckeye Town limits.

We thank you for your efforts in this regard and ask that the Joint Select Committee give serious consideration to the prison site that we have suggested.

Sincerely,


Delbert Sell
Town Manager
DS

cc: The Honorable Carol Springer, Arizona State Senate
The Honorable Patti Noland, Arizona State Senate
The Honorable Bill Hardt, Arizona State Senate
The Honorable David Armstead, Arizona House of Representatives
The Honorable Robert Burns, Arizona House of Representatives
The Honorable Tom Smith, Arizona House of Representatives
Ms. Maria Baier, Policy Advisor, Office of the Governor
Mr. Doug Tucker, Budget Manager, Governor's Office of Strategic Planning
Mr. Lorenzo Martinez, Staff Budget Analyst, JLBC

SUBJECT PROPERTY

PATERSON RD.

STATE ROUTE 85

LANDING

TODD PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

BUCKEYE PRISON

Site Size

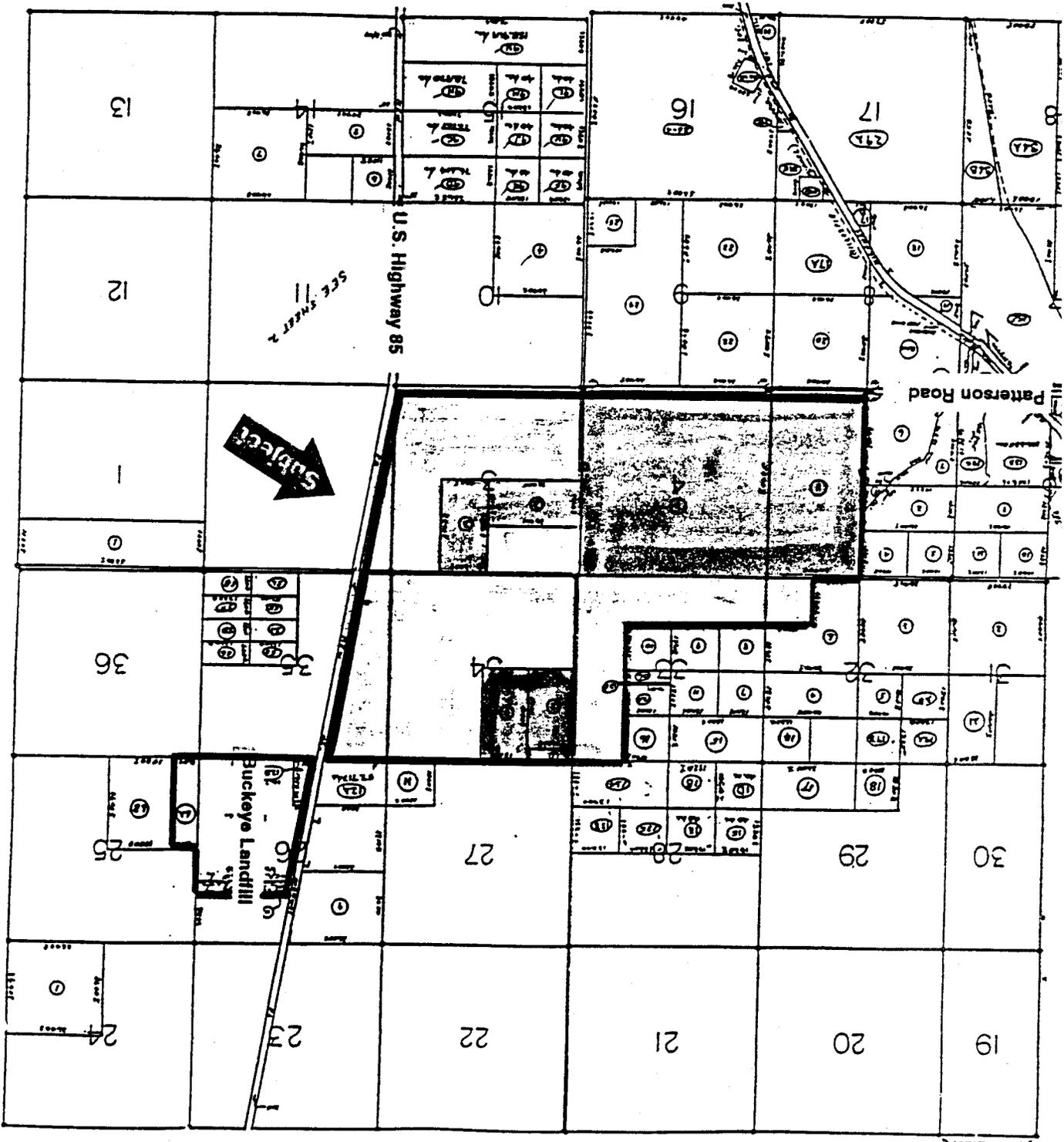
Location Private Land Area State Land Area Total Land Area

SEC 35	T2S	R4W	-0-	140 Acres	140 Acres
SEC 34	T2S	R4W	160 Acres	480 Acres	640 Acres
SEC 33	T2S	R4W	-0-	280 Acres	280 Acres
SEC 32	T2S	R4W	-0-	40 Acres	40 Acres
SEC 5	T3S	R4W	320 Acres	-0-	320 Acres
SEC 4	T3S	R4W	600 Acres	-0-	600 Acres
SEC 3	T3S	R4W	160 Acres	480 Acres	640 Acres
SEC 2	T3S	R4W	-0-	40 Acres	40 Acres
TOTALS			<u>1,240 Acres</u>	<u>1,460 Acres</u>	<u>2,700 Acres</u>

Note: All areas are approximate in size.

Private Land

State Land



SCALE: 1" = 100'

July 21, 1995

Mr. Delbert Self
Manager
Town of Buckeye
100 North Apache
Buckeye, AZ 85326

Dear Mr. Self:

Economic Strategies Group is pleased to transmit the final results of the labor market assessment performed for the Town of Buckeye and the City of Goodyear. The assessment includes a description of the employers who were surveyed for the study, the geographic extent of the labor market area based on employee residence patterns, the characteristics of the labor force in the labor market area, a description of employer experiences and a review of education and training resources and opportunities in the region.

Overall, the assessment indicates that:

- 1) Employers in Buckeye are able to attract workers from about 30 minutes away for low-skill occupations (primary labor market), and about 45 minutes away for skilled and professional occupations (secondary labor market).
- 2) The primary and secondary labor market areas for Buckeye contain over 200,000 and 600,000 labor force participants, respectively. The labor force in each market area contains persons with a broad range of educational attainment, occupational training and industry experience.
- 3) Most employers report little difficulty in filling positions, except for occupations where there are nationwide shortages such as experienced truck drivers, welders and machinists.
- 4) Employer satisfaction with the work force is generally high. Few employers reported any significant problems with the work force, and rated it above average overall. This compares favorably with other surveys performed elsewhere in the Greater Phoenix area, and abroad.
- 5) Secondary and post secondary educational resources in the area are very good. Both the High Schools, and the Community College, are responding to the needs of local employers with specialized training programs. The High Schools in the area offer modern facilities, solid curriculums and superior student support programs.

While there is always room for improvement, the Buckeye area currently offers a solid base of labor resources to its businesses. Continued efforts by local officials, residents and businesses can only help to re-enforce the existing strength of the area.

It has been a pleasure to assist the Town of Buckeye in this labor market assessment. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions about the results of the study.

Sincerely yours,



Rick T. Brammer
Principal

Southwest United States
2233 North 44th Street, Suite 233
Phoenix AZ 85008
602.273.0333 TEL
602.273.0414 FAX

Southern California
301 North Lake Avenue, Suite 900
Pasadena CA 91101
818.795.7029 TEL
818.795.4725 FAX

Northern California
502 29th Avenue
San Francisco CA 94121
415.751.1623 TEL
415.751.1603 FAX

RESOLUTION NO. 17-95

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BUCKEYE, ARIZONA, IN SUPPORT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, CONSTRUCTING A STATE PRISON.

WHEREAS, the State of Arizona, Department of Corrections (hereafter "Arizona") has investigated various sites for the construction of a state prison; and

WHEREAS, there has been opposition by citizens to previously proposed sites; and

WHEREAS, Arizona has tentatively identified a subsequent location approximately 12 miles south of the current Buckeye Town limits on State Route 85; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council believes this subsequent location addresses the concerns of citizens as stated in various public hearings regarding site location; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Buckeye supports construction of a state prison by Arizona in said location; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council feels there is no need for further public hearings regarding the subject location;

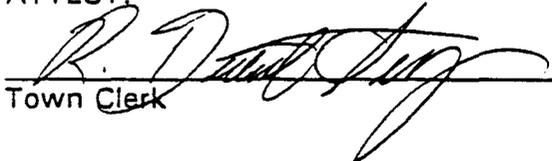
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BUCKEYE, ARIZONA supporting the location and construction by Arizona of the proposed prison approximately 12 miles south of current Buckeye Town limited on State Route 85.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Common Council of the Town of Buckeye, Arizona, this 18th day of July, 1995.



Mayor

ATTEST:



Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Town Attorney

**PRISON SITING ANALYSIS:
A COMPARISON OF PROPOSED SITES
NEAR FLORENCE AND BUCKEYE,
ARIZONA**

Prepared By:

**Daryl R. Fischer, Ph.D.
Research Manager
Planning Bureau**

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Spousal Employment	6
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<i>Small Radius Comparison</i>	19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To assist the Arizona legislature in the difficult task of site selection, the Department of Corrections has completed an objective, quantitatively-oriented analysis of two potential prison sites, including a site adjacent to the existing complex near Florence, Arizona, and a second site south of Buckeye, Arizona. The current site analysis is necessarily two-pronged.

A "large-radius" analysis examines the potential for staff recruiting in terms of the size of the existing labor force within a 60-mile radius of either site. A second "small-radius" analysis examines the resources available to support a new prison, such as police, fire, and medical facilities, within a 30-mile radius of either site. In the following, the large radius around each site is referred to as a Labor Market Zone (LMZ), while the small radius around each site is referred to as a Resource Zone (RZ).

The results of the analysis may be summarized as follows:

Large Radius Analysis

- There are a total of 38 cities, with a combined general population of 2.61 million, and a labor force of 1.46 million, within the Florence LMZ.
- In comparison, there are a total of 24 cities, with a combined population of 2.21 million, and a labor force of 1.22 million, within the Buckeye LMZ.
- The general population of the Florence LMZ is 18% larger than the general population of the Buckeye LMZ. In turn, the labor force is 20% larger for the Florence LMZ.
- An analysis of cities of residence for existing staff in the Department indicates that health services staff are generally unwilling to travel significant distances to come to work at state prisons. This conclusion favors the extension of the existing complex at Florence because of the rural "out-of-the-way" nature of the Buckeye site.
- In conclusion, the current labor force analysis favors the Florence site, primarily because of access to the city of Tucson. The Buckeye site is too far removed from Tucson to draw quality staff.

Small Radius Analysis

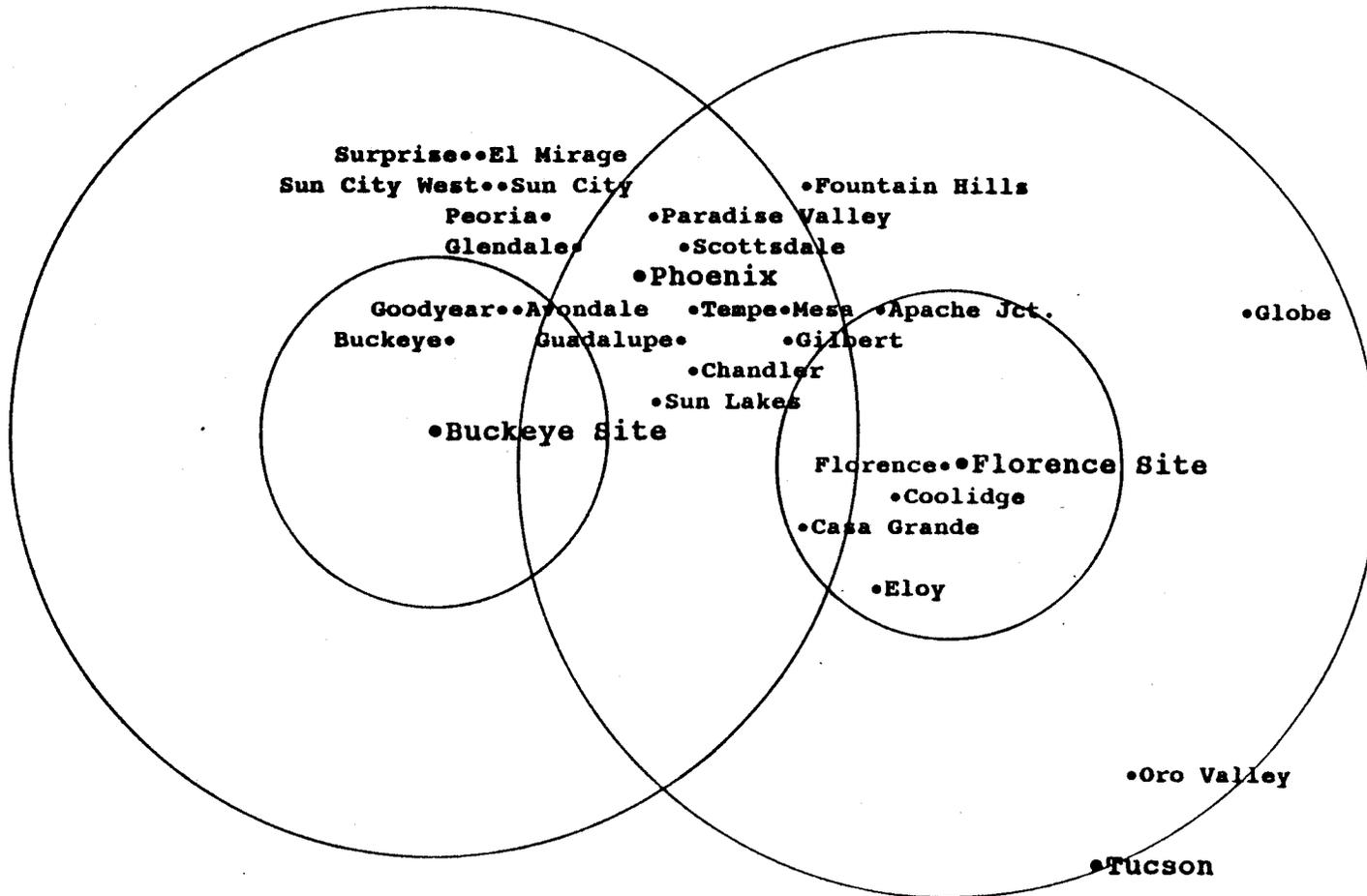
- There are a total of ten cities, with a combined general population of 74,147, and a labor force of 33,135, within the Florence RZ.

- In comparison, there are a total of six cities, with a combined population of 46,160, and a labor force of 17,761, within the Buckeye RZ.
- The general population of the Florence RZ is 61% larger than the general population of the Buckeye RZ. In turn, the labor force is 87% larger for the Florence RZ.
- In terms of resources available to support a new state prison, the Florence RZ contains:
 - 1) 63% more police officers (127 to 78),
 - 2) 121% more regular (excluding volunteer) firefighters (53 to 24),
 - 3) 371% more physicians (99 to 21),
 - 4) three hospitals with 223 beds (none for the Buckeye RZ), and
 - 5) 233% more outpatient clinics (10 to 3).
- The only small radius factor favoring the Buckeye site is new construction for staff housing. During 1994, there were 1,199 building permits issued for construction in the Buckeye RZ compared to 1,008 for the Florence RZ.
- In conclusion, five out of the six resource factors examined by the Department favor the proposed Florence site over the Buckeye site.

Spousal Employment Opportunities

- The Florence site offers clear advantages over the Buckeye site in terms of employment opportunities for spouses of prison employees.
- Specifically, most of the major employers in the state (such as Motorola) are located either in the east valley or in the city of Tucson, which would make commuting difficult for spouses living in the west valley within proximity of the Buckeye site.
- In addition to greater driving distances, spouses living in the west valley would face higher levels of traffic congestion in commuting to work in the east valley.
- The difficulty in commuting for spouses would be exacerbated for single-car families in light of the prison shift changes at 5:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 4:00 p.m.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis
Cities of 5,000 Population or More within Small Radius (30 Miles)
or Large Radius (60 Miles) of Florence and Buckeye Sites



Note: Paradise Valley and Casa Grande fall within 60 miles map distance of the Buckeye Site, but not within 70 miles driving distance.

INTRODUCTION

During the 1995 session, the Arizona Legislature authorized the construction of two new prison complexes in the state which would house approximately 6,400 adult inmates and 250 minors. Left unresolved was the choice of a site or sites at which to locate these new complexes. Three locations have been discussed, including a site adjacent to the east border of the existing Eyman Complex near Florence, Arizona, a site immediately adjacent to the south border of the existing complex in Tucson, Arizona, and a new site to be located approximately 13 miles south of Buckeye, Arizona in western Maricopa County. A fourth site also near Buckeye was initially considered, but has since been set aside due to concerns with the violation of animal habitats. This second Buckeye site was also considered less desirable because of its more immediate proximity to the city of Buckeye (7.5 miles south).

In previous testimony before the Joint Select Committee on Corrections (JSCC), the Department of Corrections recommended that the first of the two new complexes be built at the Florence location, and the second at the Tucson location. The Department felt that the Buckeye site was the least desirable of the three alternatives based on a variety of factors, none of which were subjected to a strict, quantitative analysis. In this paper, an objective, quantitative approach is utilized to compare the feasibility of two of the three proposed sites, including the Florence and Buckeye locations.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The focus of this report concerns the calculation and comparison of objective quantifiable measures of the utility and/or feasibility of locating a new prison complex at either of the two proposed sites (Florence or Buckeye). A list of criteria to be compared was prepared prior to data collection and was not influenced by the Department's particular position on site location. Furthermore, all data which were available, and which could be presented in the desired format, are actually presented in the report. Accordingly, the analysis should provide a totally unbiased and objective overview of the major considerations affecting site selection. Additional relevant information was prepared by the General Services Division of the Arizona Department of Administration and does not appear in the report:

The site comparisons presented in the report are broken down into two categories of analysis as follows:

- 1) Large Radius Comparison (primarily access to existing labor force).
- 2) Small Radius Comparison (primarily access to existing local resources).

Extensive numerical data were gathered from a number of sources in order to objectively compare the two sites with regard to labor force and local resource availability. Labor force issues were addressed primarily on a large radius basis, and resource issues primarily on a small radius basis.

For the Large Radius (labor force) Comparison, a radius of 60 absolute miles (map distance) was drawn around each of the two proposed sites, and the cities (and towns) located within a 60-mile radius of either site were identified. A 70-mile driving radius was also drawn, and cities within 60 absolute miles of either site, but outside 70 miles driving radius, were systematically excluded. The cities falling within a 60-mile absolute radius and 70-mile driving radius are as follows:

Cities within Larger Radius of Proposed Sites

Florence Site: Apache Junction, Arizona City, Casa Grande, Catalina, Central Heights/Midland City, Chandler, Claypool, Coolidge, Dudleyville, Eloy, Florence, Fountain Hills, Gilbert, Glendale, Globe, Guadalupe, Hayden, Kearny, Komatke, Mammoth, Marana, Mesa, Miami, Oracle, Oro Valley, Paradise Valley, Phoenix, Picacho, Queen Creek, Sacaton, San Manuel, Scottsdale, Sun Lakes, Superior, Tempe, Tolleson, Tucson, Winkelman (38 cities).

Buckeye Site: Ajo, Avondale, Buckeye, Chandler, El Mirage, Gila Bend, Gilbert, Glendale, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Komatke, Litchfield Park, Luke Air Force Base, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Sun City, Sun City West, Sun Lakes, Surprise, Tempe, Tolleson, Youngtown (24 cities).

Note: Very small cities and unincorporated locales, for which labor force data are not routinely collected, were systematically ignored in this study.

In addition to the large radius, a small radius of 30 miles absolute distance was drawn around each site in order to assess the extent of resources available to support a new prison site, such as police, fire, medical facilities, etc. In line with the large radius method, a driving radius of 35 miles was also drawn, and cities within the 30-mile absolute radius, but outside the 35-mile driving radius, were systematically excluded. The cities within the smaller radius of either site are as follows:

Cities within Smaller Radius of Proposed Sites

Florence Site: Apache Junction, Arizona City, Casa Grande, Coolidge, Eloy, Florence, Picacho, Queen Creek, Sacaton, Superior (10 cities).

Buckeye Site: Avondale, Buckeye, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Litchfield Park, Tolleson (6 cities).

The study design called for the collection of a wide range of information on a city-by-city basis for all cities within the larger radius. This information was then aggregated within both the larger radius and the smaller radius of either site. The aggregated data were then systematically compared between the two sites to allow an objective determination of pros and cons for either site. Data were collected from a variety of sources, including the Arizona Department of Economic Security, the Arizona Department of Commerce, the Arizona Department of Health, and Arizona State University, among others.

For purposes of the labor force (both large and small radius) comparison, the following data were obtained for individual cities from the Research Administration section of the Arizona Department of Economic Security. In each case, the data reflect the most current information available as of June of 1995:

- 1) General Population (July 1, 1994).
- 2) Percentage of Population Age 20-44 (1990 Census).
- 3) Estimated Population Age 20-44 (July 1, 1994).
- 4) Labor Force (May 1995).
- 5) Labor Force as Percent of General Population (May 1995) - Calculated.
- 6) Number of Employed in Labor Force (May 1995).
- 7) Number of Unemployed in Labor Force (May 1995).
- 8) Unemployment Rate (May 1995).

For purposes of the small radius comparison, city-by-city information was obtained from the following sources:

- 1) **Numbers of police officers and firefighters (1994):** Information obtained from the report Local Government Salary and Benefit Survey, December 1994, prepared by joint effort of the League of Arizona Cities and Towns, the Arizona Association of Counties, and the County Supervisor's Association.
- 2) **Numbers of hospitals, hospital beds, and outpatient treatment clinics (1994):** Information extracted from reports prepared by the Arizona Department of Health Services.
- 3) **Numbers of physicians (1994):** Information obtained from community profiles prepared by the Arizona Department of Commerce.
- 4) **Building Permits Issued (1994):** Information obtained from the April 1995 issue of Arizona Business. Original source: Arizona Real Estate Center, L. William Seidman Research Institute, College of Business, Arizona State University.

Additional information gathered for site comparison, but not on a city-city basis, includes the following:

- 1) **Access to major employers for spousal employment:** Information obtained from The Republic 100, a list of major employers published by The Arizona Republic. Supporting information was obtained from the Phoenix-Area Major Employers Guide and the Tucson, Yuma & Flagstaff Major Employers Guide prepared by the Research Administration section of the Arizona Department of Economic Security.
- 2) **Correctional Health Services Employees' City of Residence:** Information obtained from the Health Services Division of the Arizona Department of Corrections.

LARGE RADIUS COMPARISON

The tables and charts on pages 8-18 summarize the information obtained to compare the two proposed prison sites on a large radius basis, namely in terms of the availability of a suitable labor force to staff a new state prison. The table on page 8 lists the 38 cities within the 60-mile absolute radius (map distance) or 70-mile driving radius of the Florence site, and the table on page 10 the 24 cities within comparable distance of the Buckeye site. For convenience, we will refer to the composites of the two groups of cities as Labor Market Zones (LMZ's).

In addition to Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale, and Tempe, which are common to both LMZ's, the Florence LMZ contains the second largest source of staff in the state, namely the city of Tucson. The only major population center unique to the Buckeye LMZ is the city of Peoria, which is only one-seventh the size of Tucson.

As indicated by the chart on page 12, the average driving distances for the labor forces accessible to the two sites are 57.8 miles for the Florence site and 49.6 miles for the Buckeye site. This comparison obviously favors the Buckeye site. The discrepancy of 8.2 miles is due primarily to the presence of Tucson in the Florence LMZ.

As noted by the chart on page 13, the general populations within the Florence and Buckeye LMZ's (as of July 1, 1994) were 2.61 million and 2.21 million respectively, an 18% difference in favor of the Florence site. From a more specific demographic perspective, the population age 20-44 was 1.11 million for the Florence LMZ and 0.92 million for the Buckeye site, a 21% difference in favor of the Florence LMZ (page 14). The percentage of population age 20-44 was slightly higher for the Florence LMZ (42.6% to 41.7%) because of the presence of the retirement communities of Sun City and Sun City West in the Buckeye LMZ.

From the chart on page 15, we can see that the labor force as of May 1995 totalled 1.46 million for the Florence LMZ and 1.22 million for the Buckeye LMZ, a 20% difference in favor of the Florence LMZ. Both the total number of employed and the total number of unemployed were 20% higher for the Florence LMZ (pages 16-17).

The composite unemployment rates were 3.8% for the Florence LMZ and 3.7% for the Buckeye LMZ (page 18).

Of particular concern to the Department of Corrections is the availability of health services employees to staff a new prison. The Department has had difficulty in the past in recruiting and maintaining high quality health services personnel.

Unfortunately, available information suggests that health services staff are not willing to travel great distances to work at state prisons. For example, 32 or 26.0% of the 123 ADC health services employees at the Florence and Eyman Complexes are from the city of Florence itself. An additional 28 or 22.8% are from other small radius cities (Apache Junction, Casa Grande, Coolidge and Eloy). Interestingly, at the two complexes, there are more health services employees from Tucson (14) than from Phoenix (9). In comparison, the majority (58%) of the health services employees at the Perryville Complex are from Phoenix and Glendale. In the Department's opinion, the issue of recruitment of critical health services staff falls on the side of the Florence site.

To summarize, the Florence site offers an approximate 20% advantage over the Buckeye site in terms of the availability of a suitable labor force to staff a new state prison. The main advantage of the Florence site from a labor force perspective is that it could draw correctional staff, including health services employees, from Tucson in addition to Phoenix and surrounding communities.

SMALL RADIUS COMPARISON

The tables and charts on pages 19-36 summarize the information obtained to compare the two proposed prison sites on a small radius basis, namely in terms of the resources available (other than staff) to support a new state prison. The tables on page 19 list the 10 cities within 30 miles absolute distance, or 35 miles driving distance, of the Florence site, and the six cities within comparable distance of the Buckeye site. We will refer to the two groups of cities as Resource Zones (RZ's).

The two significant population centers within the Florence RZ are Apache Junction (19,175) and Casa Grande (20,355), while the only comparable center within the Buckeye RZ is the city of Avondale (22,855). Three additional cities within the Florence RZ support general populations of over 6,000, including Coolidge (7,035), Eloy (7,080), and Florence itself (8,825). The only city other than Avondale within the Buckeye RZ which supports more than 6,000 population is the city of Goodyear (8,315).

Overall, the Florence RZ contains a much larger demographic base than the Buckeye RZ, including a 61% larger general population, a 47% larger population age 20-44, and an 87% larger labor force. These differences are highly significant, as illustrated graphically by the charts on pages 23-25. It should be noted, however, that the discrepancy in the labor force is much greater in the employed than in the unemployed

category, due to a higher unemployment rate in the Buckeye RZ (6.6% to 4.5%).

As demonstrated by the charts on pages 29-32, the Florence RZ contains 63% more police officers (127 to 78) to assist in riot control and other emergencies, 121% more regular (as opposed to volunteer) firefighters (53 to 24), and 371% more physicians (99 to 21). In addition, the Florence RZ contains three hospitals with 223 beds, as compared to none for the Buckeye RZ (pages 33-34). Finally, the Florence RZ contains 10 outpatient treatment clinics as compared to three for the Buckeye RZ (page 35). Clearly, in all three areas (police, fire, and medical resources) the Florence site offers a decided advantage over the Buckeye site.

The only area examined in which the Buckeye site appears to offer an advantage over the Florence site is in terms of the availability of housing for staff wishing to live within a close proximity (small radius) of the new prison. Apparently, there is more ongoing construction activity within the Buckeye RZ in the west valley area than in the Florence RZ.

As shown by the chart on page 36, new building permits issued during 1994 were 19% higher for the Buckeye RZ (1,199 to 1,008). The city of Goodyear (Buckeye RZ) experienced by far the highest rate (75.0) of new construction during 1994 in terms of building permits issued per 1,000 general population. The next highest rates among small radius cities were Apache Junction (23.7) and Florence (22.1) in the Florence RZ and Avondale (20.7) in the Buckeye RZ.

To summarize, the Florence site offers a decided advantage over the Buckeye site in terms of resources to support a new prison, such as police backup, firefighters, and medical staff/facilities. In fact, the small radius advantages are much greater than the large radius advantages. The only resource advantage appearing to fall on the side of the Buckeye site is in the area of new construction for staff housing.

SPOUSAL EMPLOYMENT

One of the issues of importance in selecting a new prison site is that of the availability of employment for spouses of prison staff. With regard to the choice between the Florence and Buckeye sites, the Department believes that the advantages in this case clearly fall on the side of the Florence site. Particularly, many of the major employers in Arizona are located either in the east valley or in Tucson, and would thus better serve spouses of Florence staff. Motorola, for example, is located in the east valley and is by far the largest state employer (18,946 employees) according to the Arizona Republic.

Information obtained from the Phoenix-Area Employers Guide, published by the Department of Economic Security, indicates that 90% of the 120 largest employers in the Phoenix area are located on the eastern side of the valley (east of Interstate 17). In addition to greater absolute driving distances, spouses living in the west valley would face much higher levels of traffic congestion in commuting to work in the east

valley. This would prove especially difficult for a single-car family in which the spouse would face driving his/her husband/wife to work for a 5:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., or 4:00 p.m. shift change at a Buckeye prison, and yet find the time to commute to the east valley to work.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS Prison Siting Analysis: Florence Site Profile of Cities within 70 Miles Driving Distance

CITY	COUNTY	MAP DISTANCE (Miles)	DRIVING DISTANCE (Miles)	GENERAL POPULATION (7/1/94)	% POP. AGE 20-44 (1990)	EST. POP. AGE 20-44 (7/1/94)
Apache Junction	Pinal	28.2	31.5	19,175	28.9%	5,542
Arizona City	Pinal	22.3	34.1	2,039	29.2%	595
Casa Grande	Pinal	23.6	30.2	20,355	37.0%	7,531
Catalina	Pima	45.9	47.2	5,198	34.3%	1,783
Central Heights/ Midland City	Gila	42.0	47.2	2,969	31.0%	920
Chandler	Marcopa	39.4	44.6	115,095	48.2%	55,476
Claypool	Gila	40.7	45.9	1,942	31.7%	616
Coolidge	Pinal	9.2	9.9	7,035	32.8%	2,293
Dudleyville	Pinal	36.8	46.6	1,356	33.7%	457
Eloy	Pinal	21.0	29.2	7,080	35.8%	2,535
Florence	Pinal	0.0	0.0	8,825	58.3%	5,145
Fountain Hills	Marcopa	45.9	61.7	12,005	34.7%	4,166
Gilbert	Marcopa	32.8	42.0	48,480	46.7%	22,640
Glendale	Marcopa	57.8	68.2	164,890	42.6%	70,243
Globe	Gila	42.0	49.9	6,320	31.5%	1,991
Guadalupe	Marcopa	40.7	48.6	5,615	36.3%	2,038
Hayden	Pinal	34.1	42.0	910	28.8%	262
Kearny	Pinal	28.9	36.8	2,440	28.6%	698
Komatke	Marcopa	47.9	52.4	1,116	35.8%	400
Mammoth	Pinal	47.2	60.4	1,920	32.9%	632
Marana	Pima	39.4	49.9	3,570	36.6%	1,307
Mesa	Marcopa	36.8	51.2	318,885	41.1%	131,062
Milami	Gila	38.7	44.6	2,035	28.6%	582
Oracle	Pinal	44.6	49.9	3,192	34.7%	1,108
Oro Valley	Pima	49.2	52.5	11,945	32.8%	3,918
Paradise Valley	Marcopa	53.8	69.7	12,580	26.5%	3,334
Phoenix	Marcopa	48.6	60.4	1,051,515	42.9%	451,100
Picacho	Pinal	22.3	28.9	1,806	35.8%	647
Queen Creek	Marcopa	19.7	26.2	2,895	36.3%	1,051
Sacaton	Pinal	21.0	22.3	1,452	40.7%	591
San Manuel	Pinal	49.9	60.4	4,193	36.8%	1,543
Scottsdale	Marcopa	44.6	57.8	154,145	39.0%	60,117
Sun Lakes	Marcopa	39.4	44.6	6,578	4.0%	263
Superior	Pinal	24.3	28.9	3,485	29.0%	1,011
Tempe	Marcopa	42.0	52.5	150,615	51.0%	76,814
Tolleson	Marcopa	57.8	68.9	4,605	35.6%	1,639
Tucson	Pima	57.8	63.0	440,335	43.0%	189,344
Winkelman	Pinal	34.8	44.0	410	29.1%	119
COMPOSITE	---	47.3	57.8	2,609,006	42.6%	1,111,510

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis: Florence Site
Profile of Cities within 70 Miles Driving Distance (Continued)

CITY	GENERAL POPULATION (7/1/94)	LABOR FORCE (5/95)	LABOR FORCE % POP. (5/95)	EMPLOYED (5/95)	UNEMPLOYED (5/95)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (7/1/94)
Apache Junction	19,175	8,383	43.7%	8,090	293	3.5%
Arizona City	2,039	1,026	50.3%	1,011	15	1.5%
Casa Grande	20,355	10,460	51.4%	10,036	424	4.1%
Catalina	5,198	2,072	39.9%	1,971	101	4.9%
Central Heights/ Midland City	2,969	1,531	51.6%	1,438	93	6.1%
Chandler	115,095	59,980	52.1%	58,289	1,691	2.8%
Claypool	1,942	890	45.8%	844	46	5.2%
Coolidge	7,035	3,006	42.7%	2,861	145	4.8%
Dudleyville	1,356	554	40.9%	525	29	5.2%
Eloy	7,080	3,089	43.6%	2,794	295	9.6%
Florence	8,825	1,579	17.9%	1,541	38	2.4%
Fountain Hills	12,005	6,277	52.3%	6,148	129	2.1%
Gilbert	48,480	18,526	38.2%	18,037	489	2.6%
Glendale	164,890	94,294	57.2%	90,746	3,548	3.8%
Globe	6,320	3,371	53.3%	3,230	141	4.2%
Guadalupe	5,615	2,338	41.6%	2,087	251	10.7%
Hayden	910	271	29.8%	239	32	11.8%
Kearny	2,440	1,068	43.8%	1,043	25	2.3%
Komatke	1,116	284	25.4%	227	57	20.1%
Mammoth	1,920	794	41.4%	747	47	5.9%
Marana	3,570	1,187	33.2%	1,156	31	2.6%
Mesa	318,885	172,581	54.1%	167,081	5,500	3.2%
Miami	2,035	910	44.7%	853	57	6.3%
Oracle	3,192	1,413	44.3%	1,393	20	1.4%
Oro Valley	11,945	3,783	31.7%	3,692	91	2.4%
Paradise Valley	12,580	6,795	54.0%	6,655	140	2.1%
Phoenix	1,051,515	618,497	58.8%	592,904	25,593	4.1%
Picacho	1,806	2,467	----	2,387	80	3.2%
Queen Creek	2,895	1,225	42.3%	1,197	28	2.3%
Sacaton	1,452	657	45.2%	565	92	14.0%
San Manuel	4,193	1,945	46.4%	1,879	66	3.4%
Scottsdale	154,145	89,054	57.8%	86,642	2,412	2.7%
Sun Lakes	6,578	1,629	24.8%	1,574	55	3.4%
Superior	3,485	1,243	35.7%	1,174	69	5.6%
Tempe	150,615	101,898	67.7%	98,626	3,272	3.2%
Tolleson	4,605	2,393	52.0%	2,231	162	6.8%
Tucson	440,335	232,630	52.8%	223,410	9,220	4.0%
Winkelman	410	229	55.9%	209	20	8.7%
COMPOSITE	2,609,006	1,460,329	56.0%	1,405,532	54,797	3.8%

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Prison Siting Analysis: Buckeye Site

Profile of Cities within 70 Miles Driving Distance

CITY	COUNTY	MAP DISTANCE (Miles)	DRIVING DISTANCE (Miles)	GENERAL POPULATION (7/1/94)	% POP. AGE 20-44 (1990)	EST. POP. AGE 20-44 (7/1/94)
Ajo	Pima	56.4	63.0	2,574	20.9%	538
Avondale	Maricopa	24.3	31.5	22,855	38.1%	8,708
Buckeye	Maricopa	13.1	13.5	5,065	35.6%	1,803
Chandler	Maricopa	38.7	58.3	115,095	48.2%	55,476
El Mirage	Maricopa	39.4	48.9	5,245	35.7%	1,872
Gila Bend	Maricopa	16.4	19.0	1,800	36.1%	650
Gilbert	Maricopa	49.9	65.6	48,480	46.7%	22,640
Glendale	Maricopa	35.4	44.2	164,890	42.6%	70,243
Goodyear	Maricopa	23.0	29.5	8,315	53.5%	4,449
Guadalupe	Maricopa	39.4	56.1	5,615	36.3%	2,038
Komatke	Maricopa	28.2	48.2	1,116	35.8%	400
Litchfield Park	Maricopa	26.2	32.5	3,520	29.5%	1,038
Luke A. F. Base	Maricopa	34.1	37.5	4,371	58.7%	2,566
Mesa	Maricopa	48.6	59.7	318,885	41.1%	131,062
Peoria	Maricopa	36.1	48.2	65,500	38.8%	25,414
Phoenix	Maricopa	38.1	45.6	1,051,515	42.9%	451,100
Scottsdale	Maricopa	45.9	57.0	154,145	39.0%	60,117
Sun City	Maricopa	34.8	44.9	39,250	1.7%	667
Sun City West	Maricopa	34.8	45.9	18,516	1.6%	296
Sun Lakes	Maricopa	34.1	54.2	6,578	4.0%	263
Surprise	Maricopa	34.8	41.5	9,470	28.2%	2,671
Tempe	Maricopa	42.7	51.8	150,615	51.0%	76,814
Tolleson	Maricopa	28.9	33.8	4,605	35.6%	1,639
Youngtown	Maricopa	34.1	43.9	2,670	11.7%	312
COMPOSITE	---	40.3	49.6	2,210,690	41.7%	922,775

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis: Buckeye Site
Profile of Cities within 70 Miles Driving Distance (Continued)

CITY	GENERAL POPULATION (7/1/94)	LABOR FORCE (5/95)	LABOR FORCE % POP. (5/95)	EMPLOYED (5/95)	UNEMPLOYED (5/95)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (5/95)
Ajo	2,574	884	34.3%	838	46	5.2%
Avondale	22,855	7,719	33.8%	7,164	555	7.2%
Buckeye	5,065	2,519	49.7%	2,299	220	8.7%
Chandler	115,095	59,980	52.1%	58,289	1,691	2.8%
El Mirage	5,245	2,474	47.2%	2,364	110	4.4%
Gila Bend	1,800	872	48.4%	812	60	6.9%
Gilbert	48,480	18,526	38.2%	18,037	489	2.6%
Glendale	164,890	94,294	57.2%	90,746	3,548	3.8%
Goodyear	8,315	2,418	29.1%	2,305	113	4.7%
Guadalupe	5,615	2,338	41.6%	2,087	251	10.7%
Komatke	1,116	284	25.4%	227	57	20.1%
Litchfield Park	3,520	1,840	52.3%	1,778	62	3.4%
Luke A. F. Base	4,371	945	21.6%	894	51	5.4%
Mesa	318,885	172,581	54.1%	167,081	5,500	3.2%
Peoria	65,500	27,687	42.3%	26,886	801	2.9%
Phoenix	1,051,515	618,497	58.8%	592,904	25,593	4.1%
Scottsdale	154,145	89,054	57.8%	86,642	2,412	2.7%
Sun City	39,250	4,869	12.4%	4,655	214	4.4%
Sun City West	18,516	1,750	9.5%	1,656	94	5.4%
Sun Lakes	6,578	1,629	24.8%	1,574	55	3.4%
Surprise	9,470	3,019	31.9%	2,834	185	6.1%
Tempe	150,615	101,898	67.7%	98,626	3,272	3.2%
Tolleson	4,605	2,393	52.0%	2,231	162	6.8%
Youngtown	2,670	779	29.2%	746	33	4.2%
COMPOSITE	2,210,690	1,219,249	55.2%	1,173,675	45,574	3.7%

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis: Florence Site
Profile of Cities within 35 Miles Driving Distance

CITY	COUNTY	MAP DISTANCE (Miles)	DRIVING DISTANCE (Miles)	GENERAL POPULATION (7/1/94)	% POP. AGE 20-44 (1990)	EST. POP. AGE 20-44 (7/1/94)
Apache Junction	Pinal	28.2	31.5	19,175	28.9%	5,542
Arizona City	Pinal	22.3	34.1	2,039	29.2%	595
Casa Grande	Pinal	23.6	30.2	20,355	37.0%	7,531
Coolidge	Pinal	9.2	9.9	7,035	32.6%	2,293
Eloy	Pinal	21.0	29.2	7,080	35.8%	2,535
Florence	Pinal	0.0	0.0	8,825	58.3%	5,145
Picacho	Pinal	22.3	28.9	1,806	35.8%	647
Queen Creek	Maricopa	19.7	26.2	2,895	36.3%	1,051
Sacaton	Pinal	21.0	22.3	1,452	40.7%	591
Superior	Pinal	24.3	28.9	3,485	29.0%	1,011
COMPOSITE	---	21.8	26.8	74,147	36.3%	26,940

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis: Buckeye Site
Profile of Cities within 35 Miles Driving Distance

CITY	COUNTY	MAP DISTANCE (Miles)	DRIVING DISTANCE (Miles)	GENERAL POPULATION (7/1/94)	% POP. AGE 20-44 (1990)	EST. POP. AGE 20-44 (7/1/94)
Avondale	Maricopa	24.3	31.5	22,855	38.1%	8,708
Buckeye	Maricopa	13.1	13.5	5,065	35.6%	1,803
Gila Bend	Maricopa	16.4	19.0	1,800	36.1%	650
Goodyear	Maricopa	23.0	29.5	8,315	53.5%	4,449
Litchfield Park	Maricopa	26.2	32.5	3,520	29.5%	1,038
Tolleson	Maricopa	28.9	33.8	4,605	35.6%	1,639
COMPOSITE	---	23.0	28.5	46,160	39.6%	18,287

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis: Florence Site
Profile of Cities within 35 Miles Driving Distance (Continued)

CITY	GENERAL POPULATION (7/1/94)	LABOR FORCE (5/95)	LABOR FORCE % POP. (5/95)	EMPLOYED (5/95)	UNEMPLOYED (5/95)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (5/95)
Apache Junction	19,175	8,383	43.7%	8,090	293	3.5%
Arizona City	2,039	1,026	50.3%	1,011	15	1.5%
Casa Grande	20,355	10,460	51.4%	10,036	424	4.1%
Coolidge	7,035	3,006	42.7%	2,861	145	4.8%
Eloy	7,080	3,089	43.6%	2,794	295	9.6%
Florence	8,825	1,579	17.9%	1,541	38	2.4%
Picacho	1,806	2,467	----	2,387	80	3.2%
Queen Creek	2,895	1,225	42.3%	1,197	28	2.3%
Sacaton	1,452	657	45.2%	565	92	14.0%
Superior	3,485	1,243	35.7%	1,174	69	5.6%
COMPOSITE	74,147	33,135	44.7%	31,656	1,479	4.5%

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis: Buckeye Site
Profile of Cities within 35 Miles Driving Distance (Continued)

CITY	GENERAL POPULATION (7/1/94)	LABOR FORCE (5/95)	LABOR FORCE % POP. (5/95)	EMPLOYED (5/95)	UNEMPLOYED (5/95)	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (5/95)
Avondale	22,855	7,719	33.8%	7,164	555	7.2%
Buckeye	5,065	2,519	49.7%	2,299	220	8.7%
Gila Bend	1,800	872	48.4%	812	60	6.9%
Goodyear	8,315	2,418	29.1%	2,305	113	4.7%
Litchfield Park	3,520	1,840	52.3%	1,778	62	3.4%
Tolleson	4,605	2,393	52.0%	2,231	162	6.8%
COMPOSITE	46,160	17,761	38.5%	16,589	1,172	6.6%

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis: Florence Site
Profile of Cities within 35 Miles Driving Distance (Continued)

CITY	POLICE OFFICERS	FIRE-FIGHTERS (Reg./Vol.)	HOSPITALS	HOSPITAL BEDS	OUTPATIENT TREATMENT CLINICS	PHYSICIANS
Apache Junction	31	34/15	0	0	2	5
Arizona City	0	0/0	0	0	0	1
Casa Grande	46	12/4	2	164	4	41
Coolidge	17	2/15	0	0	2	3
Eloy	17	5/4	0	0	1	3
Florence	10	0/29	1	59	0	45
Picacho	0	0/0	0	0	0	0
Queen Creek	0	0/0	0	0	1	0
Sacaton	0	0/0	0	0	0	0
Superior	0	0/0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	127	53/67	3	223	10	99

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Prison Siting Analysis: Buckeye Site
Profile of Cities within 35 Miles Driving Distance (Continued)

CITY	POLICE OFFICERS	FIRE-FIGHTERS (Reg./Vol.)	HOSPITALS	HOSPITAL BEDS	OUTPATIENT TREATMENT CLINICS	PHYSICIANS
Avondale	33	9/15	0	0	1	7
Buckeye	12	0/20	0	0	1	4
Gila Bend	0	0/26	0	0	1	1
Goodyear	18	3/41	0	0	0	7
Litchfield Park	0	0/0	0	0	0	0
Tolleson	15	12/0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	78	24/102	0	0	3	21

Reception and Diagnostic Center Proposal

ISSUE

SHOULD A NEW RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER CONSISTING OF 500 BEDS (440 ADULT MALES AND 60 ADULT FEMALES) BE BUILT IN THE TOWN OF FLORENCE OR ON THE ARIZONA STATE HOSPITAL GROUNDS IN PHOENIX?

Background

- Reception and Diagnostic for persons committed to the Arizona Department of Corrections (intakes) currently occurs at the Alhambra Reception Center. This Center is located at 2500 E. Van Buren.
- 13,395 of the 18,486 (72%) total prison beds are located in Pinal, Pima, Cochise and Graham counties.
- ASPC-Phoenix needs a new motorpool and warehouse facility. The estimated cost of a prototypical motorpool and warehouse facility is \$2,413,000.
- ASPC-Eyman and ASPC-Florence have large modern motorpools and a newly-expanded warehouse.
- The master plan for a new State Hospital has not been completed. Until the plan is completed, ADC cannot start design of a new Reception and Diagnostic Center. This could result in delaying construction of a new Center for three to five years.
- The State Hospital grounds do not have sufficient space for a new major prison complex.
- The Reception and Diagnostic Center needs to accommodate 440 adult males and 60 adult females in separate intake, processing and housing areas.
- Death row inmates are transported directly to ASPC-Florence which presently houses all male death row inmates. ASPC-Perryville houses the female death row inmates.
- Minors are transported by the respective county sheriff to the facility that currently house them - ASPC-Perryville for female minors and ASPC-Tucson for male minors.

Option #1

CONSTRUCT A NEW 500-BED LEVEL 5 RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ON THE GROUNDS OF THE ARIZONA STATE HOSPITAL AT 24 ST. & VAN BUREN IN PHOENIX TO HOUSE 440 ADULT MALES AND 60 ADULT FEMALES

Advantages

1. This facility would be located in close proximity to the Maricopa County Jail, the source of approximately 50% of new intakes. This location allows for the timely start-up of daily intake and processing.
2. Historically, an employee pool and housing accommodations have been available in the Phoenix area.
3. Parole and Home Arrest violators could continue to be processed through this reception center.

Disadvantages

1. No savings in transportation costs would occur. All prison beds would continue to be located outside of the metro Phoenix area as they currently are.
2. The Department of Health Services received a \$2,000,000 appropriation (Chapter 2, Laws 1995, 1st Special Session) to develop a long-range plan for the Arizona State Hospital complex. The plan will identify buildings to demolish, to leave and to build. Design of a new ADC reception and diagnostic center cannot begin until the master plan is completed, which could delay construction of the center for three to five years.
3. The State Hospital grounds were placed in a trust for the benefit of the State's mentally ill (State vs Coerver) thereby restricting use of the land.
4. Demolition and asbestos abatement procedures would increase total construction costs.
5. To accommodate the statewide transportation fleet and to provide adequate warehouse space, a new motorpool and warehouse facility would have to be constructed at ASPC-Phoenix. The estimated cost for this facility would be \$2,413,000.
6. Given that space on the hospital grounds is limited, the motorpool and warehouse facility would have to be built in a tight, confined space.

7. An additional 125 parking spaces, to accommodate staff and visitors, would be required.
8. Statewide transportation buses, forced to operate in the metropolitan Phoenix area, would be subject to delays due to traffic congestion and possible security threats normally experienced in large cities.
9. Perimeter lighting used for security purposes may negatively impact the surrounding community and the hospital's patients.
10. To maximize the use of inmate labor, Level two inmates would have to be housed in the designated Reception Diagnostic cells.
11. Historically, the Van Buren Parkway Association has strongly opposed correctional facilities on State Hospital land.

Option #2

MODIFY THE EXISTING ALHAMBRA RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER,
ON THE GROUNDS OF THE ARIZONA STATE HOSPITAL (ASH) AT 24 ST. &
VAN BUREN IN PHOENIX, TO HOUSE 440 ADULT MALES AND 60 ADULT
FEMALES

Advantages

This option provides the same advantages as Option #1.

Disadvantages

In addition to the disadvantages cited in Option #1, this option has the following disadvantages:

1. The existing infrastructure could not handle heavy truck and bus traffic. Therefore, utility tunnels beneath the roadways would have to be reinforced; existing streets would have to be replaced by heavy duty roadways. This would increase costs.
2. ADC has previously reviewed structures on the ASH grounds for use. Facilities for Level 5 custody inmates do not currently exist.
3. Older structures not designed to meet prison security needs are very expensive to modify for prison use. They also require intensive staffing patterns to compensate for their inadequate design.

Option #3

CONSTRUCT A NEW 500-BED LEVEL 5 RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER AT THE ARIZONA STATE PRISON COMPLEXES OF FLORENCE AND EYMAN TO HOUSE 440 ADULT MALES AND 60 ADULT FEMALES

Advantages

1. ASPC-Florence and Eyman's existing infrastructure could handle the addition of a 500-bed Reception and Diagnostic Center. There are no utility tunnels requiring reinforcement.
2. Transportation cost savings would result from:
 - being located adjacent to the highest concentration of male prison beds of all levels (i.e., 6,408 prison beds in the Florence and Eyman Complexes).
 - being located 65 miles closer to the 6,987 beds located in Pima, Cochise and Graham counties.
 - being located closer to Pima County, the second highest committing county and the source of approximately 16.10% of new intakes.
3. The motorpools located at the ASPC-Florence and Eyman Complexes can accommodate the statewide transportation fleet.
4. The recently-expanded warehouse at ASPC-Eyman can accommodate the needs of the Reception and Diagnostic Center.
5. Statewide transportation buses would spend less time in the metro Phoenix area. This would reduce staff overtime hours that result from traffic congestion. It is also safer to operate the buses on the rural interstates and highways.
6. Housing and support facilities needed for an inmate work force are already in place at the Florence/Eyman complexes. Level 2 custody inmates are readily available for landscaping, maintenance and other labor-intensive functions.
7. The ability to share existing complex facilities and staff would lower start-up and operating costs.

Disadvantages

1. Attracting and retaining staff will be more difficult in Florence than it is in Phoenix.
2. Maricopa County commits approximately 50% of the total intake into ADC. Their transportation costs would increase dramatically. On large intake days from Maricopa County, ADC picks up inmates from the jail to facilitate the intake process. This practice would be discontinued.

3. Parole and Home Arrest violators would be transported to ASPC-Perryville by the arresting authorities. This number would be quite large, thereby complicating overcrowding conditions that already exist at that location.

Recommendation

Given its centralized location, the existing infrastructure and facilities, and the opportunity to avoid the \$2,413,000 cost of building a new motorpool and warehouse facility, the Arizona Department of Corrections recommends that a new Reception and Diagnostic Center be constructed at the Arizona State Prison Complexes of Florence and Eyman.