



**Cuyahoga County Justice Center
Executive Steering Committee Meeting
March 25, 2021
9:00 A.M.**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this meeting is being conducted remotely, in accordance with HB 197. Interested parties may access the meeting via livestream by using the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/cuyahogacounty>

Public Comment for this meeting may be submitted in writing via email to the following address either prior to or during the meeting:

steven.zannoni@aboutpmc.com

Comments relating to the Determination set forth below must be submitted no later than 7:30 a.m. on Thursday, March 25 to be read in advance of the Steering Committee's deliberation. Comments may also be submitted after that deadline or during the meeting and will be read during the Additional Public Comment segment.

Any comment must (1) be labeled to indicate that either applies to the proposed Determination or is intended as an Additional Public Comment, (2) state the name of the commenter, and (3) be limited to 200 words



Cuyahoga County Justice Center

Executive Steering Committee Meeting

March 25, 2021

9:00 AM

**Moving Forward with the New
County Corrections Center – Project
Delivery Selection and Public Input
on Site Criteria**



- I. Call to Order**
- II. Roll Call**
- III. Housekeeping & Protocol**
- IV. Purpose of Meeting; Review of Agenda**
 - A. To provide background information regarding project delivery method**
 - B. To determine project delivery method and learn of next steps**
 - C. To review public input on site collection criteria**
- V. Presentation Regarding Proposed Project Delivery Method for Cuyahoga County Corrections Center**

VI. Determination 3.25 – Project Delivery Method for Cuyahoga County Corrections Center

*The Steering Committee determines that the Cuyahoga County Corrections Center Project should proceed utilizing the **Design-Build Delivery Method** set forth in Section 504.04 of the Cuyahoga County Code commencing with issuance of the RFQ for Criteria Architect pursuant to Code Section 504.04(A).*

- a. Public Comment
- b. Discussion
- c. Motion by Steering Committee
- d. Further Discussion (if required)
- e. Vote

VII. Presentation Regarding Public Input as to Site Selection Criteria and Jail Planning

VIII. Additional Public Comment

IX. Next Steps/Next Meeting

X. Adjournment

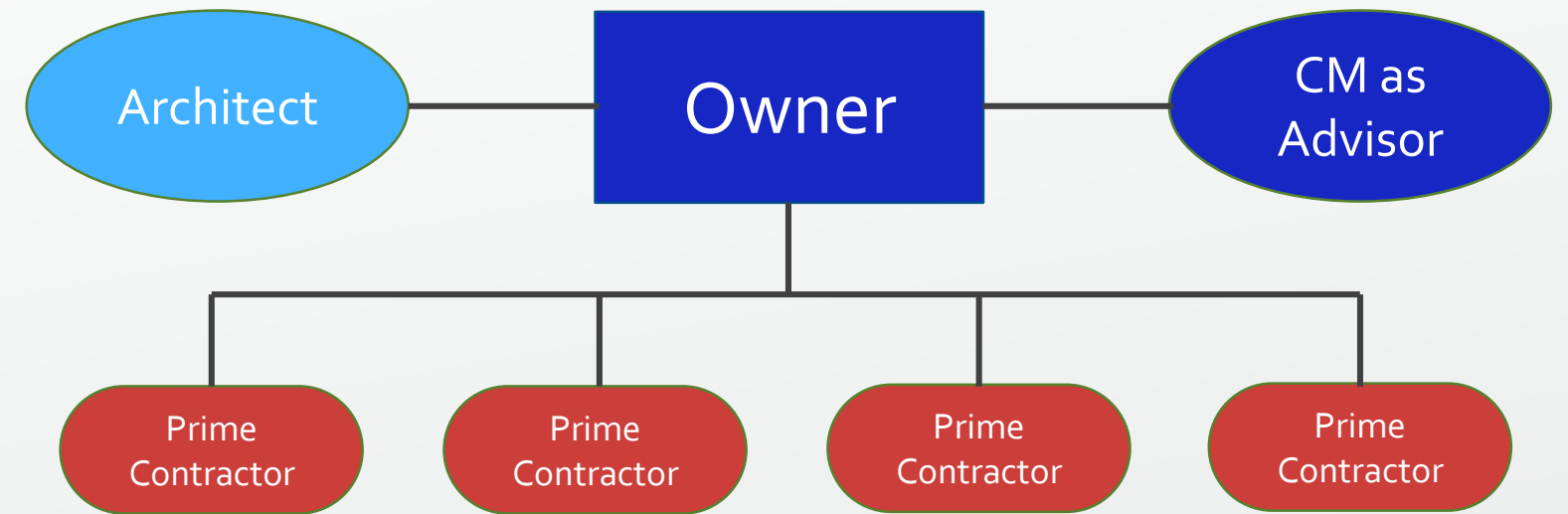
V. Presentation Regarding Proposed Project Delivery Method for Cuyahoga County Corrections Center

Historical Background and Context

Project Delivery Discussion

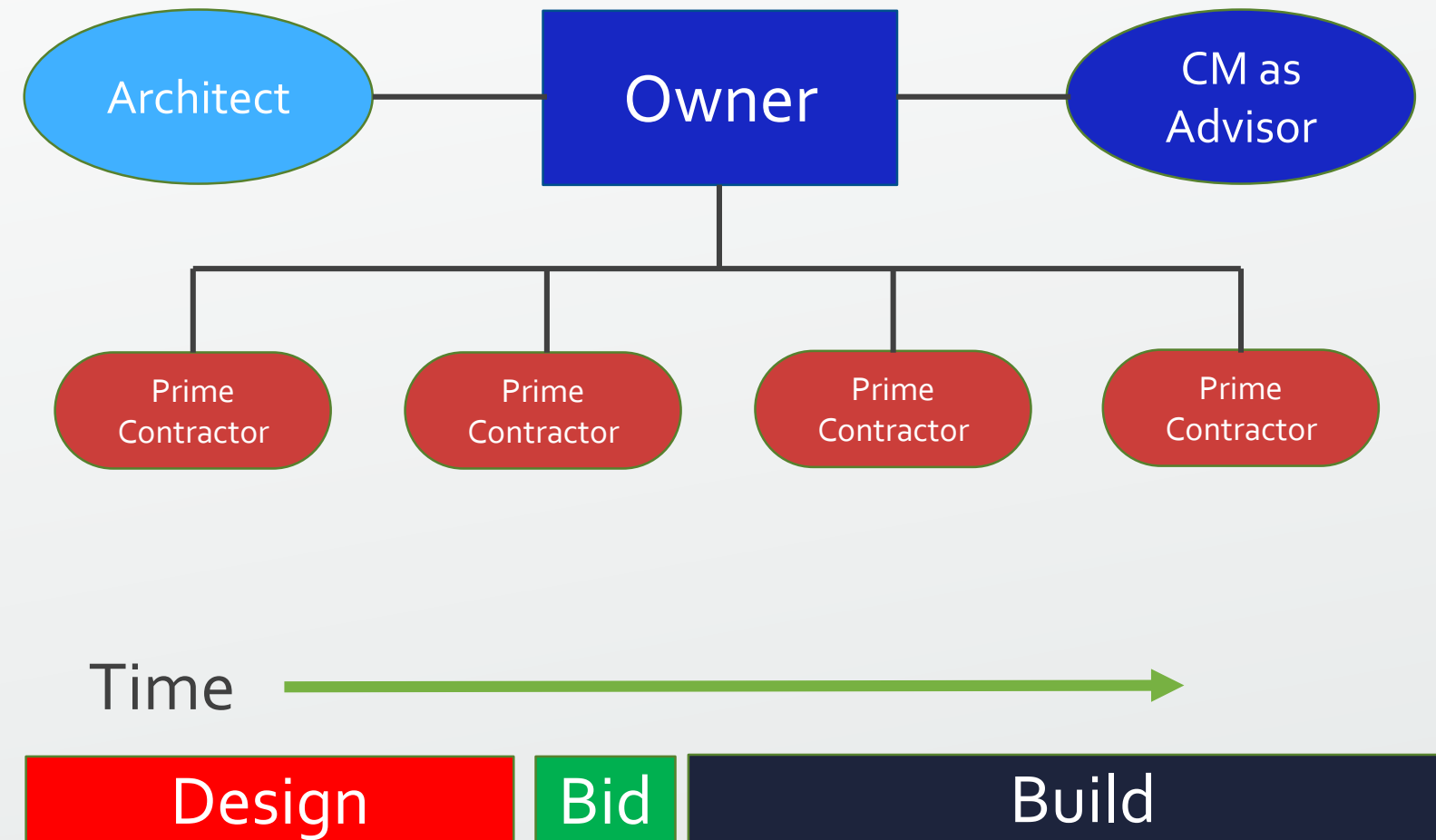
■ The Past

- Prior to 2011, the method for public construction in Ohio (and Cuyahoga Co.) had not changed for 134 years.
- Ohio was one of only 4 states that still required procurement by a multiple prime, competitive sealed bid approach.
- The Traditional Sealed Bid Approach
 - Owner Retains Architect (QBS Method)
 - Architect prepares complete Plans and Specifications
 - Program Confirmation (5%)
 - Schematic Design [SD] (10%)
 - Design Development [DD] (20%)
 - Construction Documents [CD] (40%)
 - Bid Phase Services (5%)
 - Construction Administration (20%)
 - Sealed Bids obtained for at least 4 separate prime contracts
 - Owner can retain a CM as Advisor in a pure consultant capacity
 - CM holds no contracts, takes no risk, guarantees no price, has limited control

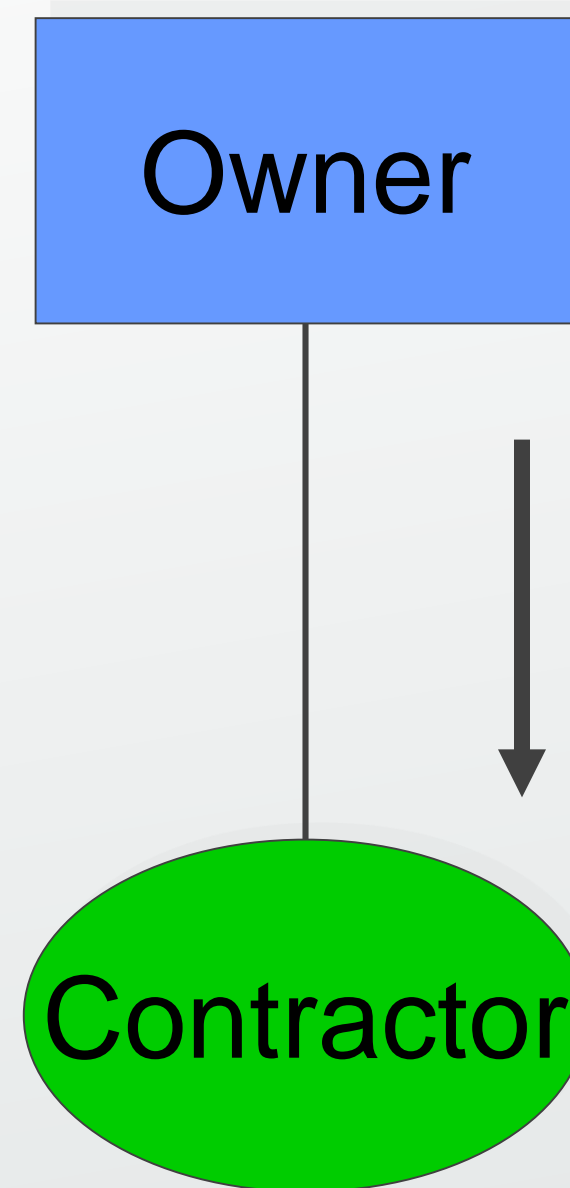


Project Delivery Discussion

- Problems with the Traditional Method
 - No price guarantee from single party
 - No insulation from Owner from multiple disputes
 - No contractor involvement during design phase
 - No pricing transparency
 - Limited ability to enhance Minority participation
 - Longest possible duration to complete work
 - Linear Design/Bid/Build Process
 - Highly Adversarial (Set up that way!)
 - A high percentage of these projects end in adjudication
 - Contractor bids only what is shown; gaps, omissions, etc., paid by change order for which Owner is responsible



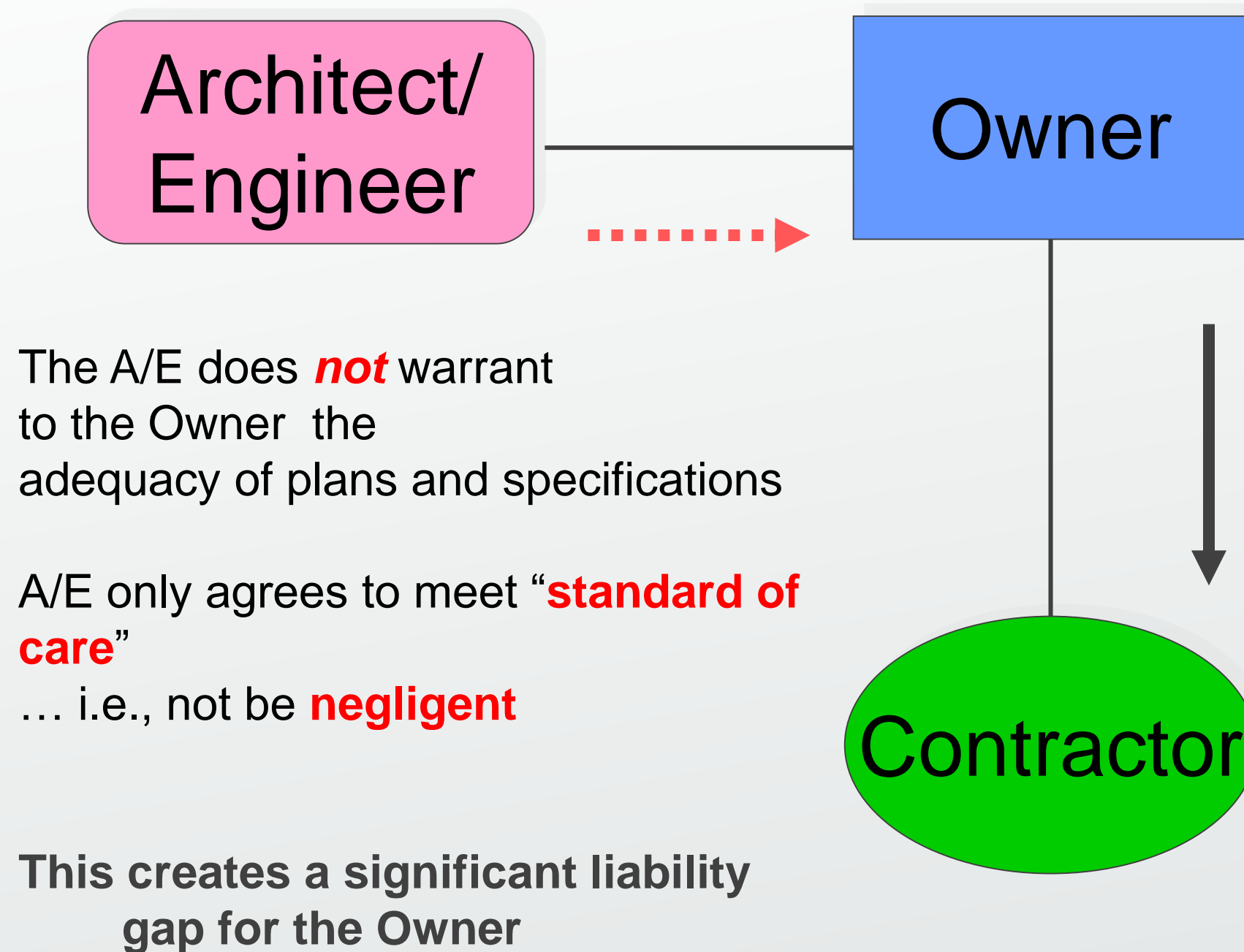
True if even single prime (i.e., General Contractor) involved



The Spearin Rule:

“The Owner warrants (to Contractor) the adequacy of plans and specifications”

United States v. Spearin, 248 U.S. 132 (1918)



The Spearin Rule:

“The Owner warrants (to Contractor) the adequacy of plans and specifications”

United States v. Spearin, 248 U.S. 132 (1918)

Does the Architect warrant the adequacy of plans and specifications to the Owner?

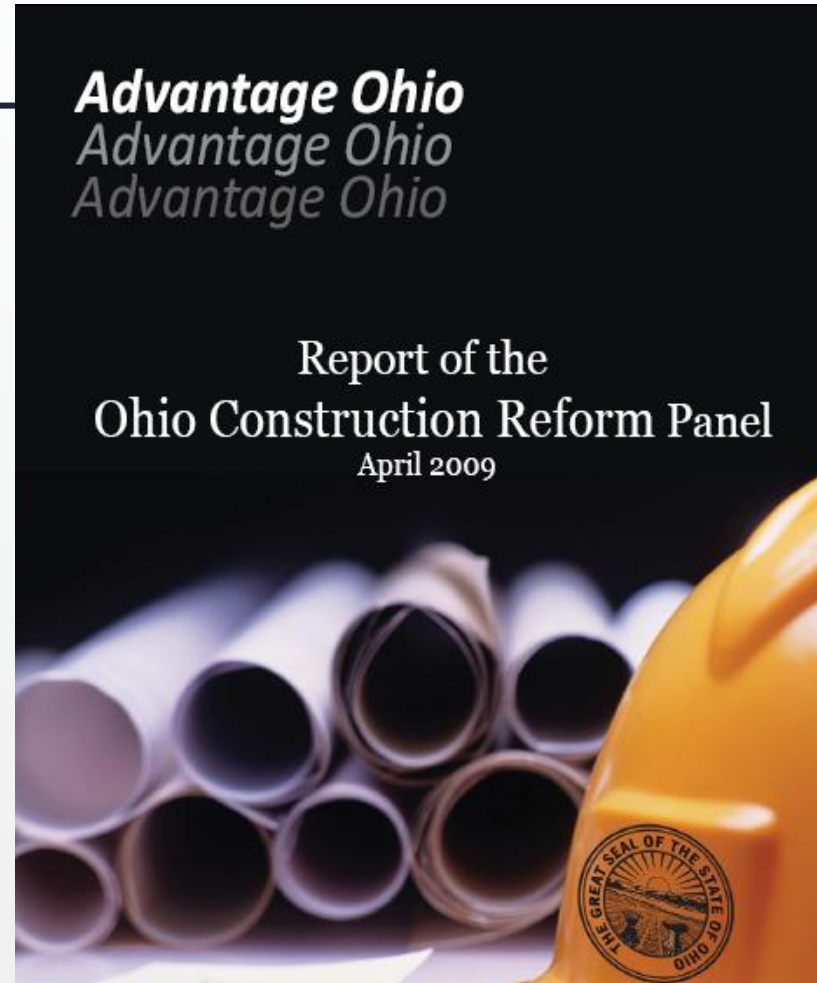
Standard of Care: “the skill and care ordinarily used by design professionals practicing under similar circumstances at the same time and locality” [Can be elevated to “similar projects in comparable urban areas”]

▪ **The Bottom Line:**

- In comparison to some other methods, for complex construction, D-B-B projects (whether single or multiple prime):
 - Are the most expensive to deliver with the greatest risk of cost overruns.
 - Take the longest duration.
 - Have the highest percentage of claims and adjudication.

Metric	DB vs. D-B-B	CM@R vs. D-B-B	DB vs. CM@R
Unit Cost (\$/SF)	6.1% lower	1.6% lower	4.5% lower
Speed of Construction	12% faster	5.8% faster	7% faster
Delivery Speed	33.5% faster	13.3% faster	23.5% faster
Cost Growth	5.2% less	9.2% more	12.6% less
Schedule Growth	11.4% less	9.2% less	2.2% less

"Comparison of U.S. Project Delivery Systems," Mark Konchar & Victor Sanvido, Journal of Construction Engineering and Management, Vol. 124, No. 6 (1998), pp 435-44)



Sub. H. B. No. 153 As Pending in the House Finance and Appropriations Committee (L# 1066-2)

As Pending in the House Finance and Appropriations Committee (L# 1066-2)

129th General Assembly
Regular Session
2011-2012

Sub. H. B. No. 153

Representative Amstutz

A BILL

To amend sections 7.12, 9.03, 9.06, 9.231, 9.24,	1
9.33, 9.331, 9.332, 9.333, 9.833, 9.90, 9.901,	2
102.02, 109.36, 109.42, 109.57, 109.572, 109.71,	3
111.12, 111.15, 111.16, 111.18, 117.101, 117.13,	4
121.04, 121.22, 121.37, 121.40, 121.401, 121.402,	5
121.403, 121.404, 122.171, 122.76, 123.011,	6
124.09, 124.14, 124.141, 124.15, 124.23, 124.231,	7
124.24, 124.25, 124.26, 124.27, 124.31, 124.34,	8
124.393, 125.15, 125.18, 125.28, 125.89, 126.12,	9
126.21, 126.24, 126.50, 127.16, 131.44, 131.51,	10
133.06, 145.01, 145.27, 145.47, 145.48, 145.49,	11
149.091, 149.11, 153.01, 153.02, 153.03, 153.07,	12
153.08, 153.50, 153.51, 153.52, 153.54, 153.56,	13
153.57, 153.581, 153.65, 153.66, 153.67, 153.69,	14
153.70, 153.71, 153.80, 166.02, 173.14, 173.21,	15
173.26, 173.35, 173.351, 173.36, 173.391, 173.40,	16
173.401, 173.403, 173.404, 173.42, 173.45, 173.46,	17
173.47, 173.48, 173.501, 183.30, 183.51, 185.01,	18
185.03, 185.06, 185.10, 305.171, 307.86, 307.93,	19
317.08, 319.301, 340.01, 340.011, 340.02, 340.03,	20
340.04, 340.05, 340.07, 340.09, 340.091, 340.11,	21
341.192, 505.101, 505.60, 505.601, 505.602,	22

- So what has been done to fix the Traditional Model?
- Study by Governor's Ohio Construction Reform Panel
 - Recommended alternate methods including CM at Risk and **Bridging Design Build**
 - Methods characterized by
 - Best Value Selection Process
 - Transparent Open Book pricing
 - Early Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) approach
 - Early and Collaborative involvement of contractors in design process
- Alternate Methods adopted by State of Ohio by HB 153 in June, 2011
 - Now used on most State Projects with great success
- Alternate Methods adopted by Cuyahoga County in October, 2011
 - Used on Convention Center and Hilton Hotel with great success

County Council of Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Ordinance No. O2011-0039

<p>Sponsored by: Councilmembers Schron, Miller, Germana, Jones, Conwell, Simon, Gallagher, Connally and Greenspan and County Executive FitzGerald</p>	<p>An Ordinance establishing procedures governing the use by the County of alternate construction project delivery methods, including construction manager-at-risk, design-build and general contracting project delivery methods for public construction projects; and declaring the necessity that this Ordinance become immediately effective.</p>
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Sunday, April 19, 2009

THE PLAIN DEALER

Ohio should grab chance to build a better construction management system

If Ohio hopes to compete for more than \$8 billion in federal stimulus funds for "shovel-ready" construction projects, it has to be prepared to join the 21st century. That means becoming part of the nationwide trend of doing public construction projects in ways that are faster, cheaper and smarter.

Unfortunately, that has been hard to do here. While other states have dismantled antiquated construction laws, Ohio has allowed special interests to make projects built on the taxpayers' dollar slower, inefficient and expensive.

The state still requires state and local governments, particularly colleges, to hire multiple prime contractors for each trade: electrical, mechanical, plumbing and general. Those contractors, in turn, hire subcontractors. The college serves as construction manager over the whole confusing, expensive mess.

Enter the Ohio Construction Reform panel, created by Gov. Ted Strickland to build a more transparent and efficient system.

The panel recommends that public institutions, like their private counterparts, be allowed to hire a construction manager at-risk, who manages and hires workers and guarantees a maximum price for the project. Another recommendation involves design-build, which allows the state to hire a single company to both design and build the project at a guaranteed price. That should lead to quicker solutions and less finger-pointing when construction problems arise.

The panel's solid product should be rolled into the state budget, where it can escape being nitpicked to death, because not everyone is happy.

Nonunion contractors are protesting because nettlesome issues like prevailing wage were off the table. But Strickland was right to make his first priority fixing state construction laws, a long-standing barrier to Ohio's economic competitiveness.

It's outrageous that the last time Ohio made significant changes to its archaic construction management practices was during the presidency of Ohioan Rutherford B. Hayes, 132 years ago. Only New York has the same 19th-century practices.

Ohio should modernize.

Building anew Revising state's outdated construction laws would benefit all Ohioans

By embracing Strickland-administration recommendations to revise state law governing public construction, Ohio lawmakers have a historic opportunity to save taxpayers billions of dollars and improve the state's economic competitiveness.

Primed for approval
Lawmakers want to make state government more efficient? Follow the recommendations of the Ohio Construction Reform Panel
Published on Wednesday, Apr 15, 2009
Several years have passed since Ohio made substantial changes in the way it conducts public construction projects? One of the most startling facts found in the report of the Ohio Construction Reform Panel issued last week by Gov. Ted Strickland and representatives of the various public and private stakeholders is the need for the necessary overhaul, bringing flexibility, accountability and efficiency to the measures.

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL
Editorial
May 18, 2009

Help Ohio compete

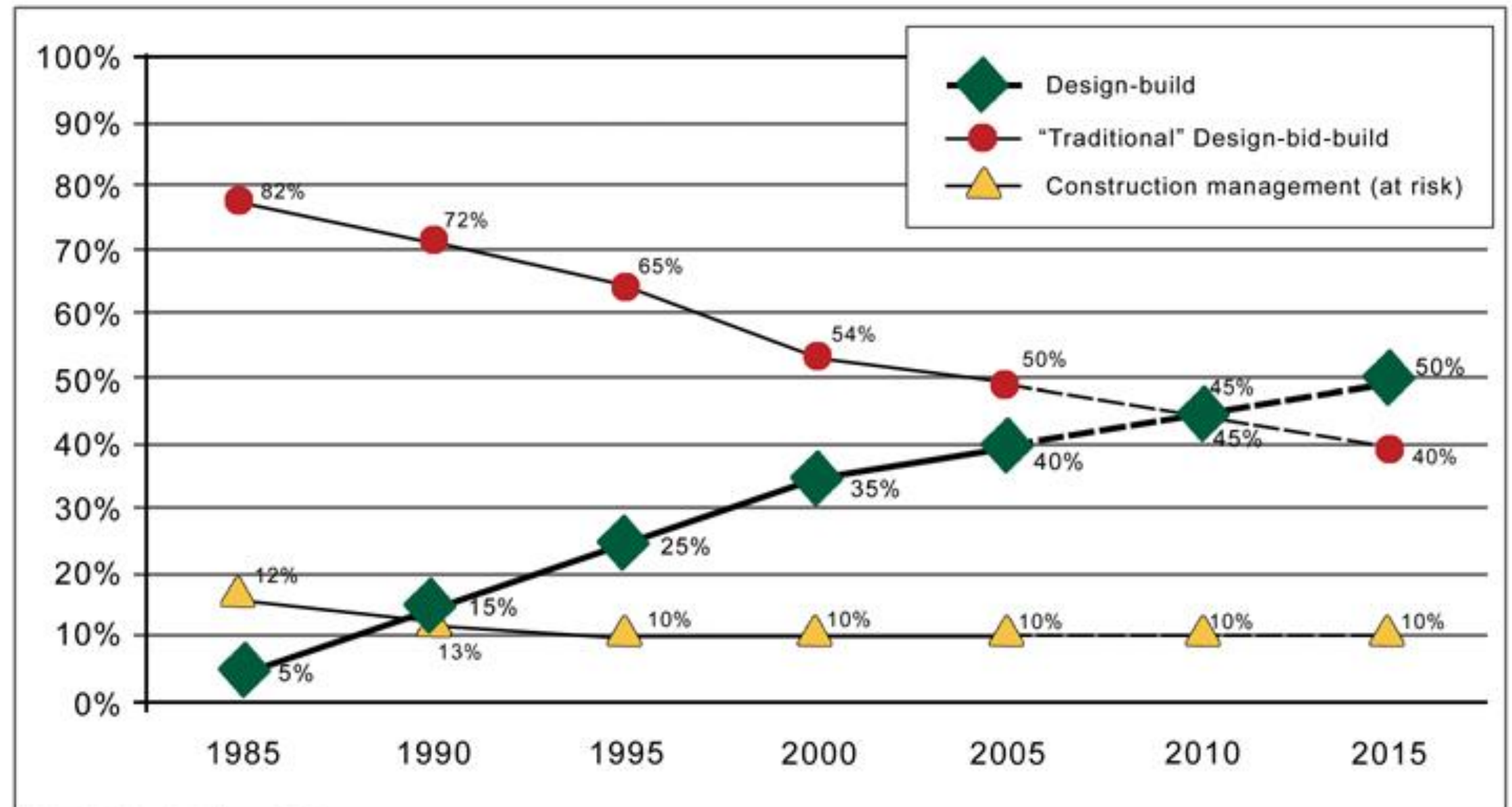
Want to create jobs and make government more efficient? Then lawmakers must follow the lead of the construction reform panel

OUR VIEW: CONSTRUCTION COSTS
Build Better Buildings? Save Money?
Here's the blueprint for Ohio on how to fix archaic ways
Dayton Daily News Editorial
April 16, 2009

The Bridging Design Build Method

- Growth of Design Build as a preferred approach

Non-Residential Design and Construction in the United States

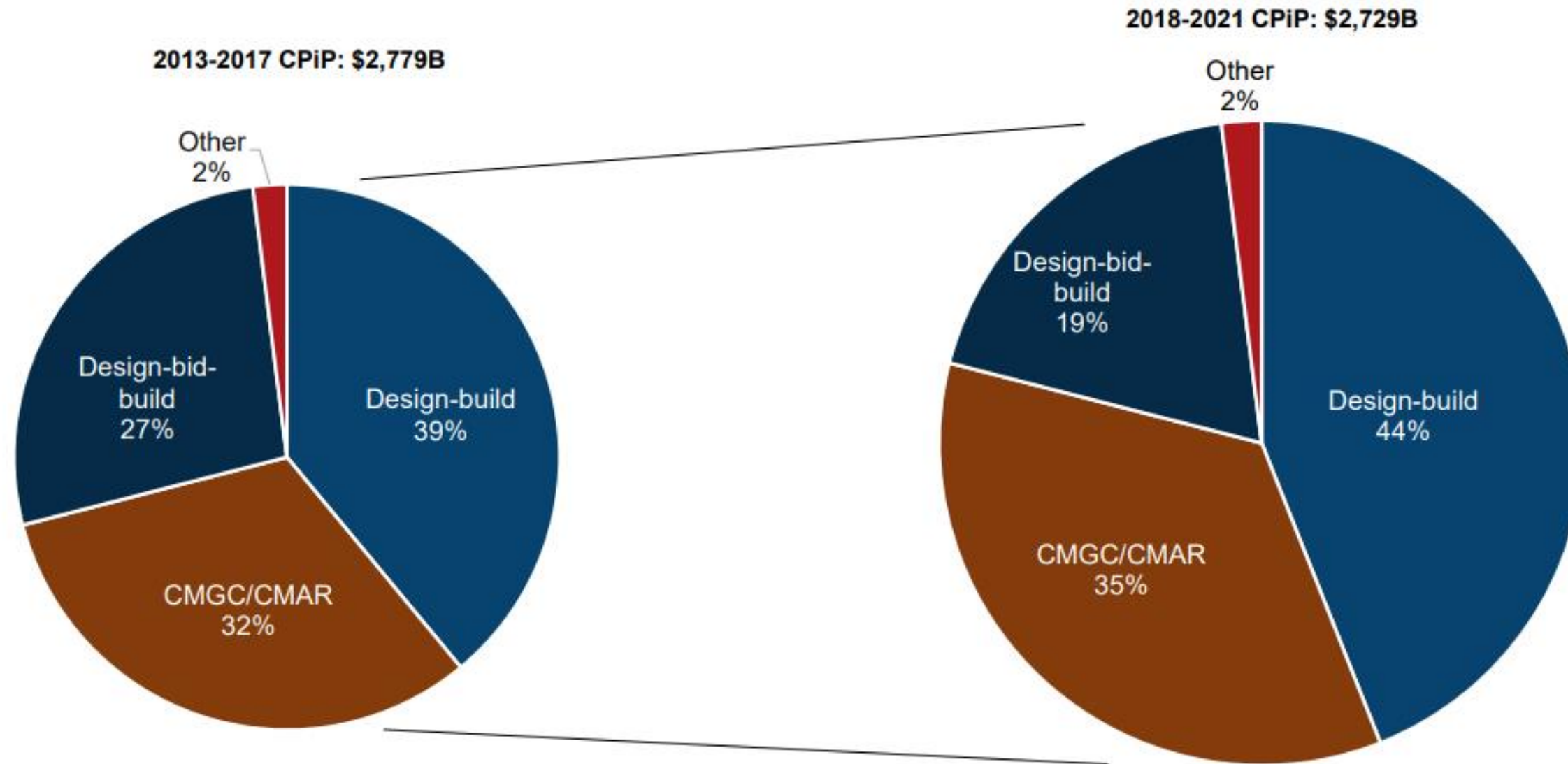


Design-Build Institute of America 2005

Design-build is anticipated to continue to gain market share over the 2018-2021 period.

Distribution of delivery method utilization

Source(s): FMI analysis of multiple sources



- Dissatisfaction with the adversarial nature and limitations of design-bid-build as well as increasingly challenging project characteristics and demands has resulted in greater interest in and use of design-build and other alternative delivery methods.
- Negative project owner experience and perceptions of design-bid-build are most influenced by limited opportunity for innovation, lack of a fast-track process and higher risk profile for the project owner.

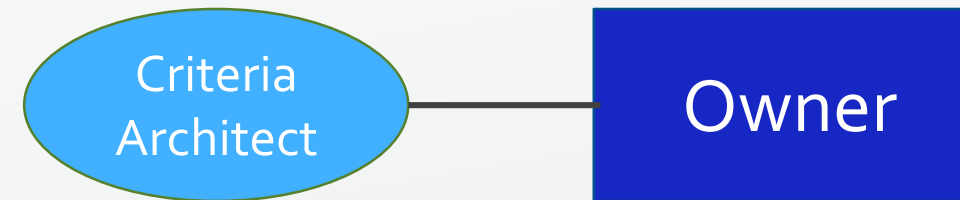


*Other includes EPC and IPD

**CMGC/CMAR, design-bid-build and Other percentages are based on estimated utilization across construction spending.

FMI Corporation Copyright 2018

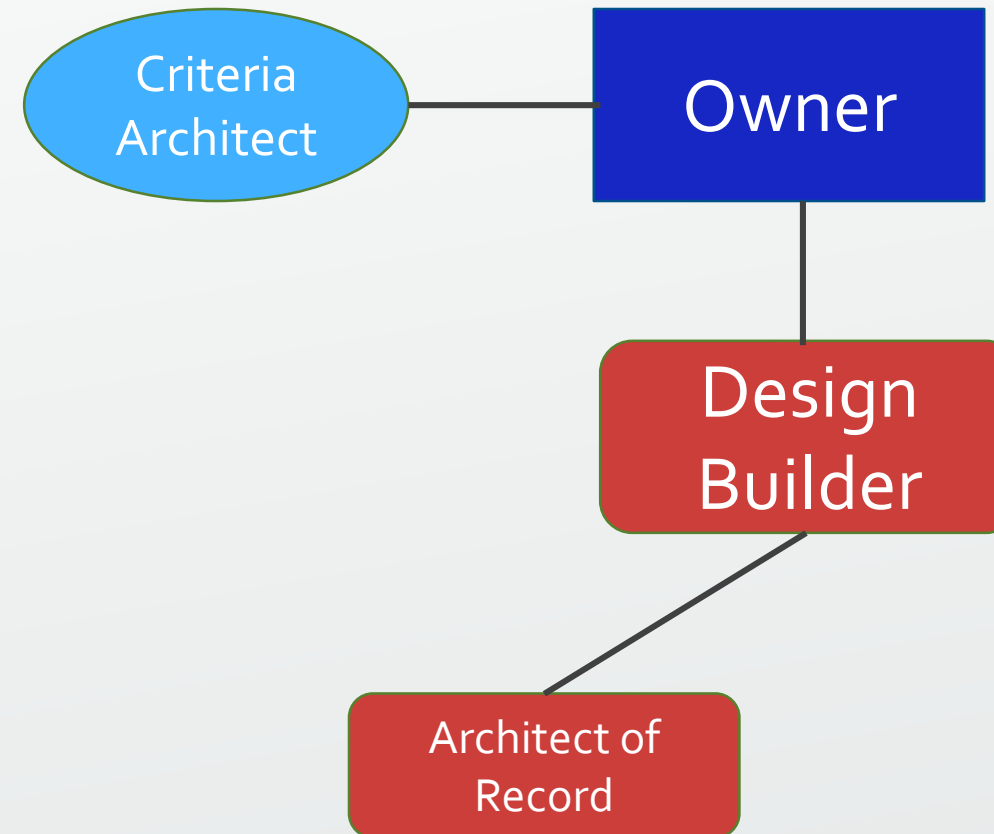
- **Step 1: Selection and Initial Work of Criteria Architect**
 - Qualifications Based Selection (QBS) based on response to RFO, shortlisting, interview and ranking
 - Fee negotiation with highest ranked firm
 - Initial Work Scope of Criteria Architect
 - Program Confirmation
 - Assistance with Site Selection Evaluation
 - Schematic Design (SD)
 - Design Development (DD)
 - Preparation of GMP Documents for Pricing by Design Builder



Reference: County Code §504.04

■ Step 2: Selection of Design Builder

- As soon as Criteria Architect is confirmed, selection process for Design Builder begins
- Design Builder competitively selected using two-phase "Best Value" Process
 - **Phase 1: RFQ Response**
 - **Proposers submit Statement of Qualifications in response to RFQ. Evaluation factors may include:**
 - (i) experience and competence to perform the required design build services, including the capability of the proposed architect of record;
 - (ii) ability of the firm in terms of its workload and the availability of qualified personnel, etc.;
 - (iii) past performance of the firm as reflected by the evaluations of previous clients with respect to such factors as control of costs, quality of work and meeting of deadlines; and
 - (iv) other relevant factors as determined by the County, including success in implementing diversity and inclusion goals
 - **A minimum of three firms are selected to receive an RFP**
 - **Phase 2: RFP Response**
 - **Technical Component**
 - Project approach, project team, supplemental references, project management plan, inclusion plan, etc.
 - **Sealed Price Component**
 - Preconstruction Services Fee
 - Fee for AOR Services
 - Design Build Fee
 - General Conditions/Staff costs
 - Contingency Requirements within GMP



Selection Based on "Best Value" Scoring

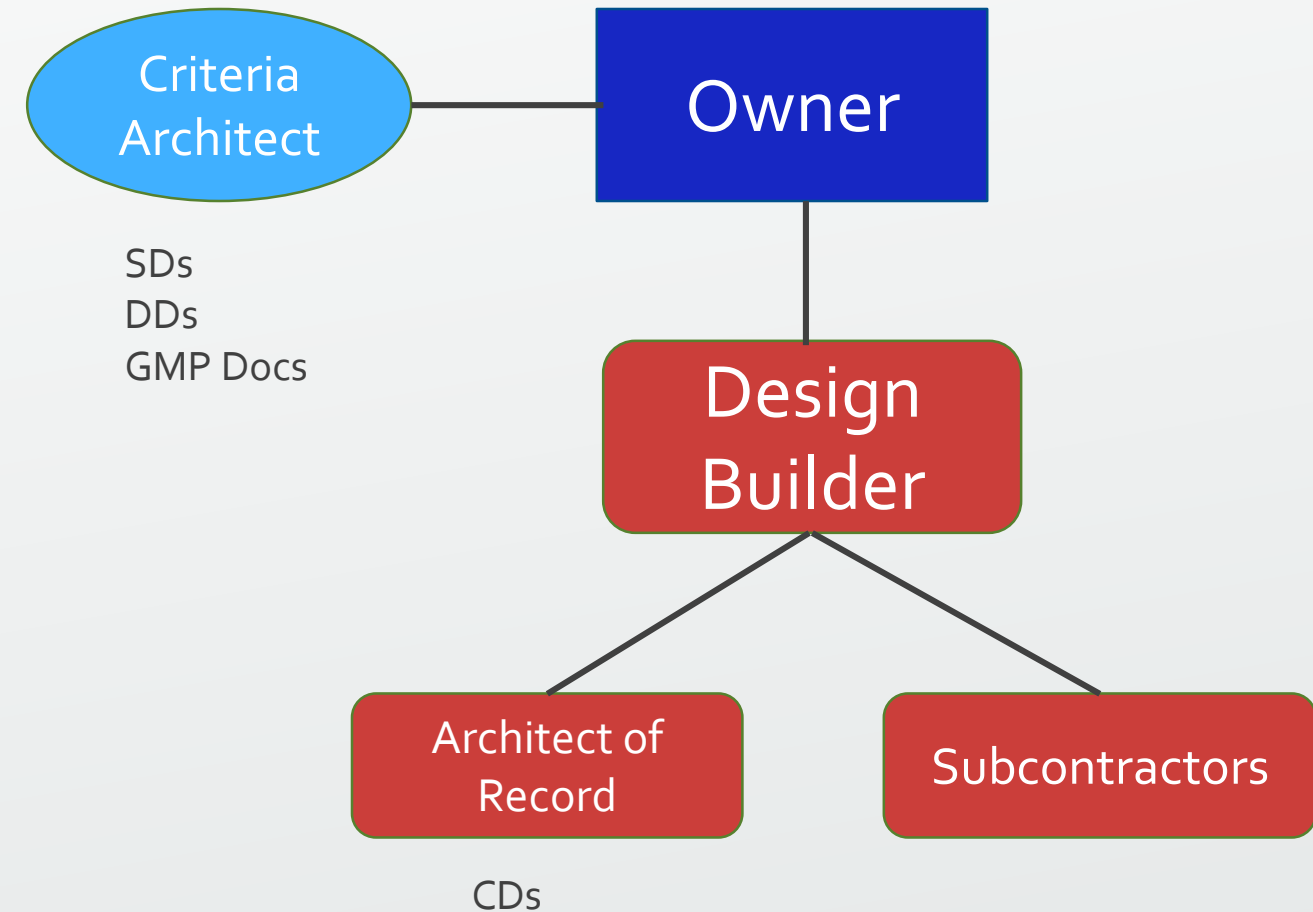
The Bridging Design Build Approach

■ Step 3: Establishment of GMP

- Parties proceed with development of design through SD and DD
 - At various points, design is estimated and reconciled with budget
- At the end of SD, the IGMP is established (target that doesn't exceed budget with certain obligations attached)
- At conclusion of DD Phase, the GMP Documents are issued together with a Prose Statement (Narrative)
- In response, the Design Builder issues the proposed GMP together with any Qualifications and Assumptions
- The GMP Documents and GMP are reconciled through a facilitated process and the final GMP is signed by all parties
- **Note: All pricing elements are obtained competitively and actual payment is only made for verified costs on an open book basis**

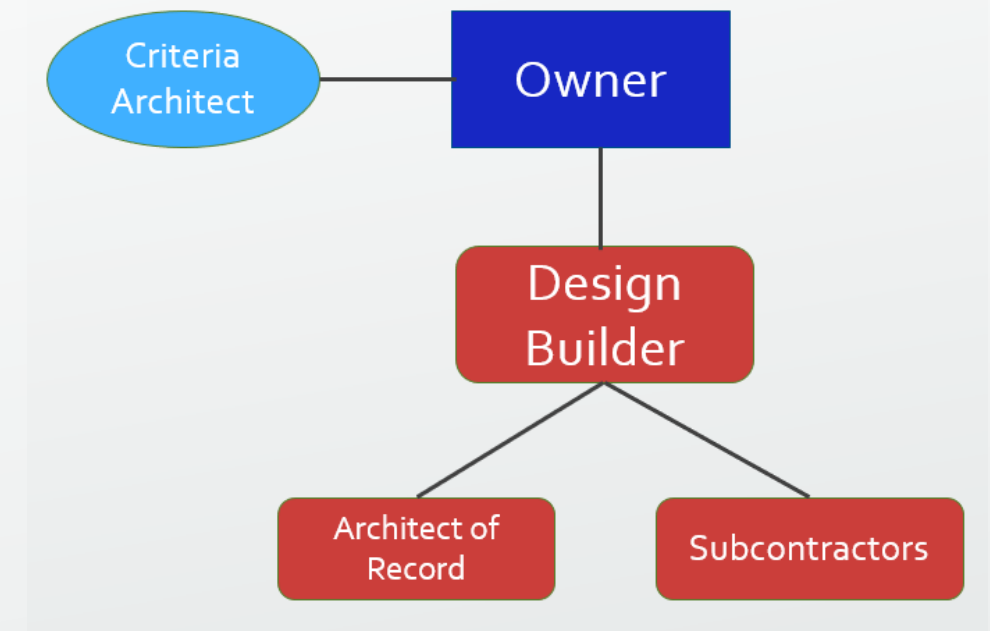
■ Step 4: Completion of Design and Construction

- Construction starts on early packages while AOR completes CDs for later packages
- Criteria Architect reviews for conformance with GMP Docs
- Design Builder finalizes all Subcontracts on a competitive basis and builds
 - All subcontractors are prequalified
 - All bid packages require at least three sealed bids or three sealed design assist proposals



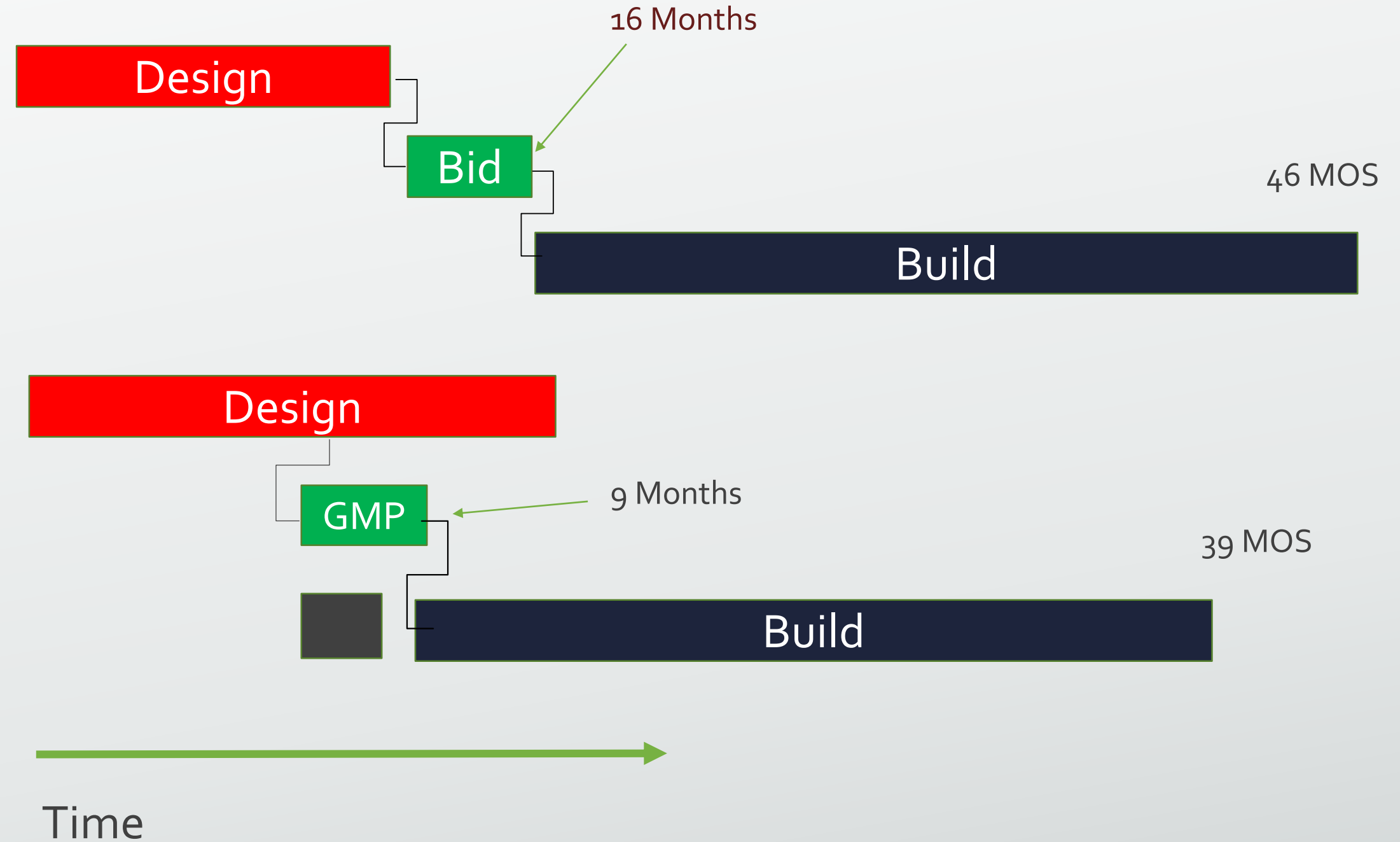
Advantages of Open Book Design Build Method

- Sole Source Responsibility
 - Seamless Project Concept
 - Owner avoids design liability (Spearin gap solved!)
 - Owner avoids A/E v. contractor disputes
- Single Point of Communication
 - Design Build team speaks with single voice
 - Owner not “caught in crossfire” between architect and contractor
- Efficient Use of Resources
 - Reduction of administrative burden
 - Enhanced collaboration between contractor and architect
- Claim Reduction
 - Architect and contractor on the same team
 - Design related claims minimized
 - Efficient claims administration
- Facilitates Schedule/Fast-Track Construction
 - Earliest possible price guarantee of any competing method
 - Prompt and coordinated production of bid packages



Why is this a Superior Approach?


- **Timing and Price Guarantee**
 - Earliest Effective Price Guarantee
 - Earliest Effective Completion Date



- **Basis for Selection of Design Builder**

- **Best Value – Not Just Price**

- **Qualifications Component**: Considers strength and experience of team, approach to project, etc.
 - A Note about Inclusion
 - In response to RFP, Design Builder is asked to set forth its inclusion plan, including means and methods, history of success, and committed goals in a competitive setting. It is a scored selection factor.
 - The proposed plan and promises become contractual commitments – may exceed “specified” goals.
 - On Hotel, this method achieved highest level of inclusion success for a major project in County history. This method is not possible on a traditional, sealed bid project.
- **Pricing Component**: Competitive and transparent – How does it work?



Factors required to deliver a successful complex project— not just looking for “minimum acceptable qualifications”



“Price is what you pay.
VALUE
IS WHAT YOU GET.”

—*Warren Buffet*

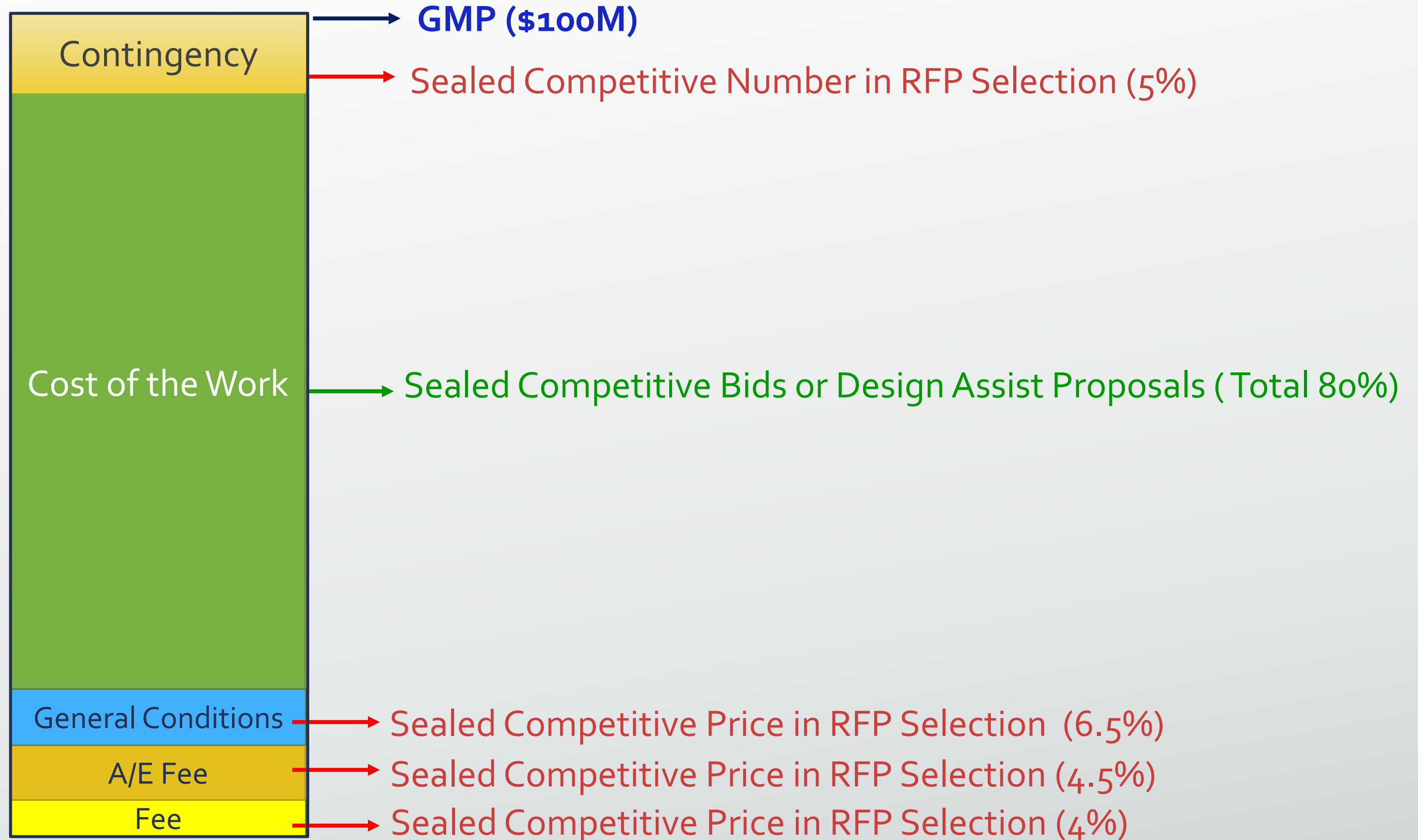
- Contrast Lump Sum and Open Book GMP Pricing
 - Lump Sum Pricing
 - No Transparency
 - No Owner Opportunity for Costs Savings
 - Payment based on Percentage Completion unrelated to actual expenditures



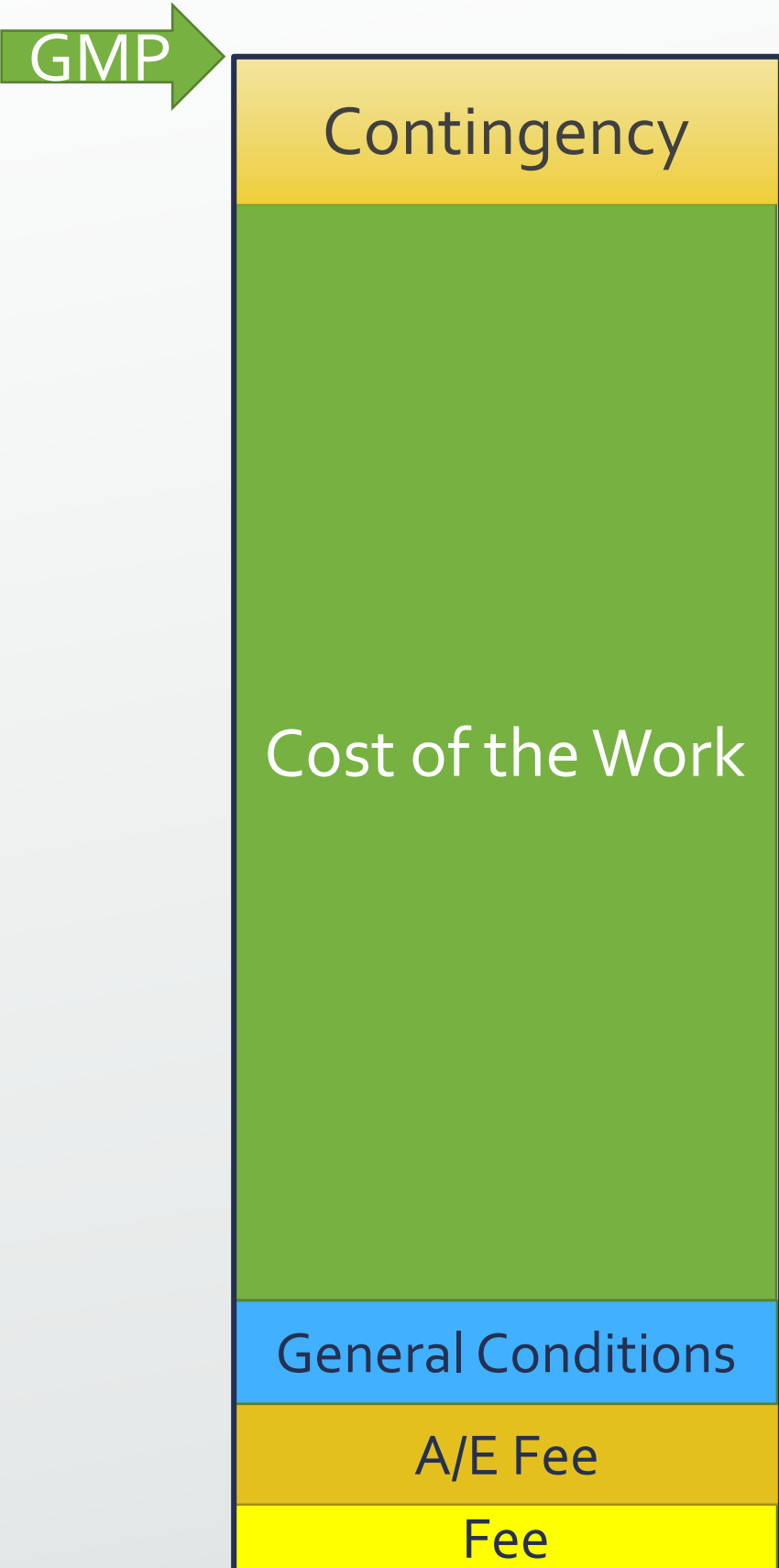
•\$100M

GMP Open Book Pricing

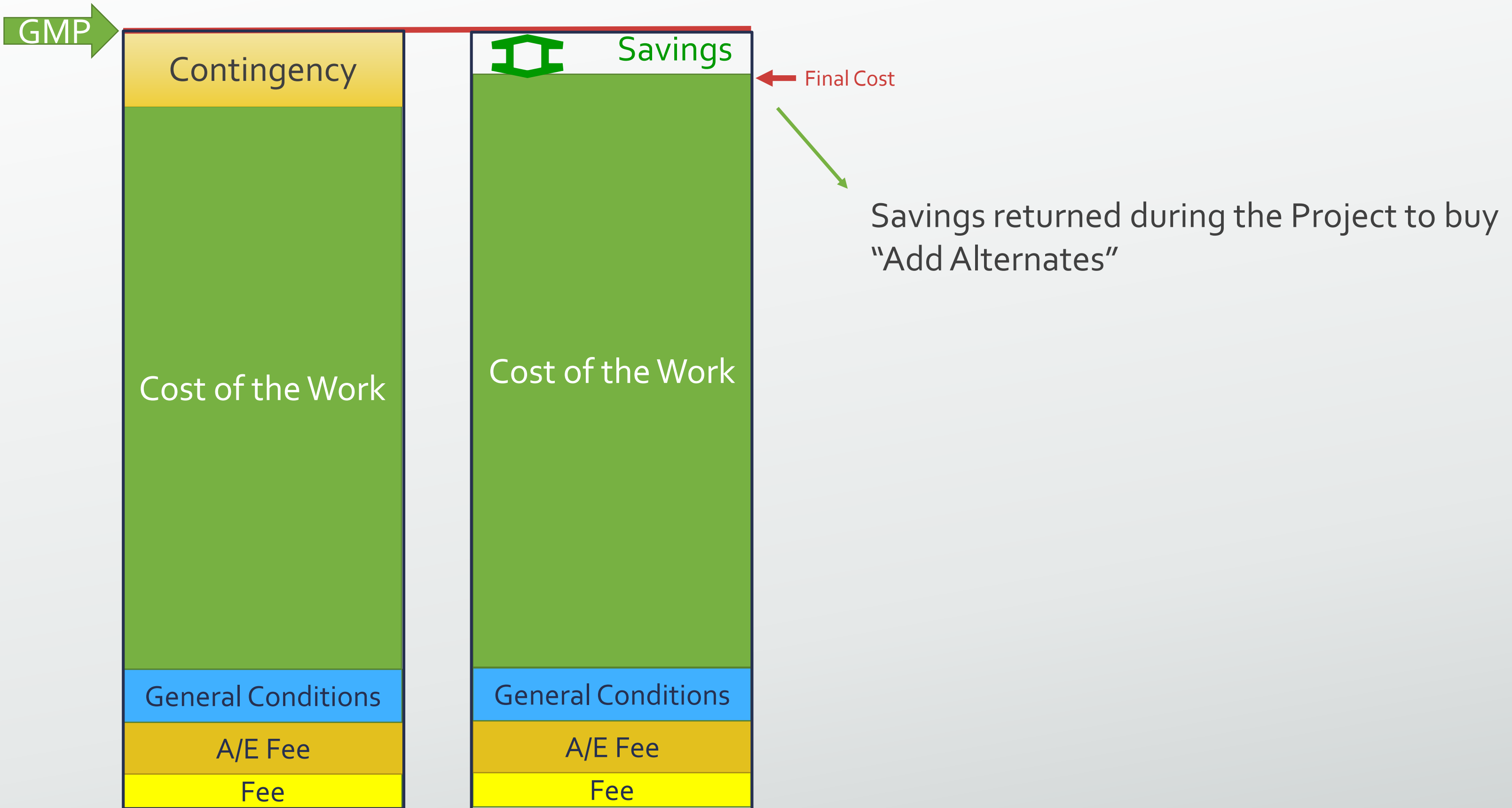
(percentages for illustrative purposes only)



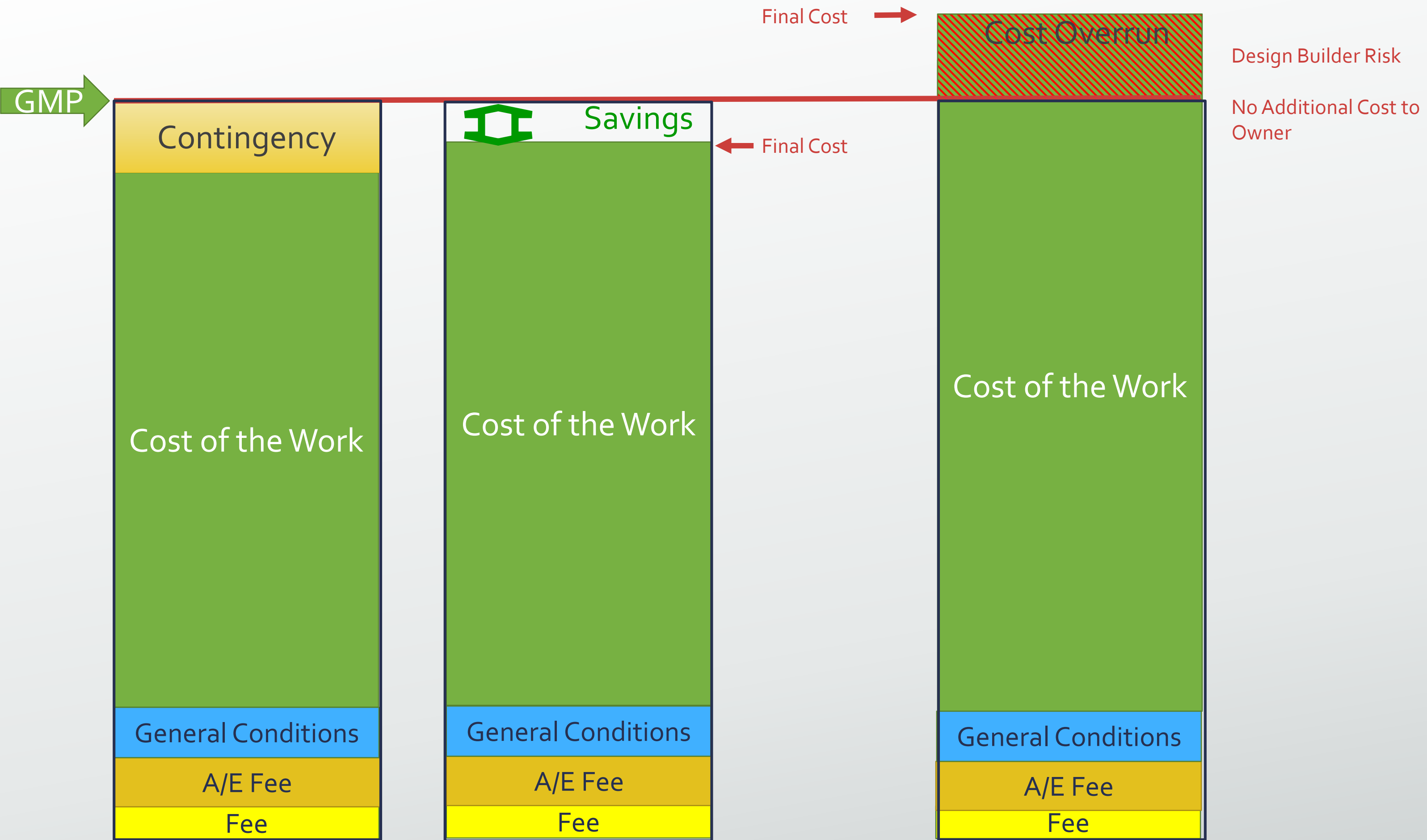
GMP Open Book Pricing



GMP Open Book Pricing

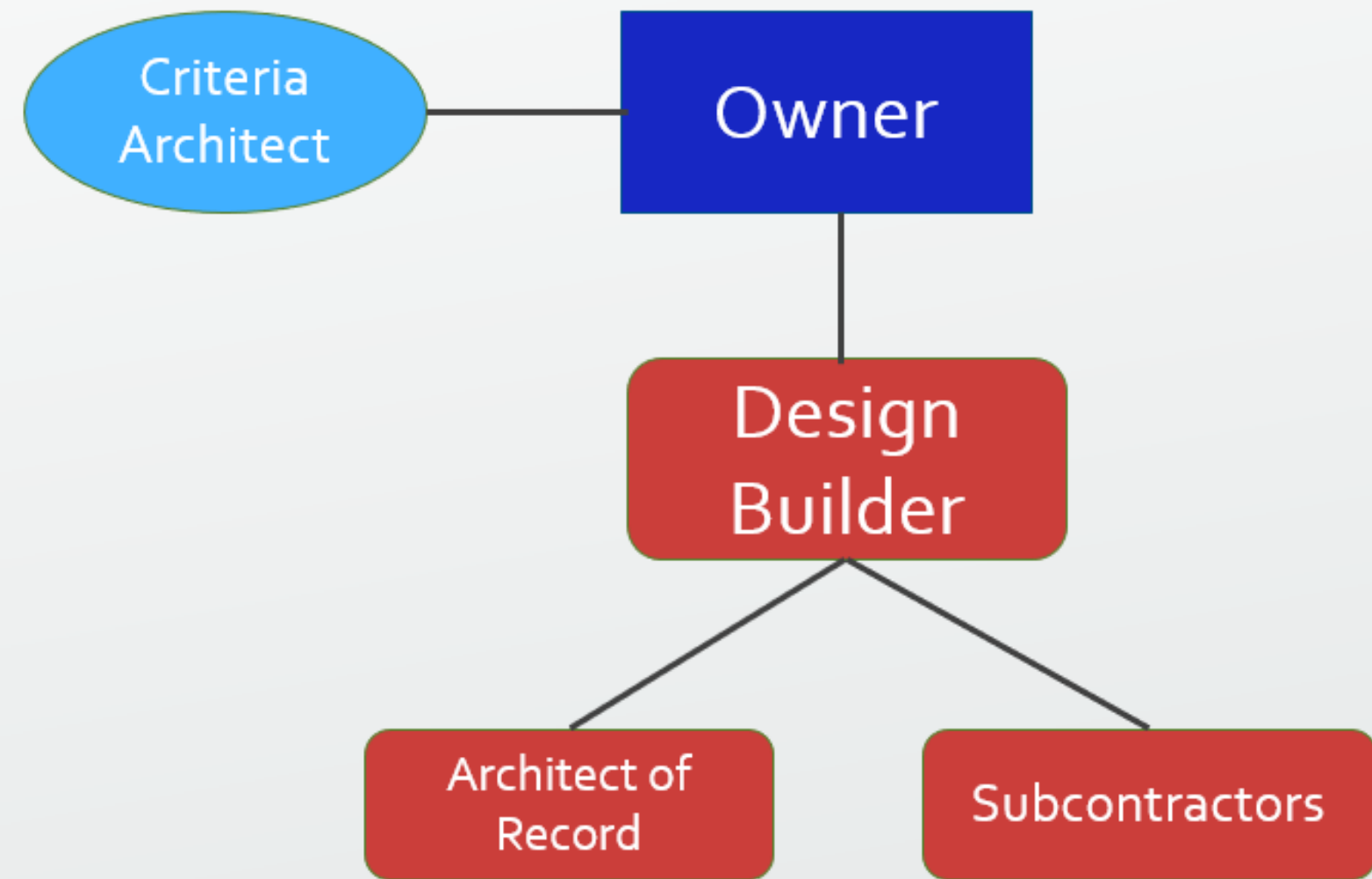


GMP Open Book Pricing



Additional Advantages of Bridging Design Build Method

- Owner controls Design through Design Development.
- Design Builder prices/bids complete design and builds to established and well developed criteria.
- Criteria Architect remains on Owner's Team and protects Owner's interest.
- Traditional advantages of design build are maintained during construction phase while the disadvantages associated with "non bridging" design build are overcome



Project Delivery Comparative Analysis for Corrections Center Project

Opportunity/Benefit	Design Bid Build/ Multiple Prime	Design Bid Build/ Single Prime	CM at Risk	Design-Build	Bridging Design-Build
Guaranteed Price					
Insulation of Owner from Sub and Consultant Claims					
Most Qualified Service Providers					
Earliest Guarantee of Price					
Greatest Cost Transparency					
Quality of Cost Management/Lowest Cost					
Earliest Completion Date/Ability to Fast Track					
Most Collaborative					
Cost Management					
Pre-Construction Collaboration					
Design Claim Risk					
Contingency Management					
Overall Quality					
Final Cost					
Highest Quality					
Claim Mgmt/Fewest Disputes					
Design Control					
Ability to Maximize Inclusion					
Least Project Risk for Owner					
Most Opportunities to Innovate					

VI. Determination 3.25 – Project Delivery Method for Cuyahoga County Corrections Center

*The Steering Committee determines that the Cuyahoga County Corrections Center Project should proceed utilizing the **Design-Build Delivery Method** set forth in Section 504.04 of the Cuyahoga County Code commencing with issuance of the RFQ for Criteria Architect pursuant to Code Section 504.04(A).*

- a. Public Comment
- b. Discussion
- c. Motion by Steering Committee
- d. Further Discussion (if required)
- e. Vote

VII. Presentation Regarding Public Input as to Site Selection Criteria and Jail Planning

The Proposed Site Selection Criteria and Scoring Method

The Site Selection Process

- Step 1: Develop Site Selection Criteria and scoring methodology that conform to Programmatic Requirements
- Step 2: Obtain public input to confirm and/or adjust Criteria or scoring methodology
- Step 3: Identify possible sites and apply initial scoring to rank sites
- Step 4: Conduct further investigation of shortlisted sites for constructability, ease and timing for acquisition, etc.
- Step 4: With assistance of Criteria Architect, as conceptual design proceeds, conduct "test fit" and other refined analysis to determine favored sites
- Step 5: Recommendation and approval of preferred site
- Step 6: Site acquisition
- Step 7: Hold community engagement meetings to discuss project design and minimize negative community impact while exploring positive design and operational opportunities

■ “Is this all there is when it comes to Public Engagement?”

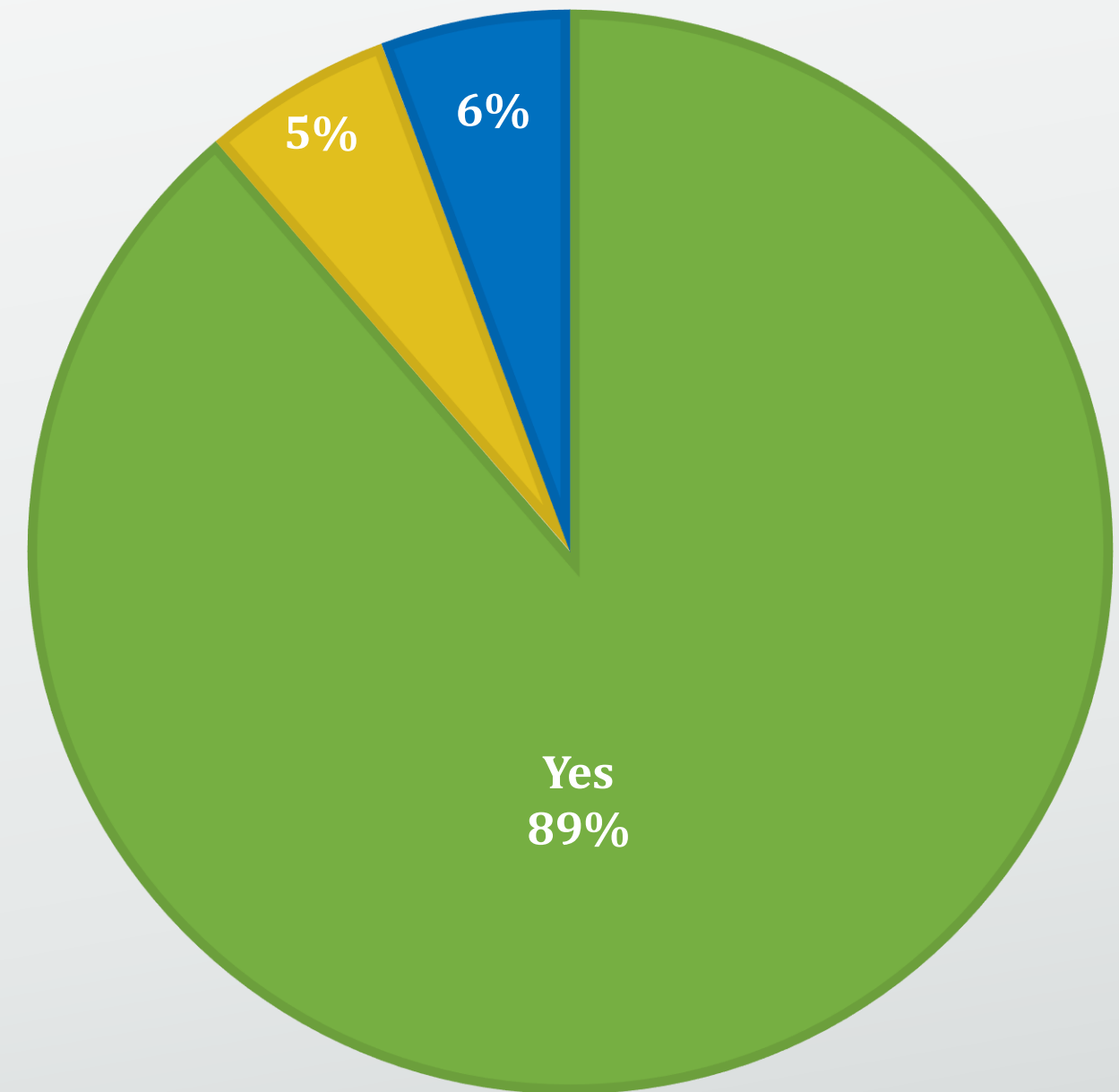
- 1) This survey is an initial exercise only.
- 2) Specific sites can't be discussed in a public meeting.
- 3) There will be community engagement meetings (hopefully in person) to discuss project design and minimizing negative community impact while maximizing beneficial design concepts and community opportunities.
- 4) Once retained, the Criteria Architect will play a major role in structuring the Public Engagement process as we move forward with design.

Results of Requested Feedback

Do you reside in Cuyahoga County?

Total Responses - 371

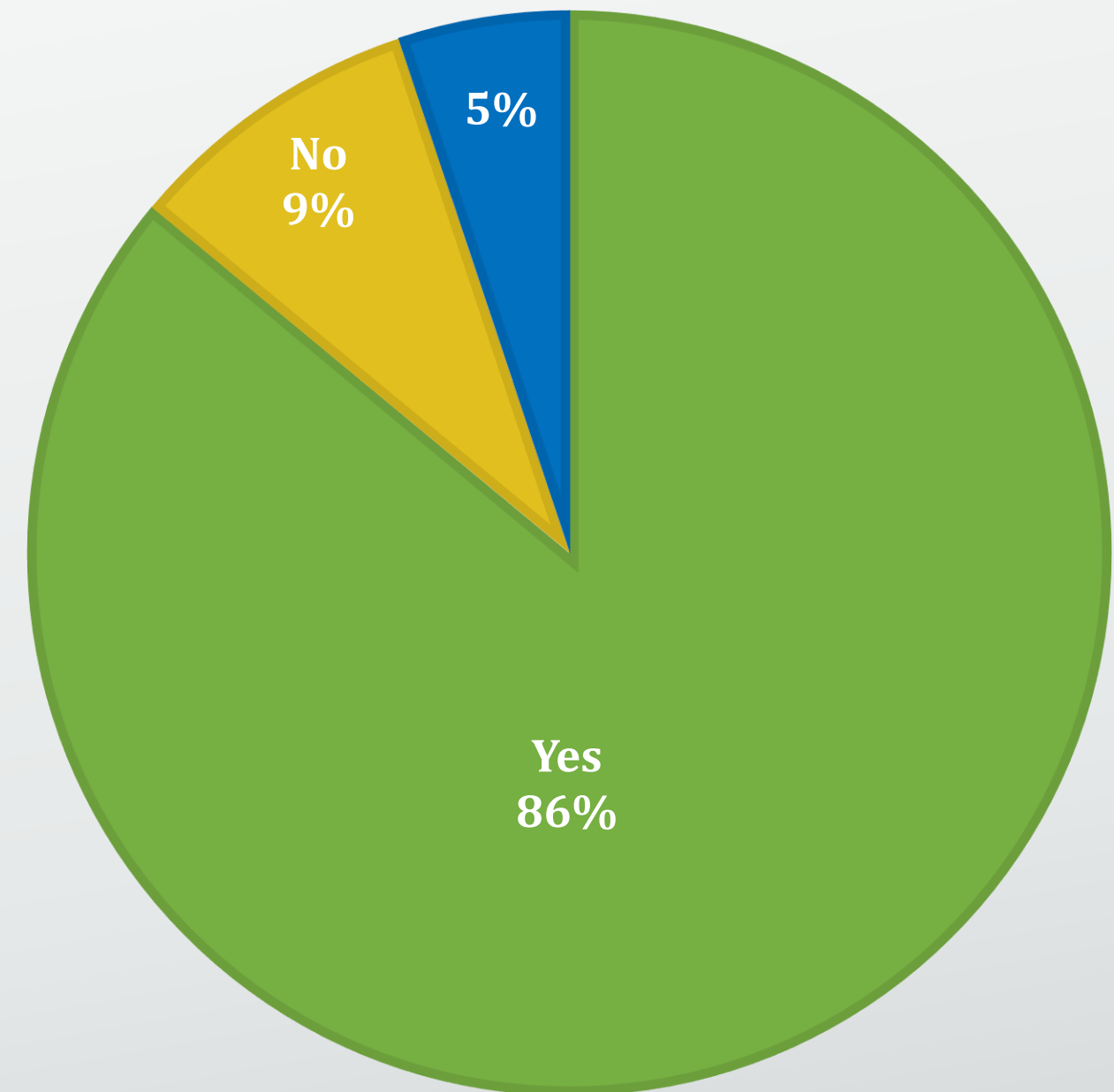
- Yes – 89%
- No – 5%
- Prefer Not to Answer – 6%



Do you work in Cuyahoga County?

Total Responses - 372

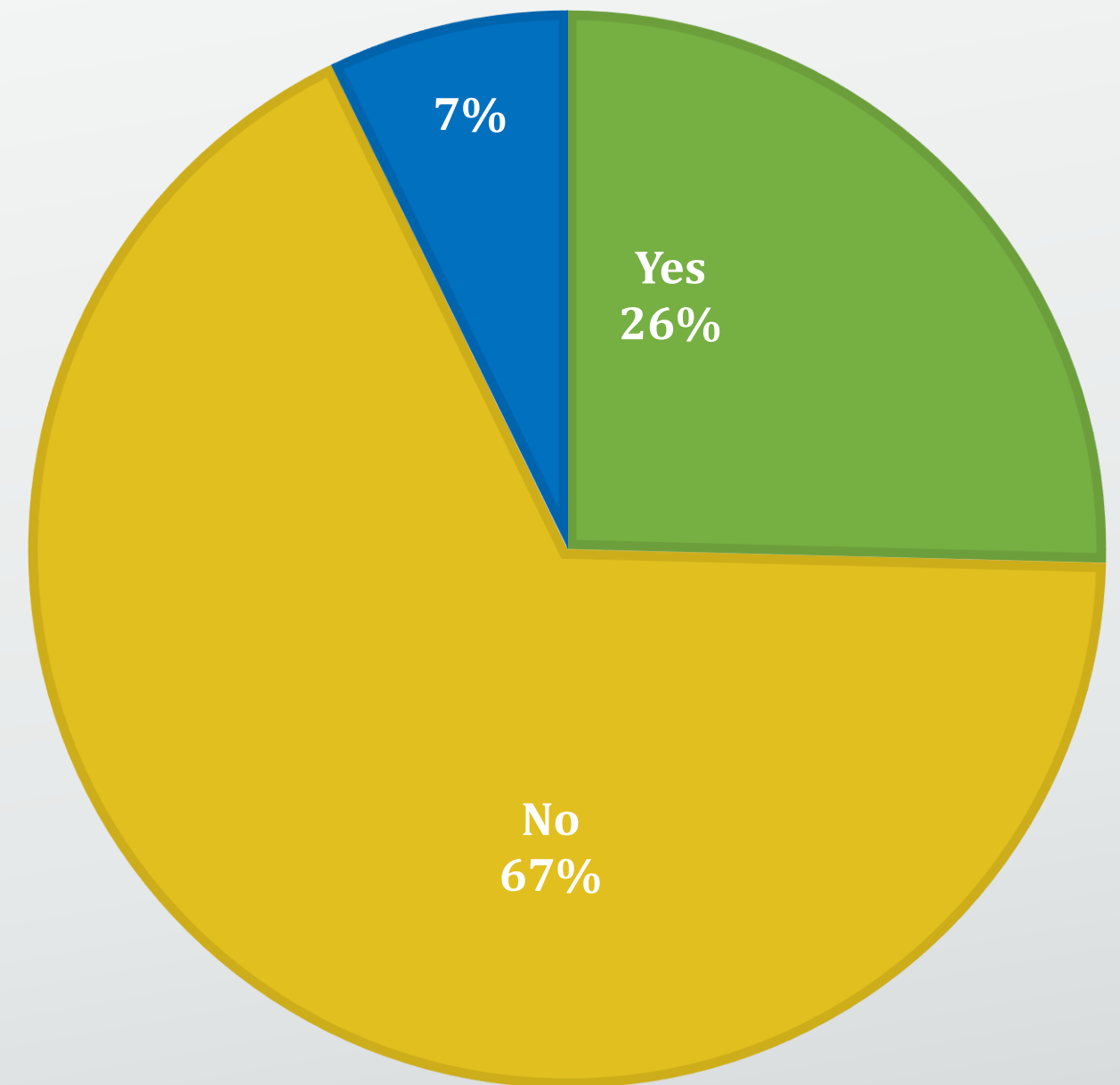
- Yes – 86%
- No – 9%
- Prefer Not to Answer – 5%



Have you attended or viewed any meetings of the Steering Committee?

Total Responses - 374

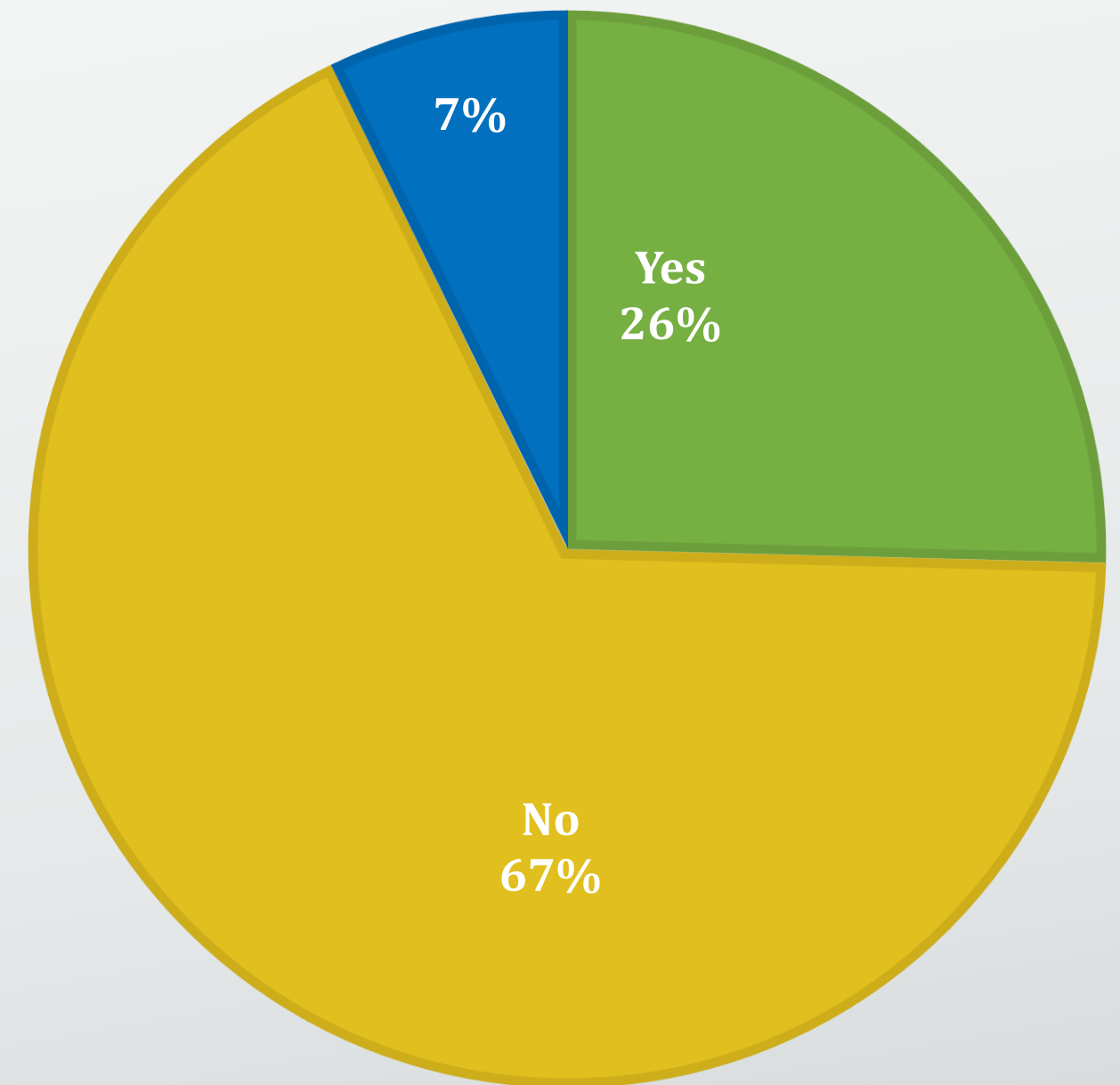
- No – 67%
- Yes – 26%
- Prefer Not to Answer – 7%



Have you attended or viewed any meetings of the Steering Committee?

Total Responses - 374

- No – 67%
- Yes – 26%
- Prefer Not to Answer – 7%



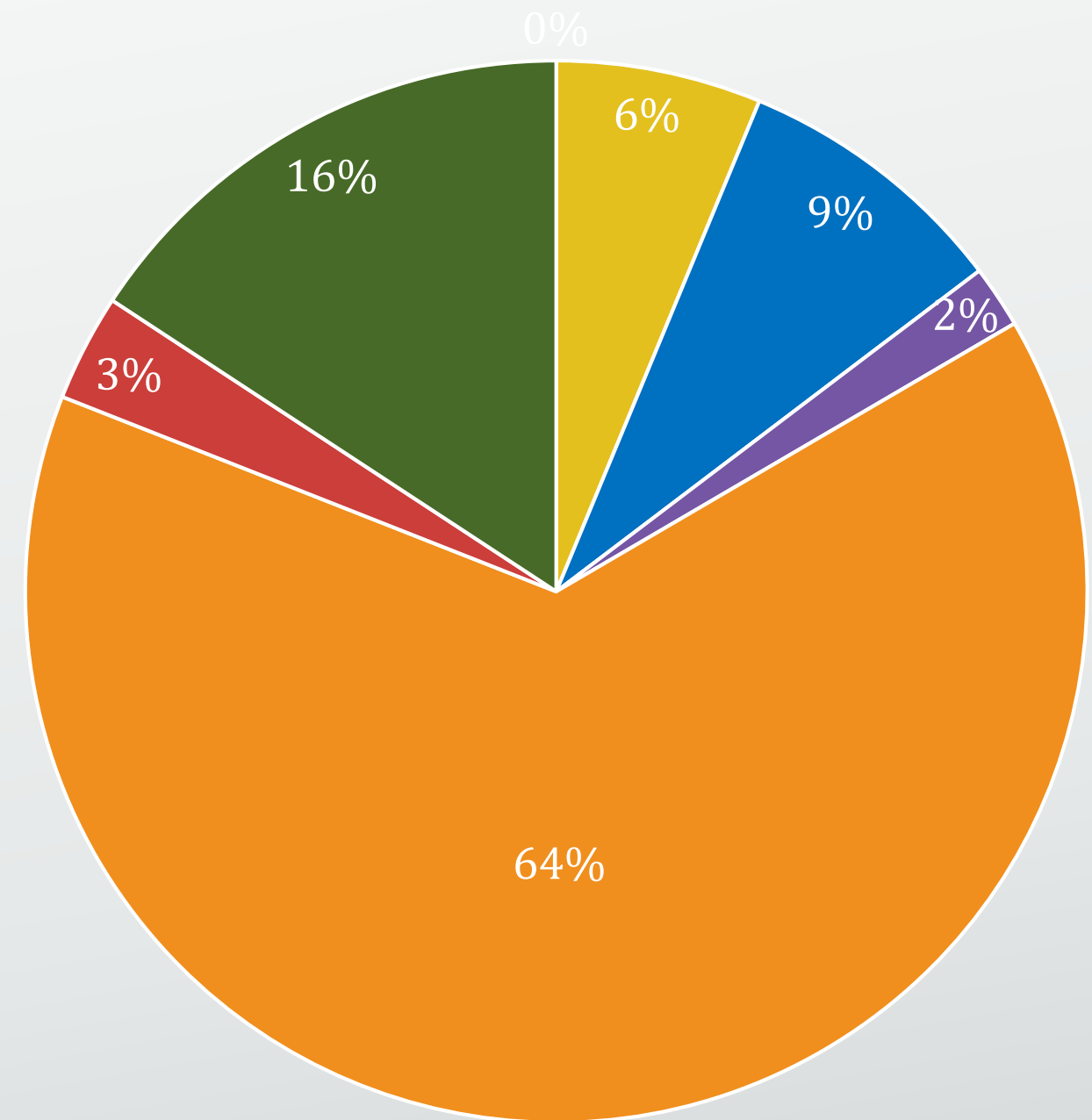
This is a challenge:

We received 282 discreet comments/questions. Many involved subject matter that was exhaustively covered in Steering Committee Meetings.

What is your relationship to the Cuyahoga County Jail

Total Responses - 368

- Concerned Citizen – 64%
- Prefer Not to Answer – 16%
- Visited a Person in the Jail – 9%
- Work In the Jail – 6%
- Member of Community Advocacy Group – 3%
- Former Inmate – 2%
- Volunteer Service Provider – 0%



Ranking of Criteria in Order of Perceived Importance

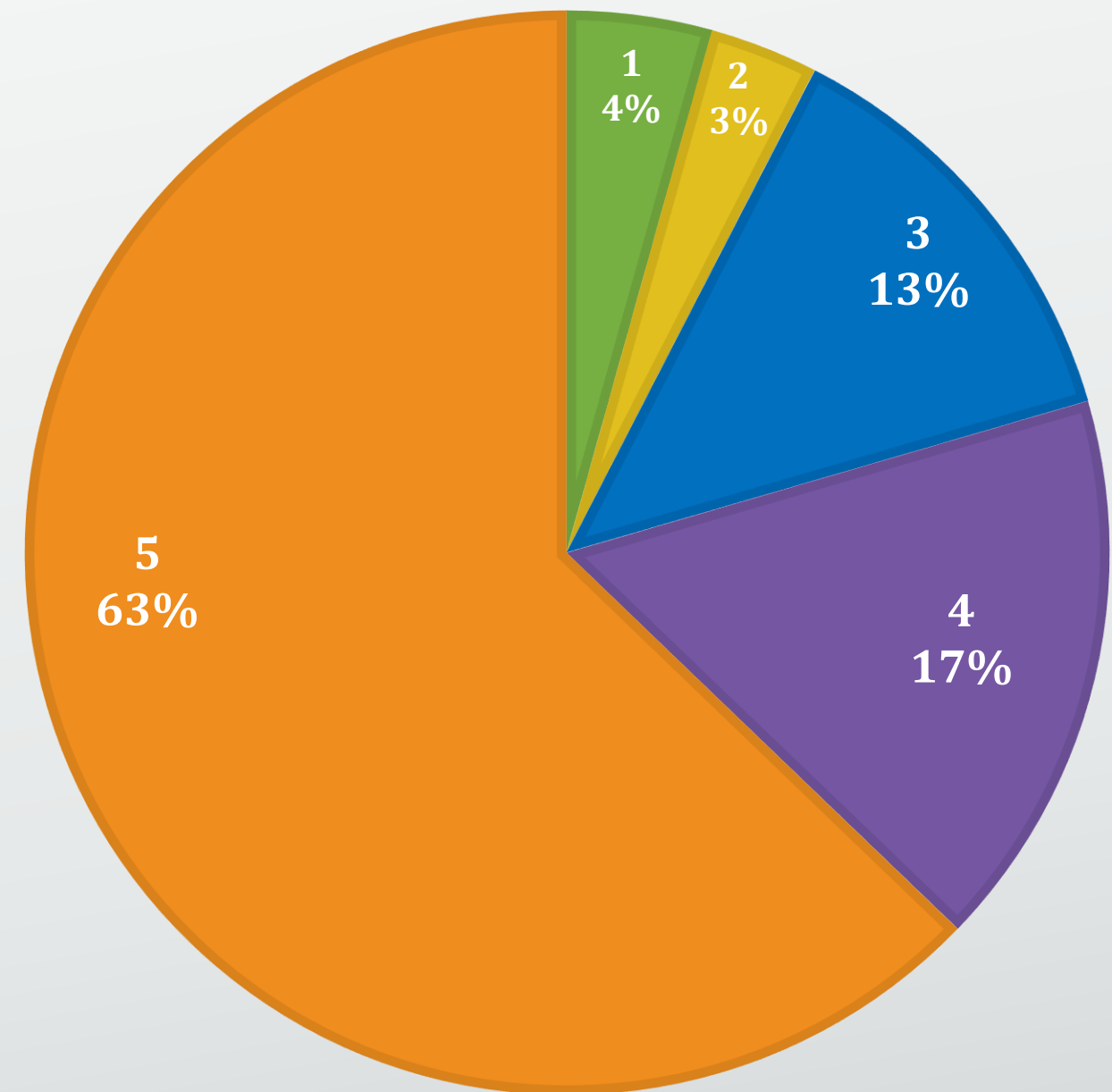


Creating a facility that provides more safe and humane living conditions for inmates and working conditions for staff.

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 371: 4.3 Average Rating

- 1 – 4%
- 2 – 3%
- 3 – 13%
- 4 – 17%
- 5 – 63%



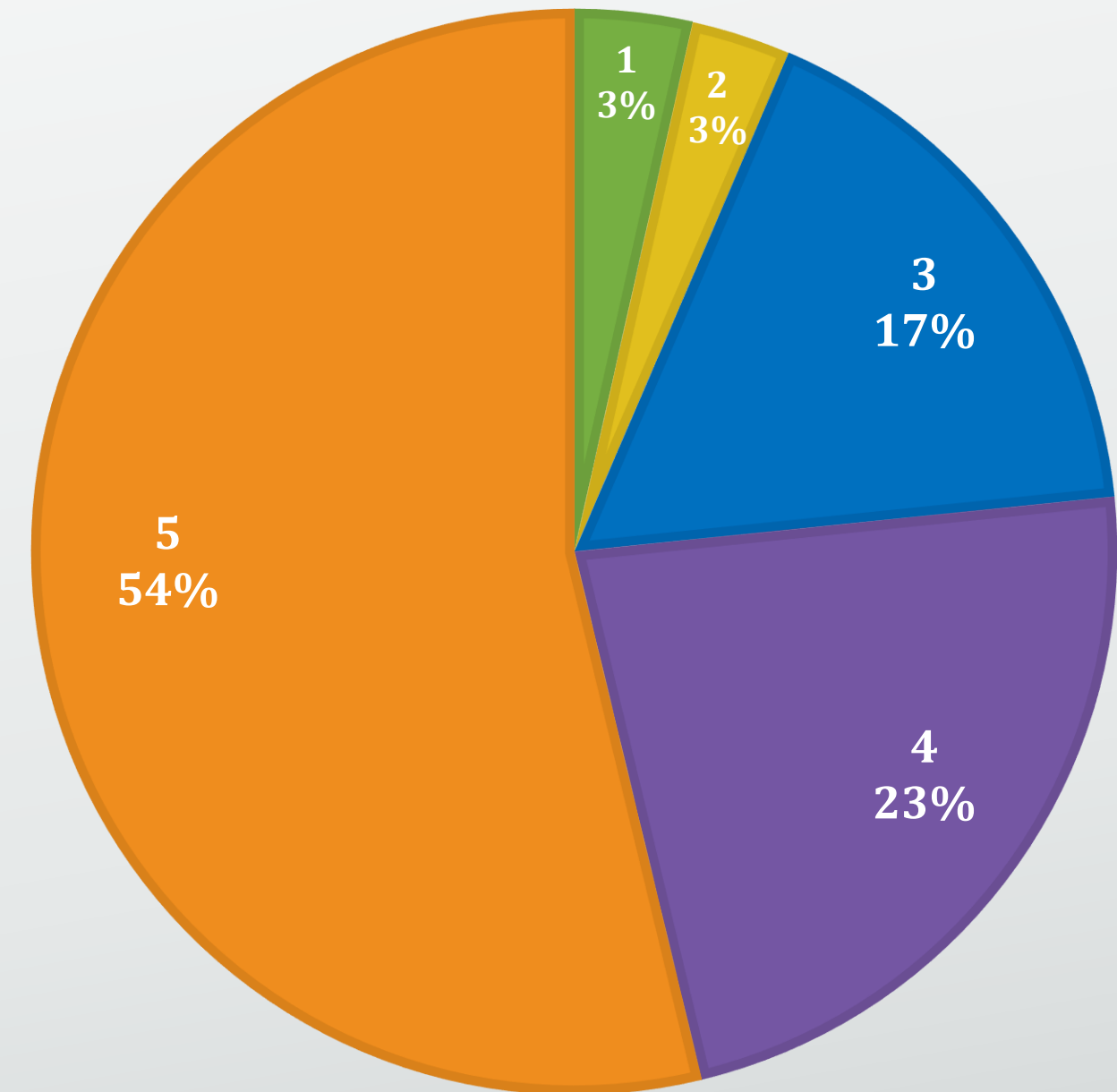
Site Selection Criteria Survey

Creating and locating a facility that promotes access to justice.

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 372: 4.2 Average Rating

- 1 – 3%
- 2 – 3%
- 3 – 17%
- 4 – 23%
- 5 – 54%

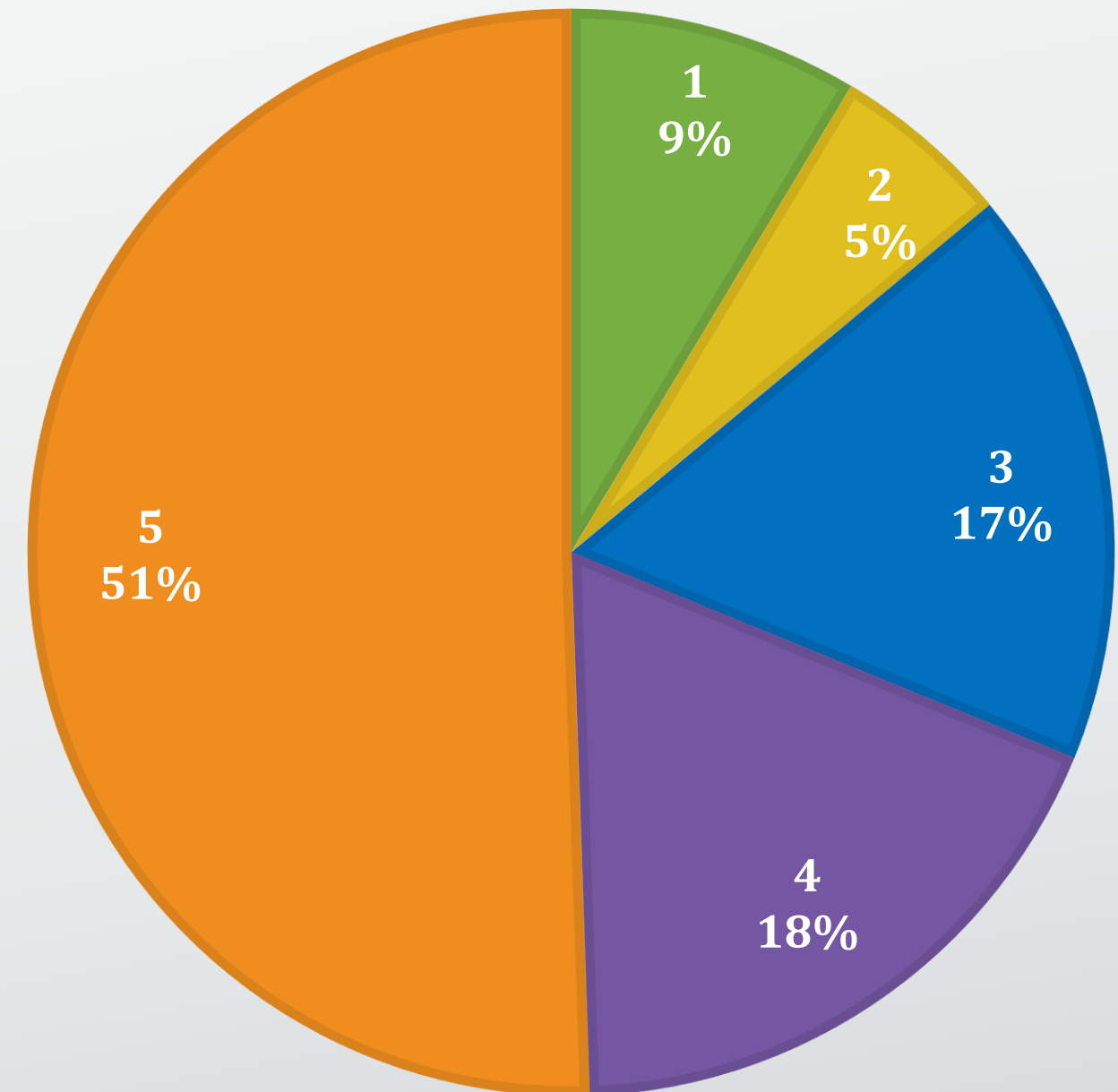


Creating a facility that helps to accomplish the goals of jail population reduction.

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 372: 4.0 Average Rating

- 1 – 9%
- 2 – 5%
- 3 – 17%
- 4 – 18%
- 5 – 51%



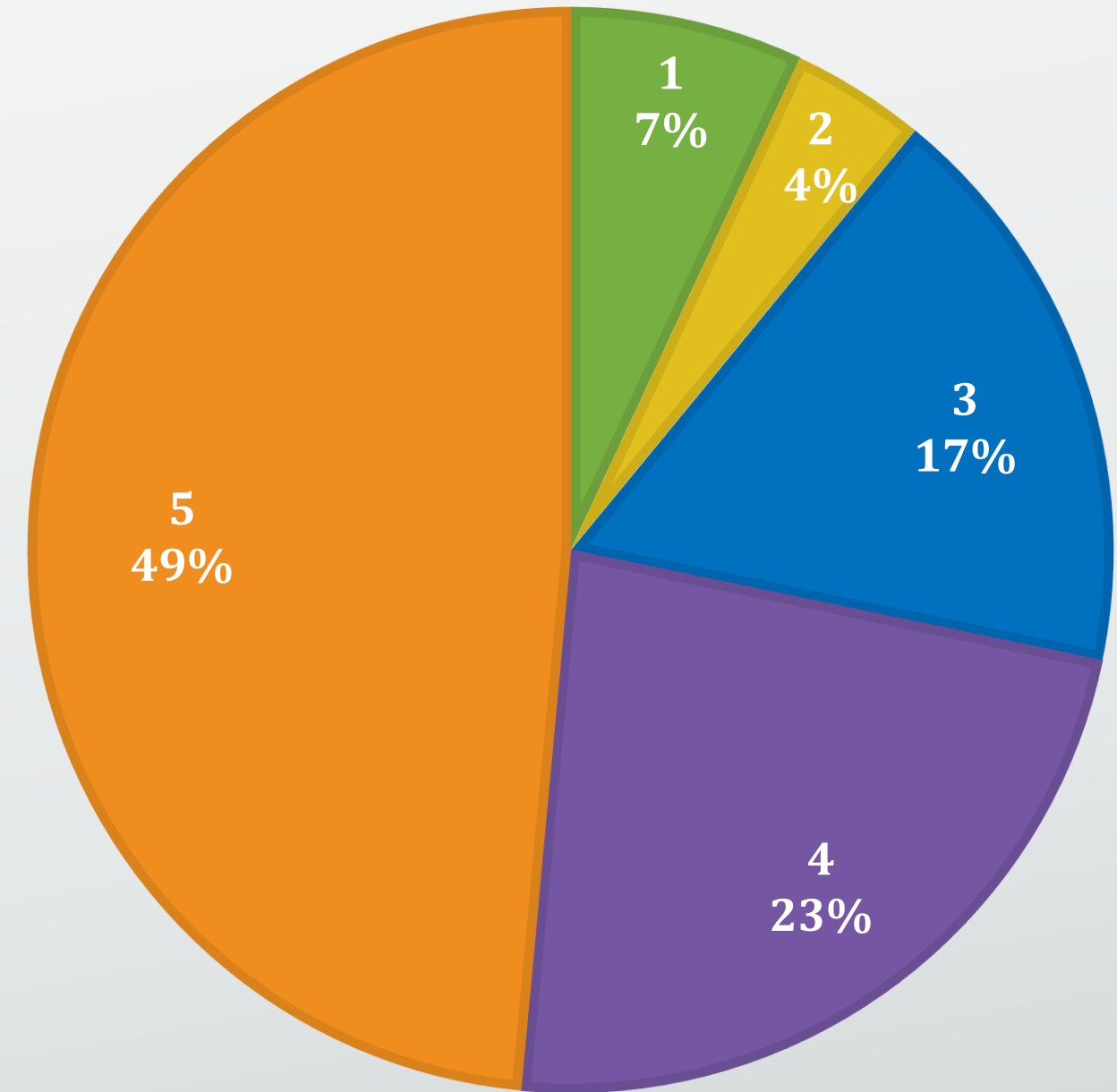
Emergency Services:

How long will it take an ambulance or fire truck to get there?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 375: 4.0 Average Rating

- 1 – 7%
- 2 – 4%
- 3 – 17%
- 4 – 23%
- 5 – 49%



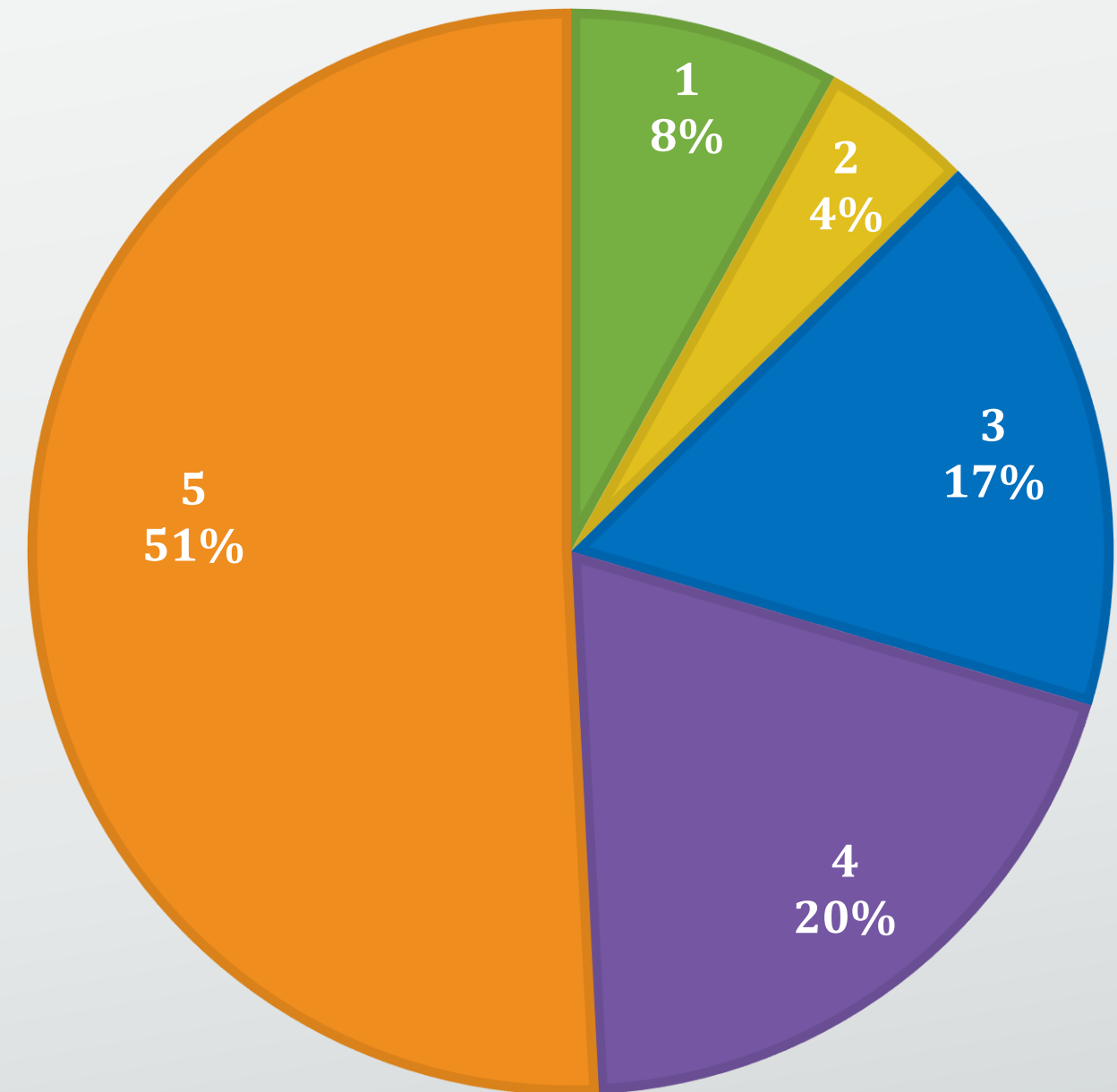
Parking:

How easy and affordable will it be to park there?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 372: 4.0 Average Rating

- 1 – 8%
- 2 – 4%
- 3 – 17%
- 4 – 20%
- 5 – 51%



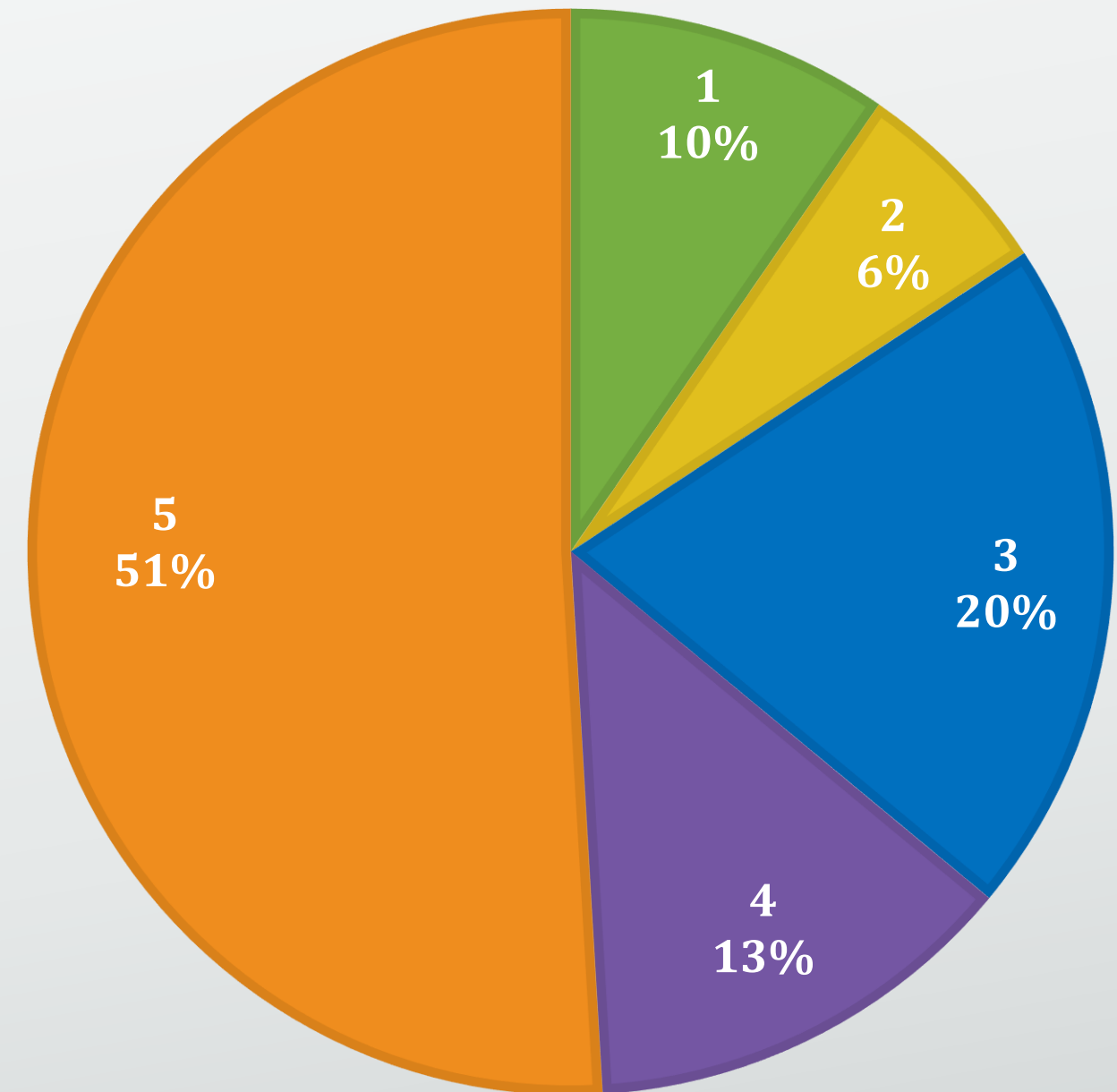
Cost:

How much will it cost the taxpayer to acquire and build on it?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 375: 3.9 Average Rating

- 1 – 10%
- 2 – 6%
- 3 – 20%
- 4 – 13%
- 5 – 51%

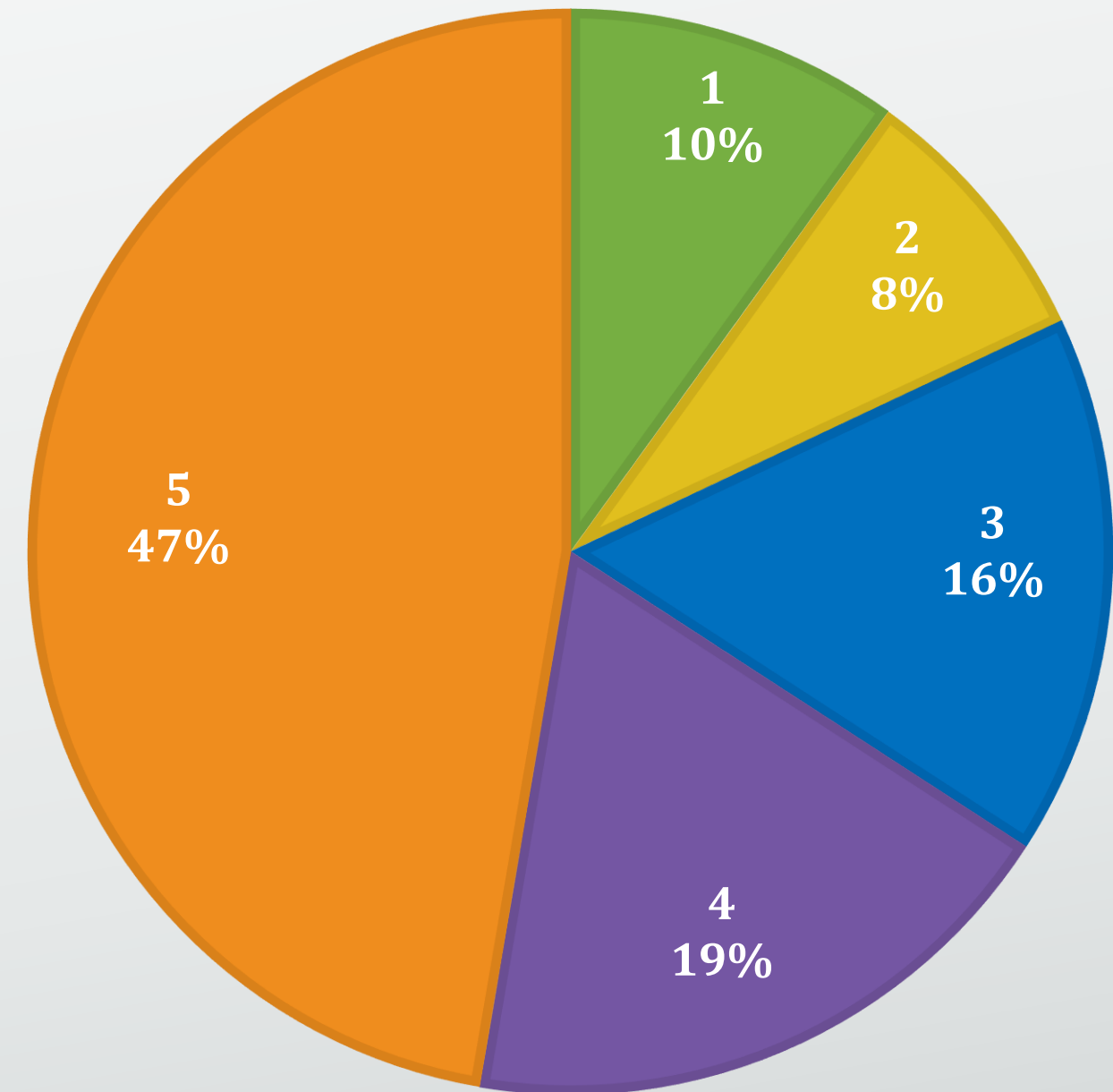


Public Transit: How easy will it be to get there by RTA?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 372: 3.9 Average Rating

- 1 – 10%
- 2 – 8%
- 3 – 16%
- 4 – 19%
- 5 – 47%

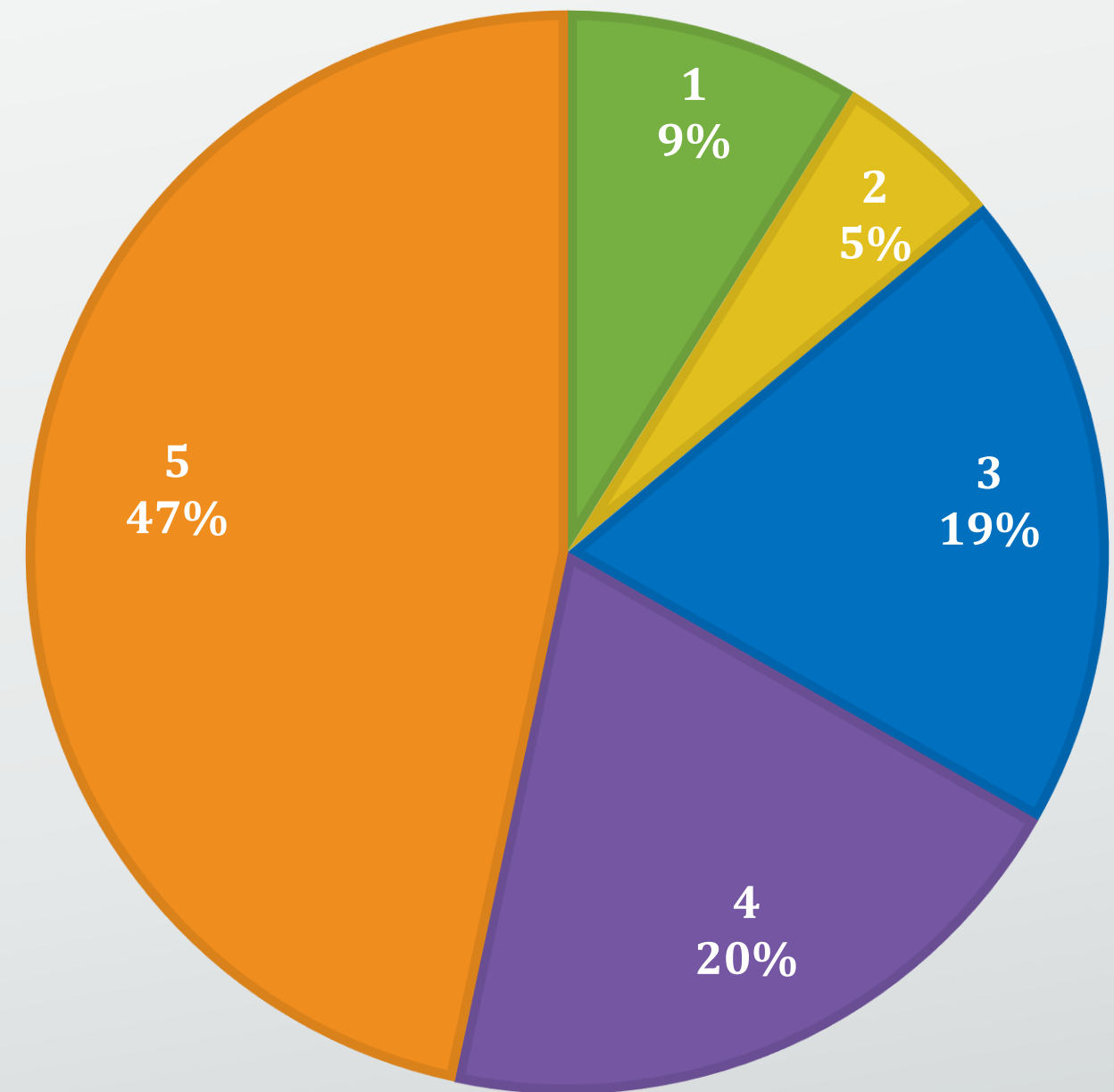


Ease of Acquisition: How easy will it be to acquire the site without negatively impacting homeowners?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 373: 3.9 Average Rating

- 1 – 9%
- 2 – 5%
- 3 – 19%
- 4 – 20%
- 5 – 47%

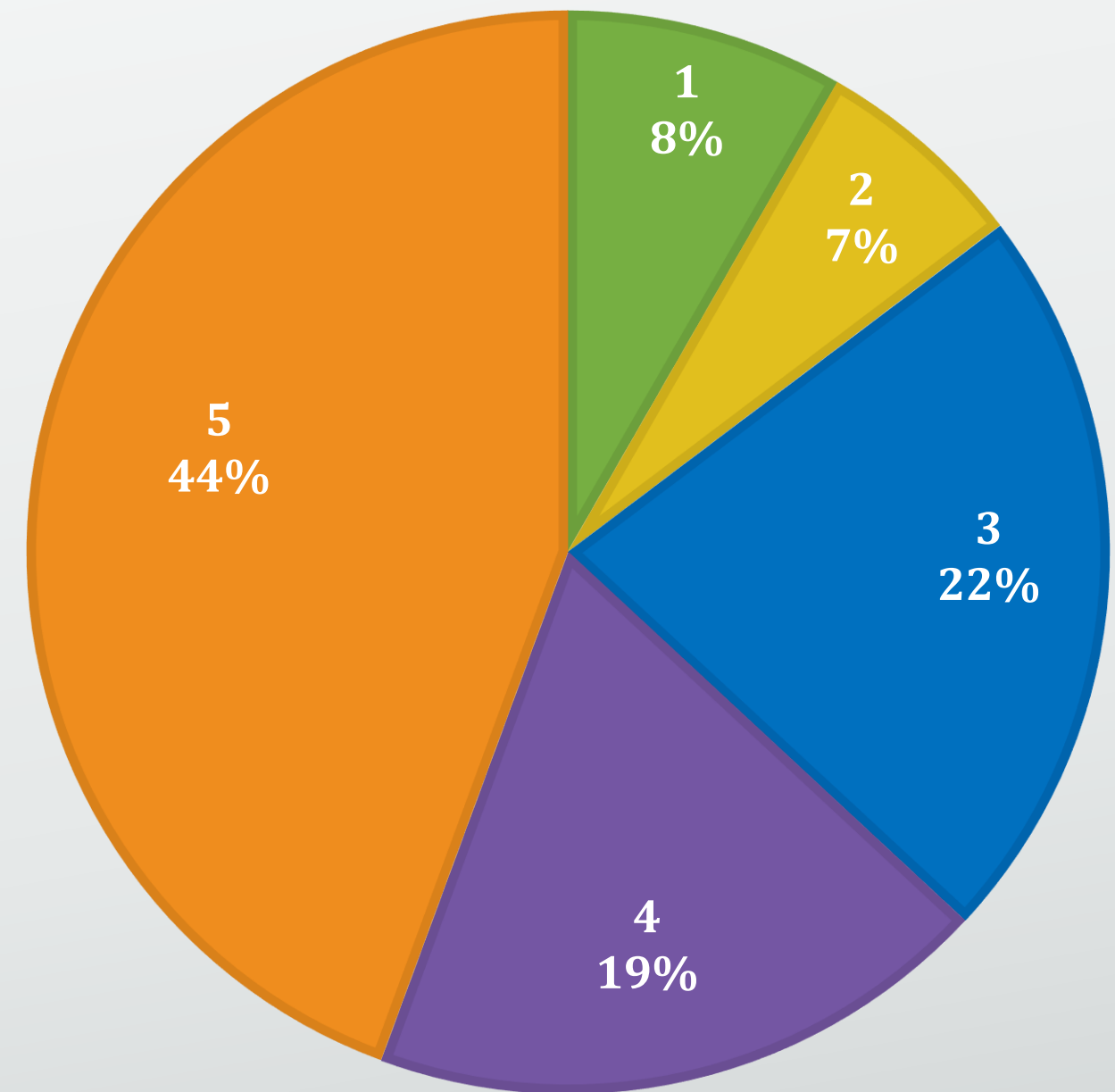


Community Context Buffers: Does the site allow for good sight and sound separation with respect to adjacent property?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 374: 3.9 Average Rating

- 1 – 8%
- 2 – 7%
- 3 – 22%
- 4 – 19%
- 5 – 44%

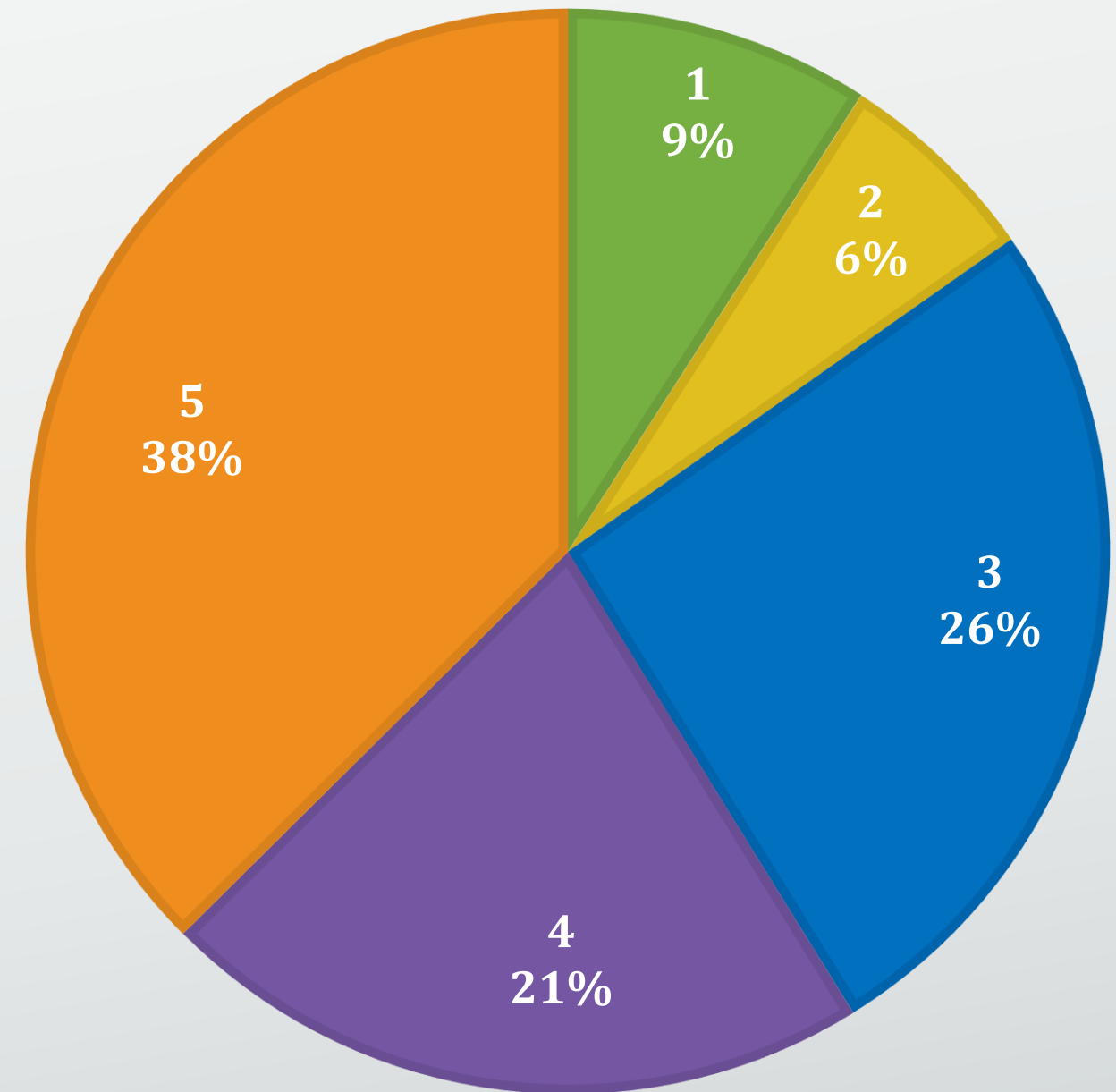


Highway Access: How easy will it be to drive there?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 374: 3.7 Average Rating

- 1 – 9%
- 2 – 6%
- 3 – 26%
- 4 – 21%
- 5 – 38%

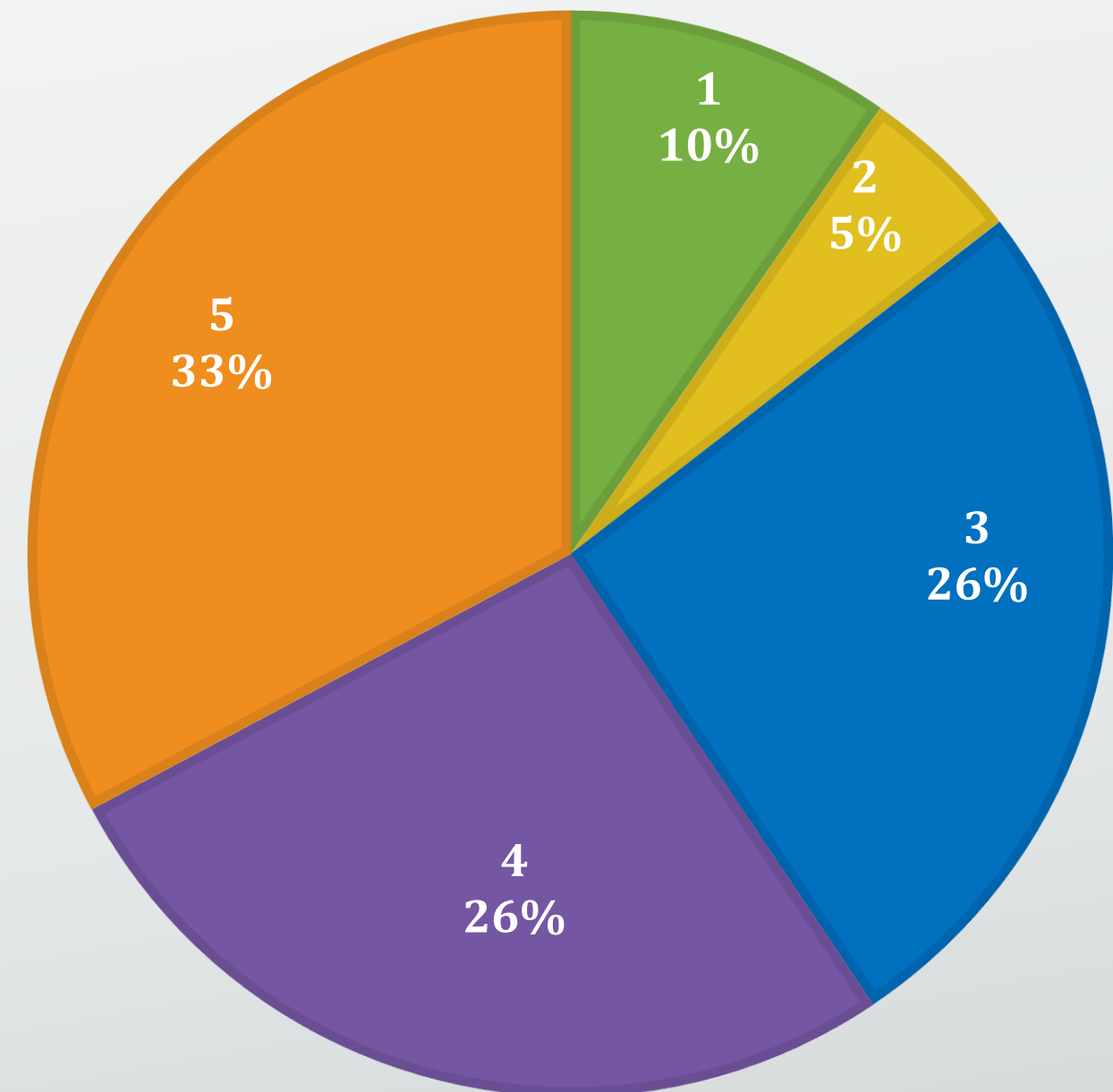


Development Impact: Is the proposed facility compatible with the surrounding community?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 372: 3.7 Average Rating

- 1 – 10%
- 2 – 5%
- 3 – 26%
- 4 – 26%
- 5 – 33%

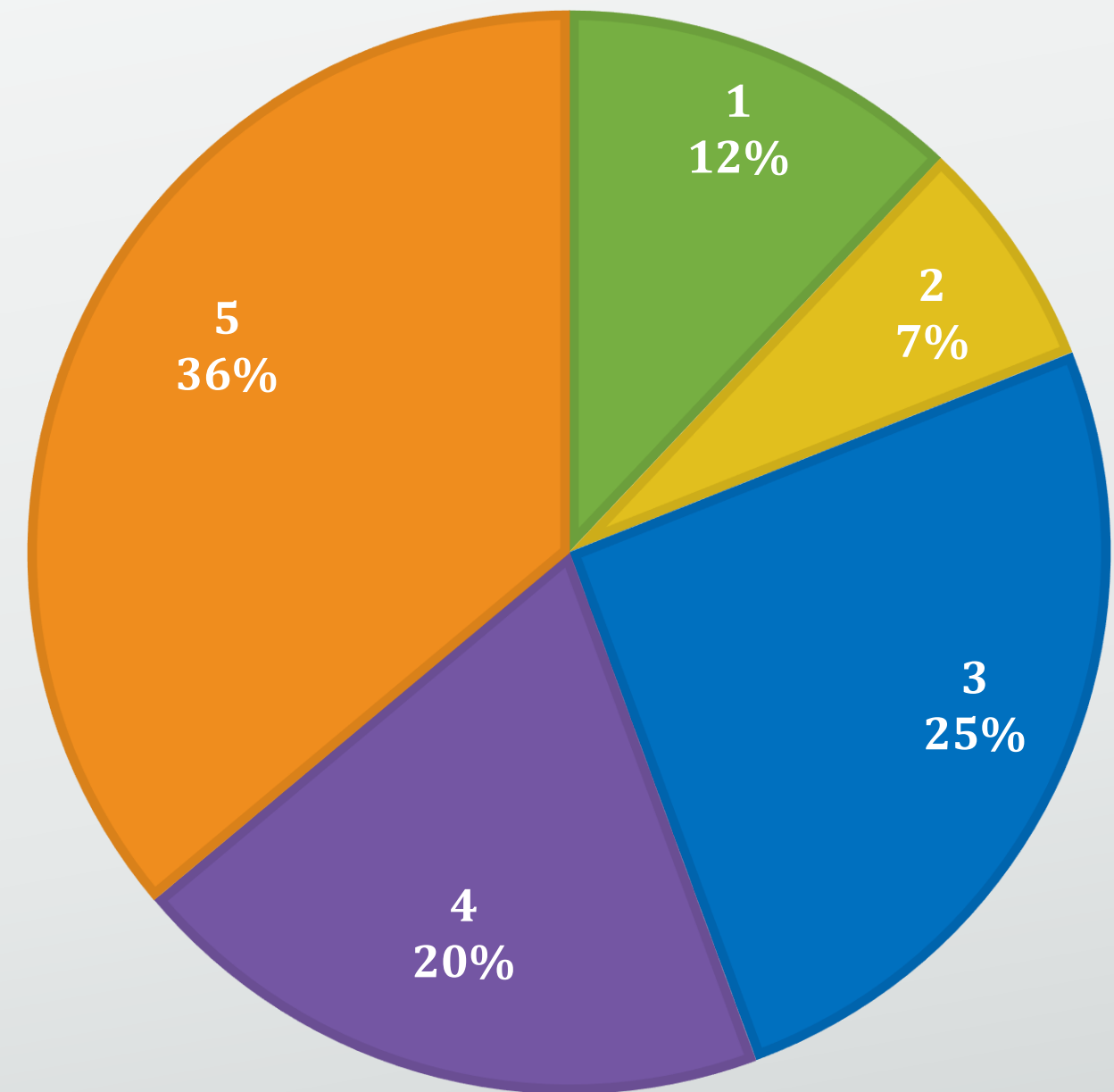


Impediments to Development: Does the surrounding community oppose having a corrections facility as its neighbor?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is Least Important to you and 5 is the Most Important to you.

Total Responses – 374: 3.6 Average Rating

- 1 – 12%
- 2 – 7%
- 3 – 25%
- 4 – 20%
- 5 – 36%



Site Selection Criteria Survey

Summary:

1	Creating a facility that provides more safe and humane living conditions for inmates and working conditions for staff	4.3	7	Cost: How much will it cost the taxpayer to acquire and build on it?	3.9
1	Creating and locating a facility with the least negative and most positive impact on the surrounding community	4.3	7	Ease of Acquisition: How easy will it be to acquire the site without negatively impacting home owners?	3.9
3	Creating and locating a facility that promotes access to justice	4.2	7	Community Context Buffers: Does the site allow for good sight and sound separation with respect to adjacent property?	3.9
4	Creating a facility that helps to accomplish the goals of jail population reduction.	4.0	11	Development Impact: Is the proposed facility compatible with the surrounding community?	3.7
4	Emergency Services: How long will it take an ambulance or fire truck to get there?	4.0	11	Highway Access: How easy will it be to drive there?	3.7
4	Parking: How easy and affordable will it be to park there?	4.0	13	Impediments to Development: Does the surrounding community oppose having a corrections facility as its neighbor?	3.6
7	Public Transit: How easy will it be to get there by RTA?	3.9			

Is there important Site Criteria missing from the information provided in the survey slides?

Please provide any additional comment on site selection or any aspect of the project that the Steering Committee should take into consideration.

Total Responses - 282

- Editorial Comments
- Suggestions on Site Locations and Adjacencies
- Suggestions on Building Planning



VIII. Additional Public Comment

IX. Next Steps/Next Meeting

X. Adjournment