

SOURCES

A Plan & A Vision for St. Louis: Close the Workhouse Report 2.0 (Jan. 2020)

Page 2: Questions and Answers

99% of people at the Workhouse are incarcerated pretrial. See,

Corrections Division, “Monthly Report December 2018,” City of St. Louis, December 2018, available <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/documents/upload/BOARD-BILL-DEC-2019.pdf>

The City Justice Center (CJC) can hold up to 860 people. See,

Corrections Division, “Inmate Population Data,” City of St. Louis, January 1, 2020, available at, <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/corrections-inmate-population-data.cfm>

Based on total confined numbers of people in St. Louis custody incarcerated based on City or state charges in January 2020, there would be 219 beds empty if the Workhouse was closed today. See,

On January 1, 2020: 870 people were detained in St. Louis in CJC and the Workhouse. 641 of those people were detained on municipal or state charges and 229 were detained on federal charges only. There would be 10 extra people if everyone detained on January 1, 2020 were transferred to CJC. If St. Louis was not holding federal detainees and everyone was detained at CJC, there would be 219 free beds. Corrections Division, “Inmate Population Data,” City of St. Louis, January 1, 2020, available at, <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/corrections-inmate-population-data.cfm>

St. Louis city spends \$16 million a year to operate the Workhouse. See,

Darlene Green et al., “Fiscal Year 2019, Annual Operating Plan,” City of St. Louis, June 29, 2018, pp. 153, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/documents/upload/FY19-AOP-ALL.pdf>

The City detains 229 people for the federal government in January 2020. See,

Corrections Division, “Inmate Population Data,” City of St. Louis, January 1, 2020, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/corrections-inmate-population-data.cfm>

There are 700 City job openings in January 2020. See,

Mark Schlinkmann, “Mayor wants legislature to repeal residency rule for all St. Louis employees not just police,” St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 5, 2020, available at https://www.stltoday.com/news/local/govt-and-politics/mayor-wants-legislature-to-repeal-residency-rule-for-all-st/article_f0017526-0dc4-58ea-98d4-a73ef4138234.html

Inhumane jail conditions at the Workhouse have been document time and again. See, “A plan to close the Workhouse and promote a new vision for St. Louis,” The Close The Workhouse Campaign, September 2018, pp. 8-10, available at https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ada6072372b96dbb234ee99/t/5bcca7e84785d3d9aac2513c/1540139716777/Close+The+Workhouse+Plan_Rev1+10112018.pdf

Individuals incarcerated at the Workhouse endure extreme temperatures, inadequate sanitation, vermin infestations, and violence. Medical, mental health, and addiction "services" that should be provided in the community - not a jail cell - are inadequate or unavailable. See, “A plan to close the Workhouse and promote a new vision for St. Louis,” The Close The Workhouse Campaign, September 2018, pp. 20-22, available at https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ada6072372b96dbb234ee99/t/5bcca7e84785d3d9aac2513c/1540139716777/Close+The+Workhouse+Plan_Rev1+10112018.pdf

From 2014-2020, there have been 7 documented deaths. See, Durrie Bouscaren, “Medication Denied: St. Louis inmates claim medical neglect in local jails,” St. Louis Public Radio, December 7, 2017, available at <https://news.stlpublicradio.org/post/medication-denied-st-louis-inmates-claim-medical-neglect-local-jails#stream/0>; Ashley Lisenby, “Call to close the St Louis Workhouse after death of inmate,” St. Louis Public Radio, August 8, 2018, available at <https://news.stlpublicradio.org/post/calls-close-st-louis-workhouse-amplified-after-death-inmate#stream/0>; Documents on file at ArchCity Defenders, 2020.

The conditions at the Workhouse violate the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. See, Cody et al. v. City of St. Louis, No. 4:17-cv-2707 (E.D. Mo. Nov. 13, 2017).

Quotations on conditions of the Workhouse: “During my time in the Workhouse there was mold in the showers. The food was unbearable. There were roaches and rats. The staff were very unprofessional.” and “The Workhouse is a place unfit for any human being. The mold, the rats, the recycled air. You can’t even go outside and get fresh air.” See, Quote and identifying information on file at Archcity Defenders, 2020.

Page 3: Questions and Answers

People are incarcerated pretrial for an average of 250 days. See, Corrections Division, “Monthly Report December 2018,” City of St. Louis, December 2018, <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/documents/upload/BOARD-BILL-DEC-2019.pdf>

82% of the people incarcerated in St. Louis are Black men while only 48% of St. Louis is Black. 132 people incarcerated (20%) are under 21 or over 60. See, City of St. Louis, 2018. “Equity Indicators: Towards a St. Louis region that works for us all,” <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/mayor/initiatives/resilience/equity/documents/upload/Equity-Indicators-Baseline-2018-Report-Document.pdf>

48% of people in St. Louis self identify as Black. See,

City of St. Louis, 2018. "Equity Indicators: Towards a St. Louis region that works for us all," at pp. 16, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/mayor/initiatives/resilience/equity/documents/upload/Equity-Indicators-Baseline-2018-Report-Document.pdf>

The maps illustrate how people incarcerated at the Workhouse overwhelmingly come from the poorest and most racialized zipcodes of the City and county. These communities also have the lowest life expectancy.

On file with the Bail Project, 2019 and created by students at Washington University St. Louis; Washington University in St. Louis and St. Louis University. "For the Sake of All," May 30, 2014, at pp.30, <https://forthesakeofall.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/for-the-sake-of-all-report.pdf>.

229 people are federal detainees:

Corrections Division, "Inmate Population Data," City of St. Louis, January 1, 2020. <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/corrections-inmate-population-data.cfm>

The City charges the federal government \$90/day per person to jail federal detainees:

Tony Messenger, "Krewson wants credit for lower jail population but won't finish the job." St. Louis Post-Dispatch. November 26, 2019. https://www.stltoday.com/news/local/columns/tony-messenger/messenger-krewson-wants-credit-for-lower-jail-population-but-won/article_ff81a5d8-66f9-524d-8f5a-ee79c9f89407.html

Poverty, Race and Life Expectancy in St. Louis Graph:

Washington University in St. Louis and St. Louis University. "For the Sake of All," May 30, 2014, at pp.30, <https://forthesakeofall.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/for-the-sake-of-all-report.pdf>.

Demographics of confined population graph

Corrections Division, "October 2019 Monthly reports," City of St. Louis, October 2019, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/documents/monthly-reports-2019.cfm>.

Zip Code graphic:

Washington University in St. Louis and St. Louis University. "For the Sake of All," May 30, 2014, at pp. 27, available at <https://forthesakeofall.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/for-the-sake-of-all-report.pdf>.

Pg 4: A New Reality for St. Louis

\$16 million is spent to operate the Workhouse. See,

Darlene Green et al., "Fiscal Year 2019, Annual Operating Plan," City of St. Louis, June 29, 2018, pp. 153, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/documents/upload/FY19-AOP-ALL.pdf>

If everyone in St. Louis custody on City or state charges was transferred to CJC, there would still be 219 free beds. See,

Corrections Division, "Inmate Population Data," City of St. Louis, January 1, 2020. <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/corrections-inmate-population-data.cfm>

CJC's capacity is 860. See,

Corrections Division, "Inmate Population Data," City of St. Louis, January 1, 2020. <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/corrections-inmate-population-data.cfm>

Number of people in City and state capacity (676 people). See,

Corrections Division, "Inmate Population Data," City of St. Louis, January 1, 2020. <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/corrections-inmate-population-data.cfm>

Pg 5: Stop Holding Federal Detainees

St. Louis detains 229 federal detainees in January 2020. See,

Corrections Division, "Inmate Population Data," City of St. Louis, January 1, 2020. <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/corrections-inmate-population-data.cfm>

Number of federal detainees detained has increased during Lyda's time as mayor. See,

Tony Messenger, "St. Louis sheriff at odds with City Hall over increased costs of federal inmates," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 20, 2019, available at https://www.stltoday.com/news/local/columns/tony-messenger/messenger-st-louis-sheriff-at-odds-with-city-hall-over/article_e0cc867b-eb0f-5c32-9745-d3663956fca3.html.

St. Louis charges the government \$90 a day, to hold federal detainees, and is projected to earn \$5.1 million in 2020. See,

The fiscal year 2020 budget estimates \$5.1 million in revenue from the federal contract, budget director Paul Payne says. But if current federal inmate levels are maintained, the city will receive more than \$7 million from the federal government just in per diem costs. See, Messenger, "St. Louis sheriff at odds with City Hall over increased costs of federal inmates," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, https://www.stltoday.com/news/local/columns/tony-messenger/messenger-st-louis-sheriff-at-odds-with-city-hall-over/article_e0cc867b-eb0f-5c32-9745-d3663956fca3.html

St. Louis unnecessarily spends \$16 million to keep the Workhouse open. This means the City actually loses \$11 million a year on this federal contract [to stay open to detain federal detainees]. See,

Darlene Green et al., "Fiscal Year 2019, Annual Operating Plan," City of St. Louis, June 29, 2018, pp. 153, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/documents/upload/FY19-AOP-ALL.pdf>; Danny Wicentowski, "St. Louis Mayor Touts 'Transformed' Workhouse, but Jail's critics call BS," Riverfront Times, November 22, 2019, available at <https://www.riverfronttimes.com/newsblog/2019/11/22/st-louis-mayor-touts-transformed-workhouse-but-jails-critics-call-bs>.

St. Louis Policy 3.6.1- Misclassification policy. See,

On file at Archcity Defenders, 2020.

Jails must also operate with extra bed space in the case of 'emergencies'. See,

Policy on file at Archcity Defenders, 2020.

Pg 6: Protect the Presumption of Innocence and Change Pretrial Practices

99% of people incarcerated are held pretrial. See,

Corrections Division, "Monthly Report December 2018," City of St. Louis, December 2018, available <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/documents/upload/BOARD-BILL-DEC-2019.pdf>

While judges have the authority to release people on a promise to return to court ("personal recognizance") and the law demands that this be the default. See,

Dixon et al. v. City of St. Louis et al., No. 4:19-cv-00112 (E.D. Mo. Jan. 28, 2019).

St. Louis only releases people in 21% of cases. See,

On file at ArchCity Defenders, based on review of data available on casenet, 2020.

For comparison, courts in Philadelphia, New York City, and Washington D.C. grant release 40%, 60%, and 85% of the time, respectively. See,

Independent Commission chaired by The Hon. Jonathan Lippman, "A More Just New York City: Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform," March 2017, available at <https://www.ncsc.org/~media/C056A0513F0C4D34B779E875 CBD2472B.ashx>.

Our pretrial detention system is discriminatory. Black people are 3 times more likely to be jailed pretrial. See,

City of St. Louis, "Pretrial Detention," available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/mayor/initiatives/resilience/equity/justice/court-reform/pretrial-detention.cfm>

St. Louis bail practices are unconstitutional. See,

[Freedom from imprisonment has been recognized as a fundamental right protected by the due process clause of the 5th Amendment.](#) Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001); Stack v. Boyle, 342 U.S. 1, 5 (1951). Government policies that interfere with fundamental rights receive strict scrutiny. Reno v. Flores, 507 U.S. 292, 302 (1993). To pass strict scrutiny, the government must prove that it has a compelling interest in the goal at which the policy is aimed and that the policy is narrowly tailored to meet that goal. Id. In issuing cash bail, the government has a compelling interest in both public safety and ensuring the arrestee appears in court. United States v. Salerno, 481 U.S. 739, 749 (1987). However, without individualized bail determinations, there is no way to prove that the individual presents a risk to public safety or a risk of not appearing in court. In addition, and especially where bail is set so high that it can be considered as an imposition of mandatory incarceration, the government must prove that this is the least restrictive means for ensuring that government interest. Bearden v. Georgia, 461 U.S. 660, 672 (1983). For the vast majority of individuals incarcerated pretrial in St. Louis, clear alternatives exist to cash bail that still allow the government to ensure public safety and court

appearance; “A plan to close the Workhouse and promote a new vision for St. Louis,” The Close The Workhouse Campaign, September 2018, pp. 26, available at https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ada6072372b96dbb234ee99/t/5bcca7e84785d3d9aac2513c/1540139716777/Close+The+Workhouse+Plan_Rev1+10112018.pdf

Bail hearings are cursory, where a decision on someone's freedom lasts just a few minutes. See, Dixon et al. v. City of St. Louis et al., No. 4:19-cv-00112 (E.D. Mo. Jan. 28, 2019).

Poor people lose their liberty because of their poverty. See, Dixon et al. v. City of St. Louis et al., No. 4:19-cv-00112 (E.D. Mo. Jan. 28, 2019).

Pretrial incarceration creates long-term harm. Whether it is a day or months in jail, pretrial incarceration can lead to homelessness, unemployment, separation from children, immigration consequences, and even death. See,

“A plan to close the Workhouse and promote a new vision for St. Louis,” The Close The Workhouse Campaign, September 2018, pp. 18-22, available at https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ada6072372b96dbb234ee99/t/5bcca7e84785d3d9aac2513c/1540139716777/Close+The+Workhouse+Plan_Rev1+10112018.pdf

The City documented that people incarcerated pretrial on a felony charge spent an average of 225 days in 2017 and 177 days in 2018 in jail pretrial. See,

Corrections Division, “Monthly Reports 2018,” City of St. Louis, May 4, 2018, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/documents/monthly-reports-2018.cfm>; Corrections Division, “Monthly Reports 2017,” City of St. Louis, January 23, 2017, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/documents/monthly-reports-2017.cfm>.

Pretrial incarceration also affects outcomes at trial and sentencing. If you're held on bail, you are more likely to plead guilty and more likely to get a jail sentence. See,

“A plan to close the Workhouse and promote a new vision for St. Louis,” The Close The Workhouse Campaign, September 2018, pp. 18-22, available at https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ada6072372b96dbb234ee99/t/5bcca7e84785d3d9aac2513c/1540139716777/Close+The+Workhouse+Plan_Rev1+10112018.pdf

The non-profit, the Bail Project, provides free bail assistance and community-based pretrial support. Over 2,300 people have been supported and they have returned in over 90% of their court dates. See,

The Bail Project, “2019 Annual Report,” September 30, 2019, available at https://bailproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/TBP_Annual_Report_2019.pdf

Initial appearance outcomes in St. Louis. See,

On file at ArchCity Defenders, based on review of data available on casenet, 2020.

Digital predictive risk assessment tools are increasingly being used to decide who should be set free pretrial. Risk assessments use racially skewed data.

Barabas et al., "Technical flaws on pretrial risk assessments raise grave concerns," Berkman Klein Center, July 17, 2019, pp. 3, available at https://dam-prod.media.mit.edu/x/2019/07/16/TechnicalFlawsOfPretrial_ML%20site.pdf

Emass costs including that private pretrial supervision can cost a defendant anywhere from \$30 to \$300 a month, plus a start up fee of \$50.

On file at ArchCity Defenders through a contract obtained via FOIA, 2018.; ArchCity Defenders, "Letter to 22nd Judicial Court re EMASS Practices," Jan 11, 2019, available at www.archcitydefenders.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2019%2F07%2FLetter-to-22nd-Judicial-Circuit-Court-re-EMASS-Practices-01112019.pdf; Carolina Hidalgo, "With Little Oversight, a Private Company Collects Fees from People Awaiting Trial in St. Louis," St. Louis Radio, Feb. 18, 2019, available at <https://news.stlpublicradio.org/post/little-oversight-private-company-collects-fees-people-awaiting-trial-st-louis#stream/0>.

Pg 8: A New Approach to Violent Crime and Community Harm

North City residents are both over-represented in the Workhouse and as survivors of harm.

Washington University in St. Louis and St. Louis University, "For the Sake of All," May 30, 2014, at pp. 28, available at <https://forthesakeofall.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/for-the-sake-of-all-report.pdf>.

St. Louis has the highest number of police per capita in the country. See,

"Police Employment, officers per Capita Rates for US cities," Governing, available at <https://www.governing.com/gov-data/safety-justice/police-officers-per-capita-rates-employment-for-city-departments.html>; Sarah Fenske, "St. Louis spends more per capita on police than any other major US city," Riverfront Times, December 21, 2015, available at <https://www.riverfronttimes.com/newsblog/2015/12/21/st-louis-spends-more-per-capita-on-police-than-just-about-any-other-major-us-city>

St. Louis spends 290 million - half the general budget - to fund public safety and 70% is used to pay for police and jails. See,

City of St. Louis. "Comprehensive Financial Annual Report," June 30, 2019, available at https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/comptroller/documents/upload/CityofStLouisMO_CAFR-FY19.pdf

The police have a murder clearance rate of 31% in st louis. The national average murder clearance rate is 66%. See,

John Gramlich and Drew Desilver, "Despite recent violence, Chicago is far from the U.S. 'murder capital'," Pew Research Centre, November 13, 2018, available at <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/11/13/despite-recent-violence-chicago-far-from-u-s-murder-capital/>

Since 2000, national increases in incarceration have corresponded with a roughly 0% decrease in crime. This means that almost 100% of crime reduction occurring after 2000 can be attributed to factors other than incarceration. See,

“A plan to close the Workhouse and promote a new vision for St. Louis,” The Close The Workhouse Campaign, September 2018, available at

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5ada6072372b96dbb234ee99/t/5bcca7e84785d3d9aac2513c/1540139716777/Close+The+Workhouse+Plan_Rev1+10112018.pdf

Pg 9: Decriminalization and Addressing Root Causes to Reduce Violence

November 2019 snapshot of new cases. See,

On file at Archcity Defenders, based on data from Casenet, 2020.

November 2019 numbers on mental health treatment, administrative segregation and suicide watch. See,

Corrections Division, “Monthly Report November 2019,” City of St. Louis, November 2019, available

<https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/public-safety/corrections/documents/upload/Bill-Board-112019-2.pdf>

St. Louis spends 290 million on public safety. See,

City of St. Louis. “Comprehensive Financial Annual Report,” June 30, 2019, available at,

https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/comptroller/documents/upload/CityofStLouisMO_CAFR-FY19.pdf

Pg 10: A Timeline for a Just St. Louis

St. Louis has 700 vacant municipal jobs, with 20% vacancies at the airport. See,

Mark Schlinkmann, “Mayor wants legislature to repeal residency rule for all St. Louis employees not just police,” St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 5, 2020, available at

https://www.stltoday.com/news/local/govt-and-politics/mayor-wants-legislature-to-repeal-residency-rule-for-all-st/article_f0017526-0dc4-58ea-98d4-a73ef4138234.html

Over 3000 cities now use participatory budgeting to decide city, state, county, and school board budgets. See,

Participatory Budget Project, “Our Clients,” accessed November 2019, available at,

<https://www.participatorybudgeting.org/our-clients/>

Participatory Graphic. See,

Participatory Budget Project, “PB Manual,” accessed November 2019, available at,

<https://www.participatorybudgeting.org/run-pb/>

Pg 11: A New Vision for the Workhouse Money

The Workhouse in the city budget is \$16 million a year. See,
Darlene Green et al., “Fiscal Year 2019, Annual Operating Plan,” City of St. Louis, June 29, 2018, pp. 153, available at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/budget/documents/upload/FY19-AOP-ALL.pdf>

The Kansas Housing Fund is \$15 million/yr. See,
Allison Kite, “‘A Great Step’: Kansas City Council adopts affordable housing plan, searches for \$75million.” The Kansas City Star, June 20, 2019, available at <https://www.kansascity.com/news/politics-government/article231798188.html>

Community-based Harm Free Zones. See,
“Community Harm-Free Zone Project: General Framework,” Critical Resistance, available at <http://criticalresistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/HFZ-NY.pdf>

Creation of pre-arrest diversion projects (e.g., L.E.A.D. in Seattle, which divert people to service providers instead of being arrested and charged with a crime at \$2.3 million/yr). See,
Sara Jean Green, “LEAD Program, aimed at helping instead of punishing addicts, to expand to Burien,” The Seattle Times, September 12, 2018, available at <https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/crime/lead-program-aimed-at-helping-instead-of-punishing-addicts-to-expand-to-burien/>

The development of free and accessible neighborhood-based community spaces in currently under-served areas - including community centers and parks, with facilities and programming. (Cost: \$200,000/yr). See,
Mike Adler, “People in Toronto’s underserved areas are getting residents into parks,” Toronto.com, March 1, 2017, available at <https://www.toronto.com/community-story/7153523-people-in-toronto-s-underserved-areas-are-getting-residents-into-parks/>; NetNewsLedger, “City of Toronto adopts ambitious parks and recreation plan,” October 30, 2019, available at <http://www.netnewsledger.com/2019/10/30/city-of-toronto-adopts-ambitious-parks-and-recreation-plan/>

Supporting alternative accountability mechanisms, such as Common Justice in the Bronx, (\$3.6 million/yr). See,
“Common Justice Model,” Common Justice, accessed January 10, 2019, available at https://www.commonjustice.org/common_justice_model.

The cost of a just pretrial service: “If St. Louis City Courts provided bus passes to every person currently detained, assuming that each person just needs one bus pass to court and back home, it would cost approximately 19,477.50 dollars. If St. Louis City Courts provide Lyft rides for people, assuming each ride is 15 dollars, the court would only have to pay 116,865.00 dollars. If St. Louis City provided text message reminders to each person with a city case, it would only cost 87.65 dollars. If St. Louis City Courts provided child care for scheduled court appearances, it would cost approximately 194,755 dollars for each city case at 50 dollars per person. Social worker to conduct a one hour needs assessment per person would only cost 38,955 dollars annually.” **See,**
On file with The Bail Project, 2020.

Supporting economic opportunity programs, such as The Prison to Prosperity program. See, “SLATE’s Pilot Program aims at helping inmates transition from jail to jobs,” SLATE Missouri Job Center Blog, November 9, 2015, available at <https://stlworks.wordpress.com/tag/prison-to-prosperity/>.

Pg 12: Recommendations from Partners and Stories

Recommendations from the Ferguson commission. See, The Ferguson Commission, “Forward Through Ferguson: A Path toward Racial Equity,” Forward Through Ferguson, October 14, 2015, available at https://3680or2khmk3bzkp33juiea1-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/101415_FergusonCommissionReport.pdf.

Recommendations from the Institute for Public Health. See, Washington University in St. Louis and St. Louis University. “For the Sake of All,” May 30, 2014, available at <https://forthesakeofall.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/for-the-sake-of-all-report.pdf>.

Stories from the Workhouse. See,
On file with The Bail Project, 2020.