

2012 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT- DOUGLAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY– LAWRENCE, KS

In the following pages you find information that will give you an overview of the many things accomplished by staff at the Douglas County Correctional Facility (“DCCF”) during 2012. We hope this information is beneficial not only to the citizens of Douglas County, but to elected officials, our staff, and our many community partners who help us provide a multitude of services to the inmates within our facility.

In August of 2007, with the support of Sheriff Kenneth McGovern and the Board of County Commissioners, the Sheriff’s Office undertook the task of implementing a new jail management system (“JMS”). This JMS has allowed the Sheriff’s Office to more efficiently track data generated within the facility and to use this data to continually improve upon how we deliver services to our inmate population. As with any large computer system, it is a continual, ongoing project that requires the expertise and commitment of staff for it to be successful.

2012 was a year of change and challenges. After nearly ten years of leading the DCCF, Undersheriff Kenny Massey retired after 26 years in law enforcement. The DCCF also experienced its first in-custody death due to, as stated in the Coroner’s report, a seizure disorder probably related to acute ethanol withdrawal. During this tragic time, staff performed professionally and with compassion.

As in prior years, one of the greatest challenges is providing top notch medical and mental health support and care for our inmates. This is accomplished with community partnerships between the Sheriff’s Office, Douglas County Visiting Nurses, Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center and other medical and mental health providers. These partnerships allow for community based support that most corrections facilities do not have access to.

In 2008, the DCCF kicked off its reentry initiative with the goal of providing additional support and programs to our inmates to help give them support that will lessen their chance of re-offending and returning to the DCCF or any other correctional facility. Since the hiring of the initial reentry director in 2008, the reentry program has expanded services by hiring two reentry case workers and expanding the support and services available to inmates. During the latter part of 2012, a consultant was brought in to assess our reentry program and to identify areas of needed improvement or areas of success. As of the writing of this introduction, we are awaiting the results of the consultant’s recommendations.

Finally, dedicated, hard working, well trained and forward looking staff is the backbone of the DCCF. Without them, the organization would not be able to provide the many services to the inmates and to continue to provide its core responsibility to the community; public safety.

Undersheriff Steve Hornberger

2012 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT

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The Purpose of the Jail and Its Role in the Local Criminal Justice System

THE JAIL IS A PRIMARY RESOURCE FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, USED TO ADDRESS THE NEED FOR DETENTION AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. THE OLD MECHANISMS OF “CARE AND CUSTODY” NO LONGER WORK WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. NEW AVENUES RELATED TO INTERVENTION, PROGRAMMING, AND SERVICES MUST BE BUILT INTO THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING TO AID WITH SUCCESSFUL INMATE TRANSITION BACK TO THE COMMUNITY.

MISSION

- The Douglas County Correctional Facility (DCCF) Mission

Our Mission is to provide safe, secure, humane, and legal treatment for all. Through training, collaboration, and leadership development our staff is committed to working as a cohesive team of professionals, providing a positive and progressive environment, focused on assisting inmates in becoming contributing members of our community.

- Core Values

The core values for the facility remained the same in 2012. In 2007, a team of correctional staff members, under the direction of Lieutenant Dave Dillon, were tasked with developing six core values that the Corrections Division’s foundation is built upon. Each of the six core values are placed on the points on our agency badge, which helps give significance to the foundation. After much discussion the team of correctional staff members identified the following core values.

- 1) Team Work
- 2) Commitment
- 3) Accountability

- 4) Trust
- 5) Integrity
- 6) Staff Development.

These six core values were placed upon two poster type display boards and are proudly displayed within our staff area and training room. Staff is reminded of these core values not only in a visual manner daily but discussions are held related to these core values during training and staff meetings.

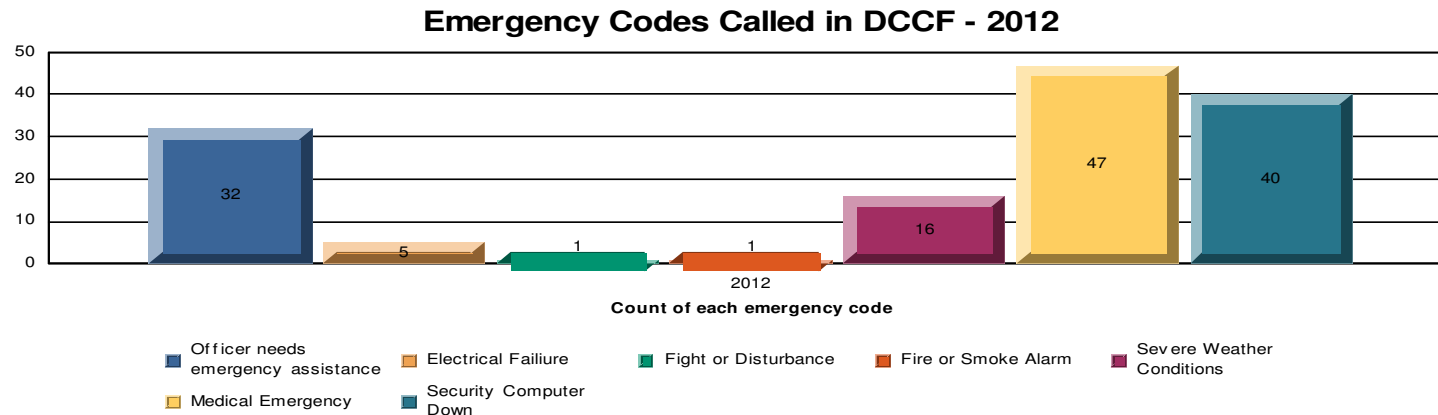
Jail Effectiveness Indicators

JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS REPRESENT A MEASURE OF OVERALL FACILITY FUNCTIONING IN TERMS OF SECURITY, SAFETY, HEALTH, INMATE BEHAVIOR, AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION. THIS SHOULD HELP TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF CONCERN IN KEY AREAS RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELP TO TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

SAFETY INDICATORS

- Number and Type of incidents involving inmates assaulting other inmates.

Due to the nature of any correctional facility and the types of offenders housed within the facility it is difficult to totally eliminate these types of occurrences. Ongoing efforts of proactive "inmate classification" and "no contact orders" have greatly reduced the number of inmate on inmate assaults. We also feel this proactive approach has reduced the number of inmate-to-facility litigation situations. The facility emergency code 200 is used for response to a Fight or Disturbance. In 2012 the facility had 1 code 200 response call, which occurred in February. See below all of the emergency response calls for the DCCF in 2012.



- Number and Type of documented incidents of staff “Use of Force”.

Staff “Use of Force” (UOF) is an area that is monitored very closely by facility administration. Staff is trained within this area on a regular basis with each UOF situation being reviewed at several different levels of the command structure. The following table provided by administrative staff presents a breakdown of the types of force used within the correctional facility, along with number of times each type was utilized.

Physical Force	15
O.C. Spray	4
TASER	1
Restraint Chair	0
WRAP	1
Total	21

Physical force encompasses the following areas of arrestee and inmate resistance:

Passive resistance, active resistance, active assaultive resistance/non-life threatening, and active assaultive resistance/life threatening

Officers respond to each of these levels of resistance in different manners. Situations many times involve officers utilizing a controlling “hands on” approach in an attempt to control the arrestee or inmate. Safety of the arrestee, inmate, and staff member is of the utmost importance.

OC - Oleoresin Capsicum: Oleoresin Capsicum, commonly called OC or pepper spray, is a concentrated form of oil and resin of cayenne pepper. It is not a manufactured chemical. OC spray is considered a non-lethal use of force that can be used to prevent or terminate an attack, causing some of the following effects: a. Pain and tearing of the eyes, causing an involuntary closing or rapid blinking; b. Redness of affected skin combined with a feeling of intense heat; c. Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose, eyes, mouth, and throat; d. If inhaled, coughing, gagging, and gasping of breath.

Taser: Taser or Electro-Muscular Disruption Weapon (EMD) is a device that uses battery powered electrical energy to disrupt the body’s ability to communicate messages from the brain to the muscles causing temporary motor skill dysfunctions to a subject.

WRAP: THE WRAP restrains a subject's legs, ankle to hip, and with the use of a harness, secures the subject in a seated position.

UOF REPORTS 2012 – Corrections Only	2	2	3	1	1	3	3		1	2		3	21
DAY SHIFT 0700-1900		1	1			1	3			1		1	8
NIGHT SHIFT 1900-0700	2	1	2	1	1	2			1	1		2	13
BY LOCATION													
BOOKING			2		1	1			1	1		2	8
MAXIMUM				1		1	1					1	4
MEDIUM		1	1			1	1			1			5
FEMALE							1						1
MINIMUM													
WR													
MEDICAL	2												2
TRANSPORT		1											1
VSP													
COURTROOM													

*Note: It should be noted that many times arrestees brought to the booking area are under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs or many times are not happy about being arrested. These circumstances lead to officer arrestee involvement, the information above outlines that overall 38% of UOF situations take place on the booking floor.

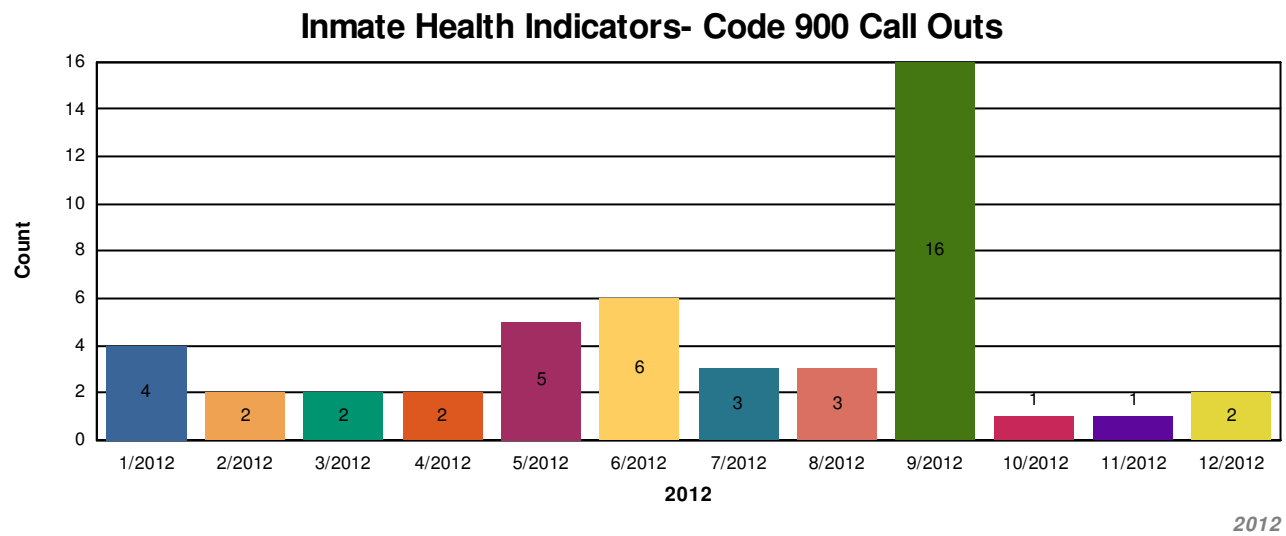
HEALTH INDICATORS

- Number and Type of medical emergencies involving inmates (such as trips to the emergency room, emergency response by medical professionals to facility).

These situations are monitored closely as they could have a profound impact upon facility budget and possible litigation from those involved.

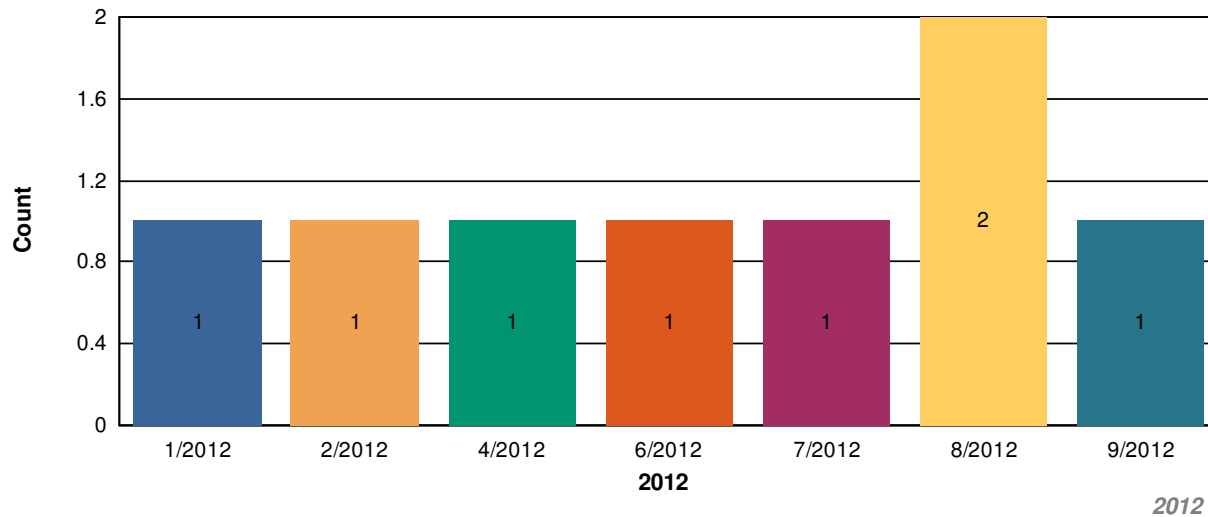
All inmate medical care within the facility is provided by local contract providers.

It is the policy of the Douglas County Correctional Facility to have an emergency code system that alerts staff to emergencies in the facility. A Code 900 alerts staff that a medical situation is occurring or has occurred. During the hours of professional medical staff are present within the facility they respond to all medical situations. In 2012, there were 47 medical emergency situations. See the chart below for a breakout of monthly comparisons.



There were 8 unscheduled inmate visits to the hospital during 2012. When comparing this total to the Code 900 medical emergency response 17% of the emergencies resulted in a hospital visit. These hospital visits covered a wide variety of medical situations from minor stitches to seizures.

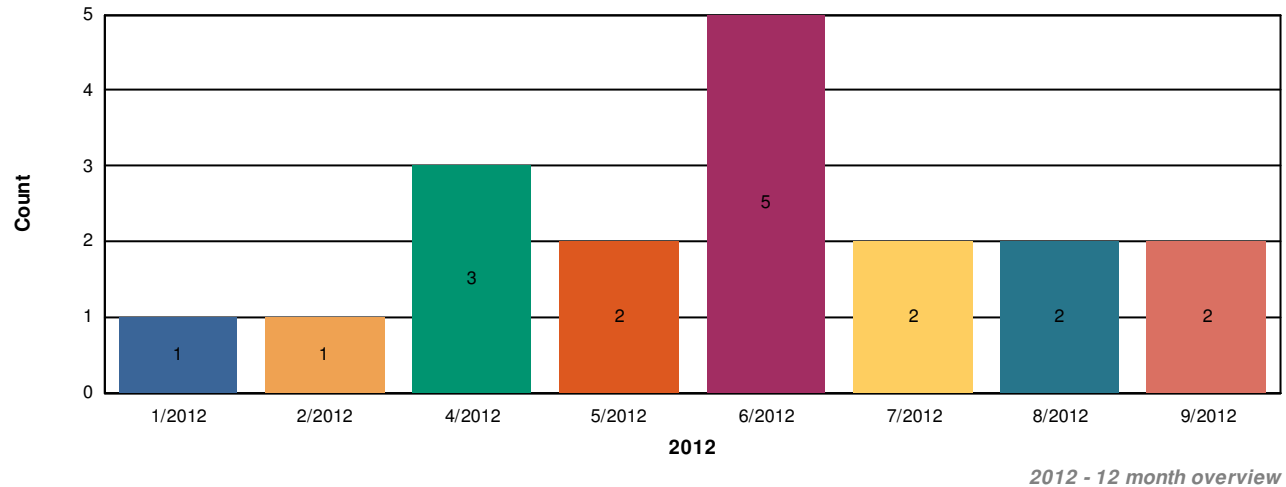
Inmate Health Indicators - Emergency Transports - TEME



There were 18 different occasions in which Douglas County Correctional Staff diverted an arrestee for immediate care. Diverting an inmate to a local medical facility takes place within the facility vehicle sally port pre-booking. Supervisory involvement is required to divert an arrestee.

The Shift Supervisor may divert arrestees that appear to have obvious significant injuries requiring medical attention or extreme incoherence due to alcohol and/or drug intoxication. Arrestees are also diverted for screening due to serious mental health concerns including, but not limited to, suicidal statements or tendencies.

Inmate Health Indicators - Diverted Arrestees - SEDV



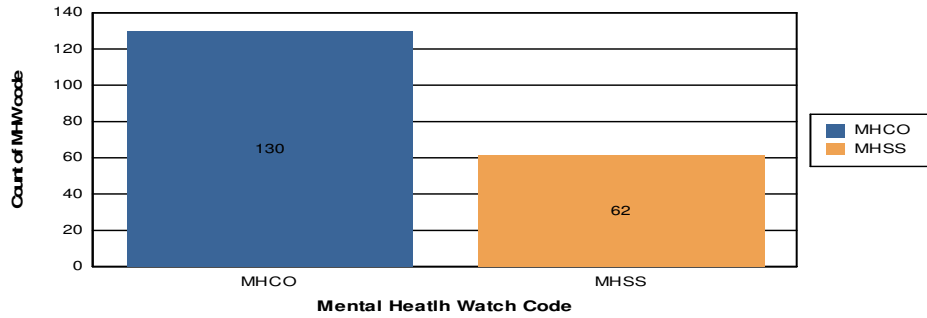
Comparing these 18 Diverted Arrestees to the total number of Bookings for 2012 (5,297) less than 1% of bookings were diverted for treatment at another location. Of these two individuals, one was diverted and did not return to the facility to complete the booking process.

- Number of suicide assessments.

Since opening in 1999, the DCCF has not experienced an inmate suicide. Our staff prides themselves on our ongoing efforts at recognizing the signs of suicidal tendencies. In 2007, during a policy review process we eliminated the 15 minute check protocol of monitoring those inmates on suicide watch and implemented a “constant observation” protocol of these inmates. There is no other situation within a correctional facility that causes more problematic examination of policy, procedures, and processes than inmate suicide. These situations also have the possibility of lengthy litigation processes. There were 130 Close Observations Watches and 62 Suicide Watches performed by DCCF staff in 2012.

Inmate Mental Health Indicators - Watches

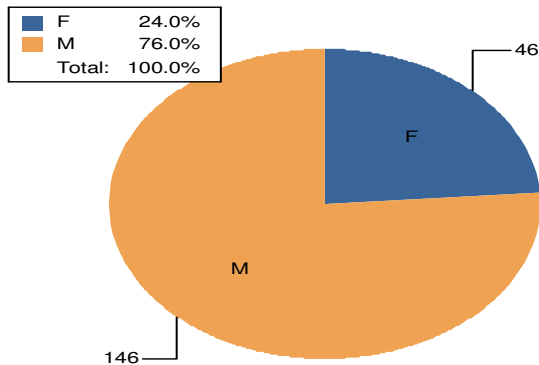
MHCO - Close Observation Watch - MHSS - Suicide Watch



2012

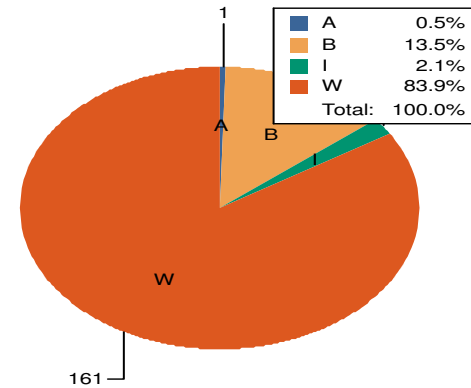
Mental Health Watches- Gender Breakdown

2012



Mental Health Watches - Race Breakdown

2012



The

gender (M=Male, F=Female) and race breakdown (A=Asian, B=Black, I=Indian, W= White) of the 192 watches are reflected above.

- Number and type of inmate deaths.

In 2012, the facility experienced one in custody inmate death due to medical reasons. This is the first in-custody death this facility has experienced since it's opening in 1999.

REENTRY AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

- Reentry Overview 2012

The Reentry Program dealt with many changes in 2012, from position funding to staff turnover and the continued efforts to implement evidence based programming. This report will review staffing, programming and clients served.

Staff:

2012 began with the end of the Second Chance Act Grant and the permanent addition of two Reentry Case Manager positions. The Sheriff's Office and County Commission committed to funding the positions as the grant expired on December 31, 2011.

In August of 2012, the Reentry Program lost the services of Shannon Murphy. Shannon was an original member of the Core Community Reentry Steering Committee in 2007 and became the first Reentry Director in 2008. Under Shannon's leadership the program expanded from one position to four in three years. In October of 2012, Mike Brouwer, former Reentry Director of the Johnson County Sheriff's Office, was hired to fill the director vacancy.

The AIMS (Assess, Intervene, Mobilize and Succeed) Case Manager position continued to be grant funded through December 31, 2012. Like the Second Chance Act grant the Sheriff's Office and County Commission has committed to permanently fund the position through Bert Nash Mental Health Center for the 2013 County fiscal year. This position has also had turnover as the case manager accepted a clinical position in Wyandotte County in July. The position was filled in August.

Reentry Staff have participated in the following training in 2012: NAMI (National Alliance for the Mentally Ill) 6th Annual CIT (Crisis Intervention Training) Summit, Applying Trauma-Informed Practices to Working with Adult Victims of Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence, Suicide Watch Training, Tour of State Psychiatric Hospitals, Offender Employment Specialist Training, Introduction to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Criminal Thinking, CPR/First Aid, Bath Salts Training and Sovereign Citizen's Training.

Programming:

The need for cognitive behavioral programming to address thinking errors and reduce risk has been a goal of Reentry for the past two years. Early in 2012, Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) was implemented in the Corrections Facility. Staff struggled with facilitation of the curriculum and MRT was discontinued in April. During the fourth quarter of 2012, Reentry again made a commitment to implementing cognitive behavioral programming, not only in groups but individually as well. Following the research by Dr. Ed Latessa, Reentry has made a commitment to addressing risk with high levels

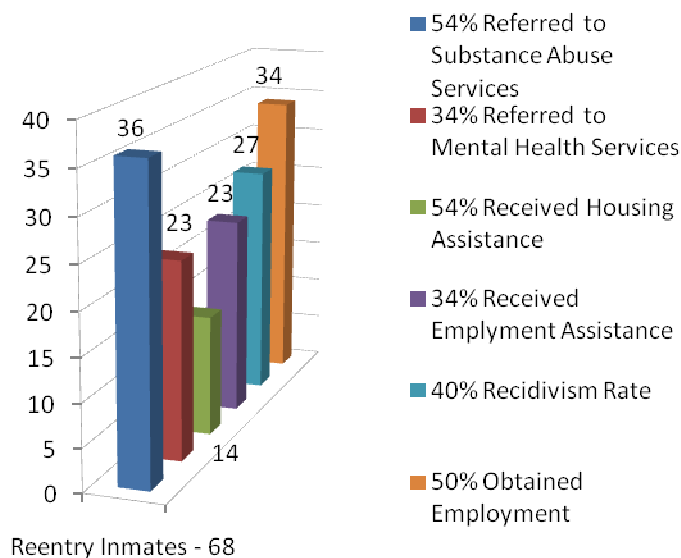
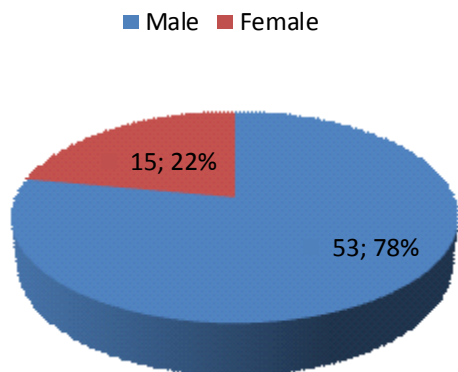
of cognitive behavioral dosage, 100 hours per offender. Reentry clients are also being asked to commit to participating in this programming in the facility as well as post-release. To improve implementation of this curriculum, Reentry will be working with Dr. Kristin Bechtel, Criminologist; Dr. Alex Holsinger, University of Missouri- Kansas City and Peg Bryant, Kansas Department of Corrections. Quality assurance measures will be put into place and pre/post testing of criminal thinking styles will take place for all offenders.

A philosophical shift is taking place with the AIMS Case Manager position. Staff have been asked to view this position as a Reentry Case Manager with a specialized caseload of individuals with serious mental illness. Tasks for client goals will be facilitated by all staff and resources will be shared as one program.

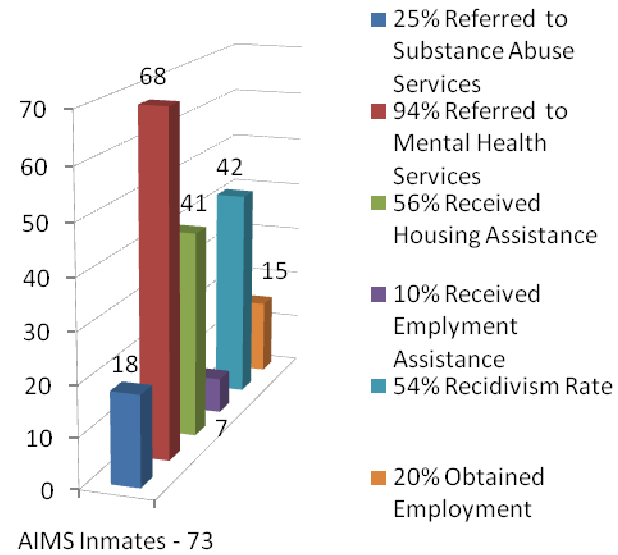
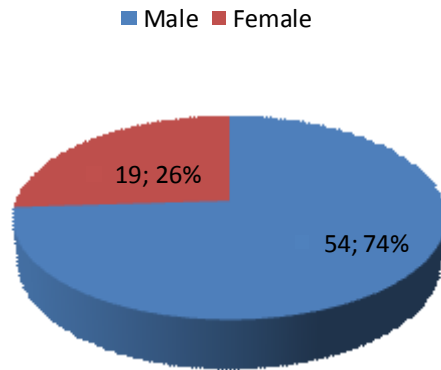
Clients Served:

Overall in 2012, 141 offenders have been served by Reentry (68) and AIMS case managers (73).

Reentry Inmates



AIMS Inmates



- Programs Overview 2012 – Inmate and Volunteer Hours in Programs

Jail based programming to target criminogenic thinking (risk factors that contribute to committing crime) has become a popular trend nationally. Douglas County Sheriff's Office has been a leader in this concept by providing programming since 1999. Programming is a vital component to the success of offender reentry.

We facilitate programs with the efforts of approximately 100 volunteers, a Program Director and the support of the Reentry Director.

Programs Director, Mike Caron, reports that 100 plus volunteers dedicated over 2,000 hours to the facility in 2012 to improve the management of inmates and their successful transition to the community. This equates to over \$36,573.00 in savings to the facility and the county. Traditionally, volunteer time is calculated with use of the "Value of Volunteer Time." This formula is annually updated and posted by The Points of Light Foundation. The current rate of calculation is \$18.25 per hour.

For 2012, 15,487.5 inmate hours were spent participating in programs. These hours support the Corrections Facility in two distinct ways:

First, by reducing the risk for inmate misconduct in the facility. Research has shown that offenders who are medium to high risk need 40-60% of their day structured to reduce risk. (Latessa, 2011) This leads to a reduction in prisoner misconduct. In a 2006 meta-analysis of 68 studies, French & Gendreau report a 26% reduction in prisoner misconduct for those participating in behavior programs and a 10% reduction in misconduct for those in non-behavioral programs.

Second, programs support the primary goal of reentry, reduction in recidivism. Research shows 150-200 hours of programming is necessary to reduce the criminogenic risk for offenders (Latessa, 2011). Programs offered at the DCCF create awareness, teach cognitive behavioral skills and provide accountability for offenders who are at a variety of stages of change in the criminogenic thinking.

The following page presents a broad statistical report of Programs activities for 2012. For a more specific breakdown of these statistics, review Appendix A at the end of this report.

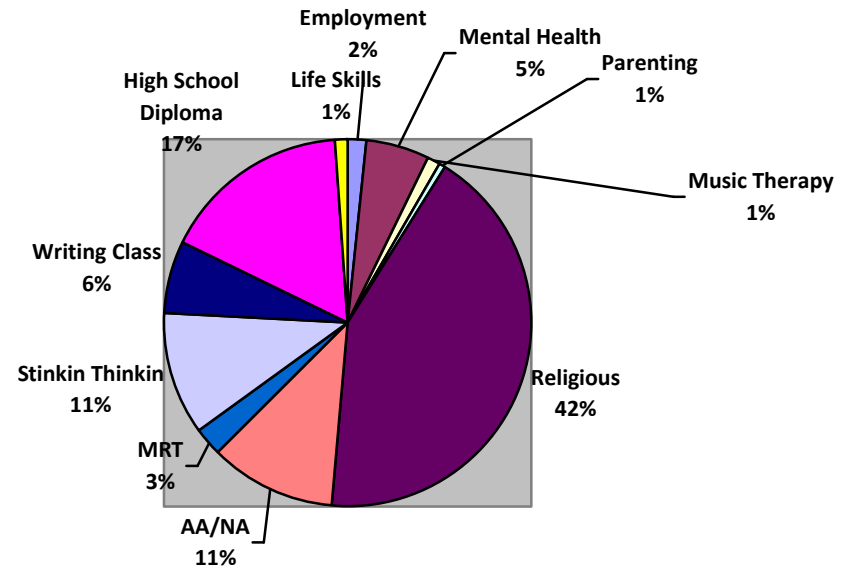
Latessa, E. (2011, February), Improving Effectiveness in Correctional Programs Through Research, Presented at the National Reentry Resource Center Conference, Washington, D.C.

French, S.A., & P. Gendreau (2006), Reducing Prison Misconducts: What Works! Criminal Justice and Behavior, 33, (2), 185-218

Break down of 15,487.5 Inmate Program hours is as follows:

Program Types	Attendance	Inmate Hours
Employment	202 (x 1.5hrs)	303
Mental Health	694	694
Music Therapy	150	150
Parenting	79	79
Religious	5,357	5,357
AA/NA	1,396	1,396
MRT (Moral Reconation Therapy)	328 (x1.5 hrs)	492
Stinkin Thinkin	1,385 (x1.5 hrs)	2,077.5
Writing Class	773 (x2 hrs)	1546
High School Diploma	2118 (x1.5 hrs)	3177
Life Skills	144 (x1.5 hrs)	216

Inmate Hours in Programs



WORK RELEASE

- Number of inmates participating in a work-release program

This is another vital area within the facility which we expect to increase as our efforts at offender reentry expand. This program allows inmates the ability to work and navigate down the path of becoming productive citizens.

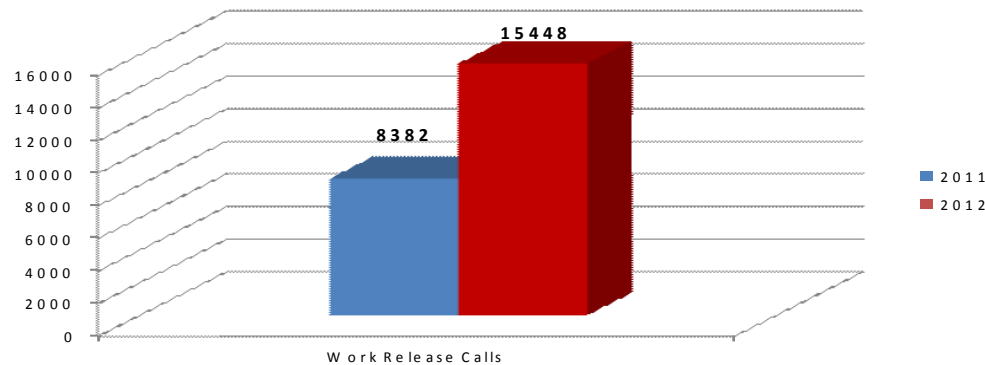
Work Release Calls

Requiring work release inmates to call the housing unit adds a level of accountability/responsibility to the inmate's freedom outside the facility. This information allows the Work Release Sergeant the ability to check on the inmate's location and activity as needed.

In 2010- 5,275 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference a change of location or some other factor that affected their work release.

In 2011- 8,382 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference a change of location or some other factor that affected their work release. There was a 38% increase in phone calls made to the Work Release Housing Unit in 2011 compared to 2010.

In 2012- 15,448 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference a change of location or some other factor that affected their work release. This is an 84% increase in phone calls made to the Work Release Housing Unit in 2012 compared to 2011.



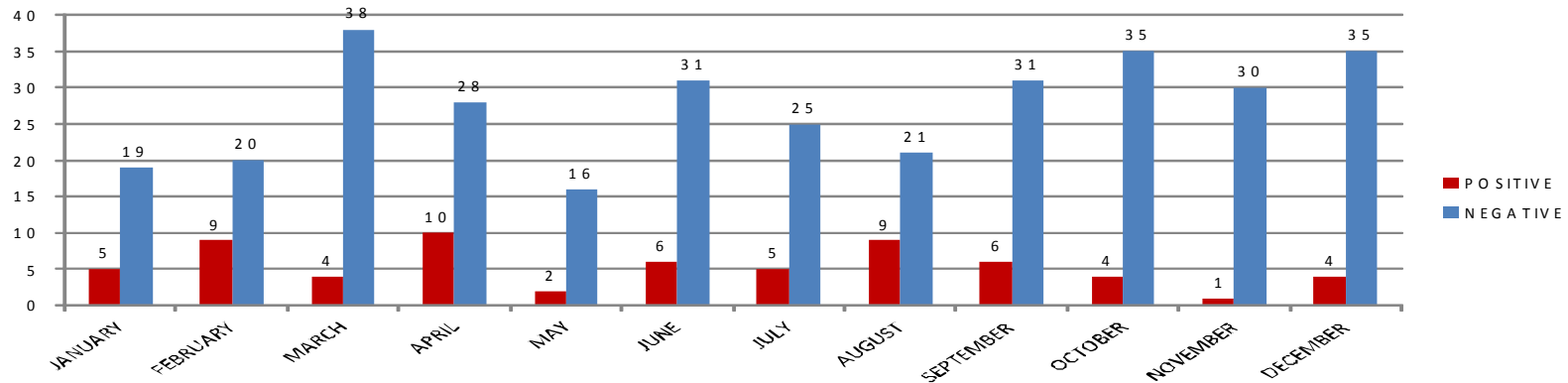
Urine Analysis Testing (U.A.)

Urine analysis testing is administered to all inmates randomly who are participating in the Work Release Program. These tests are administered to follow court orders, provide accountability/responsibility to the inmates and to maintain safety and security at the correctional facility.

In 2012, 394 Urine Analysis tests were administered to inmates. Out of the 394 tests given, 65 showed positive for drugs compared to 2011, when 271 Urine Analysis administered to inmates showed 43 positive results for drugs. This is a 45% increase of Urine Analysis tests administered.

Note: Some of the positive test results are due to medications approved by the corrections medical physician or drugs used before being incarcerated.

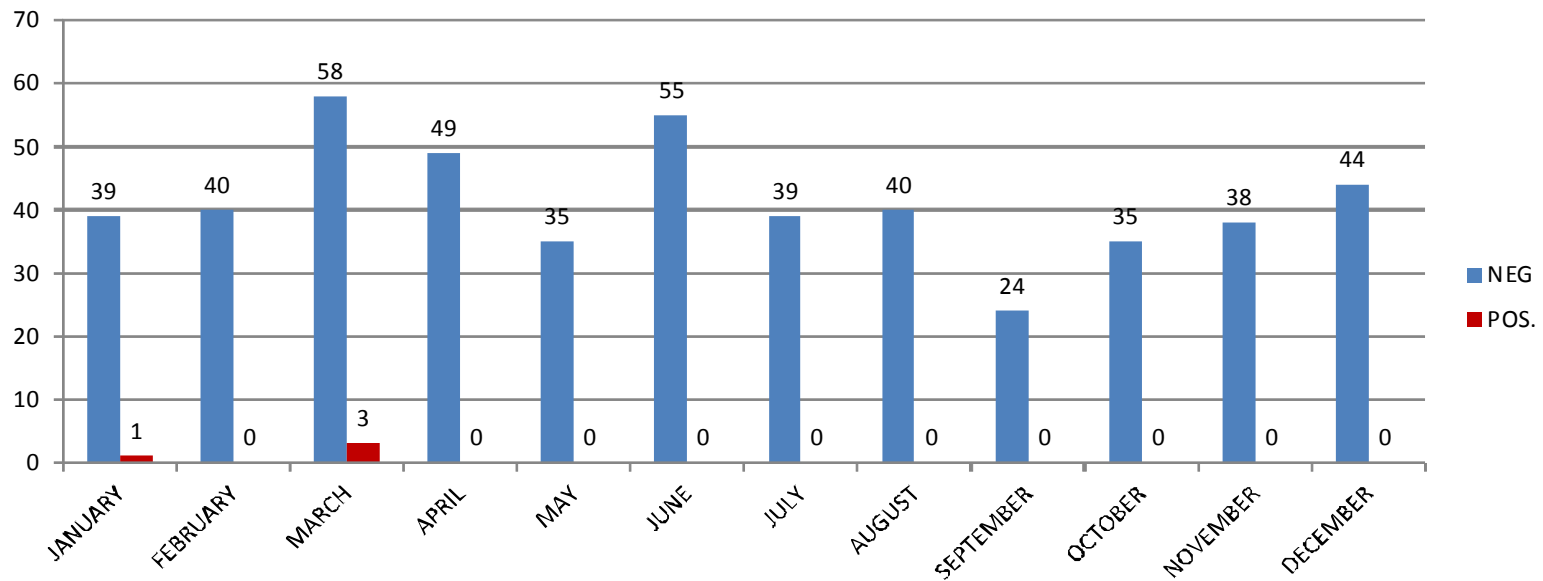
Current testable drugs: Amphetamines, Benzodiazepines, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, and THC



Portable Breathalyzer Test (P.B.T.)

Portable Breathalyzer Tests are administered randomly to all inmates who are participating in the Work Release Program. These tests are administered to follow court orders, provide accountability/responsibility to the inmates and to maintain safety and security at the correctional facility.

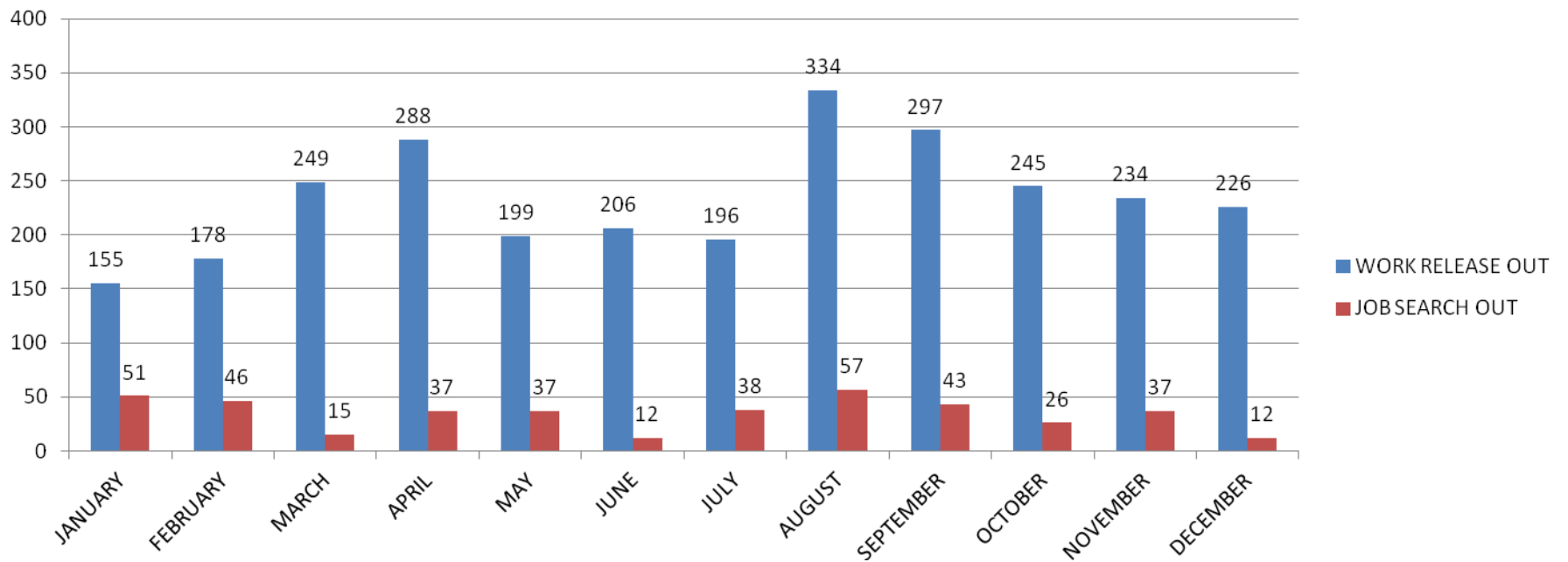
In 2012, 500 Portable Breathalyzer Test were administered to inmates on the Work Release Program. Out of the 500 tests given, only 4 showed a positive result for alcohol consumption compared to 2011, in which 511 tests were administered and only 5 showed a positive result for alcohol. That is a 2% decrease in tests given.



Work Release / Job Search – Out

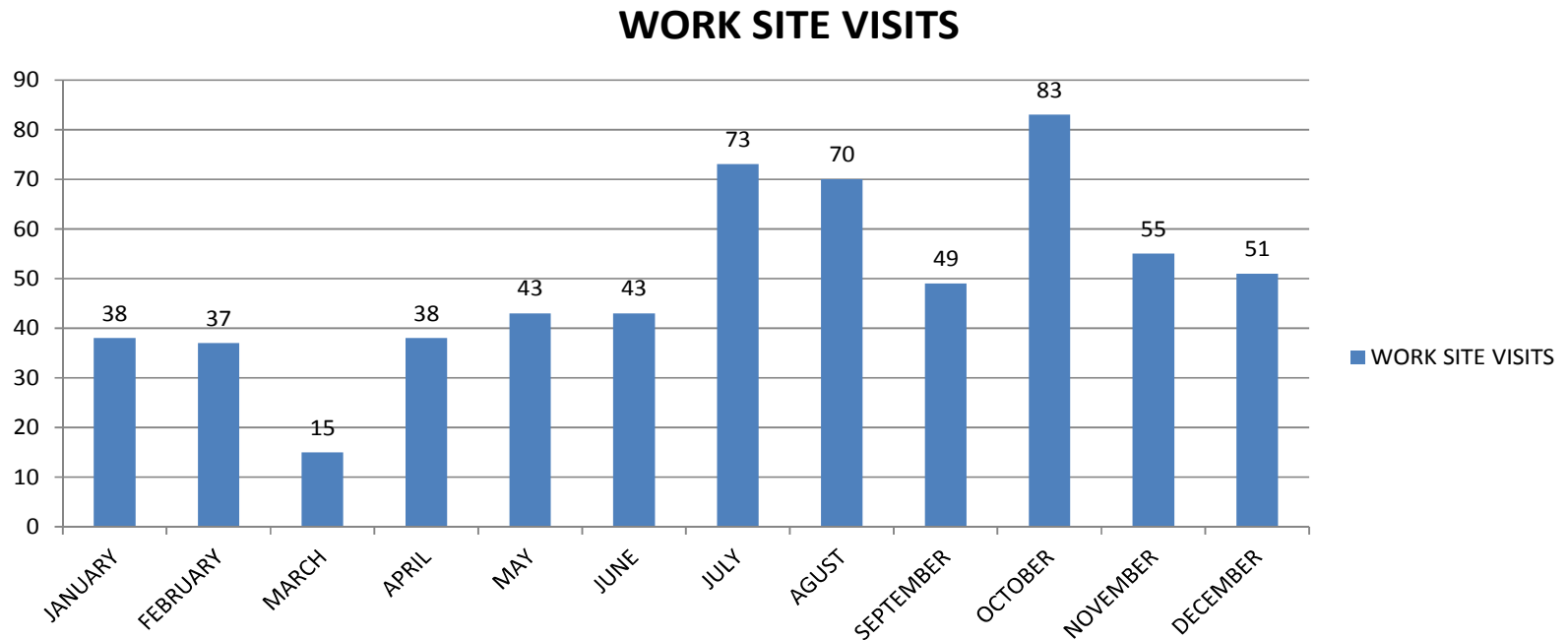
In 2012, Officers sent out inmates for work release, treatment, community service, or school release 3,218 times. Out of that number, 411 of the 3,218 were sent out to search for employment (job search.)

Compared to 2011 statistics (2,571) this is a 25% increase.



Work Site Visit

Inmates on the Work Release Program are randomly checked on in the community to verify all rules and guidelines are being followed. Requiring work release inmates to call their location to the housing unit adds a level of accountability/responsibility to the inmate’s freedom outside the facility. This information allows the Work Release Sergeant the ability to check on the inmate’s location and activity as needed. In 2012, 595 work site visits were made by the Work Release Sergeant.



Jail Efficiency Indicators

JAIL EFFICIENCY INDICATORS MAY BE PRESENTED IN TERMS OF COST EFFECTIVENESS AND PERSONNEL MATTERS. THESE INDICATORS ASSIST IN GAUGING THE EFFICIENCY OF JAIL OPERATIONS FROM ONE PERIOD TO ANOTHER OR TO COMPARE WITH THOSE OF SIMILAR JURISDICTIONS.

COST

- Per Diem cost of housing inmates.

Douglas County Correctional Facilities cost per day is historically higher than other facilities based on the fact(s) that this facility does not "double bunk" except for the female housing unit. By not "double bunking" we eliminate or greatly reduce the possibility of inmate on inmate assault which ultimately reduces the possibility of inmate medical costs and liability. The lack of "double bunking" also reduces or eliminates the spread of communicable diseases within DCCF which again equates to a reduction in costs of medical expenses. By conducting inmate uniform exchange and inmate hygiene practices daily we feel we are reducing the possibility of health related issues by keeping our inmates and their clothing clean. This proactive approach to inmate hygiene reduces medical costs and promotes inmate accountability within our facility. Both of the above mentioned practices ultimately may increase inmate costs per day but are a great counter balance to more possible expensive situations that could surface if they were not implemented and followed strictly.

For the year 2012, the billing price to house an inmate was \$71.85per day. This rate is at 50% savings to our local agencies as the actual cost to house an inmate (per day) is approximately \$143.70.

In 2012, 3 local agencies reimbursed the Sheriff's Office for inmate housing; below is the agency breakdown:

Lawrence Police Department = \$424,213.64
Eudora Police Department = \$4,584.96
Baldwin Police Department = \$10,274.55

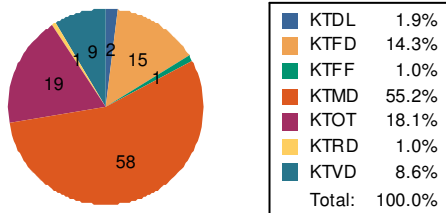
- Cost per meal for food service.

The food service division works diligently at keeping meal prices within budgetary guidelines. Over the years we have discovered food service or lack thereof is one area that can cause not only inmate litigation but inmate disciplinary concerns. We strive to provide a well balanced and nutritional meal while remaining within budgetary guidelines. Unfortunately there are many outside factors that influence the daily cost of meals. Some of the areas we have found that influence this area are fluctuation in prices related to produce and non-perishable items. There were 85 special diet placements in 2012 on 105 distinct inmates. 55% of the special diet placements were for medical diets, 21% were for Styrofoam/rubber/other trays/finger food etc. based on disciplinary process and 10% were for religious or personnel preference.

The facility's average daily cost per meal for the entire year came to \$1.45 per meal.

Kitchen Special Meal Codes

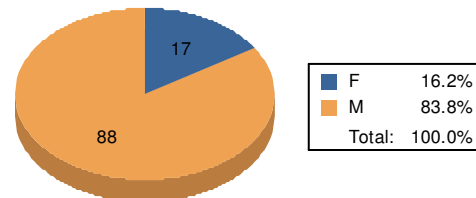
KTCD- Religious/Medical Diet, KTDL- Alternative Meal Service, KTFD- Food Director Entry, KTFF- Finger Food Only, KTMD- Medical Diet, KTOT- Styrofoam/rubber/other tray, KTRD- Religious Diet, KTVD- Vegetarian or Vegan Diet



2012

Kitchen Special Meal Codes

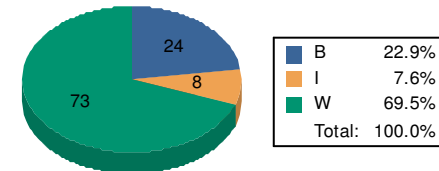
M=Male, F= Female



2012

Kitchen Special Meal Codes

B=Black, I=Indian, U= Unknown, W=White



2012

- Medical Cost per inmate (Average Daily Population (ADP) divided by budget lines)

The most volatile line item within the entire county budget is the medical line item for inmates. Not only are we mandated to provide housing for each individual arrestee regardless of their medical or mental health condition we are mandated to provide adequate medical treatment to each individual. Medical line items are monitored on a routine basis involving communication with medical staff.

Costs to provide health care and mental health support for inmates is the most difficult cost to budget for while at the same time it is one of the most important services we provide to inmates. Medical costs per inmate are simply figured by calculating the budgeted dollar amounts for these services (three specific line items) and dividing those costs per average daily inmate population, which for 2012, is 130 inmates. Using this simple formula, in 2012, the Douglas County Sheriff's Office spent \$6,182.30 per inmate for mental and medical care treatment. The Sheriff's Office continues to hold these costs down by continually meeting with community health care providers and negotiating reduced medical costs for our inmates.

REVENUES

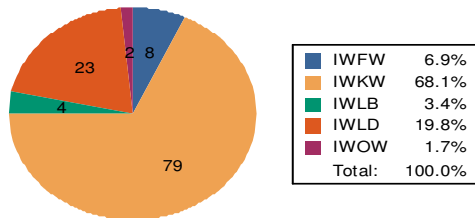
- Use of inmate workers for facility sanitation, meal service, and laundry service. This program assists in reducing operational costs (number of hours) for the facility.

The inmate worker program is vital to the day to day existence of the facility. This program saves budgetary dollars while in some cases allowing the inmate the ability to work off fines and court costs. At times this reduces the number of days inmates spend within the facility. It is important for inmates to develop and improve upon work related skills within the facility and carry them back to the community. This program dovetails directly into our work release program and our continued efforts with offender reentry.

In 2012, the Inmate Worker program had a total of 116 entries for work placement within the facility. 95 distinct inmates participated in this program. Comparing these 95 inmates to our Average Daily Population of 130, this program touches 73% of our daily population. Of those 95 inmates on the program, 68.1% (79) were assigned to the Kitchen, while 19.8% (23) were within laundry services.

Inmate Worker Program

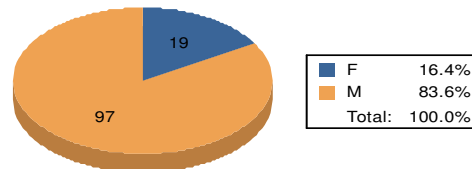
IWA= Alterations, IFW= Floor,
IWK= Kitchen, IWL= Library, IWL= Laundry, IWOW= Other



2012

Inmate Worker Program

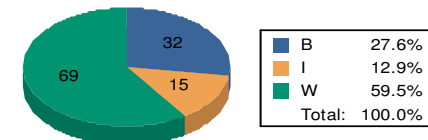
M= Male, F= Female



2012

Inmate Worker Program

B= Black, I= Indian, W= White



2012

Time Credit (IWT) was given or Court Fines were Paid (IWC) due to the Inmate Worker program a total of 89 times. Out of these 89 entries a total of 56 distinct inmates were able to reduce their sentence and/or repay the court.

In 2012, the Inmate Worker Program supplied 3,972 days of work totaling 31,776 hours. Multiplying this number by \$7.00 an hour (Amount the courts assign to workers who pay off fines.) the total costs saving for the facility is \$222,432.00.

STAFFING INFORMATION

- Staff retention rate and/or turnover rate.

For 2012, staff turnover for the Corrections Division continues to be less than the national average in the United States for correction staff which ranges from 20%-40%. Our turnover rate of 11.8% reflects the quality of individuals the Sheriff's Office is able to hire and the benefits and salary Douglas County provides to its employees. Realizing it is quite costly to hire and train new staff, the Sheriff's Office is constantly reviewing and improving upon its processes for training and retention of staff.

- Overtime expenditures and rationale.

The Douglas Correctional Facility provides a safe and secure environment for inmates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Adequate and professional staffing is critical for providing this environment which frequently requires staff to work overtime. Leaders within the Corrections Division constantly review and analyze staffing needs in an attempt to control overtime costs while at the same time meeting the mission of the correctional facility. For the 2012 budget year, the Sheriff's Office was able to hold down staff overtime cost, spending approximately 9.3% less than what was budgeted. This resulted in a budgetary savings of \$26,754.

- Staff (general info)

Most organizations can gauge their respective success, failure and or progress directly through the actions of their staff members. Overall DCCF staff is a key ingredient in our ability to continue to provide a safe, secure, legal, and humane correctional environment. Without these dedicated staff members our efforts at meeting the requirements of our Mission Statement would fall short. DCCF staff are dedicated to the facility, the department and meeting the mandates put forth by division and department administration. These staff members are seldom recognized properly for their ongoing efforts at maintaining a safe and secure facility.

In September of 2012, after leading the Corrections Division for approximately ten years, Undersheriff Kenny Massey retired after a long and distinguished law enforcement and corrections career. His leadership and knowledge will be missed but because of his foresight and planning, staff are in place who will continue the outstanding work of the Corrections Division.

As any leader knows talented, dedicated and well trained staff are the backbone of any organization; without them the mission of any organization will be impossible to accomplish. The Corrections Division of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office is blessed to have staff who meet all of the attributes necessary to successfully accomplish its mission. It starts with staff members who work daily in the housing units, then come the supervisors of each shift who provide to each employee the training and support necessary to be successful. Finally, with the support of the Sheriff and the Board of County Commissioners who recognize the importance of adequate funding and support of staff and the Corrections Division, the

final piece of the puzzle is in place to allow our mission to be met, ". . . to provide safe, secure, humane and legal treatment for all".

Additionally, 2012 was a trying year for the Douglas County Correctional Facility as it experienced it's first in-custody death since it opened in 1999. During this difficult time, staff responded skillfully, professionally and with compassion as they dealt with this tragic incident. As noted in the final Coroner's report, "While no specific anatomic finding or clinical assay can establish the diagnosis, in view of the combination of lack of diagnostic findings and the history of past seizure activity associated with acute ethanol withdrawal, the best explanation for cause of death is sudden death associated with seizure activity".

TRAINING

- Basic pre-service and in-service training of all staff.

The Corrections Division training hours totaled 8,864.25 for 2012. This was a culmination of in and out of facility trainings provided by Sheriff's Office and contract instructors. These trainings encompassed in-service for line staff, supervisor in-service, training of two new cooks, a reentry director, and a Corrections Academy including four new corrections officers.

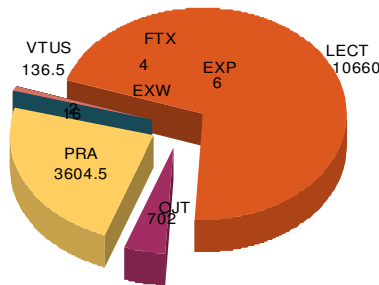
In-service trainings provided the division Taser and CPR recertification. Use of force and interpersonal communication training were scenario based. These scenarios provided insight to staff understanding and application of policy and procedure coupled with practical decision making performance.

The 2013 training year will continue to focus staff development in the practical application of emergency planning and response within the facility, scenario based training and staff recertification as needed.

Training Hours by Training Method

2012

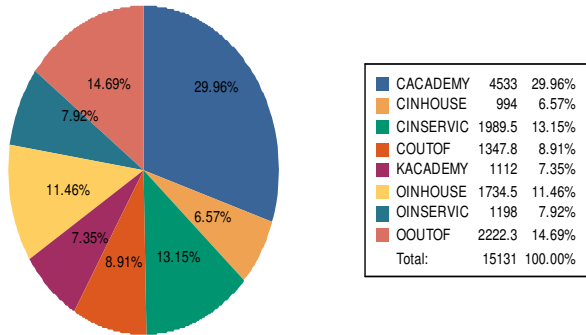
EXP	6	0.0%
EXW	2	0.0%
FTX	4	0.0%
LECT	10660	70.5%
OJT	702	4.6%
PRA	3604.5	23.8%
VTS	16	0.1%
VTUS	136.5	0.9%
Total:	15131	100.0%



EXO= Examination, Oral
 EXP= Examination, Practical
 EXW= Examination, Written
 FTX= Field Training Exercise
 LECT= Lecture
 OJT= On the Job Training
 PRA= Practical Exercise
 VTS= Video Training, Supervised
 VTUS= Video Training, Unsupervised

Percentage of Training Hours by Division and Type

2012

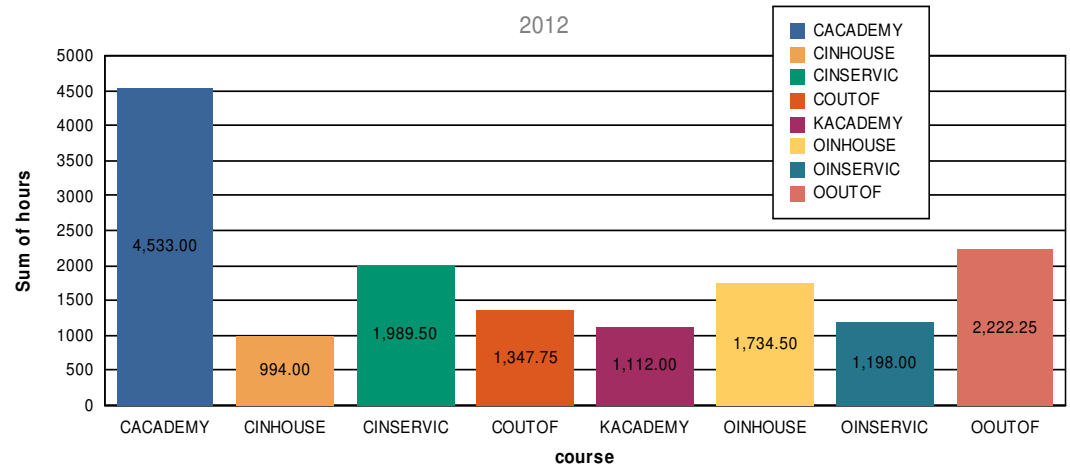


Total Hours = 15,131

Total Corrections Hours = 8,864.25

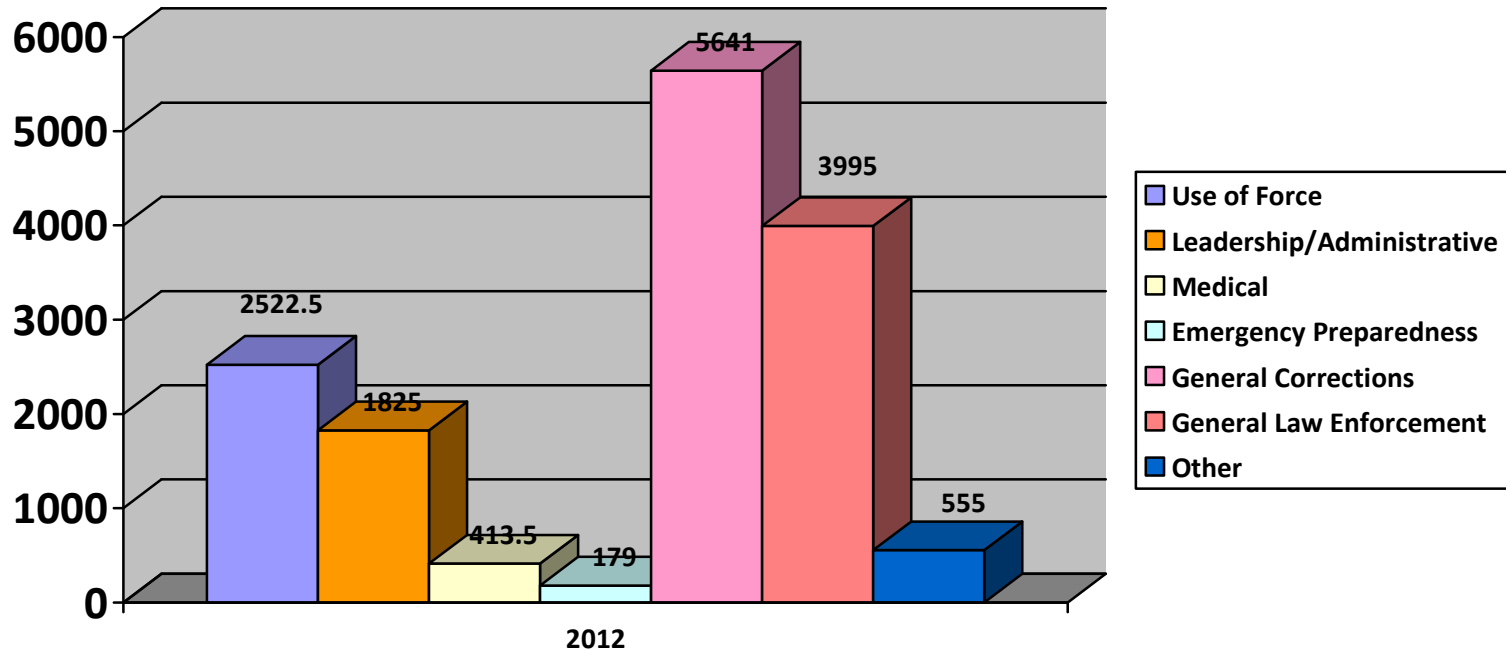
Training Hours broken out by Division and Type

2012



CACADEMY= Corrections Academy
 CINHOUSE= Corrections In House Training
 CINSERVIC= Corrections In-service Training
 COUTOF= Corrections Out of Facility Training
 KACADEMY= KLETC Academy
 OINHOUSE= Operations In House Training
 OINSERVIC= Operations In-service Training
 OOUTOF= Operations Out of Facility Training

2012 Training Hours separated into general categories



Total Hours for 2012 = 15,131

The above charts provide a broad overview of Training Hours given to the DCCF staff – the training calendar for Kansas Law Enforcement runs from July to June for state reporting purposes.

Facility Demographics

FACILITY DEMOGRAPHICS ARE NOT ONE OF THE JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS, BUT IT PROVIDES STAKEHOLDERS A BETTER OVERALL FEEL FOR THE WORKLOAD AT THE CORRECTIONS FACILITY ALONG WITH HELPING TO IDENTIFY KEY AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELPS TO TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

FACILITY DEMOGRAPHICS

- Average Daily Inmate Population

Below is a 6 year look at the Average Daily Population

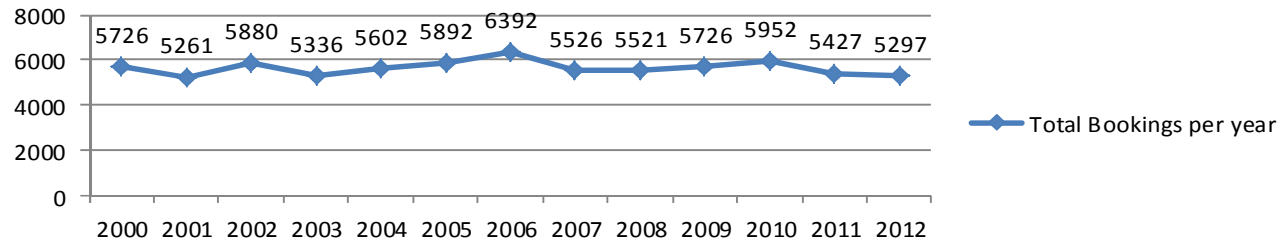
YEAR 2007			YEAR 2008			YEAR 2009			YEAR 2010			YEAR 2011			YEAR 2012		
Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average		Monthly	Average	
January	189		January	193	Jalan	January	145	129 M, 16 F	January	131	117 M, 14 F	January	121	108 M, 13 F	January	113	100 M, 13 F
February	178		February	192	Jalan	February	152	133 M, 19 F	February	168	148 M, 20 F	February	115	105 M, 10 F	February	102	89 M, 13 F
March	181		March	162	138 M, 24 F	March	146	132 M, 14 F	March	139	118 M, 21 F	March	119	104 M, 15 F	March	109	99 M, 10 F
April	180		April	153	130 M, 23 F	April	146	131 M, 16 F	April	131	113 M, 18 F	April	124	108 M, 16 F	April	129	116 M, 13 F
May	180		May	139	119 M, 20 F	May	138	124 M, 14 F	May	159	141 M, 18 F	May	136	119 M, 17 F	May	124	109 M, 15 F
June	175		June	146	125 M, 21 F	June	134	118 M, 16 F	June	165	148 M, 17 F	June	121	106 M, 15 F	June	131	114 M, 17 F
July	188		July	146	127 M, 19 F	July	129	111 M, 17 F	July	160	143 M, 17 F	July	138	116 M, 22 F	July	146	130 M, 16 F
August	184		August	155	132 M, 23 F	August	142	128 M, 14 F	August	160	137 M, 23 F	August	132	113 M, 19 F	August	146	127 M, 19 F
September	181		September	150	133 M, 17 F	September	148	135 M, 13 F	September	129	114 M, 15 F	September	129	111 M, 18 F	September	162	142 M, 20 F
October	202		October	149	129 M, 20 F	October	144	129 M, 14 F	October	118	102 M, 16 F	October	126	113 M, 13 F	October	135	118 M, 17 F
November	197		November	146	125 M, 21 F	November	149	134 M, 15 F	November	110	94 M, 16 F	November	117	101 M, 16 F	November	131	114 M, 17 F
December	191		December	130	113 M, 17 F	December	140	124 M, 16 F	December	124	110 M, 14 F	December	100	89M, 11 F	December	135	118 M, 17 F
Yearly Lowest #:	175		Yearly Lowest #:	130		Yearly Lowest #:	129		Yearly Lowest #:	110		Yearly Lowest #:	100		Yearly Lowest #:	102	
Yearly Highest #:	202		Yearly Highest #:	193		Yearly Highest #:	152		Yearly Highest #:	168		Yearly Highest #:	138		Yearly Highest #:	162	
Yearly Average #:	186		Yearly Average #:	155		Yearly Average #:	143		Yearly Average #:	141		Yearly Average #:	123		Yearly Average #:	130	

M- Male, F- Female

- Total number of Bookings each year over the past 6 years

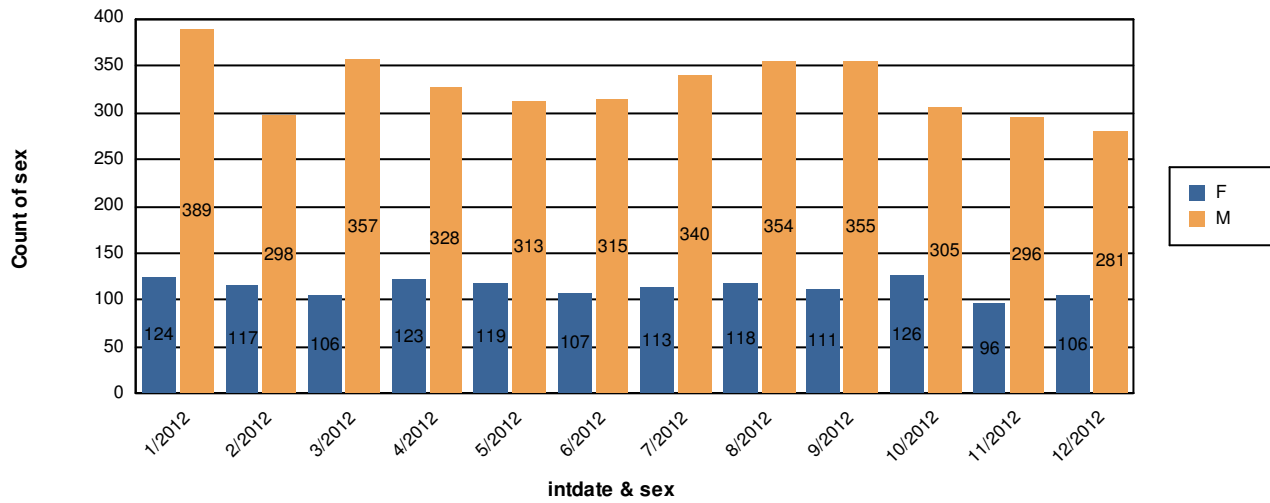
2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings	Month	Total Bookings
1	460	1	475	1	453	1	482	1	418	1	513
2	402	2	418	2	485	2	415	2	373	2	415
3	480	3	457	3	463	3	530	3	466	3	463
4	444	4	436	4	502	4	553	4	467	4	451
5	452	5	420	5	505	5	538	5	435	5	432
6	491	6	486	6	419	6	452	6	474	6	422
7	452	7	499	7	509	7	507	7	535	7	453
8	515	8	533	8	504	8	579	8	474	8	472
9	459	9	460	9	497	9	482	9	518	9	466
10	520	10	512	10	507	10	573	10	465	10	431
11	439	11	450	11	480	11	465	11	406	11	392
12	412	12	375	12	402	12	376	12	396	12	387
Total:	5526	Total:	5521	Total:	5726	Total:	5952	Total:	5427	Total:	5297
Monthly Average	461	Monthly Average	460	Monthly Average	477	Monthly Average	496	Monthly Average	452	Monthly Average	441

Total Bookings per year since 2000



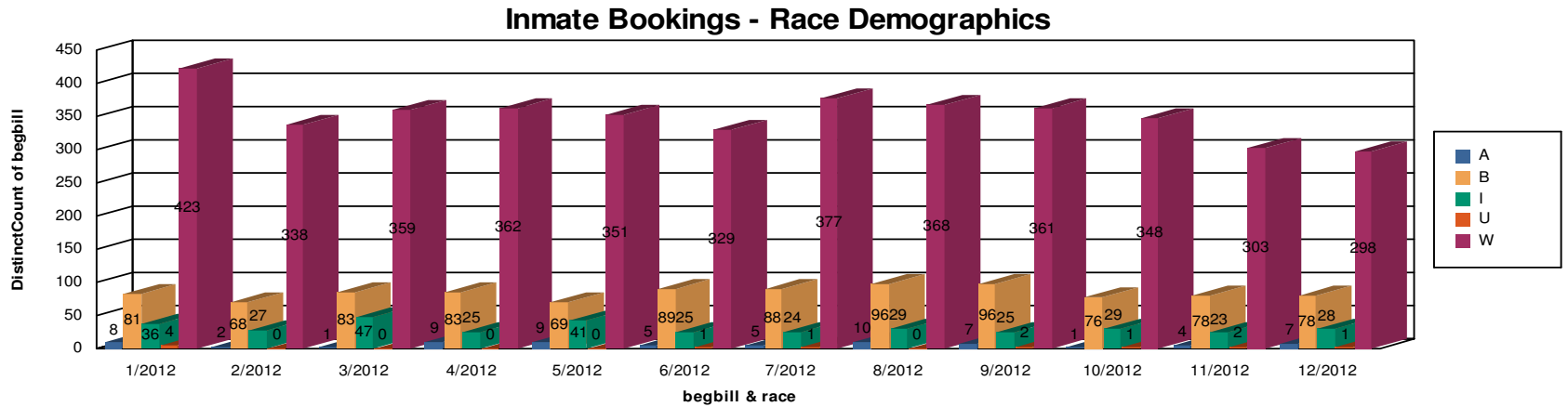
- Gender Demographics

Inmate Bookings - Gender Demographics



	Total	1/2012	2/2012	3/2012	4/2012	5/2012	6/2012	7/2012	8/2012	9/2012	10/2012	11/2012	12/2012
Total	5,297	513	415	463	451	432	422	453	472	466	431	392	387
Female	1,366	124	117	106	123	119	107	113	118	111	126	96	106
Male	3931	389	298	357	328	313	315	340	354	355	305	296	281

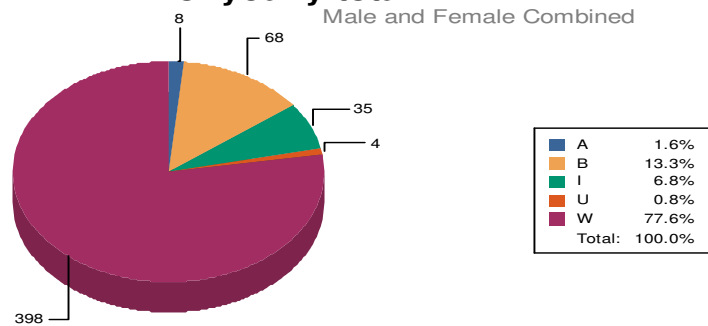
- Race Demographics



2012

Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

Overall Look of Race Demographics by percentage for yearly total



2012

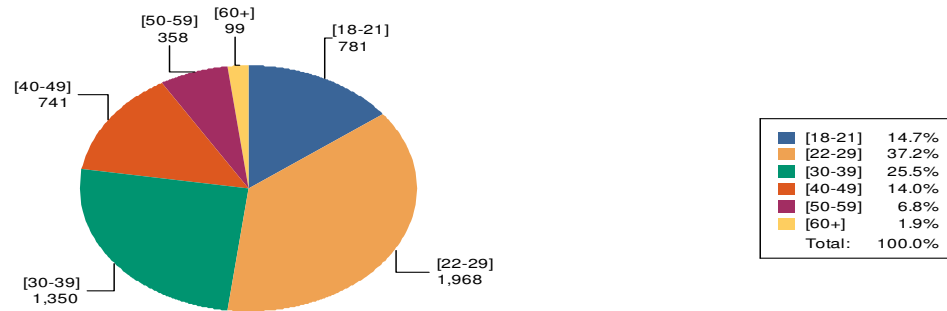
Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

Cross tab for Race Demographics -

	Total	1/2012	2/2012	3/2012	4/2012	5/2012	6/2012	7/2012	8/2012	9/2012	10/2012	11/2012	12/2012
Total	5,297	513	415	463	451	432	422	453	472	466	431	392	387
Asian	63	8	2	1	9	8	5	5	6	7	1	4	7
Black	890	68	64	77	77	60	79	78	92	85	66	74	70
Indian	337	35	26	44	24	36	23	22	27	24	28	20	28
Unknown	12	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	1
White	3995	398	323	341	341	328	314	347	347	348	335	292	281

- Age Demographics

Age Demographics - Percentage Breakdown of 2012 Bookings



	Total	1/2012	2/2012	3/2012	4/2012	5/2012	6/2012	7/2012	8/2012	9/2012	10/2012	11/2012	12/2012
Total	5,297	513	415	463	451	432	422	453	472	466	431	392	387
18-21 years old	781	63	45	58	61	50	67	57	96	76	63	75	70
22-29 years old	1968	196	165	185	184	164	157	162	159	176	146	140	134
30-39 years old	1350	145	117	121	102	105	107	115	109	106	120	97	106
40-49 years old	741	60	44	63	70	66	61	76	68	63	72	46	52
50-59 years old	358	41	34	27	27	37	20	33	29	34	26	28	22
60 years old +	99	8	10	9	7	10	10	10	11	11	4	6	3

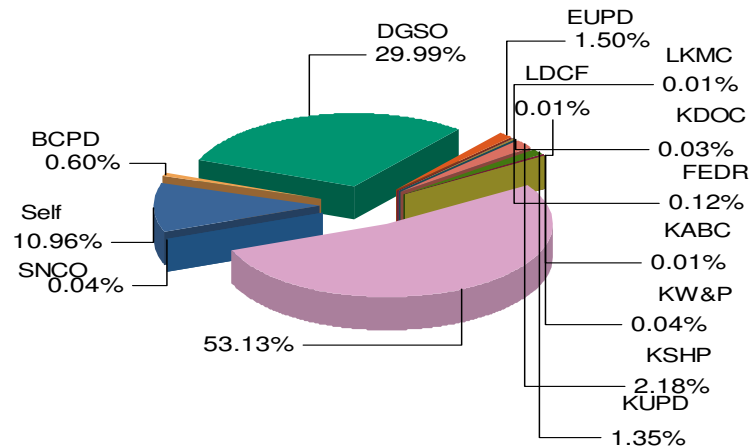
- Length of Stay (LOS) in days for 2012

Avg LOS	8.01
Max LOS	283.0
Min LOS	1.0

- Arrests by Agency

Arrests by Agency 2012

Self	803	10.96%
BCPD	44	0.60%
DGSO	2197	29.99%
EUPD	110	1.50%
FEDR	9	0.12%
KABC	1	0.01%
KDOC	2	0.03%
KSHP	160	2.18%
KUPD	99	1.35%
KW&P	3	0.04%
LDCF	1	0.01%
LKMC	1	0.01%
LKPD	3892	53.13%
SNCO	3	0.04%
Total:	7325	100.00%



The facility had 5,297 bookings, and 7,325 arrests. The arrest number is higher because a new arrest is added each time there is a separate warrant or charges are added after the original arrest. This is done so that the facility can keep separate original charges, cases numbers, and holds.

Chart Key: BCPD= Baldwin City, DGSO= Douglas County Sheriff, EUPD= Eudora, FEDR= Feds, KABC= Kansas Alcohol and Beverage Control, KDOC= Kansas Department of Corrections, KSHP= Kansas Highway Patrol, KUPD = Kansas University Police Department, KW&P= Kansas Wildlife & Parks, LKPD= Lawrence Police Department, SNCO= Shawnee County Housing

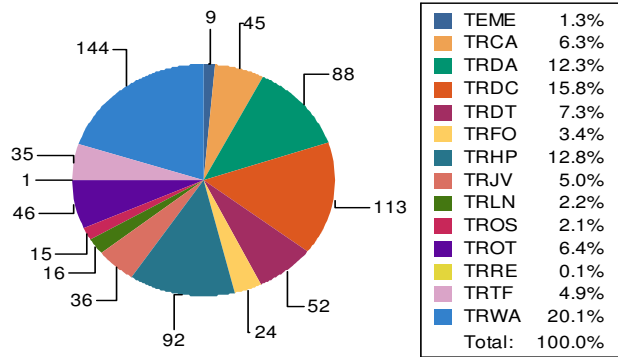
Specialized Areas

SPECIALIZED AREAS INCLUDE ADDITIONAL UNITS/JOB FUNCTIONS THAT OCCUR AT THE CORRECTIONS FACILITY. IT HELPS TO GET A BETTER OVERALL FEEL FOR THE WORKLOAD AT THE CORRECTIONS FACILITY ALONG WITH HELPING TO IDENTIFY KEY AREAS OF CONCERN RELATED TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

SPECIALIZED AREAS

- Transport Statistics

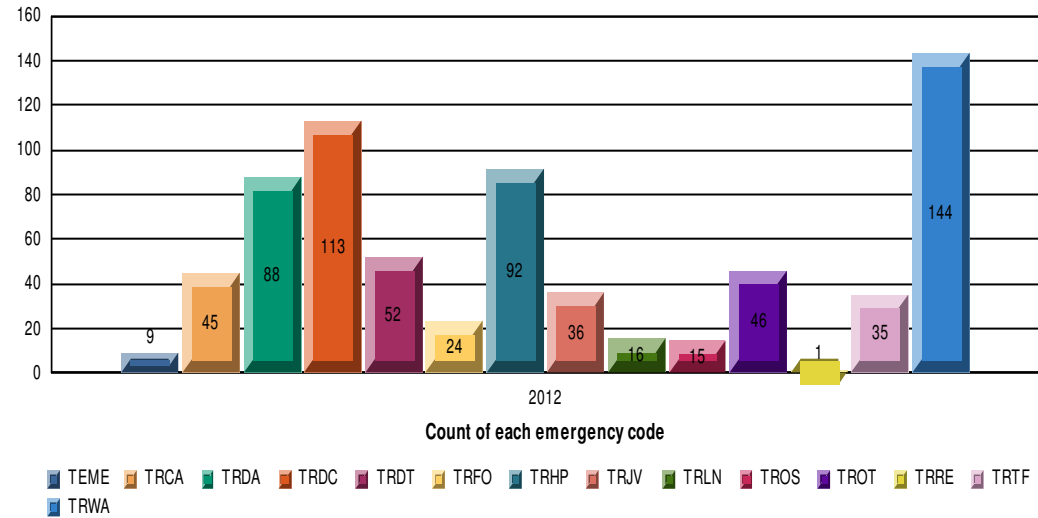
Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage



2012

	Total 2012
Total	716
TEME	9

Transport Codes



TRCA	45
TRDA	88
TRDC	113
TRDT	52
TRFO	24
TRHP	92
TRJV	36
TRLN	16
TROS	15
TROT	46
TRRE	1
TRTF	35
TRWA	144

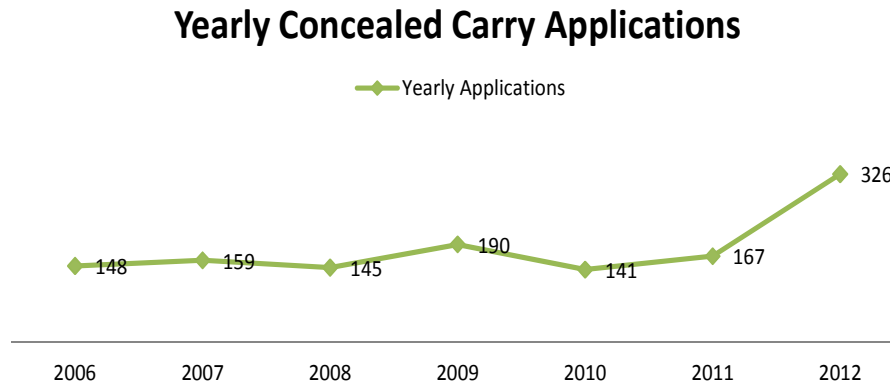
TEME- Transport Hospital (Emergency), TRCA- Transport Court Appearance, TRDA- Transport Doctor Appt, TRDC- Transport KDOC, TRDT- Transport Dentist Appt, TRFO- Transport Other Facility (Farm Out), TRHP- Transport Hospital (Non-emergency), TRJV- Transport Juvenile, TRLN- Transport Learned, TROS- Transport Osawatomie State Hospital, TROT- Transport Other, TRRE- Transport Reentry Assistance Event, TRTF- Transport Treatment Facility, TRWA- Transport Arrest Warrant

The Transport Division drove 49,633 miles in 2012 to cover each transportation category.

- Concealed Carry Applications

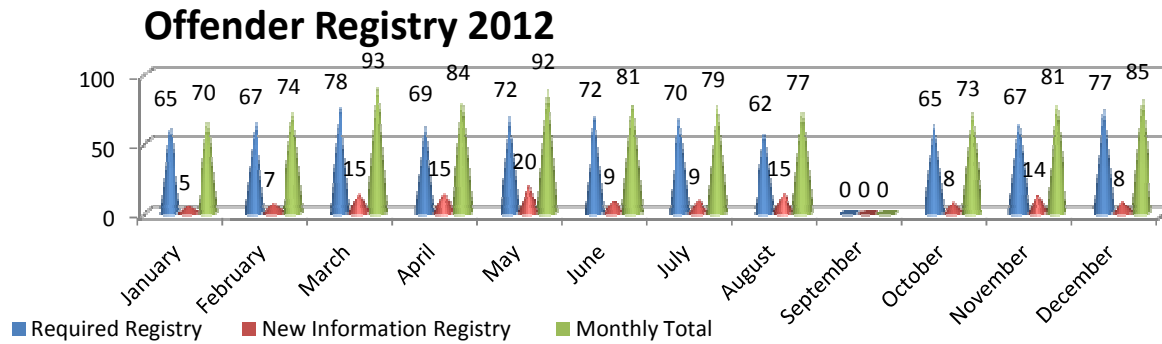
In 2006, the Kansas State Legislature passed the Personal and Family Protection Act. Since July of 2006, 59,392 Kansas and 1276 Douglas County citizens have applied for concealed carry licenses. The first licenses were issued on January 3, 2007. Kansas citizens who have been issued licenses have completed eight hours of certified training, passed personal background investigation and handgun qualification. Each license is renewed every four years and the licensee's are monitored by county and state authorities for violations that may interfere with the applicant's ability to remain current or face possible suspension or revocation. Fees associated with the program include the cost of the initial training class, of which \$100.00 is paid to the State of Kansas, and \$32.50 to the county that processes the application.

The following graph shows the number of concealed carry licenses applied for in Douglas County over a seven year period:



- Kansas Offender Registry Act

In 2012, The Kansas Bureau of Investigation implemented a new computerized system for tracking registered offenders. Several times during 2012, due to computer update issues, some Douglas County registered offenders were shown out of compliance for certain months when in fact they were compliant. Once the computer issues were corrected, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation was able to accurately update their files. There was a 33% increase in the total number of registered offenders from 2011 to 2012. At the end of 2012, only three individuals were unaccounted for and had failed to register for over one year.



END OF REPORT

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Appendix A

APPENDIX A INCLUDES MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT DCCF INMATE PROGRAMS.

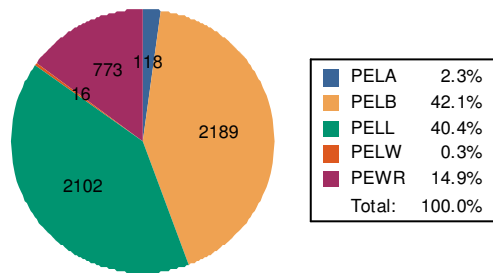
APPENDIX A

- Number of Inmates attending Library, Tutoring, Learning Lab/High School Diplomacy Program and number of those earning their High School Diploma.

A total of 492 inmates participated in the Educational Programs, there were 5,198 entries by officers in this area of programs. The following programs are categorized as educational; Law Library visits, Library visits, Learning Lab, Writing Class, and Tutoring.

Educational Programs

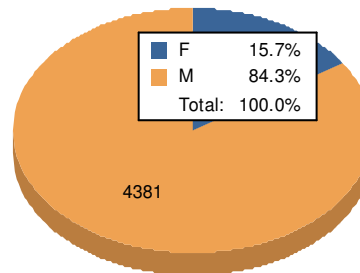
PELA- Law Library, PELB- Library, PELL- Learning Lab, PELW- Learning Lab in WR, PEWR- Writing Class



2012

Educational Programs

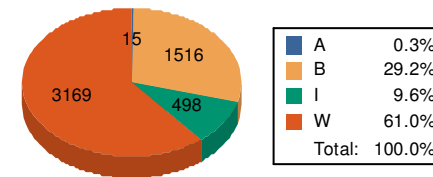
F= Female, M= Male



2012

Educational Programs

A= Asian, B= Black, I= Indian, W=White



2012

Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

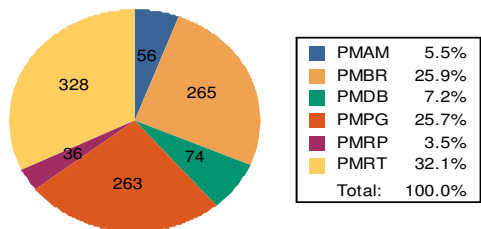
4 high school diplomas were received in conjunction with the Learning Lab program.

- Mental Health Programs

A total of 209 inmates participated in Mental Health Programs; there were 1,022 entries by officers in this area of programs. The following programs are categorized as mental health; Anger Management, Bert Nash Recovery, DBT (Dialectical Behavior Therapy) Group, Relapse Prevention and Moral Reconciliation Therapy. While not all programs in this area are provided by Bert Nash, the facility has contracted with Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center services for over 10 years. Bert Nash facilitates programs that focus on cognition changes: from impulse control and problem solving to addressing emotional regulation and improving skill use, such programs are applicable to both the substance abusing and mentally ill populations in need of behavior modification.

Mental Health Programs

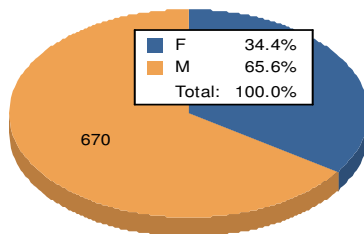
PMAM - Anger Management, PMBR- BN Recovery, PMDB- DBT Group, PMPG- Parenting Group, PMRP- Relapse Prevention Program, PMRT- Moral Reconciliation Therapy



2012

Mental Health Programs

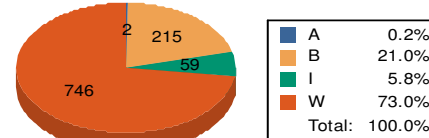
F= Female, M= Male



2012

Mental Health Programs

A= Asian, B= Black, I= Indian, W=White



2012

Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

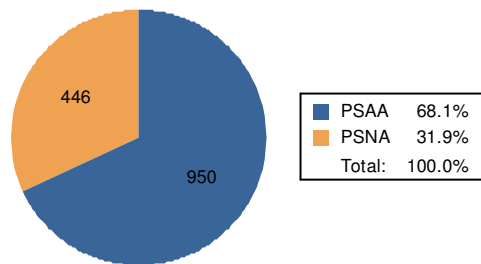
- Substance Abuse Programs and Drug & Alcohol Evaluations

Substance abuse may directly lead or indirectly contribute to their respective incarceration. Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous are two beneficial programs. It must be said that AA volunteers are in short supply which limits the number of programs we are able to provide within the facility.

Of the 1396 entries made by officer, there were 296 distinct inmates attending this type of programming.

Substance Abuse Programs

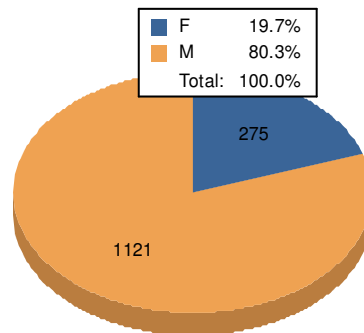
PSAA- Alcoholics Anonymous, PSNA- Narcotics Anonymous



2012

Substance Abuse Programs

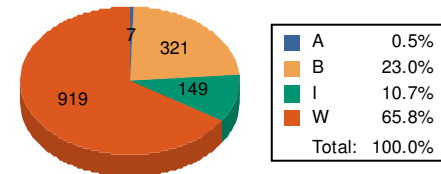
F= Female, M= Male



2012

Substance Abuse Programs

A= Asian, B= Black, I= Indian, W=White



2012

Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

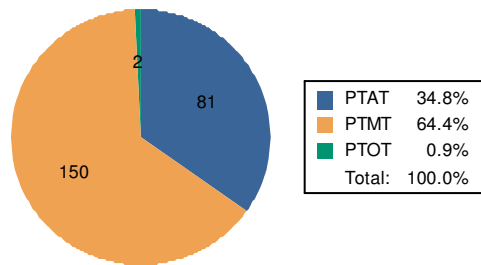
In addition to Substance Abuse Programs, the DCCF helps courts to schedule evaluations and reports that there were 75 Drug & Alcohol Evaluations for the 2012 calendar year.

- Stress Management Programs

The facility also collaborates with KU and Bert Nash through the Music Therapy Program. Music therapy KU graduate students conduct their required practicum to earn certification at the facility under supervision of Bert Nash. A PhD level graduate student evaluates the fledging music therapist.

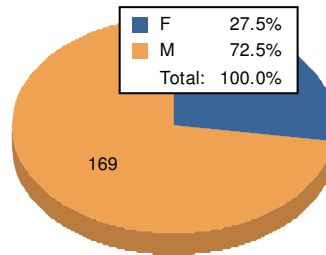
Art therapy, Music Therapy, and Yoga are categorized as Stress Management Programs. Of the 233 Stress Management Program entries made by officers, there were 121 distinct inmates attending this type of programming.

Stress Management Programs
 PTAT- Art Therapy, PTMT- Music Therapy, PTOT- Other, PTYG- Yoga



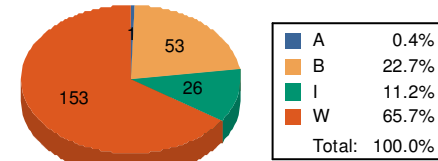
2012

Stress Management Programs
 F= Female, M= Male



2012

Stress Management Programs
 A= Asian, B= Black, I= Indian, W=White



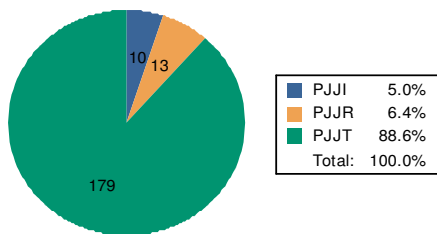
2012

Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

- Job Related Programs

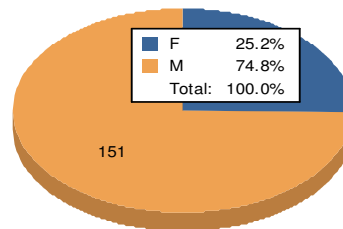
Job Interviewing, Job Search Strategies, and Job Retention Workshops make up the programs listed under Job Related Programs. Of the 202 Job Related Program entries made by officers, there were 79 distinct inmates attending this type of programming.

Job Related Programs
 PJI- Job Interviewing, PJT- Job Search Strategies, PJR- Job Retention Workshop



2012

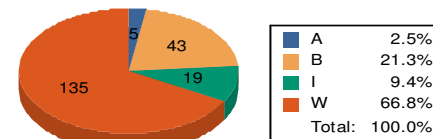
Job Related Programs
 F= Female, M= Male



2012

Job Related Programs

A= Asian, B= Black, I= Indian, W=White



2012

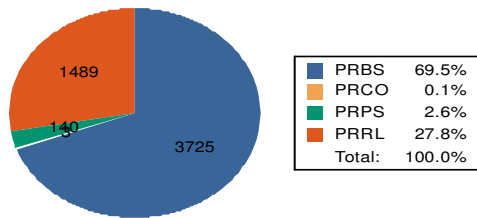
Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

- Religious Programs

Bible Study and Religious Services make up the programs offered listed under Religious Programs.

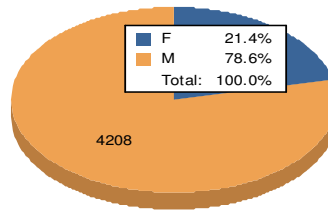
Of the 5,357 Religious Program entries made by officers, there were 462 distinct inmates attending this type of programming.

Religious Programs
 PRBS- Bible Study, PRPS- Pastor/Chaplain Service, RPCO- Religious Call, PRRL- Religious Service



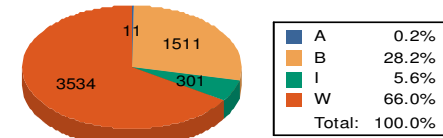
2012

Religious Programs
 F= Female, M= Male



2012

Religious Programs
 A= Asian, B= Black, I= Indian, W=White



2012

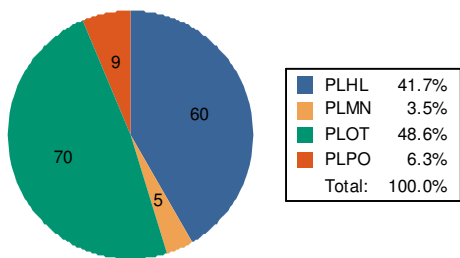
Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A = Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

- Life Skills Programs

Mentors, Healthy Living Workshops and Parenting classes are listed under Life Skills Programs.

Of the 144 Life Skills Program entries made by officers, there were 74 distinct inmates attending this type of programming.

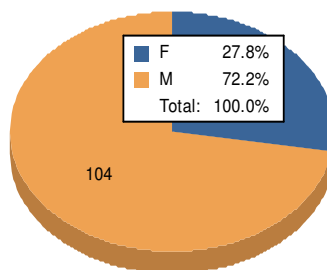
Life Skills Programs
 PLHL- Healthy Living Workshop, PLMN- Mentor, PLOT- Other life skill, PLPO- Parenting outreach



2012

Life Skills Programs

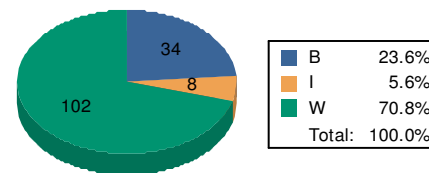
F= Female, M= Male



2012

Life Skills Programs

A= Asian, B= Black, I= Indian, W=White



2012

Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

- Cognitive Programs

Stinkin Thinkin class was the only item categorized under Cognitive Programs.

Of the 1,385 Cognitive Program entries made by officers, there were 324 distinct inmates attending this type of programming.

END OF APPENDIX A

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*****Note – May 2015 error found on page 31 – Total bookings was adjusted for accuracy 2009-2011**