

2013 END OF THE YEAR STATISTICAL REPORT- DOUGLAS COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY– LAWRENCE, KS

In the following pages we hope you find information that is informative and provides an overview of the calendar year 2013 accomplishments and challenges faced by the men and women who work at the Douglas County Correctional Facility (“DCCF”). It is our desire that this annual report provides the public, elected officials and our many collaborative community partners with a better understanding of the many responsibilities and services the DCCF staff provides on a daily basis, 24-hours a day, and 365 days a year.

During 2013 the DCCF experienced an increase in the average daily population of inmates, especially female inmates. As a result of this increased female population, it became necessary to house female inmates in other Correctional Facilities so we would have bed space available for any unexpected influx. 2013 was also a year of staffing challenges. Due to retirements and resignations, three basic corrections officer’s academies were held during the year to train and orient new employees to become professional corrections officers. Training for these academies was provided by the talented and professional DCCF staff.

In 2013, the Sheriff’s Office implemented a new initiative where staff more frequently rotates between the Operations and Corrections Division of the Sheriff’s Office. This initiative was undertaken to improve the knowledge base and skill set of staff and to help them more fully understand the duties, challenges and rewards of working in new duty assignments. As staff learn and experience these new assignments, the Sheriff’s Office became a stronger organization as more staff is able to develop a broader base of knowledge and skills that can be utilized as needed by the organization.

As in prior years, providing high quality mental and health care to the inmates in the DCCF is a top priority for the Sheriff’s Office staff. These quality services are provided by a variety of community partners in conjunction with DCCF staff. With the continued reduction and closing of mental health facilities and local mental health treatment options, the need to provide top quality mental health care to inmates continues to be one of the major priorities for the DCCF, as approximately 37% of all individuals booked into the DCCF in 2013 self-reported having some type of mental health issue at the time of their booking.

Another major initiative of the DCCF continues to be the reentry program that was initially launched in 2008. As with many of the initiatives at the DCCF, reducing the number of individuals who reoffend is a collaborative effort of staff and our community partners who provide services to inmates. As mentioned last year in the annual report, a consultant was brought in to assess our reentry program to identify areas of success as well as areas of needed improvement. With the completion of this report we are focusing more on modifying cognitive behavior of those in the program in an attempt to identify and change criminological thinking to reduce their chance of reoffending.

As always, without the dedication, hard work and vision by staff of the DCCF, none of the many accomplishments achieved throughout the year would have taken place. Without a doubt, staff is the foundation that allows all good things to be accomplished. Finally we should never lose sight of the DCCF's mission which is to provide safe, secure, humane and legal treatment for all while continuing to provide our core responsibility to the community, public safety.

Sheriff Kenneth M. McGovern

2013 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 are the same as those developed in 2007 by a team of corrections staff members. Each of the six core values are placed on the points on our agency badge, which helps give significance to their foundation. The core values identified by staff are as follows:

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

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

These six core values are displayed throughout the DCCF. 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.

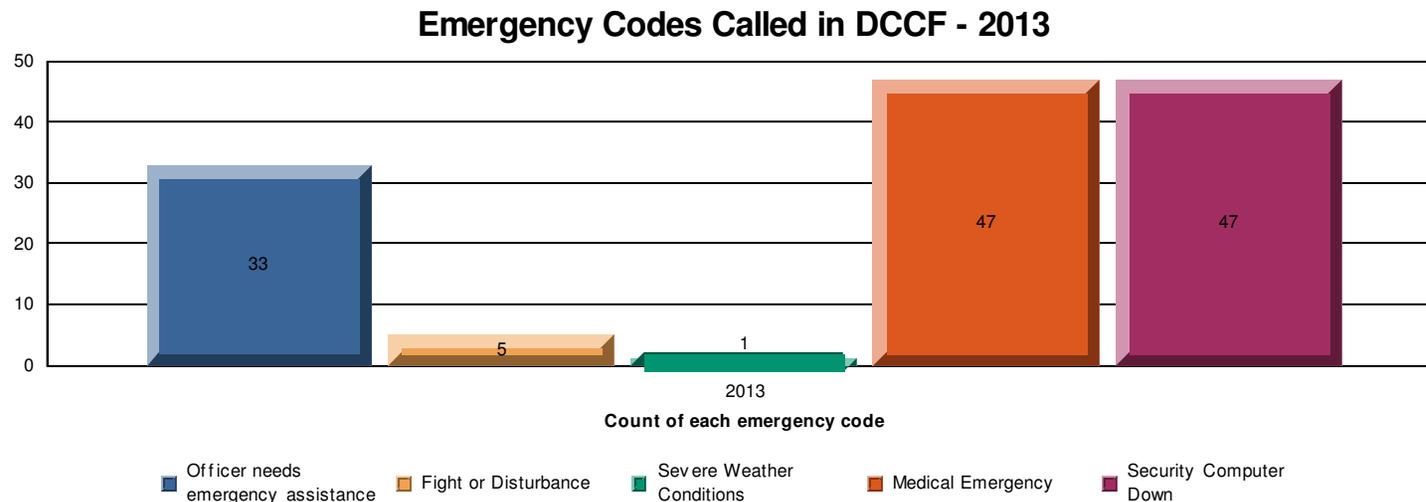
Jail Effectiveness Indicators

JAIL EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS REPRESENT A MEASURE OF OVERALL FACILITY EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF SECURITY, SAFETY, HEALTH, INMATE BEHAVIOR, AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION. THIS SHOULD HELP IDENTIFY AREAS OF CONCERN IN KEY AREAS RELATED TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND HELP 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” has limited the number of inmate on inmate assaults. This proactive approach also helps to reduce the number of inmate-to-facility litigation situations. The facility emergency code 200 is used for response to a Fight or Disturbance. In 2013 the facility had 5 code 200 response calls. See below all of the emergency response calls for the DCCF in 2013.



- 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 receives training in this area on a regular basis, with each UOF situation reviewed at several different levels of the command structure. The following table presents a breakdown of the types of force used within the DCCF, along with number of times each type was utilized.

JAIL 2013	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
OC SPRAY		1			3			1		1			6
PHYSICAL FORCE			1	4	1	1		2	1	3			13
IMPACT WEAPON													
RESTRAINT CHAIR													
TASER	1												1
WRAP								1					1
OC SPRAY + PHYSICAL FORCE					1					1			2
PHYSICAL FORCE + TASER												2	2
OC SPRAY + TASER					2								2
OC + PHYSICAL + RESTRAINT													
PHYSICAL + RESTRAINT													
OC + RESTRAINT CHAIR													
PHYSICAL+TASER+RESTRAINT													
RESTRAINT + TASER													
OC+PHYSICAL+RESTRAINT+TAS													
PHYSICAL + WRAP			1								1		2
TOTAL REPORTS	1	1	2	4	7	1		4	1	5	1	2	29

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

Officer response to each of these levels of resistance is dictated by the actions of the inmate or arrestee. 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.

JAIL 2013	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
TOTAL REPORTS	1	1	2	4	7	1		4	1	5	1	2	29
DAY SHIFT 0700-1500	1	1	2		5			1		4		1	15
EVENING SHIFT 1500-2300					2	1		2	1				6
NIGHT SHIFT 2300-0700				4				1		1	1	1	8
													29
BY LOCATION													
BOOKING		1			1	1		4		1	1	1	10
MAXIMUM	1		1		4								6
MEDIUM				4	2				1				7
FEMALE												1	1
MINIMUM													
WR													
MEDICAL			1							3			4
TRANSPORT													
VSP													
COURTROOM										1			1

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

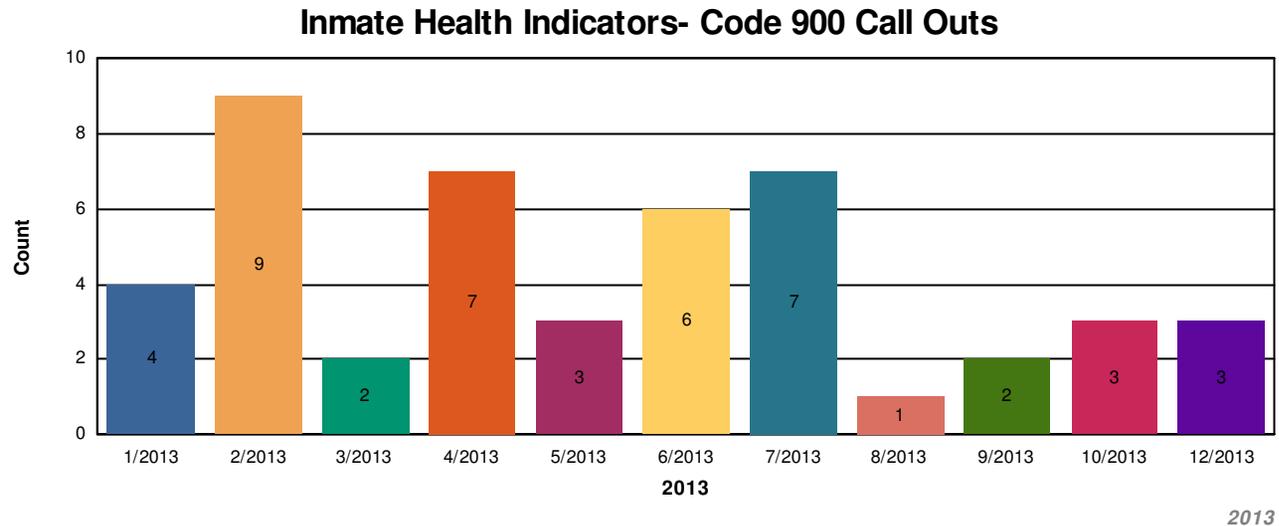
HEALTH INDICATORS

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

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

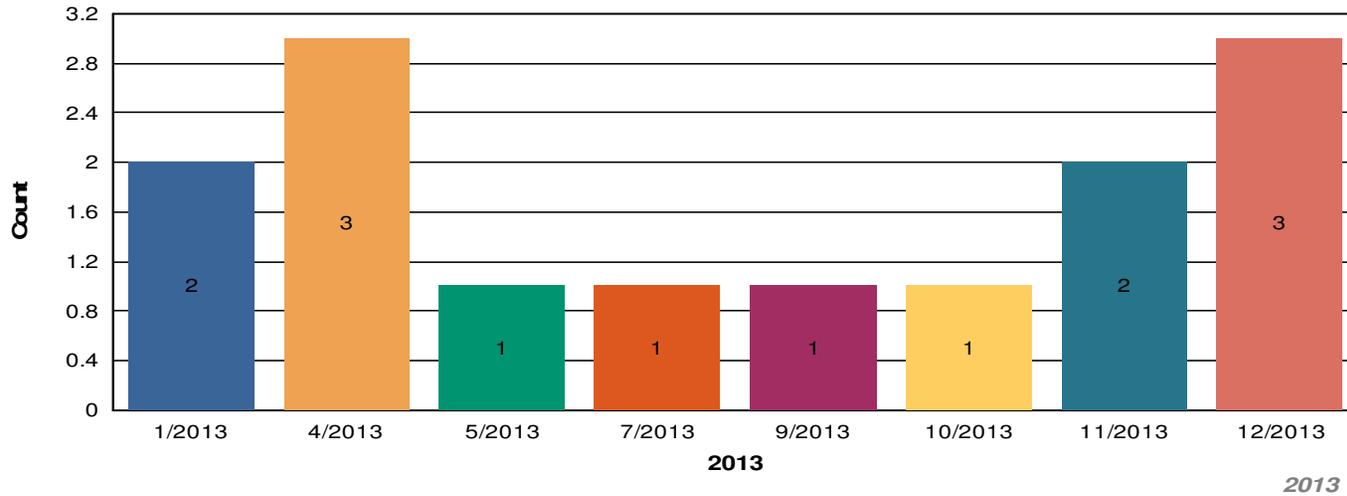
All inmate medical care within the facility is provided by local, community based, contract providers.

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 professional medical staff are present within the DCCF, they respond to all medical situations. In 2013, there were 47 medical emergency situations. See the chart below for a summary of monthly occurrences. (2013;47)



There were 14 unscheduled inmate visits to the hospital during 2013. When comparing this total to the Code 900 medical emergency response, 30% of the emergencies resulted in a hospital visit. These hospital visits covered a wide variety of medical situations from minor stitches to seizures.

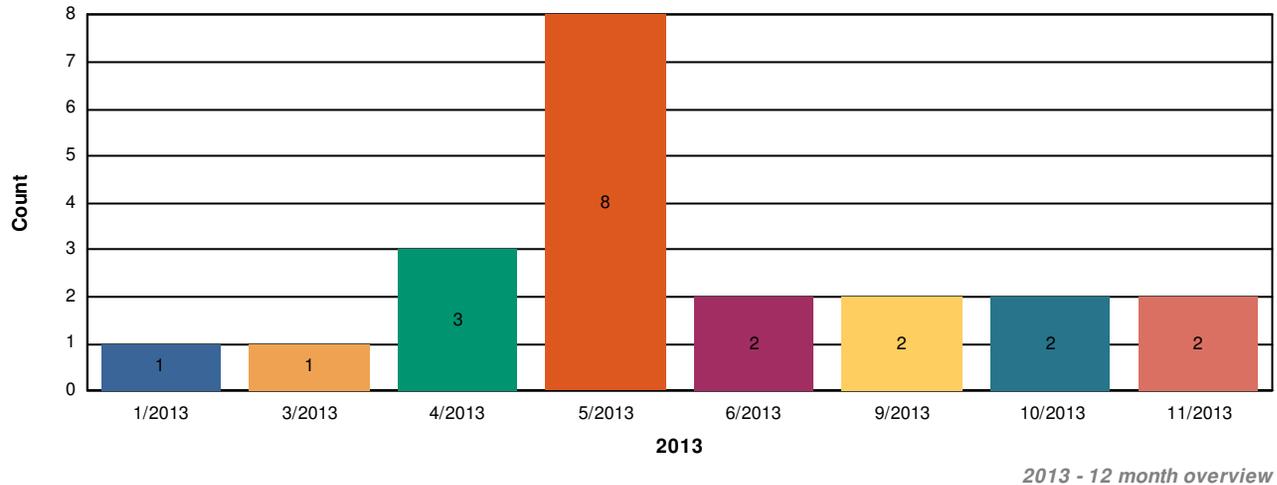
Inmate Health Indicators - Emergency Transports - TEME



There were 21 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 DCCF 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 immediate 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 21 diverted arrestees to the total number of Bookings for 2013 (5,997) less than 1% of bookings were diverted for treatment at another location. Of the 21 individuals who were diverted, two did not return to the facility to complete the booking process.

- Number of inmates flagged as having mental health issues

Our staff prides themselves on our ongoing efforts at recognizing the signs of mental health issues or suicidal tendencies. The current jail management system allows staff to flag individuals for mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and placements on suicide watch based on past contact. These flags help staff to streamline referrals to mental health services and be knowledgeable about possible self-harm individuals. In 2013, out of 5,997 bookings, those with these three precautionary flags; mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and suicide watch totaled 2,231, or 37% of those booked into the DCCF.

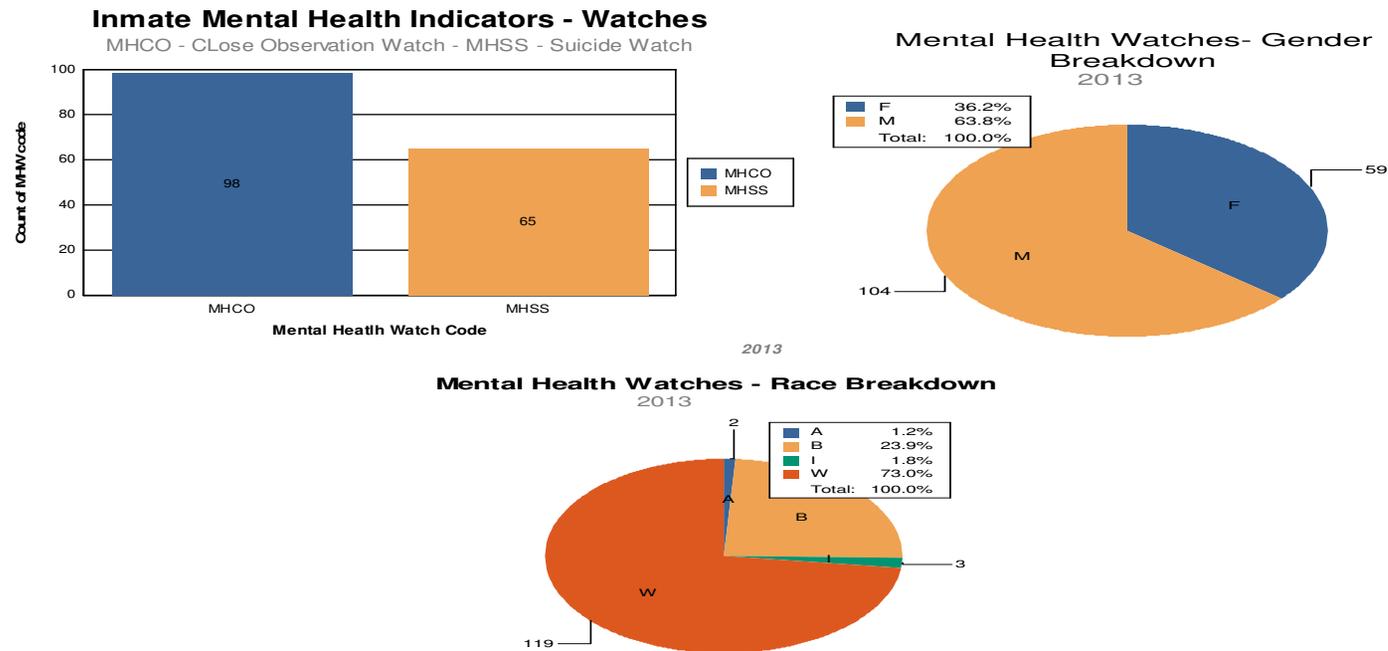
- Number and type of inmate deaths.
In 2013, the DCCF had no in-custody inmate deaths.

- Number of suicide watches and close observation watches

Since 2007, inmates on suicide watch are constantly monitored one-on-one by a DCCF staff member. There is no other situation within a correctional facility that causes more problematic examination of policy, procedures, and processes than inmate suicide. In 2013 there were 98 close observations watches and 65 suicide watches performed by DCCF staff.

Further breakdown of the 98 close observation watches performed (calculating between the beginning date and time and the end date and time) reveals that DCCF staff monitored close observation inmates for a total of 4,307 hours or 179.5 days during 2013.

Further breakdown of the 65 suicide watches performed (calculating between the beginning date and time and the end date and time) shows DCCF staff spent 1,533 hours, or 63.5 days, in 2013 observing inmates who were placed on suicide watch.



The gender (M=Male, F=Female) and race breakdown (A=Asian, B=Black, I=Indian, W= White) of the 163 watches are reflected above.

REENTRY AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATION INDICATORS

- Reentry Overview 2013 – Reentry Services, Case Management and Programs

The Reentry Program's mission is to enhance public safety by bringing together the public and private resources of Douglas County to help persons incarcerated successfully re-enter our community as contributing, self-sufficient and law-abiding citizens.

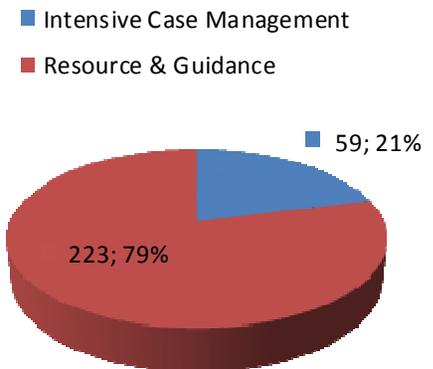
Reentry Services:

Staff changes this year included a new mental health case manager and Reentry case manager. Andrea White, a former Reentry Intern, accepted the vacant position of Reentry Mental Health Case Manager with Bert Nash after Madison Husman was promoted. Mariah Lovgren, formally of the Regional Alcohol and Drug Assessment Center, accepted the vacant Reentry case manager position after Madeline Warren took a position with Johnson County Community Corrections.

Program Assessment was completed on Reentry, Programs and Mental Health services in the spring by Dr. Kristin Bechtel utilizing the Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) and components of the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI). One of the recommendations was to remarket the program to offenders, staff and the community. Emphasis on providing Reentry Services to All and/or Intensive Case Management has been the theme of the remarketing. Reentry staff have been providing services to a wide array of Douglas County Correctional Facility (DCCF) inmates, but only reporting activities with inmates participating in case management. Starting May 1, 2013, Reentry Orientation was re-organized to inform inmates that Reentry services are available to all and these specific services are titled Resource and Guidance.

Resource and Guidance Services data was collect from May 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013

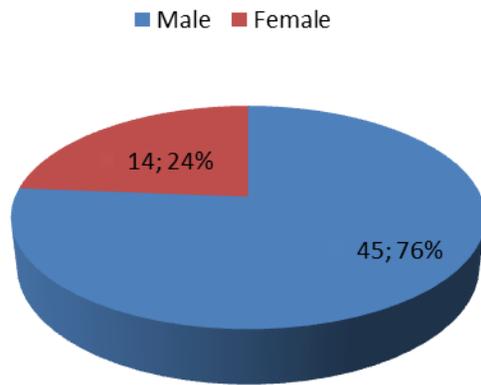
Reentry Services



Case Management:

Intensive Case Management is the title for what has traditionally been Reentry services provided by the case managers. To be more responsive and targeted to offenders' needs we have begun to utilize the Level of Services Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) to identify the top three domains of risk/need for each offender and develop Case Plan goals around those domains. Other needs are being referred out to our community partners when necessary. With the completion of the Justice Mental Health Collaboration Program Grant (JMHCP) we have evaluated those services and made assessment, case planning and programming congruent with Intensive Case Management. Mentally ill offenders who do not meet the requirement of Intensive Case Management are provided with Resource & Guidance services and linked with community case management services such as Bert Nash Mental Health Center.

Reentry Inmates



59 Intensive Case Management Clients

- 36% Referred to Substance Abuse Services
- 29% Referred to Mental Health Services
- 16% Received Housing Assistance
- 32% Received Employment Assistance
- 29% Recidivism Rate

Programs:

Inmate programs for the year 2013 were divided into four main categories to provide an overview of inmate programming. The grouping areas defined were: Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, Educational, Life Skills, & Mental Health

- Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Breakdown:

Cognitive Behavioral classes were re-implemented and opened to minimum and medium custody inmates starting on March 1, 2013. The two curricula utilized are Interactive Journaling by the Change Companies and Morale Reconciliation Therapy by Correctional Counseling, Inc. Six classes are offered weekly; four for males and two for females. To evaluate the effectiveness of facilitators and the curricula, Reentry has utilized Dr. Alex Holsinger of the University of Missouri Kansas City, School of Criminal Justice. The Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) assessment tool is administered to every offender participating in the cog programs; before and after services are provided. This can provide staff with immediate feedback of “what works” rather than waiting to evaluate after recidivism. Cognitive Behavioral programs are open to all inmates, in minimum or medium custody, and are required for Intensive Case Management clients.

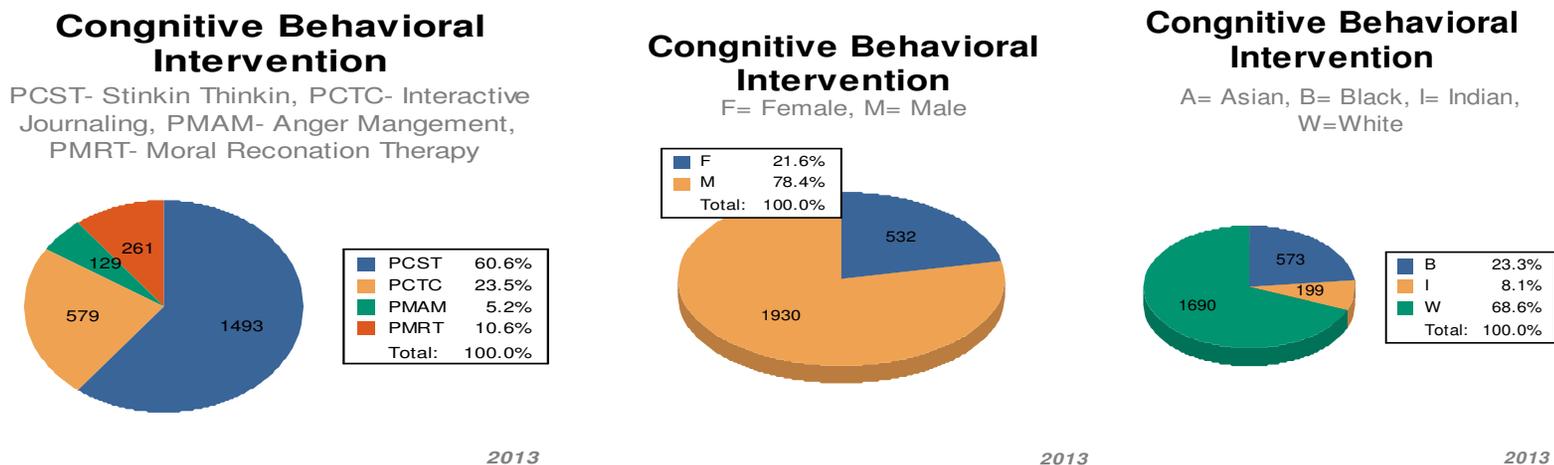


Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

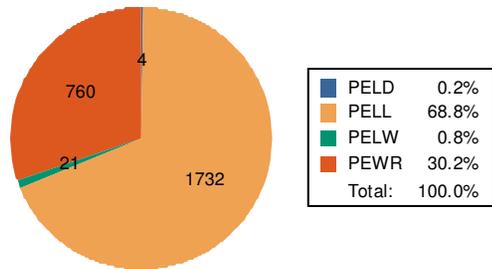
A total of 383 inmates participated in Cognitive Behavioral Intervention programs; there were 2,462 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by DCCF Reentry staff. The following programs are categorized as Cognitive Behavioral Intervention: Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Stinking Thinkin, Interactive Journaling, and Anger Management

- Educational Breakdown:

Educational programs continue to be a priority for the DCCF. The partnership with the Lawrence School District Adult Education Program continues to be successful with 3 inmates completing high school diplomas this year, bringing the three year total to 9. Several former inmates have continued their education at the Centennial Education building post-release. In addition to the Adult Education Program, inmates participate in Creative Writing classes taught by community volunteers.

Educational Programs

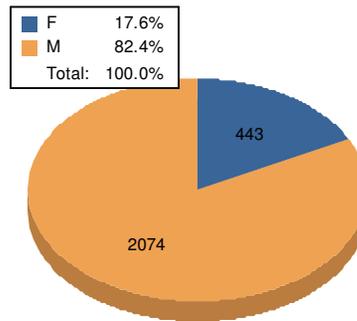
PELD - High School Diploma Received, PELL- Learning Lab, PELW- Learning Lab in WR, PEWR- Writing Class



2013

Educational Programs

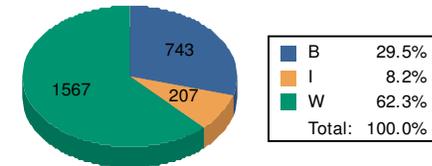
F= Female, M= Male



2013

Educational Programs

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



2013

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

A total of 308 inmates participated in Educational programs; there were 2,517 entries by officers in this area of programs. Programs in this area are provided by an assigned USD 497 teacher and community volunteers. The following programs are categorized as Educational: Learning Lab High School Completion & Writing Class

- Life Skills Breakdown:

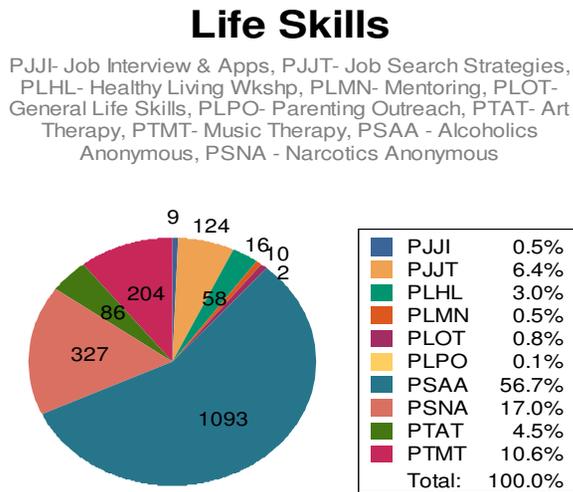
A total of 362 inmates participated in Life Skills programs; there were 1,929 entries by officers in this area of programming. The following programs are categorized as Life Skills: Job Interviewing & Applications, Job Search Strategies, Job Retention, Domestic Violence Awareness, Finances and

Budgeting, Mentors, Parenting Outreach, Renting/Housing Education, Stress Management, Art Therapy, Music Therapy, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and Yoga

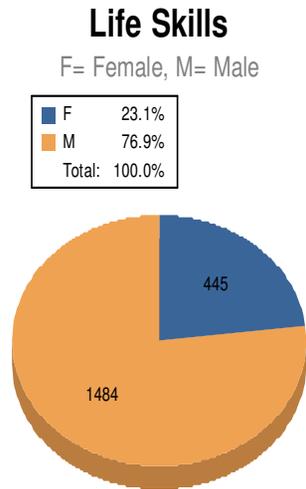
Side note –

1. The DCCF collaborates with Kansas University (“KU”) and Bert Nash Mental Health Services 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 staff. A PhD level graduate student evaluates the fledging music therapist.
2. Substance abuse may directly lead or indirectly contribute to their respective incarceration. Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous are two beneficial programs. Unfortunately AA volunteers are in short supply which limits the number of programs we are able to provide within the facility.

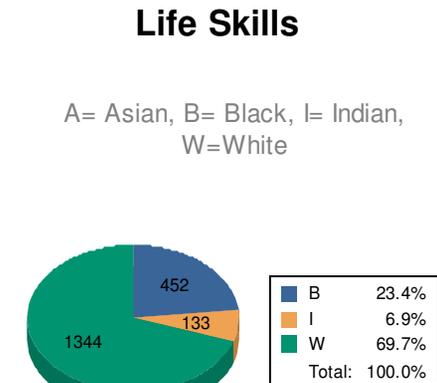
Most of these classes are taught by community volunteers. They not only help inmates learn skills that can lead to success outside of the DCCF, but they provide inmates with an opportunity to get away from the feel of a jail environment and participate in pro-social activity.



2013



2013



2013

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

- Mental Health Breakdown:

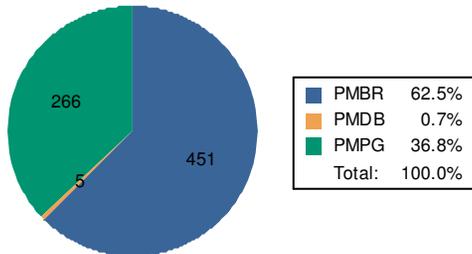
Mental Health programs are conducted by the Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center staff at the DCCF. These programs assist inmates not only with their reentry back into society, but to cope and manage the symptoms of their illness. When possible, offenders are encouraged to follow-up with similar classes offered at the Bert Nash Center post-release.

A total of 259 inmates participated in Mental Health programs; there were 722 entries by officers in this area of programs. DCCF has contracted with Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center services for over ten years to provide mental health support inside the facility. Bert Nash facilitates programs that focus on cognition changes, from impulse control and problem solving to addressing emotional regulation and improving emotional skills. Such programs are applicable to both the substance abusing and mentally ill populations in need of behavior modification.

The following programs are categorized as Mental Health: Bert Nash Recovery, DBT (Dialectical Behavior Therapy), Parenting Group, Relapse Prevention Program

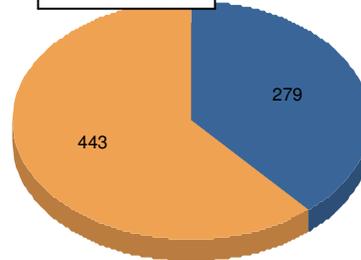
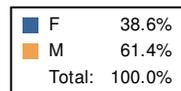
Mental Health Programs

PMBR- Bert Nash Recovery, PMDB - DBT Group, PMPG- Parenting Group



Mental Health Programs

F= Female, M= Male



Mental Health Programs

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

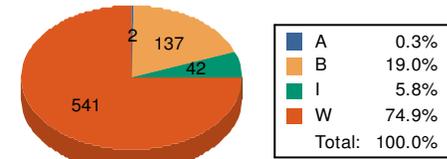


Chart key - gender breakdown (Male = M, Female=F), race breakdown (A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U=Unknown, W = White)

Outcomes:

Recidivism continues to be the primary measurement tool for Reentry Services. As a condition of the Second Chance Act Grant received for Federal fiscal year 2010, the Reentry Program committed to reducing the recidivism rate for Intensive Case Management clients by 50% over the next five years. A baseline rate of 44% was established utilizing all DCCF populations for 2008, 2009 & 2010. For 2013, year three of five, the recidivism rate dropped to 28.8%.

LSI-R assessment data continues to drive the direction of the Reentry Program. The average score of an Intensive Case Management Client was 34, which equates to a high-moderate risk level. The Reentry Program is targeting moderate to high risk level (LSI-R 20-45) offenders for Intensive Case Management. Alcohol/Drug Problem, Antisocial Peers, Attitudes about Crime and Emotional Problems are the four highest risk/needs for Reentry clients:

Antisocial Peers	Alcohol/Drug Problem	Attitudes about Crime	Emotional Problem
95%	81%	69%	69%

Reentry is working with its partners to address each of these areas. Antisocial peers and attitudes about crime are addressed in the cognitive behavioral programs and one-on-one with Intensive Case Management. Emotional problems are addressed through our connection with Bert Nash Community Mental Health Center. Alcohol/drug problems are addressed through assessment and linkage to a variety of community treatment providers. In partnership with Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC), Reentry is planning to begin a cognitive behavioral based alcohol and drug curriculum in 2014. We will continue to assess data to target criminogenic risks that impact client recidivism.

WORK RELEASE

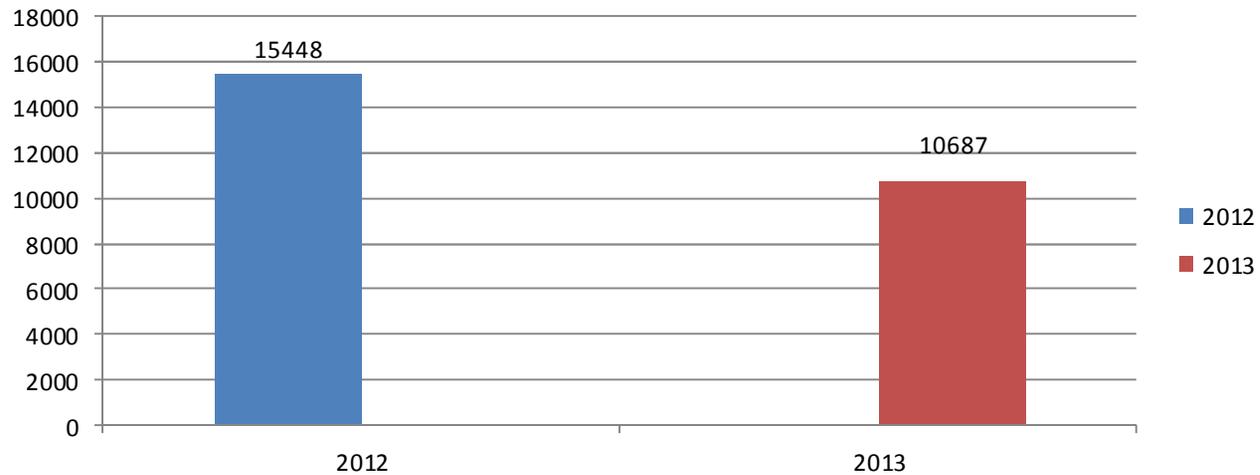
- Number of inmates participating in a work-release program

This is another important area within the DCCF we anticipate to increase as the reentry program continues to evolve.

Work Release Calls

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

In 2013, 10,687 calls from inmates were made to the Work Release Housing Unit in reference a change of location or some other factor that affected their status while outside the DCCF. This is a 31% decrease in calls made to the Work Release Housing unit in 2013 compared to 2012.

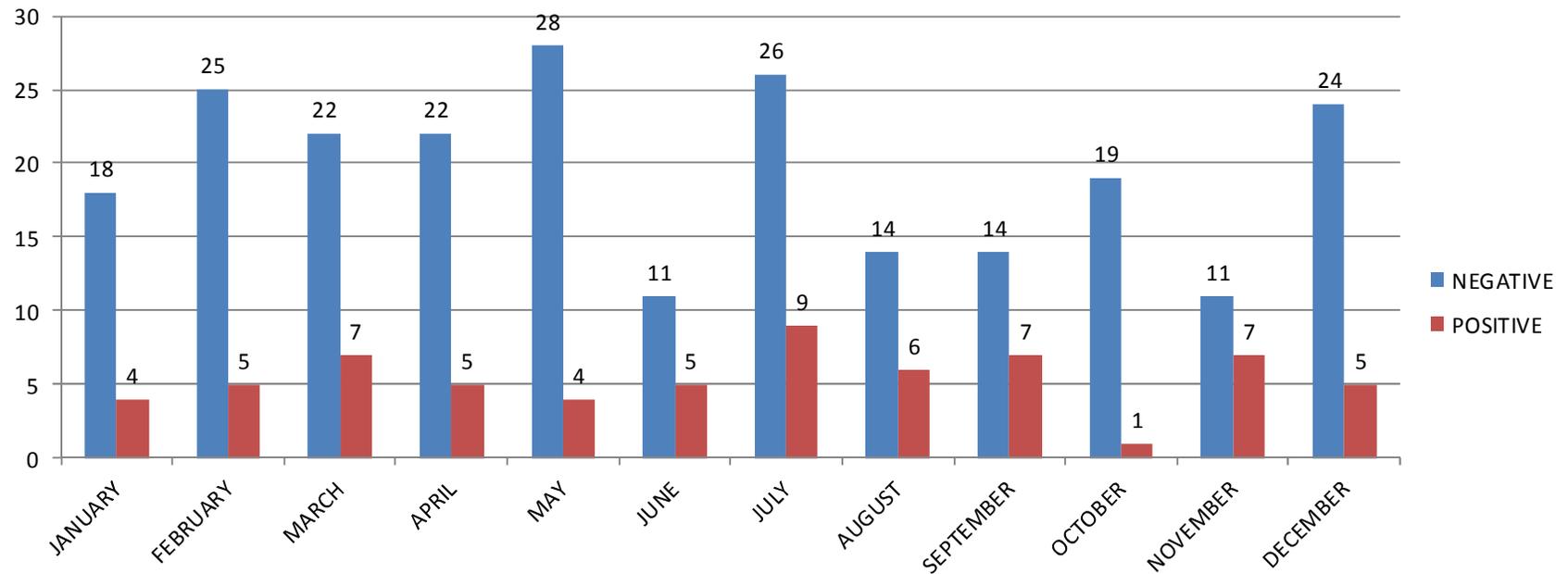


Urinalysis Testing (U.A.)

Urinalysis 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 and responsibility to the inmates and to maintain safety and security at the DCCF.

In 2013, 299 urinalysis tests were administered to work release inmate. 65 of the 299 tests given showed positive for drugs compared to 2012 when 65 out of 394 urinalysis tests were positive for drugs. This is a 24% decrease in urinalysis tests administered in 2013 compared to 2012.

Note: Some of the positive test results are due to medications approved by the DCCF medical staff or drugs used prior to incarceration.

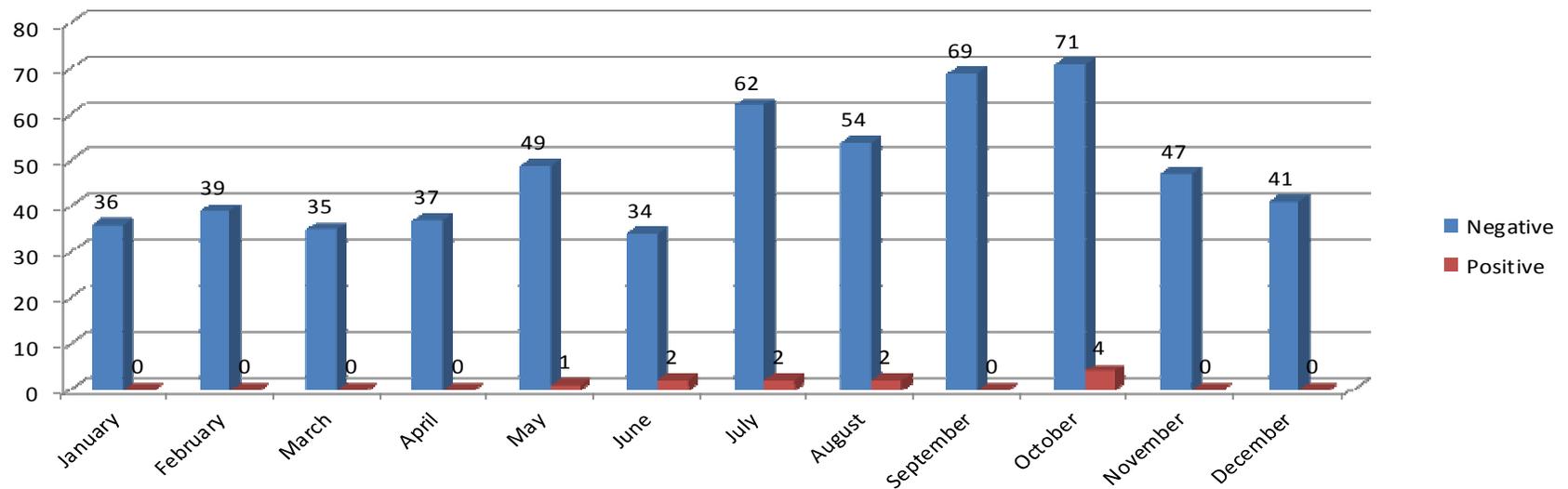


Portable Breathalyzer Test (P.B.T.)

PBT's are administered randomly to all inmates who are participating in the Work Release program. These tests are administered for the same reasons as previously stated in the drug testing section.

In 2013, 585 PBT's were administered to inmates on the Work Release program. This is a 17% increase in tests administered compared to 2012. Of the 585 tests given in 2013, only 11 showed a positive result for alcohol consumption.

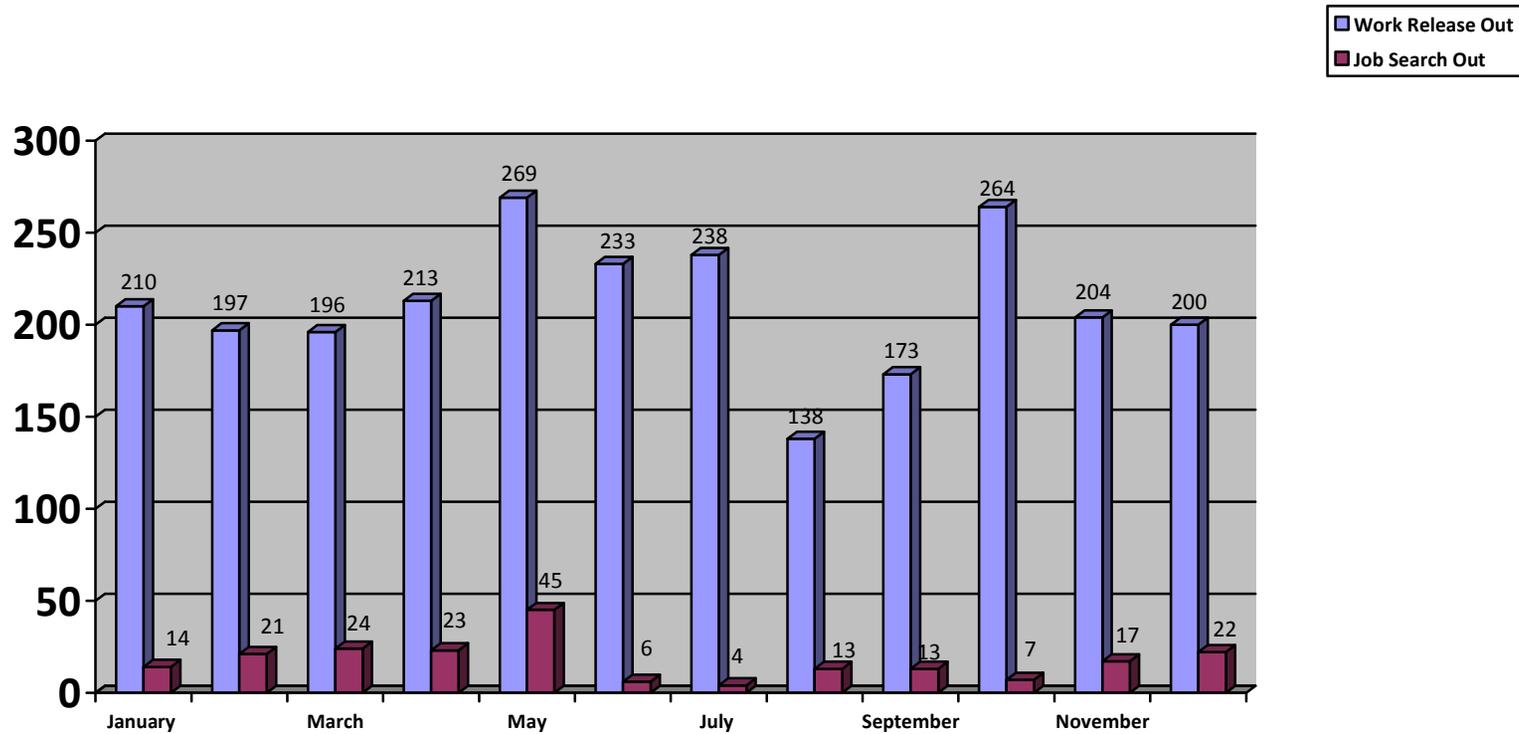
Note: Some of the positive results are duplicate tests given to the same inmate to determine if alcohol level has lowered, raised or verify the original test.



Work Release / Job Search – Out

In 2013, the courts ordered inmates to be sent out for work release, treatment, community service or to attend school. There were 2,744 entries made by officers in reference to inmate’s being sent out to work or job search.

Of these 2744 entries, there were a total of 134 distinct inmates who were released for these services. 2,535 entries for release were specific to work release, while 209 of the releases were to provide inmates with opportunity for job search.

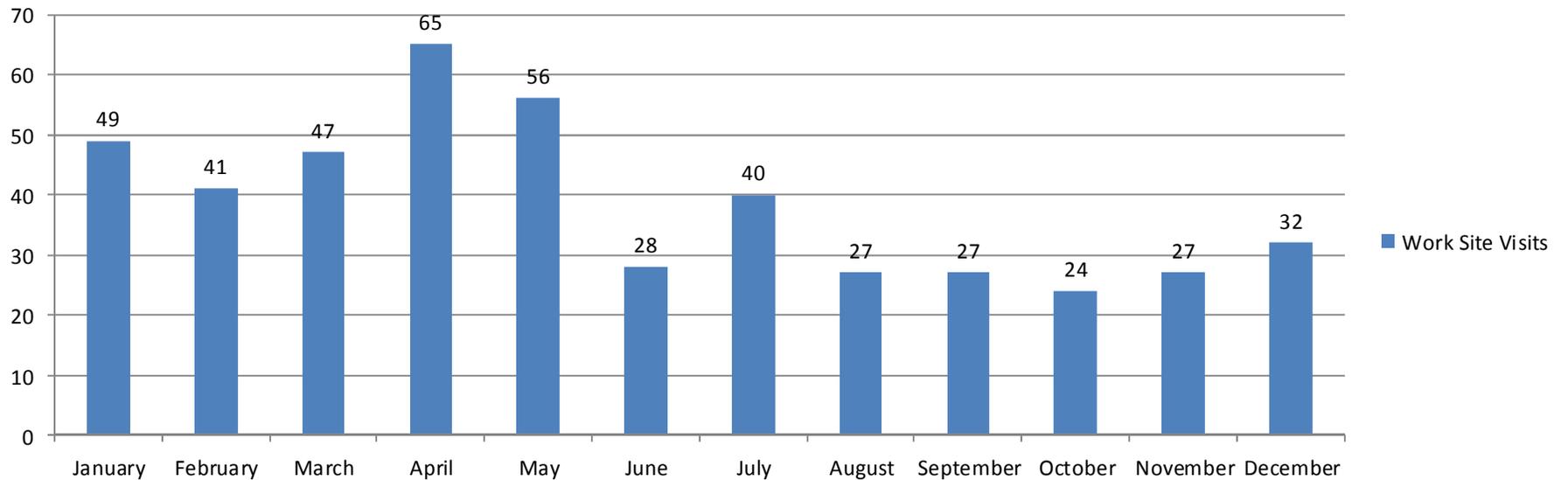


Work Site Visit

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 in their location to the DCCF adds a level of accountability to the inmate's freedom outside the facility. This information allows the Work Release supervisor to be able to check on the inmate's location and activity as needed. In 2013, 463 work site visits were conducted by the Work Release supervisor, a reduction of 22% compared to 595 work site visits conducted in 2012.

Compared to 2012 statistics (595) this is a 22% decrease in work site visits.

Work Site Visits



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.

The DCCF's cost per day is historically higher than other facilities because 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 the 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 2013, the billing price to house an inmate for other local, Douglas County law enforcement agencies, was \$72.41 per day. This rate is a 50% discount to our local agencies as the actual cost to house an inmate per day is approximately \$144.82.

In 2013, three local agencies reimbursed the Sheriff's Office for inmate housing as noted below:

Lawrence Police Department = \$424,213.64

Eudora Police Department = \$4,584.96

Baldwin Police Department = \$10,274.55

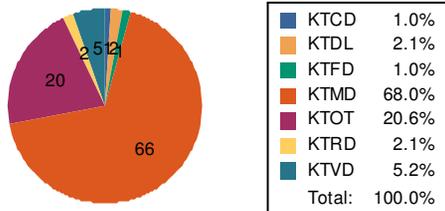
- Cost per meal for food service.

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 87 special diet placements in 2013 on 97 distinct inmates. 68% of the special diet placements were for medical diets, 20% were for Styrofoam/rubber/other trays/finger food etc. based on disciplinary process and 7% were for religious or personal preference.

The facility's average daily cost per meal for the entire year came to \$1.49 per meal.

Kitchen Special Meal Codes

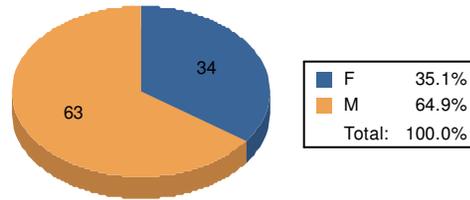
KTCD- Religious/Medical Diet, KTDL- Alternative Meal Service, KTFD- Food Director Entry, KTFF- Finger Food Only, KTMD- Medical Diet, KTOT- Styrofoam/rubber/other tray, KTRD- Religious Diet, KTVD- Vegetarian or Vegan Diet



2013

Kitchen Special Meal Codes

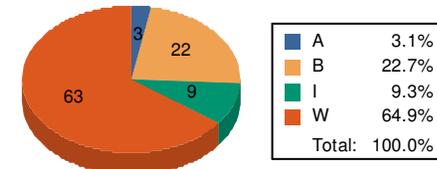
M=Male, F= Female



2013

Kitchen Special Meal Codes

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



2013

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

One of the most unpredictable line items within the entire county budget is the medical line item for inmates. Not only is the DCCF mandated to provide housing for each individual arrestee regardless of their medical or mental health condition, we are mandated to provide appropriate and adequate medical treatment to each individual.

Costs to provide health care and mental health support for inmates is unpredictable and accurately budgeting for these services is a yearly challenge. Medical costs per inmate are figured by calculating the amount spent in three specific budget line items (medical service contracts, prisoner medical care and medical supplies) and dividing those costs per average daily inmate population, which for 2013, was 138 inmates. Using this simple formula, in 2013, the Douglas County Sheriff's Office spent \$4,989.29 per inmate for mental and medical care treatment. The Sheriff's Office continually reviews contracts, meets with our medical and mental health partners to discuss how to improve upon how services are delivered in an attempt to control these costs.

REVENUES

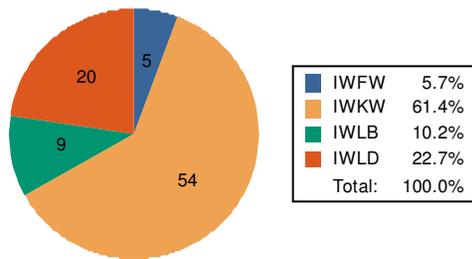
- Inmate workers are utilized for facility sanitation, meal service, and laundry service. This program assists in reducing operational costs for the DCCF.

The inmate worker program is very important to the day to day operation of the DCCF. 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 and carry them back to the community. This program dovetails directly into our work release program and our continued efforts with offender reentry.

In 2013, the Inmate Worker program had a total of 88 entries for work placement within the facility. 79 distinct inmates participated in this program. Comparing these 79 inmates to our Average Daily Population of 138, this program impacted 57% of our daily population. Of those 79 inmates in the program, 61.4% (54) were assigned to the kitchen, while 22.7% (20) were assigned to laundry services.

Inmate Worker Program

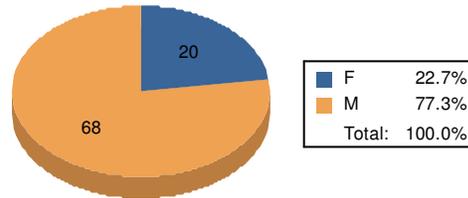
IWAW= Alterations, IFWW= Floor,
IWKW= Kitchen, IWLB= Library, IWLD= Laundry, IWOW= Other



2013

Inmate Worker Program

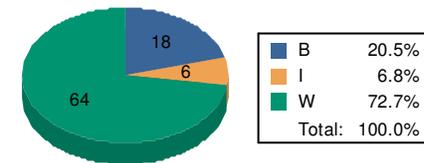
M= Male, F= Female



2013

Inmate Worker Program

B= Black, I= Indian, W= White



2013

Time credit (IWT) was given or Court fines were paid (IWC) due to the Inmate Worker program a total of 88 times in 2013. Out of these 88 entries, a total of 47 distinct inmates were able to reduce their sentence and/or pay obligations to the Court.

In 2013, the Inmate Worker program supplied 4,234 days of work totaling 33,872 hours (a typical 8 hour work day). Multiplying this number by \$7.00 an hour, the amount the Courts assign to workers who pay off fines, the total savings for the facility in labor costs was \$237,104.00.

STAFFING INFORMATION

- Staff retention rate and/or turnover rate.

For 2013, the turnover rate for staff at the DCCF was 12.8%. While this number is much higher than the organization would prefer, it is still well below the national average of 20%-40% for individuals working in the corrections field. Realizing it is very costly to hire and train staff, the Sheriff's Office constantly reviews its hiring and recruitment processes.

- Overtime expenditures and rationale.

As an organization that must operate 24-hours a day, 365-days a year, well trained, professional staffing is critical in providing individuals held in the DCCF with a safe, secure and humane environment. 2013 was a difficult budget year for overtime costs for the DCCF as 17.6% more was spent in overtime costs than was budgeted; however, the organization was able to control costs in other areas and the DCCF was able to come in 1.2% under budget overall.

- Staff (general info)

Most organizations can gauge their respective success, failure and progress directly through the actions of their staff members. The staff at the DCCF is a key ingredient in our ability to provide a safe, secure, legal, and humane corrections environment. Without professional and dedicated staff members, our efforts at meeting the requirements of our Mission Statement would fall short. DCCF staff are dedicated to the facility, the Sheriff's Office and meeting the goals identified by division and department administration.

As any successful leader knows, talented, caring, dedicated and well trained staff are the foundation of any organization, for without them the mission of any organization will be difficult if not impossible to accomplish. The Corrections Division of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office is fortunate to have professional staff who meet all of the attributes necessary to successfully accomplish its mission. We are also fortunate to have the support of the Douglas County Board of County Commissioners who recognize the importance of providing the necessary budgetary support to meet our goal of providing safe, secure, humane and legal treatment for all.

TRAINING

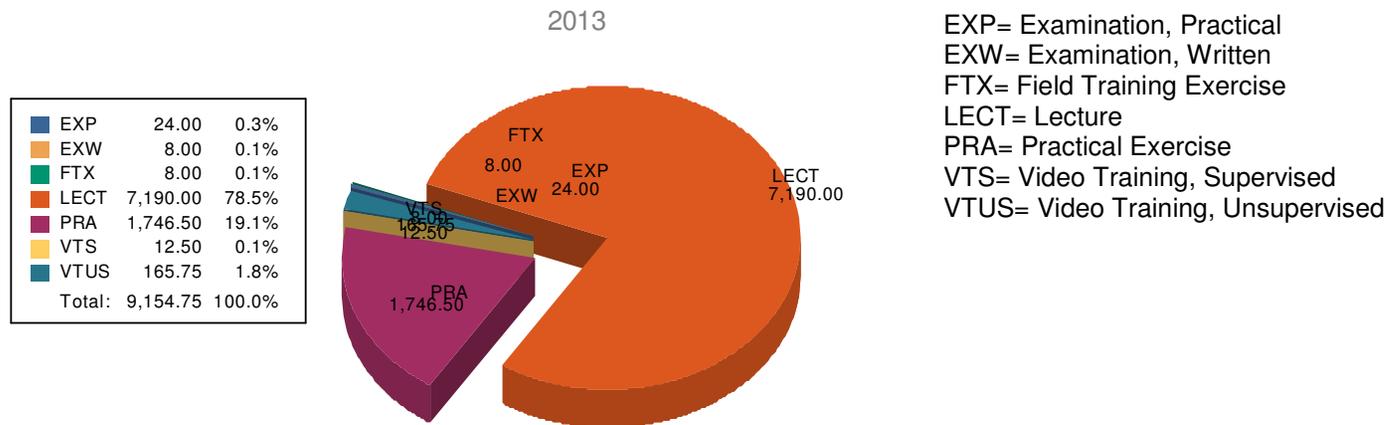
- Basic pre-service and in-service training of all staff.

The Corrections Division training hours totaled 5,784.75 for 2013. 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, a new reentry case manager, two new lobby officers, and three Corrections Academy including fifteen 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.

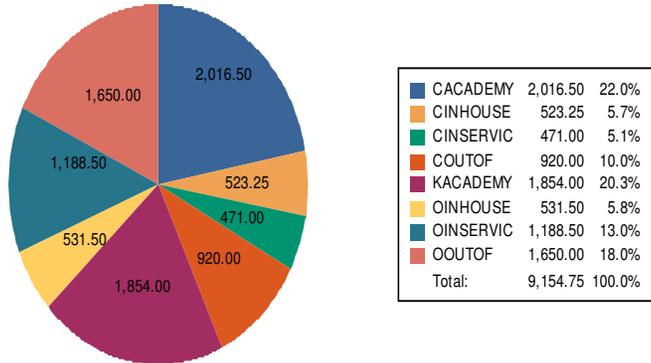
The 2014 training year will continue to focus staff development in the practical application of emergency planning and response within the facility, scenario based training and staff recertification as needed.

Training Hours by Training Method



Percentage of Training Hours by Division and Type

2013

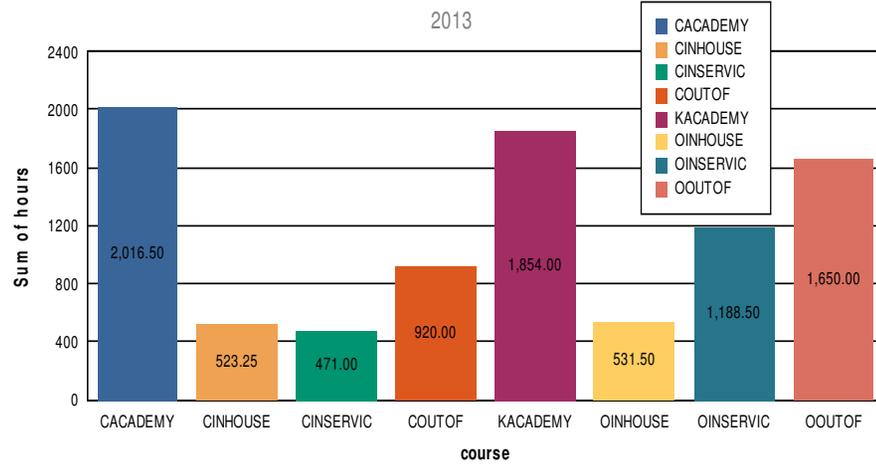


Total Hours = 9,154.75

Total Corrections Hours = 5,784.75

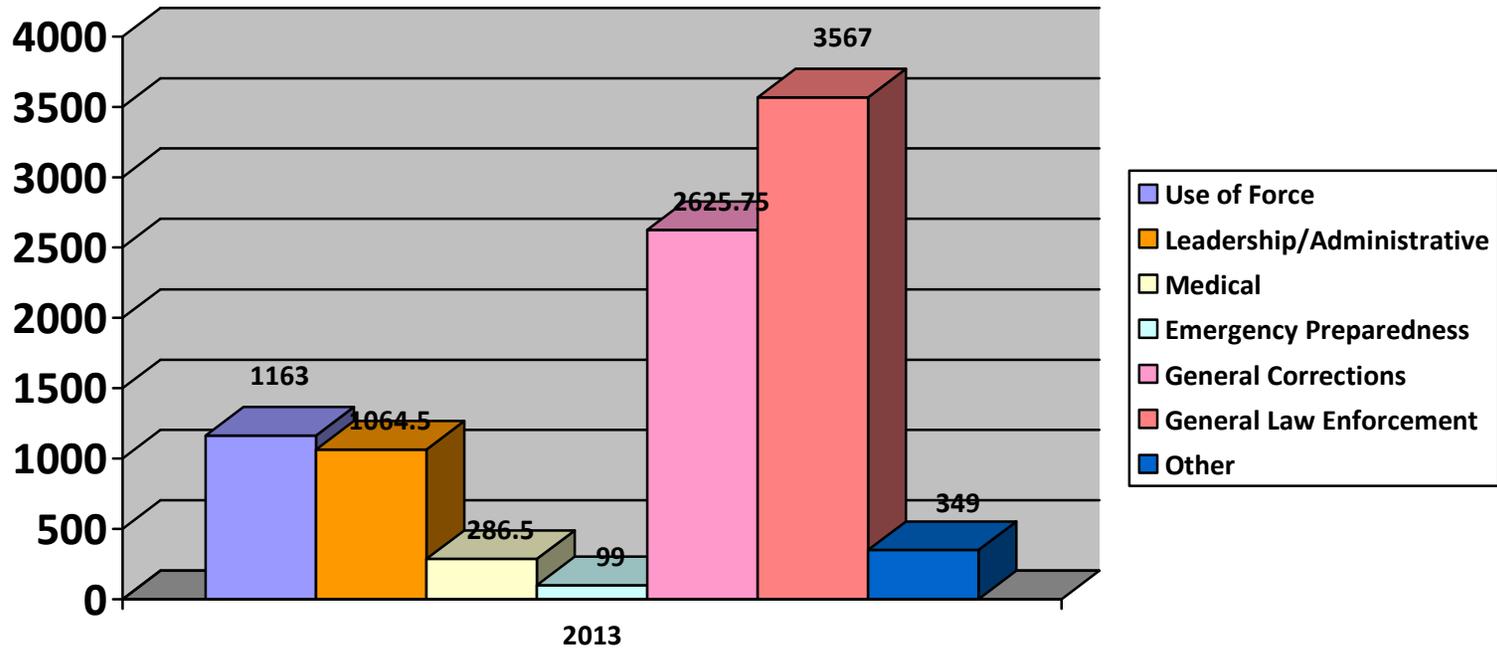
Training Hours broken out by Division and Type

2013



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

2013 Training Hours separated into general categories



Total Hours for 2013 = 9,145.75

The above charts provide a broad overview of Training Hours provided to all 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 THEY PROVIDE 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 HELP TO TRACK CHANGES OVER TIME.

FACILITY DEMOGRAPHICS

- Average Daily Inmate Population

Below is a 6 year look at the Average Daily Population M- Male, F- Female

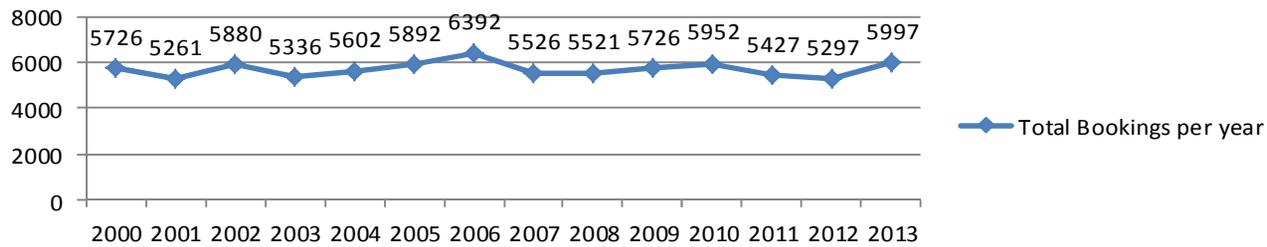
Year 2008		Year 2009		Year 2010	
Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average
January	193	January	145	January	131
February	192	February	152	February	168
March	162	March	146	March	139
April	153	April	146	April	131
May	139	May	138	May	159
June	146	June	134	June	165
July	146	July	129	July	160
August	155	August	142	August	160
September	150	September	148	September	129
October	149	October	144	October	118
November	146	November	149	November	110
December	130	December	140	December	124
Yearly Lowest #:	130	Yearly Lowest #:	129	Yearly Lowest #:	110
Yearly Highest #:	193	Yearly Highest #:	152	Yearly Highest #:	168
Yearly Average #	155.0833	Yearly Average #	142.75	Yearly Average #	141.1667

Year 2011		Year 2012		Year 2013	
Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average	Monthly	Average
January	121	January	113	January	127
February	115	February	102	February	140
March	119	March	109	March	129
April	124	April	129	April	126
May	136	May	124	May	122
June	121	June	131	June	125
July	138	July	146	July	142
August	132	August	146	August	143
September	129	September	162	September	152
October	126	October	135	October	142
November	117	November	131	November	154
December	100	December	135	December	155
Yearly Lowest #:	100	Yearly Lowest #:	102	Yearly Lowest #:	122
Yearly Highest #:	138	Yearly Highest #:	162	Yearly Highest #:	155
Yearly Average #	123.1667	Yearly Average #	130.25	Yearly Average #	138.0833

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

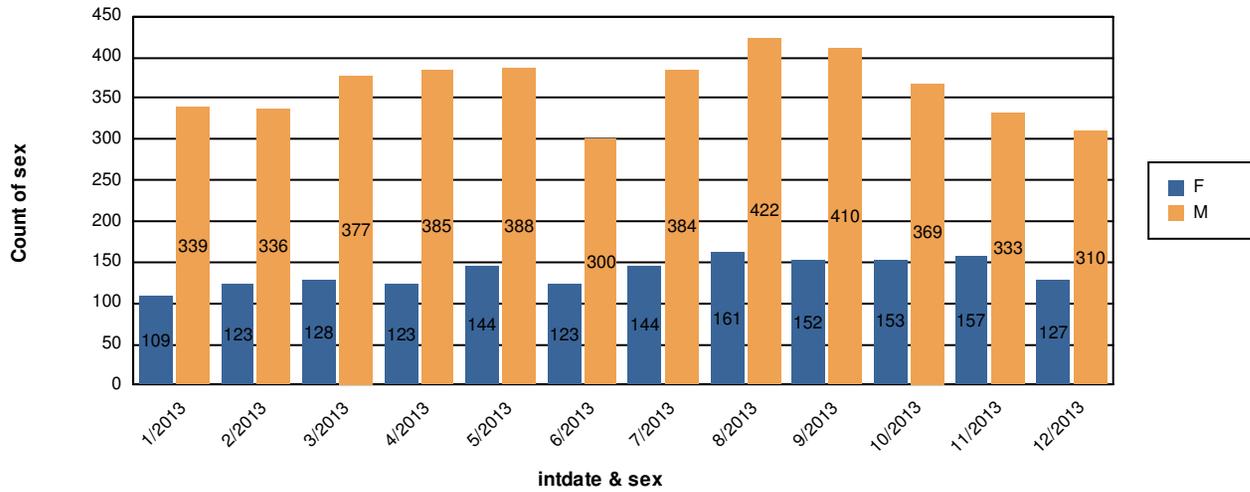
2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Month	Total Bookings										
1	475	1	453	1	482	1	418	1	513	1	448
2	418	2	485	2	415	2	373	2	415	2	459
3	457	3	463	3	530	3	466	3	463	3	505
4	436	4	502	4	553	4	467	4	451	4	508
5	420	5	505	5	538	5	435	5	432	5	532
6	486	6	419	6	452	6	474	6	422	6	423
7	499	7	509	7	507	7	535	7	453	7	528
8	533	8	504	8	579	8	474	8	472	8	583
9	460	9	497	9	482	9	518	9	466	9	562
10	512	10	507	10	573	10	465	10	431	10	522
11	450	11	480	11	465	11	406	11	392	11	490
12	375	12	402	12	376	12	396	12	387	12	437
Total:	5521	Total:	5726	Total:	5952	Total:	5427	Total:	5297	Total:	5997
Monthly Average	460	Monthly Average	477	Monthly Average	496	Monthly Average	452	Monthly Average	441	Monthly Average	500

Total Bookings per year since 2000



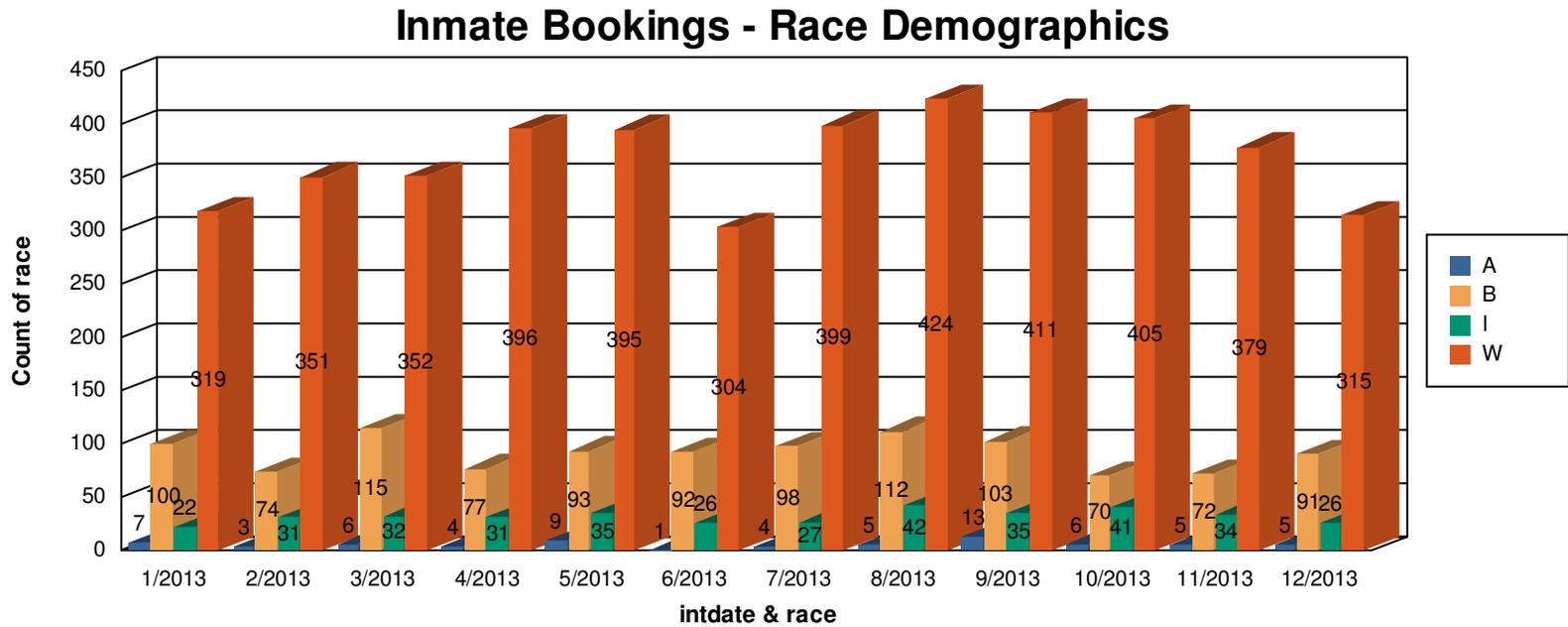
- Gender Demographics

Inmate Bookings - Gender Demographics



	Total	1/2013	2/2013	3/2013	4/2013	5/2013	6/2013	7/2013	8/2013	9/2013	10/2013	11/2013	12/2013
Total	5,997	448	459	505	508	532	423	528	583	562	522	490	437
Female	1,644	109	123	128	123	144	123	144	161	152	153	157	127
Male	4,353	339	336	377	385	388	300	384	422	410	369	333	310

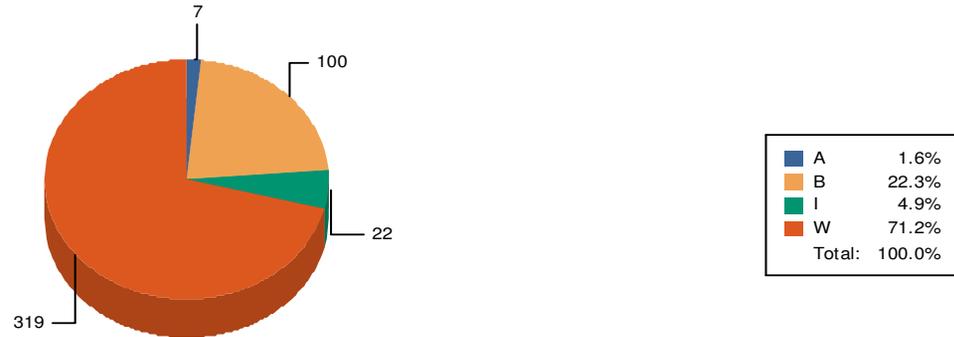
- Race Demographics



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

Overall Look of Race Demographics by percentage for yearly total

Male and Female Combined



2013

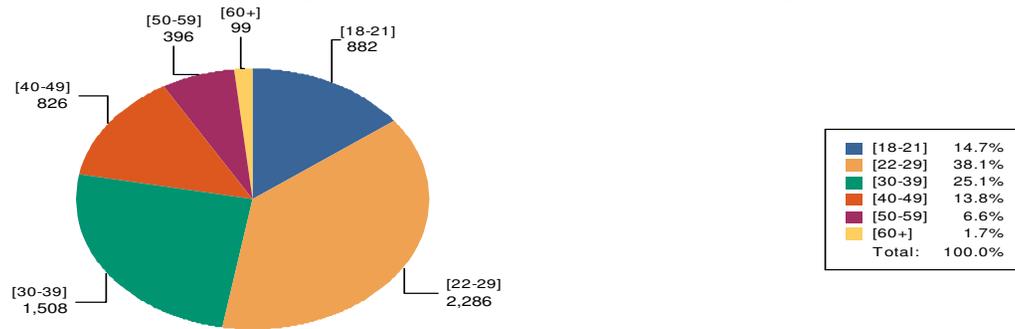
Race breakdown A= Asian, B=Black, I= Indian, U= Unknown, W = White

Cross tab for Race Demographics -

	Total	1/2013	2/2013	3/2013	4/2013	5/2013	6/2013	7/2013	8/2013	9/2013	10/2013	11/2013	12/2013
Total	5,997	448	459	505	508	532	423	528	583	562	522	490	437
Asian	68	7	3	6	4	9	1	4	5	13	6	5	5
Black	1,097	100	74	115	77	93	92	98	112	103	70	72	91
Indian	382	22	31	32	31	35	26	27	42	35	41	34	26
White	4,450	319	351	352	396	395	304	399	424	411	405	379	315

- Age Demographics

Age Demographics - Percentage Breakdown of 2013 Bookings

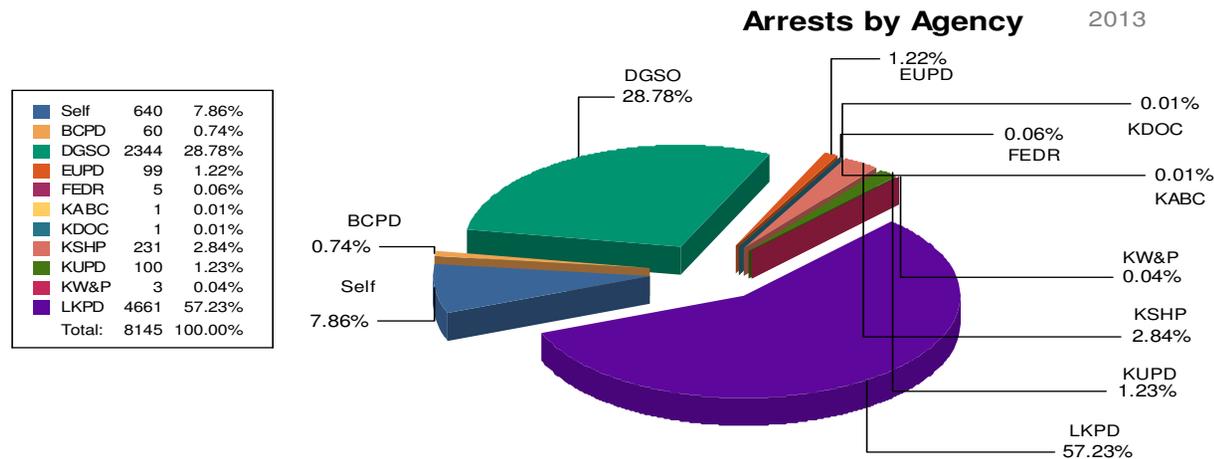


	Total	1/2013	2/2013	3/2013	4/2013	5/2013	6/2013	7/2013	8/2013	9/2013	10/2013	11/2013	12/2013
Total	5,997	448	459	505	508	532	423	528	583	562	522	490	437
18-21 years old	882	60	51	59	73	79	61	62	98	92	95	77	75
22-29 years old	2,286	179	198	202	198	208	158	208	222	209	188	161	155
30-39 years old	1,508	107	119	123	121	133	119	127	134	151	130	132	112
40-49 years old	826	63	64	67	79	64	56	94	80	71	65	63	60
50-59 years old	396	36	19	42	32	39	24	29	40	31	33	43	28
60 years old +	99	3	8	12	5	9	5	8	9	8	11	14	7

- Length of Stay (LOS) in days for 2013

Avg LOS	8.62
Max LOS	365.0
Min LOS	1.0

- Arrests by Agency



The DCCF processed 5,997 bookings, and 8,145 arrests in 2013. 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 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

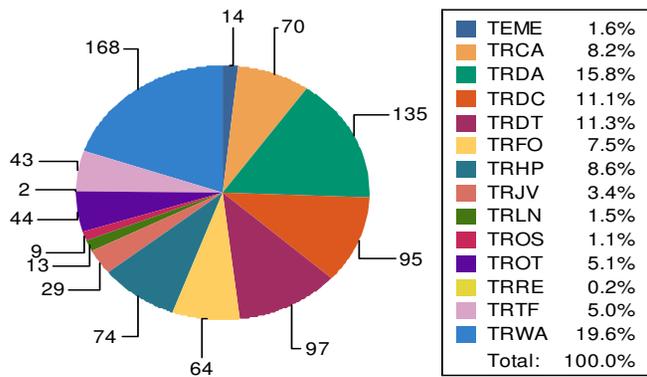
Specialized Areas

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

SPECIALIZED AREAS

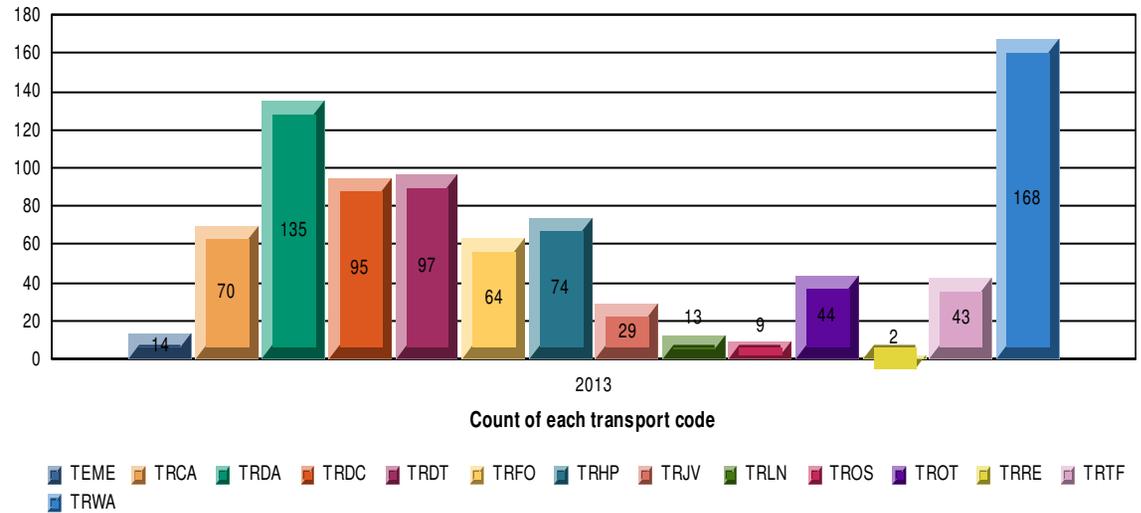
- Transport Statistics

Transport Division Day to Day Activity Codes by Percentage



2013

Transport Codes



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

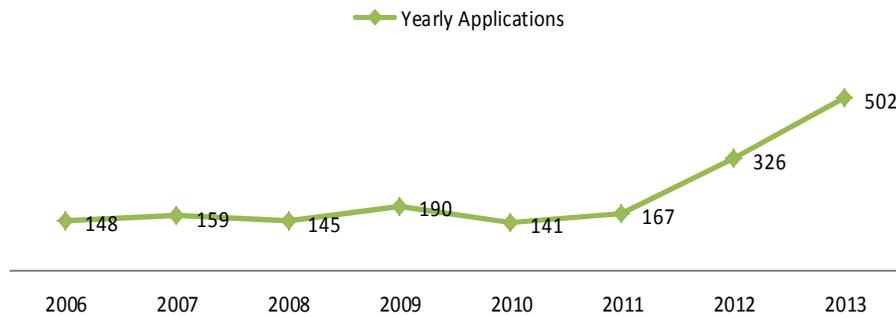
The Transport Division drove 56,499 miles in 2013, covering each transportation category.

- Concealed Carry Applications

In 2006, the Kansas State Legislature passed the Personal and Family Protection Act. The first licenses were issued on January 3, 2007. Kansas citizens who have been issued licenses have completed eight hours of certified training, passed a personal background investigation and handgun qualification. Each license is renewed every four years and the licensees 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. For every application processed, Douglas County received \$32.50.

The following graph shows the number of concealed carry license applications processed in Douglas County over the last eight years:

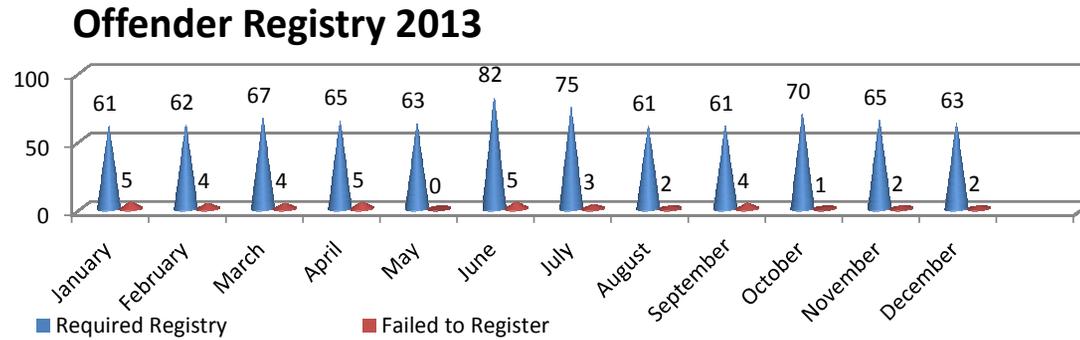
Yearly Concealed Carry Applications



- Kansas Offender Registry Act

Because of staffs hard work and diligence, registered offender accountability and compliance remains very high. During each month in 2013, less than 1% of the registered offenders who reportedly resided in Douglas County failed to register during their registry month.

At the end of 2013, only two individuals were unaccounted for and had failed to register as required by Kansas law.



END OF REPORT

*****Note – May 2015 error found on page 33 – Total bookings was adjusted for accuracy 2009-2011**