



# Lake County Sheriff's Office

Sheriff Daniel A. Dunlap

104 East Erie St., Painesville, Ohio 44077 (440) 350-5503

## 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

### 2016 Corrections Division Annual Report

Capt. Cynthia Brooks, *Jail Administrator CJM*



The Lake County Adult Detention Facility processed **5,372** inmates into the jail in **2016** compared to **4,960** inmates in **2015**, **412** more inmates. In 1993, **37%** of the jail's population was comprised of inmates from outside the Lake County courts, otherwise known as rented bed space. (1993 we averaged 120 billable inmates per day). In **2016** less than **1%** of the jail's population was from rented bed space to outside agencies (1 of the 374 inmates per day). It also needs to be noted that the average jail population reached a **monthly average of 374 inmates per day in 2016 compared to 328 in 2015 a total of 46 more inmates in 2016.**

The dramatic increase of inmates incarcerated under the Lake County court system over the past 10 years has greatly impacted the availability of jail beds. The average daily population of inmates being housed on Lake County charges ( *i.e. not being housed for agencies outside of Lake County* ) averaged **364 Lake County inmates per day, an increase of 3 Lake County inmates per day over 2006.** This is an increase of **77% over 1993 when the jail averaged 206 inmates charged under the Lake County courts.**

In **2016** the Lake County Adult Detention Facility managed a daily population average of **374** inmates. (*Reference the 2015 Daily Population Averages for overview*). **Of the 374 inmates housed each day, 286 were males and 88 were females.** Our average male population reached its highest average of **256** per day in the year **2015 and 286** was the highest average population of males in **2016.** Also important to note is the fact that the **female population has risen 159% above its 30 per day average in the year 1993.** In **2016** the highest female population reached **89.**



In studying the inmate population, in **2016** the jail system averaged **123 Misdemeanor inmates per day** and in **2015** averaged **111 Misdemeanor inmates per day.** In **2016**, we averaged **251 Felony inmates per day** compared to **224 per day in 2015.** This is the **ninth year in a row we have averaged more Felons per day then we did Misdemeanors.** The Lake County jail once housed 2/3 misdemeanors, and 1/3 felons. **Today, the jail houses 2/3 felons versus 1/3 misdemeanor prisoners.**

In **2015** we averaged **10 US Marshal Prisoners per day**, and in **2016** we averaged **4 US Marshal Prisoners per in day 2016** (*inmates charged under the Federal courts*), as well as **8 Out-Of-County inmates per day in 2015** and **1 Out-Of-County per day in 2016.** These "billable" agencies reimbursed the County **\$66.54** for each day they had a

prisoner incarcerated in the Lake County jail. **The “billable population” returned \$30,608.40 to the General Fund of Lake County.** Due to the rising jail population we cannot house as many billable inmates as we normally would..

- ▶ *Since 1993 over \$40 million dollars has been generated and returned to the General Fund through rented jail bed space*

The inmate phone system GTL allows family members and friends of inmates the opportunity to set up a prepaid calling account using a credit card, check, money order or Western Union. The inmate phone system is turned on in the jail for use at 8:00 a.m. to 10:45p.m. so that inmates can call family, friends, clergy and attorneys. In **2015** the inmate phone system generated **\$225,415.64** and in **2016** the inmate phone system generated **\$205,004.80** that was returned to the general fund.

Court ordered inmates participate in The *Pay-For-Stay* Program on work release in order to return part of their pay to the jail to off-set their housing costs. In **2015** the **Pay-For-Stay** program collected a total pay in of **\$49,266.42**, with **120** inmates participating in the pay-for-stay program. In **2016** the Pay-For-Stay program collected a total pay in of **\$38,482.62** with **112** inmates participating in the pay-for-stay program. In **2015**, **34** inmates participated in the Transitional Day Reporting (TDR) program in an effort to find employment. In **2016**, **34** inmates participated in the Transitional Day Reporting (TDR) program in an effort to find employment.

The jail staff is using innovative ideas to control food costs, which is becoming increasingly difficult given the fact that rising fuel prices are significantly increasing the cost of food at every level of society. In **2016** the jail served **425,406** meals, **49,398** more compared to **2015**. The average cost per meal in in **2016** was **\$1.87** compared to **2015** it was **\$1.64** (*this price includes supplies, salaries for kitchen staff*) the average cost for the meal itself was **\$1.20** in **2016** and **\$1.19** in **2015**, an increase of **\$.01**. It needs to be noted that this meal cost did not sacrifice quality or healthfulness given the fact that the meals served in the jail are approved by the State Dietician, and inspected by the Health Department on a monthly basis.

In **2016** the dispensary of the jail examined **over 8340** inmates were seen by the doctor and nurses in the jail dispensary compared to **7598** in **2015** which is **742** more inmates in **2016**. This is an average of **695** inmates seen per month. Besides the daily medical problems that normally exist (colds, flu, etc) the medical staff treated health conditions such as: numerous pregnant females at one time, pregnant females that are addicted to heroin, daily maintenance of numerous diabetic inmates (8-10) requiring daily insulin injections, treatment of inmates with HIV and/or AIDS, gunshot wounds received prior to incarceration, heart problems, an aging inmate population, and dental treatment. The medical staff has seen an enormous spike in inmates that are withdrawing from benzodiazepine, heroin, and alcohol. Jail Physician Dr. Marc McNaughton, and medical programming coordinator Diana Snow, RN, as well as Patty Hammers, RN , Jennifer Illiff, RN, and Carolyn Barbish, LPN work together to insure the best possible medical treatment to the inmate population that did not have a very good history of medical maintenance and care prior to their incarceration. They made such achievements through the best possible cost containment measures available to them without reducing the necessary quality of care that



helped this facility achieve State certification. (Reference the 2016 Medical Services Report for overview)

The cost of medical services in 2015 was \$935,870.83 and in 2016 the cost for medical services was \$875,308.03 Note that these costs include the salaries of the nurses, physician and dentist. This is a constant reminder of the increasing cost of medical programming in the coming years. Pressing issues in 2016 include responding to growing demands by the judiciary to provide 24 hour medical care by licensed doctors and nursing staff, as well as the continual plague of frivolous jail litigation by inmates. The Medical Staff continues to work diligently to reduce the costs of medical services. By working with the ADAMHS Board and Beacon Health they have continued the connection to the Central Pharmacy in Columbus. The pharmacy costs incurred by the jail were \$291,918.26 in 2015 compared to \$201,803.79 in 2016 in medications alone. However, it needs to be noted that the jail pharmacy costs were offset by using the formulary for psychotropic medications from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitations Mental Health Services, saving Lake County \$100,000.



2016 Mental Health Services Report for overview)

Unfortunately, the Correctional Facilities continue to witness a dramatic increase in the mental health needs of the expanded inmate population. The Mental Health professionals received over 1,493 referrals in 2015 and 2,228 in 2016 an increase of 735 referrals. The part-time psychiatrist contracted to the jail was called in to consult on 347 individuals on 503 occasions due to the seriousness of their mental health conditions. (Reference the

Yet, the jail remains committed to the mission of Sheriff Dan Dunlap to return inmates back to society better than when they first came to our doors. To this end the Correctional facility continued in 2016 to develop and expand programming intended to meet such goals.

Inmate Programming and Services continued to grow in the number of volunteers participating in Inmate Programming. In 2016 120 volunteers from outside of the facility donated over 1,854 hours of service to the Correctional Facilities. In total



the combined attendance at all inmate programming throughout 2016 equaled 12,812 inmates. They provided such valuable services as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Men and Women's bible study, Non-Denominational Church services, Catholic Church services,



Library Services, GED Programming, and Men's A.A. Recovery programming.

Jail Services continued such programming through Anger Management Education groups and Anger Management Therapy provided by Western Reserve Counseling. Neighboring and Adult



Probation assisted through Chemical Dependency Aftercare, as well as Mental Health Counseling and Consultation. Much of this was paid for through a grant through the local ADAMS Board. )

In August 1993 the Jail Treatment Program was established to reduce

recidivism related to chemical dependency (*Drugs and Alcohol*), as well as other related behaviors. Further, it was established to link dependent inmates to services intended to increase their chances for recovery through services such as mental health, anger management, and community based rehabilitation programs. **In 2015 a total of 318 inmates completed the program and 368 participated in the program in 2016. There were a total of 267 males completing the program, and 101 females.** (*Reference the 2016 Jail Treatment for over view* ).

According to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), in 2011, 688,384 men and women approximately 1,885 individuals a day were released from state or federal custody. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 4.8 million offenders were under community supervision by the end of 2011. Returning to the community from jail or prison is a complex transition for most offenders, as well as for their families and communities. Upon reentering society, former offenders are likely to struggle with substance abuse, lack of adequate education and job skills, limited housing options, and mental health issues.

Congress recognized the importance of this issue by passing the Second Chance Act of 2007 (SCA). SCA provides federal grants for programs and services that work to reduce recidivism and improve offender outcomes. Federal grants are also provided to support research and evaluation on a variety of aspects related to offender reentry.

Offender reentry, the transition from life in jail or prison to life in the community, can have profound implications for public safety. NIJ continues to support research and evaluation of reentry-related issues, such as statewide reentry initiatives and research that examines the process of reentering society within the context of the community, neighborhood and family into which the former offenders return.

Given the number of individuals under criminal justice supervision in the community, offender reentry continues to garner considerable attention from researchers and practitioners alike. Much of this attention has been paid to more traditional approaches to reentry programming for example, job training and substance abuse programs. In recent years, several federal initiatives, including SCA and the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), have redirected research attention to coordinated approaches for offenders returning to communities (National Institute of Justice, 2015).

The Jail's **Women In Transition Through Support Program** has a mission to assist women in reuniting with a positive and healthy environment that minimizes the circumstances that lead to their repeated incarceration. Our focus is to increase their employment skills, develop positive relationship values and support, elevate their educational level, build self-esteem, control choices through anger management, build strength through drug and alcohol treatment, as well as developing strong family structures. Women who participated in the W.I.T.T.S. program for **2016** worked to increase their employment skills, develop positive relationship values and support, elevate their educational level, build self-esteem, control choices through anger management, build strength through drug and alcohol treatment, as well as developing strong family structures.

## W.I.T.T.S. Statistics for 2016

W.I.T.T.S. assisted a total of **104** women from Lake County and **197** women from outside of Lake County for a total of 301 women. The average daily population of females increased from **72** in **2015** to **88** in **2016**.

- **12%** of females had crimes of violence in the year of **2016**
- **65%** of the participants are in county
- **17%** of the charges are related to probation and fulfilling demands of the court
- **24%** of the charges are drug/alcohol related
- **29%** of the charges are theft related
- The average age has remained the same from past years and average sentences have increased from last year from **66** to **68** and the average age is the same **30**.
- **4** women reported being homeless at the time of incarceration

Training is key to the development of the detention facilities, as well as the best defense possible in achieving the safe and secure operations of the jails. The State of Ohio demands that all Correction Officers receive **8 hours of in-service training each year**.

Given the fact that there are **84** Correction Officers and **15** Support staff this translates to **4803 hours** of training. Such a demand could exert an enormous financial burden on the Sheriff's budget should such required training not be approached in an innovative manner. **I am happy to report that Officers received in excess of 184 hours of in-service training each, totaling nearly 4987 hours of in-service training at a cost of less than \$8,000.**

**Translated, this is a cost of about \$.083 cents per training hour.** (Reference the 2016 Training Report for Training overview ). This training and financial success is due to the innovation of the Corrections Division Training Team members who used their skills to provide cost effective quality training to increase the professionalism of our staff. In 2016 the training team started using on-line training for the Corrections Division through Classmarker (www.classmarker.com). Classmarker is a training site which allows correction officers to complete all their training on-line. The Corrections Divisions training will be tracked and graded through Classmarker. The training supervisors will continue to create monthly training articles/tests which will be entered into Classmarker. Each employee has a specific user name and password to enter the sight. The site is set up so that all tests will be random. Every officer will see a different version of the test. In addition, Classmarker tracks each officer's completed monthly training and the training hours that have been completed. This will streamline training and ensure better tracking for more efficient testing and low cost training. Officers and support staff are trained annually in First Aid/CPR, Suicide prevention, Fire safety, Policy and Procedures, Use of Force, Sexual Harassment, Report Writing, PREA and many other aspects in the corrections field.



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The Inmate Commissary is designed to meet the basic hygienic and psychological needs of the inmate population by providing, for sale, a selection of toiletries, snack foods, reading and writing materials as well as some basic medical supplies. This in house Commissary helps to strengthen the security of the facility by decreasing the chances of contraband being introduced into the facility from these types of items being dropped off or brought in by visitors.

In the current economic environment it needs to be known that the inmate Commissary is solely for the benefit of the inmate population. No taxpayer dollars are used to fund our inmate Commissary here at the Lake County Sheriff's Office. The profits made from Commissary sales are used to fund several programs that are specifically for the benefit of the inmate population. In **2016**, Inmate Commissary sales totaled **\$412,001.92** which generated a profit of **\$82,400.00**.

Commissary profits help to provide the following to the inmate population:

**Indigent packages** are distributed to inmates with no funds on their Commissary account on a weekly basis. These packages provide them with basic essentials to include deodorant, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, pen, paper and two stamped envelopes for correspondence. The cost approximately is **\$2.50** per package. In **2016**, on average **400** packages were distributed per month which totaled **\$1,000.00** for a grand total of **\$12,000.00**. On average, **\$118.00** per month has been recovered through weekly inventory practices in inventory shrinkage i.e. missing and or replaced/credited products.

**G.E.D. Program \$9892.00** is the annual cost. This program is designed to help those inmates who are incarcerated to attend classes and obtain their G.E.D. certificate thus preparing them to return to society and seek employment.

**Law Library \$4593.00-** provides two computer stations that inmates can use to access and review legal materials which is required by law. This system is supported by Lexis Nexis with updated hard drives that contain current state and federal law codes and receive regular updates.

Additional Services provided to inmates for **2016**:

**Time Warner Cable \$1483.20**

**News Herald \$9289.40**

**Swank Motion Picture License \$1543.75**

**Netflix \$576.00**

Each inmate range receives access to the Lake County News Herald newspaper on a daily basis. Access to cable television is also given and provided by Time Warner Cable providing local and basic channels. The inmate Commissary profits also pay for the public performance licensing agreement with Swank Motion Pictures which permits the facility to rent two DVD movies from Netflix to play for the population on Friday nights.

Again, the annual report would be incomplete if it fails to mention the concerns for the growing inmate population and physical plant issues with the current jail facility. With double bunking the population has risen from 389 to 400 plus. In **2016** the jail population hit a high of **450** inmates with 5-9 more sleeping on portable beds. The jail continues to deteriorate and is in need of numerous repairs of the interior for around \$15 million dollars and exterior of the jail for around \$3 million dollars as well as equipment (ie heating units, boilers, appliances, elevators, etc). The graphic panels are 25 + years old and are being replaced this year, the key card reader has been upgraded and will be replaced in the next year due to parts that are needed that are no longer available, the jail management system will either have to be upgraded or replaced at a cost of **\$200,000** or more Any decision addressing these issues will take **2** or more years to complete, and so delay will only complicate problems that are reaching a critical state.

The annual report would also be incomplete if it fails to mention the heroin epidemic that affects many jails, prisons, and households. The Lake County Adult Detention Facility is no stranger to the dangers of heroin and opiate addiction. For years inmates have tried and at times succeeded in bringing contraband into jails and prisons. Anything from syringes, pills, drugs and weapons have been smuggled into correctional facilities through the body cavities and other means from those incarcerated. Inmates will always try to smuggle contraband into correctional facilities knowing that officers cannot search for contraband hidden in body parts where drugs and weapons should never be hidden.

Although shakedowns are conducted on a monthly basis and officers perform pat-down searches and observation searches on inmates, this alone cannot cease contraband from entering the jail. Many jails have acquired and purchased Full Body Scanners in order to curb the amount of contraband that enters the security perimeter of the jail. The body scanners have a very low dose of radiation which should not be harmful to the staff or inmates. The Lake County Adult Detention Facility has submitted a Grant to purchase a full body scanner to assist in eliminating contraband from entering the secure perimeters of the jail.

I encourage everyone to review all of the detailed annual reports from all of jail programs which review in detail that which I have highlighted here in this annual report. Such collaborative efforts as I have highlighted here illustrate the dedication of the members of the Corrections Division to meet the growing demands placed on it with an expanding jail population. Such confidence is marked by the proven excellence and dedication of the men and women that make up the Corrections staff (Correction Officers, Doctors, Nurses, Cooks, Counselors, Maintenance Staff...). Our success is truly possible only through their efforts, labored over 24 hours day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Thanks to all of them, Corrections is working in Lake County, Ohio!

*Capt. Cynthia L. Brooks*

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