

BREWER

Jail

Task Force

Report

*Boone
County,
Missouri*

April 1997

Jail Task Force Report Boone County, Missouri April 1997

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Letter of Introduction

April 16, 1997

County Commissioners
Boone County Government Center
Columbia, MO 65201

Dear Commissioners:

Thank you for the opportunity to serve on the Jail Task Force.

The purpose of this letter is to outline how we prepared this Report on the overpopulation of the Boone County Jail.

To say that the source of the overpopulation was elusive would be a major understatement. From the outset, it was clear that nothing was going to be clear: as soon as we came to a conclusion about one source of the problem, we found another and another and another.

Our Task Force was formed in February 1997. Prior to our first meeting, two committees were established: the Facilities and Alternatives Committee and the Statistics and Trends Committee.

The purpose of the **Statistics and Trends Committee** was to gather available statistics and related information on our jail population; analyze the information gathered; and advise the Task Force of its findings.

The purpose of the **Facilities and Alternatives Committee** was to review the current use of the Boone County Jail and grounds; with security, health and safety being the highest priorities, determine whether optimum inmate use was being made of the Jail and grounds e.g., double bunking, etc.; review the prisoner classification system which determined inmate security risk and housing assignments; explore penalty alternatives for Boone County prisoners, that is, everything from bail through probation through electronic shackling through incarceration; and advise the Task Force of its findings.

We all got very lucky early on: County Auditor June Pitchford agreed to serve as Chair of the Statistics and Trends Committee and Defense Bar Attorney Rusty Antel agreed to serve as Chair of the Facilities and Alternatives Committee. Enough positive things can't be said about the work ethic of Rusty and June.

Our membership was split between the two committees with Court Administrator Bob Perry, Prosecutor Kevin Crane, Public Defender Rob Fleming, Warden Warren Brewer and Mayor Mildred Knowles serving on Statistics and Trends and Architect Brad Wright, Sheriff Ted Boehm, Winnie Jones and Law Student Valencia Broadus serving on Facilities and Alternatives.

The two committees did their work simultaneously. Although at first blush, it might have appeared presumptuous to have the committees work simultaneously (as, for example, one committee was determining if there was a "real" overpopulation problem and the other was endeavoring to solve the possible problem), if we were to meet our proposed April 1 report date and make the best use of our membership, this is what we needed to do. In any event, it worked.

February was to be spent gathering information and March evaluating the gathered information. Basically, we followed this plan; however, some issues and opportunities arose which required us to extend our self-imposed report date by a few days: Warren Brewer and Valencia Broadus traveled to Madison, Wisconsin, to attend and report on the Planning Functional And Cost-Effective Jails And Correctional Facilities Seminar, we wanted the opportunity to gather and evaluate some additional information and it simply took a little longer than expected.

In addition to innumerable telephone calls, one-on-one meetings among Task Force members, the public, the press, the television and radio, the Facilities and Alternatives Committee, the Statistics and Trends Committee and the Task Force as a whole met regularly. We conducted two evening public meetings and the Sheriff (in conjunction with the Jail Visitors) opened the Boone County Jail for public tours: over 50 Boone Countians toured the Jail. All of this was done to ensure the opportunity for public input; all of our meetings were open to the public.

Anticipating that the media would be interested in what we did, we agreed that we would be as open with the media as possible. The only exception was that specific information regarding the Jail might pose a security risk for the Jail or Jail personnel. In these regards, we agreed to rely on the opinion of Sheriff

Boehm and Warden Brewer for guidance. At this time, I do not recall having to consult with the Sheriff or Warden Brewer about any security issues.

Basically, our report contains the following "special" reports:

- the Statistics and Trends Committee Report
- the Facilities and Alternatives Committee Report
- the Report on the Madison, Wisconsin, Seminar, and
- Warden Warren Brewer's Report

Following the special reports, we have our Recommendations and Observations. Observations are "things" that the Task Force observed which we felt should be brought to your attention. Recommendations are the Recommendations of the Task Force. As you will note, the Recommendations are broken down into three categories:

- **Administration,**
- **Physical Facility** and
- a combination category, **Administration And Physical Facility**

Then, each of these groups are time-graded as to

"Immediate" (implementable within 90 days) and

"Not Immediate" (implementable in more than 90 days).

Finally, each individual category is prioritized and graded from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree," showing the voting spread. In some instances, a Task Force member (by name) may make a specific comment.

The final section of our Report is devoted to the comments of the Task Force members on any aspect of the Task Force work. I think that you will find them particularly insightful and informative.

Special thanks to the members of the Task Force. Everyone worked very hard; Rusty, June and Warren worked especially hard. Thanks to Mildred Knowles for coordinating the public tour of the Jail and Winnie Jones for organizing the second public forum. Linda Sloan and Jane Watson provided us with administrative assistance and to them we are most grateful. Without the input and cooperation of the many people we spoke with, our Report would be thin and our Recommendations and Observations would lack their present substantiveness. Everyone did their best to help.

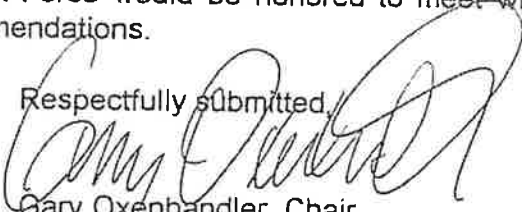
After you have completed your review of our Report, we believe that you will find that some recommendations can be implemented to reduce the overpopulation without renovation to the present facility or breaking ground on new facilities. Some of the "things," costing no more than the time it takes for people to sit and talk, such as the increased use of summonses, are already near implementation.

Even with the best of planning, though, if Boone County's population continues to grow (and it will) and crime continues to increase (and it will), we are going to need more minimum and medium security space than we can find in the existing Jail footprint.

It is noteworthy that the overpopulation problem has decreased dramatically over the life of the Task Force. On January 16, the date of the first organizational meeting for the Task Force, Boone County was housing 27 inmates out-of-county. On April 3, Boone County was housing **zero** inmates out-of-county. However, we should not let this change mislead us; the Jail is being taxed population-wise and the numbers will surely rise, again.

After your review, the Jail Task Force would be honored to meet with you to discuss our findings and recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,


Gary Oxenhandler, Chair
For the Task Force

Letter of Committee Chairs

April 16, 1997

County Commissioners
Boone County Government Center
Columbia, MO 65201

Dear Commissioners:

We have been honored to serve as chairpersons of the two committees of the task force. The committees were the primary work groups that collected information and analyzed data and began the process of developing the recommendations and observations. Both committees met on an ongoing basis throughout February and much of March and all committee members devoted countless hours to the process. Many members of the task force attended meetings of both committees. Director of Court Services, Bob Perry, Sheriff Ted Boehm and Jail Administrator Warren Brewer were especially helpful in providing information and insight.

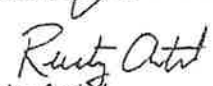
We want to thank all of the citizens and officials who provided information and comments to the committees. Many of them are noted elsewhere in this report. These individuals took time out of their busy schedules to meet with the committees and provide beneficial information and insight. The input from the public at the two scheduled evening meetings was helpful to the committees in framing the recommendations in this report.

On behalf of all members of the Task Force, we want to thank Gary Oxenhandler for his leadership, wisdom and patience. Gary set an ambitious schedule from the beginning and his drive and gentle prodding kept us on course. While much of the information in this report originated in the committees, credit for taking that information and putting together this final report belongs largely to Gary. I know all of the members of the task force join us in expressing our appreciation to Gary for his dedication to this project.

If there is anything to learn from this endeavor, it is that if we continue to communicate, we can manage our jail population and avoid expensive new construction in the immediate future while maintaining the highest levels of public safety. Once again, thank you for the opportunity to serve on the Boone County Jail Task Force.

Sincerely,


June Pitchford
Statistics And Trends Committee


Rusty Antel
Facilities And Alternatives Committee

Special Report of the Statistics and Trends Committee

The Statistics and Trends Committee met weekly throughout the month of February, 1997, and reviewed data from the following sources:

- Boone County Jail inmate files
- Circuit Court Administrator
- Census Bureau; State Demographer; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., *1996 Missouri State Profile*
- Boone County Master Plan
- 1986 Durrant Courts and Corrections Master Plan (projections used in designing the existing Jail)
- 1981 Boone County Jail Study Task Force
- Justice Department, Bureau of Prisons, miscellaneous statistics
- Family Court Services 13th Judicial Circuit Statistical Information (to City of Columbia Race Relations Committee), April 16, 1996
- 1995 Annual Report, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Court

The committee addressed the following questions:

- "What projections and assumptions were used in designing and building the Jail and how do they compare to current data?"
- "How well does the current Jail population match the original design of the facility (gender, type of sentence, security level)?"
- "What emerging trends, if any, might help us understand the current over-crowding problem?"

Boone County's population growth has exceeded the average annual state-wide growth for a number of years (Exhibit 1). For instance, Boone County's annual population growth rate has hovered around 2% per annum since 1991 while the state-wide rate has remained fairly stable at around .82% to .97% per annum.

The 1986 Durrant Courts and Corrections Master Plan, which provided the primary basis for the Jail capacity design, assumed a growth rate of approximately .7% per year after 1990, with a total projected county population of 121,265 by the year 2005; the County topped this projection in 1995, a decade earlier than projected. In addition, the Plan assumed a declining population for the crime prone age group 20-29, with this population falling from 30,800 in 1985 to 23,725 by the year 2000.

As shown in Exhibit 2, Boone County's population has grown at a rate much faster than the rate assumed in designing the current facility and the county's population of 123,742 as of December 31, 1995, exceeded Durrant's population projections for the year 2005 by more than 2,000. Additionally, the crime prone age group fell from 30,800 in 1980 to 28,000 in 1990 and it has remained between 27,000 and 28,000 since 1990.

Population growth is extremely difficult to predict; however, the 1996 Boone County Master Plan concluded that "significant population growth is a reasonable expectation" between now and 2015.

Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. 1996 Missouri State Profile, predicts a county population of 128,960, 134,930, 141,000, and 147,310 for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015, respectively. These figures represent average annual growth of approximately 1%.

As illustrated in the Footprint of the Jail, the Boone County Jail is constructed in the shape of a four leaf clover with each leaf representing a pod: A, B, C and D. Pod A houses the Jail administration, Pod B houses the medium security inmates, Pod C houses the maximum security inmates and Pod D houses work release inmates.

The Boone County Jail was designed to house 182 inmates:

- 132 medium and maximum security inmates (Pods B and C); and
- 50 work release inmates (Pod D).

Of the 182 inmates, the Jail was designed to house 151 males and 31 females.

Of the 151 males, the Jail was designed to house 116 in the medium and maximum security cell blocks and 35 in the work release area.

Of the 31 females, the Jail was designed to house 16 in the maximum security cell block and 15 in the work release area.

Herein lies one of the problems: male and female spaces are not interchangeable, so, hypothetically, if Boone County has 126 males to house in medium and maximum security cell blocks (10 over capacity) and 6 females to house in maximum security (10 under capacity), the 10 excess males cannot be housed in the female spaces and, therefore, the 10 extra males must be housed out-of-the county at an average daily cost of \$40.00 per inmate.

The 50 work release spaces are significantly and routinely underutilized. 1996 data shows that work release regularly accounts for only 10-15 inmates, male and female combined. Data for 1992 and 1994 suggests that this trend has held steady for a number of years.

The Jail is staffed with 6 officers and 1 non-officer per shift for an inmate to officer ratio ranging from 22:1 for 132 inmates and almost 30:1 for 173 inmates. This ratio assumes full capacity in Pods B and C, or 132 inmates. This ratio has remained constant since the facility opened in 1991.

The number of inmates held at the Boone County Jail exceeded capacity for several months prior to the appointment of the Jail Task Force. This situation continued during January and February, 1997, but improved by the end of March. During a peak month, February, 1997, the Jail operated well in excess of capacity, ranging from 101% to 126% of capacity.

Operating beyond capacity doesn't mean that the County is housing more inmates in the Jail than correction standards permit; it means that the County is housing the excess inmates in other counties.

Between 1992 and 1994, the Jail's average daily population remained constant. However, between 1994 and 1996, the Jail's average daily population increased at an annual average rate of 7% (Exhibit 3). Although this annual rate appears high in comparison to the County's overall growth rate, it is consistent with the average annual growth rate for all local jails combined based upon Department of Justice statistics (Exhibit 3). During the same period, Boone County's per capita jail incarceration rate from increased from .12% in 1994 to .14% in 1996.

From 1994 to 1995, according to the Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, local jails added space at an annual increase of 8%, slightly ahead of the actual growth rate in jail population. No such increase in capacity has occurred in Boone County.

Regarding gender,

- the Jail houses fewer men and more women than the national averages (Exhibit 4).
- the percentages have remained constant, both at the national level and at the local level, during 1992 to 1996. The Jail population averages 13-15% female. As noted in Exhibit 4, these percentages are quite comparable to those reported in 1980.
- As noted above, the facility was planned using a female occupancy rate of 17%.

Regarding race,

- the Jail houses the same proportion of African-American inmates, 43-45%, as is reported by local jails nationwide (refer to Exhibit 5). This rate is inconsistent with local demographics; however, it appears consistent with that of other local jails, nationwide.
- The Jail houses more Caucasians, 53-55%, as compared to the 39-40% rate reported for local jails nationwide. Local jails nationwide tend to house far more Hispanics than does Boone County; this appears reasonable since the county does not have a significant Hispanic population.

Regarding age,

- more than one-half of the inmates, 54-56% during 1992 to 1996, are ages 30-64 (Exhibit 6).
- Inmates 18 to 29 account for 41%-44% over the same time period. These percentages have remained stable.
- Exhibit 1b shows that the county's population is shifting; the county had a smaller percentage of residents age 15 to 29 in 1995 than in 1980 and it had a higher percentage of residents age 30 to 44 in 1995 than in 1980.

With regard to bookings, the following statistics have remained constant from 1992 to 1996 (a "booking" is defined as the intake of an individual at the Jail):

- The number of persons booked.
- Of the persons booked, nearly 60% of them are released within 4 hours; nearly 80% are released within 72 hours; and 85-86% are released within 1 week.

The statistics that have significantly changed over the 1992-1996 period involve prisoners committed to serve longer sentences: fewer inmates are sentenced and committed to serve 30 or 60 days, while more inmates are sentenced and

committed to serve 180 days or 1 year. (In some instances, the length of the commitments were difficult to compare as a result of the difference in sentencing among judges; e.g., one judge might sentence an inmate to "6 months," whereas another judge might enter the same sentence as "180 days.").

The *percentage* increases may not appear significant; however, 8 more inmates were sentenced to 1 year or more in 1996 than in 1994 and 30 more inmates were sentenced to between 180 days and 1 year in 1996 than in 1994. In a jail facility the size of Boone County's, increases of this magnitude are noteworthy and present housing problems even if the percentages are relatively small.

This trend is confirmed by Circuit Court data (Exhibits 7). The number of cases and defendants sentenced to the Jail has remained constant since 1992. Of the cases sentenced, nearly twice as many carried sentences of 6-15 months in 1996 (86 cases) as did in 1992 (49 cases). In 1992, this represented 7% of the total sentences; in 1996, it represented 14%.

Of the cases sentenced to 6 months or longer in 1996, 26% were assault (felony and misdemeanor) and 20% were burglary/stealing (felony and misdemeanor). Combined, these two categories account for 46% of the "longer" sentences in 1996. In 1992, these two categories accounted for 30% of the longer sentences.

Exhibit 8 shows the various incarceration categories for "net holds". For purposes of this exhibit, "net holds" refers to all persons who remain in custody 72 hours or longer. Exhibit 8 suggests that the Jail holds proportionately more individuals for commits, probation violations, and bond revocations in 1996 than in 1992. This implies that proportionately fewer individuals are held for pre-trial, for delivery to Department of Corrections and on behalf of other jurisdictions. The percentage of individuals held for commits and probation violations has more than doubled and the percentage held for bond revocation has more than tripled during the years 1992 to 1996.

Over one-half of the inmates serving commitment time at the Jail have an 11th or 12th grade education. An additional 20% have some education beyond high school. Those with only an 8th, 9th, or 10th grade education account for 10-20% of the commit population. It appears that the commit inmate population in 1994 and 1996 achieved somewhat higher educational levels than those of 1992.

Special Report of the Facilities and Alternatives Committee

The Committee conducted 6 public meetings. During the course of those meetings or at separate informal sessions the Committee interviewed the following individuals:

- Robert Perry, Director of Court Services for the 13th Judicial Circuit;
- Alicia Bryson, Adult Court Services;
- John Whiteside, Judge of the Municipal Court for the City of Columbia;
- Connie Douglas, District Supervisor for the State Board of Probation and Parole;
- Sheriff Ted Boehm;
- George Dodge representing local professional bail bondsmen;
- Kevin Crane, Boone County Prosecuting Attorney;
- Chief Ernie Barbee of the Columbia Police Department;
- Public Defender Rob Fleming;
- Presiding Circuit Judge Frank Conley;
- Associate Circuit Judge Jodie Asel;
- Associate Circuit Judge Larry Bryson;
- Warden Warren Brewer regarding his attendance at the Madison Seminar;
- Valencia Broadus regarding her attendance at the Madison Seminar;

Further, on February 22, Rusty Antel toured the Boone County Jail with Gary Oxenhandler and June Pitchford. The tour was conducted by Sgt. Ray Biggerstaff of the Jail administration.

From almost the outset of the committee's work, it was clear that there were no simple solutions to control the population of the Boone County Jail. There did not appear to be any programs that would significantly reduce the population that were not presently being used. The approach appeared to be to target

specific areas that would yield small reductions in population in the targeted areas.

As a starting point, there were broad categories of inmates that needed recognition, although some inmates fell into two or more categories. The categories were as follows:

1. Pre-trial
 - a. felony
 - b. misdemeanor
 - c. municipal
2. Serving sentences ("commits" and work release):
 - a. felony
 - b. misdemeanor
 - c. municipal
 - d. others:
 - i. civil commits
 - ii. parole violation holds
 - iii. probation violation holds
 - iv. out-of-state holds
 - v. holds for other jurisdictions

The Municipal Court inmate population was very small and it appeared that the Municipal Court was doing everything within its powers to keep the number small.

There were no civil commitments in the Jail. Generally, this is the case.

The Sheriff has devised a policy to return parole violators to the Missouri Department of Corrections. In most instances, the prisoners are returned within 5 days (but in some instances the return may take up to 13 days).

The local probation office issues very few warrants for probation violators and then only under circumstances where the person presents a significant threat of harm to the public.

Out-of-state holds are dealt with through the extradition process and are turned over to the appropriate authorities as soon as ordered by the Court.

Holds for other Missouri counties are returned to the appropriate jurisdiction as quickly as possible. Frequently, inmates are held on Boone County charges as well as charges from other counties. When an inmate is finished with the local

charges, the sheriff in the other county is contacted and requested to pick up the inmate as soon as possible. Normally, this is accomplished within several days.

The main populations to be targeted for reduction are misdemeanors and women. Women are an especially important area to be targeted because housing women requires more space than men and the use of space for female prisoners is often inefficient (underused) due to the relatively small size of the population. For example, on February 22, the jail housed 13 women in secure custody. One was in segregation. The remaining 12 were housed in C pod in two maximum security tanks designed for a total of 16 prisoners. Virtually all of these women could be held in medium security in B Pod, but this proves unworkable because of space limitations and privacy concerns. There were 7 additional females held in the work release area (D Pod) with only one of the females actually on work release.

The importance of the role of the Public Defender should not be overlooked: the Public Defender represents the vast majority of the Jail population.

During the course of our work, the Committee reviewed the following materials:

- Boone County Jail Study Task Force Report, dated October, 1981
- A Case For A Regional Justice Center (Meramec Regional Planning Commission)
- Materials from the Connecticut Office of Alternative Sanctions
- Boone County Jail Classification Procedures
- United States Marshals Service Jail Resource Manual (pertaining to inmate classifications systems)
- Jackson County, Missouri, Inmate Classification Manual
- Written materials from the Jail and Court Services
- Materials from the State Board of Probation and Parole
- Materials from Boone County Adult Court Services
- Memo from Robert Perry regarding availability of grant funding to build and renovate county jails
- Materials from the Sheriff of Greene County

**Special Report
On The
Planning Functional And Cost-Effective Jails
And Correctional Facilities Seminar**

On March 10 and 11, Major Warren Brewer and Valencia Broadus attended a seminar in Madison, Wisconsin, entitled Planning Functional And Cost-Effective Jails And Correctional Facilities. The purpose of their attendance was to ascertain what was occurring on a nationwide basis with regard to incarceration facilities and to compare that information with what was occurring in Boone County. In addition to their observations and recommendation contained in other parts of this Report, a summary of their comments is as follows:

The current population trends in the Boone County Jail appear to mirror the national statistics. Jail population trends tend to be directly tied to general population trends. For example, the birth rates during the years of 1990 through 1995 are extremely close to those of the largest baby boom years, 1953 through 1963. If this premise holds, juvenile and adult criminal population will dramatically increase between 2005 to 2010.

It is not just the current population, but the "change" in population that affects the criminal justice system. Currently, Missouri is 18th in the nation as to change in population. Over the next few years, this will effect our arrest rate, our filing rate and our incarceration rate. Since 1995, on a nation-wide basis, jail population has increased 7%. At these rates, our incarcerated population will double every 12 years.

With regard to increase in incarceration facilities, the trend is shifting from new construction to additions and renovations. When state and federal prisons are constructed, they are built with specific prisoner security classifications in mind, e.g., minimum security, medium security or maximum security. Local jails are constructed to accommodate all different security classifications, e.g., from minimum security to what is termed "super-max."

Currently, California, New York and Texas and the Federal prison system account for 70% of all inmates in the United States. Much of the prison construction is taking place in these systems.

Twenty-two states have enacted various forms of three strike legislation. Those who fall under the threat of life incarceration tend to plead not guilty and demand trial under the "I've got nothing to lose" theory. This causes delays in the court system; in turn, the local jails hold ultimate state prisoners for longer periods of time.

Violent crime is on the increase; however, it only accounts for 20% of all persons sentenced to long term incarceration. Drugs are at the root of 62% of all prison bed space.

With the need for increased prisoner bed space and limited building space within the confines of historical justice centers, new construction is taking place in "rural" areas. On the State and Federal level, rural locations provide tax breaks, expansion space and economic savings.

New facilities are designed for indirect inmate supervision (like the Boone County Jail) and more centralized management. In order to keep the movement of the inmates to a minimum, program space is made available within the footprint of the facility. Technology has brought the implementation of telemedicine, televisitation and telecourts.

Although basic GED and literacy programs still exist and favorably impact upon the ability of a given inmate to adapt after leaving incarceration, other betterment programs are being stopped due to public pressure. Pell grants or junior college classes are no longer considered the "thing to do."

Double celling (or double-bunking) is the current trend in new facilities. This is acceptable (from a security and safety standpoint) as long as space is available for disciplinary segregation for those who CAN NOT voluntarily comply with the rules and regulations of a facility. In turn, program space and day room space must increase with the implementation of double celling.

Drug programs will continue to be funded.

Pay levels for detention staff will play an important role in maintaining professional and dedicated employees.

Prisoner classification is key to the to the reduction in jail construction cost. The lower the classification, the cheaper it is to build a facility. In other words, it is

much more expensive to build maximum security space than it is to build minimum security space.

Basic Adult Education for inmates continues as an important component of services provided for inmates.

Further, development of Jail Industries, that is, the use of inmates for the manufacture of revenue producing products, is on the rise.

Special Report of Warden Warren Brewer

With regard to the overpopulation of the Boone County Jail, there appears to be three areas that offer possible relief: 1) the streamlining of inmate intake; 2) new facility construction; and 3) the renovation of the existing facility.

Area 1: Streamline Inmate Intake.

The inmate intake system should be streamlined to ensure that everyone involved in the system (the Prosecutor, the Public Defender and Defense Bar, the Sheriff, the Clerk and the Judiciary) is capable of instantaneously monitoring the movement of inmates through the system.

Area 2: New Facility Construction.

According to national statistics, Boone County will need to construct new inmate housing by the year 2000. Although we want to do all we can to avoid new construction, as we prepare for the future, we need to bear some things in mind:

The construction should be driven by the classification of inmate that represents the greatest portion of our inmate population: minimum to medium security facility, predominantly male, arrested for drug offenses and property crimes. The construction necessary for such classifications could include such cost saving techniques as double bunking, porcelain fixtures, solid core wood doors, exposed duct and sprinkler systems in high ceiling environments with less expensive day room furniture. The

interior should be planned for increased direct view observation of activities by a single officer supplemented by roving staff available to handle emergencies. Use of acoustical floor coverings should be considered to reduce both inmate and officer stress, provide an environment for efficient and effective communication and enhancement of the living condition. Any addition should be attached to the current structure to allow for the sharing of existing program space for inmates. The exterior should meld with our current exterior architecture. Any significant expansion will require corresponding square footage increase of planned program space. The current law library will probably serve us with up to 200 inmates. Our kitchen facilities will probably absorb such an increase. Our laundry facilities, by operating more than 16 hours a day, will be able to handle a greater increase. However, our medical facilities will not. Our current medical space is presently taxed to its limits. With only one exam room, increased staff will not be feasible to handle the increased population. Even technological advances such as telemedicine will not function in our existing footprint. Any sizable addition to our existing facility will necessitate the need for additional recreational space.

Area 3: Renovation of Existing Facility. See Recommendations and Observations.

In regard to decision-making for the above areas, it is important to bear in mind that when dealing with people, we cannot simply **substitute** staff with technology; we must **supplement** staff with technology only then when appropriate and within our economic means. Construction and renovation must take into account the operational needs of the facility. Construction should focus on the classification of inmate that the facility intends to incarcerate.

It appears that everyone believes that construction is inevitable, however, we can make it through the turn of the century, if Boone Countians will continue to work together and if everyone will communicate with one another.

Recommendations and Observations

Key To Recommendations And Observations:

Recommendations And Observations are divided into 3 categories:

- **Administration** (for Recommendations regarding the administration of the Jail);
- **Physical Facility** (for recommendations regarding changes and renovations to the Jail itself); and
- a combination category, **Administration And Physical Facility** (for Recommendations which don't fall neatly into either of the first 2 categories.

Administration, Physical Facility and Administration And Physical Facility are further broken down into 2 **timing** categories,

- **Immediate**; and
- **Not Immediate**.

Immediate contains those Recommendations which can be reasonably implemented within 90 days.

Not Immediate contains those recommendations which require more than 90 days to implement.

Within each of the **Administration**, **Physical Facility** and **Administration and Physical Facility** Categories, the Recommendations are prioritized (and numbered and presented in order of priority) based upon the following criteria:

- the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**;
- the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and
- the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

With regard to each Recommendation, the Task Force Members have expressed how they felt about the Recommendations on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree**. The spread of the these expressions are shown with each Recommendation.

Further, with regard to each Recommendation, Task Force Members were given the opportunity to specifically express their comments as to given Recommendations.

Administration - Immediate

1. Recommendation: Authorization of Law Enforcement Officers to issue summons on additional misdemeanor offenses.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 1 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The **spread** of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

11	members graded this a 1
1	members graded this a 2
0	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was 1.08.

Note: Currently, most persons charged with state misdemeanor charges are taken to the Jail and held until bond is posted. According to the Court Administrator, this Recommendation was discussed at the April 1997 meeting of the Court En Banc and implementation of the Recommendation is presently being pursued.

2. Recommendation: Expansion of the home detention (electronic shackling) and sentencing program.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 2 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

11	members graded this a 1
0	members graded this a 2
0	members graded this a 3
1	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.25**

Note: When originally designed, the program was targeted for pre-trial releases. Over the years, the program has been heavily used as a sentencing alternative. In 1995, approximately 83% of the persons on home detention were serving sentences while approximately 17% were on pre-trial or pre-sentence release.

Observation: In the earliest stages of the Task Force, the utilization of the home detention (electronic shackling) program was increased in size.

3. Recommendation: Creation of specific guidelines for use by the Columbia Police Department and the University of Missouri Police Department to use in deciding which cases are filed in Municipal Court and which cases are filed in State Court.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 3 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

10	members graded this a 1
0	members graded this a 2
2	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.25**

Note: Presently, there is a small but significant number of cases that are sent to State Court which are generally handled in Municipal Court. On occasion, these cases involve an arrest and incarceration in the Jail.

4. Recommendation: Review (and periodic review) by the Prosecutor, the Public Defender (Defense Bar), the Sheriff and the Judiciary of the bond schedule issued by the Court to insure that scheduled bonds are set at their lowest reasonable level appropriately balancing the assurance that an arrestee will appear in court and public safety.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 4 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The **spread** of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

10	members graded this a 1
1	members graded this a 2
1	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.25**

5. Recommendation: Re-institution of the policy of granting reduction in time served for inmate-trustees.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 5 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The **spread** of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

9 members graded this a 1
2 members graded this a 2
1 members graded this a 3
0 members graded this a 4
0 members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was 1.33

Note 1: The Sheriff has at any given moment about 20-30 prisoners who serve as trustees. The assistance is invaluable and it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to run the facility without this volunteer assistance. Up to some point in the mid 1980's, the Judiciary permitted the Sheriff to grant to trustees credit (25%) on their sentences. This is a very important source of population reduction. For example, if the Jail regularly has 32 trustees and the trustees were regularly given 25% credit for their work, ultimately, the daily Jail population would be reduced by 8. Further, the Sheriff should be given the opportunity to recommend to the Court that a given inmate as a result of special circumstances (a good deed or series of good deeds) be considered for early release.

Note 2: The Sheriff, presently, from time to time, recommends inmates for early release. While this is not presently a "formal program," it does occur. The primary reason this "program" was discontinued related to the issue of not being able to give advance credit consideration to pre-trial prisoners for trustee services provided during the pre-trial stage at the time of sentencing. During the course of our meetings, the Court Administrator noted that the Court would be receptive to formally having procedures that would systematically provide for giving credit to sentenced prisoners for work performed as a trustee during their period of sentence.

6. Recommendation: Implementation of an Associate Circuit Court "open docket" that would permit immediate scheduling of cases for disposition.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 6 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

9	members graded this a 1
0	members graded this a 2
3	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.5**

Observation: Since the creation of the Jail Task Force, there has been a decrease in the number of inmates required to be housed out of county. This is due to an increased awareness of the overpopulation of the Jail by the Sheriff's Office, the Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office and the Judiciary.

7. Recommendation: Creation of an ongoing group to monitor the population of the Jail.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 7 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

8	members graded this a 1
2	members graded this a 2
0	members graded this a 3
1	members graded this a 4
1	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.75**

Note: At the Task Force Meeting held on April 1, those members present agreed that it would be appropriate for the Task Force to

continue as the monitor of the jail population and the implementation of the Recommendations for 90 days following the issuance of the Task Force Report.

8. Recommendation: When reviewing the bond schedule, consideration should be given to requiring an arrestee (who has been charged with a number or series of less serious offenses) to post bond on only the most serious of the offenses.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 8 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

7	members graded this a 1
2	members graded this a 2
1	members graded this a 3
1	members graded this a 4
1	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was 1.91

Note: Mary Jo Westwood, the Adult Basic Education Coordinator of the Adult Learning Center of the Columbia Public Schools has contacted the Task Force and supports an effort to establish on-site adult education programs for inmates at the Jail.

9. Recommendation: Communication with the Columbia Public schools regarding the providing of an on-site adult education programs for inmates at the Jail.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 9 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

7	members graded this a 1
3	members graded this a 2
2	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.41**

10. Recommendation: Creation of geographic limitations (based upon the nature of the offense) with regard to extradition, that is, the procedure by which persons wanted in Boone County are returned to Boone County from other counties or states,.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 10 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

7	members graded this a 1
1	members graded this a 2
3	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
1	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.91**

Warden Warren Brewer: "I know that there will be opposition to this suggestion from a "Tough On Crime" Prosecutor, however, we currently expend more than the cost of the bond in transportation expense. In other words, does it serve the public interest to expend staff time, vehicle wear and overtime moneys to travel to the extreme areas of the State of Missouri for purpose of transporting subjects arrested on minor

misdemeanor offenses? Our agency often spends more in the above categories to bring back an offender on minor misdemeanor offenses than the amount of the bond. Most jurisdictions limit their extradition within the state on misdemeanors to specific geographical limits, e.g. a certain radius in miles or to adjoining counties, only. On felonies, Boone County extradites nationwide. The Prosecutor primarily controls this process and can set limits on extradition when filing the charge. This information is entered into the statewide warrant system (MULES) and the nationwide warrant system (NCIC) by the Sheriff's Department after the warrant is issued."

11. Recommendation: Providing of adult education programs to inmates.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 11 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

5	members graded this a 1
3	members graded this a 2
4	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was 1.91

Bob Perry: "This recommendation should only apply to "sentenced" inmates."

Note: The focus should be to provide life skills education in such areas as basic math, English and reading, computer literacy, proper job etiquette and time management skills.

Observation: Such education could be part of an inmates sentence or a consideration in reduction of time served.

12. Recommendation: Consideration should be given to review of successful bonding models in other counties, e.g., Greene County.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 12 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

5	members graded this a 1
2	members graded this a 2
4	members graded this a 3
1	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was 2.08

13. Recommendation: Review (and periodic review) of the telephone system used at the Jail to insure that it is readily accessible for inmate bonding purposes.

Of the 13 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 13 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

4	members graded this a 1
3	members graded this a 2
0	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
4	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was 2.5

Warden Warren Brewer: "We don't mind participating in a Review, however, I honestly believe that no one remains in the Jail due to an inability to make a free call. In addition, the protection of victims and witnesses during the high emotional time of arrest would far outweigh any inconvenience our present system would or might cause."

Note: Presently, inmates desiring to telephone bondsmen, family members or friends for assistance in posting bond must make a collect call which costs approximately \$1.60 to \$1.75 for ten minutes.

Administration - Not Immediate

Observation: The Task Force was surprised at the lack of statistical communication and informational exchange between the Sheriff's Office, the Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Circuit Clerk's Office and the Judiciary and the absence of periodic review of each other's data and insight. Although it was clear that each of the offices was willing to share their information with the others, historically, no such sharing was occurring. It was obvious from the very outset of the Task Force work that regardless of how much the Sheriff, the Prosecutor, the Public Defender, the Circuit Clerk's Office and the Judiciary wanted to cooperate with one another and the Task Force so as to create a statistical base for study, the collection of the data as well as the assimilation of the data for interpretation was difficult and time consuming: generally, each contributor had their own computer system and accompanying software. Although the Task Force recognizes that each office is a "stand-alone" entity and they must each retain their autonomy, meeting regularly and candidly discussing common issues can only serve the common good.

1. Recommendation: Creation of a network system and software program for use by the Sheriff's Office, the Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Circuit Clerk's Office and the Judiciary which permits the continuous monitoring of cases (particularly misdemeanors which regularly end in "time served"), bookings, commitments; the monitoring of persons serving long sentences; and any and all other statistical information referenced in this Report.

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 1 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the

Recommendation; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

11	members graded this a 1
0	members graded this a 2
1	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The Average score expression was 1.16

Note 1: The Sheriff should be able to provide particular assistance in the area of pretrial misdemeanors. Presently, there is an informal procedure being used to monitor these cases, but tighter case management could favorably impact upon the Jail population. This is especially true of cases where the sentence is going to be "time served."

Note 2: The Sheriff and the Prosecutor presently communicate with one another. With ease, the Public Defender could be added to the system.

2. Recommendation: Employment of a weekend/holiday bond investigator (or re-assignment of presently existing personnel).

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 2 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation;** the time required to implement the **Recommendation;** and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

7	members graded this a 1
2	members graded this a 2
2	members graded this a 3
2	members graded this a 4

0 members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.75**

Note: Every person held prior to trial who cannot post bond is given a bond investigation by Court Services. Court Services prioritizes these reports with misdemeanors prioritized over felonies and local residents prioritized over non-residents. The reports are completed within a specified time frame depending on the offense and offender characteristics (with the less complex reports to be completed within three working days). By hiring a person to start these reports over the weekend and holidays, it will be possible to have these reports available to the judge at the time of the first court appearance.

3. Recommendation: Employment of an "inmate ombudsman" to assist inmates with problems associated with posting bond.

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Administration-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 3 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The **spread** of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

0 members graded this a 1
1 members graded this a 2
1 members graded this a 3
3 members graded this a 4
7 members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **4.33**

Bob Perry: "Delete as a recommendation."

Note: Presently, Court Services acts in this capacity in an ad hoc manner, investigating, reporting and making a recommendation to the Prosecutor on a proposed bond. In light of the fact that inmate need for an ombudsman only exists over a relatively short period of time, graduate

students studying in the corrections area might be a good source of expertise and energy.

Physical Facility - Immediate

1. Recommendation: Employment of a Jail consultant or Jail consultants to review the recommendations and observations regarding space utilization contained in this Report to ascertain the feasibility and cost of carrying out the same.

Of the 1 Recommendation contained in the **Physical Facility-Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 1 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

10	members graded this a 1
1	members graded this a 2
0	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
1	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.41**

Warden Warren Brewer: "Obviously, this is necessary before any other Physical Facility issue can be intelligently discussed."

Physical Facility - Not Immediate

1. Recommendation: Conversion of the 16 C Pod female maximum security spaces to 16 male minimum and low medium security spaces; and, in turn, conversion of the D Pod Dormitories into medium security female space and male work release space.

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Physical Facility-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 1 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the Recommendation; the time required to implement the Recommendation; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

11	members graded this a 1
1	members graded this a 2
0	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The Average score expression was 1.08

Note 1: The 16 C Pod females maximum security spaces are seldom filled with 16 females. Further, most often, those females incarcerated in the 16 C Pod females maximum security spaces could be housed in less secure spaces. At the same time, there are usually more than enough males available to house in the same 16 C Pod females maximum security spaces.

Note 2: With regard to the conversion of the D Pod Dormitories to medium security female space and male work release space, at least 2 alternatives exist:

(a) if the Work Release Program remains within the Jail footprint, the male work release program could be operated out of the presently existing smaller female dormitory and, with appropriate renovations so as to provide for no less than 2 classifications of female prisoner, all female inmates could be housed in the presently existing large male dormitory;

(b) if the Work Release program is farmed out, outside of the Jail footprint, then, the above alternative remains as an alternative but additional space is available within the footprint.

Note 3: D Pod was originally designed as an "intermittent supervision" housing unit, that is, it was designed to house work release inmates requiring no more than intermittent staff monitoring.

Note 4: Conversion of D Pod to a more conventional minimum security area would require upgraded locks and doors, security cameras, construction of a control center and possibly several secure female cells. This would require increased personnel and accompanying costs.

Note 5: Our female population has been a roller coaster ride of numbers. The Jail was built with a maximum of 31 female inmates in mind, however, the Jail has housed as many as 36 (this peak was reached in 1995). Currently, the average is over 20. Although this is less than the maximum capacity of our current Jail, the number is deceiving due to the disparity of the classification space.

2. Recommendation: Conversion of the Gymnasium for medium to maximum security cell construction.

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Physical Facility-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 2 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

4	members graded this a 1
3	members graded this a 2
4	members graded this a 3
1	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **2.16**

Note: Plumbing could be placed under a false floor using the height of the ceiling to its advantage. Natural light exists. Inclement weather for 4 to 6 months of the year requires the replacing of this area with new construction (but at less expense) connected to the facility. Additional space may require additional staff. The current indoor exercise area is monitored by the existing housing unit officer.

3. Recommendation: Conversion of the C Pod Storage Area to secure inmate space.

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Physical Facility-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 3 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

2	members graded this a 1
0	members graded this a 2
5	members graded this a 3
3	members graded this a 4
2	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **3.25**

Note: This is not a big space. Modification would require creation of natural light, subfloor construction to make room for plumbing and drainage. The lost storage space would have to be duplicated.

Observation: Conversion of the Segregation Unit may be used to house male and/or female inmates by means of its presently existing lock down management system.

Note: Males and females may be housed in the same housing unit as long as recreation and shower privileges are permitted at separate times.

Administration And Physical Facility - Immediate

None

Administration And Physical Facility - Not Immediate

1. Recommendation: With regard to inmates committed to Jail for 3 days or less, scheduling of such commitments on 4 or so specific weekends throughout the year.

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Administration And Physical Facility-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 1 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

6	members graded this a 1
2	members graded this a 2
3	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The **Average** score expression was **1.58**

Note: This suggestion came from a Kansas Jail Administrator. His jurisdiction did not have room to absorb short term commits or, more specifically, weekend inmates. This forced them to use existing public dormitory space at a defunct army base in their community. The Judges would schedule all commits during 4 weekends out of the year. This would allow for the Jail to absorb the personnel costs by way of overtime and schedule meal service in advance. This also required only temporary housing, bedding and staffing for 20 to 30 inmates on a weekend basis. The beauty of this plan was that Jail space for what would have been 3 to 5 bodies every weekend through the year was consolidated into temporary space for 20 to 30 bodies during four weekends throughout the year. Program space for these temporary inmates was not necessary as their punishment was the strict and total incarceration for 72 hours. Bedding was available from the army base. The cost of laundry and meal service was contracted for those particular weekends. It is possible that with some minor modifications we could use the old Juvenile Justice

Center. The commit population could wear their own clothes to lessen the financial impact of laundry service. Our kitchen could plan a separate meal time to facilitate food service to the remote site and staffing could be accomplished by overtime considerations. Further, short term commits of a week or ten days (where Home Detention was not appropriate) could be scheduled over 3 or 4 specific weekends during a year.

2. Recommendation: Contracting out of the work the release program outside of the Jail footprint.

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Administration And Physical Facility-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 2 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

10	members graded this a 1
0	members graded this a 2
2	members graded this a 3
0	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The Average score expression was 1.33

Note 1: The present work release center (D pod) was designed for 50 inmates. The work release population remains stable at 12-18 persons. Work release inmates represent a small percentage of the Jail population and are an acceptable risk to be outside of the Jail footprint. It is our understanding that discussions are ongoing with regard to Reality House purchasing and/or leasing property from the County near the Jail. This may present an excellent opportunity to move the work release program from within the confines of the Jail freeing up space for more secure uses.

Note 2: Currently, three members of the Task Force serve on the Board of Directors of Reality House and a fourth member serves on the Advisory Board of Reality House. These relationships were disclosed to the Task Force.

3. Recommendation: Further research into the development of Jail industries (similar to prison industries).

Of the 3 Recommendations contained in the **Administration And Physical Facility-Not Immediate** category, this Recommendation was given a No. 3 Priority by the Task Force based upon the cost of implementation of the **Recommendation**; the time required to implement the **Recommendation**; and the anticipated impact on the reduction of the jail population.

The spread of the Task Force Members' expression of how they felt about this Recommendation on a 1 to 5, 5 point scale from **Strongly Agree** to **Strongly Disagree** was as follows:

2	members graded this a 1
4	members graded this a 2
4	members graded this a 3
1	members graded this a 4
0	members graded this a 5

The Average score expression was 2.16

Note: Such industries provide a revenue source, utilize an inexpensive labor pool, provide inmates with meaningful activity to occupy their time, develop work ethic and decision-making skills and help prepare inmates to go back to the streets and find meaningful employment. Support system are available to help governmental entities develop such industries.

Observation: The Jail overpopulation problem facing Boone County is being faced by every city and county in the United States. In each of these cities and counties, the Sheriff's Office, the Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, the Circuit Clerk's Office and the Judiciary are individually gathering data, but unable to share the same as a result of each office using their own system (computer system and accompanying software or otherwise). If Boone County designs a program for the daily exchange of information as recommend in this Report, consideration should be given to (1) the copyright protection of any such system and/or program and (2) the sale of same to other cities and towns as a source of revenue for Boone County.

Note: Sale of the above-described system and/or programs may not be permissible under State law.

Observation: There is a trend of longer misdemeanor sentences (with a significant number of persons being sentenced to sentences of six months or more). Many of these are not sentenced directly to Jail but are sent to Jail after probation violations. While probation at sentencing can be viewed as an alternative to incarceration, it also serves in many cases as a "deferral," that is, at a later time, the person winds up in Jail as a probation violator, usually serving a longer sentence.

Observation: Although on first blush, it is clearly in Boone County's best interest to avoid out county housing of inmates, there is no reason not to view out county housing as a reasonable means under controlled circumstances of meeting the County's incarceration needs.

Observation: We house our best prisoners out of county.

Comments Of The Task Force Members

Warren Brewer: "I had an opportunity to talk with Alicia Bryson from Court Services the afternoon and I reflected on our current process and how this Task Force may assist in suggesting change. During my conversation with her, I realized that the most positive aspect of this entire process to me was that as a "Government Agency" I was participating not in a bureaucratic process but in a democratic process. I reminded myself of what I intoned during my radio interview of this date that I was part of a process that didn't work for the Sheriff's Office, the Prosecutor's office, nor the Judge's office, but in fact was part of an appointed team working for the citizens of Boone County.. It became crystal clear that this entire process was not designed to just benefit the jail or some other facet of county government, but to benefit the taxpayers of this county. In my humble and sometimes not so learned opinion I was able to redirect my efforts and recommendations not so much to satisfy my personal management agenda, but to best serve my true employers, the citizens and taxpayers of this county.

In addition to the personal note, the additional benefit I feel this Task Force served was to cause a public examination of the entire process. We, as government, ought to examine our efforts, practices, and procedures frequently to ensure that we are as streamlined, efficient, and effective as we possibly could remain to allow for the process to manifest itself on a recurring basis.

NOTE: Any material regarding national statistics was taken from Federal Bureau of Prison Statistics. All other data provided to my committee was retrieved from our own jail management system."

Valencia Broadus: "It has been an enlightening experience to be a part of this jail task force. It is always interesting when a group of people, with diverse backgrounds and ideologies, come together for a common goal. I personally, have learned so much more about how the criminal justice system operates: from initial arrest to housing inmates at the pretrial and commit stages. Most rewarding, however, is knowing that this task force's efforts have not been in vain. The individuals who need to hear us are listening and responding."

Mildred Knowles: "I'm glad to have been a minor part in the project. I'm very impressed with the professionalism that investigated the situation and salute the dedication that is contributing to a possible solution. My thanks, as a citizen, to all the Task Force."

Winnie Jones: "The jail task force has been an enlightening and valuable experience for me. Some of the solutions are naturally short term since from statistics it appears that jail populations are doubling every fourteen years. The longer term solutions need to be looked at in the near future so the county will not face a financial crisis for which it is not prepared."

I am not in favor of a citizen's group to monitor the jail. We already have a jail visitors board. I have more confidence in the elected officials, hopefully working together, to solve these problems than people who are not responsible to the electorate."

Brad Wright: "In our Committee's first meeting, I asked the questions "what is our Mission?" "What problem are we trying to solve?" Hidden in those two questions was another question- "What is the solution?" I was trying to achieve a clarity that did not exist. I now know that this lack of clarity was by design. Our leader intentionally wanted us to put aside all preconceptions and start with a blank slate. As I look back (to better understand the process, and to be sure that we have done the best that we can), I now see the following process was followed.

1. Put aside all preconceptions
2. Listen, observe, ask questions. No one has bad ideas.
3. Gather information.
4. Identify issues.
5. Identify and analyze options.
6. Develop recommendations.
7. Prioritize recommendations.

THE PEOPLE: Being a part of a committee with people whose background and training is different than mine has been educational. I have been impressed with the sincerity, professionalism and passion that the members of this group have shown in executing their responsibilities. It is apparent to me that this same spirit spills over into their individual professions. It has been a pleasure being on the Jail Task Force."

Ted Boehm: "Over the last several weeks the Jail Task Force has verified statistics that the population growth of Boone County has surpassed anyone's expectations. The Statistics Committee has verified that overcrowding at the Boone County Jail has been caused by an increase in inmates being sentenced in excess of 6 months.

The Facilities and Alternatives Committee has identified and brought to the table several recommendations that have been discussed by the Task Force members and the Court en Banc. All members of the Law Enforcement committee agree that these listed recommendations can be accomplished over a period of time and, once accomplished, the efficiency of the judicial system will be improved.

I would highly recommend that the members of the Task Force prioritize the list of recommendations from the Facilities and Alternatives Committee and an attempt be made to place a time table on each recommendation. I would also recommend that in the final report to the County Commission we stress the need for future expansion along with an approximate cost for this construction.

I will make myself and my staff available to be involved in any long-term committee assignments to follow up on the recommendations of the Task Force.

June Pitchford: "As I reflect on the efforts and activities of the Jail Task Force (JTF) over the past 2 1/2 months, I can easily identify a myriad of things which deserve comment or recognition. However, setting aside the "trees", if you will, in order to observe the "forest," I wish to comment on the following.

Firstly, I am impressed and humbled by the genuine commitment which JTF members brought to this process. Obviously, certain county officials, such as myself, were involved and committed to the process primarily because of official responsibilities accompanying public office. However, for a majority of the JTF members, the past 2 1/2 months represent a significant personal investment in our government and community. I wish to acknowledge and commend these members.

Secondly, I am struck by the eagerness with which committee members and non-members, alike, embrace the idea of establishing on-going communication

across the law enforcement and judicial landscape. One of the most rewarding aspects of this process has been the knowledge that many previously unidentified and unnamed needs have "bubbled to the surface" as a direct result of round-table discussions and that corrective action may be forthcoming. This by-product of the process is beneficial and many would like to see it continued.

I commend Gary Oxenhandler as well for his perceptive leadership throughout this process. It has been a pleasure to work with him and learn from him. Thank you!"

Rusty Antel: "When the commission appointed the task force, I know that I wondered if there would ever be any concrete measurable results. Most task forces lead to meaningful discussions and force people to sit down and talk about problems that are often neglected and this leads to thoughtful recommendations. But rarely does a task force directly lead to results that can be seen in the time frame that the task force is working.

This task force has worked hard and we have made some important recommendations that can be implemented that will lead to a reduction in the jail population. All of this has been accomplished in a manner that provides no compromise of the safety of the public. We have looked at this task from a wide variety of perspectives and we have heard all viewpoints. No assumption went unchallenged.

But this task force has made a direct impact on the problem in the 75 days we have been in existence. When the task force was formed, we were housing 26 inmates out of county at an average cost of \$40.00 per inmate per day plus the indirect costs of transportation. There has been a steady decrease in the number of inmates housed out of county. On April 3, task force chair Gary Oxenhandler advised me that we had zero inmates housed out of county. None of this occurred as a direct result of anything we did as no one on the task force has the slightest authority to release anyone from jail. That rests solely with the judges. But we have focused everyone's attention on the problem and that has made everyone in the system more sensitive to the problem. The proposed ongoing group that will work on this will help keep the lid on for the near future.

We will need to continue to be innovative and creative in dealing with this problem. In doing so, we are perhaps going against the trend toward the idea that we should lock up more people to protect the public safety and to make sentences mean what they say. Boone County has always been in the forefront of innovative solutions. Our home detention program is an outstanding example of this. Many judges from other counties would like to have this as an option. Even within the home detention program we have adapted to a changing

population as the home detention system continues to serve more sentenced prisoners than pre-trial detainees which is very different from what was originally envisioned.

I don't know if any other members will want to make any comments about our chair, but I will hopefully speak for the task force. Gary has been patient and understanding, has listened to every viewpoint and has kept the task force focused on sticking with the schedule. That we have been able to do so much in only 75 days is a reflection on how Gary has kept us focused and on track. Gary has remarked that all of the members have worked hard and this is true. But no one has worked harder than Gary and for that credit should be given. This report would not have been possible without Gary's guidance and drive."

Rob Fleming: "I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your work on the Jail Task Force, and for the opportunity to be of assistance. Rusty Antel and June Pitchford have done an excellent job in giving us directions, and your leadership has kept us moving toward the goal. I believe this is something that we have all learned from, and something that needs to be kept alive in some form on an on-going basis. My office will continue to be involved and to provide whatever assistance we can while representing the interests of our clients.

The over-crowding problem at the jail is a many faceted problem, and the various members of the Task Force brought considerable expertise and insight to the table for our discussions. It has sometimes been difficult to see the boundaries of what we can affect in the way of change and what we cannot. "Getting to the root of the problem" is easier said than done.

We have an excellent jail, and very capable staff running it. Like any resource, however, it is not unlimited in size or ability to address the problems confronting it. Utilization of this resource requires planning, management, cooperation, and conservation. Putting everyone in jail is not an option, and we have long since realized this. I see the Task Force as a major step towards cooperative efforts among all the effected and effecting agencies - good lines of communication have been established which we need to foster and maintain. I am confident that we have very good managers in place over the facility.

That leaves the planning element, where we started. It is my hope, our hope, that the enclosed report to the citizens of Boone County will provide them the information that they need, and their elected representatives need, to plan for the future, and to use our County tax dollars and resources wisely. Again, thank you for the opportunity to share in this effort."

Kevin Crane: "Although I was unable to attend every meeting during the life of the task force, I did attend several. Generally, I found this to be a productive endeavor which provided a forum for persons involved in the system, as well as those from the general public, to gain each others perspectives. Very often, the subject of discussion was not directly pertinent to jail overcrowding however, these discussions should prove to be very valuable in improving how we deal with offenders at every level of the process. Specific issues which I hope will be addressed in the future include the increased use of summons for appropriate offenses, revisiting the bond schedule, and identifying when bonds on multiple arrest offenders may become cumulative.

It was surprisingly difficult to answer the seemingly simple question of "why is the jail overcrowded?" In every meeting I attended this issue was wrestled with but no definitive answer was ever reached. This is because there is no single answer. There are only multiple answers which may or may not apply in every circumstance. Whether it is an overly zealous prosecutor, an overly zealous judiciary, a lackadaisical defense attorney, or an increase in criminals who deserve jail can be debated until purgatory freezes over. We should constantly review these matters in order to maintain a healthy and progressive justice system in this county. What is most pertinent is our response to the problem.

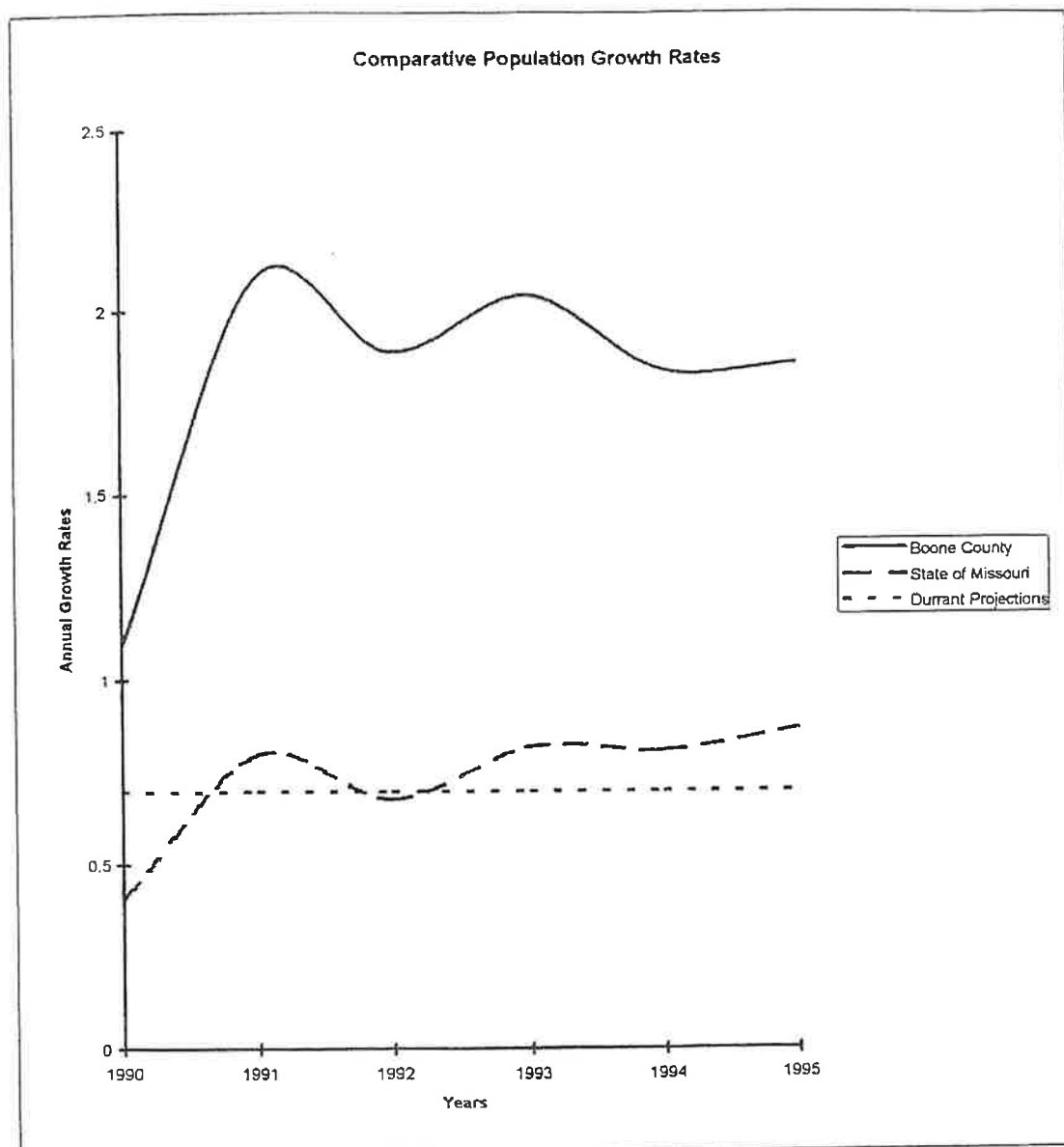
Some of the most responsive suggestions were to explore housing work release inmates at a location other than at the jail, and to do the same for female inmates. Short of the inevitable decision to spend more money on site to expand the physical structure, these stopgap measures may reduce overcrowding for an extended period.

It seems inevitable that for the long term, Boone County's population will grow and with the growth criminal activity will increase. With that increase in criminal activity the public will continue to demand that law enforcement diligently combat the problem. For some offenders particularly those who have been given numerous chances, jail is the only alternative. Work release, community service and home detention are certainly viable tools yet there will remain those offenders who by their own misconduct do not deserve those benefits. For that category of criminal, the public expects me to recommend locking them up. I will continue to meet that expectation. Therefore, we can anticipate an overcrowded jail. My office should be ever vigilant in insuring that bond and sentence recommendations are appropriate based on the individual aspects of every case. My office must continue to be reasonable and use good judgment."

Bob Perry: "The Jail Study Task Force demonstrated interest, appreciation and support of programs provided by Court Services is very encouraging. Court Services alternative programs to incarceration in the Boone County Jail do

provide a direct and substantial savings to the county and overall enhance our system of community connections.

Gary Oxenhandler: "Throw out the idea that Boone County elected officials and public employees work 9 to 5 with an hour for lunch. Everyone on this Task Force worked all hours and all days (evenings and Sundays and 7:30 AM meetings, too) to complete this Report in a timely, efficient and substantive manner. I tip my hat to all of you. Thanks for putting up with me."



BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Population				State of Missouri		Unemployment Rate Percentages		
	Boone County		Total	Percentage of Growth	Total	Percentage of Growth	Boone County	State of Missouri	USA
	Incorporated	Unincorporated							
1986	70,730	35,770	106,500		5,025,055		3.1%	6.1%	7.0%
1987	*	*	107,382	0.83%	5,056,702	0.63%	3.2%	6.3%	6.2%
1988	71,150	34,650	105,800	(1.47%)	5,081,737	0.50%	2.8%	5.7%	5.5%
1989	*	*	111,171	5.08%	5,095,844	0.28%	2.7%	5.5%	5.3%
1990	76,109	36,270	112,379	1.09%	5,116,901	0.41%	4.2%	5.7%	5.5%
1991	77,464	37,263	114,727	2.09%	5,157,698	0.80%	3.4%	6.6%	6.7%
1992	78,728	38,169	116,897	1.89%	5,192,748	0.68%	2.9%	5.7%	7.4%
1993	80,129	39,156	119,285	2.04%	5,235,144	0.82%	3.6%	6.4%	6.8%
1994	81,403	40,076	121,479	1.84%	5,277,640	0.81%	2.4%	4.9%	6.1%
1995	82,907	**	123,742	1.86%	5,323,523	0.87%	1.9%	4.8%	5.6%

Notes:

* Data unavailable.

** Data projected.

Sources: Missouri Department of Labor, Research and Analysis and US Census Bureau, State Demographer

BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Boone County							
	1970	% of TU	1980	% of TU	1990	% of TU	1995	% of TU
Population (thousands)								
0 to 14 years	19.05	23%	18.26	18%	22.14	20%	24.57	20%
15 to 29 years	33.80	42%	43.88	44%	39.21	35%	39.26	32%
30 to 44 years	11.49	14%	17.86	18%	26.33	23%	29.40	24%
45 to 59 years	8.82	11%	10.32	10%	12.51	11%	15.71	13%
60 to 74 years	5.68	7%	7.21	7%	8.25	7%	8.63	7%
75 to 84 years	1.92	2%	2.45	2%	3.16	3%	3.74	3%
85 years and over	0.49	1%	0.83	1%	1.14	1%	1.44	1%
Total Population	81.25		100.81		112.74		122.75	
Median Age	21.50		24.80		27.70		*	
Per Capita Income	\$2,963		\$6,942		\$12,707		*	
Median Household Income	*		\$15,523		\$25,647		*	
Median Family Income	\$9,605		\$20,324		\$34,122		*	

	State of Missouri							
	1970	% of TU	1980	% of TU	1990	% of TU	1995	% of TU
Population (thousands)								
0 to 14 years	1,290.16	28%	1,090.68	22%	1,116.53	22%	1,167.81	22%
15 to 29 years	1,091.65	23%	1,306.39	27%	1,140.17	22%	1,059.03	20%
30 to 44 years	760.94	16%	900.29	18%	1,171.66	23%	1,243.74	23%
45 to 59 years	759.58	16%	749.20	15%	750.73	15%	871.93	16%
60 to 74 years	561.25	12%	607.71	12%	622.70	12%	615.05	12%
75 to 84 years	178.87	4%	206.86	4%	243.57	5%	262.45	5%
85 years and over	43.69	1%	61.84	1%	80.87	2%	93.33	2%
Total Population	4,686.14		4,922.97		5,126.23		5,313.34	
Median Age	29.40		30.80		33.50		*	
Per Capita Income	\$2,983		\$6,917		\$12,989		*	
Median Household Income	\$7,672		\$15,581		\$26,362		*	
Median Family Income	\$8,914		\$18,784		\$31,838		*	

	USA							
	1970	% of TU	1980	% of TU	1990	% of TU	1995	% of TU
Population (thousands)								
0 to 14 years	57,944.67	28%	51,292.40	23%	54,099.21	22%	57,695.63	22%
15 to 29 years	49,419.44	24%	62,180.72	27%	58,113.72	23%	54,911.90	21%
30 to 44 years	34,551.97	17%	43,550.11	19%	59,671.89	24%	64,378.06	24%
45 to 59 years	33,301.81	16%	34,354.29	15%	35,662.21	14%	42,176.43	16%
60 to 74 years	21,158.67	10%	25,791.24	11%	28,717.70	12%	28,828.43	11%
75 to 84 years	6,175.73	3%	7,785.68	3%	10,079.30	4%	11,159.96	4%
85 years and over	1,430.01	1%	2,271.18	1%	3,057.36	1%	3,640.57	1%
Total Population	203,982.30		227,225.62		249,401.39		262,790.98	
Median Age	28.10		30.00		32.90		*	
Per Capita Income	\$3,139		\$5,303		\$14,420		*	
Median Household Income	\$8,734		\$20,745		\$30,256		*	
Median Family Income	\$9,590		\$24,626		\$35,225		*	

Note:

* Data unavailable

Source: Population statistics - Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 1996 Missouri State Profile
 Other statistics - US Census Bureau, State Demographer

Average Daily Jail Population

Avg. Daily Population (Includes work release)	1992	1994	1996
January	167	160	154
February	154	155	156
March	150	142	156
April	150	156	155
May	141	159	174
June	146	148	183
July	146	152	181
August	160	162	187
September	155	144	182
October	144	148	196
November	151	144	192
December	144	145	159
Average Daily Population	<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>173</u>

Increase between '96 & '94, divided by 2

7%

Average annual increase in local jail populations, 1995

7%

(Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics)

Boone County Population	<u>116,897</u>	<u>121,479</u>	<u>125,969</u>
% Incarcerated	<u>0.13%</u>	<u>0.12%</u>	<u>0.14%</u>

Analysis of Jail Population by Gender

Demographics-- Male/Female
(Population includes work release)

	1980		1992		1994		1996	
	Avg Daily Pop.	Male %	Avg Daily Pop.	Male %	Avg Daily Pop.	Male %	Avg Daily Pop.	Male %
Jan	167	137	82%	30	18%	160	141	88%
Feb	154	127	82%	27	18%	155	133	86%
Mar	150	127	85%	23	15%	142	123	87%
Apr	150	129	86%	21	14%	156	134	86%
May	141	126	89%	15	11%	159	139	87%
Jun	146	122	84%	24	16%	148	130	88%
Jul	146	120	82%	26	18%	152	131	86%
Aug	160	135	84%	25	16%	162	139	86%
Sep	155	131	85%	24	15%	144	121	84%
Oct	144	122	85%	22	15%	148	128	86%
Nov	151	132	87%	19	13%	144	126	88%
Dec	144	123	85%	21	15%	144	125	87%
Average Annual	68	85%	15%	23	15%	151	131	87%

Average Male/Female % In local jails, nationwide

(Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics)

91%

90%

10%

90% 10%
(1995 data; 1996 not available)

Analysis of Jail Population by Race

Demographics--Race

	1980				1992				1994				1998			
	Avg Daily Pop.	Cauc %	AI/Am%	Other%	Avg Daily Pop.	Cauc %	AI/Am%	Other%	Avg Daily Pop.	Cauc %	AI/Am%	Other%	Avg Daily Pop.	Cauc %	AI/Am%	Other%
Jan	167 92	55%	72	43%	3	2%			160 92	59%	66	41%	2	1%		
Feb	154 88	57%	63	41%	3	2%			155 88	57%	65	42%	2	1%		
Mar	150 82	55%	62	41%	6	4%			142 77	54%	64	45%	1	1%		
Apr	150 86	57%	58	39%	6	4%			156 92	59%	62	40%	2	1%		
May	141 75	53%	61	43%	5	4%			159 88	55%	68	43%	3	2%		
Jun	146 77	53%	64	44%	5	3%			148 81	55%	63	43%	4	3%		
Jul	146 86	45%	77	53%	3	2%			152 83	55%	67	44%	2	1%		
Aug	160 69	43%	89	58%	2	1%			162 83	51%	78	45%	1	1%		
Sep	155 76	49%	77	50%	0	0%			144 75	52%	65	45%	4	3%		
Oct	144 78	54%	66	46%	0	0%			148 70	47%	72	45%	6	4%		
Nov	151 83	55%	68	45%	0	0%			144 68	47%	73	51%	3	2%		
Dec	144 75	52%	69	46%	0	0%			144 71	49%	71	49%	2	1%		
Average Annual	68	79%	21%	0%	151 79	52%	69	48%	161 81	53%	68	43%	3	2%		
Average Race % in local jails, nationwide					40%				39%				40%			
(Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics)					44%				44%				44%			

Average Race % in local jails, nationwide

(Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics)

	1992				1994				1996									
	Pop.	Under 18	18-29	30-64	Over 64	Pop.	under 18	18-29	30-64	Over 64	Pop.	under 18	18-29	30-64	Over 64			
Jan	167	2	1%	71	44%	93	58%	1	1%	154	1	1%	57	37%	96	62%	0	0%
Feb	154	2	1%	66	43%	85	55%	1	1%	156	1	1%	61	39%	94	60%	0	0%
Mar	150	3	2%	61	43%	84	59%	2	1%	156	3	2%	58	37%	94	60%	1	1%
Apr	150	4	3%	68	44%	76	49%	2	1%	155	4	3%	63	41%	88	57%	0	0%
May	141	3	2%	68	43%	69	43%	1	1%	174	6	3%	77	44%	91	52%	0	0%
Jun	146	2	1%	69	47%	72	49%	3	2%	183	5	3%	84	46%	94	51%	0	0%
Jul	146	1	1%	67	44%	77	51%	1	1%	181	5	3%	79	44%	97	54%	0	0%
Aug	160	1	1%	72	44%	86	53%	1	1%	187	7	4%	78	41%	104	56%	0	0%
Sep	155	0	0%	77	53%	78	54%	0	0%	182	7	4%	73	40%	102	56%	0	0%
Oct	144	0	0%	58	39%	86	58%	2	1%	196	10	5%	82	42%	104	53%	0	0%
Nov	151	1	1%	60	42%	89	62%	1	1%	192	8	4%	77	40%	107	56%	0	0%
Dec	144	0	0%	63	44%	80	56%	1	1%	159	7	4%	62	39%	90	57%	0	0%
Average Annual	151	2	1%	67	44%	81	54%	1	1%	173	5	3%	71	41%	97	56%	0	0%

Comparative statistics are not available from the Department of Justice

Length of Sentencing Summary - Counts Sentenced
To Boone County Jail 1992-1996

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	% Of Total		% Of Total		% Of Total		% Of Total		% Of Total	
Days										
1-5	175	27%	144	24%	109	18%	130	20%	120	19%
6-14	68	10%	51	8%	54	9%	63	10%	50	8%
15-30	199	30%	226	37%	261	43%	241	38%	191	31%
31-60	69	10%	57	9%	53	9%	62	10%	61	10%
61-90	36	5%	37	6%	28	5%	40	6%	40	6%
91-120	27	4%	16	3%	11	2%	9	1%	27	4%
120+	3	0%	5	1%	0	0%	3	0%	7	1%
Months										
1-5	5	1%	9	1%	23	4%	17	3%	15	2%
6-15	49	7%	48	8%	56	9%	55	9%	86	14%
1 Year	27	4%	10	2%	18	3%	20	3%	26	4%
Total Cases Sentenced	658	100%	603	100%	613	100%	640	100%	623	100%

Incarceration Categories for Inmates Held Longer than 72 Hours

