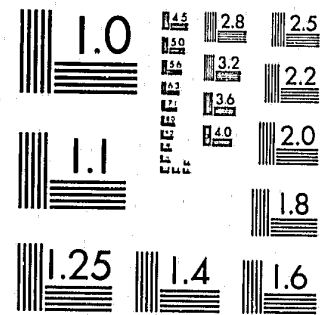


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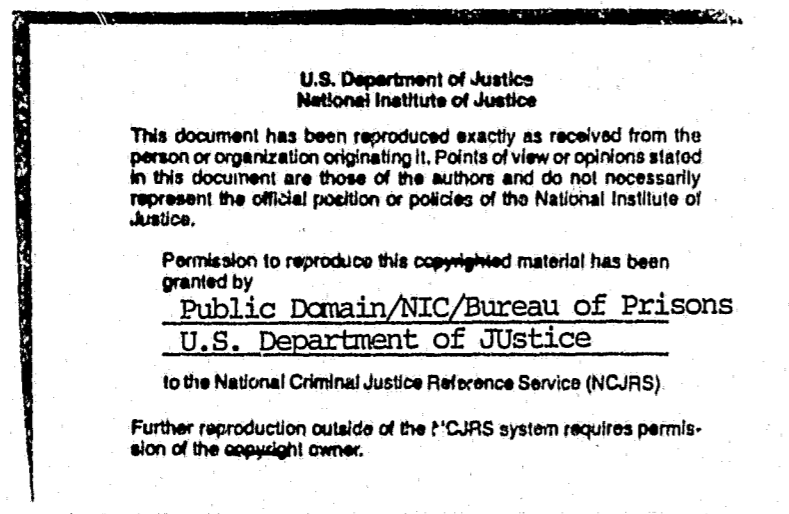


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BEHIND BARS KENTUCKY LOOKS AT ITS COUNTY JAILS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1981

BEHIND BARS:
KENTUCKY LOOKS AT ITS COUNTY JAILS



PREPARED BY:

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SEPTEMBER, 1981

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FRANKFORT

NEIL J. WELCH
SECRETARY

JOHN Y. BROWN, JR.
GOVERNOR

The Honorable John Y. Brown, Jr.
Governor
Commonwealth of Kentucky
State Capitol
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Governor Brown:

County jails play a critical role in Kentucky's criminal justice system. They house the innocent and the guilty, the accused and the convicted, as well as the juvenile and the adult. And, until recently, little attention has been focused on the county jail and its needs. However, as the result of the rising number of civil actions challenging the conditions of our jails, the problems of Kentucky's jails have come to the forefront.

This survey and report were developed in response to increasing concern over the jails and the notable lack of a data base from which to make decisions. It is hoped that this information will lay the foundation for the executive and legislative branches to develop a comprehensive jail program, which will provide better protection for society and provide decent and humane care for the inmates.

Kentucky's jails can function effectively to meet these objectives if their operations are based upon sound correctional philosophy and in a professional manner. It is hoped that this document will serve as the catalyst for accomplishment of reform in Kentucky's jails.

Sincerely,

Neil J. Welch
Neil J. Welch
Secretary

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The county officials and
jailers of the 119 counties
surveyed.

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INTRODUCTION

*Statement of
the Problem*

In June of 1980, Governor John Y. Brown, Jr., appointed a Task Force on Jails in response to concern expressed in the following areas:

- increased liability of local government and their personnel
- limited resources for jail facilities
- current usage of jail facilities
- role of state government assistance

The Task Force was charged with conducting a study of the problems of local jail facilities in Kentucky including the following:

- creation of local revenue for upgrading jails
- increased liability of local units of government and their personnel
- expansion of the use of jails to include non-traditional roles
- program development for local jails
- changes to be made in the areas of health, safety and medical services in jails

In its final report submitted in November, 1980, the Task Force recommended the following:

- the administration and operations of jails should remain under local control
- statewide standards should be developed to insure conventional compliance
- a Kentucky Jail Institute should be created to develop, monitor, and enforce standards
- the fee system should be abolished
- the state should establish a system in which the state pays salaries and operating expenses of jails which meet standards
- a Jail Construction and Renovation Authority should be established to issue bonds which would be retired through lease agreements with local governments

*Statement of
the Problem
(Continued)*

As a result of the lack of a data base for Kentucky's jails, it was not possible to conduct an evaluation of the Task Force's recommendations in terms of the fiscal impact on both the state and counties. At the same time, the Legislative Research Commission staff was examining the jail problem independently of the Task Force and found their efforts thwarted by a lack of information. A study of county jails had been completed by the former Bureau of Corrections in 1978 using fiscal year 1976-77 data. However, the study did not provide timely and comprehensive data sufficient for the task.

In order to address the problem, the Governor's Office assigned the Department of Justice the task of coordinating the collection and analysis of jail data to serve as a basis for making decisions on the various jail issues.

*Project
Approach*

In March of 1981, the Department of Justice formed a jail consortium composed of representatives from the Department for Human Resources, Legislative Research Commission, Department of Finance and Kentucky Jailers Association. The consortium was formed as the Department determined that the data collection task was beyond the resources of its staff. While it was recognized that separate jail proposals may be submitted to the 1982 session of the General Assembly by the various members, it was agreed that all proposals would be based on the same data base, thereby reducing confusion and facilitating comparison.

At the first meeting of the consortium, each representative was requested to identify data needs as well as data sources. Assistance was requested from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and representatives attended the second meeting of the consortium. Task assignments and timetables were completed during the second meeting. (Appendix A) The project deadline was determined by the necessity of providing data from which proposals could be developed prior to the 1982 session of the General Assembly.

While most data was collected by the consortium members, a certain portion was contracted out to the Jailers' Association. In order to defray some of the costs of the data collection and analysis activities, a grant was obtained from NIC. The grant also enabled staff to obtain the services of a consultant to provide some oversight functions.

*Project
Objectives*

The purpose of the study is to provide a data base for use by decision-makers as a policy planning tool and guideline in determining what course of action Kentucky should pursue in jail system reform. While the study does not provide exact figures on each jail, it can be used as a system overview. It is anticipated that it will serve only as the beginning in the establishment of a data base for Kentucky's jails and additional information will be necessary at a later date.

Organization of the Report

The report is divided into six sections:

- System Overview is a capsule view of Kentucky's jail system. It serves as a background for the remaining sections of the report.
- Introduction to the Approach/Findings section outlines some general information about the data collection and defines some terms used in the report.
- Approach/Findings is divided into three sections: facility conditions; revenue and operating expenditures; and, population. The division was necessitated by the differences in data sources and processes of analysis.
- Conclusions and Recommendations - Recommendations are limited as the primary focus of this phase of the study was the establishment of a data base. However, the authors did point out some areas worthy of further consideration.

COUNTY JAILS

The 119 county jails* which currently operate in the Commonwealth are under the jurisdiction of county fiscal courts. The fiscal court approves an annual budget for the jail as well as appropriates money for any capital improvement to the facility. While the county is not mandated to provide funds for the jail, KRS 67.130 does require fiscal courts to allocate a sum necessary to maintain and operate county property. Day-to-day administration is the responsibility of the jailer.

Kentucky is the only state to retain the elected office of jailer. The only qualifications for the office are a minimum age of 24 years, residency requirements of one year in the county and two in the state and a U.S. citizenship requirement. While training is not required, it is provided free of charge by the Bureau of Training of the Kentucky Department of Corrections. Attendance at the three day session by the jailer is possible only when adequate manpower exists in the jail to maintain normal operations in his/her absence.

REVENUE SOURCES State Fees

The state contributes a significant sum of money to the operations of the jails through a series of fees provided by KRS 64.150. The fees are as follows:

- Putting a prisoner in irons \$.50
- Keeping and dieting a prisoner in jail (per diem) . . . \$6.75
- Imprisoning and releasing a prisoner \$.75
- Attending district or circuit court (per day) \$6.00

The following chart indicates the total fees paid by the state during FY 79-80:

<u>Dieting Fee</u>	<u>Release Fee</u>	<u>Irons Fee</u>	<u>Court Attendance</u>
\$8,626,997.00	\$173,892.00	\$2,327.00	\$187,414.00

Jailers may receive the fees only for persons charged with violations of state law and contempt cases. In cases of offenses which are excluded such as city ordinances and federal violations, the unit of government requesting the service of the jail pays the fee.

*The Washington County Jail has been closed since 1978.

*State Fees
(Continued)*

The jailer submits forms on a monthly basis to the Department of Finance for collection of the fees. The structure of the fee system is an incentive for jailers to operate jails at full capacity or over capacity in order to collect sufficient monies to maintain the jail. As diet fees are calculated on a fixed 24 hour period and not actual time incarcerated, a jailer could collect \$13.50 in diet fees for a person logged in at 10:00 p.m., Tuesday, and released at 1:00 a.m., Wednesday.

Bond Fees

The state may also reimburse the jailer the same fees paid to sheriffs for like services. The only service of the sheriff which is likely to be performed by the jailer is that of taking a bond for which he is eligible for a \$5.00 fee. In most instances, this task is the responsibility of the circuit court clerk's office. However, when the clerk's office is closed, the jailer may perform the function if authorized to do so by the Chief Circuit Judge of the District. This approval is given to most jailers. The money received must be deposited in the jail account and considered part of total fees.

Medical Expenses

The state in accordance with KRS 441.010 pays medical expenses for indigent prisoners who have violated state law. The services provided by a physician must be ones which cannot be postponed until the prisoner's release. A Legislative Research Commission (LRC) study noted that only about one-half of the counties participated in the program in 1980. The paperwork requirements and restrictions of the program are generally given as reasons for the low level of participation. Consideration of reform proposals in this area is expected during the 1982 session of the General Assembly.

Court Costs

An additional source of revenue was made available to the jails as a result of action taken during the 1980 session of the General Assembly. KRS 24A.175 provides that, effective July 15, 1980, \$5.00 from each court cost charge collected by circuit court clerks be turned over to the fiscal court to be used solely for the operation of the jail. An LRC study of 116 counties estimated that the new provision would generate approximately \$1,671,820 over the first twelve months. At this point, it is not possible to determine how much of this money has actually gone towards the jails above and beyond what the county was spending prior to KRS 24A.175. Based on comments of jailers, it appears that these funds have actually supplanted local funds.

At the end of each year, any fees which have been received by the jailer and not expended on the jail are turned over to the county. The county may in turn, use the excess fees for the next calendar year jail operations or for any general government purpose.

*Department of
Corrections
Contracts*

The Department of Corrections pays \$11.00 per day per state prisoner to jails which participate in either the Community Center or the Gradual Release Programs. The jails must meet specific conditions prior to participation in the programs.

The Gradual Release Program which was initiated in 1977 is designed for persons who have been recommended for parole and who are within 90 days of release. The prisoners participating in the program are primarily those who have not made living or work arrangements, a condition necessary for release. By placing the prisoners in jails in their community, it is possible for them to make the necessary contacts through structured release time.

The Community Center Program was instituted in 1980 as a result of overcrowded conditions in the prison system. Minimum security prisoners who are within four months of their Parole Board date and who meet specific conditions may be placed in certain county jails. It is expected that as halfway houses are developed, reliance on this program to reduce the prison population will decrease.

*County
Contributions*

While the county is not mandated to provide funds for the jail, KRS 67.130 does require fiscal courts to allocate a sum necessary to maintain and operate county property. The county may allocate federal funds, such as revenue sharing or economic development monies, for jail maintenance and operations.

If a county does not have adequate facilities, the courts may send prisoners to another county whose jail is adequate. The jailer of the facility to which the prisoners are transferred may request state fees for those individuals, even though they were not before a local court. In addition, according to an Attorney General's opinion, the receiving county may charge the using county a reasonable sum "under the theory of their sharing in the capital costs of constructing the facility and the cost of utilities." (OAG 79-588)

*City and
Federal
Government*

For cases involving the jailing of a person charged with an ordinance violation, the city must pay the fee(s). The federal government must pay for those prisoners charged with a federal offense including military prisoners and persons under federal protection.

JAIL OPERATION

In most counties, the jailer receives state fees directly from the Department of Finance and pays all bills directly. However, in the approximately eight counties which opt for a fee pool program, the fees are sent directly to the counties and the counties are responsible for the payment of all jail expenditures.

State law requires counties having a population of 75,000 or more to return all fees received on a monthly basis to the Department of Finance. This statute applies to four counties in which the Department pays all bills in accordance with the budget approved by the local fiscal court. Excess fees are returned to the counties.

Staffing

The jailer's salary cannot exceed a maximum amount set by statute. The statute does permit the Department of Finance to annually increase the maximum in accordance with the consumer price index. In FY 79-80, the maximum compensation allowed was \$21,823.* Jailers in some counties receive compensation from the county for serving as courthouse custodian. This income as well as bond fees must be included with the other fees in determining the maximum salary.

All other staff positions in the jail must be approved by the fiscal court. A jailer who is dependent totally on fees to pay staff salaries must carefully monitor his revenue to determine whether or not it will be sufficient to pay expenses. If the number of prisoners held decreases over a period of time, he may be forced to reduce staff levels. It is not unusual in many jails for the spouse, in most cases the wife, to work full-time in the jail for little or no compensation.

PHYSICAL
CONDITIONS

Many of the adverse conditions in Kentucky's jails may be attributed to the age of the facilities. Of the state's 119 jails, 37 percent were constructed prior to 1919. While LEAA funds were used by fiscal courts for jail renovation and construction in the 1970's, they were insufficient to significantly improve the overall physical conditions. Currently, there are six counties which have either class action or condition suits filed against the jails.

MONITORING
RESPONSIBILITY

While the state to a large degree subsidizes county jail operations, it exercises minimal control over facility conditions and operations. Although some state agencies have statutory authority to promulgate regulations for jails, enforcement provisions are either nonexistent or not exercised. Existent regulations provide guidelines in specific areas, but the state has yet to establish a comprehensive set of jail standards.

*Jefferson County does not have the office of elected jailer and as such, their jail administrator is not subject to the maximum.

MONITORING
RESPONSIBILITY

There are currently four organizations which have statutory responsibility for inspecting the physical conditions of jails.

*Local Health
Department*

The administration of the Confinement Facilities Health Act of 1974 (KRS 211.920) is the overall responsibility of the Department for Human Resources. However, in accordance with KRS 212.240, county health departments are responsible for administering and enforcing the public health laws of Kentucky. As such, local health departments are responsible for a semi-annual inspection of each county jail. If a health department finds conditions which endanger the health of those confined, notification of the condition is made to the proper authorities. Those confined in such a facility may seek a transfer through court action. In addition, under the general powers of the health department, a health official may initiate mandatory or prohibitory injunction proceedings in the appropriate circuit court in order to compel compliance with the public health laws of the state. This is an action rarely taken.

*Department of
Corrections*

The Department of Corrections in accordance with KRS 441.450 is responsible for final approval of all jail construction and renovation plans based on compliance with standards developed by the Department. However, the actual role of the Department is much broader as they conduct at least one on-site inspection annually. The inspectors also provide technical assistance to jailers upon request.

Fire Marshal

As mandated by KRS 227.220, the Fire Marshal's Office is to periodically inspect all property within the state to determine compliance with safety standards developed by the Office. The Fire Marshal's Office has the authority to order property not in compliance to be closed. The staff level of the organization appears inadequate to insure regular inspections.

*County Judge
Executive*

The County Judge Executive in accordance with KRS 441.010 is to inspect the jail at least once a month. The inspection consists of determining whether the facility conforms with rules for the government and cleanliness and the comfort and the treatment of the prisoners as prescribed by the fiscal court. He has no enforcement powers related to this statute.

A legislative subcommittee is currently considering proposals which would consolidate the state's inspection functions into one agency. This would address concerns expressed by counties that the myriad of current rules and regulations are often conflicting and confusing.

POPULATION

A diverse group of people make up Kentucky's jail population including men and women, juveniles and adults, sentenced and pretrial, drug and alcohol abusers, juvenile status offenders* and public offenders.

Sentenced misdemeanants may be held in the county jails for a period not to exceed one year. Sentenced felons may not serve time in jail unless they are awaiting appeal.

Kentucky's participation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) began in December of 1976. Since that time, substantial progress has been made in removing status offenders from jails. Alternative programs have been instituted in most counties and the state was able to realize a 75% reduction in the number of status offenders detained in secure detention facilities in December of 1980. The proposed FY 82 JJJPA award is expected to be only one-half of previous year awards. If this trend continues, it may endanger the progress which Kentucky has made in this area.

KRS 221.015 which was passed during the 1980 session of the Kentucky General Assembly may greatly reduce the jail population. Due to go into effect July 1, 1982, the bill decriminalizes public intoxication. The bill allows an intoxicated person to be taken to a detention facility only until he is no longer incapacitated, and only if no treatment facility for emergency treatment is available.

A task force was established by the Department for Human Resources to study the impact of KRS 221.015. Recent testimony before the Interim Joint Committee on Health and Welfare indicates that the task force is considering a delay of one year in the implementation of the new law.

PRETRIAL SERVICES

After the Bail Reform Act of 1976 outlawed commercial bail bonding, Kentucky instituted a statewide pretrial release program administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

While KRS 431.015 permits law enforcement officers to issue citations instead of making an arrest for a misdemeanor committed in his presence, it is a practice seldom used. Most persons are at least logged into the jail prior to release.

The methods of release available to the trial judge include:

- release on recognizance
- execution of an unsecured bail bonds
- release with restrictions on travel, place of abode and associations
- require the execution of a bail bond

*Status offenders refer to youths charged with offenses which are not considered crimes for adults including runaway, truancy and beyond the control of the parents.

PRETRIAL
(Continued)

Kentucky Rules of Criminal Procedure 4.20(1) requires that an arrested person must have bail set or be taken before a judge for consideration of pretrial release within 12 hours after arrest. In order to meet this requirement, the Kentucky Supreme Court set a uniform bail schedule for traffic violations and minor misdemeanors which allows the person to post 10 percent of the bond. If the clerk's office is closed, the jailer, if authorized, completes the bond papers, takes the bond and collects the \$5.00 fee as well as the dieting fee for the person logged in even though the person may stay less than one hour. A trial judge's approval is necessary for all releases except those in which a bond is posted in accordance with the uniform bond schedule.

The staffing of the state's three largest population areas is adequate to allow 24 hour pretrial release services. In rural areas, one pretrial officer may serve up to four counties. As noted in the Pretrial Services Fourth Annual Report (FY 79-80), practices vary between jurisdictions.

"Urban program staff are active in the jails on a 24-hour basis. In rural areas, jail checking procedures vary. Police officers in several areas telephone the pretrial officer to advise him that they are about to incarcerate a given defendant. This gives the pretrial officer ample notice to drive to the county where the arrest has occurred. In some areas, jailers telephone each morning to convey the previous night's activity, while in others the pretrial officer must periodically check each jail personally."

These varied practices as well as the availability of a trial judge determine the length of time a person is detained.

The Division of Pretrial Services Annual Statistical Report covering the period of July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980 reveals the following:

- 218,238 defendants were arrested and placed in custody
- 151,673 or 70% were offered pretrial services
- 36,412 or 17% were not released prior to trial

CITY JAILS

There are currently four city jails operating in the state including Fulton, Berea, Middlesboro and Barbourville. These jails only serve as temporary holding facilities until release or transfer is made to the county jail. In addition, the City of Carrollton jail is serving as the Carroll County Jail.

INTRODUCTION
TO APPROACH/
FINDINGS

Due to availability of the information, it was decided to collect data for fiscal year 79-80. In order to obtain a comprehensive picture of Kentucky's jail system, data was collected in three areas:

- facility conditions
- population
- revenue sources and jail expenditures

It was the original intention to survey all the state's operating jails for both facility condition and revenue sources and jail expenditure information. Due to lack of manpower, population data could be obtained only on a sample of jails.

It should be noted that the data collection effort did not include an assessment of the operational practices or management skills of a particular jailer. This decision was made for two reasons:

- there are no existing management standards against which performance could be measured.
- the jailer is an elected official subject to change every four years and therefore, unlike facility conditions, an evaluation of the jailer would soon be outdated.

It is realized, however, that a jail in poor condition may be managed efficiently and therefore be better than a jail in good condition that is managed poorly.

The following terms are used throughout the sections and are presented for clarification:

- all jails refers to operating county jails. The Washington County jail has been closed since 1978 and thus the total number of county jails is 119 instead of 120.
- bed capacity is based on the number of permanent beds in the facility. While it is recognized that in some facilities cots are used at times, they are not counted in bed capacity total.
- detox cells refers only to approved detoxification cells which meet the requirements of the Facility Confinement Act.
- double celling refers to cells which are intended for the use of more than one person.

Due to differences in sample selection, data sources and methods of analysis used, each of three areas examined has a separate approach/findings section. It is important to review the approach prior to the findings so that the reader understands the manner in which the sample was obtained and the data was collected and grouped, the assumptions which were made and the limitations involved.

FACILITY
CONDITION
APPROACH/
METHODOLOGY

The approach used for the collection of facility condition data entailed the following phases:

- review of existing forms, identification of gaps in information, and development of additional forms for collection of the missing data
- collection of data
- merger of the data sets

REVIEW OF FORMS

The four jail consultants employed by the Department of Corrections conduct semi-annual inspections of all county jails. In completing this task, they use two forms, a jail inspection form and the facility review form. The jail inspection form is composed of 12 major categories with subcategories. The consultants rate each area as either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. The facility review form is composed of similar categories although not in the same order. The consultants use this form in their annual rating of the facility which is mailed to the County Judge Executive and jailer. The form assigns points to the deficiencies based on existing state requirements. The consultants marked each deficiency with a 1, 2 or 3, indicating the reason for the deficiency:

- 1 indicating poor working order
- 2 indicating facilities/equipment lacking
- 3 indicating improper equipment

These three figures are used for informational purposes only, however, and do not affect the actual rating.

The actual rating is in two forms, ranking and classification. The ranking is a percentage calculated from the non-deficient points, thus the higher the percentage, the better the facility. The classification was derived from grouping the rank percentages as follows:

- Excellent 91-100%
- Good 76-90%
- Fair 61-75%
- Poor below 60%

REVIEW OF
FORMS
(Continued)

It was determined that some of the information needed was not contained on either of the two existing forms. Therefore, a third form was developed for use by the consultants. All three forms are contained in Appendix 2.

COLLECTION OF
THE DATA

The four jail consultants conducted on-site inspections during the 1981 summer months.

MERGER OF THE
DATA SETS

Upon return of the three forms, a review of the material was conducted. It was initially determined that the facility review form and jail inspection form contained similar types of information. As the review form allowed the jail to be ranked through its deficiency point system, it was used rather than the inspection form. A form was developed on which the remaining two data sets could be combined and converted to machine readable form.

Due to the large volume of information, the data was entered into the computer. The data was arranged in the following order:

- jails were arranged by classifications of excellent, good, fair and poor
- within each classification, jails were subdivided in the following capacity groupings:
 - Group 1: 101 beds and over
 - Group 2: 51-100
 - Group 3: 16-50
 - Group 4: 1-15

The final form for the merged data contains the following information on each jail:

- classification of the facility
- bed capacity
- age of facility
- population of county (1979 projections)
- % of double celling
- use of temporary beds
- installment of approved detox cell

MERGER OF THE
DATA SETS
(Continued)

The facility review form provides information concerning deficiencies in each of the following categories:

- Security Devices
- Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning
- Lighting
- Penal Equipment
- Plumbing
- Separation
- Administrative Areas
- Support Areas
- Safety

Deficiencies in the nine areas were converted to percentages, thus making comparisons between categories possible.

DATA LIMITATION

The data collected for facility conditions has four limitations:

- As there is not a comprehensive set of standards against which to rate jails, the weighing of the deficiencies is reflective only of the jail consultants estimation of worth in relationship to limited state regulations.
- Four inspectors were involved in the survey and while use of standard forms reduced individual biases, some subjectivity is inevitable.
- The inspections focused on the jails at one point in time and conditions would change if improvements were made.
- The Christian county jailer would not permit on-site inspections. However, the consultants rated the facility based on a previous inspection as no renovation had occurred since that time.
- The jail consultant was unable to note the deficiencies in the Metcalfe County jail due to extensive renovation underway at the time. The actual rating is reflective of the most recent inspection prior to renovation.

DATA ANALYSIS

The facility data analysis was completed through a contract with Eastern Kentucky University. Dr. Steven Falkenberg used the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) package in the analysis.

FACILITY
CONDITIONS

*Classification
of Jails*

As Table 1 demonstrates, the largest percentage (59%) of the state's jails falls into the poor category. This fact in addition to other findings that poor jails have 47% of all jail beds and serve 43% of the state's total population is cause for concern.

On a more positive note, 27% of all jails are rated good or excellent and account for 42% of the total jail beds in the state. While only 6 jails are rated as excellent, the group accounts for 1,190 of the total jail beds. This is due to the inclusion of the state's two largest jails, Fayette and Jefferson, in the group. Information concerning facility conditions is listed in Appendix C .

*Classification
Distribution*

As Table 2 indicates, there appears to be a clustering of jails in the poor, fair and good classification. The majority of poor jails are in the eastern half of the state while five of the six excellent jails are located in the western half of the state.

The Department of Corrections jail consultants have recommended that 46 of the 119 jails be completely renovated or new facilities be constructed in their place. All 46 of these jails fall into the poor category and account for 65% of all poor jails. Seventy-six percent of these jails are in the eastern half of the state.

The consultants also identified jails for possible use as multi-county facilities. The jails were recommended based on two criteria: the quality of the facility and the capability to serve additional populations. Five are in the eastern half of the state while six are in the western half.

*Bed Capacity
and County
Population*

For all classifications, there is a close correlation between the percentages of total bed capacity and the percentages of county population served indicating a distribution pattern between the general population served and the beds available in the jails.

Age

Table 1 indicates that a direct relationship exists between the age of the facility and the classification of the jail. The better the jail, the newer the facility. While the gap between fair and good is small, the span between excellent and poor is 69 years.

The 119 county jails range in age from 5 years to the 202 year old jail in Nelson County. As noted in Table 3, 33% of Kentucky's jails are over 75 years old.

TABLE 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF JAILS BY CLASSIFICATION

<u>Class</u>	<u># of Jails (%)</u>	<u>Bed Capacity (%)</u>	<u>County Population (%)</u>	<u>Average Capacity</u>	<u>Average Facility Age</u>	<u>Average % Double-celling</u>	<u>Average % Use of Temporary Beds</u>	<u>Average % Approved Detox Cell</u>
Poor	70 (59)	2,193 (47)	1,496,100 (43)	31.3	74	86	36	4
Fair	17 (14)	518 (11)	362,300 (10)	30.5	30	91	6	24
Good	26 (22)	774 (17)	615,800 (17)	29.8	22.6	67	-0-	62
Excellent	6 (5)	1,190 (25)	1,041,500 (30)	198	5.3	70	17	83
TOTAL	119 (100)	4,675 (100)	3,515,700 (100)	39.3	52.3	82	22.7	23.5

Age
(Continued)

Table 3

FACILITY AGE RANGE BY CLASSIFICATION

Classification	1-25 Years		26-50 Years		51-75 Years		75 or More Years	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Poor	10	(14)	20	(29)	6	(9)	34	(48)
Fair	12	(71)	2	(12)	0	(0)	3	(17)
Good	18	(69)	4	(15)	2	(8)	2	(8)
Excellent	6	(100)	-0-		-0-		-0-	
Total all classes	46	(38)	26	(22)	8	(7)	39	(33)

Detox

A direct relationship exists between the classification of jails and the presence of approved detoxification cells. While only 4% of the poor jails have detox cells, 83% of the excellent jails have them. Jefferson County is the only excellent jail which does not have an approved detox cell. The lack of approved detox cells in the poor facilities may be attributed to the older age of the facilities.

As noted in Table 6, all classifications held a fairly equal percentage of public inebriates so there was clearly a need for detox cells across classification lines.

Double celling

While double celling of prisoners has been a practice discouraged in modern corrections, clearly 82% of the total jail cells in the state are constructed for use by more than one prisoner. The practice of double celling is fairly consistent across classification lines.

Temporary Beds

The bed capacity is based on the number of permanent beds. However, it is recognized that jails use temporary bedding, such as cots, in order to accommodate additional prisoners. The fee system, which encourages full or over utilization of the jail, is probably a contributing factor to their use. As noted in Table 1, 22.7% of the state's jails use temporary beds. Their use is more prevalent in poor jails.

TYPES OF DEFICIENCIES

As Table 4 indicates, all classifications with the exception of excellent jails have deficiencies in each area.

In jails rated as excellent, good and fair, the deficiencies which ranked in the top 4 include safety, separation, administrative areas and support areas as observed in Table 5. Table 5 also indicates that the type of deficiency characteristics of the poor jail is somewhat different from the other classifications. The fact that plumbing and penal equipment rank so high for poor jails may well be attributed to the older age of the facilities. The deficiencies of each jail are listed in Appendix D.

Separation

Separation deficiencies ranked high because of the jails' lack of facilities to separate minimum, medium and maximum security prisoners. In many smaller jails, most of the cells are allocated for adult male prisoners, as this group represents the largest percentage (89.7) of the population. A cell or two are usually reserved for adult women or juveniles and if both groups require incarceration at the same time, it is often necessary to transfer one party to an adjoining county jail.

Support and Administrative Areas

In many of the small jails in the state, there is one multi-purpose area which serves as both the kitchen and booking area. Visitation booths are not the norm as most visits are made through the cell bars. Historically, jails in the state have not focused very much attention on medical services which accounts for the lack of medical exam rooms. Very few of the jails have either indoor or outdoor recreation areas or dayrooms. The lack of such facilities is an indication of the small size of most jails and the high costs associated with development of these areas.

Safety

The fact that safety deficiencies ranked in the top 5 of all classifications and ranked #1 in good and excellent jails is cause for concern. Among the requirements in this area are a second means of egress, sprinkle system, fire/smoke alarm and fire hydrant.

TABLE 4
 PERCENT OF DEFICIENCY IN EACH AREA

	SECURITY DEVICES	HVAC*	LIGHTING	PENAL EQUIPMENT	PLUMBING	SEPARATION	ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS	SUPPORT	SAFETY
Poor	47.	47.8	39.2	65.1	65.2	61.9	68.7	55.4	59.6
Fair	19.1	11.8	23.5	31.1	17.7	50.9	57.	46.3	38
Good	5	2.8	11.5	7.7	1.9	22.6	27.4	24.	32
Excellent	0	0	0	0	3.4	8.8	5.	6.5	12.8

*Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning

Table 5

RANKING OF DEFICIENCY BY CLASSIFICATION OF JAILS

Deficiencies by Ranking	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
1. Administrative Areas	Administrative Areas	Administrative Areas	Safety	Safety
2. Plumbing		Separation	Administrative Areas	Separation
3. Equipment		Support	Support	Support
4. Separation		Safety	Separation	Administrative Area
5. Safety		Equipment	Lighting	Plumbing
6. Support		Lighting	Equipment	**
7. HVAC*		Security Devices	Security Devices	**
8. Security Devices		Plumbing	HVAC*	**
9. Lighting		HVAC*	Plumbing	**

*Refers to Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning

**No deficiencies in these areas

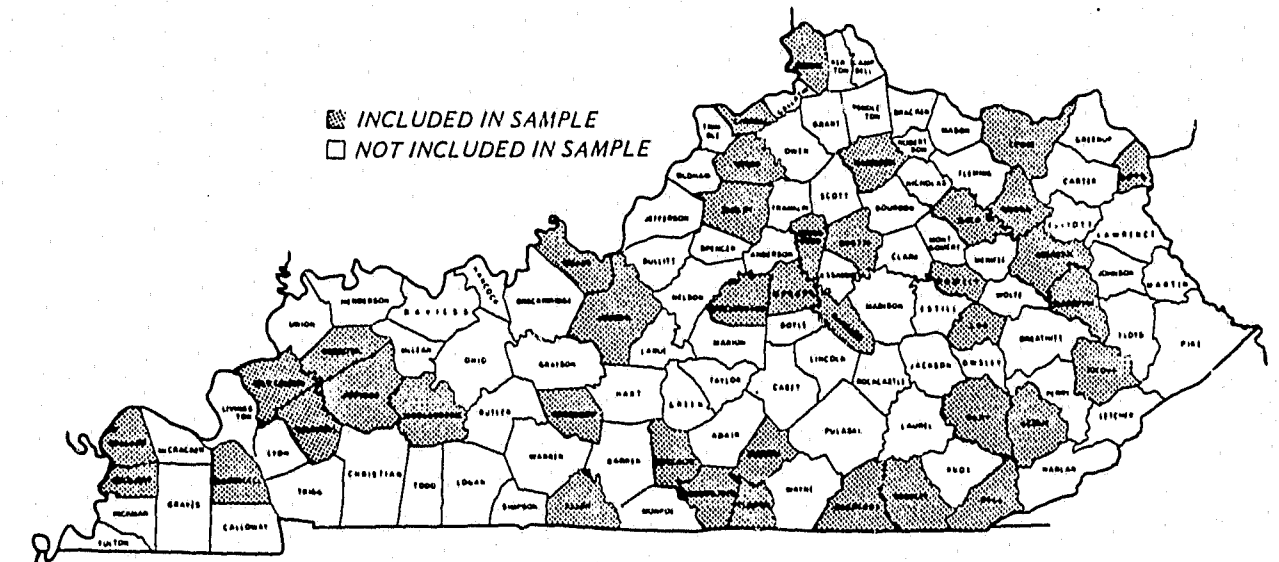
POPULATION DATA
Sample Selection

A stratified random sample of county jails was used to study population characteristics. In developing a stratified random sample, the following four factors were considered:

- geographic location
- facility age
- facility size
- county classification

A sample of 40 counties was drawn which represented a 33 1/3% sample of the 120 counties. A complete list of the counties selected is located in Appendix E and the map indicates the sample.

POPULATION SAMPLE



KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1981

Data Collection

The source of the population data was the dieting fee claim forms which the jailers submit each month to the County Fees Office in the Department of Finance. It was determined that these forms would serve as the most accurate and accessible source and would eliminate the high cost associated with on-site visits to each county jail. The data from the dieting fee claims forms was manually coded. The data was then converted to machine readable form. The exception to this process was Fayette County which already had its data in machine readable form. Arrangements were made to receive a copy of this data in a format compatible to that from the other jails.

*Data
Collection
(Continued)*

The actual data coded from the dieting fee sheets included demographic and offense data.

A copy of the dieting fee claim form, coding sheet and codes are located in Appendix F.

*Data
Limitations*

Due to the use of a manual system of coding the data and reliance on the dieting fee sheets, limitations resulted. The limitations are:

- It was impossible to track persons from month to month. Thus these persons who were incarcerated from the end of one month to the beginning of the next would show up as a new case each month. This caused no more than a 5% error in number of cases.
- It was impossible to distinguish the offense class, misdemeanor or felony, for theft offenses if it was not listed;
- It was impossible to determine the actual amount of time spent in jail as the fee system operates on a 24-hour clock which disregards the time the person came in, e.g., if a person came in at 11:55 p.m., Tuesday, and left at 12:05 a.m., Wednesday, it would be recorded as 2 days;
- Coding of offenses was to be limited to seven specific offenses selected due to their prevalence and impact on the system and all other offenses were coded as "other"; and,
- It was impossible to separate pretrial and post sentence cases held in jail. The claim form does not contain such information.

*Data
Exclusions*

By collecting the population data from the monthly dieting fee reports, all persons held whose dieting fee was paid by another source other than the state were automatically excluded. There basically were three groups of persons who would thus be excluded:

- persons without an identifiable charge
- persons who have violated local ordinances
- federal prisoners

The first two groups do not represent a significant percentage of the populations. Figures from the U.S. Marshall's Office and Federal Bureau of Prisons indicated that 2,246 federal prisoners were held during the FY 79-80 period. It should be noted that four counties held 78% of all federal prisoners.

Data Analysis

The data analysis was completed by the Research and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Corrections. Computer analysis of the data was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. The data was divided into groups based on bed capacity.

- Group 1: 101 beds and over
- Group 2: 51-100
- Group 3: 16-50
- Group 4: 1-15

POPULATION FINDINGS

General

According to statistics maintained by the Pretrial Release Program, 218,238 persons were incarcerated in county jail facilities during July 1979 through June 1980. The population sample contained 73,567 cases, or 33.7% of the total. Since the sampling method was designed to select a one-third sample, it may be assumed from this and other data that the sample is representative.

Average Daily Population

As can be seen in Table 6, the average daily population ranged from 3.0 in Carlisle County to 396.6 in Fayette County. The average daily population for all jails in the sample was 1,004. This figure can be projected for the state based on the following formula:

$$\frac{1,004 \text{ Sample A.D.P.}}{73,567 \text{ Sample Total}} = \frac{\text{State A.D.P.}}{218,238 \text{ State Total}}$$

The projected state average daily population therefore is 2,978.

Sex

The sample population was composed of:

89.7% Males
10.3% Females

The population extremes were:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Bath	75	25
Henry	99	1

Age

The age ranges of the population touched the extremes from eight years of age to over seventy years. The following table is a summary of the population by age ranges:

Table 7

POPULATION BY AGE RANGES*

<u>AGE</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Under 12	55	.08
13-17	4,551	6.5
18-21	16,606	23.6
22-30	21,659	30.8
31-40	11,733	16.7
41-50	8,430	12.0
51-70	7,068	10.0
70 & Over	297	.42

* This table does not include the 3,168 cases for which age was not listed.

TABLE 6
POPULATION SAMPLE SUMMARY

<u>County</u>	<u>Sex (%)</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Range Cases/Month</u>	<u>Charge Known Cases (N)</u>	<u>% D.P.P. and P.I.</u>	<u>% Mental/Emot. Dist.</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>ADP</u>	<u>AMP</u>	<u>% Occupancy</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>
<u>Group #1</u>											
Fayette	M 92	32.1	1431-1910	20509	All 28.5	All .4	415	396.6	11,898	96	20,509
	F 8	29.2			M 31.1	M .23					
Hardin	M 87	29.6	301-384	4180	F 12.5	F 1.4	114	57.8	1,734	51	4,220
	F 13	29.1			All 24.5	All 1.5					
					M 25.1	M 1.2					
					F 20.5	F 3.7					
<u>Group #2</u>											
Bell	M 91	31.3	199-320	3025	All 27.6	All -0-	81	42.9	1,287	53	3,026
	F 9	27.9			M 28.7	M -0-					
Clay	M 94	29.5	142-241	2349	F 16.8	F -0-	51	30.7	921	60	2,349
	F 6	26.0			All 45.5	All -0-					
Whitley	M 88	29.8	132-263	2362	M 46.8	M -0-	51	29.0	870	57	2,365
	F 12	30.0			F 26.9	F -0-					
					All 30.6	All 1.2					
					M 31.9	M 1.1					
					F 21.7	F 2.1					

TABLE 6
POPULATION SAMPLE SUMMARY

County	Sex (%)	Age	Range Cases/Month	Charge Known Cases (N)	% D.P.P. and P.I.	% Mental/Emot. Dist.	Capacity	ADP	AMP	% Occupancy	Total Cases
<u>Group #3</u>											
Allen	M 91	33.5	45-86	785	All 30.2	All .6	32	14.7	441	46	796
	F 9	29.9			M 30.1	M .7					
Boone	M 91	29.5	166-221	2404	All 16.8	All -0-	17	19.0	570	112	2,406
	F 9	29.3			M 17.2	M -0-					
Boyd	M 92	31.3	193-280	2829	All 32.7	All .9	38	35.6	1068	94	2,832
	F 8	28.2			M 33.6	M .8					
Caldwell	M 98	32.9	33-86	710	All 31.8	All .1	32	11.7	351	37	710
	F 2	33.1			M 31.7	M -0-					
Clinton	M 91	31.1	50-118	1151	All 39.1	All .1	22	12.6	378	57	1,210
	F 9	25.4			M 40.3	M -0-					
Crittenden	M 88	29.5	37-69	637	All 13.3	All .6	16	7.6	228	48	641
	F 12	29.5			M 14.0	M .5					
Harrison	M 89	31.2	65-100	892	All 34.3	All .3	23	10.6	318	46	892
	F 11	26.7			M 36.7	M .4					
Hopkins	M 86	28.8	275-368	3863	All 23.1	All 2.8	48	46.2	1386	96	3,865
	F 14	29.2			M 23.8	M 2.4					
					F 19.0	F 5.3					

TABLE 6
POPULATION SAMPLE SUMMARY

County	Sex (%)	Age	Range Cases/Month	Charge Known Cases (N)	% D.P.P. and P.I.	% Mental/Emot. Dist.	Capacity	ADP	AMP	% Occupancy	Total Cases
<u>Group #3 Cont'd.</u>											
Lee	M 94	29.0	56-102	995	A11 39.7	A11 -0-	17	10.2	306	60	995
	F 6	25.1			M 32.3	M -0-					
Leslie	M 95	28.6	43-148	918	A11 36.7	A11 .5	16	6.5	195	41	919
	F 5	25.9			M 37.4	M .6					
Magoffin	M 96	33.1	102-199	1863	A11 61.4	A11 .9	37	10.4	312	28	1,865
	F 4	33.4			M 62.2	M .4					
Marshall	M 94	29.2	67-113	1125	A11 25.8	A11 1.1	26	14.3	429	55	1,144
	F 6	26.8			M 25.9	M 1.1					
McCreary	M 90	29.7	110-177	1757	A11 36.1	A11 .5	33	12.4	372	38	1,764
	F 10	28.3			M 37.5	M .4					
Metcalfe	M 95	31.3	21-54	401	A11 37.4	A11 .5	30	3.8	114	13	402
	F 5	35.0			M 38.8	M .3					
Muhlenberg	M 92	33.3	120-203	1924	A11 23.7	A11 1.1	44	23.0	690	52	1,925
	F 8	30.5			M 24.3	M .8					
Rowan	M 95	29.5	92-168	1521	A11 35.6	A11 .3	16	14.8	444	93	1,521
	F 5	23.8			M 35.6	M .3					
Shelby	M 88	32.8	92-158	1471	A11 32.7	A11 1.0	20	19.1	573	96	1,473
	F 12	29.7			M 34.0	M .9					

TABLE 6
POPULATION SAMPLE SUMMARY

County	Sex (%)	Age	Range Cases/Month	Charge Known Cases (N)	% D.P.P. and P.I.	% Mental/Emot. Dist.	Capacity	ADP	AMP	% Occupancy	Total Cases
Group #3 Cont'd.											
Woodford	M 90 F 10	30.4 26.5	127-190	1970	All 36.2 M 37.6 F 23.7	All .5 M .4 F .5	25	19.5	585	78	1,989
Group #4											
Ballard*	M 94	32.0	25-146	617	All 14.6 M 14.9 F 10.0	All .3 M .2 F 2.5	12	10.6	318	88	618
*April Data Missing	F 6	29.5									
Bath	M 75 F 25	28.9 27.6	44-97	746	All 33.6 M 35.1 F 29.5	All .3 M .2 F .5	15	9.7	291	65	764
Carlisle	M 89 F 11	29.6 29.7	7-23	193	All 16.5 M 17.0 F 13.6	All .5 M .6 F -0-	12	3.0	90	25	193
Carroll	M 97 F 3	35.1 32.3	43-86	720	All 40.8 M 41.0 F 33.3	All .4 M .4 F -0-	12	9.1	273	76	720
Cumberland	M 93 F 7	34.2 26.9	46-85	773	All 42.7 M 43.9 F 25.5	All 1.7 M 1.7 F 2.0	11	9.4	282	85	777
Edmonson	M 97 F 3	34.3 29.3	23-83	598	All 55.0 M 55.4 F 45.0	All .5 M .5 F -0-	10	6.0	180	60	599
Garrard	M 93 F 7	37.0 35.2	30-60	573	All 37.2 M 37.8 F 29.3	All -0- M -0- F -0-	15	9.4	282	63	573

TABLE 6
POPULATION SAMPLE SUMMARY

County	Sex (%)	Age	Range Cases/Month	Charge Known Cases (N)	% D.P.P. and P.I.	% Mental/Emot. Dist.	Capacity	ADP	AMP	% Occupancy	Total Cases
Group #4 Cont'd											
Henry	M 99	31.0	33-57	547	All 14.7	All -0-	12	9.0	270	75	548
	F 1	40.0			M 14.8	M -0-					
Knott	M 94	29.3	60-173	1629	All 53.2	All .9	15	10.3	309	69	1,632
	F 6	28.7			M 54.4	M .9					
Lewis* *July Data Missing	M 96	30.0	37-94	618	F 33.7	F 1.9	11	9.4	282	85	627
	F 4	33.8			All 40.0	All .6					
Meade	M 93	28.4	45-100	872	M 39.8	M .5	14	7.4	222	53	874
	F 7	31.1			F 44.4	F 3.7					
Mercer	M 95	31.6	45-99	972	M 32.5	M .1	14	12.9	387	92	974
	F 5	30.4			F 39.0	F 6.8					
Morgan* *7 months' data	M 95	33.7	20-54	275	M 26.9	M .4	14	4.9	147	35	275
	F 5	38.0			F 22.8	F -0-					
Powell	M 89	26.8	121-252	2461	All 48.3	All -0-	10	19.6	588	196	2,473
	F 11	27.7			M 48.5	M -0-					
Russell	M 91	30.2	66-146	1209	F 46.2	F -0-	15	12.2	366	81	1,221
	F 9	29.3			All 44.7	All .2					
Webster	M 92	30.1	54-98	881	M 47.0	M .1	11	16.0	480	145	881
	F 8	32.2			F 26.4	F 1.1					
					All 42.9	All 1.6					
					M 44.3	M 1.2					
					F 29.2	F 5.7					
					All 17.6	All 1.0					
					M 18.0	M .6					
					F 13.5	F 5.4					
							1004				73,567

NOTE: For counties with missing data, all calculations were done based upon the number of months available, rather than the full year.

Age
(Continued)

The average age of a person in jail was 30.8 years, which is slightly higher than the national average. The age and sex factors were correlated and found few women in the older age ranges. However, generally, age distributions for men and women remained similar.

Cases by
Month

While slight fluctuations in population were found, there were no significant differences in the number of persons incarcerated by month as indicated in Table 8.

Table 8

CASES HELD BY MONTH

1979		1980	
July	6,304	January	5,717
August	6,261	February	5,358
September	6,373	March	6,241
October	6,494	April	6,084
November	5,700	May	6,747
December	5,682	June	6,606

Cases by
Offense

The majority (46.2%) of the known offenses were alcohol related; public intoxication, drunk in a public place and driving under the influence. Eliminating the driving under the influence cases, there were 23,322 alcohol-related cases in jail which represents 31.7% of the total population. The following table summarizes the findings for the coded offenses.

Table 9

NUMBER OF CASES BY OFFENSES

	N	%
Public Intoxification	10,165	13.8
Driving Under the Influence	10,674	14.5
Drunk in a Public Place	13,157	17.9
Other	27,061	36.8
Unknown	12,510	17

Offense Class

Almost 65 percent of those incarcerated were charged with misdemeanors, while traffic infractions accounted for 17.4 percent of the cases of the total jail population. Only 13.3 percent of the population were charged with felonies as illustrated in Table 10.

Table 10

TYPE OF OFFENSE

	N	%
Violation	848	1.2
Traffic Infraction	12,774	17.4
Misdemeanor	47,696	64.8
Felony	9,789	13.3
*Juvenile or Emotionally Disturbed	1,398	1.9
Missing	1,062	1.4

*Some juveniles were charged with a misdemeanor or a felony rather than as a juvenile offender.

Length of
Stay

A review of the records indicated that 67% of the jail population did not stay in jail more than two days. As previously noted, it is important to remember that two days may in actuality be only a few hours due to the structure of the fee system. Due to the data collection process it was impossible to design a method to track cases from month to month, therefore, the longest a person could be recorded as staying was 31 days. The following table summarizes length of stay by ranges.

Table 11

SUMMARY OF LENGTH OF STAY

# Days Held	# Held	%
1	27,036	36.8
2	22,435	30.5
3-7	11,502	15.7
8-14	4,486	6.1
15-21	2,684	3.6
22-28	1,589	2.2
29-31	3,719	5.0
Missing	116	.1

Length of Stay
(Continued)

An examination of the amount of time incarcerated showed no significant relationship to sex or the offense category. The latter may be due to the fact that only 7 specific offenses were coded. The average length of stay for the whole group was 5 days. However, more indicative of the length of stay was the median which was 2 days.

Age/Offense Correlation

Age was related to the type of offense committed by males. While 89 percent of those charged with controlled substance violations were less than 30 years old, 63 percent of those charged with public intoxication were aged 31 or more. An unexpected finding was that 55 percent of those incarcerated due to mental illness or emotional disturbances were 30 years of age or younger. A similar pattern was found for female offenders. Furthermore, males were fifteen times more likely to be incarcerated for public intoxication than females.

Pretrial vs. Sentenced

Data concerning the number of persons who were in pretrial status vs. sentenced status was not available from the jailers' log books, fee claim forms or pretrial release program. While the absence of this information is a serious omission, some assumptions can be made from a review of Table 11. As sixty-seven percent of those incarcerated stayed two days or less, it can be assumed that these persons were likely to be in pretrial status. Furthermore, it is believed that many of the remaining 33% were also in pretrial status.

Population and Capacity

A general summary of the major population findings by county and size group is located in Table 6. The following tables are extracted from data contained in Table 6. The occupancy rate varies greatly within each size group. It should be noted that both capacity and occupancy rates were based only on the number of permanent beds in the facility.

Table 12

SUMMARY OF OCCUPANCY RATE RANGES

	HIGH %	LOW %
Group #1	96	51
Group #2	60	53
Group #3	112	13
Group #4	85	25

Population and Capacity
(Continued)

There does not appear to be any correlation between size and occupancy rate other than the two larger groups have maintained a higher overall rate of occupancy. Furthermore, the facility review analysis revealed no significant correlations between occupancy rate and other factors such as age and classification as noted in Table 13.

Table 13

POPULATION FACTORS BY CLASSIFICATION

Classification	No. of Jails	Average Daily Population	Average Occupancy Rate
Poor	20	16.5	74
Fair	8	11	55.8
Good	9	19	69.4
Excellent	2	210	74

Table 14 indicates that 25.6% of the jails had less than a 50% occupancy rate.

Table 14

NUMBER OF JAILS BY OCCUPANCY RATES

% of Occupancy	No. of Jails	% of Total
0-25	2	5.1
26-50	8	20.5
51-75	14	35.9
76-100	12	30.8
101 & up	3	7.7
TOTAL	39	100

Of the three counties with over a 100% occupancy rate, two of them used temporary beds. Additionally, it should be noted that because the jail population turnover is great (36.8% stayed one day or less), many persons do not stay long enough to require a bed. However, if state standards were developed, a certain amount of square footage would be required for each person incarcerated, regardless of the time actually spend in jail.

EFFECT OF THE
DECRIMINALI-
ZATION BILL ON
OCCUPANCY RATES

The decriminalization of public intoxication will have a significant effect on the jail population. The effect on each county is shown in Appendix G. Overall, smaller jails will be affected more than larger jails as seen in Appendix G and the summary table below:

Table 15

DECRIMINALIZATION EFFECT BY CAPACITY GROUP

	% of Decrease in A.D.P.
Group #1 (101 beds and over)	19
Group #2 (51-100)	25
Group #3 (16-50)	24
Group #4 (1-15)	<u>28</u>
Total	22

Furthermore, the removal of the public inebriate from jail will cause a notable decrease in the occupancy rate of the jails from 71.4 percent with public inebriates to 55.7 percent without public inebriates. The 15.7 percent decrease in occupancy rate will have a significant consequence on the fees received from the state for jail operation.

*Effect of
Decriminali-
zation by
Classification*

As Table 16 indicates, the four classifications of jail held relatively the same percentage of public inebriates with the exception of excellent jails whose public inebriates population was slightly lower. The effect of decriminalization is fairly consistent between classifications. Excellent jails will experience a 19 percent decrease in occupancy while fair jails will experience a 31 percent decrease. The effect of this legislation on jails by classification was reviewed because of the potential fiscal consequences.

Table 16

JAIL POPULATION WITHOUT PUBLIC INEBRIATES
BY CLASSIFICATION

<u>Classification</u>	<u># of Jails</u>	<u>A.D.P.</u>	<u>A.D.P. w/o P.I.</u>	<u>% Decrease</u>	<u>Average Occupancy Rate</u>	<u>Average Occupancy w/o P.I.</u>	<u>% Decrease</u>	<u>P.I. % of Total Population</u>
Poor	20	16.5	12.7	23'	74	56.3	24	32
Fair	8	11	8.0	27	55.8	38.6	31	36.9
Good	9	19	14.1	26	69.4	50.6	27	34.8
Excellent	2	210	170	19	74	60	20	26.1

A.D.P. = Average Daily Population

P.I. = Public Inebriates

OPERATIONAL COST APPROACH/METHODOLOGY

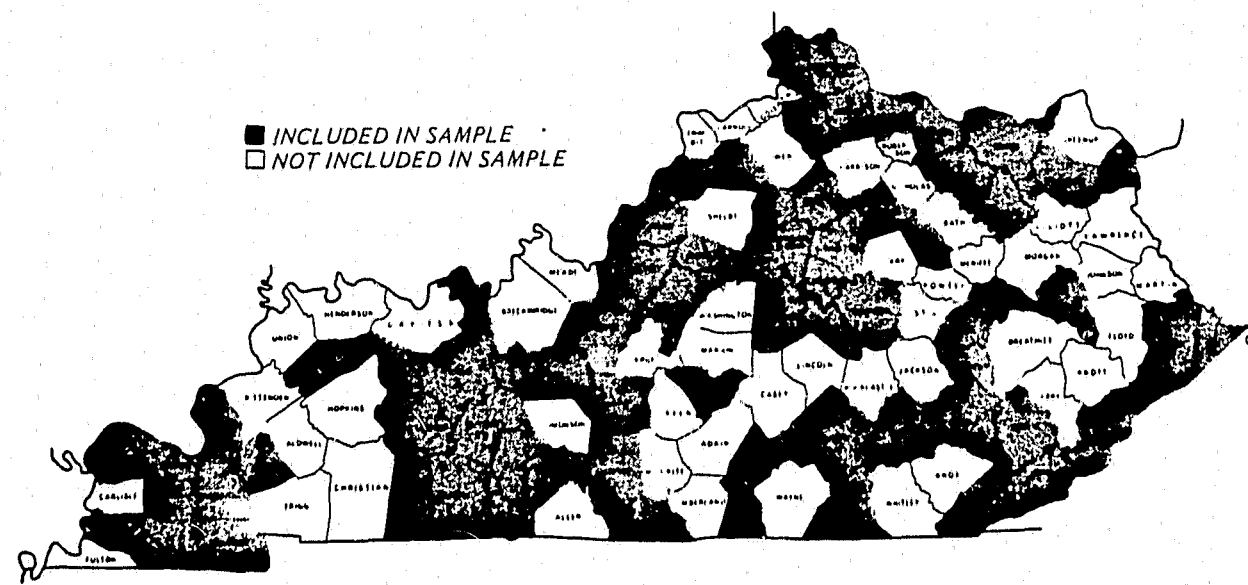
The approach used for the collection of the revenue and operational cost data entailed a four phase process:

- selection of sample
- development of data collection instruments
- collection of data
- integration of data sets

SELECTION OF SAMPLE

Although the original plan was to collect revenue and jail expenditure data on all jails, this was not feasible due to time constraints and a limited response to the survey. The final sample, when compared to the criteria used for the stratified random population sample, was extremely close. This sample can be considered to be a representative, as indicated by the following map and the sample characteristics chart in Appendix H .

REVENUE AND OPERATING EXPENDITURE SAMPLE



KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 1981

DATA SOURCES AND COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

It was necessary to use three separate sources to obtain an expenditure profile for each jail including:

- state financial records
- county financial records
- jail financial records

STATE FINANCIAL RECORDS

The financial records obtained from the Department of Finance provided a complete listing of the state revenue which the jails received from the fee system for fiscal year 1979-80. (Appendix I) Appendix I also identifies state revenue received from both the Department of Corrections release program and from a self-report by the jailers on fees received for the collection of bonds.

COUNTY FINANCIAL RECORDS

Initial information concerning county jail expenditures was obtained from county financial statements, reports submitted quarterly to the Department of Finance. A form was prepared listing the figures from the statement and mailed to the counties for verification. (Appendix J) This was necessary as many jail expenditures were combined with general government expenditures and thus were not identifiable. All non-responses to the initial mailing were followed-up with letters and telephone calls.

JAILS

A survey instrument was developed through a contract with the Executive Director of the Kentucky Jailers' Association to collect additional information on revenue and operational costs which could not be obtained from the jail records. (Appendix K) The survey was distributed to all the jailers for completion and the non-responses were followed-up by both telephone calls and on-site visits.

MERGER OF DATA SETS

As the county jail information was returned, the forms from the jailer and county officials were merged into one. As the data on the two forms was not mutually exclusive, several contacts were necessary with both the jailer and county officials before a final reconciliation could be made. The 1979 calendar year audits of the jailer's books also served as a guide for determining the general accuracy of the merged data. (Appendix L)

DATA ANALYSIS
Data
Limitations

The data collected for revenue and operating costs has two limitations. These limitations are:

- the accuracy of the data is related to the reliability of the reporting agent
- items that were billed in the aggregate and for which the actual cost could not be discerned were prorated

Data
Exclusions

General administrative costs of the county in the oversight of the jail were not considered. Likewise, costs of state agencies involved in administering the fee program and monitoring the jails were excluded.

Analysis
Introduction

For the initial analysis, the data was reviewed in two groups:

- Revenue Data
- Operational Cost Data

This method allowed the initial review of the source of funds coming in and the overall picture of how the funds were spent.

The initial division of the data was accomplished by subdividing both the revenue and operational data into groups based upon the bed capacity of the jails as follows:

- Group 1: 101 beds and over
- Group 2: 51-100
- Group 3: 16-50
- Group 4: 1-15

This grouping was used because it was determined that the jails within each of these groups were likely to have similar characteristics, especially as related to revenue and operational expenses.

Revenue
Analysis

The revenue analysis consisted of reviewing the sources of funds as well as their percent of the total contribution.

The review included analyzing the contributions by the four size groups and as a whole. Other factors beyond size, such as age and occupancy rate were correlated with revenue.

Operating
Expenses

Because of the number of line items reviewed, the expenditures were grouped as follows:

- Personnel Costs - jailer's deputies, matrons and other salaries and fringe benefits
- Prisoner Maintenance - food, medical, prisoner clothing and transportation
- Other Support - staff clothing, materials and supplies, utilities, insurance, dues and bonds and miscellaneous
- Capital Improvements - Renewals/repairs, renovation/construction, new equipment, debt service retirement, miscellaneous

For the purpose of analyzing the jail expenditures and developing trends and projections, the category capital improvements was not included. This decision was made as capital costs were considered to be non-recurring costs and varied greatly from facility to facility.

Staffing

In order to complete a staffing analysis, it was necessary to use both the population data and the operational expenditure data. Both sets of information were only available for 21 jails.

The staff/inmate ratios were based only on the number of correctional staff and did not include support personnel, such as cooks and bookkeepers.

Other areas which were examined in staffing were:

- total number of staff
- number of non-paid staff
- range of percentage of correctional staff
- number of "mom and pop" jails

Salaries

Salaries were analyzed in terms of ranges and in terms of jail capacity. Other factors examined were:

- number of jailers who worked as janitors
- number of spouses who worked without financial compensation
- number of unpaid employees

Per Diem

In order to obtain a true picture of the costs of incarceration, a per diem amount was figured. The data needed to complete the per diem calculation could be obtained only for the 21 counties for which both population and operational expense data existed. The per diem was calculated by using data on the total operational expenses and average daily population.

The per diem was then analyzed in relation to the three operational cost groupings of salaries, prisoner maintenance and other support to determine the portion of the per diem spent on each function. Other factors such as size grouping, jail classifications and capacity were also reviewed for their relationship to the per diem amount.

Statewide Projections

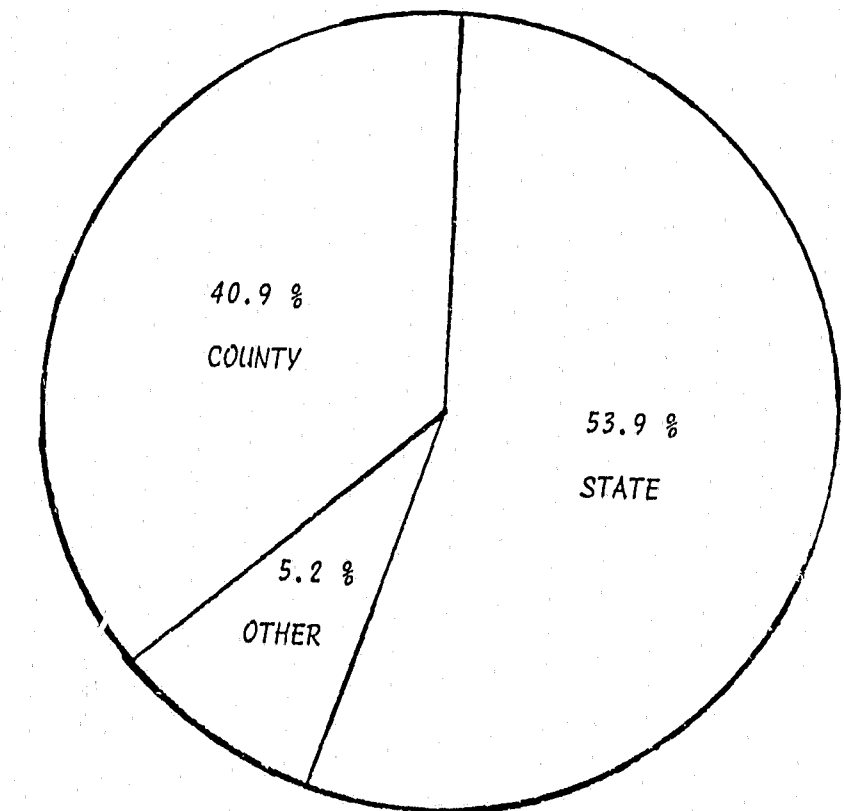
The final aspect of the analysis of the operational expense data was the extrapolation of the data for the development of statewide operating cost estimates. A second projection was made to construct a statewide per diem figure.

REVENUE

Figure 1 indicates that the state is the major source of funding for the jails, with the county serving as the second source.

Figure 1

CONTRIBUTION BY SOURCE



Further study of the revenue data indicates that the smaller the facility, the closer the state and county contribution levels. As noted in figure 2, as the size of the facility increases so does the distance between state and county contribution levels, with the exception of group 1.

Figure 2

REVENUE
(Continued)

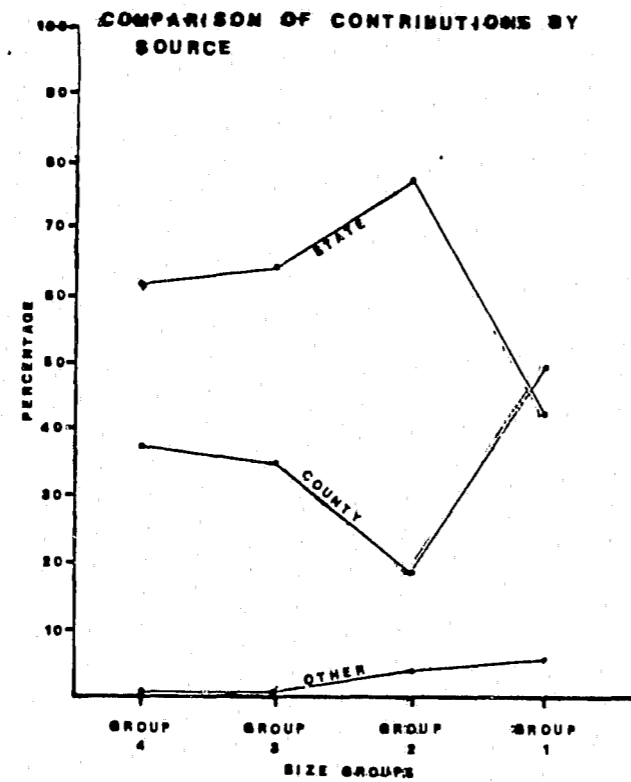
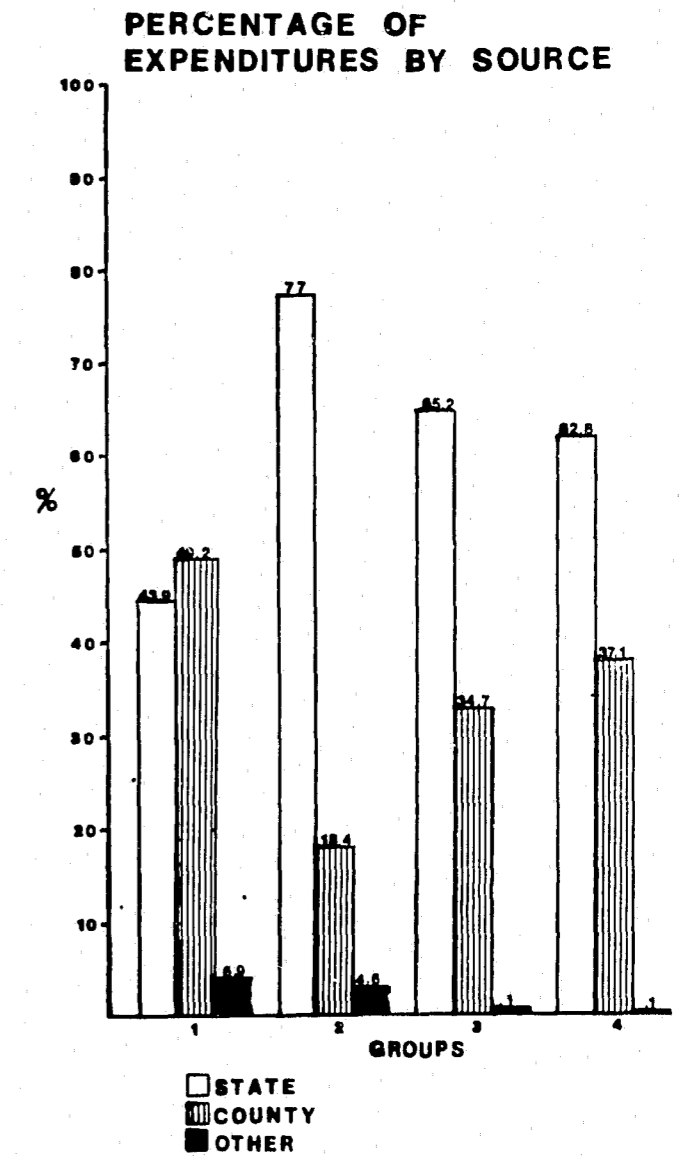


Table 17 represents the dollar amount and percent of contribution for each jail in the sample and within the size groups. As can be seen in Table 17, four jails operate solely from state funds and return excess fees to the county. In contrast, there are 10 jails in which the county contribution is higher than the state contribution. There is no apparent relationship between these occurrences and other factors such as age, size and occupancy rate.

However, there is a correlation between the amount of money the state contributes and the percent which the county contributes. As demonstrated in figure 3, the larger the state contribution, the smaller the county's contribution. This may be attributed to the fact that there are basic costs associated with operating a jail of any size. If the state fees do not meet the basic costs, then the county must contribute. However, if the state fees are adequate, there is little incentive for the county to appropriate funds.

REVENUE
(Continued)

Figure 3



CAPITAL
IMPROVEMENTS

The capital improvement costs were considered separately from the operational costs. The total amount expended on capital improvements was \$1,329,898 in Appendix M. The county was the major contributor for capital improvements and 87% of the jails underwent some improvements.

Table 17
 OPERATING BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS
 AND
 PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>% State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>% County</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>% Other</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>
<u>Group #1</u>	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Fayette*	942,505	53	641,608	36	\$198,766	11	1,782,879
Hardin	148,856	98	2,706	2	-0-	0-	151,562
Jefferson	1,874,931	33	3,367,681	59	462,429	8	5,705,041
Kenton**	390,330	100	-0-	0-	-0-	-0-	348,126
Warren**	222,247	100	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	168,066
Subtotal	3,578,869	43.9	4,011,995	49.2	661,195	6.9	8,155,674
<u>Group #2</u>							
Barren*	97,650	83	15,654	13	4,983	4	118,287
Bell*	115,602	64	63,399	35	498	1	179,499
Bourbon	75,665	76	24,036	24	-0-	-0-	99,701
Boyle*	83,283	75	27,579	25	-0-	-0-	110,862
Campbell*	168,847	57	43,503	15	85,771	28	298,121
Clay*	81,039	67	40,474	33	124	-0-	121,637
Franklin*	85,758	48	97,807	52	-0-	0-	183,565
Harlan*	121,458	99	1,290	1	-0-	0-	122,748
Laurel*	136,930	81	22,881	13	10,072	6	169,883
Letcher*	100,555	97	3,090	3	-0-	0-	103,645
Madison*	177,318	99	742	1	121	-0-	178,181
McCracken*	161,380	98	1,311	1	1,990	1	164,681
Pike	137,786	76	42,595	24	-0-	-0-	180,381
Pulaski	162,362	88	22,062	12	311	-0-	184,735
Taylor	28,402	77	8,314	23	-0-	-0-	36,716
Subtotal	1,733,945	77	414,737	18.4	103,870	4.6	2,252,692

Table 17
 OPERATING BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS
 AND
 PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTIONS (cont'd)

County Group #3	State	% State	County	% County	Other	% Other	Total Expenditures
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Boone*	62,715	84					
Boyd*	98,457	52	12,170	16			
Bullitt*	57,048	38	90,185	48	90	-0-	74,975
Butler	20,706	75	94,771	62	-0-	-0-	188,642
Calloway*	54,703	63	6,897	25	-0-	-0-	151,819
Carter*	42,112	78	32,583	37	-0-	-0-	27,603
Clinton	33,441	81	12,204	22	-0-	-0-	87,286
Fleming*	23,287	54	7,676	19	-0-	-0-	54,316
Grant	37,842	84	19,675	46	-0-	-0-	41,117
Graves**	71,516	100	7,126	16	-0-	-0-	42,962
Grayson	54,033	67	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	44,968
Hart	27,220	66	26,704	33	-0-	-0-	69,735
Jessamine	48,747	69	14,191	34	165	-0-	80,272
Lee	26,759	60	21,690	31	-0-	-0-	41,411
Leslie	15,451	33	17,670	40	-0-	-0-	70,437
Logan	44,107	44	31,645	67	8	-0-	44,437
Marshall*	44,842	69	55,642	56	-0-	-0-	47,096
Magoffin*	28,650	48	20,318	31	-0-	-0-	99,749
Mason*	55,194	79	30,543	52	-0-	-0-	65,160
McClellan	15,279	42	14,580	21	-0-	-0-	59,193
McCreary	35,916	65	21,495	58	-0-	-0-	69,774
Monroe	39,725	74	19,712	35	-0-	-0-	36,774
Montgomery**	75,182	100	13,731	26	-0-	-0-	55,628
Muhlenberg	66,482	81	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	53,456
Nelson*	40,537	65	10,063	12	-0-	-0-	70,084
Ohio	37,925	68	19,356	31	5,720	7	82,265
Oldham	54,573	66	18,093	32	2,235	4	62,128
Rowan	39,163	65	28,080	34	-0-	-0-	56,018
Scott	57,437	78	20,917	35	60	-0-	82,713
Simpson	43,303	75	15,129	21	-0-	-0-	60,080
Todd	23,388	66	14,760	25	948	1	73,514
Woodford	50,252	52	12,150	34	-0-	-0-	58,063
			47,919	48	-0-	-0-	35,538
Subtotal	1,425,992	65.2	\$ 757,675	34.7	9,226	.1	2,185,384

Table 17

OPERATING BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS
AND
PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTIONS (Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>% State</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>% County</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>% Other</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>
<u>Group #4</u>	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Anderson	10,794	48%	11,774	52	-0-	-0-	22,568
Ballard	26,554	83%	5,317	17	-0-	-0-	31,871
Bracken	12,273	52%	11,204	48	-0-	-0-	23,477
Garrard	25,817	73%	9,570	27	-0-	-0-	35,387
Hancock	13,235	38%	21,644	62	-0-	-0-	34,879
Henry	25,016	70%	10,782	30	-0-	-0-	35,798
Hickman	12,459	62%	7,774	38	-0-	-0-	20,233
Lewis	25,675	58%	18,800	42	-0-	-0-	44,475
Livingston	13,377	70%	5,791	30	-0-	-0-	19,168
Lyon	12,808	81%	3,087	19	-0-	-0-	15,895
Mercer	35,831	65%	18,880	34	408	1	55,119
Owsley	17,353	62%	10,713	38	-0-	-0-	28,066
Pendleton	12,921	64%	7,335	36	-0-	-0-	20,256
Russell	31,604	74%	11,369	26	-0-	-0-	42,973
Spencer	4,112	24	13,193	76	-0-	-0-	17,305
Webster	42,460	63	25,103	37	-0-	-0-	67,563
Wolfe	28,444	66	14,815	34	-0-	-0-	43,259
Subtotal	350,733	62.8	207,151	37.1	408	.1	558,292
GRAND TOTAL	7,089,539	53.9	5,391,558	40.9	774,699	5.2	13,152,042

* - Excess Fee

** - Excess Fees and State Contribution Exceeded Actual Operating Expenditures

NOTE: As four counties state contributions exceeded their actual operating expenditures, the subtotals and grand totals will not add across, nor will the percentages.

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

In general, operational expenditures delineated in the Appendix N and summarized in Figure 4, show that all groups spend the majority of their funds on personnel, and that with the exception of Group #1, the second highest expenditure category is prisoner maintenance.

Table 18 delineates the percent of operational expenditures by category.

Table 18

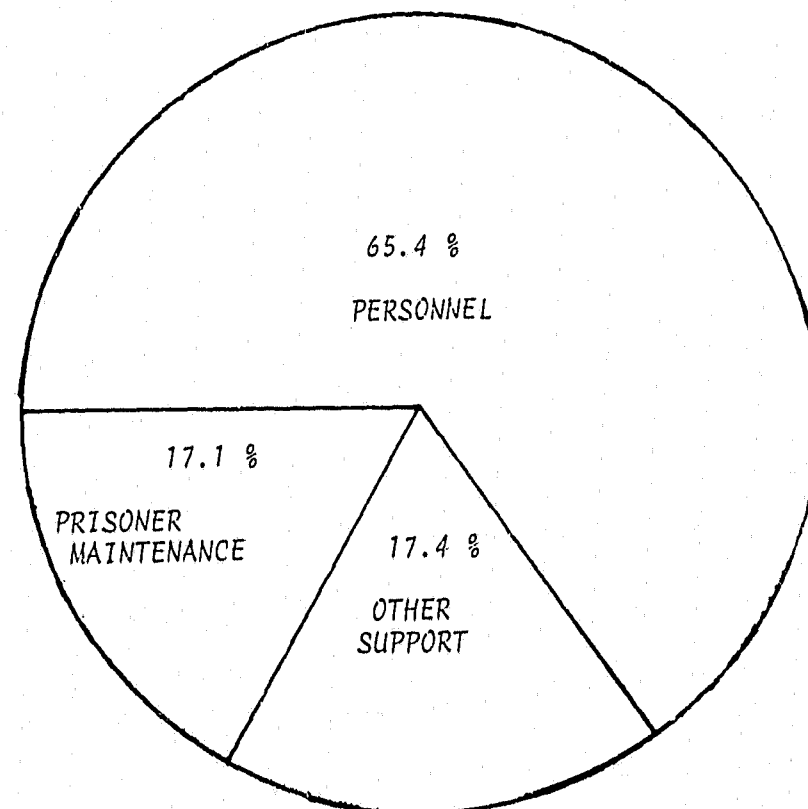
AVERAGE PERCENT OF OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY

Jail Group	Personnel %	Prisoner Maintenance %	Other Support %
Group #1	69.3	13.5	17.2
Group #2	58.8	23.2	18.0
Group #3	59.6	22.8	17.6
Group #4	56.7	25	18.3

Figure 4 summarizes the operational expenditures by categories for the 69 counties which responded to the survey.

Figure 4

OPERATING EXPENSES



GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES (Continued)

There was a significant variation within the ranges of each of the three categories:

- personnel: 37%-78% of total costs
- prisoner maintenance: 10%-47% of total costs
- other support: 1%-39% of total costs

The variances in the categories can be attributed to differences in management practices as well as facility conditions.

Staffing

The fact that the jails are understaffed is demonstrated by Table 19. A complete list of staffing patterns, by county, is located in Appendix O.

Table 19

NUMBER OF TOTAL STAFF BY GROUP

Jail Group	High	Low	Average
Group #1	284.0	11.5	84.3
Group #2	12.5	4.3	8.5
Group #3	13.8	1.0	4.1
Group #4	3.5	1.3	2.1

While the data revealed that there are persons working in the jail without compensation, their number is not significant. The majority of unpaid personnel were located in Groups 3 and 4 which is not surprising in light of their low operating budgets.

The largest category of staff is correctional personnel, or persons whose chief responsibility is the supervision of prisoners. In 45% of the jails, correctional personnel must perform support functions, such as cooking, as well. The percentage of correctional personnel to the total staff is indicated in Table 20.

Table 20

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STAFF WHO ARE CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL

Jail Group	Average %
Group #1	73.8
Group #2	83.78
Group #3	87.19
Group #4	95.42

Staffing
(Continued)

As expected, the percentage of the total staff which is correctional personnel increases as the size of the facility decreases. Fifteen of the jails or 21.7% of the total were "mom and pop" jails, ones staffed solely by a jailer and his wife. There were two jails which were staffed solely by the jailer.

The staff/inmate ratio for the sample jails was computed by dividing the average daily population by the total number of correctional custodial officers multiplied by a shift relief factor of 5.1 (three shifts per day, 40 hours per week per officer). The staff inmate ratio then can be compared to the national standard of one correctional custody officer per every 20 inmates. The Table below summarizes the staff/inmate ratios for the 21 sample jails.

Table 21

STAFF/INMATE RATIO SUMMARY OF SAMPLE

Jail Group	Average	RANGE	
		High	Low
Group #1	1:30	1:31	1:30
Group #2	1:25	1:28	1:22
Group #3	1:25	1:64	1:11
Group #4	1:26	1:31	1:17

The complete listing of the sample jail staff/inmate ratios are located in Appendix O. The majority of the jails do not meet the nationally accepted standard of 1:20.

It should be noted that the staff/inmate ratio assumed that the same number of staff would be available for each of the three 8-hour shifts. While this may currently occur in the state's larger jails, it is not a practice in the smaller jails where the "graveyard" shift has fewer employees than the day shifts.

Salaries

The data revealed wide differences in jailers' salaries, ranging from a high of \$37,450 to a low of \$5,858. The \$37,450 salary exceeds the \$21,823 maximum allowed by statute during this period. It is the salary of the administrator of the Jefferson County jail who is not an elected official and whose salary is not restricted by statute. The following table summarizes the salary levels by size group. Individual jailer salaries are not given.

Table 22

JAILERS' SALARIES BY GROUP

Jail Groups	Salaries								
	\$20,000 & Up		\$15,000-\$19,999		\$10,000-\$14,999		\$5,000-\$9,999		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Group #1	5	100	-0-		-0-		-0-		
Group #2	14	93.3	-0-		1	6.7	-0-		
Group #3	14	43.8	15	46.9	2	6.2	1	3.1	
Group #4	4	23.5	3	17.7	6	35.3	4	23.5	
TOTAL	69	37	53.7	18	26	9	13	5	7.3

In some counties, the jailer also serves as courthouse custodian. The salary received from the county is included in the salary in Table 22. If this compensation was excluded, a larger number of jailers would fall into the \$10,000-\$14,999 range and \$5,000-\$9,999 range. As indicated in Table 23, the jailer serving as the janitor occurs most frequently in the smaller jails, Groups #3 and #4. It is significant that 43.5% of the jailers served as janitors.

Table 23

JAILERS SERVING AS JANITORS

Jail Group	N	%
Group #1	-0-	-0-
Group #2	2	13.3
Group #3	14	43.8
Group #4	14	82.4
TOTAL	30	or 43.5

In cases in which the jailer's spouse works without compensation at the jail, the jailer's salary is actually compensation for two positions. Table 24 indicates that spouses who work without compensation are most often in Groups #3 and #4, the smaller jails.

Salaries
(Continued)

Table 24

SPOUSES NOT RECEIVING COMPENSATION

Jail Group	N	% of Jails in the Group
Group #1	-0-	-0-
Group #2	1	6.7
Group #3	7	21.9
Group #4	7	41.2
TOTAL	15 or	21.7

Furthermore, what Table 24 does not indicate is the large number of spouses who work at the jail for minimal compensation, e.g., \$100-\$200/month. If these persons were included in Table 24, the total percentage would be much higher.

Finally, in reviewing the jailer's salary and its relationship to size group, there is a direct correlation between the capacity of the facility and the jailer's salary as a percentage of total personnel costs. This is, of course, to be expected as larger jails would require more personnel.

Table 25

PERCENTAGE OF THE PERSONNEL COSTS ALLOCATED FOR THE JAILER'S SALARY

Jail Group	%
Group #1	2.2
Group #2	23.7
Group #3	45.9
Group #4	73.4

The figures support previous findings which show that there are fewer staff positions in the Groups #3 and #4.

It should be noted that jailers and their families are provided living quarters in the jails rent free in 85 counties. This number does not include counties which provide housing accommodations outside of the jail. While free housing may be considered a fringe benefit, it has the effect of making the jailer a 24-hour employee.

Per Diem

In order to determine the cost of incarceration per prisoner for each jail, a per diem rate was developed using the following formula:

Step 1:

$$\frac{\text{Total Operational Expenses}}{365 \text{ Days}} = \text{Operational Cost Per Day}$$

Step 2:

$$\frac{\text{Operational Cost Per Day}}{\text{Average Daily Population}} = \text{Per Diem}$$

The following table summarizes the per diem amounts for the 21 jails for which both operational and population data was available.

Table 26

SUMMARY OF SAMPLE PER DIEM

Group #1		Average
Fayette	\$12.32	\$11.66
Hardin	\$ 7.18	
Group #2		\$11.21
Bell	\$11.46	
Clay	\$10.85	
Group #3		\$12.55
Boone	\$10.81	
Boyd	\$14.52	
Clinton	\$ 8.94	
Lee	\$11.94	
Leslie	\$19.85	
Marshall	\$12.48	
Magoffin	\$15.59	
McCreary	\$12.29	
Muhlenberg	\$ 9.80	
Rowan	\$11.12	
Woodford	\$ 7.87	
Group #4		\$10.79
Ballard	\$ 5.83	
Garrard	\$10.31	
Henry	\$12.96	
Mercer	\$11.71	
Russell	\$ 9.65	
Webster	\$ 7.41	
Total Sample		\$11.18

Per Diem
(Continued)

The per diem rates were then compared with capacity of the jail (Table 26) and quality of the jail and no correlation existed. When the per diem rate was compared with occupancy rate, a correlation was found:

- 90% & Up Occupancy Rate = \$12.39
- 55-89% Occupancy Rate = \$11.63
- 0-54% Occupancy Rate = \$10.30

One possible explanation could be that jails with higher occupancy rates are more confident about staffing at sufficient levels because of the insured flow of state fees to support such efforts.

The following table indicates by size group, the portion of the per diem used for staff, prisoner maintenance and other support.

Table 27
PER DIEM EXPENDITURES BY GROUP

Group	Personnel	Prisoner Maintenance	Other Support	Total
Group #1	\$8.08	\$1.57	\$2.01	\$11.66
Group #2	\$6.59	\$2.60	\$2.02	\$11.21
Group #3	\$7.48	\$2.86	\$2.21	\$12.55
Group #4	\$6.12	\$2.70	\$1.97	\$10.79

Statewide
Projections

Since operating costs data represented only a sample of jails, an effort was made to extrapolate the data for statewide projections. The first step was the development of a figure for the cost of operating the jails statewide. The following formula was used:

$$\frac{\$7,089,559^*}{\$9,139,651^{**}} = \frac{\$13,152,042}{\text{Unknown of state total operating costs}}$$

(Fees for 69 County Sample) (Sample total operating expenses)

(Total state fees)

The projected cost for operating the jail system statewide was:

\$16,955,226

This figure can be compared to the state contribution of \$9,139,651 indicating that an additional \$7,815,575 was needed to operate the jail system above and beyond the state's contribution in fiscal year 1979-80. The \$7,815,575, if assumed by the state, would represent an increase of 85.5% in jail funding.***

The statewide operating cost was then used with the following formula to develop a statewide per diem cost.

$$\frac{\text{Statewide Operating Costs} \div 365 \text{ days}}{\text{Statewide Average Daily Population}} = \$15.60$$

\$16,955,226 ÷ 365 = \$15.60

2,978

The actual per diem needed to operate the jails is \$15.60 as compared to the current state per diem of \$8.41. The state per diem figure is based on all state fees excluding bond fees and gradual release payment. The projected statewide per diem represents an increase of 85% in the per diem allocation.

Using the three expenditure categories, the following is a summary of how the projected statewide per diem would be spent based on current percentages:

Personnel:	\$10.21
Prisoner Maintenance:	2.67
Other Support:	2.72
Total:	\$15.60

*includes all state revenue received by the 69 counties in the operating costs sample.

**includes all state revenue except bond fees.

***The 85.5% increase in jail funding will be slightly lower if bond fees were considered.

CONCLUSIONS

The fee system which is the major source of revenue for operating Kentucky's jails is based solely on the number of persons entering the jails. This structure results in several problems including:

1) Promotes incarceration and overcrowding - The fee system encourages local officials to support practices which result in the incarceration of the majority of persons arrested for some period of time. The jailers must work closely with local law enforcement officials to insure their cooperation in bringing persons arrested to the jail. While there is no evidence that persons are being incarcerated illegally, there is little incentive under the present system to develop alternative programs for specific population groups for whom incarceration may be inappropriate. As previously noted in the report, approximately 50% of the jail population is composed of alcohol offenders and traffic violators. Only 13% of those incarcerated are charged with felonies. Thus, the taxpayers are spending large sums of money, an average of \$15.60 per day, to incarcerate individuals who may not be considered a threat to the community. The perception of the public that jails are protecting communities from serious offenders simply is not supported by the data.

In addition, the fee system encourages overcrowding in the jails. While this study did not address the question of American Correctional Association standards regarding space requirements per prisoner, it can be safely assumed that due to the age of Kentucky's jails, the majority would not meet the minimum requirements of 70 square feet per prisoner. Therefore, even jails operating at 60% occupancy may be considered overcrowded. The issue of overcrowding is even more critical in light of the inadequate staffing patterns and facility safety deficiencies identified in the study.

2) Inequities in state revenue distribution - Counties appear to have relied heavily on the fee system for revenue to operate the jail. However, the degree of the reliance differs from county to county. While county money may account for 76% of the operating expenses of the jail in one county, another county may not contribute at all. In fact, there are four counties in the state whose jails appear to be wholly subsidized by state revenues and who actually make money from the jail through excess fees.

The inequities are further demonstrated by the range in jailers' salaries of \$5,585 to \$21,823, the maximum salary allowed by law during fiscal year 1979-80. In most counties, the jailers are totally dependent on the fee system for their salaries. The exception is counties which supplement the jailer's salary by paying the jailer to perform courthouse custodial duties. A few counties which opt for fee pooling pay the jailer a straight salary. The situation is even more inequitable in light of the fact that many jailers' wives receive little or no compensation for their work in the jail. Thus, in these cases, the jailer's salary is actually compensation for two full-time persons.

JAIL
UTILIZATION

As 59% of all county jails are rated as poor and 65% of the poor jails have been recommended for complete renovation or new construction, it is obvious that attention should be focused on facility improvement. However, substantial appropriations for capital improvements may not be the best use of limited resources in light of the findings regarding occupancy rates. It is clear from the data presented that jails do not operate at full capacity. This is indicated by the fact that 61.5% of the jails are utilized less than 75% of the time. Only eight of the 39 jails maintained an occupancy rate higher than 90%.

The overall occupancy rate of 71.4% will decrease with the implementation of the decriminalization of public intoxication statute to a usage rate of 55.7%.

- I. The fee system should be reformed or eliminated to insure a more equitable distribution of limited state monies. Counties should be required to contribute specified amounts in order to receive state funds. Excess fees should be eliminated.
- II. A comprehensive set of standards for the jails should be developed and address such areas as staff training, operating procedures and facility conditions. A system should be instituted in which the receipt of state funds is contingent on complying with the standards.
- III. The need for a fully operational jail in each of Kentucky's counties should be reviewed in light of present occupancy rates and anticipated occupancy rates after decriminalization of public intoxication. Adjoining counties with low occupancy rates should be encouraged to share facilities. While it is recognized that substantial transportation costs would be incurred, it is believed that they would be significantly lower than the costs of maintaining the jails.
- IV. Prior to extensive renovation or new construction, counties should consider the population which the jails serve. A 1977 report by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture cites significant monetary differences for building maximum, medium and minimum security cells. If the characteristics of the jail population remain the same, there is little reason for counties to build expensive facilities designed to serve primarily maximum security prisoners.

DATA ELEMENTS TO BE COLLECTED

- IA. Jail Revenue
 - State
 1. Dieting fees
 2. Release fees
 3. Irons
 4. Court Attendance
 5. Medical Claims
 6. Gradual Release Prisoners
 7. Community Center Prisoners
 8. \$5.00 Fine Fee
 9. \$5.00 Bond Fee
 10. \$5.00 Performance Bond Fee
 11. Other State Funds
- IB. Federal
 1. Federal Prisoners
 2. Military Prisoners
- IC. Other States
 1. Transit prisoners
- ID. County
 1. Personnel (include CETA positions)
 2. Clothing
 - staff
 - prisoner
 3. Medical costs
 4. Materials/supplies
 5. Utilities
 6. Maintenance (Renovation/Construction)
 7. New Equipment
 8. Insurance
 - Liability
 - Property
 9. Rent
 10. Debt Service Retirement
 11. Miscellaneous
- II. New Construction/Major Renovation

List any new construction/major renovation and outstanding debt

III. Operating Costs

1. Food
2. Clothing
Staff
Prisoners
3. Medical Costs
4. Materials/Supplies
5. Utilities
6. Maintenance (Renovation/Construction)
7. New Equipment
8. Insurance
-Liability
-Property
9. Rent
10. Debt Service Retirement
11. Dues and Bonds
12. Miscellaneous

IV. Staffing Patterns

1. Number of full-time and part-time staff, hours worked, amount paid including deputies, matrons, cooks and jailers.

V. Jail Population

1. Adult/Juvenile and Average Length of Stay
2. Felons/Misdemeanants
3. Pretrial, Post Arraignment and Post-Conviction
4. Alcohol Related Offenses - KRS 244.020; KRS 525.100; KRS 525.060; and KRS 189.520
5. Mentally/Emotionally Disturbed

VI. Facility Conditions

1. Number of cells by type
Adult M & F
Juvenile M & F
2. Number of beds by type
3. Total number of square feet in cell area
4. Physical Plant Evaluation
5. Renovation and Construction estimates

VII. Facility Operations

1. Policy and Procedures

Appendix A-2


Data Collection Assignments

<u>Task</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Time Required (In Weeks)</u>
IA (6,7)	BOC	4
IA (1,5)	Finance	1
IA (8)	LRC	3
IA (9,10,11)	KJA	5
IB, IC	KJA	5
ID	DOJ/LRC	12
II	BOC	4
III, IV	KJA/BOC	12
V (1,2,4)	Finance	12
V (3,5,other)	DOJ/KJA	12
VI	BOC	12
VII	DOJ	8


Appendix A-3
Timetable

1981 May J J A S O N D Jan. 1982


1. Data Collection




2. Data Analysis



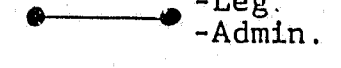
3. Conclusions/Findings



4. Policy Options



5. Responses
-Leg.
-Admin.



National Criminal Justice Reference Service



While portions of this document are illegible, it was micro-filmed from the best copy available. It is being distributed because of the valuable information it contains.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

JAIL _____
Population: Men _____ Women _____ Boys _____ Girls _____ Total _____

Improvements _____

Indicate by (X) the status of each item on date of inspection

ITEM	SAT	UNSAT	COMMENT
1. SECURITY PROCEDURES:			
A. Utilizing Security Equipment			
B. Weapons Control			
C. Razor Control			
D. Key Control			
E. Medicine Control			
2. SECURITY DEVICES:			
A. Locks			
B. Safety Vestibules			
C. Windows and Doors			
D. Screens			
3. SAFETY:			
A. Emergency Lighting			
B. Smoke Detectors			
C. Combustible Materials			
D. Fire Extinguishers			
E. Evacuation Plan			
F. Second Means of Egress			
4. SEPARATION FACILITIES:			
A. Adult Males			
B. Adult Females			
C. Juveniles			
D. Special Holding			
5. BOOKING:			
A. Area			
B. Procedure			
6. VISITATION:			
A. Visitation Booths			
B. Other Visitation			
C. Visitors Log			
D. Regular Days and Hours Posted			
7. LIGHTING:			
A. Fixtures			
B. Controls			
C. Efficiency			
8. HEATING AND COOLING:			
A. Heating System			
B. Cooling System			
C. Climate Today			
9. PLUMBING:			
A. Comodes & Lavatories			
B. Drinking Fountains			
C. Pipes			
D. Bathing Facilities			
10. BEDDING:			
A. Bunks			
B. Mattresses & Pillows			
C. Linens			
11. FOOD SERVICES:			
A. Eating Utensils			
B. Preparation Equipment			
C. Storage			
D. Daily Menu Record			
E. Tables & Benches			
12. HOUSEKEEPING & SANITATION:			
13. OTHER:			

APPENDIX B-2 BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS
DIVISION FOR REGIONAL JAILS
ANNUAL FACILITY REVIEW

65

JAIL _____ (1-3) CITY _____

POPULATION: MEN 12 (4-6) WOMEN 0 (7-9) BOYS 0 (10-12) GIRLS 0 (13-15) TOTAL POPULATION 12 (16-19)

IMPROVEMENTS: None

OFFICIALS CONTACTED: None

NUMBER OFFICIALS CONTACTED 0 (20-21) Man Days
July - 1085 Sept. - 715
Aug. - 955

CRITERIA: (1) Poor Working Order (2) Facilities/Equipment Lacking (3) Improper Equipment

A. SECURITY DEVICES		F. SEPARATION		I. SAFETY	
1. Locking System	4	26. Men (a)Max.	2	61. Means of Egress	4
2. Safety Vestibule	3	27. (b)Med.	1	62. Corridors	2
3. Bars/Grillage	2	28. (c)Min.*	1	263. Lighting/Emergency	3
4. Doors	4	29. Women (a)Max.	2	64. Smoke Detection	2
5. Windows	4	30. (b)Med.*	1	265. Sprinkler-Support Area	1
6. Screens	2	31. (c)Min.*	1	266. Emergency Generator	2
7. Visitation Booths/Device	4	32. Boys (a)Max.	2	267. Audio/Video Communication	1
8. Food Pass	1	33. (b)Min.*	2	68. Alarm	2
9. Walls/Floors/Ceilings	4	34. Girls (a)Max.	2	69. Combustible Materials	4
		35. (b)Min.*	2	70. Fire Hoses/Extinguishers	3
		36. Detox	4	271. "Smoke Pac"	2
		237. Mental*	4	272. Phone Jacks	1
B. HVAC		38. Temp. Holding*	1	73. Enclosed Stairwells	3
10. Furnace	4	239. Isolation*	1		
11. Air Conditioning	2	G. ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS			
12. Exhaust & Return Air	3	40. Jailers Office/Control	3	74. Single Cells	3
13. Open Free Flow System	2	41. Booking/Secure Admission	3	75. Multiple Occupancy Cells	3
		42. Public Lobby	2	76. Dayrooms	3
		243. Records (Storage Area)	1	77. Dorms	3
		244. Storage Personal Property	1	78. Special Holding	3
		245. Strip/Search/Shower*	1		
		46. Weapons Control	3	J. SIZE	
		47. Medicine Control	3	79. Kitchen (a)Food Prep Equip	3
		48. Interview Room/P & P/Pre-Trial	2	52. (b)Food Dry/Cold Storage	3
		249. Photo/Breath Analysis	2	53. Laundry	3
		50. Additional Office Space*	2		
		H. SUPPORT AREAS			
		*Does Not Apply to Small Facilities			

EMPLOYER ON DUTY _____ CONSULTANT: Edgar R. Ellis DATE: 10-15-80 (36-39) (40-41)
Mo.-Day Yr.

4 Pt. Items 2 (22-23) X 4 = 8 TOTAL DEFICIENT POINTS 39

1 Pt. Items 3 (24-25) X 1 = 3 200 MIN'S DEFICIENT POINTS 39 = 161 (30-31-32)

2 Pt. Items 6 (26-27) X 2 = 12 (33-34-35) + 2 = 80.5 (36-37-38)
1 Pt. Item 10 (39-40) X 1 = 10

Appendix B-3
Jail Survey

66

County: _____

Person Completing Form: _____

1. Is the jail currently involved in/or under any of the following:
- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-------|----|-------|
| law suits | Yes | _____ | No | _____ |
| court orders | Yes | _____ | No | _____ |
| other restrictions | Yes | _____ | No | _____ |
- Describe nature and impact of each. (Use separate sheet.)

2. Does the jail routinely house persons from other counties?
- Yes _____ No _____
- If yes, list each county and specific population housed for that county.
- | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|
| _____ | AM | _____ | AF | _____ | JM | _____ | JF | _____ |
| _____ | AM | _____ | AF | _____ | JM | _____ | JF | _____ |

3. Identify for the following population groups the number of cells in each category:

	AM	AF	JM	JF	Multi-use
One Person Cell					
Two Person Cell					
Three Person Cell					
Four Person Cell					
_____ Person Cell					
_____ Person Cell					
_____ Person Cell					

Note which population groups use multi-use cells.

4. Does the facility routinely use temporary beds? Yes _____ No _____
5. Does the facility have an approved detox cell? Yes _____ No _____
6. List the total numbers of square feet of living space. _____
(Living space is defined as the areas used solely for inmate purposes vs. administrative purposes.)
7. Complete and attach both the jail inspection form and the facility review form. Based upon the number of points on the facility review form, this facility is rated as:

_____	Excellent	91-100%	Facility is:
_____	Good	76-90%	_____ small 19 or less
_____	Fair	61-75%	_____ large 20 and above
_____	Poor	below 60%	

8. Is the facility currently under construction or renovation? Yes _____ No _____
- If yes, describe the nature and extent of construction or renovation: (e.g., identify the number of beds; major additions; intended results)

Appendix C
 Facility Conditions
 EXCELLENT JAILS

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>A.D.P.</u>	<u>Occupancy Rate</u>	<u>P.L. Population</u>	<u>Facility Age</u>	<u>General Population</u>	<u>% Double Ceiling</u>	<u>Temporary Beds</u>	<u>Detox Cells</u>
Group I	Fayette	415	397	96	28.5	5	192,700	37	N	Y
	Jefferson	518				4	679,900	74	Y	N
Group II	Barren	73				5	31,500	81	N	Y
	Christian	70				6	66,800	64	N	Y
	Henderson	70				8	39,100	89	N	Y
Group III	Muhlenburg	44	23	52	23.7	4	31,500	77	N	Y
	TOTAL (6)	1,190	421	148	52.2		1,041,500		1Y	5Y
	AVERAGE	198	210	74	26.1	5.3		70.3	16.7	83%

GOOD JAILS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>A.D.P.</u>	<u>Occupancy Rate</u>	<u>P.L. Population</u>	<u>Facility Age</u>	<u>General Population</u>	<u>% Double Ceiling</u>	<u>Temporary Beds</u>	<u>Detox Cells</u>
Group I									
Kenton	132				11	132,900	100	N	N
Group II									
Boyle	57				6	23,700	84	N	Y
Campbell	68				76	83,300	100	N	N
Clay	51	30.7	60	45.5	4	22,000	78	N	Y
Whitley	51	29	57	30.6	4	31,200	78	N	Y
Group III									
Breckinridge	16				3	16,000	63	N	Y
Bullitt	43				5	40,500	58	N	Y
Clinton	22	12.6	57	39.1	6	8,800	100	N	N
Crittenden	16	7.6	48	13.3	6	9,700	100	N	Y
Fleming	18				97	11,900	67	N	N
Grayson	38				47	19,300	10	N	N
Hopkins	48	46.2	96	23.1	5	45,600	67	N	Y
Lee	17	10.2	60	32.7	4	7,200	65	N	Y
Logan	43				4	23,300	79	N	N
McLean	17				16	10,400	94	N	N
Rowan	16	14.8	93	35.6	63	17,600	88	N	N
Trigg	16				5	9,900	75	N	Y
Union	16				5	18,500	50	N	Y
Wayne	16				4	16,900	69	N	Y
Group IV									
Hancock	10				4	7,700	40	N	Y
Knott	15	10.3	69	53.2	45	17,900	0	N	N
Lewis	11	9.4	85	40	6	13,300	55	N	Y

GOOD - (Continued)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>A.D.P.</u>	<u>Occupancy Rate</u>	<u>P.I. Population</u>	<u>Facility Age</u>	<u>General Population</u>	<u>% Double Celling</u>	<u>Temporary Beds</u>	<u>Detox Cells</u>
Group IV - Continued									
Livingston	10				31	9,500	100	N	N
Lyon	7				6	6,400	57	N	Y
Owsley	9				50	5,700	67	N	Y
Wolfe	11				74	6,600	0	N	Y
TOTAL	26	774.57	170.8	625	313.1	615,800	1,744	0Y	16Y
AVERAGE		29.8	18.97	69.4	34.8		67.07		61.5

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

FAIR JAILS

COUNTY	Capacity	A.D.P.	Occupancy Rate	P.I. Population	Facility Age	General Population	% Double Ceiling	Temporary Beds	Detox Cells
Group II									
Laurel	68				6	35,900	100	N	Y
McCracken	92				44	62,700	100	N	N
Pulaski	74				6	45,400	97	N	N
Group III									
Allen	32	14.7	46	30.2	16	13,700	100	N	N
Caldwell	32	11.7	37	31.8	10	13,500	100	N	Y
Calloway	24				13	31,000	100	N	N
Grant	17				45	12,800	100	N	N
Hart	21				81	14,900	95	Y	N
Marshall	26	14.3	55	25.8	20	24,300	100	N	N
McCreary	33	12.4	38	36.1	12	15,700	97	N	N
Oldham	20				106	25,100	100	N	N
Rockcastle	22				16	13,400	100	N	N
Group IV									
Carroll	12	9.1	76	40.8	10	8,900	100	N	N
Edmonson	10	6	60	55	110	9,800	100	N	N
Meade	14	7.4	53	32.9	6	21,000	0	N	N
Robertson	6				6	2,200	100	N	Y
Russell	15	12.2	81	42.9	5	12,000	60	N	Y
TOTAL (17)	518	87.8	446	295		362,300		1Y	4Y
AVERAGE	30.5	11	55.8	36.9	30		91	6	24

POOR JAILS

COUNTY	Capacity	A.D.P.	Occupancy Rate	P.L. Population	Facility Age	General Population	% Double Celling	Temporary Beds	Detox Cells
Group I									
Hardin	114	57.8	51	24.5	24	80,900	99	N	N
Warren	127				44	66,400	100	N	N
Group II									
Bell	81	42.9	53	27.6	41	33,100	100	N	N
Bourbon	66				42	18,700	100	N	Y
Clark	67				69	27,400	99	Y	N
Daviess	66				95	83,200	100	Y	N
Floyd	85				20	43,900	96	N	N
Franklin	54				32	39,800	100	N	N
Greenup	62				20	37,000	84	N	N
Harlan	64				61	41,200	88	Y	N
Letcher	58				17	27,800	100	N	N
Madison	84				135	49,600	100	N	N
Pike	53				44	74,300	79	N	N
Taylor	78				21	19,300	100	N	N
Group III									
Boone	17	19.	112	16.8	62	43,100	88	N	N
Boyd	38	35.6	94	32.7	31	54,800	100	Y	N
Breathitt	30				49	17,500	100	Y	N
Butler	16				101	10,800	75	N	N
Carter	40				50	23,400	100	Y	N
Estill	24				111	13,900	100	N	N
Graves	23				16	33,500	100	Y	N
Harrison	23	10.6	46	34.3	94	14,600	100	N	Y
Jackson	25				71	11,200	88	N	N
Jessamine	36				181	24,900	100	N	N
Johnson	48				48	23,100	100	Y	N

POOR - (Continued)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>A.D.P.</u>	<u>Occupancy Rate</u>	<u>P.I. Population</u>	<u>Facility Age</u>	<u>General Population</u>	<u>% Double Celling</u>	<u>Temporary Beds</u>	<u>Detox Cells</u>
Group III - Continued									
Knox	33				111	29,000	91	N	N
Lawrence	26				41	13,100	100	N	N
Leslie	16	6.5	41	36.7	27	13,700	100	N	N
Lincoln	40				40	18,400	100	N	N
Magoffin	37	10.4	28	61.4	22	12,300	97	N	N
Marion	41				34	17,100	98	N	N
Martin	26				43	12,300	100	N	N
Mason	50				111	17,500	100	Y	N
Metcalfe	30	3.8	13	37.4	125	8,700	93	N	N
Monroe	18				76	12,100	100	N	N
Montgomery	16				97	18,200	0	Y	N
Nelson	24				202	26,400	100	N	N
Ohio	36				40	22,400	100	N	N
Perry	43				15	29,700	93	N	N
Scott	30				101	20,700	87	N	N
Shelby	20	19.1	96	32.7	84	21,500	87	N	N
Simpson	24				105	14,700	75	N	N
Todd	16				104	11,900	88	N	N
Woodford	25	19.5	78	36.2	29	17,000	92	N	Y
Group IV									
Adair	9				96	14,400	44	Y	N
Anderson	8				111	11,800	75	N	N
Ballard	12	10.6	88	14.6	23	9,200	83	Y	N
Bath	15	9.7	65	33.6	115	9,600	93	N	N
Bracken	8				102	7,800	50	N	N
Carlisle	12	3	25	16.5	66	6,100	100	N	N
Casey	5				111	14,300	0	Y	N
Cumberland	11	9.4	85	42.7	32	6,900	100	N	N

POOR - (Continued)

COUNTY	Capacity	A.D.P.	Occupancy Rate	P.I. Population	Facility Age	General Population	% Double Celling	Temporary Beds	Detox Cells
Group IV - Continued									
Elliot	8				21	6,300	100	N	N
Fulton	15				67	9,000	80	Y	N
Gallatin	8				111	4,700	100	N	N
Garrard	15	9.4	63	37.2	108	9,800	93	Y	N
Green	14				47	10,700	100	Y	N
Henry	12	9	75	14.7	178	12,300	100	N	N
Hickman	9				86	6,300	67	Y	N
Larue	10				27	11,400	80	N	N
Menifee	2				109	4,400	0	Y	N
Mercer	14	12.9	92	32.9	143	18,200	57	Y	N
Morgan	14	4.9	35	48.3	41	11,100	86	Y	N
Nicholas	8				111	6,800	75	Y	N
Owen	6				105	8,400	100	Y	N
Pendleton	13				121	10,500	0	Y	N
Powell	10	19.6	196	44.7	117	9,600	80	Y	N
Spencer	8				131	5,700	88	N	N
Trimble	6				82	5,500	100	N	N
Webster	11	16	145	17.6	41	15,200	91	Y	N
TOTAL (70)	2,193	329.7	1,481	643	5,188	1,496,100		25Y	3Y
AVERAGE	31.3	16.5	74	32	74		86	35.7	4.3

Appendix D
% OF DEFICIENCIES IN EACH AREA
EXCELLENT JAILS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Security Devices</u>	<u>H.V.A.C.</u>	<u>Lighting</u>	<u>Penal Equipment</u>	<u>Plumbing</u>	<u>Separation</u>	<u>Administrative Areas</u>	<u>Support Areas</u>	<u>Safety Areas</u>
Group I									
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	6
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Group II									
Barren	0	0	0	0	16.7	15.4	0	4.3	9.7
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	17.4	30.4	19.4
Henderson	0	0	0	0	3.8	0	0	0	19.3
Group III									
Muhlenburg	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	13	4.3	22.6
TOTAL (6)	0	0	0	0	20.5	53.0	30.4	39.0	77.0
AVERAGE					3.42	8.83	5.07	6.50	12.83

% OF DEFICIENCIES IN EACH AREA
GOOD JAILS

COUNTY	Security Devices	H.V.A.C.	Lighting	Penal Equipment	Plumbing	Separation	Administrative Areas	Support Areas	Safety Areas
Group I									
Kenton	0	0	0	0					
Group II					16.7	15.4	4.3	0	19.4
Boyle	0	0	0	0					
Campbell	25	0	33.3	0	0	46.2	43.5	43.5	19.4
Clay	10.7	0	0	0	0	30.8	13	17.4	35.5
Whitley	0	0	0	0	0	46.2	21.7	39.1	32.2
Group III						42.3	30.4	8.7	41.9
Breckinridge	0	0	0	0					
Bullitt	0	18.2	0	0	0	0	34.8	0	35.5
Clinton	0	0	33.3	42.9	0	0	21.7	4.4	32.3
Crittenden	14.3	0	0	14.3	0	0	52.2	21.7	38.7
Fleming	17.9	18.2	0	0	16.7	19.2	47.8	26.1	38.7
Grayson	0	0	0	14.3	16.7	7.7	30.4	39.1	19.4
Hopkins	0	0	33.3	0	0	15.4	47.8	0	35.5
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	19.2	8.7	39.1	25.8
Logan	0	0	0	14.3	0	23.1	56.5	21.7	51.6
McLean	10.7	18.2	0	0	0	42.3	17.4	0	25.8
Rowan	10.7	0	100	0	0	23.1	17.4	43.5	41.9
Trigg	14.3	0	0	0	0	30.8	43.5	21.7	19.4
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.7	21.7	38.1
Wayne	0	18.2	0	0	0	15.4	17.4	26.1	29
Group IV									
Hancock	0	0	33.3	0	0	0	8.7	17.4	41.9
Knott	10.7	0	0	0	0	30.8	0	21.7	29
Lewis	0	0	33.3	0	0	30.8	26.1	73.9	19.4

GOOD - (Continued)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Security Devices</u>	<u>H.V.A.C.</u>	<u>Lighting</u>	<u>Penal Equipment</u>	<u>Plumbing</u>	<u>Separation</u>	<u>Administrative Areas</u>	<u>Support Areas</u>	<u>Safety Areas</u>
Group IV - Continued									
Livingston	14.3	0	33.3	57.1	0	38.5	52.2	30.4	25.8
Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	7.7	30.4	17.4	41.9
Owsley	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	30.4	43.5	29
Wolfe	0	0	0	57.1	0	53.8	34.8	26.1	23
TOTAL (26)	128.6	72.8	299.8	200.0	50.1	588.7	712.8	625.9	838.5
AVERAGE	4.95	2.80	11.53	7.69	1.93	22.64	27.42	24.07	32.25

% OF DEFICIENCIES IN EACH AREA
FAIR JAILS

COUNTY	Security Devices	H.V.A.C.	Lighting	Penal Equipment	Plumbing	Separation	Administrative Areas	Support Areas	Safety Areas
Group II									
Laurel	14.3	18.2	33.3	0	0	61.5	39.1	21.7	29
McCracken	17.9	45.5	33.3	14.3	0	69.2	13	43.5	48.4
Pulaski	7.1	18.2	0	0	33.3	80.8	69.6	47.8	38.7
Group III									
Allen	25	18.2	66.7	57.1	0	69.2	69.6	69.6	22.6
Caldwell	10.7	0	33.3	14.3	16.7	53.8	52.2	39.1	61.3
Calloway	14.3	0	0	0	16.7	73	52.2	39.1	45.2
Grant	21.4	0	33.3	57.1	83.3	23.1	34.8	39.1	51.6
Hart	39.3	45.5	0	57.1	16.7	38.5	73.9	52.2	32.3
Marshall	0	18.2	33.3	14.3	0	65.4	52.2	47.8	35.5
McCreary	10.7	0	0	14.3	33.3	30.8	100	30.4	25.8
Oldham	0	0	0	57.1	33.3	61.5	34.8	56.5	19.4
Rockcastle	25	18.2	0	57.1	0	73.1	69.6	56.6	29
Group IV									
Carroll	39.3	18.2	66.7	100	50	23.1	47.8	56.5	12.9
Edmonson	46.4	0	0	0	0	38.5	87	65.2	48.4
Meade	14.3	0	0	85.7	0	30.8	60.9	65.2	48.4
Robertson	25	0	0	0	16.7	30.8	39.1	47.8	51.6
Russell	14.3	0	100	0	0	42.3	73.9	8.7	45.2
TOTAL (17)	325	200.2	399.9	528.4	300	865.4	969.7	786.7	645.3
AVERAGE	19.12	11.78	23.52	31.08	17.65	50.91	57.04	46.28	37.36

% OF DEFICIENCIES IN EACH AREA
POOR JAILS

COUNTY	Security Devices	H.V.A.C.	Lighting	Penal Equipment	Plumbing	Separation	Administrative Areas	Support Areas	Safety Areas
Group I									
Hardin	39.3	45.5	100	100	33.3	73.1	78.3	65.2	45.2
Warren	46.4	45.5	100	14.3	33.3	46.2	52.2	65.2	54.8
Group II									
Bell	28.6	54.5	100	57.1	16.7	80.8	69.6	43.5	67.7
Bourbon	17.9	81.8	66.7	14.3	16.7	57.7	30.4	39.1	58.1
Clark	60.7	45.5	66.7	100	50	88.5	30.4	47.8	48.4
Daviess	50	45.5	100	57	100	69.2	56.5	43.4	48.4
Floyd	67.9	45.5	100	14.3	33.3	76.9	43.5	56.5	48.4
Franklin	39.3	0	0	14.3	83.3	73.1	91.3	60.9	29
Greenup	32.1	45.5	33.3	14.3	33.3	92.3	78.3	52.2	67.7
Harlan	64.3	81.8	100	100	100	80.8	100	95.7	80.6
Letcher	21.4	45.5	8.3	14.3	50	92.3	43.5	65.2	61.3
Madison	71.4	81.8	100	57.1	83.3	73.1	82.6	60.9	58.1
Pike	32.1	18.2	100	0	66.7	69.2	13	52.2	41.9
Taylor	35.7	45.5	66.7	14.3	66.7	61.5	100	69.6	80.6
Group III									
Boone									
Boyd	17.9	45.5	100	14.3	16.7	84.6	30.4	56.5	67.7
Breathitt	53.6	0	100	57.1	100	88.5	56.5	60.9	61.3
Butler	39.3	81.8	0	57.1	16.7	23.1	73.9	65.2	45.2
Carter	57.1	45.5	66.7	100	50	92.3	52.2	52.2	64.5
Eatill	53.6	45.5	66.7	100	50	84.6	100	65.2	80.6
Graves	25	45.5	100	100	100	80.8	87	43.5	71
Harrison	64.3	45.5	66.7	100	100	46.2	73.9	43.5	64.5
Jackson	89.3	81.8	66.7	100	100	76.9	87	73.9	80.6
Jessamine	89.3	81.8	66.7	100	100	76.9	87	73.9	80.6
Johnson	42.9	18.2	66.7	57.1	33.3	88.5	78.3	65.2	67.7

POOR - (Continued)

COUNTY	Security Devices	H.V.A.C.	Lighting	Penal Equipment	Plumbing	Separation	Administrative Areas	Support Areas	Safety Areas
Group III - Continued									
Knox	28.6	81.8	33.3	14.3	66.7	92.3	87	69.6	61.3
Lawrence	64.3	45.5	100	100	100	88.5	100	95.7	80.6
Leslie	35.7	45.5	100	100	83.3	46.2	78.3	43.5	61.3
Lincoln	46.4	45.5	66.7	57.1	0	92.3	100	69.6	80.6
Magoffin	25	45.5	66.7	57.1	33.3	80.8	43.5	47.8	77.4
Marion	46.4	45.5	100	57.1	33.3	84.6	87	65.2	71
Martin	14.3	0	0	14.3	25	88.5	82.6	65.2	54.8
Mason	42.9	81.8	100	100	83.3	80.8	69.6	52.2	48.4
Metcalfe	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Monroe	39.3	100	100	100	100	92.3	100	87	61.3
Montgomery	57.1	0	100	100	100	69.2	47.8	39.1	58.1
Nelson	53.6	18.2	66.7	57.1	33.3	30.8	82.6	47.8	48.4
Ohio	53.6	0	0	14.3	100	73.1	100	43.5	29
Perry	42.9	45.5	100	14.3	16.7	88.5	21.7	34.8	48.4
Scott	35.7	45.5	66.7	57.1	33.3	86.5	78.3	43.5	58.1
Shelby	25	0	33.3	42.9	33.3	65.4	69.6	34.8	45.2
Simpson	60.7	45.5	100	57.1	33.3	76.9	60.9	73.9	51.6
Todd	100	81.8	100	100	100	38.5	87	39.1	67.7
Woodford	46.4	81.8	66.7	100	100	69.2	26.1	60.9	45.2
Group IV									
Adair	46.4	36.4	66.7	85.7	100	46.2	87	78.3	64.5
Anderson	71.4	18.2	0	100	83.3	46.2	73.9	39.1	29
Ballard	39.3	45.5	33.3	57.1	83.3	46.2	87	26.1	61.3
Bath	50	81.8	100	85.7	50	46.2	52.2	69.6	71
Bracken	32.1	81.8	100	100	100	69.2	87	52.2	83.9
Carlisle	46.4	81.8	0	100	100	42.3	87	30.4	51.6
Casey	50	81.8	100	100	100	53.8	100	73.9	83.9
Cumberland	46.4	45.5	100	57.1	37.5	38.5	73.9	60.9	80.6

POOR - (Continued)

COUNTY	Security Devices	H.V.A.C.	Lighting	Penal Equipment	Plumbing	Seperation	Administrative Areas	Support Areas	Safety Areas
Group IV - Continued									
Elliot	32.1	81.8	100	57.1	50	50	91.3	65.2	83.9
Fulton	60.1	45.5	100	100	83.3	88.5	47.8	47.8	51.6
Gallatin	17.9	45.5	66.7	57.1	83.3	15.4	30.4	30.4	67.7
Garrard	42.9	45.5	66.7	100	100	38.5	73.9	47.8	48.4
Green	28.6	45.5	100	100	83.3	76.9	95.7	91.3	61.3
Henry	60.7	0	0	100	50	15.4	56.5	60.9	58.1
Hickman	53.6	81.8	100	100	50	46.2	87	69.6	74.2
Larue	46.4	27.3	0	0	0	38.5	100	52.2	51.6
Menifee	42.9	81.8	100	100	83.3	61.5	87	78.3	58.1
Mercer	53.6	81.8	100	100	100	46.2	95.7	78.3	80.6
Morgan	64.3	63.6	100	100	100	46.2	26.1	43.5	67.7
Nicholas	67.9	45.5	100	100	100	46.2	69.6	39.1	77.4
Owen	78.6	45.5	66.7	100	100	38.5	43.5	39.1	80.6
Pendleton	50	18.2	33.3	100	100	23.1	60.9	39.1	71
Powell	60.7	63.6	100	100	100	88.5	100	73.9	51.6
Spencer	60.7	18.2	0	0	16.7	46.2	73.9	69.6	45.2
Trimble	32.1	54.5	66.7	0	100	15.4	52.2	65.2	25.8
Webster	75	45.5	0	57.1	100	38.5	52.2	26.1	67.7
TOTAL (70)	3268.0	3346.5	2741.8	4556.5	4562.1	4329.8	4809.5	3878.5	4170.6
AVERAGE	46.69	47.81	39.17	65.09	65.17	61.85	68.71	55.41	59.58

Sample Population:

Allen
Ballard
Bath
Bell
Boone
Boyd
Caldwell
Carlisle
Carroll
Clay
Clinton
Crittenden
Cumberland
Edmundson
Fayette
Garrard
Hardin
Harrison
Henry
Hopkins
Knott
Lee
Leslie
Lewis
Magoffin
Marshall
McCreary
Meade
Mercer
Metcalf
Morgan
Muhlenberg
Powell
Rowan
Russell
Shelby
Washington
Webster
Whitley
Woodford

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA FOR JAIL POPULATION DATA

<u>Jails</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Facility Age Classification</u>	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>Urban/Rural Classification</u>
		1 = Built 1919 or earlier	1 = Under 19	1 = Has City of 5th or 6th Class
		2 = Built 1920-1969	2 = 20-50	2 = Has City of 4th Class
		3 = Built 1970 to present	3 = 51-100	3 = Has City of 3rd Class
			4 = 101 & up	4 = Has City of 1st or 2nd Class
Allen	South	2	2	2
Ballard	West	2	1	1
Bath	Central	1	2	2
Bell	East	2	3	3
Boone	North	1	1	3
Boyd	East	2	2	4
Caldwell	West	3	2	2
Carlisle	West	1	1	1
Carroll	North	3	2	2
Clay	Central	3	3	2
Clinton	South	3	2	1
Crittenden	West	3	1	2
Cumberland	South	2	1	1
Edmonson	South	1	1	1
Fayette	Central	3	4	4
Garrard	Central	1	1	1
Hardin	North	2	3	2
Harrison	North	1	1	2
Henry	North	1	1	2
Hopkins	West	3	2	2
Knott	East	2	1	1
Lee	East	3	1	1
Leslie	East	2	1	1
Lewis	North	3	1	2
Magoffin	East	2	3	2
Marshall	West	2	2	2
McCreary	South	2	2	1
Meade	North	3	1	1
Mercer	Central	2	1	2
Metcalf	South	1	1	1
Morgan	East	2	2	1
Muhlenberg	West	3	2	2
Powell	Central	1	2	2
Rowan	East	1	1	2
Russell	South	3	2	1
Shelby	North	1	2	2
Washington	South	1	1	2
Webster	West	2	1	2
Whitley	Central	3	3	3
Woodford	Central	1	2	2

Appendix F-1

FORM AC 32
Rev. 9-1-80

CLAIM OF JAILER _____

Page _____ of _____ Pages

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
Division of County and Municipal Accounting
County Fees Systems

_____ COUNTY, KENTUCKY

MONTH ENDING _____

NAME	M	F	CHARGE	CLASS CHARGE	UNIT OF GOVERNMENT COMMITTING PRISONER	COMMITTING DATE	RELEASING DATE	NUMBER OF DAYS	FEES			TOTAL
									DIFTING	COMMITTING RELEASING	PRISONER IN IRONS	
TOTALS THIS PAGE												

(1) Department of Finance - White (2) County Fee Systems - Green (3) Jail Copy - Pink

Appendix F-3

OFFENSE CODING KEY

<u>Code</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
00	-0-	Unknown
01	525.100	Public Intoxication (PI)
02	189.520	Driving Under the Influence (DUI or DWI)
03	244.020	Drunk in a public place
04	218A or 218	Controlled Substance (Drugs/Marijuana)
05	202A or 202	Mentally Ill or Emotionally Disturbed
06	525.060	Disorderly Conduct
07	432.280	Contempt of Court
09	All other K.R.S. numbers	

OFFENSE CLASS KEY

Violations - Code #1

511.080	Criminal Trespass 3
518.070	Ticket Scalping
525.070	Harassment
525.090	Loitering

Traffic Violations - Code #2

All 170's
186's, and
189's

Misdemeanor - Code #3

	150's	Hunting and Fishing
	242.230	Sale of Alcoholic Beverage in local option area
	242.990	Illegal Transportation of Alcoholic Beverages in local option area
244.085 - Possession by a Minor	244.020	Drunk in a Public Place
	432.280	Contempt of Court
	508.030	Assault 3
	508.050	Menacing
	508.070	Wanton Endangerment 2
	508.080	Terristic Threatening
	509.030	Unlawful Imprisonment 2
	510.120	Sexual Abuse 2
	510.130	Sexual Abuse 3
	510.140	Sexual Misconduct
	511.050	Possession of Burglar's Tools
	511.060	Criminal Trespass 1
	511.070	Criminal Trespass 2

Misdemeanor - Code #3 (cont.)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
512.030	Criminal Mischief 2
512.040	Criminal Mischief 3
512.070	Criminal Littering
516.040	Forgery 3
520.080	Bail Jumping 2
520.090	Resisting Arrest
525.050	Unlawful Assembly
525.060	Disorderly Conduct
525.080	Harassing Communications
525.100	Public Intoxification
525.130	Cruelty to Animals
525.140	Obstructing Highway or other public passage
529.020	Prostitution
530.070	Unlawful transaction with a minor
520.040	Escape 3

Felony - Code #4

506.010	Attempted Rape
507.020	Murder
507.030	Manslaughter 1st
507.040	Manslaughter 2nd
507.050	Reckless Homocide
508.010	Assault 1
508.020	Assault 2
508.060	Wanton Endangerment 1
509.020	Unlawful Imprisonment 1
510.040	Rape 1
510.050	Rape 2
510.060	Rape 3
510.070	Sodomy 1
510.080	Sodomy 2
510.090	Sodomy 3
510.100	Sodomy 4
510.110	Sexual Abuse 1
511.020	Burglary 1
511.030	Burglary 2
511.040	Burglary 3
512.020	Criminal Mischief 1
513.020	Arson 1
513.030	Arson 2
513.040	Arson 3
515.020	Robbery 1
515.030	Robbery 2
516.020	Forgery 1
516.030	Forgery 2
516.050	Possession of forged instrument
516.060	Possession of forged instrument

Felony - Code #4 (cont.)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
520.020	Escape 1
520.030	Escape 2
520.050	Promoting Contraband
520.070	Bail Jumping
530.040	Abandonment of minor
530.060	Endangering welfare of minor
509.040	Kidnapping
OTHER -	Code #5
202A	Mentally Ill/ Emotionally Disturbed
208.020	Juvenile Offender/ Status Offender

Appendix G

COMPARISON OF POPULATION WITH AND WITHOUT PUBLIC INEBRIATES

<u>County</u>	<u>% D.P.P.* and P.I.**</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>A.D.P.***</u>	<u>A.D.P. w/o P.I.</u>	<u>% Decrease</u>	<u>% Occupancy</u>	<u>% Occupancy w/o P.I.</u>	<u>% Decrease</u>
<u>Group #1</u>	%				%	%	%	%
Fayette	28.5	415	396.6	320.9	19	96	77	20
Hardin	24.5	114	57.8	48.9	15	51	43	16
<u>Group #2</u>								
Bell	27.6	81	42.9	34.0	21	53	42	21
Clay	45.5	51	30.7	20.2	34	60	40	33
Whitley	30.6	51	29.0	22.7	22	57	45	21
<u>Group #3</u>								
Allen	30.2	32	14.7	10.6	28	46	33	28
Boone	16.8	17	19.0	16.2	15	112	95	15
Boyd	32.7	38	35.6	29.2	18	94	77	18
Caldwell	31.8	32	11.7	9.4	20	37	29	22
Clinton	39.1	22	12.6	8.3	34	57	38	33
Crittenden	13.3	16	7.6	7.1	7	48	44	8
Harrison	34.3	23	10.6	7.6	28	46	33	28

COMPARISON OF POPULATION WITH AND WITHOUT PUBLIC INEBRIATES

County	% D.P.P. * and P.I. **	Capacity	A.D.P. ***	A.D.P. w/o P.I.	% Decrease	% Occupancy	% Occupancy w/o P.I.	% Decrease
<u>Group #3 Cont'd</u>								
Hopkins	23.1	48	46.2	37.6	19	96	78	19
Lee	39.7	17	10.2	8.7	15	60	51	15
Leslie	36.7	16	6.5	4.7	28	41	29	29
Magoffin	61.4	37	10.4	3.9	63	28	11	61
Marshall	25.8	26	14.3	11.4	20	55	44	20
McCreary	36.1	33	12.4	9.3	25	38	28	26
Metcalfe	37.4	30	3.8	2.8	26	13	9	31
Muhlenberg	23.7	44	23.0	19.1	17	52	43	17
Rowan	35.6	16	14.8	11.2	24	93	70	25
Shelby	32.7	20	19.1	12.7	34	96	64	33
Woodford	36.2	25	19.5	12.4	36	78	50	36
<u>Group #4</u>								
Ballard*	14.6	12	10.6	9.1	14	88	76	14
*April Data Missing								
Bath	33.6	15	9.7	7.2	26	65	48	26
Carlisle	16.5	12	3.0	2.5	17	25	21	16
Carroll	40.8	12	9.1	5.3	42	76	44	42
Cumberland	42.7	11	9.4	6.4	32	85	58	32

COMPARISON OF POPULATION WITH AND WITHOUT PUBLIC INEBRIATES

County	% D.P.P. * and P.I. **	Capacity	A.D.P. ***	A.D.P. w/o P.I.	% Decrease	% Occupancy	% Occupancy w/o P.I.	% Decrease
Group #4 Cont'd	%				%	%	%	%
Edmonson	55.0	10	6.0	3.0	50	60	30	50
Garrard	37.2	15	9.4	6.7	29	63	45	29
Henry	14.7	12	9.0	8.4	7	75	70	7
Knott	53.2	15	10.3	5.3	49	69	35	49
Lewis*	40.0	11	9.4	6.0	36	85	55	35
*July Data Missing								
Meade	32.9	14	7.4	6.0	19	53	43	19
Mercer	26.7	14	12.9	10.0	22	92	71	23
Morgan*	48.3	14	4.9	3.4	31	35	24	31
*7 months' data								
Powell	44.7	10	19.6	12.8	34	196	128	35
Russell	42.9	15	12.2	8.7	29	81	58	28
Webster	17.6	11	<u>16.0</u>	14.4	10	145	131	10
			1004					

* D.P.P. = Drunk in a Public Place
 ** P.I. = Public Intoxication
 ***A.D.P. = Average Daily Population

NOTE: For counties with missing data, all calculations were done based upon the number of months available, rather than the full year.

Appendix H

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA FOR OPERATIONAL DATA

<u>Group 1</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>Urban/Rural</u>
Fayette	Central	3	4	4
Hardin	North	2	3	2
Jefferson	North	3	4	4
Kenton	North	3	4	4
Warren	South	2	4	4
<u>Group 2</u>				
Barren	South	3	3	3
Bell	East	2	3	3
Bourbon	Central	2	3	3
Boyle	Central	3	3	3
Campbell	North	1	4	4
Clay	Central	3	3	2
Franklin	Central	2	2	4
Harlan	East	2	3	2
Laurel	Central	3	3	2
Letcher	East	2	3	2
Madison	Central	1	3	3
McCracken	West	2	3	4
Pike	East	2	2	2
Pulaski	South	3	3	3
Taylor	South	2	3	3
<u>Group 3</u>				
Boone	North	1	1	3
Boyd	East	2	2	4
Bullitt	North	3	3	2
Butler	South	1	1	1
Calloway	West	2	2	3
Carter	East	2	2	2
Clinton	South	3	2	1
Fleming	East	1	1	2
Grant	North	2	1	1
Graves	West	2	2	3
Grayson	South	2	1	2
Hart	South	1	1	1
Jessamine	Central	1	2	2
Lee	East	3	1	1
Leslie	East	2	1	1
Logan	South	3	2	2
Marshall	West	2	2	2
Magoffin	East	2	3	2
Mason	North	1	3	3
McLean	West	2	1	1

<u>Group 3 (cont'd)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Bed Capacity</u>	<u>Urban/Rural</u>
McCreary	South	2	2	1
Monroe	South	1	1	1
Montgomery	Central	1	2	2
Muhlenberg	West	3	2	2
Nelson	North	1	2	2
Ohio	West	2	2	2
Oldham	North	1	1	2
Rowan	East	1	1	2
Scott	Central	1	2	2
Simpson	South	1	1	2
Todd	West	1	1	2
Woodford	Central	1	2	2
<u>Group 4</u>				
Anderson	Central	1	1	2
Ballard	West	2	1	1
Bracken	North	1	1	2
Garrard	Central	1	1	1
Hancock	West	3	1	1
Henry	West	1	1	2
Hickman	West	1	1	1
Lewis	North	3	1	2
Livingston	West	2	1	1
Lyon	West	3	1	1
Mercer	Central	2	1	2
Owsley	East	2	1	1
Pendleton	North	1	1	2
Russell	South	3	2	1
Spencer	North	1	1	1
Webster	West	2	1	2
Wolfe	East	1	1	1

KEY

1=Built 1919 or earlier
 2=Built 1920-1969
 3=Built 1970 to present
 1=Under 19
 2=20-50
 3=51-100
 4=100 & up
 1=Has City of 5th or 6th Class
 2=Has City of 4th Class
 3=Has City of 3rd Class
 4=Has City of 1st or 2nd Class

Appendix I-1
 DETAIL ANALYSIS JAILER FEES
 Account #12-9-01-550-ME
 FY 79-80

Code	County	Dieting Fee \$6.75	Release Fee 75c	Irons Fee 50c	Court Attendance \$6.00	Current Year Refunds	Total Paid Jailer	Medical Claims	Total Cost
801	Adair	\$31,583.25	\$ 612.75	\$ 62.00	\$2,010.00	\$ 0	\$ 34,268.00	\$ 0	\$34,268.00
802	Allen	36,402.75	462.00	0	750.00	0	37,614.75	0	37,614.75
803	Anderson	8,788.50	432.75	0	588.00	0	9,809.25	710.09	10,519.34
804	Ballard	23,976.00	394.50	.50	738.00	(75.00)	25,034.00	100.00	25,134.00
805	Barren	95,168.25	1,925.25	.50	1,254.00	(4,094.63)	94,253.37	3,397.60	97,650.97
806	Bath	24,117.75	504.75	0	486.00	0	25,108.50	0	25,108.50
807	Bell & Middlesboro	108,506.25	2,349.75	0	1,578.00	0	112,434.00	154.05	112,588.05
808	Boone	46,824.75	1,716.75	0	* 1,872.00	(236.25)	50,177.25	2,988.68	53,165.93
809	Bourbon	71,239.50	1,395.75	0	396.00	0	73,031.25	0	73,031.25
810	Boyd	87,169.50	1,845.75	13.50	3,768.00	0	92,796.75	4,110.58	96,907.33
811	Boyle	80,298.00	1,163.25	34.00	1,788.00	0	83,283.25	0	83,283.25
812	Bracken	11,805.75	174.00	0	384.00	(749.25)	11,614.50	99.30	11,713.80
813	Breathitt	¹ 28,612.75	1,014.75	0	1,944.00	0	31,571.50	0	31,571.50
814	Breckinridge	² 17,914.75	419.25	0	1,734.00	0	20,068.00	0	20,068.00
815	Bullitt	52,704.00	1,725.75	101.50	2,652.00	0	57,183.25	296.87	57,480.12
816	Butler	18,171.00	411.75	0	1,674.00	0	20,256.75	450.00	20,706.75
817	Caldwell	28,782.00	445.50	0	684.00	0	29,911.50	0	29,911.50
818	Calloway	47,466.00	789.00	0	1,536.00	0	49,791.00	4,912.31	54,703.31
819	Campbell	156,093.75	2,579.25	0	5,640.00	(4,246.00)	160,067.00	3,855.50	163,922.50
820	Carlisle	7,681.50	122.25	1.00	642.00	(513.00)	7,933.75	16.95	7,950.70
821	Carroll	24,104.25	541.50	0	1,254.00	0	25,899.75	218.50	26,118.25

Code	County	Fee \$6.75	Fee 75c	Fee 50c	Current Attendance \$6.00	Current Year Refunds	Total Paid Jailer	Medical Claims	Total Cost
822	Carter	\$39,366.00	\$1,306.50	\$ 0	\$1,080.00	\$ 0	\$41,752.50	\$ 0	\$41,752.50
823	Casey	28,512.00	741.00	0	498.00	0	29,751.00	135.75	29,886.75
824	Christian	144,288.00	3,567.75	0	2,976.00	0	150,831.75	0	150,831.75
825	Clark	³ 112,583.75	2,581.50	0	(876.00)	0	114,289.25	4,242.45	118,531.70
826	Clay	76,322.25	1,551.75	.50	1,536.00	0	79,410.50	20.00	79,430.50
827	Clinton	32,062.50	808.50	0	570.00	0	33,441.00	0	33,441.00
828	Crittenden	18,771.75	429.75	0	450.00	0	19,651.50	0	19,651.50
829	Cumberland	23,193.00	519.00	5.50	1,458.00	0	25,175.50	224.75	25,400.25
830	Daviess	189,445.50	4,335.00	0	1,536.00	0	195,316.50	4,194.26	199,510.76
831	Edmonson	14,836.50	403.50	.50	1,290.00	0	16,530.50	0	16,530.50
832	Elliott	4,313.25	226.50	0	402.00	0	4,941.75	0	4,941.75
833	Estill	34,080.75	542.25	0	618.00	0	35,241.00	639.30	35,880.30
834	Fayette	922,603.50	11,597.25	0	8,304.00	0	942,504.75	0	942,504.75
835	Fleming	21,276.00	333.00	10.00	582.00	0	22,201.00	305.40	22,506.40
836	Floyd	56,598.75	1,648.50	0	3,066.00	(15.00)	61,298.25	419.40	61,717.65
837	Franklin	81,357.75	2,487.00	0	1,914.00	0	85,758.75	0	85,758.75
838	Fulton & City of Fulton	⁴ 38,738.00	633.00	0	834.00	0	40,205.00	0	40,205.00
839	Gallatin	17,037.00	416.25	0	468.00	0	17,921.25	0	17,921.25
840	Garrard	23,598.00	365.25	0	1,074.00	0	25,037.25	0	25,037.25
841	Grant	32,427.00	1,245.75	0	456.00	0	34,128.75	242.73	34,371.48
842	Graves	67,932.00	804.00	0	2,304.00	0	71,040.00	406.20	71,446.20
843	Grayson	⁵ 46,711.00	1,174.50	0	2,646.00	0	50,531.50	1,396.05	51,927.55
844	Green	8,167.50	249.00	0	588.00	0	9,004.50	0	9,004.50
845	Greenup	56,517.75	1,734.75	0	1,506.00	0	59,758.50	0	59,758.50
846	Hancock	⁶ 11,555.50	230.25	7.50	414.00	0	12,207.25	0	12,207.25
847	Hardin	143,181.00	2,750.25	0	2,670.00	0	148,601.25	255.18	148,856.43
848	Harlan	⁷ 102,559.00	2,478.00	0	3,168.00	0	108,205.00	12,082.50	120,287.50
849	Harrison	26,230.50	600.75	0	756.00	0	27,587.25	141.28	27,728.53

<u>Code</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Fee \$6.75</u>	<u>Fee 75c</u>	<u>Fee 50c</u>	<u>Attendance \$6.00</u>	<u>Year Refunds</u>	<u>Paid Jailer</u>	<u>Medical Claims</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
850	Hart	\$25,076.25	\$ 852.00	\$ 0	\$ 972.00	\$ 0	\$26,900.25	\$180.30	\$27,080.55
851	Henderson	129,438.00	2,072.25	0	3,132.00	0	134,642.25	2,041.07	136,683.32
852	Henry	22,646.25	352.50	0	1,170.00	0	24,168.75	487.52	24,656.27
853	Hickman	11,616.75	195.75	0	⁸ 646.00	0	12,458.50	0	12,458.50
854	Hopkins	135,067.50	3,031.50	0	1,926.00	0	140,025.00	0	140,025.00
855	Jackson	24,023.25	749.25	0	1,692.00	0	26,464.50	0	26,464.50
856	Jefferson	⁹ 1,843,728.25	29,223.00	0	1,980.00	0	1,874,931.25	0	1,874,931.25
857	Jessamine	41,539.50	1,094.25	0	1,680.00	0	44,313.75	33.00	44,346.75
858	Johnson	¹⁰ 35,909.00	1,205.25	0	2,640.00	0	39,754.25	317.60	40,071.85
859	Kenton	310,817.25	5,728.50	131.00	6,126.00	(6,042.60)	316,760.15	56,880.33	373,640.48
860	Knott	25,278.75	1,205.25	8.50	438.00	0	26,930.50	0	26,930.50
861	Knox & Barbourville	47,594.25	1,266.00	0	2,550.00	0	51,410.25	0	51,410.25
862	Larue	15,808.50	345.75	0	120.00	(13.50)	16,260.75	31.00	16,291.75
863	Laurel	132,927.75	2,154.75	0	1,848.00	0	136,930.50	0	136,930.50
864	Lawrence	14,836.50	522.00	0	432.00	0	15,790.50	85.00	15,875.50
865	Lee	¹¹ 25,434.25	689.25	0	636.00	0	26,759.50	0	26,759.50
866	Leslie	13,763.25	614.25	0	1,074.00	0	15,451.50	0	15,451.50
867	Letcher	¹² 91,840.75	1,537.50	0	1,422.00	0	94,800.25	5,594.80	100,395.05
868	Lewis	23,901.75	427.50	0	840.00	0	25,169.25	145.80	25,315.05
869	Lincoln	38,373.75	684.75	0	1,386.00	0	40,444.50	0	40,444.50
870	Livingston	12,136.50	180.00	.50	828.00	0	13,145.00	0	13,145.00
871	Logan	39,737.25	1,028.25	2.00	2,538.00	0	43,305.50	622.26	43,927.76
872	Lyon	11,394.00	243.75	.50	1,170.00	0	12,808.25	0	12,808.25
873	McCracken	155,425.00	3,272.25	0	2,508.00	0	161,205.25	175.00	161,380.25
874	McCreary	30,739.50	1,256.25	78.00	2,574.00	0	34,647.75	169.00	34,816.75
875	McLean	13,803.75	178.50	0	954.00	0	14,936.25	43.70	14,979.95
876	Madison	163,950.75	4,096.50	0	2,790.00	0	170,837.25	6,481.23	177,318.48
877	Maggoffin	25,245.00	1,353.00	0	2,052.00	0	28,650.00	0	28,650.00

Code	County	Fee \$6.75	Fee 75c	Fee 50c	Attendance \$6.00	Year Refunds	Paid Jailer	Medical Claims	Total Cost
878	Marion	\$36,274.50	\$1,077.75	\$ 0	\$1,098.00	\$ 0	\$38,450.25	\$377.70	\$38,827.95
879	Marshall	36,132.75	760.50	0	1,530.00	0	38,423.25	522.00	38,945.25
880	Martin	¹⁴ 26,263.75	793.50	0	1,968.00	0	29,025.25	0	29,025.25
881	Mason	¹⁵ 52,940.00	651.00	0	1,266.00	0	54,857.00	212.30	55,069.30
882	Meade	18,407.25	612.75	0	1,836.00	0	20,856.00	656.90	21,512.90
883	Menifee	4,110.75	210.75	0	222.00	0	4,543.50	0	4,543.50
884	Mercer	32,595.75	645.75	0	1,050.00	0	34,291.50	0	34,291.50
885	Metcalfe	9,213.75	285.75	0	2,106.00	0	11,605.50	137.07	11,742.57
886	Monroe	38,144.25	645.00	0	936.00	0	39,725.25	0	39,725.25
887	Montgomery	66,683.25	1,516.50	0	1,702.00	0	69,981.75	0	69,981.75
888	Morgan	7,013.25	192.75	0	420.00	0	7,626.00	0	7,626.00
889	Muhlenburg	58,097.25	1,311.75	192.50	3,048.00	0	62,649.50	817.89	63,467.39
890	Nelson	36,922.50	1,225.50	0	876.00	(198.00)	38,826.00	1,711.52	40,537.52
891	Nicholas	8,424.00	198.00	.50	540.00	0	9,162.50	51.25	9,213.75
892	Ohio	¹⁶ 35,032.75	757.50	0	1,122.00	0	36,912.25	1,013.20	37,925.45
893	Oldham	¹⁷ 45,609.50	1,523.25	37.00	3,348.00	0	50,517.75	80.79	50,598.54
894	Owen	4,340.25	124.50	0	444.00	0	4,908.75	52.50	4,961.25
895	Owsley	¹⁸ 16,294.25	411.75	0	648.00	0	17,354.00	0	17,354.00
896	Pendleton	11,475.00	318.75	0	792.00	0	12,585.75	55.00	12,640.75
897	Perry	79,717.50	2,736.00	0	3,498.00	0	85,951.50	116.15	86,067.65
898	Pike	31,449.50	3,234.00	0	3,102.00	0	137,785.50	0	137,785.50
899	Powell	49,072.50	1,754.25	0	1,788.00	0	52,614.75	0	52,614.75
901	Pulaski	¹⁹ 150,350.00	2,359.50	0	1,710.00	0	154,419.50	3,151.40	157,570.90
902	Robertson	4,185.00	67.50	0	378.00	0	4,630.50	15.95	4,646.45
903	Rockcastle	51,475.50	772.50	0	2,220.00	0	54,468.00	1,929.44	56,397.44
904	Rowan	²⁰ 36,591.25	1,035.75	0	1,536.00	0	39,163.00	0	39,163.00
905	Russell	29,909.25	827.25	0	798.00	0	31,534.50	70.05	31,604.55
906	Scott	²¹ 51,063.50	1,365.00	0	264.00	0	52,692.50	1,671.95	54,364.45

Code	County	Fee \$6.75	Fee 75c	Fee 50c	Attendance \$6.00	Year Refunds	Paid Jailer	Medical Claims	Total Cost
907	Shelby	22 \$46,852.00	\$ 952.50	\$ 0	\$1,830.00	\$ 0	\$49,634.50	\$175.65	\$49,810.15
908	Simpson	39,285.00	606.75	0	756.00	0	40,647.75	855.67	41,503.42
909	Spencer	2,436.75	141.00	0	1,254.00	0	3,831.75	0	3,831.75
910	Taylor	26,655.75	634.50	0	1,428.00	(405.75)	28,312.50	89.15	28,401.65
911	Todd	19,770.75	405.00	0	2,946.00	0	23,121.75	267.00	23,388.75
912	Trigg	27,175.50	369.00	0	684.00	0	28,228.50	2,577.98	30,806.48
913	Trimble	12,642.75	310.50	0	882.00	0	13,835.25	0	13,835.25
914	Union	35,066.25	591.75	0	1,128.00	0	36,786.00	0	36,786.00
915	Warren	219,921.75	4,706.25	1,637.50	6,708.00	0	232,973.50	2,326.18	235,299.68
916	Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
917	Wayne	33,655.50	1,074.75	2.00	1,020.00	0	35,752.25	1,286.95	37,039.20
918	Webster	39,649.50	533.25	0	618.00	0	40,800.75	0	40,800.75
919	Whitley	75,667.50	1,725.75	0	1,614.00	0	79,007.25	545.05	79,552.30
920	Wolfe	28,444.50	713.25	0	1,806.00	0	30,963.75	0	30,963.75
921	Woodford	48,255.75	1,366.50	0	630.00	0	50,252.25	0	50,252.25
TOTAL		\$8,626,997.00	\$173,892.00	\$2,327.00	\$187,414.00	(\$16,588.98)	\$8,974,041.02	\$140,069.98	\$9,114,111.00

* \$858.00 paid to Sheriff; \$1,014.00 paid to Jailer

- 1 -50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 2 +25c error addition Dieting Fee
- 3 +50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 4 -25c error addition Dieting Fee
- 5 +\$1.00 error addition Dieting Fee
- 6 -50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 7 -50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 8 -\$2.00 error addition Court Attendance
- 9 -50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 10 -\$1.00 error addition Dieting Fee
- 11 +25c error addition Dieting Fee

- 12 +25c error addition Dieting Fee
- 13 -50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 14 -50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 15 -25c error addition Dieting Fee
- 16 +25c error addition Dieting Fee
- 17 -25c error addition Dieting Fee
- 18 -25c error addition Dieting Fee
- 19 +50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 20 -50c error addition Dieting Fee
- 21 -25c error addition Dieting Fee
- 22 +25c error addition Dieting Fee

Appendix I-2

GRADUAL RELEASE PAYMENTS FOR SAMPLE OPERATIONAL
EXPENDITURE COUNTIES
7-1-79 to 6-30-80

Group #1		
Kenton	\$	4,790
Group #2		
Barren		1,741
Bell		3,014
Bourbon		2,134
Boyle		3,531
Clay		1,309
Pulaski		429
Group #3		
Fleming		902
Marshall		5,897

County

Appendix J-1
COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For Fiscal Year To Date

July 1, 1979 To 6-30, 1980

3. Statement of Condition of Appropriation Ledger Accounts

List in sequence all appropriation accounts shown in budget. Use as many pages as necessary. **SHOW TOTALS FOR EACH FUND**

Appropriation Account	Name of Appropriation Account	Original Budget Appropriation	Transfers + Or -	Claims Allowed Since July	Unallowed Claims on File	Free Appropriation Balance
11-A-2	Janitor Salary	10,000.00		7305.50		2694.50
11-A-3	Janitor Expense	600.00		300.00		300.00
11-B-2	Materials and Supplies	15,000.00		8162.79		6837.21
11-C-1	Utilities	26,000.00		16543.47		9456.53
11-C-3	Insurance	8,000.00		0		8000.00
11-C-6	Renewals and Repairs (Ct. House)	4,000.00	+8500.00	12328.23		171.77
13-A-4A	Election Commissioners	2,500.00		1300.00		1200.00
13-A-4B	Election Officers	5,000.00		2297.44		2702.56
13-A-4C	Tabulators, Per Diem	2,000.00	-300.00	120.00		1580.00
13-C-2A	Rentals, Polling Places	1,500.00		591.00		909.00
13-C-4	Printing and Advertising	8,000.00		2088.30		5911.70
13-C-7	Misc. Expense	500.00	+300.00	682.67		117.33
15-A-1	Coroner Salary	2,289.00		1737.27		551.73
20-A-3A	Jailer, Fees	1,000.00		550.00		450.00
20-A-3B	Jailer Salary	1,000.00		762.95		237.05
20-A-3C	Deputy Jailer Salary	7,500.00		5526.81		1973.19

COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For Fiscal Year To Date

July 1, 1979 To 6-30-80

3. Statement of Condition of Appropriation Ledger Accounts

List in sequence all appropriation accounts shown in budget. Use as many pages as necessary. **SHOW TOTALS FOR EACH FUND**

Appropriation Account	Name of Appropriation Account	Original Budget Appropriation	Transfers + Or -	Claims Allowed Since July	Unallowed Claims on File	Free Appropriation Balance
21-B-2	Materials and Supplies	5,000.00	+1049.34	5806.81		242.53
21-C-1	Utilities	5,500.00		4547.18		952.82
21-C-6	Renewals and Repairs	5,000.00	+3914.66	8914.66		0
21-D-2	Road Bldg. & Equipment	20,000.00		614.78		19385.22
22-A-1	Dispatchers Salary	7,500.00		5625.00		1875.00
23-A-1	Litter, Salary	3,500.00		3106.89		393.11
32-A-2	Livestock Inspector	200.00		0		200.00
33-A-2	Dog Warden & Ass't Salary	16,500.00	+109.56	11904.84		4704.72
33-C-7	Miscellaneous	4,000.00	-109.56	2926.85		963.59
40-C-5A	Contributions to Char. Inst.	1,000.00	-200.00			800.00
40-C-5B	Rescue Squad	2,000.00		1260.59		739.41
40-C-5C	Civil Defense	600.00		226.75		373.25
40-C-5E	County Burials	1,000.00		88.00		912.00
40-C-5F	Medical Care	500.00		24.61		475.39
40-C-5G	Hospital Care	500.00	-100.00			400.00
40-C-5H	General Home Relief	8,000.00	+300.00	8000.00		100.00

Appendix J-2
FISCAL YEAR 1979-1980

County _____

Column 1 below lists expenditures of general funds and revenue sharing funds for jails from July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980. These figures were taken from your county's financial statement which is on file with the state local finance officer. To make sure that this information is correct and complete, we are asking you to check your records for jail expenditures by the county for fiscal year 1979-1980 and complete this form.

Type of Expenditure	Column 1	Column 2	
	Financial Statement Figures	Column 1 is:	Incorrect, it should be...
		Correct [Please check (✓)]	
PERSONNEL			
Jailer's Salary for Jail Duty	_____	_____	_____
Jailer's Salary for Janitor Service	_____	_____	_____
Deputy's Salaries	_____	_____	_____
Matron's Salaries	_____	_____	_____
Cook's Salaries	_____	_____	_____
Other Employees (Please specify type:)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Fringe Benefits for Jail Employees	_____	_____	_____
FOOD OR DIETING FEE	_____	_____	_____
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	_____	_____	_____
UTILITIES (If possible, specify type)	_____	_____	_____
Electric-	_____	_____	_____
Fuel	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Total Utilities	_____	_____	_____
INSURANCE	_____	_____	_____
RENEWALS AND REPAIRS	_____	_____	_____
NEW EQUIPMENT	_____	_____	_____
MEDICAL CARE	_____	_____	_____
RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION	_____	_____	_____
SERVICE ON BONDED INDEBTEDNESS FOR JAIL	_____	_____	_____
TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS	_____	_____	_____
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES FOR JAIL (Please specify type:)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
OTHER JAIL EXPENDITURES	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
JUVENILE DETENTION (If budgeted separately) (Please specify nature of expenditure)	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

This form was completed by:

(Name) _____

(Telephone Number) _____

Appendix K

INSTRUCTIONS

I. OVERVIEW

As you know, the Legislature has designated a special subcommittee on jails to prepare a comprehensive package of legislation for the 1982 Session. In order to do this some basic information about costs, staffing patterns and jail size was needed. At the same time the Governor's Office assigned to the Secretary of Justice the responsibility of pulling together this same type of information. Because we need to be able to say to the legislature what our proposals will cost, we need this information also. Therefore, the Association is cooperating with the Legislature and the Governor's Office in compiling this information, so that we will all have the same facts in developing our various legislative proposals.

This questionnaire contains only those questions which cannot be answered from information in Frankfort. It is very important that you complete every question. That way we will have a better idea of what to tell a legislator it REALLY costs to keep a prisoner in jail.

II. HOW TO COMPLETE THE SURVEY

To get as complete a picture of jail costs as possible the survey covers 18 months. Also, it is based on the State's fiscal year to permit grouping all of the data collected. It is very important that you complete each question; that's the only way for us to give a complete picture to the Legislature.

In case anyone has trouble completing the survey we have selected 12 lead jailers who have worked through each question. They are prepared to help you complete the survey. Also, if more help is needed, Dave Bland can come directly to your jail. Your lead jailer is _____; telephone (____) _____.

Please RETURN the completed survey by July 17. As soon as all surveys are in Dave Bland will work with the Legislative and Justice Staff to compile the findings and develop the conclusions. As soon as this is completed we will have an Association meeting to review all the conclusions and make final decisions about our LEGISLATION.

PLEASE RETURN SURVEY BY JULY 17 TO:

DAVID H. BLAND
KENTUCKY JAILERS ASSOCIATION
ROUTE 2, McCOWANS FERRY ROAD
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY 40383
606-873-9523

KENTUCKY JAILERS ASSOCIATION

STATEWIDE JAIL STUDY

R. 2, McCowans Ferry Road
Versailles, Ky. 40383
(606) 873-9523

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Jailer: _____ Address: _____

County: _____, _____ Zip _____

Telephone: _____
Area _____

Name of person to contact if there are questions about the information on this survey _____
Name _____
Area _____ Telephone _____

I. JAIL INCOME: All other STATE fees are being picked up in Frankfort

	July '79/ June '80	July '80/ Dec. '80
Bond Fee		
Performance Bond Fee		
Federal Prisoners		
Military Prisoners		
Transit Prisoners (between states)		
City Fees and/or Payments		
Other (Please identify)		
a) _____		
b) _____		

II. JAIL COSTS: Show the TOTAL amount spent per category regardless of source of funds.

	July '79/ June '80	July '80/ Dec. '80
A. OPERATIONS		
1. Food		
2. Clothing (include cleaning costs)		
a) Staff		
b) Prisoner		
3. Medical		
a) Medication/supplies		
b) Doctor visits		
c) Dental		
d) In hospital (including Emergency Room costs)		
e) Contracts for medical services		

	July '79/ June '80	July '80/ Dec. '80
4. Materials/supplies		
5. Utilities		
6. Maintenance (Renovation/Construction)		
7. New Equipment		
8. Insurance		
a) Liability		
b) Property		
9. Rent		
10. Debt Service Retirement		
11. Dues and Bonds		
12. Transportation		
13. Miscellaneous		
Please specify		
a) _____		
b) _____		

B. STAFF: Show each person separately; DO NOT LIST NAMES. *If you have more deputies/matrons than the spaces provided continue listing them on the next page.
(Example: a = Deputy #1
b = Deputy #2 etc.)

	Check		Hours Worked Per Wk	Amount Paid		
	FT	PT		HR	MO	Non- Paid
1. Deputies (Circle if spouse)						
a) _____						
b) _____						
c) _____						
d) _____						
e) _____						
f) _____						
g) _____						
h) _____						
i) _____						
j) _____						
2. Matrons (circle if spouse) (If your wife is BOTH a Matron and Cook list her ONLY ONCE)						
a) _____						
b) _____						
c) _____						
d) _____						
3. Cooks (circle if spouse)						
a) _____						
b) _____						
c) _____						
4. Jailer						
5. Bookkeeper (circle if spouse)						
6. Other paid staff (e.g. nurse, counselor, please specify)						
a) _____						
b) _____						

* Include both paid and non-paid staff.

		105		Amount Paid	
		Check	Hours	HR or MO	Non-
		FT	Worked	or	Paid
		PT	Per Wk	MO	or
B 1.	Deputies (continued)				
k					
l					
m					
n					
o					
p					
q					
r					
s					
t					
u					
v					
w					
x					
y					
z					
B 2.	Matrons (continued)				
e					
f					
g					
h					
i					
j					
k					
l					
m					
n					

III. MENTALLY/EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED (202 A.040.050)

- A. Number who have been detained in your jail
- July '79-June '80 _____
Total _____
 - July '80-Dec. '80 _____
Total _____
 - Estimate the average length of time this type of prisoner spent in your jail. _____ days
- B. Who does the competency evaluations for these prisoners?
- Local doctor _____; Comprehensive Care _____; Other _____
Specify _____
- C. ESTIMATE the following information.
- Average number of days it takes to get these prisoners committed. _____ days
 - Average number of trips you make to get these prisoners committed. _____ trips
 - Longest period of time it took you to have a person committed and out of your jail. _____ days
 - After the judge has requested or agreed to a competency examination how long does it take to get a prisoner charged with a felony into the Grammon Unit at Central State?
Average number of days _____
- D. State your comments concerning the problems you are having with this type of prisoner.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

	Jailer Pays	County Pays	Other Pays	Total
Jailer's Salary-Jail Duty Only				
Deputy's Salaries				
Matrons Salaries				
Other Salaries				
Fringe Benefits				
Food				
Clothing Staff				
Clothing Prisoners				
Medical				
Materials/Supplies				
Utilities				
Insurance				
Dues & Bonds				
Transportation				
Miscellaneous				
Sub-Total				
Renewals/Repairs				
Renovation/Construction				
New Equipment				
Debt Service Retirement				
Other				
GRAND TOTAL				

Check if jailer compensated for serving as janitor; Salary \$ _____

Revenue: State: \$ _____
 County: \$ _____
 Federal: \$ _____
 Other: \$ _____
 TOTAL: \$ _____

JESSAMINE COUNTY

THOMAS N. BRUNER, JAILER

COMPUTATION OF EXCESS FEES

Calendar Year 1979

Receipts

From State:

Fees for Dieting Prisoners \$ 37,256

From County:

Salary 950

Other Receipts:

Fees for Dieting Juveniles - Nicholasville \$ 178
 Bail Bond Fees 3,985
4,163

Gross Receipts

\$ 42,369

Disbursements

Food \$ 11,701
 Salaries 12,862
 Dues 35
24,598

Total Disbursements

24,598

Net Receipts

\$ 17,771

Less: Statutory Maximum

20,462

Excess Fees Due County

\$ 0

Appendix M
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT EXPENDITURES

County	Capital Improvements	Source of Funds	% of Total Jail Budget
<u>Group #1</u>	\$		%
Fayette	638,701	County	26
Hardin	6,507	County	4
Jefferson	128,364	County	2.2
Kenton	43,852	Other	11
Kenton (Continued)	5,048	Fees	1
Warren	49,028	Fees	22
Subtotal	871,500		
<u>Group #2</u>			
Barren	8,751	County	7
Bell	17,945	County	9
Bourbon	9,278	County	9
Boyle	3,906	County	3
Campbell	67,643	County	18
Clay	12,220	County	9
Franklin	25,376	County	12
Harlan	-0-		
Laurel	3,745	County	2
Laurel (Continued)	13,296	Fees	7
Letcher	16,032	County	13
Madison	3,345	County	1
McCracken	6,504	County	4
Pike	5,000	County	3
Pulaski	2,798	County	2
Taylor	2,000	County	5
Taylor (Continued)	2,562	Fees	6
Subtotal	200,401		
<u>Group #3</u>			
Boone	525	County	1
Boyd	823	County	1
Boyd (Continued)	5,336	Fees	3
Bullitt	11,270	County	7
Butler	2,889	County	9
Calloway	-0-		
Carter	-0-		
Clinton	489	County	1
Fleming	16,931	County	30
Grant	3,214	County	7
Graves	-0-		
Grayson	4,753	County	6
Grayson (Continued)	42	Fees	0

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT EXPENDITURES (Continued)

County	Capital Improvements	Source of Funds	% of Total Jail Budget
<u>Group #3</u>	\$		%
Hart	17,358	County	30
Jessamine	9,200	County	1
Lee	1,000	County	1
Leslie	25,000	County	35
Logan	-0-		
Marshall	1,725	County	3
Magoffin	10,000	Federal	15
Mason	3,185	County	4
Mason (Continued)	987	Fees	1
McClellan	1,111	County	3
McCreary	1,560	County	3
Monroe	-0-		
Montgomery	424	County	1
Montgomery (Continued)	474	Fees	1
Muhlenberg	2,754	County	3
Muhlenberg (Continued)	1,334	Fees	2
Nelson	950	Fees	1
Nelson (Continued)	10,116	County	15
Oldham	-0-		
Rowan	5,809	County	9
Scott	10,678	County	13
Simpson	2,689	County	4
Todd	988	County	3
Todd (Continued)	50	Fees	0
Woodford	1,148	County	1
Woodford (Continued)	5,384	Fees	5
Subtotal	160,196		
<u>Group #4</u>			
Anderson	40,000	County	64
Ballard	-0-		
Bracken	6,029	County	20
Garrard	2,570	County	7
Hancock	-0-		
Henry	25,455	County	42
Hickman	3,365	County	14
Lewis	478	County	1
Livingston	200	Fees	1
Lyon	915	County	5
Mercer	6,764	County	11
Owsley	148	County	1
Pendleton	1,947	County	10
Russell	2,000	County	4
Spencer	290	County	2
Webster	2,500	County	4
Wolfe	1,040	County	2
Wolfe (Continued)	4,100	Federal	9
Subtotal	97,801		
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,329,898		

Appendix N

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES BY CATEGORY

County	Personnel		Prisoner Maintenance		Other Support		Total
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
<u>Group #1</u>							
Fayette	\$1,196,498	(67)	\$ 327,026	(18)	\$ 259,355	(15)	\$1,782,879
Hardin	88,469	(58)	40,349	(27)	22,740	(15)	151,558
Jefferson	4,087,452	(72)	557,112	(10)	1,060,477	(18)	5,705,041
Kenton	184,880	(53)	124,410	(36)	38,836	(11)	348,126
Warren	93,311	(56)	50,841	(30)	23,914	(14)	168,066
Subtotal	\$5,650,610	(69.3)	\$1,099,738	(13.5)	\$1,405,322	(17.2)	\$8,155,670
<u>Group #2</u>							
Barren	\$ 53,448	(45)	28,328	(24)	\$ 36,511	(31)	\$ 118,287
Bell	99,485	(55)	52,951	(30)	27,063	(15)	179,499
Bourbon	50,103	(50)	24,045	(24)	25,553	(26)	99,701
Boyle	50,526	(46)	28,069	(25)	32,267	(29)	110,862
Campbell	208,454	(70)	32,334	(11)	57,332	(19)	298,120
Clay	70,582	(58)	29,589	(24)	21,466	(18)	121,637
Franklin	108,394	(61)	53,257	(30)	15,789	(9)	177,440
Harlan	67,303	(55)	27,551	(22)	27,894	(23)	122,748
Laurel	92,463	(54)	47,467	(28)	29,953	(18)	169,883
Letcher	57,183	(55)	30,000	(29)	16,462	(15)	103,645
Madison	108,274	(61)	41,679	(23)	28,288	(16)	178,241
McCracken	112,362	(68)	20,862	(13)	31,457	(19)	164,681
Pike	114,725	(64)	42,075	(23)	23,581	(13)	180,381
Pulaski	110,078	(59)	54,726	(29)	21,429	(12)	186,233
Taylor	20,322	(55)	9,151	(25)	7,243	(20)	36,716
Subtotal	\$1,323,702	(58.8)	\$ 522,084	(23.2)	\$ 402,288	(18)	\$2,248,074

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES BY CATEGORY (Continued)

County	Personnel		Prisoner Maintenance		Other Support		Total
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Group #3							
Boone	\$ 47,747	(64)	\$ 11,652	(15)	\$ 15,576	(21)	\$ 74,975
Boyd	147,205	(78)	31,659	(16)	9,778	(6)	188,642
Bullitt	83,681	(55)	30,800	(20)	37,338	(25)	151,819
Butler	9,306	(37)	12,000	(43)	6,297	(23)	27,603
Calloway	43,739	(50)	32,884	(38)	10,663	(12)	87,286
Carter	34,425	(64)	11,600	(21)	8,291	(15)	54,316
Clinton	17,334	(45)	11,560	(30)	9,615	(25)	38,509
Fleming	26,763	(62)	10,613	(25)	5,586	(3)	42,962
Grant	27,382	(61)	11,374	(25)	6,212	(14)	44,968
Graves	40,873	(59)	19,378	(28)	9,464	(13)	69,715
Grayson	47,966	(59)	13,580	(17)	19,356	(24)	80,902
Hart	19,689	(48)	10,545	(25)	11,177	(27)	41,411
Jessamine	40,413	(57)	16,735	(24)	13,289	(19)	70,437
Lee	20,725	(47)	13,817	(31)	9,895	(22)	44,437
Leslie	23,882	(51)	5,269	(11)	17,945	(38)	47,596
Logan	75,534	(76)	11,701	(12)	12,514	(12)	99,749
Marshall	42,391	(65)	14,436	(22)	8,547	(13)	65,374
Magoffin	24,450	(41)	12,000	(20)	22,743	(39)	59,193
Mason	32,822	(47)	21,948	(31)	15,004	(22)	69,774
McLean	23,454	(64)	7,400	(20)	5,920	(16)	36,774
McCreary	31,680	(57)	12,173	(22)	11,775	(21)	55,628
Monroe	33,062	(62)	10,782	(20)	9,612	(18)	53,456
Montgomery	39,840	(57)	18,750	(27)	11,494	(16)	70,084
Muhlenberg	43,877	(53)	26,476	(32)	11,912	(15)	82,265
Nelson	36,601	(59)	17,449	(28)	8,078	(13)	62,128
Ohio	34,307	(61)	13,223	(24)	8,488	(15)	56,018
Oldham	61,000	(74)	15,027	(18)	6,686	(8)	82,713
Rowan	35,698	(59)	12,480	(21)	11,902	(20)	60,080
Scott	40,818	(56)	20,693	(28)	12,003	(16)	73,514
Simpson	34,866	(52)	20,420	(31)	11,603	(17)	66,889
Todd	23,718	(67)	5,050	(14)	6,770	(19)	35,538
Woodford	63,148	(64)	15,760	(16)	19,263	(20)	98,171
Subtotal	\$1,308,396	(59.6)	\$ 499,234	(22.8)	\$ 384,796	(17.6)	\$2,192,426

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES BY CATEGORY (Continued)

County Group #4	Personnel		Prisoner Maintenance		Other Support		Total
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Anderson	\$ 10,360	(46)	\$ 4,677	(21)	\$ 7,531	(33)	\$ 22,568
Ballard	18,080	(57)	7,873	(24)	5,918	(19)	31,871
Bracken	9,923	(42)	7,684	(33)	5,870	(25)	23,477
Garrard	19,268	(54)	9,490	(27)	6,629	(19)	35,387
Hancock	15,692	(45)	8,725	(25)	10,462	(30)	34,879
Henry	18,159	(51)	11,909	(33)	5,730	(16)	35,798
Hickman	11,910	(59)	3,892	(19)	4,431	(22)	20,233
Lewis	28,075	(63)	9,000	(20)	7,400	(17)	44,475
Livingston	11,685	(61)	7,393	(38)	90	(1)	19,168
Lyon	5,858	(37)	7,482	(47)	2,555	(16)	15,895
Mercer	35,414	(64)	11,417	(21)	8,288	(15)	55,119
Owsley	16,553	(59)	5,554	(20)	5,959	(21)	28,066
Pendleton	9,706	(48)	5,438	(27)	5,112	(25)	20,256
Russell	27,296	(63)	5,458	(13)	10,219	(24)	42,973
Spencer	10,164	(59)	1,725	(10)	5,416	(31)	17,305
Webster	40,414	(60)	18,379	(27)	8,770	(13)	67,563
Wolfe	28,167	(65)	9,563	(22)	5,529	(13)	43,259
Subtotal	316,724	56.7	135,659	25	105,909	18.3	558,292
Grand Total	8,599,432	65.4	2,256,715	17.1	2,298,315	17.4	13,154,462

Appendix O
 DETAILED STAFFING PATTERNS

County	Capacity	A.D.P.	Custodial Correctional Staff	# Jailer	# Dep.	# Mat.	Staff/ Prisoner Ratio	# Other Staff	Total # Staff	# Not Paid*
<u>Group #1</u>										
Fayette	415	396.6		1	57	8	1/30.6	28	94	-0-
Hardin	114	57.8		1	5	4	1/29.5	1.5	11.5	-0-
Jefferson	518			1	139	50		95	284	-0-
Kenton	132		83.3	1	10	4		3.0	18	1
Warren	127		64.3	1	7	1		5.0	14	-0-
Subtotal	1,306			5	218	67		132.5	421.5	1
Average	261			1	43.6	13.4		26.5	84.3	.2
<u>Group #2</u>										
Barren	73		71.4	1	4	-0-		2.0	7	-0-
Bell	81	42.9	90.9	1	8	1	1/21.9	1.0	11	-0-
Bourbon	66		100	1	5	1		-0-	7	1
Boyle	57		82.1	1	2.6	1		1.0	5.6	-0-
Campbell	68		92	1	6.5	4		1.0	12.5	-0-
Clay	51	30.7	78.9	1	3.6	1	1/28	1.5	7.1	.6
Franklin	54		89.4	1	7	3		1.3	12.3	-0-
Harlan	64		81.5	1	3.6	2		1.5	8.1	1
Laurel	68		76	1	6.0	.3		2.3	9.6	.8
Letcher	58		90.9	1	1	2		.4	4.4	-0-
Madison	84		84.4	1	7.2	1		1.7	10.9	-0-
McCracken	92		93.1	1	5.6	1.5		.6	8.7	-0-
Pike	53		88.4	1	4.6	2.0		1.0	8.6	-0-
Pulaski	74		67.9	1	5.4	1.0		3.5	10.9	-0-
Taylor	78		69.8	1	1.0	1.0		1.3	4.3	1
Subtotal	1,021			15	71.1	21.8		20.1	128	4.4
Average	68			1	4.74	1.45		1.34	8.53	.29

DETAILED STAFFING PATTERNS

County	Capacity	A.D.P.	Custodial Correctional Staff	# Jailer	# Dep.	# Mat.	Staff/ Prisoner Ratio	# Other Staff	Total # Staff	# Not Paid*
<u>Group #3</u>										
Boone	17	19.0	100	1	2.8	1	1/20.2	-0-	4.8	-0-
Boyd	38	35.6	87	1	9	2.0	1/15.1	1.8	13.8	-0-
Bullitt	43		87.8	1	6	.2		1.0	8.2	-0-
Butler	16		100	1	.3	1		-0-	2.3	-0-
Calloway	24		100	1	.5	1.5		-0-	3	-0-
Carter	40		100	1	1	1		-0-	3	-0-
Clinton	22	12.6	100	1	-0-	-0-	1/64.3	-0-	1	-0-
Fleming	18		100	1	1.1	.4		-0-	2.5	-0-
Grant	17		61.5	1	.6	-0-		1	2.6	1
Graves	23		100	1	1.75	1		0	3.75	-0-
Grayson	38		93.3	1	3.6	1		.4	6.0	.6
Hart	21		60	1	.5	-0-		1.0	2.5	1
Jessamine	36		100	1	3.0	1		-0-	5.0	
Lee	17	10.2	100	1	1.0		1/26		2.0	
Leslie	16	6.5	100	1	1.0	1.0	1/11	-0-	3.0	1
Logan	43		69.2	1	2.5	1		2.0	6.5	-0-
Marshall	26		93.8	1	2.0	-0-		.2	3.2	1
Magoffin	37	10.4	100	1	1.0	1.0	1/17.7	-0-	3	1
Mason	50		100	1	2.5	1.0		-0-	4.5	-0-
McLean	17		44.4	1	.2	-0-		1.5	2.7	.5
McCreary	33	12.4	76.9	1	1	.5	1/25.3	.75	3.25	.5
Monroe	18		86.8	1	1.3	1		.5	3.8	1
Montgomery	16		72.2	1	1.6	-0-		1	3.6	-0-
Muhlenberg	44	23.0	69.2	1	2.0	.6	1/32.6	1.6	5.2	-0-
Nelson	24		100	1	1.0	1.0		-0-	3.0	-0-
Ohio	36		90.9	1	1.0	1.0		.3	3.3	-0-
Oldham	20		83.3	1	3.0	1.0		1.0	6.0	-0-
Rowan	16	14.8	100	1	2.0	1.0	1/18.9	-0-	4	-0-
Scott	30		55.6	1	1.0	-0-		1.6	3.6	-0-
Simpson	24		63.9	1	1.1	.2		1.3	3.6	-0-
Todd	16		100	1	.5	1.0		-0-	2.5	.5
Woodford	25	19.5	94.3	1	3.0	1.0	1/19.9	.3	5.3	-0-
Subtotal	861			32	58.85	22.4		17.25	129.5	8.1
Average	27			1	1.84	1.49		1.15	4.05	.54

DETAILED STAFFING PATTERNS

County	Capacity	A.D.P.	Custodial Correctional Staff	# Jailer	# Dep.	# Mat.	Staff/ Prisoner Ratio	# Other Staff	Total # Staff	# Not Paid*
<u>Group #4</u>										
Anderson	8	76.9	76.9	1	-0-	-0-		.3	1.3	.3
Ballard	12	10.6	100	1	-0-	1	1/27	-0-	2	1
Bracken	8		100	1	-0-	1		-0-	2	1
Garrard	15	9.4	78.6	1	.75	1	1/17.4	.8	3.5	1
Hancock	10		100	1	-0-	1		-0-	2.0	-0-
Henry	12	9.0	100	1	1	-0-	1/23	-0-	2.0	-0-
Hickman	9		100	1	-0-	1		-0-	2.0	-0-
Lewis	11	9.4	100	1	-0-	1	1/24	-0-	2.0	-0-
Livingston	10		100	1	-0-	1		-0-	2.0	-0-
Lyon	7		100	1	-0-	1		-0-	2.0	1
Mercer	14	12.9	66.7	1	1.2	-0-	1/29.9	1.1	3.3	-0-
Owsley	9		100	1	1	1		-0-	3	-0-
Pendleton	13		100	1	-0-	1		-0-	2.0	1
Russell	15	12.2	100	1	-0-	1	1/31.1	-0-	2.0	1
Spencer	8		100	1	1	-0-		-0-	2.0	1
Webster	11	16.0	100	1	1	1	1/27.2	-0-	3.0	-0-
Wolfe	11		100	1	-0-	1		-0-	2.0	-0-
Subtotal	183			17	5.95	13		2.2	36.1	7.3
Average	11		87.39	1	.35	.76		.129	2.12	.43

*Counted in other areas

A.D.P. = Average Daily Population

Dep. = Deputies

Mat. = Matrons

END

END