

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
SARPY COUNTY, NEBRASKA

RESOLUTION ACCEPTING SARPY COUNTY ADULT AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
MASTER PLAN FINAL REPORT

WHEREAS, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §23-104(6) (Reissue 2012), the County has the power to do all acts in relation to the concerns of the County necessary to the exercise of its corporate powers; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to Neb. Rev. Stat. §23-103 (Reissue 2012), the powers of the County as a body are exercised by the County Board; and,

WHEREAS, Sarpy County entered into an agreement with Chinn Planning, Inc. on July 2, 2013 (Resolution 2013-219) to develop a strategic plan for the adult and juvenile justice systems as recommended in the 2013 Facilities Master Plan (Resolution 2013-111); and,

WHEREAS, on November 19, 2013 Chinn Planning, Inc. presented the draft master plan to the Board; and,

WHEREAS, the final report has been completed.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Sarpy County Board of Commissioners that this Board hereby accepts the Final Report of the Adult and Juvenile Justice System Master Plan.

The above resolution was approved by a vote of the Sarpy County Board of Commissioners at a public meeting duly held in accordance with applicable law on the 22nd day of April, 2014.



Jim Thayer
 Sarpy County Board Chairman

Gene Lousman *Chief Deputy*
 Sarpy County Clerk

Sarpy County Purchasing Department

SARPY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1210 GOLDEN GATE DRIVE SUITE 1220
PAPILLION, NE 68046



Brian Hanson, Purchasing Agent
(402) 593-2349
Debby Peoples, Asst. Purchasing Agent
(402) 593-4164
Beth Garber, Senior Buyer/Contract Administrator
(402) 593-4476
Lois Spethman, Supply Clerk/Purchaser
(402) 593-2102

MEMO

To: Sarpy County Board of Commissioners

From: Beth Garber

Re: Accepting Adult and Juvenile Justice System Master Plan

In 2013 the County Board accepted the County Facilities Master Plan. As part of this plan was a recommendation to develop a strategic plan for the adult and juvenile justice systems. Therefore, on July 2, 2013 the Board entered into an agreement with Chinn Planning, Inc. to conduct the study. Chinn Planning worked with key County personnel along with Carlson West Povondra to develop the Master Plan, which was presented in draft form to the Board in November, 2013. Since this time the final plan has been completed with no substantial changes to the presented draft plan. Mark Wayne has convened a working group of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CJCC) to begin implementing some of the recommendations of the Master Plan.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions at bgarber@sarpy.com.

April 15, 2014

Beth Garber

cc: Deb Houghtaling
Mark Wayne
Scott Bovick
Brian Hanson



Sarpy County, Nebraska
Adult and Juvenile Justice System
Master Plan

FINAL REPORT

Prepared by:
Chinn Planning, Inc.



January 2014

Section I..... Introduction

Section II..... County Growth Trends

Section III..... Adult Criminal Justice System Growth Trends and Assessment

Section IV Juvenile Justice System Growth Trends and Assessment

Section V Forecast of Future Capacity Requirements

Section VI Justice System Options and Recommendations

Section VII Criminal Justice System Facility Options,
Cost Estimates and Site Concepts

Appendix..... Interview Schedule

SECTION I

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

In July, 2013 Sarpy County, NE contracted with Chinn Planning, Inc. to conduct a study and develop a Master Plan for the Adult and Juvenile Justice System in Sarpy County. Chinn Planning, Inc. had completed previous master plans for both justice systems, and many of the recommendations presented in previous reports had been implemented. Sarpy County officials wanted to have a new assessment of trends and costs, and wanted to develop a strategy to meet future system requirements cost effectively. In order to develop a framework for the future, the County wanted an assessment of current trends, programs, services and facilities that make up the adult and juvenile justice system, and options to meet future system requirements based on the assessment and future capacity projections.

PROJECT TASK LIST AND SCHEDULE

The Master Plan for the Adult and Juvenile Justice System in Sarpy County took four months to complete. The Task list and project schedule is shown in Figure 1-1.

PROJECT TASKS	1				2				3				4				
	Week				Week				Week				Week				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1. Meet with Criminal Justice Coordinating Council		★				★					★				★	●	■
2. Collect and Analyze Criminal Justice System Trend Data and Prepare Historical Profile of Juvenile and Adult Detention Populations and Alternatives Programs	[Red Bar]																
3. Compare State and National Trends and Programs	[Red Bar]																
4. Project Future Criminal Justice System Capacity Requirements	[Red Bar]																
5. Prepare and Evaluate Options To Meet Future System Requirements	[Red Bar]																
6. Prepare and Present Final Strategic Master Plan Report and Implementation Strategy	[Red Bar]																
★ Meet with Project Advisory Committee	July 31st - Aug 1st				Sept. 18th				Oct. 24th				November 19th				
● Draft Report will be submitted.																	
■ Final Report will be submitted.																	

SARPY COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE MEMEBERS

The Consultant met with the Criminal Justice Committee three times during the course of the project, to present trends, options and recommendations. Sarpy County Criminal Justice Committee members include:

Criminal Justice Committee Members

	<u>Email Address</u>
• Mark Wayne, County Administrator	markw@sarpy.com
• Mark Elbert, City of Bellevue Police Dept.	Mark.Elbert@bellevue.net
• Lee Polikov, County Attorney	lpolikov@sarpy.com
• Brenda Carlisle, Sarpy County Commissioner	bcarlisle@sarpy.com
• Sheriff Jeff Davis, Sarpy County Sheriff	jdavis@sarpy.com
• Jeff Funke, County Court Judge	jfunke@sarpy.com
• Jodi York, District 2 Probation	jodi.york@nebraska.gov
• Mike Jones, Chief, Sarpy County Sheriff's Dept.	mjones@sarpy.com
• Barbara Pousson, Clerk of County Court	bpousson@sarpy.com
• Carol Kremer, Clerk of District Court	ckremer@sarpy.com
• William Zastera, District Court Judge	wzastera@sarpy.com
• Larry Gendler, Juvenile Court Judge	lgendler@sarpy.com
• D.J. Barcal, La Vista Police	dbarcal@ci.lavista.ne.us
• Ann Ebsen, Papillion Mental Health Board	aebesen@aol.com
• Len Houloose, City of Papillion Police Chief	lhouloose@papillion.org
• Tom Strigenz, Papillion Public Defender	tstrigenz@sarpy.com
• Danielle Richler, Pre-Trial Services	drichler@sarpy.com
• Dick Shea, Sarpy County Juv. Justice Ctr.	dshea@sarpy.com
• Georgie Scurfield, Sarpy County CASA	gscurfield@sarpy.com
• Darwin Gushard, Sarpy County I.S.S.	darwin@sarpy.com
• John Prince, Information Systems	johnp@sarpy.com

Criminal Justice Committee Members (continued)

	<u>Email Address</u>
• Curtis Rainge, Community Service	crainge@sarpy.com
• Tricia Freeman, Sarpy County Attorney	tfreeman@sarpy.com
• Jean Brazda, Sarpy Diversion Services Victim/Witness	jbrazda@sarpy.com
• Dan Williamson, Capt, Sheriff's Dept	dwilliamson@sarpy.com
• Pat Boylan, Public Defender	pboylan@sarpy.com
• Jeff Jennings, District 2 Probation	jeff.jennings@nebraska.gov
• Wayne Bena, Sarpy County Jury Commissioner	wbena@sarpy.com
• Jim Weber, Diversion/Victim Witness	jweber@sarpy.com
• Lisa A. Haire, Sarpy County CJCC Coordinator	lhaire@sarpy.com
• Scott Bovick, Sarpy County Deputy Administrator	sbovick@sarpy.com
• Brian Hanson, Sarpy County Fiscal Administrator	bhanson@sarpy.com
• Mark Trapp, Sarpy County Sheriff's Office	mtrapp@sarpy.com
• Dave Stuckenholtz, Bellevue Police Department	dstucken@bellevue.net
• Mark Walters, Sarpy County I.S.	mark@sarpy.com

REPORT SECTIONS

The report which follows summarizes the study process. Report sections include:

- Section I Introduction
- Section II County Growth Trends
- Section III Adult Criminal Justice System Growth Trends and Assessment
- Section IV Juvenile Justice System Growth Trends and Assessment
- Section V Forecast of Future Capacity Requirements
- Section VI Justice System Options and Recommendations
- Section VII Criminal Justice System Facility Options,
Cost Estimates and Site Concepts
- Appendix Interview Schedule

SECTION II

County Growth Trends

COUNTY POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

County wide growth patterns were assessed to determine possible impact on justice system needs in the future. At the 2010 census total county population surpassed the 150,000 population threshold to form a Board of Corrections.

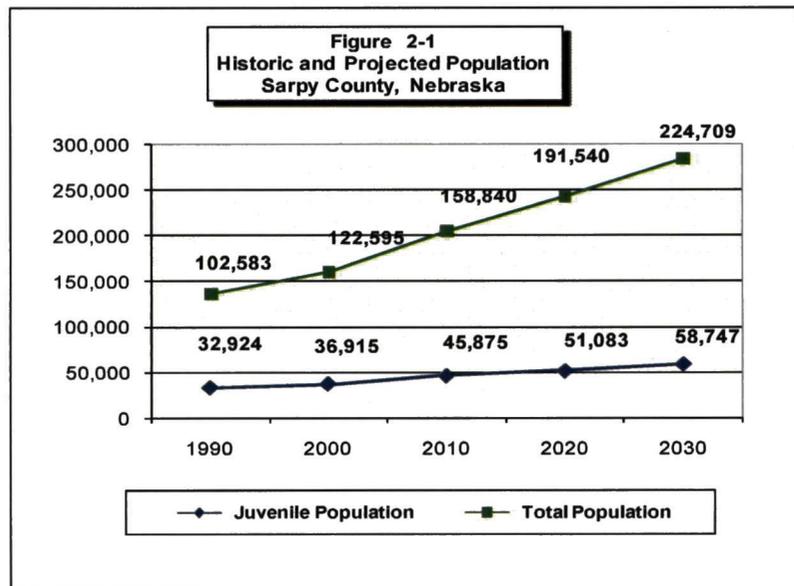
Table 2-1 shows historic and projected total and juvenile population in Sarpy County. Total county population increased by 54.8% from 1990 to 2010 (a total increase of 56,257), or 2.7% per year. Total county population is projected to increase by 41.5% from 2010 to 2030 (a total increase of 65,869), or 2.1% per year.

Total juvenile population increased by 39.3% from 1990 to 2010 (a total increase of 12,951), or 2% per year. Total juvenile population is projected to increase by 28.1% from 2010 to 2030 (a total increase of 12,872), or 1.4% per year.

Table 2-1 HISTORIC and PROJECTED POPULATION Sarpy County, Nebraska							
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	Avg. Annual % Increase	
						1990-2010	2000-2030
Sarpy County							
Total Population	102,583	122,595	158,840	191,540	224,709	2.74%	2.07%
Juvenile Population (age 17 and under)	32,924	36,915	45,875	51,083	58,747	1.97%	1.40%

Source: U.S. Census & Nebraska Bureau of Business Research.

Figure 2-1 illustrates the historic and projected population growth through 2030 in Sarpy County.



SECTION **III**

Adult Criminal Justice System Growth Trends and Assessment

ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MISSION STATEMENT

A mission statement guides the actions of all components in the criminal justice system. The mission statement also provides a basis for analyzing the criminal justice system, to ensure that actions are consistent with stated goals. The Sarpy County Criminal Justice Committee adopted the following mission statement in 2004:

Mission Statement of the Sarpy County Criminal Justice System

It is the intent of the Sarpy County Criminal Justice System to provide a safe and secure environment for the people of Sarpy County by administering a system of justice that is timely, fair, efficient, and that ensures offender accountability to both the victim and the community by providing offenders with programs and services to improve themselves in the least restrictive means of control or confinement. The Sarpy County Criminal Justice System is committed to cooperation in the effective and efficient delivery of Criminal Justice Services within Sarpy County.

Source: Sarpy County Criminal Justice Committee, 2013.

CRIME AND ARREST TRENDS

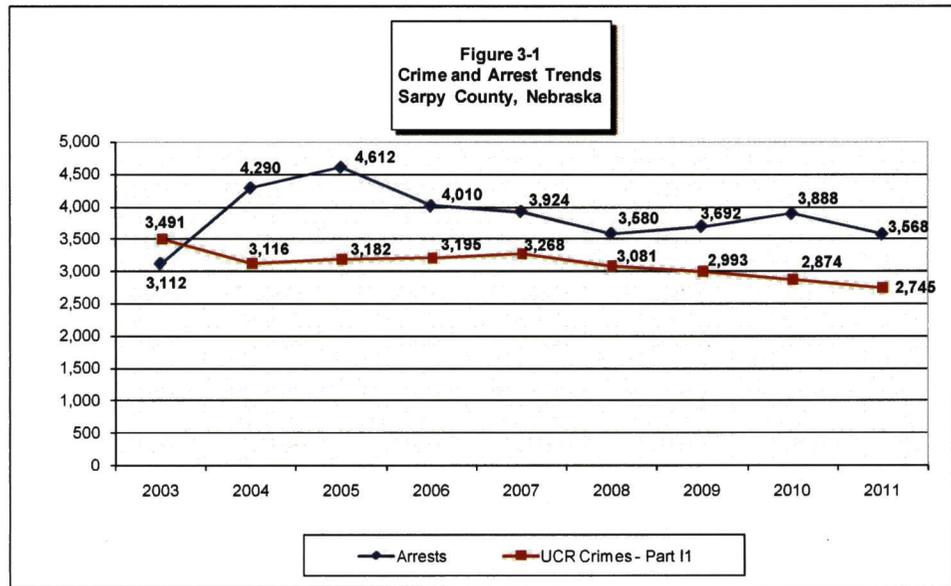
Table 3-1 shows Sarpy County crime and arrest trends and rates. Sarpy County's crime rate declined by 36.2% overall during the 9-year period from 2003 to 2011. The crime rate peaked at 26.8 per 1,000 population in 2003, and declined each year to its lowest level of 17.1 in 2011.

The adult arrest rate increased by 14.7% overall during the 9-year period from 2003 to 2011. The arrest rate peaked at 33.7 per 1,000 population in 2005, and declined to its lowest level of 22.3 in 2011. Since 2005, adult arrests have decreased by 22%.

Table 3-1 CRIME AND ADULT ARREST TRENDS Sarpy County, Nebraska										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total % Change
County Population	130,075	133,079	136,874	140,127	145,419	150,038	154,234	158,840	160,258	23.2%
UCR Crimes - Part I ¹	3,491	3,116	3,182	3,195	3,268	3,081	2,993	2,874	2,745	-21.4%
Crime Rate	26.8	23.4	23.2	22.8	22.5	20.5	19.4	18.1	17.1	-36.2%
Arrests	3,112	4,290	4,612	4,010	3,924	3,580	3,692	3,888	3,568	14.7%
Arrest Rate	23.9	32.2	33.7	28.6	27.0	23.9	23.9	24.5	22.3	-6.9%
Note:										
(1) Part I Offenses include: Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.										

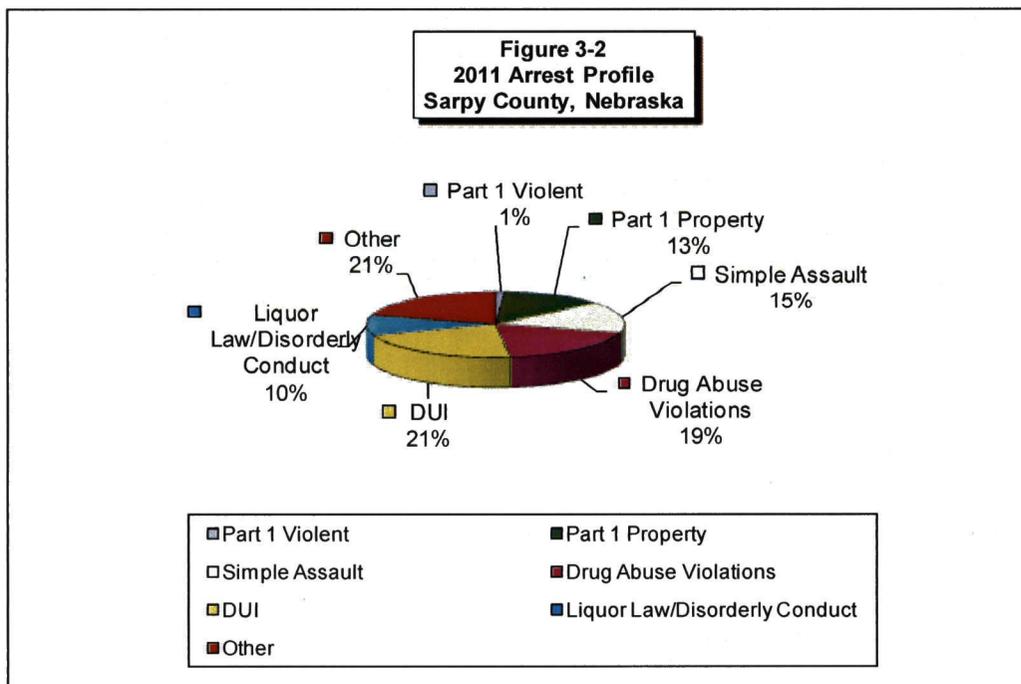
Source: Crime in Nebraska.

Figure 3-1 shows the Sarpy County crime and arrest trends, both on the decline since 2006.



Source: Crime in Nebraska.

Figure 3-2 presents the offenses for which adults were arrested for in 2011. Drug abuse violations, DUI and Liquor Law/Disorderly Conduct combined account for 50% of adult total arrests in 2011.



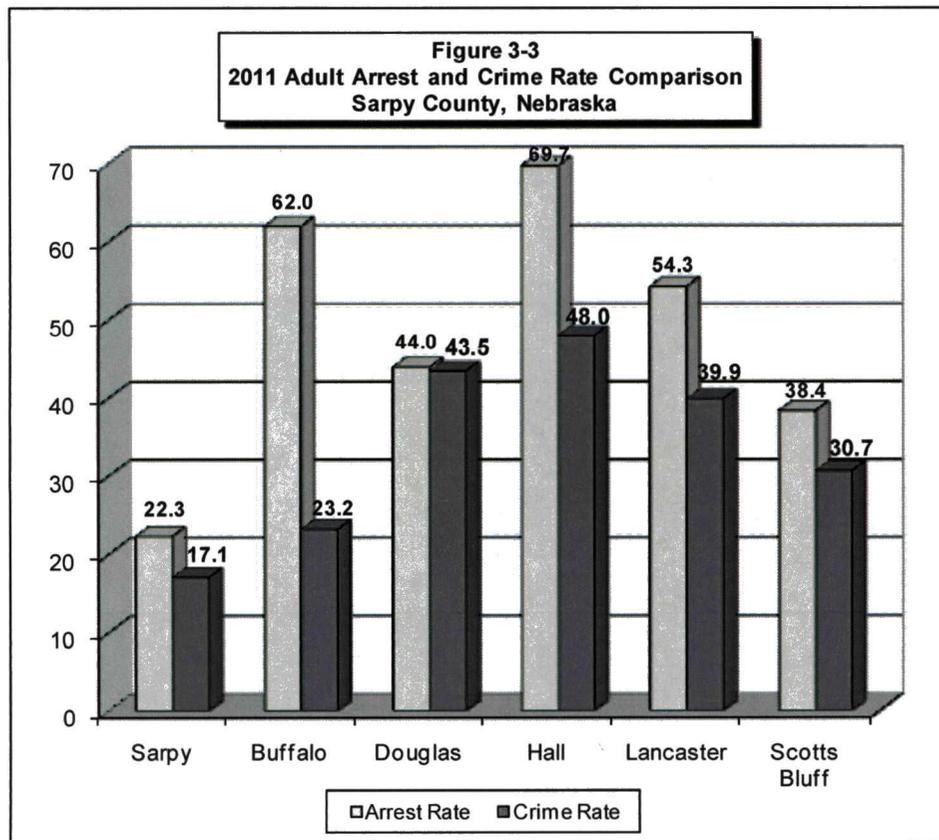
Source: Crime in Nebraska.

Table 3-2 and Figure 3-3 show comparisons of Sarpy County crime and arrest rates with other counties in Nebraska. The Sarpy County arrest rate was significantly lower than any of the comparison counties. The Sarpy County crime rate was also lower than any of the comparison counties.

Table 3-2 2011 Adult Arrest and Crime Rate Comparison Sarpy County, Nebraska			
County	Population	Arrest Rate	Crime Rate
Sarpy	160,258	22.3	17.1
Buffalo	46,513	62.0	23.2
Douglas	521,723	44.0	43.5
Hall	59,130	69.7	48.0
Lancaster	287,954	54.3	39.9
Scotts Bluff	37,300	38.4	30.7

Note: (1) Per 1,000 Population.

Source: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.



Source: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

COURT TRENDS

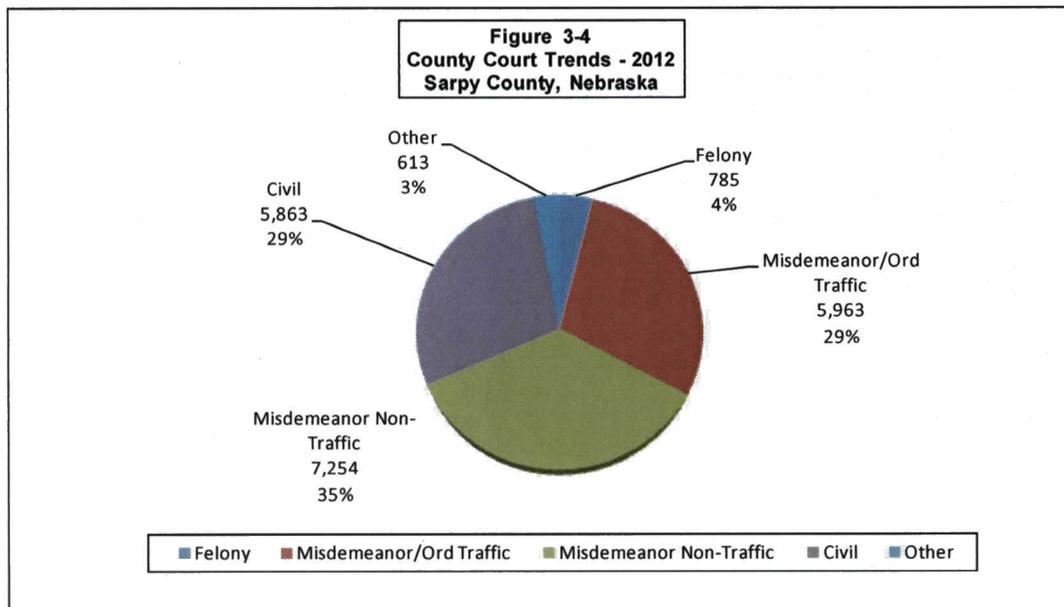
Table 3-3 shows trends in County Court filings and dispositions. Total new County Court cases filed decreased by 18.7% overall during the 10-year period from 2003 to 2012 peaking at 25,177 cases in 2004.

All case types that potentially have the most impact on the jail population decreased during the review period. Warrants issued have been reduced from 5,000 to 3,000. Total cases pending decreased at a rate of 3.1% per year, peaking in 2007 at 8,928 cases.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg. Annual % Increase
Total New Cases Filed	25,174	25,177	24,872	22,872	23,034	23,942	23,369	23,412	22,080	20,478	-2.07%
Misdemeanor/Ord Traffic	13,557	12,748	10,021	8,470	7,768	7,692	7,730	7,539	6,734	5,963	-6.22%
Misdemeanor Non-Traffic	7,510	7,827	10,126	9,643	9,109	9,204	8,810	8,581	8,015	7,254	-0.38%
Felony	935	1,032	1,033	866	999	907	827	855	771	785	-1.78%
Cases Disposed	24,676	25,487	24,937	22,445	23,205	18,776	17,992	17,633	16,075	14,605	-4.53%
Disposition Rate	98.0%	101.2%	100.3%	98.1%	100.7%	78.4%	77.0%	75.3%	72.8%	71.3%	-3.03%
Cases Pending	8,393	8,344	8,538	8,830	8,928	8,173	7,570	6,973	6,689	6,085	-3.06%

Source: Sarpy County Court.

Figure 3-4 shows County Court case filings by type in 2012. The vast majority of County Court case filings are for misdemeanor offenses.



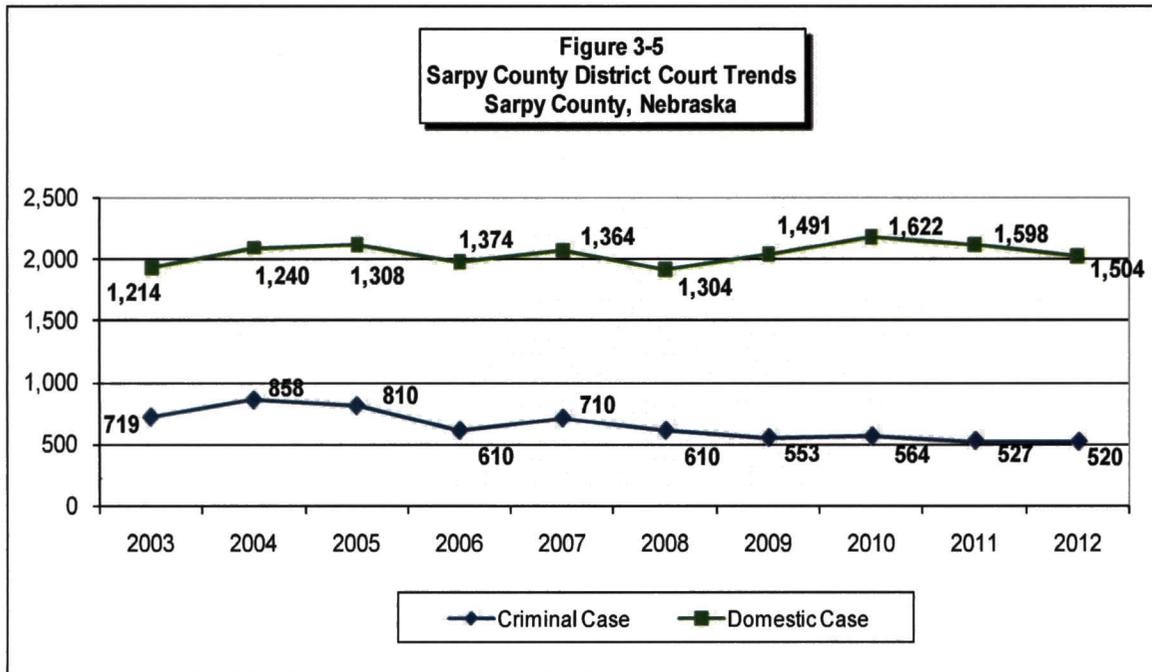
Source: Sarpy County Court.

Table 3-4 presents District Court case filing trends. Criminal case filings decreased by 27% overall from 2003 to 2012. Domestic case filings increased by 23.9% overall from 2003 to 2012. Any Domestic case is a possible Child Support issue and jail time could occur several times on one case.

Table 3-4 DISTRICT COURT TRENDS Sarpy County, Nebraska											
Filings	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg. Annual
											% Increase
Criminal Case	719	858	810	610	710	610	553	564	527	520	-3.08%
Domestic Case	1,214	1,240	1,308	1,374	1,364	1,304	1,491	1,622	1,598	1,504	2.65%

Source: Sarpy County District Court.

Figure 3-5 shows the decrease in the Criminal case filing and the increase in Domestic case filings between 2003 and 2012.



Source: Sarpy County District Court.

DIVERSION TRENDS

The Sarpy County Attorney's office operates both adult and juvenile diversion programs. These programs are important cost savings components of the criminal justice system because they divert low level offenders from the formal court system, while still holding individuals accountable for their actions. Offenders also pay for the classes and program components associated with diversion.

Table 3-5 presents the trends in adult Diversion programs. The number of cases that were termed (completed) decreased by 22% during the review period. The total number of new diversion cases decreased overall by 16.4% from 2006 to 2012. The number of cases redirected after intake (not accepted into Diversion after review) decreased by 24.4% during the review period.

Table 3-5 ADULT DIVERSION TRENDS Sarpy County, Nebraska								
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg. Annual % Change
NEW FILES								
DWI/DUI	683	562	430	516	491	469	465	-5.32%
MIP	211	257	144	212	155	158	79	-10.43%
Marijuana Possession	29	14	16	22	35	71	172	82.18%
Zero Tolerance	33	30	13	12	12	20	12	-10.61%
Contrib. or Procurement	12	4	23	19	31	19	15	4.17%
Other	2	0	6	15	5	4	68	550.00%
TOTAL	970	867	632	796	729	741	811	-2.73%
INTAKED								
DWI/DUI	564	337	341	349	386	332	382	-5.38%
MIP	92	101	76	98	118	112	31	-11.05%
Marijuana Possession	15	9	9	10	25	34	60	50.00%
Zero Tolerance	26	19	10	9	5	14	6	-12.82%
Contrib. or Procurement	8	3	16	14	30	15	6	-4.17%
Other	0	0	4	7	5	1	25	
TOTAL	705	469	456	487	569	508	510	-4.61%
REDIRECTED AFTER INTAKE								
DWI/DUI	141	91	57	70	87	70	85	-6.62%
MIP	19	21	25	41	25	36	9	-8.77%
Marijuana Possession	8	3	1	4	8	15	26	37.50%
Zero Tolerance	8	7	4	2	2	8	2	-12.50%
Contrib. or Procurement	0	3	1	3	8	10	4	
Other	0	0	0	3	2	0	7	
TOTAL	176	125	88	123	132	139	133	-4.07%
REDIRECTED NEVER INTAKED								
DWI/DUI	119	170	138	144	154	152	97	-3.08%
MIP	131	115	74	87	75	55	30	-12.85%
Marijuana Possession	15	5	4	8	14	21	101	95.56%
Zero Tolerance	7	6	9	4	6	6	5	-4.76%
Contrib. or Procurement	3	2	6	3	4	6	9	33.33%
Other	1	0	0	3	2	2	30	483.33%
TOTAL	276	298	231	249	255	242	272	-0.24%
TERMED								
DWI/DUI	395	341	313	274	357	284	291	-4.39%
MIP	74	65	62	68	85	85	40	-7.66%
Marijuana Possession	10	6	7	4	13	20	31	35.00%
Zero Tolerance	8	15	14	7	4	7	6	-4.17%
Contrib. or Procurement	5	2	6	15	13	16	8	10.00%
Other	0	0	2	4	7	2	8	
TOTAL	492	429	404	372	479	414	384	-3.66%

Source: Sarpy County Diversion Program.

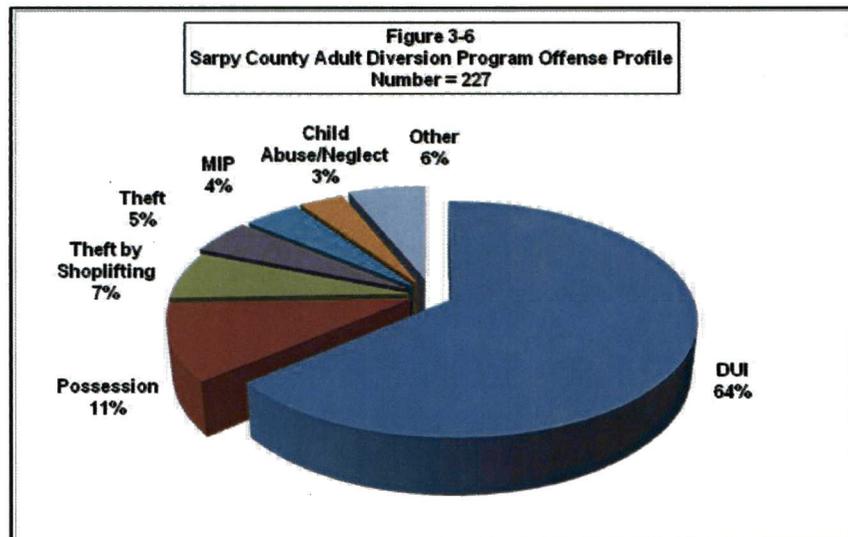
Table 3-6 presents a profile of the adult diversion caseload in 2012. Roughly 72% of the adults participating in diversion programs in 2012 were male and 28% female. A total of 63.2% of the diverted offenders were age 25 and under.

The vast majority (57.3%) of diversion cases that were referred to the Sarpy County Attorney's office for diversion programs in 2012 were charged with DWI/DUI.

Table 3-6 ADULT DIVERSION PROFILE - 2012 Sarpy County, Nebraska		
	2012	% of Total
NEW FILES		
DWI/DUI	465	57.3%
MIP	79	9.7%
Marijuana Possession	172	21.2%
Zero Tolerance	12	1.5%
Contrib. or Procurement	15	1.8%
Other	68	8.4%
TOTAL	811	100.0%
GENDER		
Male	585	72.1%
Female	226	27.9%
TOTAL	811	100.0%
RACE		
White	686	84.6%
Black	60	7.4%
Hispanic	59	7.3%
Other	6	0.7%
TOTAL	811	100.0%
AGE		
20 and Under	301	37.1%
21-25	212	26.1%
26-30	85	10.5%
31-35	61	7.5%
36-40	41	5.1%
41-45	44	5.4%
46 and Over	67	8.3%
TOTAL	811	100.0%

Source: Sarpy County Diversion Program.

Figure 3-6 shows that the vast majority (64%) of offenders that participated in the Alcohol Diversion Program in August 2013 were charged with DUI.



Source: Sarpy County Diversion Services, July 13, 2013.

The following charges are eligible to participate in the Adult Alcohol Diversion Program:

Misdemeanor:

- DUI
- Zero Tolerance DUI
- Shoplifting
- Theft
- Contributing
- MIP/Unlawful Acts
- Possession of Marijuana < 1 ounce & Possession of Paraphernalia
- Sale of Tobacco to a Minor
- Criminal Mischief
- Negligent Child Abuse
- Disturbing the Peace

Felony:

- Forgery
- Shoplifting
- Unemployment Fraud
- Unauthorized Use of a Financial Transaction Device
- Theft
- Criminal Mischief

JAIL TRENDS

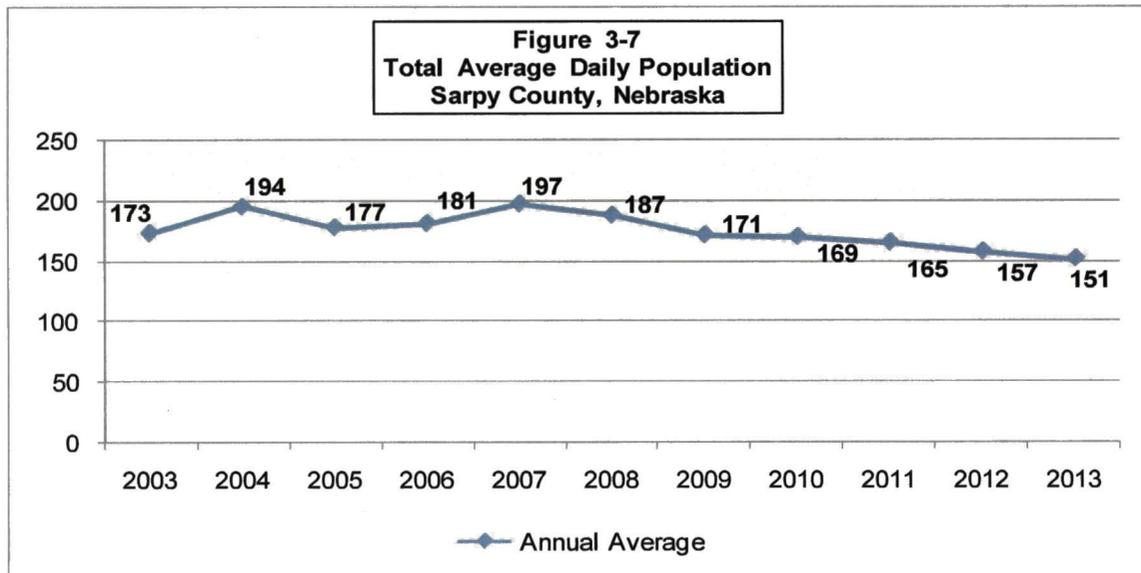
Total Average Daily Population

Table 3-7 presents the total average daily jail population. This includes all offenders housed in the existing 148 bed capacity jail in Sarpy County, as well as offenders that are housed in other jail facilities due to occupancy levels that exceed capacity. This total population also includes work release inmates that are housed in Douglas County. The percentage decrease in the total average daily jail population during the 11-year period was 12.7%. Total average daily jail population peaked in 2007 at 197 inmates, and has decreased each year since 2007 to a low of 151 for 2013 (based on data for 6-months).

Table 3-7 TOTAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION Sarpy County, Nebraska											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	165	199	178	158	167	199	204	167	158	153	140
February	174	192	158	162	179	189	195	180	146	171	137
March	190	212	177	173	176	182	165	179	147	169	144
April	155	200	170	191	190	193	158	174	148	148	155
May	145	198	184	196	212	182	142	159	158	158	162
June	153	199	187	196	203	186	149	158	181	165	170
July	156	196	191	191	200	186	169	176	185	169	
August	167	196	199	206	202	185	165	177	200	173	
September	171	187	179	190	206	192	182	172	178	153	
October	181	172	179	174	215	185	179	170	162	153	
November	204	187	168	166	214	178	177	166	163	140	
December	209	194	156	163	195	190	165	153	148	134	
Annual Average	173	194	177	181	197	187	171	169	165	157	151
Hi Month	209	212	199	206	215	199	204	180	200	173	170
Lo Month	145	172	156	158	167	178	142	153	146	134	137
Peaking Rate	21.2%	9.1%	12.3%	14.1%	9.4%	6.3%	19.4%	6.4%	21.6%	10.1%	12.3%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2003-2013)											
Percent Change per Year:	-1.3%										
Actual Number Change per Yr	-2.2										

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

Figure 3-7 illustrates the trend in the total average daily inmate population each year between 2003 and 2013.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

Average Daily Population Housed Out-of-County

Table 3-8 shows the trends in the jail population housed out-of-county due to offender population levels that exceed capacity in the Sarpy County jail. The average daily population of Sarpy County inmates housed in other county or state facilities peaked at 40 inmates a day in 2007 and declined each year through 2012. The spike in out-of-county placements in 2007 is partially attributed to the closing of the Work Release Center in Sarpy County in May 2007 and transferring these inmates to Douglas County.

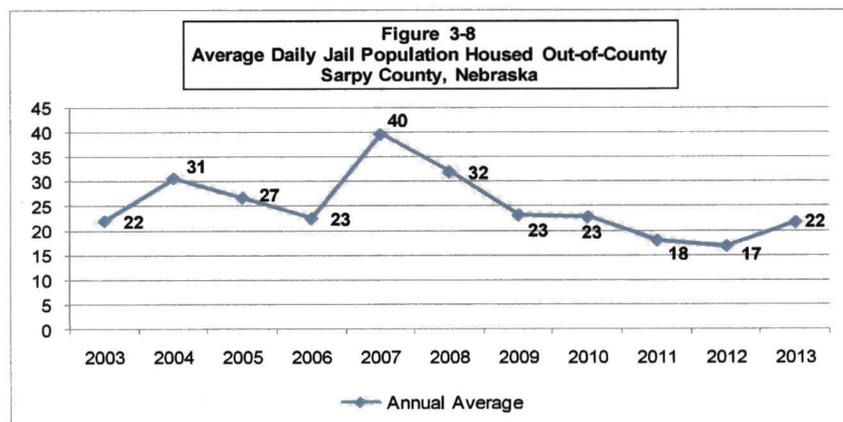
Data for the recent months show an increase in the number of inmates housed in other county or state facilities. This is driven most recently by the increase in the number of inmates sent to the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center in Lincoln due to mental health and other special management issues.

Table 3-8 AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION HOUSED OUT-OF-COUNTY Sarpy County, Nebraska											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	21	32	54	12	13	41	39	21	10	12	12
February	25	30	24	17	21	36	40	23	12	21	12
March	28	35	23	19	16	33	25	20	7	28	18
April	21	31	23	27	31	36	19	24	8	19	25
May	5	32	25	32	51	37	16	18	8	13	29
June	12	29	22	34	53	30	13	16	25	9	34
July	16	28	24	28	45	28	18	29	37	20	
August	16	36	40	32	52	31	15	30	40	22	
September	16	39	30	28	45	32	23	27	30	16	
October	20	19	18	20	53	28	28	27	16	15	
November	36	19	23	11	50	21	19	22	10	14	
December	48	38	15	10	45	30	23	16	13	13	
Annual Average	22	31	27	23	40	32	23	23	18	17	22
Hi Month	48	39	54	34	53	41	40	30	40	28	34
Lo Month	5	19	15	10	13	21	13	16	7	9	12
Peaking Rate	118.2%	27.2%	101.9%	51.1%	33.9%	28.5%	72.7%	31.9%	122.2%	66.3%	56.9%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2003-2013)											
Percent Change per Year: 0.0%											
Actual Number Change per Yr: 0											

Note: (1) Counties include: Butler, Cass, Dawson, Douglas, Platte, Saline, and York.

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

Figure 3-8 shows the trend in average daily population of Sarpy County inmates housed out-of-county.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

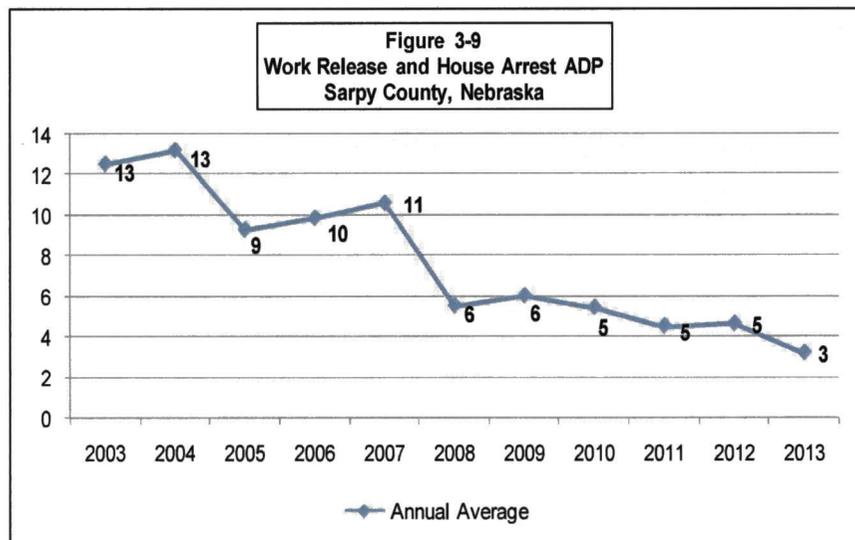
Average Daily Work Release and House Arrest Population

Table 3-9 shows the number of offenders that have been placed on the work release and house arrest programs. Sarpy County closed the Work Release Center on 4/18/07 and began housing inmates at Douglas County. Average daily inmate population on work release and house arrest decreased by 77% during the 11-year period.

Table 3-9 WORK RELEASE AND HOUSE ARREST ADP Sarpy County, Nebraska											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January		14	10	7	10	4	6	6	3	5	2
February		14	9	6	14	4	8	5	2	7	2
March		13	8	12	11	6	7	6	3	8	2
April		19	9	10	8	7	6	8	3	9	6
May		11	9	10	13	8	6	6	3	6	4
June		11	11	9	12	4	5	6	5	5	
July		12	12	9	12	5	5	4	8	5	
August		13	9	14	12	5	5	4	8	3	
September		12	7	13	10	6	6	4	6	2	
October		11	9	12	10	5	5	6	5	0.4	
November	14	12	11	10	8	5	7	4	4	2	
December	11	16	7	6	7	7	6	6	4	3	
Annual Average	13	13	9	10	11	6	6	5	5	5	3
Hi Month	14	19	12	14	14	8	8	8	8	9	6
Lo Month	11	11	7	6	7	4	5	4	2	0	2
Peaking Rate	12.0%	44.3%	29.7%	42.4%	32.3%	45.5%	33.3%	47.7%	77.8%	94.9%	87.5%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2003-2013)											
Percent Change per Year:			-7.7%								
Actual Number Change per Yr:			-1.0%								

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

Figure 3-9 illustrates the reduction in the number of inmates assigned to Work Release and the House Arrest program in Sarpy County.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

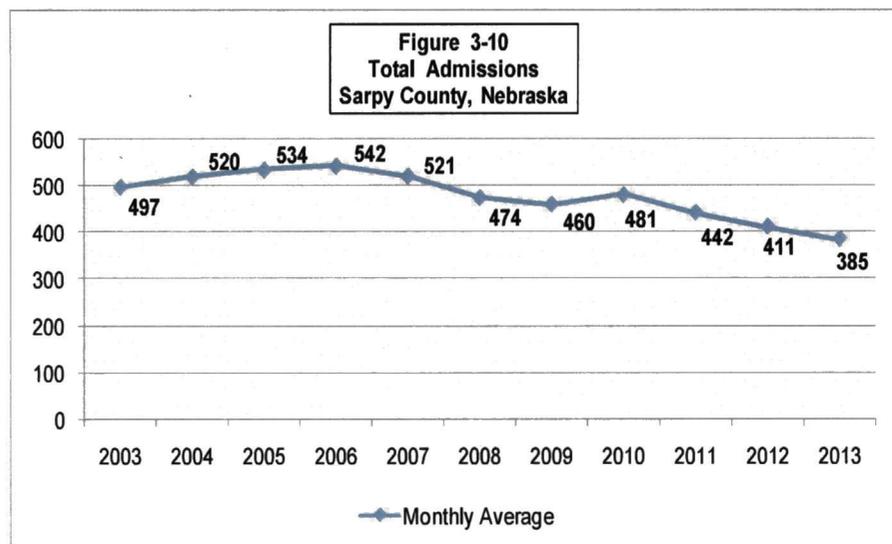
Jail Admissions

Table 3-10 shows the trends in monthly admissions to the Sarpy County jail. The total percentage decrease in admissions during the 11-year period was 22.5% and the actual number decrease was 112 fewer admissions per month between 2003 and 2013. Admissions peaked at a monthly average of 542 in 2006.

Table 3-10 TOTAL ADMISSIONS Sarpy County, Nebraska											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	421	520	492	629	500	471	525	420	447	466	420
February	385	472	469	524	507	451	409	478	402	485	350
March	473	562	579	548	575	492	473	521	488	421	397
April	505	519	534	547	542	486	460	462	409	390	383
May	493	519	559	556	613	495	464	431	467	402	394
June	490	493	510	518	519	457	464	458	432	385	364
July	507	557	585	545	494	479	547	528	439	410	
August	562	517	594	583	515	502	479	497	467	442	
September	460	537	496	524	489	485	431	495	419	385	
October	590	519	561	532	564	495	386	512	492	377	
November	534	503	480	464	506	422	495	473	405	389	
December	549	518	550	537	431	456	387	491	440	384	
Monthly Average	497	520	534	542	521	474	460	481	442	411	385
Hi Month	590	562	594	629	613	502	547	528	492	485	420
Lo Month	385	472	469	464	431	422	386	420	402	377	350
Peaking Rate	18.6%	8.1%	11.2%	16.0%	17.6%	5.9%	18.9%	9.9%	11.2%	17.9%	9.2%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2003-2013)											
Percent Change per Yr:	-2.3%										
Actual # Change per Yr:	-11.2										

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

Figure 3-10 illustrates the decrease in average monthly admissions to the Sarpy County jail between 2003 and 2013.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

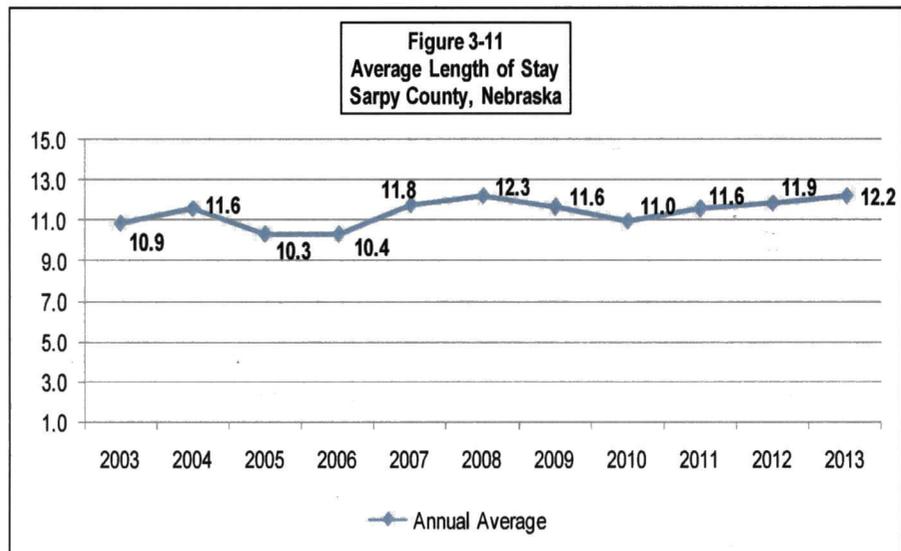
Average Length of Stay

Table 3-11 shows the monthly average length of stay at the jail. Average length of stay remained relatively stable over the 11-year period at 10 to 12 days. Average length of stay ranged from a low of 10.3 days in 2005 to a high of 12.3 days in 2008.

Table 3-11 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY Sarpy County, Nebraska											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	12.1	11.9	11.2	7.8	10.4	13.1	12.0	12.3	11.0	10.2	10.3
February	14.0	12.6	10.4	9.6	10.9	13.0	14.8	11.7	11.3	10.9	12.1
March	12.5	11.7	9.5	9.8	9.5	11.5	10.8	10.7	9.3	12.4	11.2
April	9.5	11.9	9.9	10.8	10.9	12.3	10.6	11.7	11.2	11.8	12.5
May	9.1	11.8	10.2	10.9	10.7	11.4	9.5	11.4	10.5	12.2	12.7
June	9.7	12.5	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.6	10.0	10.7	13.0	13.3	14.5
July	9.5	10.9	10.1	10.9	12.6	12.0	9.6	10.3	13.1	12.8	
August	9.2	11.8	10.4	11.0	12.2	11.4	10.7	11.0	13.3	12.1	
September	11.5	10.8	11.2	11.2	13.1	12.3	13.1	10.8	13.2	12.3	
October	9.5	10.3	9.9	10.1	11.8	11.6	14.4	10.3	10.2	12.6	
November	11.8	11.5	10.9	11.1	13.1	13.1	11.1	10.9	12.5	11.2	
December	11.8	11.6	8.8	9.4	14.0	12.9	13.2	9.7	10.4	10.8	
Annual Average	10.9	11.6	10.3	10.4	11.8	12.3	11.6	11.0	11.6	11.9	12.2
Hi Month	14.0	12.6	11.4	11.7	14.0	13.1	14.8	12.3	13.3	13.3	14.5
Lo Month	9.1	10.3	8.8	7.8	9.5	11.4	9.5	9.7	9.3	10.2	10.3
Peaking Rate	29.0%	8.6%	10.2%	13.2%	19.2%	6.8%	26.9%	12.5%	14.7%	11.8%	18.2%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2003-2013)											
Percent Change per Year: 1.2%											
Actual Number Change per Yr 0.13											

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department and Chinn Planning, Inc.

Figure 3-11 illustrates the average length of stay at the Sarpy County jail between 2003 and 2013.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department and Chinn Planning, Inc.

Jail Profile Data

The following profile data was provided for July 23, 2013 by the Sarpy County Sheriff's Department:

Housed at the Jail

- 132 inmates - 24 female (18%) and 108 male (82%).
- Completely Un-Sentenced – 93 (70.5%); Sentenced on some charges – 5 (3.8%); Sentenced on all charges – 30 (22.7%); Held for other agencies (all awaiting pick up) - 4 (3%).
- Felony charges only or felony and misdemeanor charges – 70 (53%); Misdemeanor charges only – 54(41%); Civil charges only – 4 (3%); Held for other agencies- 3 have felony charges and 1 has misdemeanor charge (3%).
 - Housing by Custody Level:
 - 20 males in maximum custody (15%)
 - 29 males in maximum/medium custody (22%)
 - 53 males in minimum custody (40%)
 - 6 males in special watch rooms (5%)
 - 24 females in maximum/medium/minimum custody (18%)

Inmates Housed Out-of-County

- 29 inmates - 6 females (20.7%) and 23 males (79.3%).
- Completely Un-Sentenced – 6 (21%)--4 males housed at Department of Corrections due to medical or behavioral problems; 1 male housed at another jail due to victim being a relative of a jail deputy; and 1 female housed at another jail due to overcrowding.
- Sentenced –23 (79%)--1 male at the work release center; and 17 males and 5 females at other jails due to overcrowding.
- Felony charges - all six of the un-sentenced have one or more felony charges; 22 of the others have misdemeanor charges; and 1 is a civil case (child support).
- Current utilization of the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center in Lincoln for housing Sarpy County inmates with mental health and other treatment needs shows a substantial increase over previous years.

JAIL OPERATING COSTS

Total Operation Cost Trends

Table 3-13 presents the historic trends in total jail operational costs. The personal services budget (which includes salaries, overtime, retirement, social security, and uniform allowance) experienced the highest increase at 22.6%. Thirty-nine (39) Sheriff's Department Sworn Deputies work in the jail--(29) as correctional officers and (10)as command staff including a Captain, a Lieutenant, and eight Sergeants.

Operating expenses decreased significantly by 60.4% primarily as a result of decreased Boarding Contract costs for inmates housed in out-of-county facilities. Total jail operational costs increased by 4.4% between 2008 and 2013 despite a 19% decrease in average daily jail population during the same time frame.

Table 3-13 JAIL OPERATING COST TREND							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Change
Personal Services	\$3,558,776	\$3,672,414	\$3,721,975	\$3,942,605	\$4,174,321	\$ 4,362,715	22.6%
Operating Expenses	\$857,512	\$588,632	\$372,284	\$315,879	\$395,671	\$ 339,902	-60.4%
Supply Expense	\$360,932	\$351,821	\$361,327	\$327,364	\$350,769	\$ 318,581	-11.7%
Rental Expense	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$581	\$ 677	
Capital Outlay	\$62,586	\$606,123	\$27,911	\$28,579	\$61,387	\$ 40,587	-35.1%
Total Operating Costs	\$ 4,839,806	\$ 5,218,990	\$ 4,483,497	\$ 4,614,426	\$ 4,982,729	\$ 5,062,461	4.4%

Source: Sarpy County Finance Office.

Out-of-County Housing Costs

Table 3-14 presents the trends in expenses associated with housing inmates in out-of-county facilities between 2008 and 2013. The cost of housing inmates in out-of-county facilities decreased by 34% between 2008 and 2013, or a decrease of 3.1% per year. Out-of-county housing costs reached their peak at \$791,863 in 2008. The 2013 cost of \$305,084 was the second lowest during the period with 2011 costs the overall lowest at \$283,456.

Table 3-14 OUT-OF-COUNTY ADULT HOUSING COSTS Sarpy County, Nebraska										
Annual Totals										
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
\$ 461,405	\$ 637,957	\$ 574,354	\$ 424,626	\$ 727,808	\$ 791,863	\$ 553,925	\$ 344,821	\$ 283,456	\$ 362,583	\$ 305,084
Total % Change: -33.9%										
Annual % Change: -3.1%										

Source: Sarpy County Finance Office.

The current rates paid by Sarpy County to house inmates in other county or state facilities are shown below:

Per Diem Rates Charged by Other Counties and State of Nebraska

- DouglasCounty \$57.70 (work release)
- State of Nebraska \$85.46 (Diagnostic and Evaluation Center)
- CassCounty \$51.75
- Saline County \$60.00 (increase approved by CountyBoard on 8/27/13)
- Gage County \$65.00 (last claim was 9/11/12)
- SaundersCounty \$45.00 (last claim was 8/28/12)
- NewtonCounty, (MO) \$45.00 (last claim was 1/8/13)

Per Diem Jail Cost

The FY 2012 calculated per diem/daily rate at the Sarpy County jail is \$121.31 based on the FY 2012 average daily population of 146 inmates. The per diem rate includes and direct and indirect costs, equipment depreciation, administrative costs, and building depreciation. The current per diem rate represents a 30% (or 6% per year) increase over the FY 2007 per diem rate of \$93.05.

PRETRIAL SERVICES TRENDS AND COSTS

Sarpy County operates a pretrial services program that allows persons charged with certain offenses to be supervised in the community prior to their court appearance. This program was initiated in 2007 and provides risk assessment and community supervision services to ensure appearance in court for defendants who otherwise would have a high probability of being housed in the Sarpy County jail prior to their court appearance.

This program, operated by a total of seven staff, is a cost effective component of the Sarpy County criminal justice system because it diverts appropriate pretrial defendants from the Sarpy County jail, at a substantial cost savings to the County. A high percentage of Drug Court participants are supervised on the program, who would otherwise be held in jail pending acceptance into Drug Court. Based on a recent profile 35% of the program participants have a mental health diagnosis.

Defendant Status

Table 3-15 presents trends in the Pretrial Services program. The number of active participants in the Pretrial Services program increased 24% per year between 2007 and 2012. Total defendants served increased by 16% per year during the same period. The number of drug tests

administered as a condition of pretrial release supervision increased by 75% per year between 2007 and 2012.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Annual % Change 2007-2012
Active Participants (Daily Basis)	42	61	66	62	73	92	23.8%
Defendants Served Fiscal Year	136	164	171	187	142	247	16.3%
Drug Tests Administered	315	226	455	500	-	1,500	75.2%
Failure to Appear Rate (Percent)	4%	4%	1%	4%	3%	4%	0.0%
Defendants Revoked	2	6	14	24	-	34	320.0%
Percent Employed	57%	55%	49%	45%	59%	67%	3.5%
Percent Unemployed	21%	32%	27%	32%	25%	22%	1.0%
Percent in Treatment	10%	5%	18%	6%	11%	3%	-14.0%
Percent Disabled	5%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-20.0%
Percent Enrolled in School	7%	5%	3%	15%	-	8%	2.9%
Percent Incarcerated in Other Jails or Prisons	-	-	3%	2%	3%	2%	-0.5%

Source: Sarpy County Pretrial Services.

Type of Charge Supervised on Pretrial Release

Table 3-17 presents the types of charges that defendants are being supervised for on pretrial release. Alcohol related charges account for 35% of charges that defendants are supervised for, which increased by 58% per year between 2007 and 2012. Possession of a controlled substance charges represent 18% of charges for pretrial supervision defendants, but defendants supervised with these charges decreased by 8% per year between 2007 and 2012.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Annual % Change 2007-2012
Possession - Controlled Substance	39%	39%	22%	19%	51% ¹	18%	-11%
Alcohol Related (MIP, DUI)	9%	16%	19%	17%	-	35%	58%
Theft Related (TUT, TBR, Shoplifting, Financial Transaction Device, and Burglary)	33%	24%	16%	23%	23%	20%	-8%
Violent Charges (Assault, DV, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Arson, Child Abuse, Pornography, Murder)	16%	37%	22%	31%	23%	23%	8.8%
Other: (Witness Supervision, Flight to Avoid, Courtesy Watches Violation of Probation, FTA, and Traffic)	3%	9%	10%	10%	3%	4%	7%

Note:
 1. Alcohol Related is included with Drug Related.

Source: Sarpy County Pretrial Services.

Type of Sentences Given to Pretrial Services Defendants

Table 3-17 shows the types of sentences that are given to pretrial services defendants. Probation is the most frequent sentence (31%) for pretrial services defendants, but that percentage decreased by 6% per year between 2007 and 2012. The percentage of pretrial service defendants receiving County jail time (17% in 2012) increased by 6% per year between 2007 and 2012, for a total increase of 49%. This percentage increase is likely due to the increased number of more serious charges/defendants accepted into the pretrial services program.

Table 3-17 PRETRIAL SERVICES TRENDS - TYPES OF SENTENCES GIVEN TO PTS DEFENDANTS Sarpy County, Nebraska							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Annual % Change 2007-2012
Probation (Drug Court, ISP, SASS, Traditional Probation)	56%	54%	34%	52%	54%	32%	-9%
Charges Ultimately Dismissed	18%	21%	21%	16%	12%	11%	-8%
County Jail Time	13%	12%	18%	24%	19%	45%	49%
Prison	8%	8%	8%	4%	6%	5.0%	-8%
Fined/Sentenced to Time Served/Other	5%	5%	19%	4%	9%	7%	8%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-

Source: Sarpy County Pretrial Services.

Pretrial Service Program Costs and Cost Saving Trends

Table 3-18 presents the cost savings associated with the pretrial services program in Sarpy County. Between 2007 and 2012 the number of jail days saved as a result of supervising defendants in the community increased by 21% per year. The total cost of jail days saved increased by 48% per year between 2007 and 2012. The total savings to Sarpy County (jail days saved less the cost to run the pretrial services program) increased by 53% per year between 2007 and 2012. Total savings to Sarpy County in 2012 was \$2,343,938.

Table 3-18 PRETRIAL SERVICES TRENDS - FINANCIAL INFORMATION (APRIL) Sarpy County, Nebraska							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Annual % Change 2007-2012
Number of Jail Days Saved	11,445	16,363	19,121	20,796	15,776	23,297	21%
Total Cost of Jail Day Saved	\$743,295	\$1,063,595	\$1,242,865	\$1,351,740	\$1,729,523	\$2,539,373	48%
Savings to Sarpy County (Jail Days Saved - Pretrial Services Budget ¹⁾)	\$640,462	\$937,328	\$1,086,169	\$1,183,833	\$1,542,267	\$2,343,938	53%
Note:							
1. New Policy Implemented August 2011: Drug Test Confirmation: \$205; GPS Fees: \$2,981; Supervision Fees: \$3,820).							

Source: Sarpy County District 2 Probation Office.

PROBATION TRENDS AND PROFILE

Probation Trends

Table 3-19 shows trends in adult probation in Sarpy County. Data was not provided for 2009, 2010, and 2011. PSI's ordered declined by 13.1% overall and the number of offenders placed on probation decreased by 19.1% during the review period.

Table 3-19 PROBATION TRENDS Sarpy County, Nebraska											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Avg. Annual % Increase
PSI's Ordered	1,020	1,266	1,315	1,240	1,266	1,315				886	-1.46%
# Placed on Probation	645	513	601	513	513	601				522	-2.12%

Source: District 2 Probation Office.

Probation Profile

Table 3-20 presents a profile of adults supervised on probation in Sarpy County. The profile of offenders supervised on probation has remained fairly constant, and the 2008 and 2012 profiles are identical.

Table 3-20 PROBATION PROFILE - 2004, 2008 & 2012			
	2004	2008	2012
Race	White	White	White
Sex	Male	Male	Male
Age	40	33	33
Marital Status	Single	Single	Single
Charge	Alcohol/Drug Related	Alcohol/Drug Related	Alcohol/Drug Related
Term of Probation	1 year	1 year	1 year

Source: Sarpy County District 2 Probation Office.

SUMMARY ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Crime and Arrest Trends

The Sarpy County crime rate decreased 36.2% between 2003 and 2011. The crime rate peaked in 2003, and declined each year to its lowest level of 17.1 crimes reported per 1,000 population in 2011. Total adult arrests increased 14.7% overall during the 9-year period from 2003 to 2011. However, the adult arrest rate peaked at 33.7 total arrests per 1,000 population in 2005, and declined to its lowest level of 22.3 in 2011. Since 2005, adult arrests have decreased by 22%. Drug abuse violations, DUI and Liquor Law/Disorderly Conduct account for 50% of total arrests. The Sarpy County arrest rate was significantly lower than any of the comparison counties. The Sarpy crime rate was also lower than any of the comparison counties.

Diversion Trends

The total number of diversion cases decreased overall by 16.4% from 2006 to 2012. The number of cases redirected after intake decreased by 24.4% during the review period while the number of cases that were redirected and never accepted remained relatively stable. Roughly 72% of the adult population participating in diversion programs is male and 28% female. A total of 63.2% of the diverted offenders were age 25 and under. The vast majority (64%) of offenders that participate in the Alcohol Diversion Program are charged with DUI.

Court Trends

Total new County Court cases filed decreased by 18.7% overall during the 10-year period from 2003 to 2012 peaking at 25,177 cases filed in 2004. All case types that potentially have the most impact on the jail population decreased overall during the review period. Warrants issued have been reduced from 5,000 to 3,000. Total cases pending decreased at a rate of 3.1% per year, peaking in 2007 at 8,928 cases.

Criminal case filings decreased by 27% overall from 2003 to 2012. Domestic case filings increased by 23.9% overall from 2003 to 2012. Any Domestic case is a possible Child Support issue and jail time could occur several times on one case.

Pretrial Services Trends

Active participants in the Pretrial Services program increased 24% per year between 2007 and 2012. Total defendants served increased by 16% per year during the same period. The number of drug tests administered as a requirement of community supervisions increased by 75% per year between 2007 and 2012.

Alcohol related charges account for 35% of charges that defendants are supervised for, which increased by 58% per year between 2007 and 2012. Possession of a controlled substance

charges represent 18% of charges for pretrial services defendants, but defendants supervised with these charges decreased by 8% per year between 2007 and 2012.

Probation is the most frequent sentence (31%) for Pretrial Services defendants, but that percentage decreased by 6% per year between 2007 and 2012. The percentage of Pretrial Service defendants receiving County jail time (17% in 2012) increased by 6% per year between 2007 and 2012. The number of jail days saved increased by 21% per year between 2007 and 2012. The total cost of jail days saved increased by 48% per year between 2007 and 2012.

Jail Trends

Total average daily population of the Sarpy County jail (including inmates housed in out of county facilities) decreased by 12.7% between 2003 and 2013. Total average daily jail population peaked in 2007 at 197 inmates and has decreased each year since 2007 to a low of 151 inmates for 2013 (based on data for 6-months). The jail rated capacity is 148, but it is operated at 85% of capacity. Most of the jail capacity is multiple occupancy housing, with only 76 single cells in the jail.

The average daily population of inmates housed in out-of-county facilities peaked at 40 inmates per day in 2007 and declined each year through 2012. Data for the most recent months shows an increase in the average daily population of inmates that are sent to other facilities, most notable the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center in Lincoln for special needs (medical and mental health) inmates.

The average daily population of offenders assigned to work release and/or house arrest decreased by 77% during the 10-year period. The Sarpy County Work Release Center was closed in April of 2007 and work release inmates were housed at the Douglas County facility through contractual arrangement between the counties.

Jail admissions decreased by 22.5% between 2003 and 2013, with actual number decrease was 112 fewer admissions per month. Admissions peaked at a monthly average of 542 in 2006, and the current averaging 385 admissions per month to the jail. Average length of stay in the jail remained relatively stable over the period at 10 to 12 days.

Jail Profile Data

The Sarpy County jail population is primarily male (82%) in a pretrial status (70%). The majority of offenses associated with incarceration are felony offenses (53%). A substantial and growing portion of the inmate population present mental health and other medical conditions that are require specialized supervision and services.

Jail Cost Trends

The jail operational budget increased 4.4% between 2008 and 2013, which is currently just over 5 million annually. Operating expenses decreased significantly (60.4%) during the same period primarily as a result of decreased Boarding Contract costs with other counties to hold Sarpy County inmates. Personal Services, which includes salaries, overtime, retirement, social security, and uniform allowances experienced the highest increase at 22.6%.

Out-of-County housing costs decreased by 3.1% per year between 2003 and 2013, and they reached their peak at \$791,863 in 2008. The 2013 cost of \$305,084 was the second lowest cost associated with housing inmates in out-of-county facilities--2011 costs were the overall lowest at \$283,456. The per diem rates charged by other counties or the State of Nebraska for housing Sarpy County inmates ranges from a low of \$45 to a high of \$85.46 per day.

The calculated per diem rate at the Sarpy County jail is \$121.31 based on an average daily population of 146 inmates in FY 2012. This was a 30% increase over the FY 2007 per diem rate of \$93.05.

Probation Trends

The number of offenders supervised on probation decreased between 2008 and 2012. The profile of the probation population indicates the majority of the population is white male with alcohol or drug related offenses required to complete one year of community supervision.

SECTION **IV**

**Juvenile Justice
System Growth Trends
and Assessment**

JUVENILE JUSTICE MISSION STATEMENT

The Sarpy County Criminal Justice Committee adopted the following Vision, Mission and Objectives for the Juvenile Justice System:

VISION

The vision of the Juvenile Justice System is to reduce juvenile delinquency and enhance public safety in Sarpy County.

MISSION STATEMENT OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The mission of the Sarpy County Juvenile Justice System is to reduce juvenile delinquency, and enhance public safety by:

- (1) Identifying the risk factors related to delinquency, abuse/neglect, and status offenders;
- (2) Developing appropriate prevention and intervention programs for delinquency, abuse/neglect, and status offenders; and,
- (3) Fostering system communication and cooperation across agencies and with the public to strengthen system effectiveness.

Source: Sarpy County Criminal Justice Committee, 2013.

OBJECTIVES FOR REDUCING THE NUMBER OF YOUTH INVOLVED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Maintain and strengthen ongoing services;
- Development of new programming to provide quality services to youth and their families;
- Development of community based services;
- Assist youth with their ongoing transportation issues;
- Development of community based delinquency, substance abuse prevention, early intervention, truancy, status offender, and treatment services for youth and their families; and,
- Improve the well-being of children including addressing the problems associated with substance abuse, mental health issues, and other treatment needs.

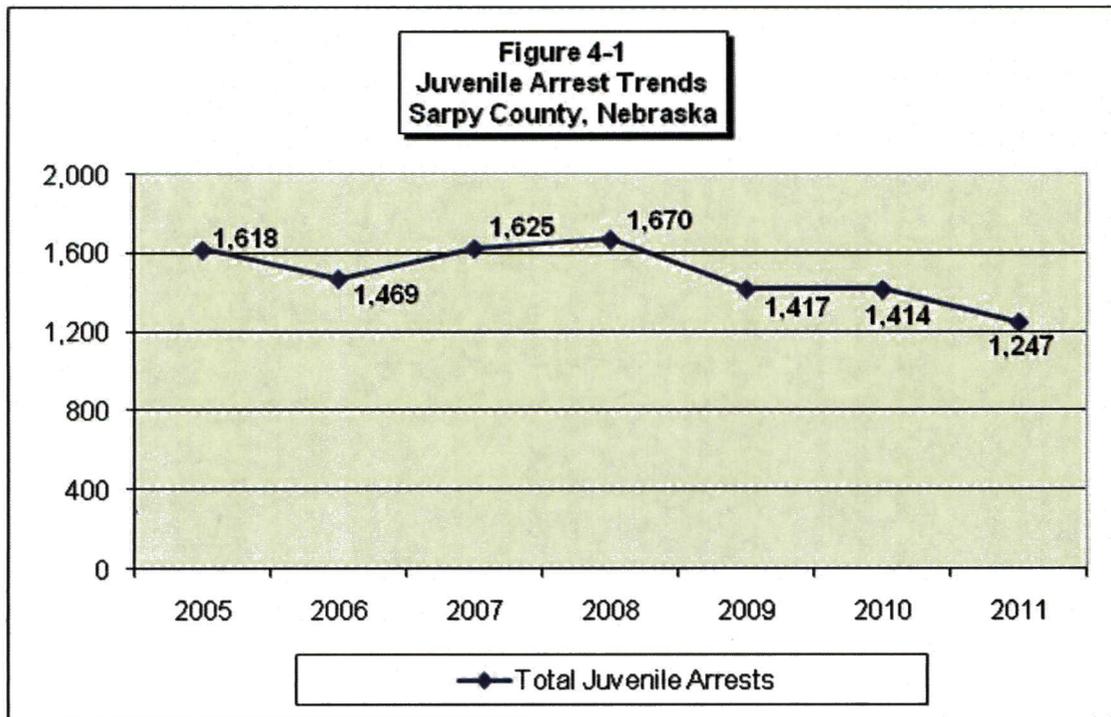
JUVENILE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRENDS

Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1 show the trend in juvenile arrests. Total juvenile arrests decreased by 22.9% overall during the 7-year period. Arrests peaked at 1,670 in 2008 and have declined each year since. The juvenile arrest rate peaked at 39.1 in 2005 and declined to a low of 27 in 2011.

Table 4-1 JUVENILE ARREST TRENDS Sarpy County, Nebraska								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total % Change
Juvenile Population	41,373	42,114	43,077	44,376	45,178	45,875	46,259	11.8%
Juvenile Arrests	1,618	1,469	1,625	1,670	1,417	1,414	1,247	-22.9%
Arrest Rate ¹	39.1	34.9	37.7	37.6	31.4	30.8	27.0	-31.1%

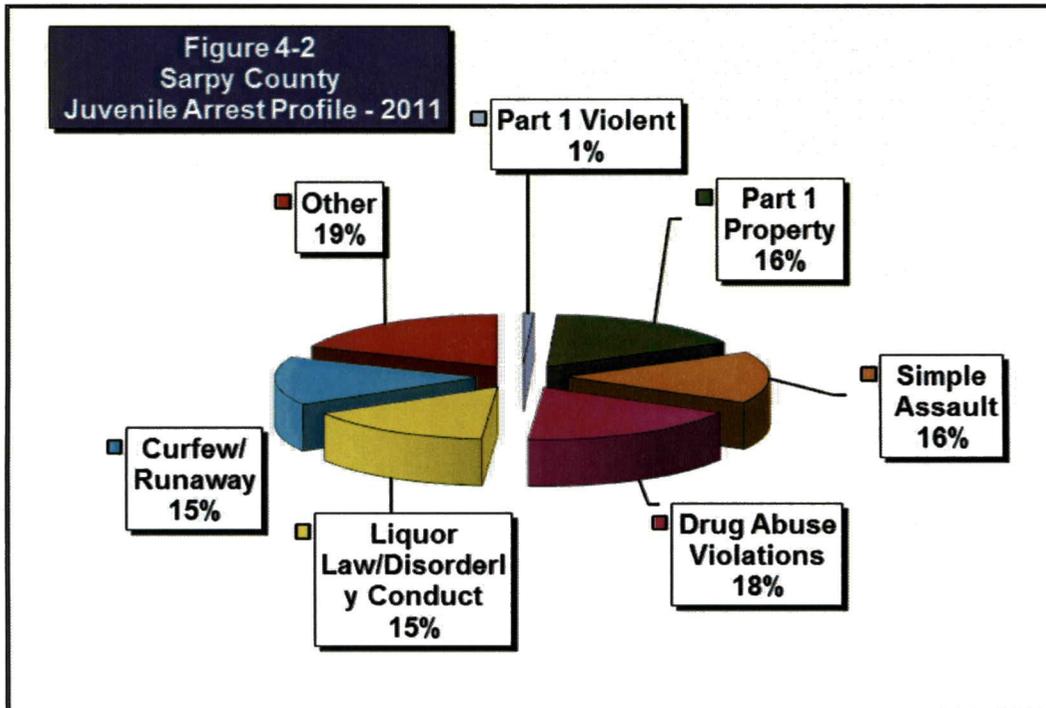
Note: (1) Arrests per 1,000 juvenile population.

Source: Crime in Nebraska.



Source: Crime in Nebraska.

Figure 4-2 presents the offenses for which juveniles were arrested in 2011. Curfew/Runaway, Liquor Law/Disorderly Conduct and Drug Abuse violations compromise almost 50% of total juvenile arrests.



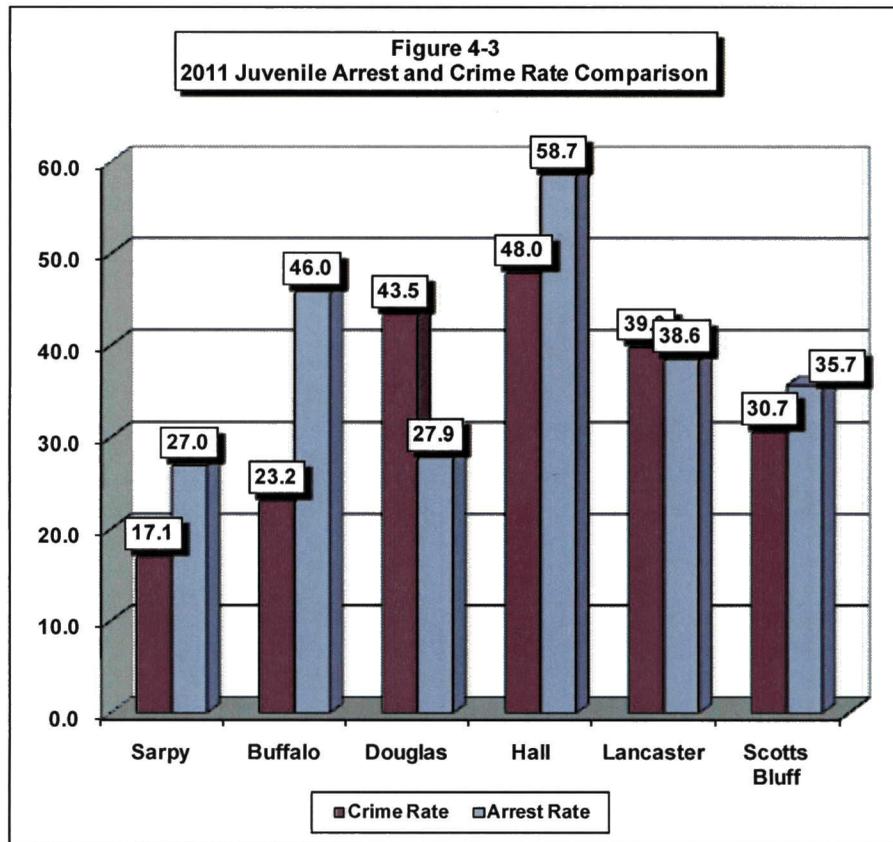
Source: Crime in Nebraska.

Table 4-2 and Figure 4-3 show comparisons of Sarpy County crime and juvenile arrest rates with other counties in Nebraska. The Sarpy County juvenile arrest rate was lower than any of the comparison counties. The Sarpy County crime rate was also lower than any of the comparison counties, with only Buffalo being close.

County	Juvenile Population	Juvenile Arrest Rate ¹	Crime Rate ²
Sarpy	46,259	27.0	17.1
Buffalo	11,036	46.0	23.2
Douglas	136,791	27.9	43.5
Hall	16,210	58.7	48.0
Lancaster	66,373	38.6	39.9
Scotts Bluff	9,085	35.7	30.7

Note:
 (1) Rate Per 1,000 Juvenile Population.
 (2) Rate Per 1,000 Total Population

Source: Crime in Nebraska & OJJDP.



Note: Per 1,000 Population

Source: Crime in Nebraska & OJJDP.

JUVENILE COURT TRENDS

Table 4-3 shows the trend in juvenile filings. Juvenile filings increased by 4.2% overall during the 8-year period. Filings peaked at 993 in 2011, which is associated with an increase in truancy filings. Total juvenile court filings decreased substantially (20%) between 2011 and 2012.

Table 4-3
JUVENILE COURT FILINGS
Sarpy County, Nebraska

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Annual % Change
Sarpy County									
New Filings	764	759	878	913	989	930	993	796	0.60%

Note: From 2009 to 2012 includes all Otoe County Court Juvenile Cases that are heard by Judge O'Neal.

Source: Sarpy County District Court.

JUVENILE DIVERSION TRENDS AND PROFILE

The Sarpy County Attorney's Office operates a juvenile diversion program. Table 4-4 shows juvenile diversion trends. All categories of diversion decreased during the six-year review period, with the number of juveniles completing the intake process experiencing the most significant decrease.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Avg. Annual % Change
Referred/New Files	665	626	659	582	548	545	-3.61%
Completing the Intake Process	495	407	490	367	382	378	-4.73%
Completed	343	356	400	324	301	275	-3.97%
Redirected	312	287	282	292	241	302	-0.64%
TOTAL	1,815	1,676	1,831	1,565	1,472	1,500	-3.47%

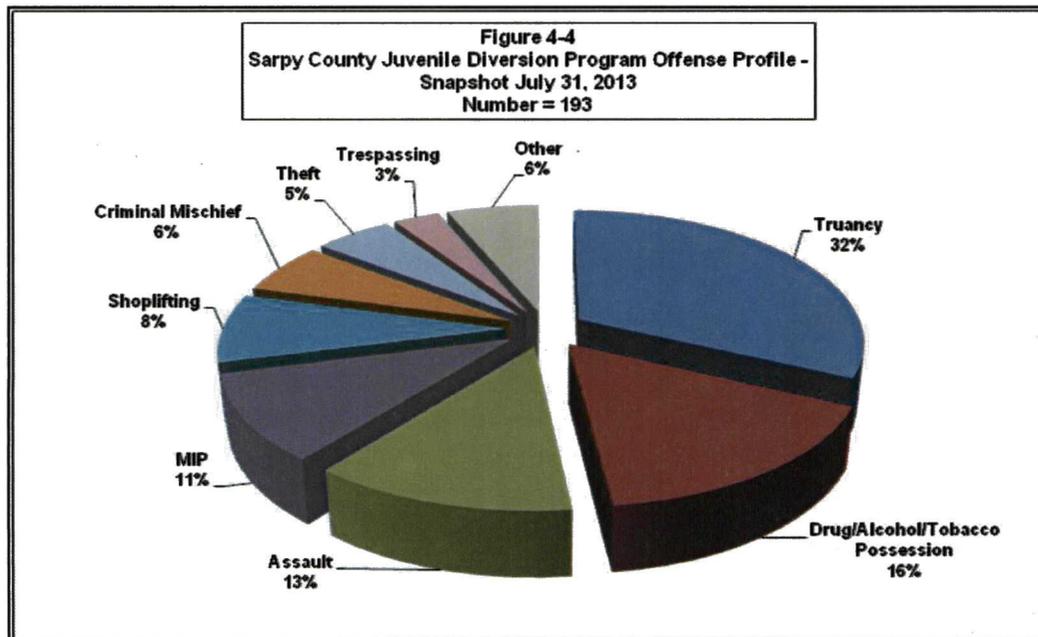
Source: Sarpy County Diversion Services.

Table 4-5 shows the juvenile diversion profile for new files for 2012. Juvenile Theft by Shoplifting, Juvenile Drug Offense, and Juvenile Minor in Possession represented 52.7% of all new files. A total of 61% of the diversion offenders were male and 39% were female. Almost 69% of the offenders were white. Diverted juvenile offenders age 14 to 16 accounted for 62.4%.

	2012	% of Total
NEW FILES		
Juv Theft by Shoplifting	149	22.0%
Juv Drug Offense	107	15.8%
Juv Minor in Possession	101	14.9%
Juv Assault	70	10.3%
Truancy	58	8.6%
Criminal Mischief	44	6.5%
Juv Theft (except shoplifting)	43	6.3%
Juv Trespassing	19	2.8%
Juv Disturbing Peace	17	2.5%
Other	70	10.3%
TOTAL	678	100.0%
GENDER		
Male	415	61.2%
Female	263	38.8%
TOTAL	678	100.0%
RACE		
White	466	68.7%
Black	93	13.7%
Hispanic	68	10.0%
Other	51	7.5%
TOTAL	678	100.0%
AGE		
11 and Under	1	0.1%
12	27	4.0%
13	57	8.4%
14	102	15.0%
15	155	22.9%
16	166	24.5%
17	165	24.3%
18	5	0.7%
TOTAL	678	100.0%

Source: Sarpy County Diversion Services.

Figure 4-4 presents a snapshot breakdown of offenses for juveniles in diversion programs on July 31, 2013. Truancy is the largest category of offense (32%) in the juvenile diversion program, followed by drug possession (16%), and assault (13%).



Source: Sarpy County Diversion Services, July 13, 2013.

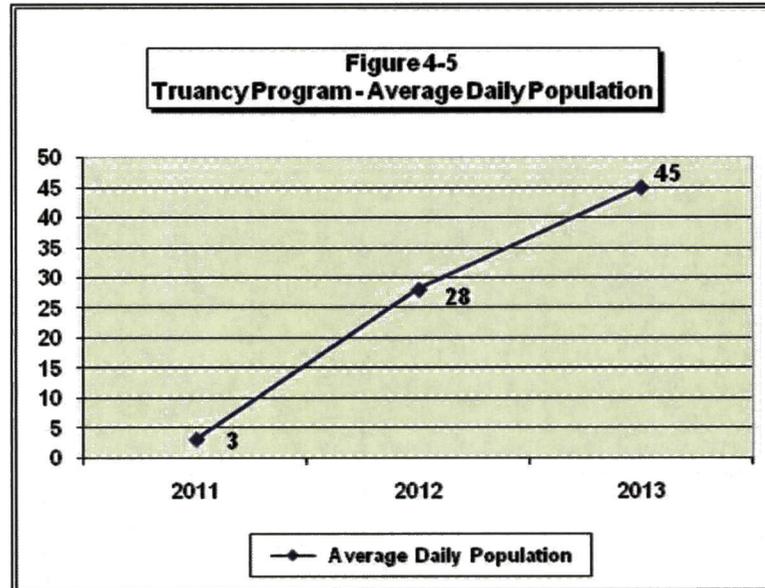
TRUANCY PROGRAM TRENDS

Table 4-6 shows the Truancy Program trends. The Sarpy County Truancy Program was implemented in 2011 through a grant from the Nebraska Crime Commission. 2012 was the first full year that the program was in operation, and admissions and Average Daily Population (ADP) are both showing significant increases in 2013.

Truancy Program	2011	2012	2013
Admissions	15	80	122
Average Daily Population	3	28	45
Average Length of Stay	56.0	128.0	66.0

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

Figure 4-5 presents the trend for the Truancy Program. The program was only in operation for part of 2011.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER TRENDS

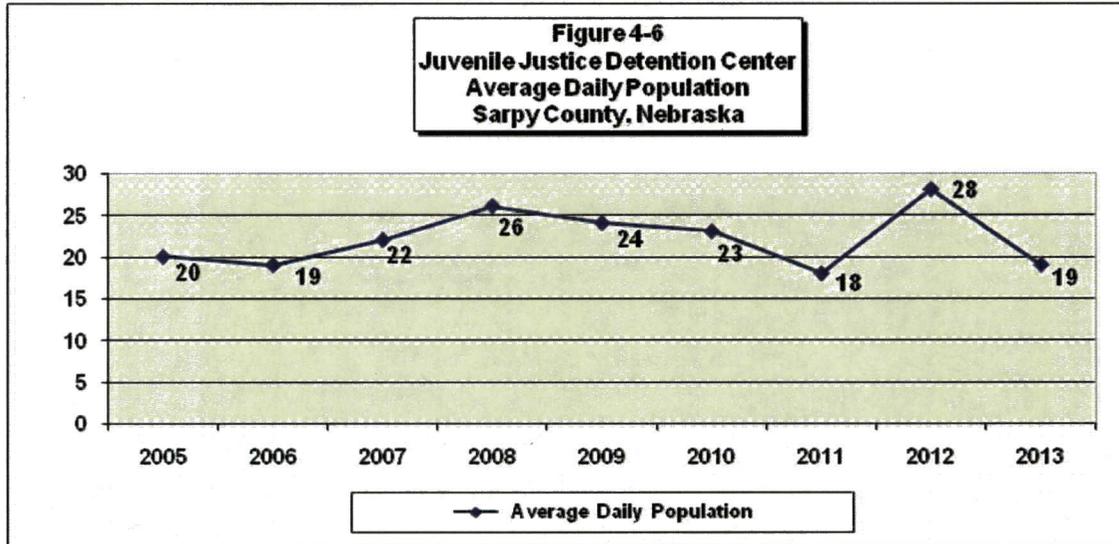
Table 4-7 shows the population trends for the Sarpy County Juvenile Detention Center. Admissions decreased by 22.7% between 2005 and 2012. Admissions for the first six months of 2013 are showing an additional decline. ADP decreased slightly between 2005 and June 2013, going from 20 in 2005 to 19 in 2013. The Juvenile Detention Center is currently averaging 10 youth (6 Sarpy and 4 other counties). Average Length of Stay increased by 42.9% overall, peaking at 10.5 days in 2012.

Juvenile Justice Center Holdover	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹	Annual % Change
Admissions	1,027	865	847	981	910	916	659	794	295	-3.24%
Average Daily Population	20	19	22	26	24	23	18	28	19	-0.7%
Average Length of Stay	7.0	7.0	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.5	10.5	10.0	6.1%

Note: 2013 Admission is for six months.

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

Figure 4-6 presents trends in the average daily population at the Juvenile Detention Center.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

**JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER
 PROFILE**

Table 4-8 shows the profile for the nine offenders detained in the Juvenile Detention Center on September 19, 2013. A total of 67% were male and 33% were female. In terms of race, 67% of the offenders were White and 33% were Hispanic. The offenders were in all grades from 7th through 12th, with 10th grade being the most frequent (33%). Offenses ranged from Possession of Marijuana to Sexual Assault (most frequent at 22%). Three of the offenders were out-of-county residents.

	%
SEX	
> Male	67%
> Female	33%
RACE	
> White	67%
> Hispanic	33%
GRADE LEVEL	
> 7th	22%
> 8th	11%
> 9th	11%
> 10th	33%
> 11th	11%
> 12th	11%
OFFENSE	
> Burglary	11%
> 3rd Degree Assault	11%
> Possession of Marijuana	11%
> Theft/Uncontrollable/Minor in Possession	11%
> Bench Warrant (FTA - comply with citation)	11%
> Obstruction/Uncontrollable/Failure to Appear	11%
> Sexual Assault	22%
> Not Listed	11%

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

JUVENILE OUT-OF-COUNTY DETENTION PLACEMENT TRENDS

Juveniles Charged as Juveniles

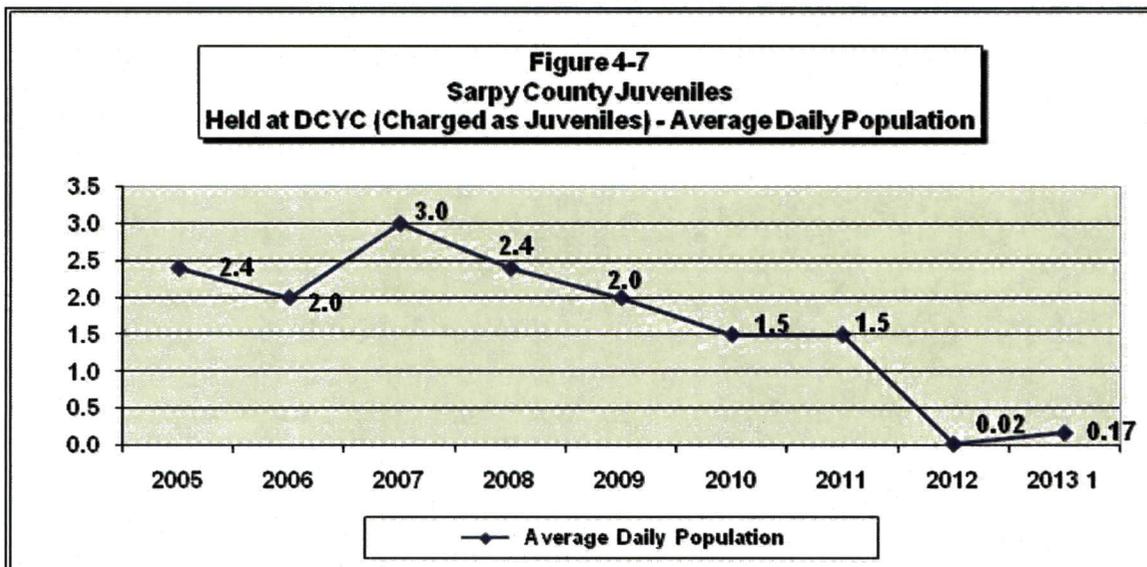
Table 4-9 shows the trends for juveniles held at Douglas County and charged as juveniles. Annual admissions decreased by 79.1% between 2005 and 2012. Admissions for the first six months of 2013 are trending similar to 2012. ADP peaked at 3 in 2007 and declined to less than 1 for 2012 and 2013. Average length of stay decreased by 61.9% overall, peaking at 22.5 days in 2007. The per diem rate charged by Douglas County is \$180.

DCYC Program	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹	Annual % Change
Admissions	43	38	50	41	35	25	26	9	5	-11.3%
Average Daily Population	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.17	-11.6%
Average Length of Stay	21.0	20.0	22.5	16.0	20.0	21.4	18.0	19.0	8.0	-7.7%

Note: 2013 Admission is for six months.

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

Figure 4-7 shows the ADP trend for juveniles held at Douglas County and charged as juveniles.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

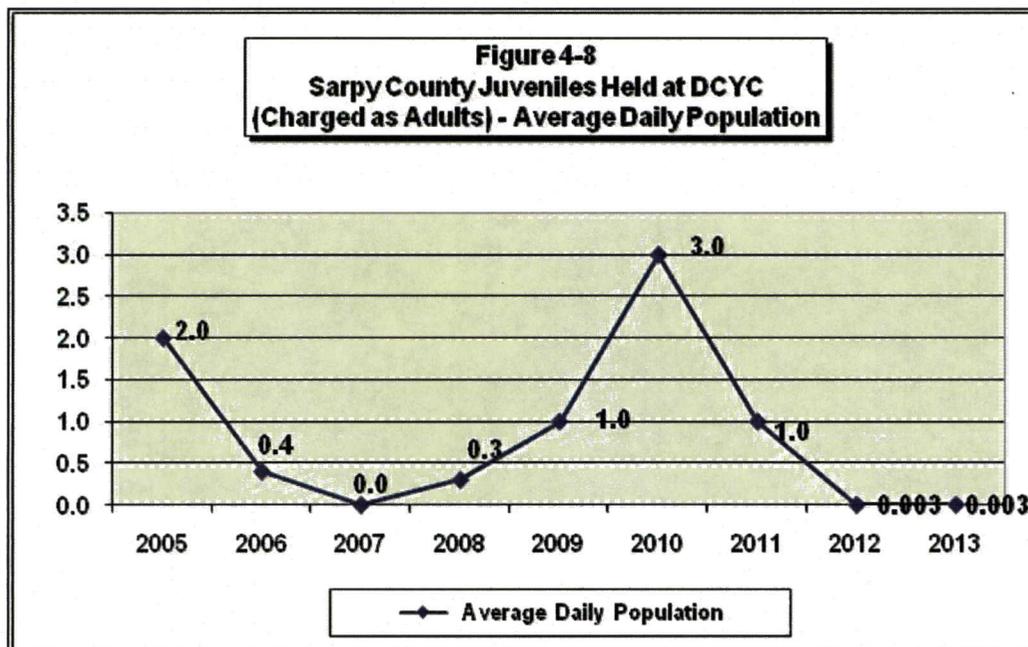
Juveniles Charged as Adults

Table 4-10 shows the trends for Sarpy County juveniles who are held at Douglas County and charged as adults. Admissions and ADP to the Douglas County Youth Center for offenders charged as adults have declined substantially during the 9-year period. Admissions peaked at 14 in 2005; ADP peaked at 3 in 2010; and ALOS peaked at 141 in 2010.

Table 4-10 SARPY COUNTY JUVENILES HELD AT DOUGLAS COUNTY YOUTH CENTER (CHARGED AS ADULTS) (ADMISSIONS, AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY) Sarpy County, Nebraska										
DCYA Program	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Annual % Change
Admissions	14	12	0	2	2	8	3	1	1	-13.27%
Average Daily Population	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.003	0.003	-12.5%
Average Length of Stay	60.0	11.5	0.0	1.0	109.0	141.0	73.0	2.0	3.0	-11.9%

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

Figure 4-8 presents the trend in ADP for juvenile charged as adults held at Douglas County.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

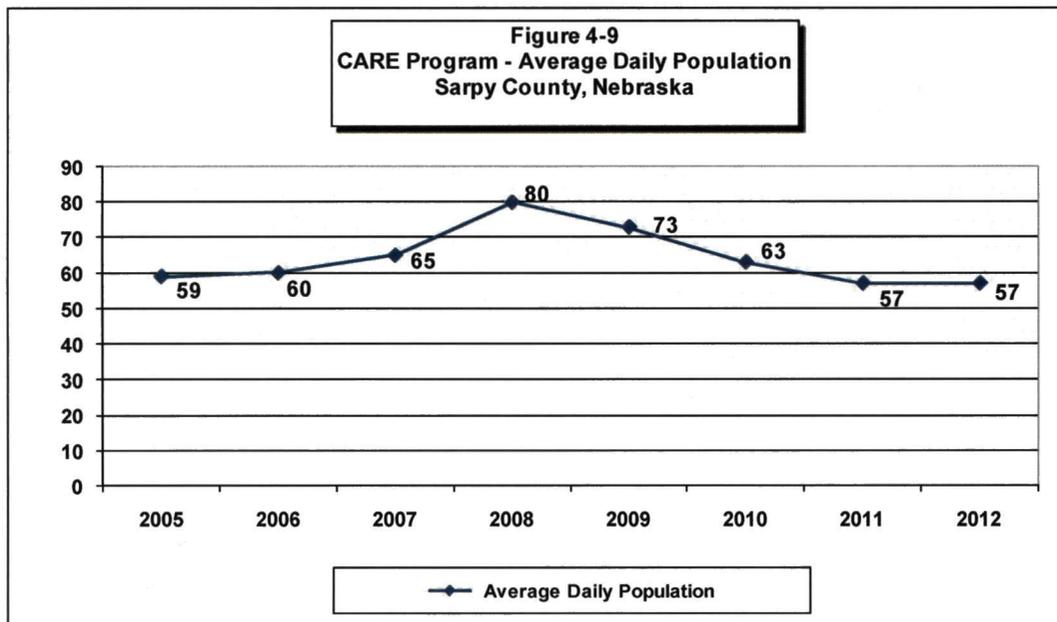
CARE PROGRAM TRENDS

The Sarpy County CARE program provides supervision and monitoring of youth in the community as an alternative to staff secure placement. The CARE program is a low cost form of supervision, at \$35.61 per day versus \$306.16 in the Juvenile Detention Center. Staff are cross trained to work in the Juvenile Detention Center and the CARE program. When additional staff coverage is needed to operate the Juvenile Detention Center, CARE program staff time is allocated to the facility and supervision of the CARE program is reduced.

Table 4-11 shows the trends for the CARE program. Admissions increased by 4.7% between 2005 and 2012 and admissions for the first six months of 2013 are showing an increase. ADP decreased by -3.4% overall, peaking at 80 in 2008. Average length of stay increased by 6.9% overall, peaking at 80.5 days in 2009. Figure 4-9 presents trends for average daily population in the CARE program.

CARE Program	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change
Admissions	255	258	309	402	323	294	273	267	4.7%
Average Daily Population	59	60	65	80	73	63	57	57	-3.4%
Average Length of Stay	72.0	66.0	71.0	71.8	80.5	76.3	75.0	77.0	6.9%

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.



Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

CARE Profile

Table 4-12 shows the profile for the 42 offenders in the CARE program on September 19, 2013. A total of 69% were male and 31% were female. In terms of race, 69% of the offenders were White, 14% were African American, 12% were Hispanic, and Asian and American Indian were at 2% each. The offenders were in all grades from 7th through 12th, with 10th grade being the most frequent (29%). Probation Violation, Theft, and Minor in Possession of Alcohol or Drugs were the most frequent offenses at 14% each.

Table 4-12 CARE PROFILE September 19, 2013	
	%
<u>SEX</u>	
> Male	69%
> Female	31%
<u>RACE</u>	
> White	69%
> African American	14%
> Hispanic	12%
> Asian	2%
> Amercian Indian	2%
<u>GRADE LEVEL</u>	
> 7th	5%
> 8th	14%
> 9th	21%
>10th	29%
>11th	19%
>12th	12%
<u>OFFENSE</u>	
> Assault	5%
> Probation Violation	14%
> Truancy	12%
> Theft	14%
> Runaway	10%
> Juvenile Uncontrollable	10%
> Minor in Possession (Alcohol/Drugs)	14%
> Terroristic Threats	5%
> Other	16%

Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department Juvenile Services Division.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM COSTS

Juvenile Detention Costs

Table 4-13 shows the trend for juvenile detention costs. Total detention costs include both the juvenile detention center and the CARE Program. Total juvenile detention costs increased by 2.1% per year between FY05 and FY13. The calculated per diem cost of juvenile detention is \$306.16, based on FY2012 average daily population of 20 youth. The current per diem is actually higher because populations levels are down. There are a total of 18 FTE and 2 PTE staff operating the detention center. CARE program per diem costs are \$35.61 per day, based on FY 2012 average daily population of 56 youth in the program. The CARE program has a total of 6 staff.

Detention Facility Costs	Actual 05 FY	Actual 06 FY	Actual 07 FY	Actual 08 FY	Actual 09 FY	Actual 10 FY	Actual 11 FY	Actual 12 FY	Actual 13 FY	% Change Total	% Change Annual
Douglas County	\$ 356,240	\$ 171,870	\$ 194,480	\$ 65,565	\$ 80,070	\$ 143,990	\$ 228,820	\$ 44,920	\$ 28,800	-91.9%	-11.5%
YES		\$ 7,362									
Harvest Haven											
Child Saving Institute				\$ 7,456							
Northeast Nebraska Juv. Serv.				\$ 15,242							
Grace Cottage											
Scottsbluff County Detention						\$ 29,680	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Lancaster Youth Center	\$ 4,473				\$ 78,920	\$ 24,625	\$ 3,540	\$ -	\$ -		
Total Detention Facility Costs	\$ 360,713	\$ 179,232	\$ 194,480	\$ 88,263	\$ 158,990	\$ 198,295	\$ 232,360	\$ 44,920	\$ 28,800	-92.0%	-11.5%
Other Juvenile Program Costs:											
> Gen Fund-Juvenile Services	\$ 1,549,555	\$ 1,577,174	\$ 1,579,922	\$ 1,850,931	\$ 2,058,125	\$ 2,155,876	\$ 2,291,618	\$ 2,454,404	\$ 2,246,078	44.9%	5.6%
> State Grant-Juvenile Justice	\$ 50,742	\$ 23,000	\$ 11,900	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-100.0%	-12.5%
> Juv Serv - LB640 (Personnel)	\$ 75,090	\$ 63,240	\$ 84,308	\$ 92,585	\$ 95,895	\$ 95,983	\$ 95,832	\$ 95,983	\$ 105,007	39.8%	5.0%
> Gen Fund-Jail											
Total Juvenile Detention Costs	\$ 2,036,100	\$ 1,842,646	\$ 1,870,610	\$ 2,031,779	\$ 2,313,010	\$ 2,450,154	\$ 2,619,810	\$ 2,595,307	\$ 2,379,885	16.9%	2.1%

Source: Sarpy County Finance Department.

Juvenile Non-Detention Costs

Table 4-14 shows the trend for juvenile non-detention costs. Total juvenile non-detention costs increased by 5.8% per year between FY05 and FY13.

Table 4-14
JUVENILE NON-DETENTION COSTS
Sarpy County, Nebraska

Fund	Dept	Title	Actual 05 FY	Actual 06 FY	Actual 07 FY	Actual 08 FY	Actual 09 FY	Actual 10 FY	Actual 11 FY	Actual 12 FY	Actual 13 FY	% Change Total	% Change Annual
100	62300	Juvenile Probation	32,901	20,864	33,182	25,374	20,878	27,546	20,753	17,205	17,366	-47.2%	-5.9%
100	62350	Juvenile Judge	303,600	345,666	388,524	466,897	470,915	477,886	468,347	477,765	535,502	76.4%	9.5%
100	63000	CASA	71,564	74,970	89,831	107,229	92,223	98,447	106,813	116,665	139,487	94.9%	11.9%
100	65900	Juvenile Diversion	196,501	198,822	221,709	251,963	251,890	273,273	294,681	342,788	331,091	68.5%	8.6%
2370	66750	FG-Drug Court	334	466	1,441	570	646	382	722	328	-	-	-
2371	66800	FG-JAIBG	49,348	45,818	24,425	15,979	14,485	15,484	17,539	19,752	16,728	-66.1%	-8.3%
2372	66950	FG-Title 1D	73,501	76,993	101,709	71,193	60,821	50,390	56,039	60,466	47,874	-34.9%	-4.4%
2374	66806	FG-Juv. Pretrial Diversion	-	-	37,664	51,675	42,840	22,982	10,861	-	-	-	-
2375	66951	State Education Reimb.	-	44,714	145,006	202,637	318,419	330,024	367,102	471,062	466,619	943.6%	134.8%
2376	66952	FG-ARRA Title 1D	-	-	-	-	-	25,078	18,895	-	-	-	-
2377	65245	FG-Truancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,045	44,478	11.1%	11.1%
2378	65248	FG-Learning Comm. Truancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,542	-	-
2379	66953	FG-Juvenile Detention JDAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,955	-	-
2547	65203	FG-Cops in School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2551	65201	CCP-Diversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2552	65241	FG-Project Engage	-	-	-	31,346	65,340	59,124	25,750	-	-	-	-
2554	65207	FG-GREAT	90,322	106,020	100,361	66,066	70,744	45,146	-	-	-	-	-
2555	65208	FG-Youth Diversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2556	91700	FG-Juv. Pretrial Diversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2558	65209	FG-Youth Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2559	65210	FG-Tobacco Free	57,429	-	-	57,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2563	66801	Juv Serv-LB640*	139,642	66,706	19,348	29,157	18,279	17,206	17,257	17,106	8,082	-94.2%	-11.8%
2564	66803	County Aid Enhancement	-	-	-	-	12,625	12,115	16,339	5,020	11,045	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
2592	65233	Juvenile Wellness	-	557	4,221	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2594	65235	Juvenile Day/Evening Report	-	-	49,026	70,716	52,438	44,166	23,992	23,992	2,514	-94.9%	-15.8%
2596	65237	FG-MIP Mini Grant	-	-	-	6,804	8,746	3,177	606	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			1,015,142	981,296	1,216,447	1,455,257	1,501,289	1,502,426	1,445,696	1,582,194	1,690,293	66.5%	8.3%

*LB640 Personnel Costs are in "Detention Costs"
Note: The County Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, and Community Service have had increased costs attributable to Juveniles, but the Juvenile costs are not segregated.
Source: Sarpy County Finance Department.

JUVENILE PROBATION TRENDS AND PROFILE

Table 4-15 shows juvenile probation pre-dispositional investigations (data was not provided for 2005 through 2011). The total number of pre-dispositional investigations decreased by 51 (22.7%) from 2003 to 2012. Parole youth are now being supervised by Probation staff, which increased caseloads by 1,000 youth, requiring 13 additional staff to serve Sarpy, Cass and Otoe counties.

Table 4-15
JUVENILE PROBATION TRENDS - PREDISPOSITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS
Sarpy County, Nebraska

	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2012
January	21	15	19	21	20
February	29	18	16	18	20
March	16	19	18	-	18
April	21	31	21	27	11
May	19	22	20	27	11
June	21	12	16	19	7
July	20	23	16	12	7
August	21	21	13	-	11
September	10	22	27	-	13
October	20	15	30	-	24
November	29	18	14	-	17
December	17	26	15	-	15
Yearly Total	244	242	225	124	174
Monthly Average	20	20	19	21	15
Hi Month	29	31	30	27	24
Lo Month	10	12	13	12	7
Peaking Rate	42.6%	53.7%	60.0%	30.6%	60.0%

Note: (1) Data only provided for first half of year.
Source: Sarpy County Juvenile Probation Office.

Table 4-16 shows the trend for juvenile probation supervision (data was not provided for 2005 through 2011). The juvenile supervision for 2003 and 2012 was very similar - 154 and 155 monthly averages, which is lower than the monthly average of 175 in 2001.

	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2012
January	191	132	153	147	183
February	187	131	163	142	184
March	194	135	162	-	177
April	199	151	153	141	182
May	194	145	154	146	181
June	184	147	147	145	164
July	168	149	139	154	153
August	172	146	134		136
September	163	140	168		127
October	161	141	156		119
November	145	152	154		125
December	142	158	168		130
Yearly Total	2,100	1,727	1,851	875	1,861
Monthly Average	175	144	154	146	155
Hi Month	199	158	168	154	184
Lo Month	142	131	134	141	119
Peaking Rate	13.7%	9.8%	8.9%	5.6%	18.6%

Note: (1) Data only provided for first half of year.

Source: Sarpy County Juvenile Probation Office.

Table 4-17 shows the juvenile probation profile for 2012. The percentage of male offenders increased from 63% in 2003 to 68% in 2012. There was a significant increase in Hispanic offenders from 5% in 2003 to 19% in 2012. Minor in Possession (alcohol or tobacco) and criminal mischief accounted for 55% of the offenders in 2003, while property crimes were the most frequent offense in 2012. The percentage of juveniles successfully completing Probation declined slightly from 70% in 2003 to 68% in 2012.

	%
Sex	
> Male	68%
> Female	32%
Race	
> White	66%
> African American	11%
> Hispanic	19%
> Other	4%
Offense	
> Traffic	3%
> Public Peace offenses	13%
> Sex Crimes	2%
> Alcohol or Drug Offenses	25%
> Property Crimes	33%
> Assault	7%
> Juvenile Specific Crimes	16%
OUTCOME MEASURES	
> Successfully Completed Probation	68%
> Referred Back to Prosecutor	32%

Source: Sarpy County Juvenile Probation Office.

SUMMARY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Law Enforcement Trends

Total juvenile arrests decreased by 22.9% overall during the 7-year period. Arrests peaked at 1,670 in 2008 and have declined each year since. The juvenile arrest rate peaked at 39.1 in 2005, and declined to a low of 27 in 2011. Curfew/Runaway, Liquor Law/Disorderly Conduct and Drug Abuse violations comprise almost 50% of total juvenile arrests.

The Sarpy County juvenile arrest rate was lower than any of the comparison counties. The Sarpy County crime rate was lower than any of the comparison counties, with only Buffalo being close.

Juvenile Diversion Trends

All categories of diversion trends decreased during the six-year review period, with the number of juveniles completing the intake process experiencing the most significant decrease. Overall, the number of cases that were completed decreased by 19.8% during the review period. In 2012, roughly 50% of cases referred were completed.

In terms of the profile of offenders in juvenile diversion, 61% of the diversion offenders were male and 39% female. A total of 62.4% of the diverted juvenile offenders were age 14 to 16. Truancy is the largest category of offense (32%) in the juvenile diversion program, followed by possession (alcohol, drug, tobacco) (27%), and assault (13%).

Juvenile Court Trends

Although juvenile filings increased by 4.2% overall during the 8-year period, filings decreased by 20% between 2011 and 2012. Filings peaked at 993 in 2011 which is associated with an increase in truancy filings.

Juvenile Detention Trends

Admissions to Juvenile Detention decreased by 22.7% between 2005 and 2012. Admissions for the first six months of 2013 are showing an additional decline.

Average daily population in Juvenile Detention decreased slightly between 2005 and mid-2013, going from 20 in 2005 to 19 in 2013. The facility is currently averaging 10 youth (6 Sarpy, 4 other counties). Average length of stay in Juvenile Detention increased by 42.9% overall, peaking at 10.5 days in 2012.

Placement of youth charged as juveniles in the Douglas County Youth Center decreased by 79.1% between 2005 and 2012. Admissions for the first six months of 2013 are trending similar to 2012. Average Daily Population of youth charged as juveniles peaked at 3 in 2007 and declined to less than 1 for 2012 and 2013, while Average Length of Stay decreased by 61.9% overall, peaking at 22.5 days in 2007.

Admissions and Average Daily Population in the Douglas County Youth Center for Sarpy County juveniles charged as adults have decreased substantially since the high of 3 in 2010, now averaging less than 1 youth per day. Admissions for juveniles charged as adults peaked at 14 in 2005; ADP peaked at 3 in 2010; and ALOS peaked at 141 in 2010.

Juvenile Detention Center Profile Data

Profile data was compiled for the nine offenders detained in the Juvenile Detention Center on September 19, 2013. A total of 67% were male and 33% were female. In terms of race, 67% of the offenders were White and 33% were Hispanic. The offenders were in all grades from 7th through 12th, with 10th grade being the most frequent (33%). Offenses ranged from Possession of Marijuana to Sexual Assault (most frequent at 22%). Three of the offenders were out-of-county residents.

CARE Program Trends

Admissions to the CARE program increased by 4.7% between 2005 and 2012 and admissions for the first six months of 2013 are showing an increase. Average Daily Population in the CARE program decreased by -3.4% between 2003 and 2012, peaking at 80 youth in 2008. Average Length of Stay in the CARE program increased by 6.9% overall, peaking at 80.5 days in 2009.

CARE Program Profile Data

Profile data was compiled for the 42 offenders in the CARE program on September 19, 2013. A total of 69% were male and 31% were female. In terms of race, 69% of the offenders were White, 14% were African American, 12% were Hispanic, and Asian and American Indian were at 2% each. The offenders were in all grades from 7th through 12th, with 10th grade being the most frequent (29%). Probation Violation, Theft, and Minor in Possession of Alcohol or Drugs were the most frequent offenses at 14% each.

Juvenile Detention Center Cost Trends

Total juvenile detention costs increased by 2.1% per year between FY05 and FY13, while total juvenile non-detention costs increased by 5.8% per year. During this time the average daily population of juvenile detention and CARE combined decreased by 30%. The CARE per diem was \$35.61 for FY 2012, based on average daily population of 56 youth per day in the program in FY12. Juvenile Detention per diem was \$306.16 for FY 2012 based on 20 average daily population (current costs are higher due to lower population levels).

Juvenile Probation Trends

The total number of pre-dispositional investigations decreased by 51 (22.7%) from 2003 to 2012. Parole youth are now supervised by Probation staff, which increased caseloads by 1,000 youth, requiring 13 additional staff to serve Sarpy, Cass, and Otoe counties.

The average number of juveniles on supervision in 2012 was very similar to 2003 with monthly averages of 154 and 155. The percentage of male offenders on supervision increased from 63% in 2003 to 68% in 2012. There was a significant increase in Hispanic offenders on probation supervision – from 5% in 2003 to 19% in 2012. Minor in Possession (alcohol or tobacco) and criminal mischief accounted for 55% of the offenders on probation in 2003, while property crimes were the most frequent offense in 2012. The percentage of juveniles successfully completing Probation declined slightly from 70% in 2003 to 68% in 2012.

SECTION **V**

**Forecast of
Future Capacity
Requirements**

INTRODUCTION

Based on the criminal justice system analysis, projections of the future adult and juvenile offender populations were developed for Sarpy County. The adult projection models are presented in Table 5-1 and the juvenile Holdover and Care Program projection models are presented in Table 5-2. A 20% peaking/classification factor was added to the adult inmate population projection to account for bed space that is needed to account for periods of time when the jail has an above average inmate population, and bed space that must be separated for categories of inmates.

SARPY COUNTY JAIL - ADULT INMATE FORECAST

Table 5-1 presents the adult inmate projection models. The base Average Daily Population (ADP) used for the models is the January through June 2013 average of 151 and the base 2013 incarceration rate is .895 per 1,000 County population. Forecast 1, Average Number Increase, uses the average number decrease in ADP from 2003 to June of 2013 to project future offender populations. Forecast 2, Percentage Increase, uses the average percentage decrease in ADP from 2003 to June of 2013 to project future offender populations. Forecast 3, Incarceration Rate, uses the 2013 Incarceration Rate per 1,000 County population to project future offender populations. Forecast 4 uses the 2010 incarceration rate of 1.06 per 1,000 County population to project the future inmate population. Forecast 5 uses the 2007 incarceration rate of 1.33 per 1,000 County population to project future inmate population.

Table 5-1 INMATE POPULATION FORECAST MODELS (Based on 2003 to 2013 Growth)				
	2015	2020	2025	2030
Forecast 1 - Average Number Decrease - -2.2/Year	147	136	125	114
+ 20% Peaking/Classification	29	27	25	23
Bedspace Estimate	176	163	150	137
Forecast 2 - Percentage Decrease - 1.3%/Year	147	137	127	118
+ 20% Peaking/Classification	29	27	25	24
Bedspace Estimate	177	165	153	141
Forecast 3 - Incarceration Rate - .895 (2013 base)	157	171	186	201
+ 20% Peaking/Classification	31	34	37	40
Bedspace Estimate	188	206	224	241
Forecast 4 - Incarceration Rate - 1.06 (2010 base)	186	203	221	238
+ 20% Peaking/Classification	37	41	44	48
Bedspace Estimate	223	244	265	286
Forecast 5 - Incarceration Rate - 1.33 (2007 base)	233	255	277	299
+ 20% Peaking/Classification	47	51	55	60
Bedspace Estimate	280	306	332	359

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

SARPY COUNTY JUVENILE HOLDOVER (DETENTION) CENTER AND CARE PROGRAM FORECASTS

Table 5-2 presents the juvenile offender projection models. Staff Secure forecasts 1 through 3 are based on the declining trend in staff secure detention from 2005 to 2013 (average based on January through June data). Forecasts 1 and 2 use the 2013 ADP of 19 and Forecast 3 uses the 2013 incarceration rate of .4 per 1,000 juvenile population as the base to project future juvenile offender populations. Forecast 4 uses the 2012 incarceration rate of .597 per 1,000 juvenile population as the base to project future juvenile offender populations which was artificially high as a result of a one year contract to house Douglas County staff secure youth at the Sarpy County juvenile detention center.

Care Program forecasts 1 through 3 are based on the trend in care program population from 2005 to 2013 (average based on January through June data). Forecasts 1 and 2 use the 2013 ADP of 55 and Forecast 3 uses the 2013 ratio of 1.16 per 1,000 juvenile population as the base to project future juvenile offender populations.

Table 5-2 JUVENILE DETENTION AND CARE POPULATION FORECAST MODELS				
	2015	2020	2025	2030
<u>STAFF SECURE</u>				
Forecast 1 - Avg # Decrease - .125/Year (2013 - 19 base)	19	18	18	17
Forecast 2 - Avg % Decrease - .63%/Year (2013 - 19 base)	19	18	18	17
Forecast 3 - Incarceration Rate (2013 - .4)	19	20	22	23
Forecast 4 - Incarceration Rate (2012 - .597)	29	30	33	35
<u>CARE PROGRAM</u>				
Forecast 1 - Average # Decrease - .5/Year (2013 - 55 base)	54	52	49	47
Forecast 2 - Percentage Decrease - .85%/Year (2013 - 55 base)	54	52	49	47
Forecast 3 - Ratio to Population (2013 - 1.16 base)	56	59	64	68

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

SECTION **VI**

**Justice System
Options and
Recommendations**

INTRODUCTION

The criminal justice system in Sarpy County has implemented or expanded several previous master plan recommendations over the past six years that have resulted in reduced adult jail population and increased cost savings to the County. The adult jail population decreased from a high of 200 inmates per day in 2008 to 150 inmates in the 148 bed capacity jail today.

The County has implemented or expanded several alternative programs which have resulted in significant cost savings by reducing reliance on correctional supervision in the jail and increasing community supervision, often with better outcomes. The most notable results are shown in the Pretrial Services Program. Sarpy County has saved millions of dollars over the past six years by supervising appropriate offenders in the community prior to their court appearance instead of detaining them in the much higher cost jail pending court appearance. Severe overcrowding in the jail is down, and the boarding costs paid by the County to house inmates in out-of-county facilities due to jail overcrowding have been substantially reduced.

The juvenile justice system has also expanded community supervision and alternative programming, with drastic reductions in the juvenile detention population, going from a high of 26 youth in 2008 to a recent low of 6 to 8 youth in the 36 bed juvenile detention center. The reduction in the juvenile detention population is not only a function of declining arrest trends and expanded community supervision programs, it follows the national trends in declining rates of juvenile delinquency and youth detention. The juvenile detention center has excess capacity currently and for the foreseeable future.

Despite these downward trends in the jail and juvenile detention population, operational budgets have increased. While reductions in detention population would not necessarily signal a one to one reduction in operational budgets, the decline in service populations compared to the increase in budgets is cause for review of operational and service costs.

While alternative and community based programming caseloads have increased substantially, space to house staff and deliver services has not expanded. Finally, although the jail population has been reduced, there is an increasing proportion of both the adult jail and juvenile detention populations that have serious mental health and other risk factors, which present operational challenges to ensure safety and appropriate offender management.

In this Section recommendations will be presented to guide Sarpy County over the next five to ten years to improve system effectiveness, and increase cost efficiencies.

KEY ISSUES

Although the crime and arrests rates have fallen in Sarpy County and are lower than any of the comparison counties, other socio economic factors are present in Sarpy County's population which impact on all aspects of the adult and juvenile justice systems, and most notably the jail and juvenile detention facilities. These factors include poverty, economic insecurity, unemployment, lack of education, lack of transportation, alcohol and drug addiction, domestic violence, family insecurity, truancy, and mental illness to name just few. The less these and

other socio economic factors are addressed in the community through treatment and other types of programs and services, the more likely they are to be factors in the population served in the criminal and juvenile justice system.

Other key issues identified in the system assessment which will guide the development of recommendations include:

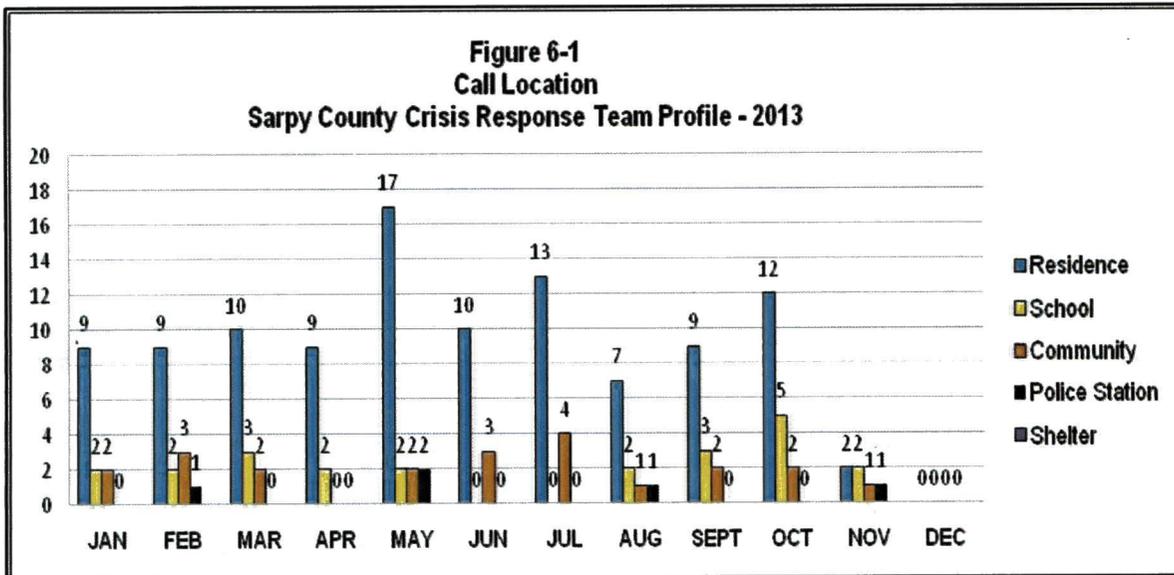
- Growth in alternative community supervision programs without expansion of space to accommodate increased staffing levels and caseloads.
- Antiquated and poorly configured space in the Annex buildings for Diversion, Pretrial Services, Adult Probation and the Drug Testing Lab. These community supervision programs have a high volume of offenders that access programs and services in the Annex buildings.
- Possible transfer of adult supervision caseload to Sarpy County Adult Probation, requiring additional staff and associated office and support space.
- High volume of parking required for alternative programs and services at the Annex parking area of the Administration and Justice Complex.
- State transfer of juvenile supervision caseload to Sarpy County Juvenile Probation, which resulted in 13 additional staff and expansion of office and support space.
- Excess residential capacity at the Juvenile Detention Center, with increasing demand for alternative juvenile programs such as Truancy, and Day and Evening Reporting.
- Lack of adequate transportation service to get offenders to court and community supervision programs.
- Recent growth in the number of inmates transferred to out-of-county jail facilities due to population levels that are reaching or exceeding capacity.
- Lack of appropriate housing in the jail for the increasing number of inmates requiring mental health and other “special management” services.
- Jail and juvenile detention operational costs that have increased while daily population levels have decreased.
- The high cost associated with Sworn Officers (Deputies) versus Correctional Officers in the jail.

ADULT AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Expand Community Based Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Emergency Response and Other Treatment Services**

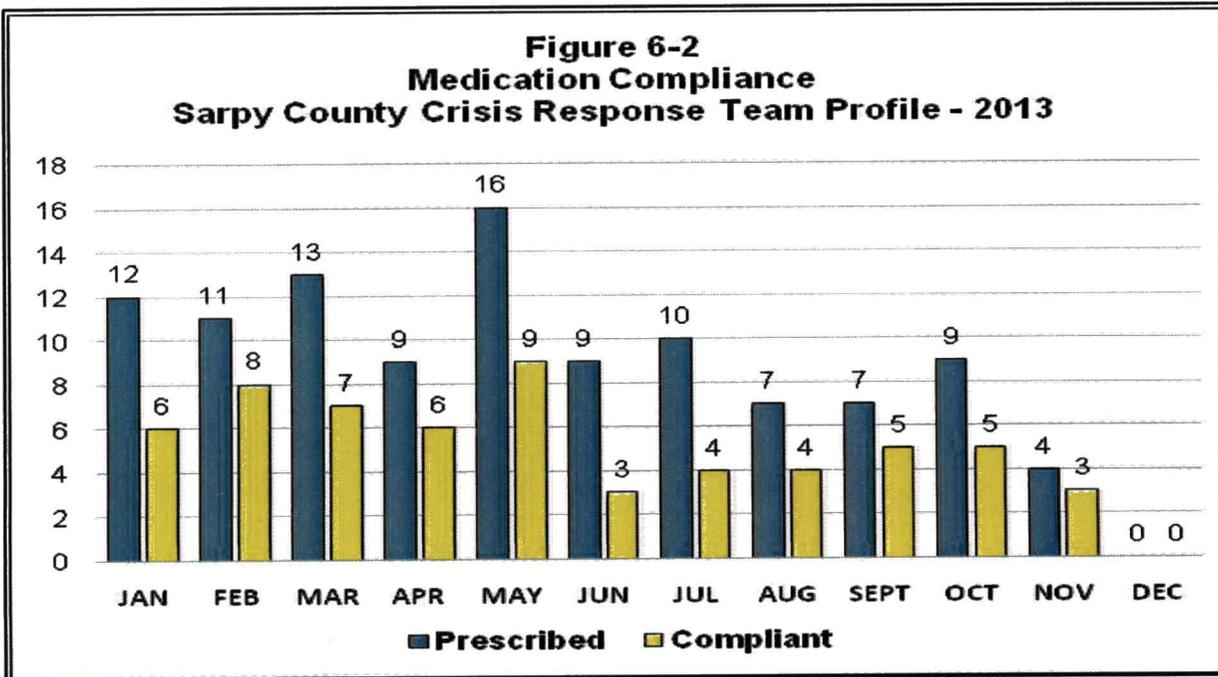
The system assessment indicated that a substantial portion of both the adult and juvenile justice system service populations have severe mental health, addiction, medical and other specialized treatment needs. Programs to meet these treatment needs and services should be expanded in the community in order to divert the number of offenders that come into the justice system.

Figure 6-1 presents a summary of emergency response calls in Sarpy County in 2013 by the Heartland Family Service Crisis Response Team. The Crisis Response Team responds to law enforcement calls within thirty minutes, and has trained therapists to conduct assessment and intervention services. Law enforcement agencies in Sarpy County can call the Crisis Response Team for assistance and assessment when mental health service intervention is required.

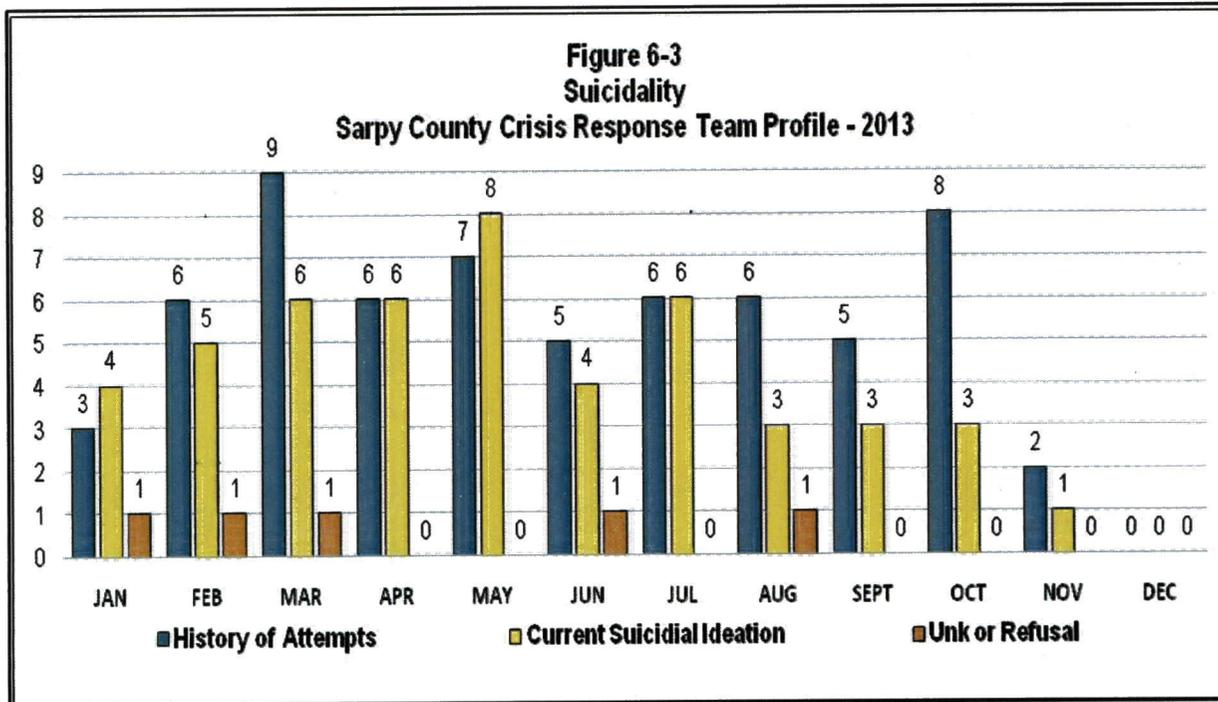


Source: Heartland Family Service – Crisis Response Team, November 2013.

Figures 6-2 and 6-3 show additional information about crisis response in Sarpy County in 2013. These graphs indicate that a high percentage of the people interviewed and served by the Crisis Response Team are not taking medication (non-compliant), which can impact on escalating behaviors that require mental health intervention and services. Also, a high percentage of the people served by the Crisis Response Team in 2013 have histories of attempted suicide, or current suicide ideation. A much smaller number either refused to respond to questioning about suicide or it was unknown. The existence of the Crisis Response Team in Sarpy County diverts some individuals with mental health and other crisis response treatment needs from being booked into the jail.



Source: Heartland Family Service – Crisis Response Team, November 2013.



Source: Heartland Family Service – Crisis Response Team, November 2013.

Another example of the kind of community based mental health treatment program that is critical for a portion of the adult and youth offender population is intensive transitional services to the community after a period of incarceration. Figure 6-4 provides an overview of the Intensive Pre-Release and Transitional Service Program operated primarily in Douglas County by the Douglas County Community Mental Health Center with funding from the Region 6 Behavioral Health Care Services. The Intensive Pre-Release and Transitional Services Program targets young adults (18-24) transitioning from incarceration that have a serious mental health diagnosis and are likely to be homeless. This program has served only 4 offenders in Sarpy County out of 74 since Region 6 funding of the program began in 2011. Key elements of the program include:

Figure 6-4
Intensive Pre-Release and Transitional Service Program

Overview of the Program

- Operated by the Douglas County Community Mental Health Center
- Funded by Region VI Mental Health Services
- Target of serving 40 offenders per year
- Clients must meet criteria:
 - Serious Mental Illness Diagnosis
 - Homeless/Lack of Appropriate Housing
 - Age 18-24
 - Booked into Douglas County Department of Corrections
 - Preparing to release/homeless
 - Have co-occurring disorders
- Peer Support Specialist Team – 2 FTE's
- 24/7 Operation
- 1:15 Case Manager to Caseload

Services Provided

- Identification and assistance with financial support issues, such as finding suitable employment or assistance programs and other requirements to sustain self-sufficiency.
- Development of housing transition plans.
- Assistance with transportation issues needed to implement the plan.
- Scheduling “Rent Wise” training and other life skills programming
- Individual support and training from “Peer Support” professional.
- Mental Health services including access to medications and medication management.
- Addiction assessment and treatment if applicable.
- Other social service supports (food stamps, Medicaid/Medicare, etc.).

Community Supervision and Treatment Programs

During the system assessment phase of the project it was pointed out that transportation is a key issue in the adult and juvenile justice system. Lack of transportation and the resulting inability to make scheduled appointments or meet other community supervision requirements is significant. With the expansion of community supervision programs, access to transportation services is even more critical.

Diversion program officials indicate that a significant number of people who do not complete diversion programming (and are then formally processed in the courts) do not participate in the required diversion programs because they are not able to get there. This is even more pronounced in the juvenile diversion program. Lack of transportation is an issue with court appearance, diversion programming, community supervision programming, and ultimately in finding and maintaining employment for a number of people in Sarpy County, and it is disproportionately high for people in the justice system. The County should develop strategies to ensure transportation to community supervision services, or community services will not have the desired effect of diverting offenders from the more costly components of the justice system.

The Sarpy County Criminal Justice Committee has formed a sub-committee to look at possible solutions for providing transportation services. The County could consider the development of a demand response type transportation service system. A demand response system would involve offenders calling to schedule rides in advance of scheduled appointments. This type of transportation system has been utilized for many human service agencies, and particularly for transportation of senior citizens. Another option would be to schedule pick-up service for peak programming times—such as scheduled drug testing or diversion classes. There may be transportation service providers that are already providing demand response transportation services that would be interested in expanding their service system in Sarpy County, or the County could work with a series of providers to develop an array of transportation options.

ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS

▪ Expand Capacity for Adult Alternative Supervision Programs and Services

Community supervision programs have been expanded over the past six years, but there has not been an associated expansion of staff and program space to handle expanded caseloads. This is true for Adult Diversion, Pretrial Release, and Probation. The piecemeal approach to expanding space has resulted in inadequate space for staff, and lack of program space for supervision caseloads. Program staff are scattered in the two existing Annex buildings, or in other buildings on the Administration and Judicial campus due to lack of space. In addition, community supervision programs require alcohol and drug monitoring, and the current space in the Annex building is not appropriately sized (or ventilated) for the volume of activity. Transportation to these services is an issue as noted above, and for those offenders who have vehicles the parking demand at peak times is not adequate for the parking that is available on site.

Table 6-1 shows the components that should be combined to form one Adult Services Annex, with the focus on community supervision programming. The space required for these

components is included in the next Section. The public lobby and shared support space would serve all of the functions in the building, including lobby, building support, staff break room, community meeting room, and one drug and alcohol testing lab that could be used by all of the agencies. Diversion, Pretrial Supervision, and Probation space will be comprised of office space for these agencies and program support space. The Day/Evening Reporting Center has an expanded capacity over the current capacity at the facility located in Bellevue. This is required due to the increase in day and evening reporting center caseloads, and the current location of the facility is not ideal in terms of serving the offender population in Sarpy County.

Table 6-1 Sarpy County Adult Services Annex	
Comp. #	Facility Component
1.000	Adult Services Annex
1.100	Public Lobby/Shared Support (Including Drug Testing Lab)
1.200	Diversion
1.300	Pretrial Services
1.400	Adult Probation
1.500	Adult Day/Evening Reporting Center

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

Two options will be developed and presented in the next Section for achieving the additional space required for these adult service components. One option will assume construction of a new building, and the other option presents a combination of Annex renovation and new construction to meet the future space requirements.

- **Expand Work Release Capacity**

Sarpy County closed the work release facility in 2007, when it was averaging 10 to 12 offenders per day in the work release program. Work release inmates were transferred to Douglas County when the Sarpy County facility closed. Work release inmates are still housed at the Douglas County work release facility (at the per diem rate of \$57.70), but the average daily population of Sarpy County offenders has dropped to 2-3 offenders. This number is low, and work release should be an important component of the criminal justice system.

Maintaining employment and providing economic family security is critical if offenders are to remain crime free in Sarpy County. Recent trends in the number of pretrial services offenders that are given jail time after they have complied with pretrial supervision requirements (including drug testing) is not consistent with the mission of providing least restrictive placements, and it is not cost effective. Job and employment security should be viewed as valuable assets to protect, given that the alternative of unemployment is a major risk factor in the adult population. If offenders with employment have successfully complied with supervision requirements in the community prior to their court appearance, strong consideration should be given to placing them on work release at sentencing.

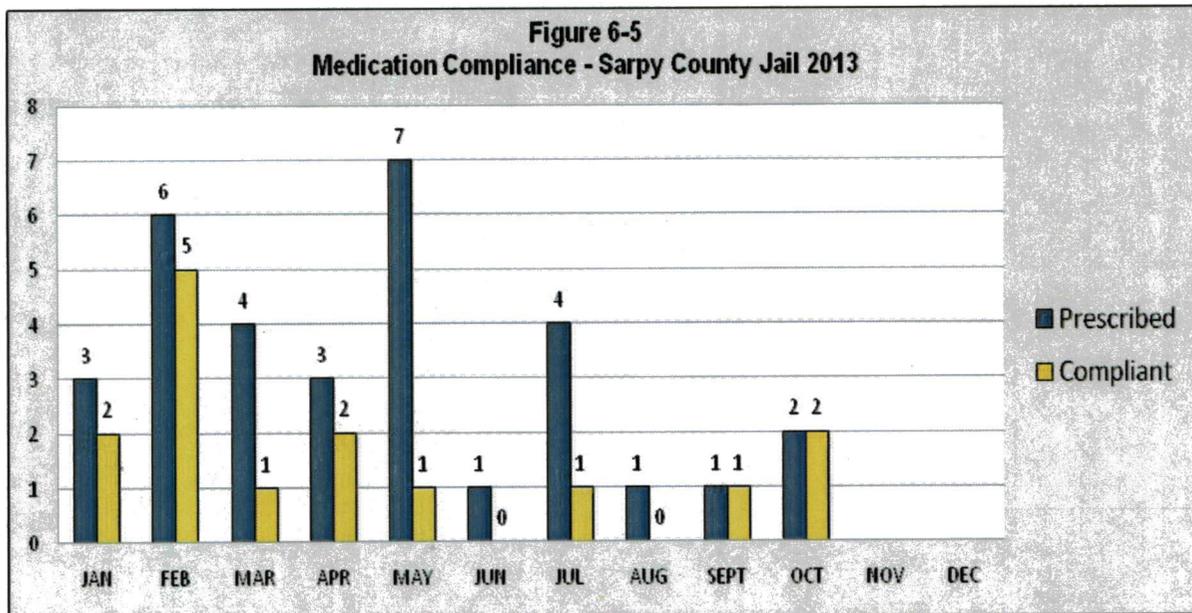
- **Plan for Expansion in “Special Management” Inmate Population Housing and Services**

The system assessment indicated a high level of treatment need in the inmate population. The number of transports to the Diagnostic and Evaluation (D&E) Center in Lincoln, specifically for mental health admissions, has increased dramatically in the past year. Table 6-2 shows the sporadic pattern in total stay days at D & E, by year, from 2008 to 2013. Data for 2013 is only through the end of October. These admissions typically result in longer lengths of stay, and are costly to Sarpy County at \$85.46 per day.

Table 6-2 Number of Sarpy County Inmate Stay Days Diagnostic and Evaluation Center in Lincoln							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percent Change
Total Stay Days	661	543	234	177	86	829	33.6

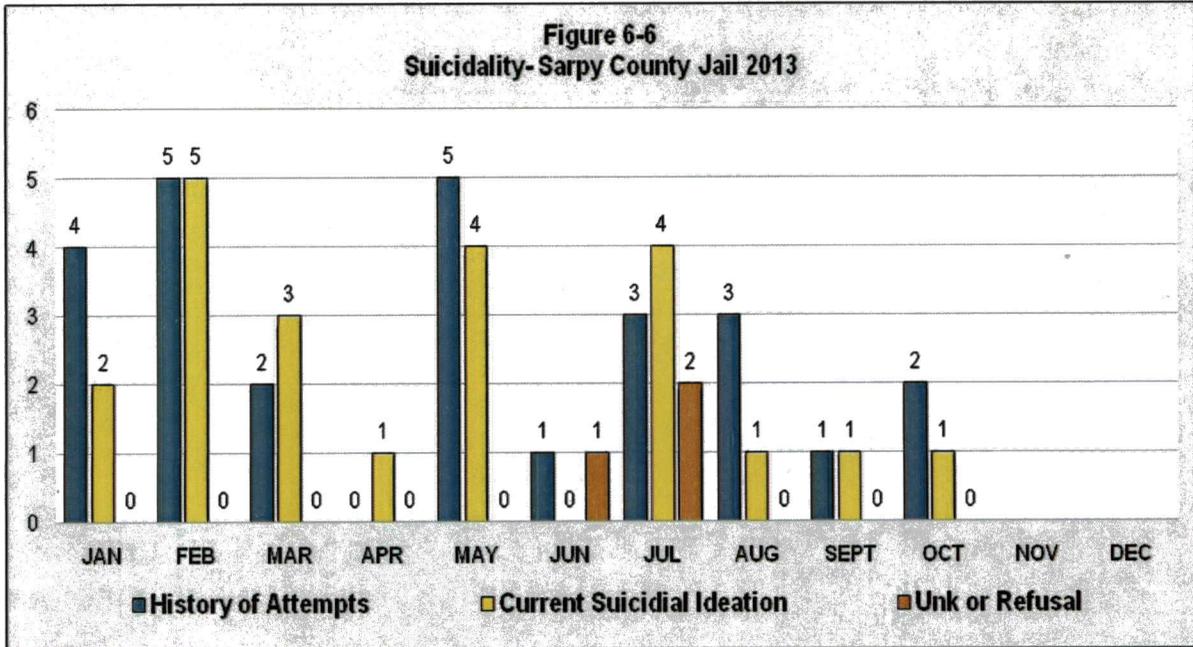
Source: Sarpy County Sheriff's Department, October 2013.

Heartland Family Services also provides Crisis Response Team services to the Sarpy County jail. Figures 6-5 shows that a significant portion of the jail population are not compliant with taking prescribed medication at the jail, which can lead to behavioral issues.



Source: Heartland Family Service – Crisis Response Team, November 2013.

Figure 6-6 shows that the jail Crisis Response Team therapists have responded to calls in the jail to assess suicide or suicide ideation.



Source: Heartland Family Service – Crisis Response Team, November 2013.

The County can continue to contract for special management jail capacity, or construct a special management housing unit at the existing jail. Each of these options is discussed below.

Option 1: Contract for “Special” Management Jail Capacity

The County currently contracts with the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center in Lincoln at a rate of \$85.46 per day for inmates that have special management needs such as mental health, medical, suicide or other treatment related needs. While the County has accurate records of the boarding payments paid to D & E based on actual stay days (which increased substantially this year), boarding payments do not provide the true cost of contracting for special management jail capacity. Table 6-3 shows the total estimated cost, which includes Sheriff’s Deputy time in transport, for transferring Sarpy County inmates to the D & E facility in Lincoln. Based on estimated admissions and stay days for 2013, the total cost to the County is estimated at roughly \$94,000 per year. This assumes two Deputies per inmate transport to Lincoln, and an average of three additional trips per admission required to move inmates back and forth to court.

Table 6-3 Operational Cost for Contracting "Special Management" Jail Capacity in 2013	
<u>Contract Cost</u>	
Stay Days in 2013	1,000
D & E Per Diem Rate	\$85
Subtotal	\$85,000
<u>Staff Transport Cost</u>	
Admissions in 2013	15
Hours Associated With Admission	4
Number of Deputies Per Transport	2
Trips (on average) for Each Admission	3
Mid Range Deputy Rate	\$25.38
Subtotal	\$9,136.80
Total Cost Contract and Staff	\$94,136.80

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

Sarpy County has been in discussion with both Lancaster and Douglas Counties to expand contracting capacity for special needs inmates. This may give the County additional options (and possibly varying costs) for contractual placement of Sarpy County inmates with special management housing requirements.

Option 2: Construct and Operate 24 Capacity Special Management Housing Units

A second option for Sarpy County is to construct a special management housing unit addition to the existing Sarpy County jail. The space requirements and capital cost estimate of a proposed expansion to the jail are detailed in the next Section.

Table 6-4 below shows the estimated annual operational cost estimate associated with opening a 24 capacity, single cell, special management housing unit. It is assumed that the housing unit would be operated as direct supervision, which would require one Sheriff's Deputy/Correctional Officer in the housing unit 24/7. This staffing allocation results in the need to hire 5.4 staff to cover the post 365 days per year. A mid range Deputy salary level and fringe benefit factor were used to calculate Deputy costs.

Table 6-4 also shows contractual staff costs associated with providing medical and mental health coverage for inmates in the unit. Non-personnel operating costs are added as a percent of direct staffing costs to account for meals, utilities, clothing and all other components (non-personnel) associated with operation of the housing unit.

Table 6-4	
Total Annual Operating Cost Estimate	
Sarpy County Jail Expansion - Special Management Housing	
	Total
Annual Personnel Cost - Sheriff Deputy	
> Salary (5.4 Position)	\$ 285,066.00
> Fringe Benefits (35%)	\$ 99,773.00
Subtotal Personnel Costs	\$ 384,839.00
Contractual Staff	
> Mental Health Counselor (\$28/hour 20 hours per week)	\$ 29,120.00
> Mental Health Nurse Practitioner (\$60/hour 20 hours per week)	\$ 62,400.00
Subtotal Contractual Costs	\$ 91,520.00
TOTAL PERSONNEL COST	\$ 476,359.00
Non-Personnel Operating Costs	
> 20% of Personnel Costs	\$ 119,089.00
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	\$ 595,448.00
Note:	
(1) Post position requires 5.4 officers for 24/7 coverage.	
(2) Assumes Mid-Range current salary level Deputy in jail (\$52,790).	

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

The total estimated annual operational cost associated with a 24 bed special management housing unit is \$595,448.00. This cost is high compared to the cost of contracting for bed space capacity with D & E in 2013 which is roughly \$94,000. However, the special management housing unit would have a capacity to hold 24 inmates, which is a higher inmate count than the current population held at the D & E Center in Lincoln.

The only possible off set to the additional cost of constructing and operating a new 24 special management housing unit in Sarpy County would be the reduction in out-of-county placements. Currently Sarpy County is averaging a total of 22 inmates per day housed in out-of-county facilities at a total boarding contract amount of \$305,000 in 2013. If internal movement of inmates within the existing Sarpy County jail could result in the identification of 24 inmates to assign to the new special management housing unit, beds in the old portion of the jail would be available to assign general population inmates within the existing jail. This would eliminate the need to transport inmates out-of-county, which would off-set the annual operational cost of the 24 bed expansion to the jail. If this assumption is not realized, the cost difference would indicate that contracting for special management bed capacity is a more cost effective option for the near future, even with the cost of transport time added to the equation.

▪ **Increase Jail Operations Cost Effectiveness**

The system assessment included an analysis of operational costs at the jail. While the jail population has decreased, operational costs have increased. The need to examine operational costs to improve cost effectiveness is apparent. The per diem rate of \$121.31 at the Jail is high compared to national trends and to other jurisdictions of similar size. This high per diem rate can be attributed, in part, to the use of sworn officers in the jail as correctional line staff. The Sheriff's Department may want to consider developing a new career path for correctional officers in the jail. Currently the correctional staff in the jail is comprised of sworn deputies. Many sheriff departments have two career paths for employees – law enforcement and detention. As new staff are hired, a new career path could be phased in, which would result in a reduction in the number of sworn deputies employed as correctional staff in the jail.

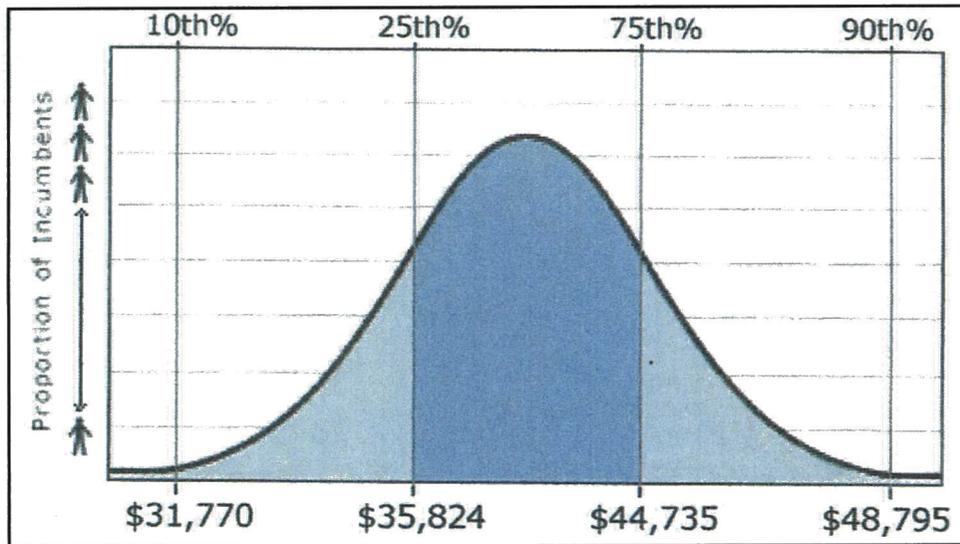
Sarpy County is only one of three counties in Nebraska where Sheriff's Deputies serve as Correctional Officers in the jail. With the population level of over 150,000 being reached in the County, the County has established a Board of Corrections.

Table 6-5 presents the estimated cost savings to the County if the Jail Division Deputies (sworn officers) were replaced with Correctional Officers. The current average mid-range salary for Jail Division Deputies is \$52,790.00, excluding fringe benefits. This mid-range salary is compared to the U.S. National average for Correctional Officer Salary shown in Figure 6-7, which is \$40,277. The total potential cost savings to the County is \$489,885.00 annually if a national average salary were used to develop the jail operational budget. The average mid-range salary for Correctional Officers in Lancaster County is \$43, 200.00.

Table 6-5 POTENTIAL COST SAVINGS USING CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS VERSUS DEPUTIES AS LINE STAFF IN JAIL	
2013 Budgeted Salaries - 29 Jail Diversion Sworn Deputies¹	\$ 2,066,730.00
2013 Estimated Salaries - 29 Civilian Correctional Officers²	\$ 1,576,845.00
Total Potential Savings (Salary and Fringe Benefits)	\$ 489,885.00
Note:	
1. Current Sarpy County Deputy Mid-Range Salary (\$52,790) and Benefits.	
2. Current U.S. Average Correctional Officer Salary (\$40,277) and Benefits.	

Source: Sarpy County, Certified Compensation Report, and Chinn Planning, Inc.

Figure 6-6
U.S. National Average Correctional Officer Salary



Source: HR Reported Data as of November 2013, Correctional Officer Salary.

With proper selection and training, and the development of a career path for correctional officers, the Sheriff's Department could transition from sworn deputies operating the jail to correctional officers as line staff in the jail. Concerns about turnover and safe operations in the jail could be minimized by addressing factors that contribute to high turnover.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Expand Community Supervision Program Capacity**

Based on current trends, there will be excess juvenile detention residential capacity for the foreseeable future. There is, however, need for expansion to some of the community based supervision programs that are provided at the Juvenile Justice Center. There are currently wait lists for both the SCEP School (for suspended youth), and the Evening Reporting Center. Table 6-6 presents the components that are proposed for expansion consideration at the Juvenile Justice Center. The detailed space allocation requirements for these components, along with capital costs for construction, are included in the next Section.

Table 6-6 Sarpy County Juvenile Services Center	
Comp. #	Facility Component
2.000	<u>Juvenile Justice Center Expansion</u>
2.100	Juvenile Probation - Investigations Unit
2.200	Juvenile Probation - Supervision Unit
2.300	Indoor Recreation
2.400	Juvenile Day/Evening Reporting Center

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

Juvenile probation, both Supervision and Investigations, would be components to include in an expansion. The County is currently leasing space for the expanded Juvenile Probation staff at an annual rate of \$40,000. The inclusion of Probation services at the Juvenile Justice Center would foster enhanced coordination of the agencies that provide services to youth offenders. An indoor recreation center is also proposed, to serve both youth in detention and youth in community based programs that are conducted every day at the facility. An indoor recreation was initially planned for the Juvenile Justice Center, but was not constructed. Adding this component would allow youth to have recreation time each day, on a scheduled basis, which would benefit both the detention population and youth that participate in daily programming.

An Evening Reporting Center is currently in operation at the Juvenile Justice Center, but space is not adequate for the program. In addition, there is a need for a Day Reporting Center to provide close supervision of youth who may be expelled from school or truant, until they can be assimilated back into school. A Day Reporting Center (similar to the Evening Reporting Center) would provide varying levels of program duration for both pre-adjudicated and adjudicated juvenile offenders. The program would specifically target youth who have been expelled from school and/or truant youth. The day reporting center could provide a highly structured intermediate sanction alternative.

Services at a day reporting center could include, but not be limited to:

- Anger management skills
- Tutorial/homework assistance
- Conflict resolution
- Health education
- Victim awareness/empathy training
- Substance abuse prevention & education
- Self-esteem enhancement
- Recreation and physical exercise
- Community service restitution
- Mentoring through existing community resources

Table 6-7 presents an annual operational cost estimate for community supervision programs that would be expanded at the Juvenile Justice Center, as well as a proposed new Day Reporting Center. There is no operational cost estimate associated with the indoor recreation area because staff in detention or community supervision programs would supervise youth in the recreation area on a scheduled basis. Two additional Juvenile Service Officers positions would be required to accommodate an additional 40 youth per day in the SCEP school, truancy program, and Day and Evening Reporting Center combined. In addition, two full time teachers would be required for the expanded programs. Total annual operational cost associated with the expansion is estimated to be \$244,700, which includes all personnel and non-personnel costs.

Table 6-7 Total Annual Operating Cost Estimate Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center - Juvenile Alternative Program Expansion	
	Total
Annual Personnel Cost - Juvenile Services Staff	
> Salary - Two Full-Time JSO ¹	\$ 82,920.00
> Fringe Benefits (35%)	\$ 29,022.00
Subtotal Personnel Costs	\$ 111,942.00
Annual Contractual Staff	
> Teachers ² - Two Full-Time	\$ 108,288.00
Subtotal Contractual Costs	\$ 108,288.00
TOTAL PERSONNEL COST	\$ 220,230.00
Non-Personnel Operating Costs	
> 10% of Personnel Costs	\$ 24,470.00
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	\$ 244,700.00
Note:	
(1) Step 4 Mid-Range Salary Level JSO.	
(2) 188 School days @ 8 hours per day @ \$36/hour.	

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

- **Plan for Future Consolidation of Juvenile Justice Services at Juvenile Justice Center Site**

The present site where the Juvenile Justice Center is located has adequate land for future expansion to develop a full service Juvenile Justice Center. This would include the existing components of juvenile detention and juvenile alternative and community supervision programs, in addition to the new components described above. The County may also want to consider this site for future location of the Juvenile Court, when court expansion is required at the Administration and Judicial complex in the future. The Juvenile Courts have recently been renovated and the County Judicial complex has adequate court and related space for now and the foreseeable future. There would be operational benefits to consolidating all juvenile justice functions at one site in the future, and this should be considered as any interim renovations and/or expansions are considered at the Juvenile Justice Center site.

▪ **Increase Cost Effectiveness of Service Delivery—Assess Feasibility of Reusing Portion of Under Utilized Detention Capacity**

Information presented in the needs assessment showed a decline in juvenile detention population with an increase in operational costs. As the population in juvenile detention continues to decrease, the unit cost (per diem rate) of juvenile detention will continue to rise. The juvenile detention center has capacity to house 36 juveniles, and population counts currently are ten or below ten.

This issue of underutilization is prevalent in many juvenile detention and correctional facilities across the United States. Many jurisdictions have looked at ways to increase operational cost efficiencies, without jeopardizing service delivery. Sarpy County housed Douglas County youth last year before Douglas County opened a staff secure detention facility.

Sarpy County should continue to look for appropriate contracting opportunities with other jurisdictions to increase cost effectiveness in the juvenile detention center. Other opportunities for residential services should also be explored in the County, such as drug and alcohol treatment or other residential needs. Through renovation and reconfiguration a portion of the existing detention center could potentially be utilized for other residential functions, and still maintain separation of populations. An assessment of reutilization of existing space for any of the proposed expansion at the Juvenile Justice Center should also be explored, to reduce cost associated with new construction.

SECTION **VII**

**Criminal Justice
System Facility Options,
Cost Estimates and
Site Concepts**

INTRODUCTION

Due to declining crime and arrest rates and implementation of community supervision programs, the County is not faced with the severe jail overcrowding that occurred in 2007 and 2008, although current population levels reflect that the jail is operating at or slightly above capacity. Declining juvenile detention population levels have resulted in underutilized capacity at the juvenile detention center, which will not require additional beds for anytime in the foreseeable future.

The need for additional space for both the adult and juvenile justice system in Sarpy County has resulted from the expanded staffing levels and caseloads associated with community supervision programs. These community supervision programs are far less costly than jail and juvenile detention and they serve to divert appropriate offenders from incarceration. As alternative and community supervision programs expanded, space has been added in a piecemeal fashion, and the current facilities are not adequate.

The only residential component included as a facility option in this Section is a housing unit expansion at the Sarpy County Jail. A 24 capacity "Special Management" housing unit is proposed for consideration to meet the housing needs of the increasing population of inmates that have serious medical, mental health, and other specialized treatment needs.

An addition to the jail to house these special management offenders can be compared against the cost of continuing the practice of transferring special management and high risk inmates to other more appropriate facilities, such as the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center in Lincoln. The current jail has a limited number of single cells and does not have adequate space or housing unit configurations that are appropriate for the most disturbed and high risk offenders. Jail expansion may be cost effective if it eliminates the cost associated with boarding out 22 inmates, on average, each day.

In this Section facility options are presented for County consideration to meet the long term needs of the adult and juvenile justice system including space requirements, cost estimates, and site concepts.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITY OPTIONS

Table 7-1 presents a summary of the space requirements for the three building components which the County may wish to consider for expansion and or renovation. The detailed space allocation tables for each building component are shown on pages 7-3 to 7-12.

Table 7-1 Sarpy County Space Program Summary				
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGSF
1.000	<u>Adult Services Annex</u>			
1.100	Public Lobby/Shared Support	5,620	25%	7,025
1.200	Diversion	4,172	30%	5,424
1.300	Pretrial Services	2,940	30%	3,822
1.400	Adult Probation	6,032	30%	7,842
1.500	Adult Day/Evening Reporting Center	6,520	25%	8,150
	Subtotal - Adult Services Annex			32,262
2.000	<u>Juvenile Justice Center Expansion</u>			
2.100	Juvenile Probation - Investigations Unit	2,580	30%	3,354
2.200	Juvenile Probation - Supervision Unit	3,692	30%	4,800
2.300	Indoor Recreation	3,520	15%	4,048
2.400	Juvenile Day/Evening Reporting Center	3,550	30%	4,615
	Subtotal - Juvenile Justice Center Expansion			16,817
3.000	<u>Jail Expansion</u>			
3.100	Special Management Housing Unit (24 Capacity - Single Cell)	5,450	45%	7,903
	Subtotal - Jail Expansion			7,903
	TOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS			56,981
	Overall Grossing Factor (20%)			11,396
	GRAND TOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS			68,378

1.000 – ADULT SERVICES ANNEX SPACE PROGRAM

1.100 - Public Lobby/Shared Support

Table 7-2
Department: ADULT SERVICES ANNEX - 1.000
Subcomponent: Public Lobby/Shared Support
Component No: 1.100

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.100	Entry Vestibule	80	1	80	
1.101	Public Lobby	750	1	750	50 persons; w/info kiosk and security station/metal detector
1.102	Public Restrooms	150	2	300	male/female, off lobby
1.103	Family Restroom/Changing	60	1	60	
1.104	<u>Drug Testing Area</u>				shared use - Diversion, Pretrial, and Probation
	> Waiting	300	1	300	20 person; reception desk
	> Lab Area	1000	1	1,000	
	> Testing/Files	150	1	150	w/copier, fax, and supplies
	> Restrooms	50	4	200	
	> Storage	200	1	200	secure
	> Drug Technician Work Area	280	1	280	6 to 8 Drug Technician workstations
	> Waste Storage	80	1	80	
1.105	Community Meeting Room/Training	1,000	1	1,000	50 to 70 persons; shared use; capability to subdivide
1.106	Meeting Room Storage	200	1	200	adjacent to meeting rooms
1.107	Staff Breakroom/Kitchen	400	1	400	15 to 20 persons, shared use; w/sink, frig, microwave, tables, and chairs
1.108	Bulk Storage	300	1	300	print material, surplus, archive records, supplies, deliveries
1.109	Mail Room	80	1	80	for all mail received in building
1.110	Janitor	30	3	90	mop, w/set cleaning supplies
1.111	Maintenance/Work Area	150	1	150	maintenance supplies
1.112	Loading Dock	-	-	-	
	Support Space Subtotal	-	-	5,620	
	25% Circulation (Sqft)	-	-	1,405	
	TOTAL SUPPORT SPACE REQUIRED	-	-	7,025	

1.200 – Diversion

Table 7-3
Department: ADULT SERVICES ANNEX - 1.000
Subcomponent: Diversion
Component No: 1.200

	Personnel Description	Area SqFt	Current (2013) & Future Staff Requirements	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.200	Deputy Director	180	1	180	
1.201	Assistant Director	140	1	140	
1.202	Diversion Officers	100	8	800	
1.203	Mental Health Diversion Officer	100	1	100	
1.204	Support Staff	64	4	256	
1.205	Intern	48	2	96	
1.206	Future Workspace	80	4	320	Data Analyst, Supervision, Mental Health, and Other
	Subtotal Net Square Feet (NSF)/Staff Areas		21	1,892	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)			568	
	Total Personnel Space			2,460	

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.207	Waiting/Reception	180	1	180	10-12 person; controlled access into office and all support areas
1.208	Reception/Counter Area	60	1	60	view into waiting, secure
1.209	Interview Room	100	2	200	4-6 person; close proximity to waiting area
1.210	Drug Testing Storage/Supplies	100	1	100	secure storage; Diversion drug testing supplies
1.211	Group/Meeting Room	800	1	800	40 person capacity; alcohol, shoplifting, other diversion classes; capability to subdivide
1.212	Conference Room	400	1	400	20 person
1.213	Office Supply Storage	80	1	80	
1.214	Copy/Workroom	100	1	100	copy, fax, work surface, supplies
1.215	File Storage	120	1	120	secure
1.216	Monitor Storage	80	1	80	secure
1.217	Staff Restrooms	50	2	100	
1.218	Coffee Counter	60	1	60	w/frig, sink, microwave, and counter
	Support Space Subtotal	-	-	2,280	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)	-	-	684	
	Total Support Space Required	-	-	2,964	
	TOTAL USABLE AREA REQUIRED <i>(Personnel & Support Areas)</i>	-	-	5,424	

**Sarpy County, Nebraska
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**Criminal Justice System Facility
Options, Cost Estimates, and Site Concepts**

1.300 – Pretrial/Community Services

Table 7-4
Department: ADULT SERVICES ANNEX - 1.000
Subcomponent: Pretrial/Community Services
Component No: 1.300

	Personnel Description	Area SqFt	Current (2013) & Future Staff Requirements	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.300	Director Pretrial/Community Services	180	1	180	
1.301	Community Supervision Specialist	100	3	300	
1.302	Community Service Coordinators	100	2	200	
1.303	Mental Health Case Manager	100	1	100	
1.304	Administrative Assistant	64	1	64	
1.305	Intern	48	2	96	
1.306	Future Workspace	80	4	320	Data Analyst, Supervision, Mental Health, and Other
Subtotal Net Square Feet (NSF)/Staff Areas			14	1,260	
30% Circulation (Sqft)				378	
Total Personnel Space				1,638	

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.307	Waiting/Reception	180	1	180	10-12 person; controlled access into office and all support areas
1.308	Reception/Counter Area	60	1	60	view into waiting, secure
1.309	Interview Room	100	2	200	4-6 person; close proximity to waiting area
1.310	Drug Testing Storage/Supplies	100	1	100	secure storage; Pretrial Services drug testing supplies
1.311	Group/Meeting Room	400	1	400	20 person; anger management, cognitive thinking; mental health; NA/AA
1.312	Conference Room	240	1	240	12 person
1.313	Office Supply Storage	80	1	80	
1.314	Copy/Workroom	80	1	80	copy, fax, work surface, supplies
1.315	File Storage	100	1	100	secure
1.316	Electronic Monitor Storage	80	1	80	secure
1.317	Staff Restrooms	50	2	100	
1.318	Coffee Counter	60	1	60	w/frig, sink, microwave, and counter
Support Space Subtotal		-	-	1,680	
30% Circulation (Sqft)		-	-	504	
Total Support Space Required		-	-	2,184	
TOTAL USABLE AREA REQUIRED (Personnel & Support Areas)		-	-	3,822	

1.400 – Adult Probation

Table 7-5
Department: ADULT SERVICES ANNEX - 1.000
Subcomponent: Adult Probation
Component No: 1.400

	Personnel Description	Area SqFt	Current (2013) & Future Staff Requirements	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.400	Chief of Probation	180	1	180	
1.401	Office Manager	120	1	120	
1.402	Drug Court Coordinator	100	1	100	
1.403	Data Analyst	100	1	100	
1.404	Specialized Supervision Officers	100	5	500	
1.405	Community Based Resource Officers	100	3	300	
1.406	Case Monitor	100	1	100	
1.407	Presentence Investigations Officers	80	4	320	
1.408	Intake Secretary	64	1	64	
1.409	Receptionist	48	1	48	
1.410	Typist	48	2	96	
1.411	Victim Specialist	100	1	100	
1.412	Drug Techs	-	-	-	at drug testing area
1.413	Interns	48	3	144	
1.414	Future Workspace	80	6	480	
	Subtotal Net Square Feet (NSF)/Staff Areas		31	2,652	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)			796	
	Total Personnel Space			3,448	

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.415	Waiting/Reception	300	1	300	20 person; controlled access into office and all support areas
1.416	Reception/Counter Area	80	1	80	view into waiting, secure
1.417	Interview Room	100	3	300	4-6 person; close proximity to waiting area
1.418	Drug Testing Storage/Supplies	150	1	150	secure storage; Probation drug testing supplies
1.419	Alcohol Breath Testing	-	-	-	at drug testing lab
1.420	Group/Meeting Room	450	1	450	20 person; anger management, cognitive thinking; mental health; NA/AA
1.421	Large Conference Room	800	1	800	40 person; capacity to subdivide
1.422	Shared Use Office/Visiting Staff	200	1	200	work stations; shared use for other agencies
1.423	Office Supply Storage	140	1	140	
1.424	Copy/Workroom	100	2	200	copy, fax, work surface, supplies
1.425	File Storage	200	2	400	secure
1.426	Electronic Monitor Storage	100	1	100	secure
1.427	Staff Restrooms	100	2	200	
1.428	Coffee Counter	60	1	60	w/frig, sink, microwave, and counter
	Support Space Subtotal	-	-	3,380	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)	-	-	1,014	
	Total Support Space Required	-	-	4,394	
	TOTAL USABLE AREA REQUIRED (Personnel & Support Areas)	-	-	7,842	

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1.500 – Adult/Day Reporting Center

Table 7-6
Department: ADULT SERVICES ANNEX - 1.000
Subcomponent: Adult/Day Reporting Center
Component No: 1.500

	Personnel Description	Area SqFt	Current (2013) & Future Staff Requirements	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.500	Reporting Center Coordinator	140	1	140	
1.501	SSAS Officers	100	3	300	Specialized Substance Abuse Officers
1.502	Assistant Probation Officer	80	1	80	
1.503	Adult Drug Court Officer	100	2	200	
1.504	Support Staff	64	1	64	
1.505	ENOA Staff	80	1	80	
1.506	Intern	48	2	96	
1.507	Future Workspace	80	6	480	
	Subtotal Net Square Feet (NSF)/Staff Areas		17	1,440	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)			432	
	Total Personnel Space			1,872	

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
1.508	Waiting/Reception Area	200	1	200	15 person
1.509	Coat/Locker Storage	100	1	100	near main multipurpose room
1.510	Officer Station	60	1	60	
1.511	Multipurpose/Activity Room	1,500	1	1,500	50 capacity
1.512	Multipurpose Storage	150	1	150	adjacent to multipurpose
1.513	Kitchen Area with Storage	150	1	150	adjacent to large multipurpose room
1.514	Learning Lab/Employment Services	320	1	320	10-12 computer stations (Goodwill, Voc Rehab)
1.515	Group Rooms	400	2	800	20 person
1.516	Interview Rooms	80	2	160	2-4 person capacity
1.517	Shared Use Office/Visiting Staff	200	1	200	shared use for visiting staff; workstations
1.518	Copy/Workroom	100	1	100	copier, fax, shredder, work surface, supplies
1.519	Library	150	1	150	6-8 person; quiet study, distance learning
1.520	Supply Storage	100	1	100	secure
1.521	Clothing Closet	200	1	200	donations; clothing used for job interviews
1.522	Print Material Storage	100	1	100	print, video, instructional materials, forms, publications
1.523	Bulk Storage	200	1	200	supplies, donations
1.524	File Area	100	1	100	secure
1.525	Coffee Counter	60	1	60	w/frig, sink, microwave and counter
1.526	Client Restrooms	120	2	240	
1.527	Staff Restrooms	80	2	160	
1.528	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Support Space Subtotal	-	-	5,080	
	25% Circulation (Sqft)	-	-	1,270	
	Total Support Space Required	-	-	6,350	
	TOTAL USABLE AREA REQUIRED (Personnel & Support Areas)	-	-	8,222	

2.000 - JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER EXPANSION SPACE PROGRAM

2.100 – Juvenile Probation – Investigations Unit

Table 7-7
Department: JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER EXPANSION - 2.000
Subcomponent: Juvenile Probation - Investigations Unit
Component No: 2.100

	Personnel Description	Area SqFt	Current (2013) & Future Staff Requirements	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
2.100	Chief Deputy	140	1	140	
2.101	Supervisor	120	1	120	new position
2.102	PDI Officers	100	6	600	three new positions
2.103	Investigations Assistant	80	1	80	
2.104	Typist	48	2	96	
2.105	Intake Secretary	80	1	80	
2.106	Drug Techs	64	2	128	
2.107	Receptionist	48	1	48	
2.108	Intern	48	1	48	
2.109	Future Workspace	80	2	160	
Subtotal Net Square Feet (NSF)/Staff Areas			18	1,500	
30% Circulation (Sqft)				450	
Total Personnel Space				1,950	

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
2.110	Waiting/Reception	100	1	100	6–8 person; controlled access into office and all support areas
2.111	Reception/Counter Area	60	1	60	view into waiting, secure
2.112	Interview Room	100	2	200	4-6 person; close proximity to waiting area
2.113	Conference Room	300	1	300	15 person
2.114	Office Supply Storage	80	1	80	
2.115	Copy/Workroom	80	1	80	copy, fax, work surface, supplies
2.116	File Storage	100	1	100	secure
2.117	Staff Restrooms	50	2	100	
2.118	Coffee Counter	60	1	60	w/frig, sink, microwave and counter
Support Space Subtotal		-	-	1,080	
30% Circulation (Sqft)		-	-	324	
Total Support Space Required		-	-	1,404	
TOTAL USABLE AREA REQUIRED (Personnel & Support Areas)		-	-	3,354	

2.200 – Supervision Unit

Table 7-8
Department: JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER EXPANSION - 2.000
Subcomponent: Supervision Unit
Component No: 2.200

	Personnel Description	Area SqFt	Current (2013) & Future Staff Requirements	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
2.200	Supervisor	120	2	240	one new position
2.201	Treatment Officer	100	1	100	
2.202	Specialized Officer	100	10	1,000	six new positions
2.203	Drug Court Officer	100	1	100	
2.204	Community Based Resource Officer	100	2	200	
2.205	Receptionist	48	2	96	
2.206	Intern	48	2	96	
2.207	Future Workspace	80	4	320	
	Subtotal Net Square Feet (NSF)/Staff Areas		24	2,152	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)			646	
	Total Personnel Space			2,798	

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
2.208	Waiting/Reception	100	1	100	6-8 person; controlled access into office and all support areas
2.209	Reception/Counter Area	60	1	60	view into waiting, secure
2.210	Interview Room	100	2	200	4-6 person; close proximity to waiting area
2.211	Drug Testing Restroom	50	2	100	adjacent to interview and group room; proximity to waiting
2.212	Drug Testing Storage/Supplies	100	1	100	secure storage; adjacent to drug testing restroom
2.213	Group Room	240	1	240	12-14 person
2.214	Conference Room	240	1	240	12 person
2.215	Office Supply Storage	80	1	80	
2.216	Copy/Workroom	80	1	80	copy, fax, work surface, supplies
2.217	File Storage	100	1	100	secure
2.218	Electronic Monitor Storage	80	1	80	secure
2.219	Staff Restrooms	50	2	100	
2.220	Coffee Counter	60	1	60	w/frig, sink, microwave, and counter
	Support Space Subtotal	-	-	1,540	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)	-	-	462	
	Total Support Space Required	-	-	2,002	
	TOTAL USABLE AREA REQUIRED (Personnel & Support Areas)	-	-	4,800	

2.300 – Indoor Recreation

Table 7-9
Department: JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER EXPANSION - 2.000
Subcomponent: Indoor Recreation
Component No: 2.300

	Personnel Description	Area SqFt	Current (2013) & Future Staff Requirements	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
2.300				0	
2.301				0	
2.302				0	
2.303				0	
2.304				0	
2.305				0	
2.306				0	
2.307				0	
	Subtotal Net Square Feet (NSF)/Staff Areas		0	0	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)			0	
	Total Personnel Space			0	

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
2.308	Indoor Recreation	3,000	1	3,000	half court gym
2.309	Staff Toilet/Shower	80	2	160	
2.310	Youth Toilet/Shower	80	2	160	
2.311	Storage	200	1	200	
	Support Space Subtotal	-	-	3,520	
	15% Circulation (Sqft)	-	-	528	
	Total Support Space Required	-	-	4,048	
	TOTAL USABLE AREA REQUIRED (Personnel & Support Areas)	-	-	4,048	

2.400 – Juvenile Day/Evening Reporting/Truancy Center

Table 7-10
Department: JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER EXPANSION - 2.000
Subcomponent: Juvenile Day/Evening Reporting/Truancy Center
Component No: 2.400

	Personnel Description	Area SqFt	Current (2013) & Future Staff Requirements	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
2.400	Supervisor	120	1	120	shared use
2.401	Probation Staff	120	1	120	shared use
2.402	Teacher/Workroom	150	1	150	shared use
2.403	Tracker Office	100	1	100	
2.404	Reporting Center Office	100	1	100	
	Subtotal Net Square Feet (NSF)/Staff Areas		5	590	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)			177	
	Total Personnel Space			767	

	Support Area/Equip. Description	Area SqFt	Quantity	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
2.405	Entry Vestibule	80	1	80	w/metal detector
2.406	Lockers	150	1	150	
2.407	Youth Toilets	120	2	240	
2.408	Multipurpose Room	600	2	1,200	30 capacity each - one truancy; one shared day/evening reporting
2.409	Multipurpose Storage Room	100	2	200	
2.410	Kitchenette/Food Prep	100	1	100	
2.411	Tutoring Room	200	2	400	10 capacity
2.412	Time Out/Interview Room	80	2	160	
2.413	Family/Conference Room	200	1	200	
2.414	File Room	100	1	100	
2.415	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
2.416	Staff Restrooms	50	2	100	
	Support Space Subtotal	-	-	2,960	
	30% Circulation (Sqft)	-	-	888	
	Total Support Space Required	-	-	3,848	
	TOTAL USABLE AREA REQUIRED <i>(Personnel & Support Areas)</i>	-	-	4,615	

3.000 – JAIL EXPANSION SPACE PROGRAM

3.100 – Special Management Housing – Segregation/Protective Custody/Mental Health – 24 Capacity (Single Cell) and 48 Capacity if Double Cell

Table 7-11
Department: JAIL EXPANSION - 3.000
Subcomponent: Special Management Housing - Segregation/Protective Custody/Mental Health - 24 Capacity (Single Cell) and 48 Capacity if Double Cell
Component No: 3.100

	Support Area/Equipment Description	Net Area SqFt	Number of Units	Subtotal NSF	Remarks
Housing Unit - 24 Bed Single Unit					
3.100	Security Vestibule	80	1	80	at entrance to unit
3.101	Cells	90	22	1,980	wet cells; 3 sub dayrooms; food pass in some doors; subdivide 3 areas; direct supervision(cells sized for double occupancy)
3.102	ADA Cells	100	2	200	handicap accessible
3.103	Dayroom	35	48	1,680	w/counter area; sink; cabinets
3.104	Toilets	30	2	60	1 inmate
3.105	Showers	50	6	300	
3.106	Supply Storage	150	1	150	
3.107	Officer Station	80	1	80	open; direct supervision
3.108	Small Interview Room	80	2	160	
3.109	Video Visitation Booth	20	5	100	
3.110	Multipurpose Room	250	1	250	8 to 10 person
3.111	Exam Room	150	1	150	w/sink, storage
3.112	Medical/Mental Health Office	100	1	100	
3.113	Cart Storage	80	1	80	assumes meals at the unit
3.114	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
3.115	Janitors Close	30	1	30	
3.116	Outdoor Exercise Yard	(1,000)	1	(1,000)	
	Space Subtotal			5,450	
	45% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			2,453	
	TOTAL SPACE			7,903	

COST ESTIMATES

Cost estimates are provided below for construction and project costs associated with facility development options. These costs are based on 2014 dollars, and include all construction, building and site work, and project costs. There are two cost estimates for the Adult Services Annex. One cost estimate assumes new construction, and the other option assumes renovation of a building the County could purchase or lease for an Adult Service Annex, preferably near the existing Judicial Complex. Operational costs are not provided for this option – it assumes current staffing levels upon occupancy.

Adult Services Annex

<u>CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT BUDGET COST ESTIMATE</u>		
1A. ADULT SERVICES ANNEX (NEW)		
38,715 GSF	SITWORK	\$ 225,820
	BUILDING COSTS	<u>\$5,342,670</u>
		\$5,568,490
	PROJECT BUDGET	[\$6,682,188]
1B. ADULT SERVICES ANNEX (LEASED BUILDING)		
32,262 GSF	SITWORK &	
	REMODEL COSTS	<u>\$2,903,580</u>
		\$2,903,580
	PROJECT BUDGET	[\$3,774,654]

NOTES:

1. Project Budget [With Brackets] includes:
 - Construction Costs plus Support Expenses
 - Support Expenses include - Testing, Surveys, A/E Fees, Bidding Expenses, Fixtures/Furnishing/Equipment and Project Contingency.
2. Annex demolition costs are not included in the above.
3. Above Cost Estimates are in 2014 dollars. Construction Inflation will add to project costs after 2014.

Juvenile Justice Center Expansion

Operational costs will be incurred in this option because juvenile service staff and teachers will have to be hired to operate the expanded programs.

Table 7-12 Total Annual Operating Cost Estimate Sarpy County Jail Expansion - Juvenile Alternative Program Expansion	
	Total
Annual Personnel Cost - Juvenile Services Staff	
> Salary - Two Full-Time JSO ¹	\$ 82,920.00
> Fringe Benefits (35%)	\$ 29,022.00
Subtotal Personnel Costs	\$ 111,942.00
Annual Contractual Staff	
> Teachers ² - Two Full-Time	\$ 108,288.00
Subtotal Contractual Costs	\$ 108,288.00
TOTAL PERSONNEL COST	\$ 220,230.00
Non-Personnel Operating Costs	
> 10% of Personnel Costs	\$ 24,470.00
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	\$ 244,700.00
Note:	
(1) Step 4 Mid-Range Salary Level JSO.	
(2) 188 School days @ 8 hours per day @ \$36/hour.	

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT BUDGET COST ESTIMATE		
2. JUVENILE JUSTICE EXPANSION		
20,180 GSF	SITWORK & ADDN. BUILDING COSTS	\$3,127,900
	PROJECT BUDGET	[\$3,753,480]

NOTES:

1. Project Budget [With Brackets] includes:
 - Construction Costs plus Support Expenses
 - Support Expenses include - Testing, Surveys, A/E Fees, Bidding Expenses, Fixtures/Furnishing/Equipment and Project Contingency.
2. Annex demolition costs are not included in the above.
3. Above Cost Estimates are in 2014 dollars. Construction Inflation will add to project costs after 2014.

Jail Expansion

A housing unit will require one post position (5.4 Deputies) and medical/mental health contract services.

Table 7-13 Total Annual Operating Cost Estimate Sarpy County Jail Expansion - Special Management Housing	
	Total
Annual Personnel Cost - Sherriff Deputy	
> Salary (5.4 Position)	\$ 285,066.00
> Fringe Benefits (35%)	\$ 99,773.00
Subtotal Personnel Costs	\$ 384,839.00
Contractual Staff	
> Mental Health Counselor (\$28/hour 20 hours per week)	\$ 29,120.00
> Mental Health Nurse Practitioner (\$60/hour 20 hours per week)	\$ 62,400.00
Subtotal Contractual Costs	\$ 91,520.00
TOTAL PERSONNEL COST	\$ 476,359.00
Non-Personnel Operating Costs	
> 20% of Personnel Costs	\$ 119,089.00
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	\$ 595,448.00
Note:	
(1) Post position requires 5.4 officers for 24/7 coverage.	
(2) Assumes Mid-Range current salary level Deputy in jail (\$52,790).	

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

**CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT BUDGET COST
ESTIMATE**

3. JAIL EXPANSION

7,903 GSF	SITWORK & ADDN.	
	BUILDING COSTS	\$2,212,840
	REMODEL WORK	<u>\$ 280,000</u>
		\$2,492,840
	PROJECT BUDGET	[\$2,991,410]

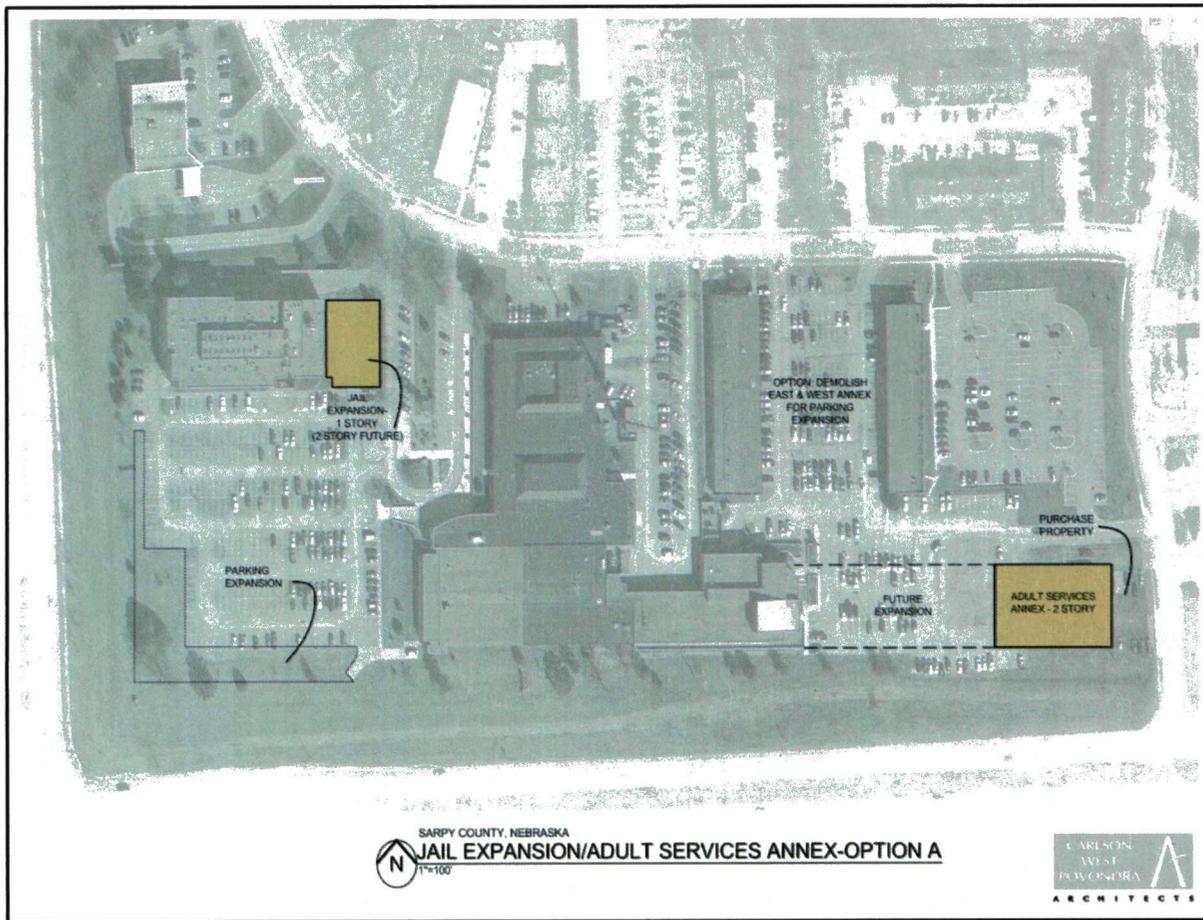
NOTES:

1. Project Budget [With Brackets] includes:
 - Construction Costs plus Support Expenses
 - Support Expenses include - Testing, Surveys, A/E Fees, Bidding Expenses, Fixtures/Furnishing/Equipment and Project Contingency.
2. Annex demolition costs are not included in the above.
3. Above Cost Estimates are in 2014 dollars. Construction Inflation will add to project costs after 2014.

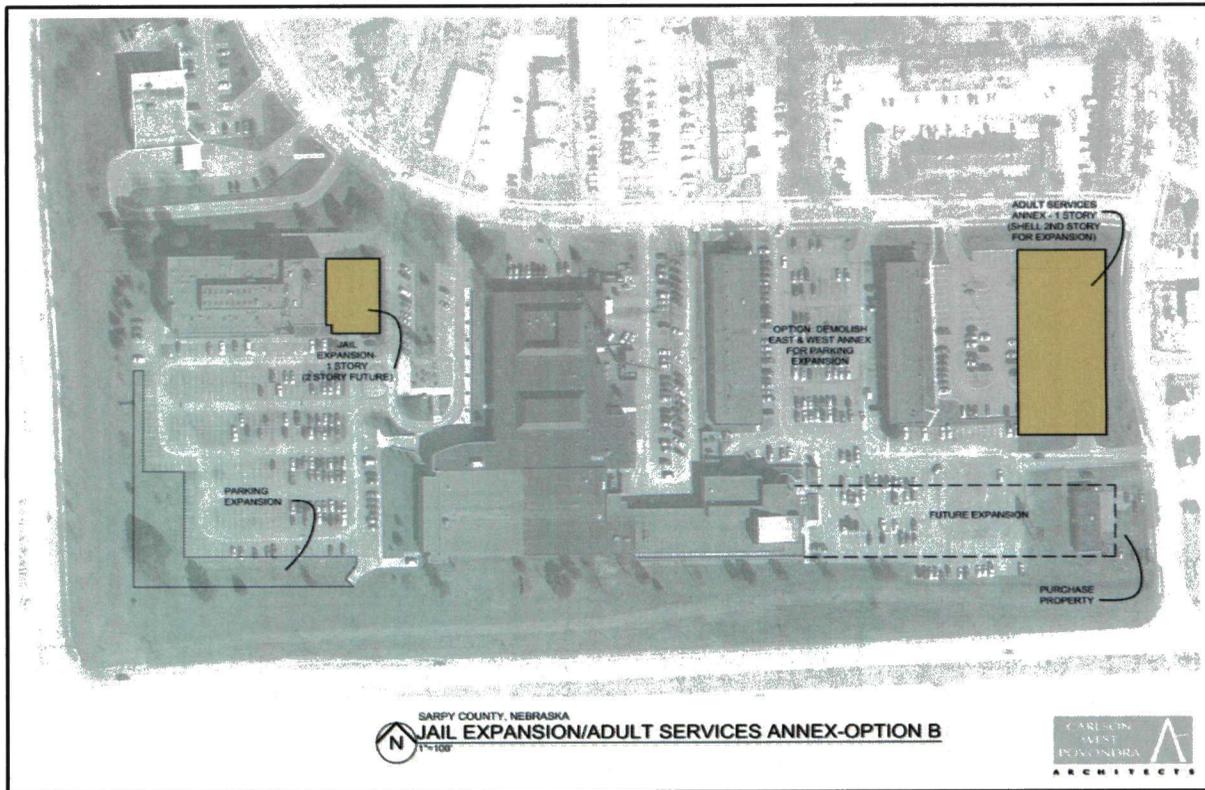
SITE CONCEPTS

The following pages show three possible scenarios for constructing an Adult Services Annex and a Special Management Jail Housing Unit at the Administration and Judicial Complex in Sarpy County. Option C proposes a renovation and expansion of one of the current Annex Buildings. A site concept is also provided for possible expansion to the Sarpy County Juvenile Justice Center.

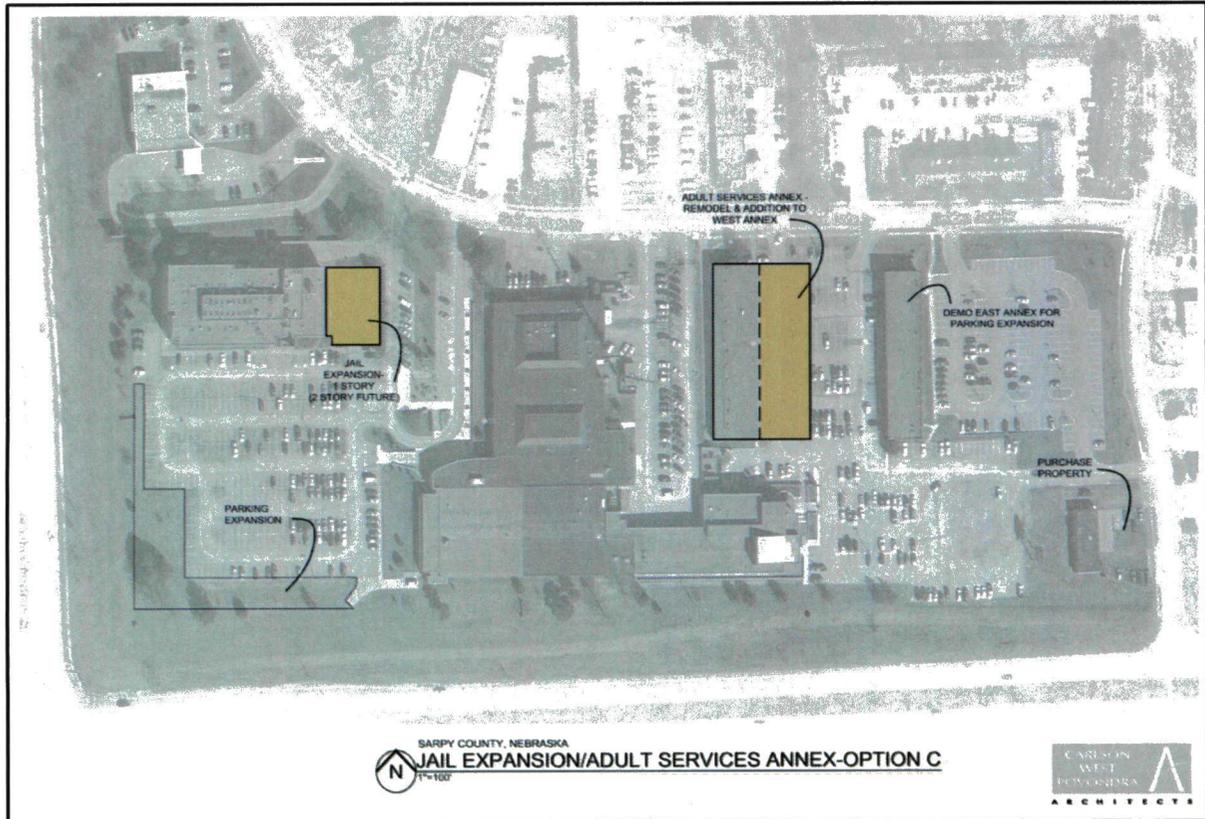
Option A – Adult Services Annex and Jail Expansion



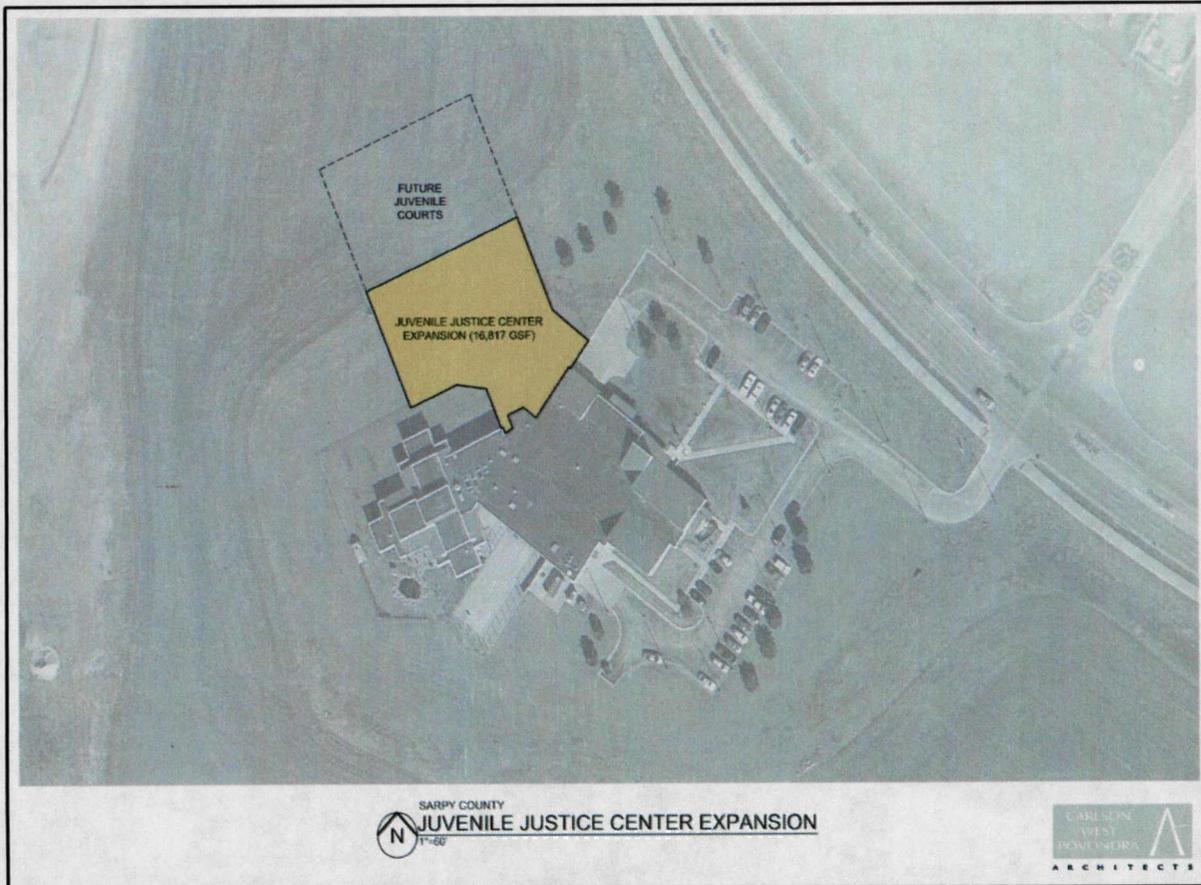
Option B – Adult Services Annex and Jail Expansion



Option C – Adult Services Annex and Jail Expansion



Juvenile Justice Center Expansion



APPENDIX **A**

Project Interviews

PROJECT INTERVIEWS

Sarpy County Adult and Juvenile Justice System Master Plan Interview Schedule July 31-August 2, 2013		
Wednesday, July 31st		
8:30am-10:30am	Dick Shea	Juvenile
10:30-11:30am	Mark Wayne and Brian Hanson	Admin
11:30am-1:00pm	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Meeting	Admin
1:00pm-3:00pm	Chief Mike Jones, Dan Williamson	LE Center
3:00pm-4:00pm	Danielle Richler	Annex
4:00pm-5:00pm	Jean Brazda and Jim Weber	Annex
Thursday, August 1st		
10:00am-11:00am	Judge Hutton and Judge Funke	Judge Hutton chambers
11:15-11:45	Carol Kremer, District Court Clerk	
12:45-1:30	Captain DJ Barcal, La Vista Police (Chief Rosten)	La Vista-15 or 20 mins
2:00pm-3:00pm	Lee Polikov, Tricia Freeman, Sandra Markley Carolyn Rotherly, Gary Brollier	County Attorney
3:30pm	Chief Len Houloose, Papillion	
4:30-4:45pm	Tom Richards, Commissioner	
5:30-5:45pm	Brenda Carlisle, Commissioner	
Friday, August 2nd		
9:00am-10:00am	Commissioner Jim Warren and Jim Thompson	Admin
10:00am-11:00am	Judge Gendler	Chambers
11:00-11:30am	Barbara Pousson, County Court Clerk	Justice Center
11:30-1:00pm	Jodi York, Probation	Annex
1:00pm	Chief Mark Elbert, Bellevue Police	

Sarpy County Adult and Juvenile Justice System Master Plan Interview Schedule September 17-18, 2013		
Tuesday, September 17th		
11:30am	Dick Shea	Juvenile
12:30pm	Michelle Siders	Juvenile
2:00pm	Ann Ebsen, Mental Health Board	Admin
3:15pm	Georgie Scurfield, CASA	
4:15pm	Don Kelly, Commissioner	Admin
Wednesday, September 18th		
8:00am	Judge Zastera	
9:15am	Tom Stringenz, Public Defender	
11:00am	Mark Wayne, County Administrator	
11:30am	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Meeting	
1:00pm	Jodi York, Jean Brazda, Danielle Richler	

Sarpy County Adult and Juvenile Justice System Master Plan Interview Schedule November 12 and November 19, 2013		
Tuesday, November 12th		
4:00pm	Jenny Stewart, Director of Crisis Response Teams	Conference Call
Tuesday, November 19th		
11:00am	Corey Steele, Nebraska Probation and Parole	Conference Call