



# Lake County Sheriff's Office

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## 2019 Corrections Division Annual Report

Captain Cynthia Brooks, *Jail Administrator, CJM*



## FACILITY OVERVIEW

### Lake County Jail History

**1859-1990** The **first jail** in Lake County was built in 1859. Its' design and plans were prepared by Col. Morse. Its' contractor, Harvey Woodworth, built a two-story brick structure which had 8 cells, 4 on each floor. It was built on the property directly behind the court house that is now the rear parking lot of the court house, just west of the main jail. By 1975 the "*old jail*" had gone through an extensive renovation project increasing its housing space to accommodate an ever expanding inmate population. However, with the emergence of the Ohio Minimum Jail Standards the jail could not meet the standard without great expense. In 1982 the decision was made to build a new jail.

**1990 - Present** Once funding was approved the maximum security jail was built where the *Kroger's* supermarket once stood, just east of the "*old jail*". In January 1990 the **Lake County Adult Detention Facility** at 104 East Erie St in Painesville, Ohio opened its doors. The facility opened when it moved its 125 inmates out of the "*Old*" Jail and transferred them to the new facility. Since 1990 the Lake County inmate population has increased to an average of 350 inmates housed each day. In 2007 nearly 7,000

persons were booked into the detention facility. Lake County is a reflection of the national rate of incarceration. In the last 10 years the jail and prison population has doubled to its current housing of 2.3 million inmates in Federal, State and Local jails.

The **Lake County Adult Detention Facility processed 4,350 inmates into the jail in 2019 compared to 5,249 inmates in 2018, 899 less inmates in 2019.** In 1993, **37%** of the jail's population was comprised of inmates from outside the Lake County courts, otherwise known as rented bed space. (1993 we averaged 120 billable inmates per day). In **2019** less than **0.7%** of the jail's population was from rented bed space to outside agencies (0.7 of the 352 inmates per day) compared to **2016** we housed **1%** to outside agencies. It also needs to be noted that the average jail population reached a **monthly average of 362 inmates per day in 2019 compared to 349 in 2018 a total of 13 more inmates in 2019.**

The dramatic increase of inmates incarcerated under the Lake County court system over the past 10 years has greatly impacted the availability of jail beds. The average daily population of inmates being housed on Lake County charges (*i.e. not being housed for agencies outside of Lake County*) **averaged 353 Lake County inmates per day, an increase of 68 Lake County inmates per day over 2009.** This is an increase of **33%** over 1993 when the jail averaged 206 inmates charged under the Lake County courts.

In **2019** the Lake County Adult Detention Facility managed a daily population average of **362** inmates. (*Reference the 2018 Daily Population Averages for overview*). **Of the 362 inmates housed each day, 275 were males and 87 were females.** Our average male population reached its highest average of **385** per day in the year **2019** and **303** was the highest average population of males in **2019.** Also important to note is the fact that the **female population has risen 226% above its 30 per day average in the year 1993.** In **2018** the highest female population reached **98.**



In studying the inmate population, in **2019** the jail system averaged **131 Misdemeanor inmates per day** and in **2018** averaged **137 Misdemeanor inmates per day.** In **2019**, we averaged **232 Felony inmates per day** compared to **212 per day in 2018.** This is the twelfth year in a row we have averaged more Felons per day then we did Misdemeanors. The Lake County jail once housed 2/3 misdemeanors, and 1/3 felons. **Today, the jail houses 2/3 felons versus 1/3 misdemeanor inmates.**

In **2019** we averaged **2 US Marshal Prisoners per day**, and in **2018** we also averaged **2 US Marshal Prisoners per day** (*inmates charged under the Federal courts*), as well as **0 Out-Of-County per day in 2019.** These "billable"

agencies reimbursed the County **\$66.54** for each day they had a prisoner incarcerated in the Lake County jail. **The “billable population” returned \$63,933.40 to the General Fund of Lake County in 2019.** Due to the rising jail population we cannot house as many billable inmates as we normally would.

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

The inmate phone system **GTL** allows family members and friends of inmates the opportunity to set up a prepaid calling account using a credit card, check, money order or Western Union. The inmate phone system is turned on in the jail for use at 8:00 a.m. to 10:45p.m. so that inmates can call family, friends, clergy and attorneys. In **2019** the inmate phone system generated **\$1321,835.79** that was returned to the general fund and in **2018** the inmate phone system generated **\$193,343.22** that was returned to the general fund. A difference of **\$128,492.57** more revenue was generated back to the general fund in **2019**.

In 2019 GTL installed **Inmate Video Visitation Tablets** in each housing unit throughout the jail. The tablets allow for a two-way visual non-obscured communication between the inmate and visitors. An account has to be created by the inmate’s family or friend with monies to secure the account so that the visitor can visit with the inmate from home, a computer, cell phone or any type of electronic communication device. If the inmate or the visitor abuse the system with any type of pornographic views the inmates account will be suspended for a specified amount of time determined by the Jail Administrator.

Court ordered inmates participate in The **Pay-For-Stay Program** on work release in order to return part of their pay to the jail to off-set their housing costs. **In 2019 the Pay-For-Stay program collected a total pay in of \$31,677.95 with 70 inmates** participating in the pay-for-stay program. **In 2018 the Pay-For-Stay program collected a total pay in of \$48,277.38 with 117 inmates** participating in the pay-for-stay program.

In **2019, 76 inmates** were ordered to serve in the **Transitional Day Reporting (TDR)** program in an effort to reenter back into society. Of the **76** participants ordered into the program **11** were able to get their Transitional Day Reporting vacated before starting the program. **9** participated in the program and of the **9** that participated **1** violated due to not returning back to the jail as required per the rules of the Transitional Day Reporting Program. Average days served while in Transitional Day Reporting was **11.3 days**. There are **37** offenders still waiting to participate in the program. These future participants are still in NEOCAP, still in jail awaiting NEOCAP or are serving a sentence from another jurisdiction. One of the most important facts about the TDR program is that **20** participants had there Transitional Day Reporting Program vacated, because they were able to set up structure in their life such as stable residence, treatment and employment and they were able to return to society and our community

with skills and structure in their life to become a better and more productive citizen of Lake County. One of the most concerning facts is that **17** offenders violated while in JTP and/or NEOCAP and were not eligible for TDR due to their violations.

The jail staff is using innovative ideas to control food costs, which is becoming increasingly difficult given the fact that rising fuel prices are significantly increasing the cost of food at every level of society. **In 2019 the jail served 426,314 meals and in 2018 the jail served 409,978, in 2018 the jail served 16,336 less meals compared to 2019. The average cost per meal in 2019 was \$1.69 compared to 2018 it was \$1.70** (this price includes supplies, salaries for kitchen staff) **the average cost for the meal itself was \$1.22 in 2019 and \$1.23 in 2018, a decrease of \$.01 in 2019.** It needs to be noted that this meal cost did not sacrifice quality or healthfulness given the fact that the meals served in the jail are approved by the State Dietician, and inspected by the Health Department on a monthly basis. The inmates receive between **2200 and 2800 calories** per day.

**In 2019 the Dispensary of the jail examined over 7479 inmates that were seen by the doctor and nurses in the jail dispensary compared to 6845 in 2018 which is 634 less inmates. This is an average of 623 inmates seen per month.** Besides the daily medical problems that normally exist (colds, flu, etc) the medical staff treated health conditions such as: numerous pregnant females at one time, pregnant females that are addicted to heroin, daily maintenance of numerous diabetic inmates (8-10) requiring daily insulin injections, treatment of inmates with HIV and/or AIDS, gunshot wounds received prior to incarceration, heart problems, an aging inmate population, and dental treatment. The medical staff has seen an enormous spike in inmates that are withdrawing from benzodiazepine, heroin, and alcohol. Jail Physician Dr. Karim Razmjouei, and medical programming coordinator Diana Snow- RN, as well as Erin Boyle-RN, Patty Hammers- RN , Sabrina Watson- RN, and Christina Watson- LPN work together to insure the best possible medical treatment to the inmate population that did not have a very good history of medical maintenance and



care prior to their incarceration. They made such achievements through the best possible cost containment measures available to them without reducing the necessary quality of care that helped this facility achieve State certification. (Reference the 2019 Medical Services Report for overview)



**The cost of medical services in 2019 was \$954,055.82 and in 2018 the cost for medical services was \$923,656.98. Note, that these costs include the salaries of the nurses, physician and dentist.** This is a constant reminder of the increasing cost of medical programming in the coming years. Pressing issues in **2019** include responding to growing demands by the judiciary to provide

24-hour medical care by licensed doctors and nursing staff, as well as the continual plague of frivolous jail litigation by inmates. The Medical Staff continues to work diligently to reduce the costs of medical services. The **pharmacy cost incurred by the jail was \$274,793.19 in 2019. However, it needs to be noted that the jail psychotropic drugs cost was \$121,403.05. The jail received reimbursements for psychotropic drugs in the amounts of \$50,288.28 in March of 2019, \$49,888.00 for December 2019 and pending \$71,515.34 by February of 2020.**

**Dental Services are provided to the inmates every other week for four hours on Fridays.** A basic dental assessment is conducted to determine any immediate intervention needed for relief of pain and/or infection. With prior consent from the inmate, dental x-rays are taken and the condition of teeth and recommendations for improvement are discussed, along with extraction of teeth if as determined by the Dentist. In **2019, 144** inmates were seen by the Dentist.

The Lake County Sheriff's Office Nursing staff assumed medical care of the Residents at the Lake County Juvenile Detention Center on March 11, 2019. Our mission is to supply experienced professional care in a courteous, compassionate, and timely manner as is offered at the Lake County Adult Detention Facility. Residents admitted to the Juvenile Detention Center for three days or longer are seen by Nursing for a baseline medical assessment. The attending Physician will see them for a physical exam and/or any medical concerns when she conducts sick call one day a week. Nursing staff conducts sick call seven days a week to assess any Resident needs when the Physician is not available. One Registered Nurse is responsible for ordering medical supplies and is on call seven days a week twenty-four hours a day, as is the attending Physician, for any emergencies. A total of 315 juveniles were seen by the Juvenile Physician and 929 were seen by the Nursing staff from the Lake County Adult Detention Facility. *(Reference the 2019 Medical Services Report for overview)*

Unfortunately, the Correctional Facilities throughout the USA continue to witness a dramatic increase in the mental health needs of the expanded inmate population. **The Mental Health professionals received 2,140 referrals in 2019 and 1,840 in 2018. There was an increase of 300 referrals in 2019.** These referrals often come from inmates themselves but can also come from corrections staff and other entities outside of the jail. The majority of referrals came from inmate requests and corrections staff. Referrals are made for a number of reasons, primarily requests to see and talk with the mental health consultant and to obtain medication.

The psychiatric prescriber met with **375** inmates a total of **553** different times to evaluate and potentially prescribe psychotropic medications, which was an increase of **25** visits compared to **2018**. There were four individuals referred for emergency admission to a medical /psychiatric facility. There was a total of **422** people on the caseload of the mental health consultants during **2019**, which was a decrease of approximately six percent from **2018**. The internship positions screened **585** people

from September through December. The case manager followed through with **305** people from September through December. There was approximately forty five percent follow up at Crossroads Health and fifty five percent follow through with first appointments at Signature Health.

*According to the Department of Justice, more than 50% of individuals in correctional institutions experience symptoms of mental illness, with more than 18% of those presenting with signs and symptoms of severe mental illness (SMI), such as psychosis or mood instability. Comparing this to the early 1980s – when approximately 6.5% of inmates presented with SMI – we must ask, have prevalence rates of SMI tripled in the past 40 years? If not, how can we explain why so many individuals with mental illness are in jail?*

*While the rates of SMI in the inmate population have almost tripled, the number of hospital beds available to treat individuals with SMI have significantly declined. In the 1950s, there was one psychiatric bed for every 300 Americans. Now, the ratio is more aligned with one psychiatric bed for every 3,000 citizens. And the beds that are available are largely filled by patients who are under criminal court orders, not civil commitments. (By: Amber H. Simpler, Ph.D., ABPP, Chief Psychologist, NaphCare)*

Yet, the jail remains committed to the mission to return inmates back to society better than when they first came to our doors. To this end the Correctional facility continued in **2019** to develop and expand programming intended to meet such goals.

Inmate Programming and Services continued to grow in the number of volunteers participating in Inmate Programming. In **2019, 136 volunteers from outside of the facility donated over 1,712 hours of service to the Correctional Facility. In total the combined attendance at all inmate programming throughout 2019 equaled 17,527 inmates.** They provided such valuable services as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Men and Women's bible study, Non-Denominational Church services, Catholic Church services, Library Services, GED Programming, and Men's A.A. Recovery programming, and W.I.T.T.S.

Jail Services continued such programming through Anger Management Education groups and Anger Management Therapy provided by Signature Health. Beacon Health and Adult Probation assisted through Chemical Dependency Aftercare, as well as Mental Health Counseling and Consultation. Much of this was paid for through a grant through the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections.

In August 1993 the **Jail Treatment Program** was established to reduce



recidivism related to chemical dependency (*Drugs and Alcohol*), as well as other related behaviors. Further, it was established to link dependent inmates to services intended to increase their chances for recovery through services such as mental health, anger management, and community based rehabilitation programs. In November of 1994, the program admitted its first female client,

representing a significant policy shift; this shift allowed the Lake County Jail Treatment Program to bridge a gap, to ensure that services were also available to incarcerated women. The Lake County Jail Treatment Program is able to house and treat **24 male** and **12 female** clients.

**In 2019 a total of 167** (*Statistics Sept 2019 to Dec 2019*) **inmates completed the program and 363 participated in the program in 2018. There was a total of 65% males completing the program, and 35% females.** (*Reference the 2019 Jail Treatment for over view*).

### **Is treatment different for criminal justice populations?**

Scientific research since the mid-1970s shows that drug abuse treatment can help many drug-using offenders change their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors towards drug abuse; avoid relapse; and successfully remove themselves from a life of substance abuse and crime. Many of the principles of treating drug addiction are similar for people within the criminal justice system as for those in the general population. However, many offenders don't have access to the types of services they need. Treatment that is of poor quality or is not well suited to the needs of offenders may not be effective at reducing drug use and criminal behavior.

In addition to the general principles of treatment, some considerations specific to offenders include the following:

- Treatment should include development of specific cognitive skills to help the offender adjust attitudes and beliefs that lead to drug abuse and crime, such as feeling entitled to have things one's own way or not understanding the consequences of one's behavior. This includes skills related to thinking, understanding, learning, and remembering.

- Treatment planning should include tailored services within the correctional facility as well as transition to community-based treatment after release.
- Ongoing coordination between treatment providers and courts or parole and probation officers is important in addressing the complex needs of offenders re-entering society. *(NIDA National Institutes of Health; US Department of Health and Human Services)*

The Jail's **Women In Transition Through Support Program** has a mission to assist women in reuniting with a positive and healthy environment that minimizes the circumstances that lead to their repeated incarceration. Our focus is to increase their employment skills, develop positive relationship values and support, elevate their educational level, build self-esteem, control choices through anger management, build strength through drug and alcohol treatment, as well as developing strong family structures. Women who participated in the W.I.T.T.S. program for **2019** worked on their skills so that they could return back to society better than they were when they first came to our doors.

### **W.I.T.T.S. Groups**

**Vision Boarding** is a monthly workshop that encourages the women to identify and strive towards their goals. The women make a collage of words and pictures (cut out from magazines) that convey personal goals and what they value in their lives.

**Yoga** is provided by a team of certified yoga instructors who take turns teaching as volunteers each Thursday. Students are provided with yoga mats and yoga blocks to use for the practice. Students are instructed in yoga postures, relaxation, meditation and breathing. The women report being very grateful for the program as it teaches them to cope with jail life by learning relaxing techniques. Recently, one of the women expressed to one of the instructors that yoga is what helped her make it through her period of incarceration. So of the women have said they plan to continue with the practice of yoga upon their release. Books about the practice of yoga were donated by several of the teachers in the year for use by the women, since they have expressed an interest in learning more about yoga. The yoga teachers also report teaching yoga at the jail as being a very rewarding experience for them because the women are so appreciative.

**Domestic Violence** class is held on Tuesday afternoon. The session focuses on being a "Victim" and learning how to cope.

**Zumba** class focuses on using energy in a positive manner to release stress.

**Life Recovery Bible Study** is a 12-step Biblical based recovery program for drug/alcohol addicts and anyone dealing with problem behaviors that become an addiction.

This meeting is held every Tuesday morning.

**How People Change** is a Bible based book, workbook and DVD series which helps people explore why they behave the way they do and how to sustain a lasting change through Christian principles.

**Money Management Class:** is a class for both male and female inmates. Inmate must be eligible for release within the next 60 days and must have had a job, or have a job lined up upon release. The class goes over ways to:

- Set your goals
- Develop a budget to reach those goals
- Track your progress once you start and figure out how to get back on track
- Tips to avoid spending traps that throw off your plan and make your money disappear.

### **W.I.T.T.S. Statistics for 2019**

W.I.T.T.S. assisted a total of 207 women from Lake County and 118 women from outside of Lake County. The average daily population of females increased from 84.5 in 2018 to 87.2 in 2019.

- 5.5% of females had crimes of violence the year of 2019
- 60.5% of the participants are in county
- 40.6% of the charges are related to probation and fulfilling demands of the court
- 22.8% of the charges are drug/alcohol related
- 33.82% of the charges are theft related
- The average age has stayed the same. The average age in 2018 and 2019 was 33. The average days incarcerated increased from last year. The average days sentenced in 2018 was 84 days. The average days sentenced in 2019 was 154 days.
- 17 women reported being homeless at the time of incarceration in 2019 which is up from 9 in 2018.

**Training** is the key to the development of the detention facilities, as well as the best defense possible in achieving the safe and secure operations of the jails. The State of Ohio demands that all Corrections Officers receive **8 hours of in-service training each year**. Given the fact that there are **86** Corrections Officers and **18** Support staff this translates to **4160 hours** of training. Such a demand could exert an enormous financial burden on the Sheriff's budget should such required training not be approached in an innovative manner. **I am happy to report that the average training hours per officer and support staff totaled 77.39 hours of in-service training each, with a total of 7816 hours of in-service training annually at a cost of less than \$4,000. Translated, this is a cost of about \$0.51 cents per training hours.** (Reference the 2018 Training Report for Training overview). This



training and financial success is due to the innovation of the Corrections Division Training Team members who used their skills to provide cost effective quality training to increase the professionalism of our staff. The training team continues to use on-line training for the Corrections Division through Classmarker ([www.classmarker.com](http://www.classmarker.com)). Classmarker is a training site which allows Correction Officers to complete all their training on-line. In **2017** the Training Team began looking into other avenues for training. The Training Team started using Corsa, who is the Lake County Sheriff's Office insurance carrier. Corsa offers free training for Corrections Officers and Support Staff. In early **2018**, the Training Team incorporated **Corsa** into the monthly training program, thus expanding the areas in which Officers and Support Staff can be trained. Officers and Support Staff are trained annually in First Aid/CPR, Suicide prevention, Fire safety, Policy and Procedures, Use of Force, Sexual Harassment, Report Writing, PREA and many other aspects in the Corrections field. Supervisors continue to have training with The American Jail Association (**AJA**), The National Institute of Corrections (**NIC**), Police Executive Leadership College (**PELC**) and FBI Law Enforcement Executive Development Association (**LEEDA**).

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

In the current economic environment it needs to be known that the inmate Commissary is solely for the benefit of the inmate population. No taxpayer dollars are used to fund our inmate Commissary here at the Lake County Sheriff's Office. The profits made from Commissary sales are used to fund several programs that are specifically for the benefit of the inmate population. In **2019**, Inmate Commissary sales totaled **\$416,930.61** which generated a profit of **\$83,386.12**.

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

**Indigent packages** are distributed to inmates with no funds on their Commissary account on a weekly basis. These packages provide them with basic essentials to include deodorant, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, pen, paper and two stamped envelopes for correspondence. The cost approximately is **\$2.50** per package. In **2019**, on average **354** packages were distributed per month which totaled **\$885.00** for a grand total of **\$10,620.00**. On average, **\$220.86** per month has been recovered through weekly inventory practices in inventory shrinkage i.e. missing and or replaced/credited products.

**G.E.D. Program- \$9,938.00** is the annual cost. This program is designed to help those inmates who are incarcerated to attend classes and obtain their G.E.D. certificate thus preparing them to return to society and seek employment.

**Law Library- \$4,692.00-** provides two computer stations that inmates can use to access and review legal materials which is required by law. This system is supported by Lexis Nexis with updated hard drives that contain current state and federal law codes and receive regular updates.

Additional Services provided to inmates for **2019**:

**Time Warner Cable-\$1,649.04**

**News Herald \$17,147.20**

**Swank Motion Picture License \$1,654.25**

**Netflix \$525.00**

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

For years inmates have tried and at times succeeded in bringing **contraband** into jails and prisons. Anything from syringes, pills, drugs and weapons have been smuggled into correctional facilities through the body cavities and other means from those incarcerated. Inmates will always try to smuggle contraband into correctional facilities knowing that officers cannot search for contraband hidden in body parts where drugs and weapons should never be hidden.

Although shakedowns are conducted on a monthly basis and officers perform pat-down searches and observation searches on inmates, this alone cannot cease contraband from entering the jail. The Lake County Commissioners purchased a Full Body Scanner for the jail in order to curb the amount of contraband that enters the security perimeter of the jail. The body scanner has a very low dose of radiation which is not harmful to the staff or inmates. The full body scanner will assist Lake County Adult Detention Facility in eliminating contraband from entering the secure perimeters of the jail. **In 2019, 11,292** scans were conducted in the jail. There were **8,811** scans conducted on male inmates and **2,481** scans conducted on female inmates. A total of **1** scan that was positive for contraband of drug paraphernalia. **In 2018 2** guns were confiscated before they entered the secure perimeter of the jail. These weapons were found by Corrections Officers that performed good thorough pat-down searches.

Again, the annual report would be incomplete if it fails to mention the concerns for the growing inmate population and physical plant issues with the current jail facility. With double bunking the population has risen from **389 to 400** plus. **In 2019** the jail population hit a high average of **385**. The jail continues to deteriorate and is in need of numerous repairs of the interior which are being worked on with an estimated cost of around \$15 million dollars. The exterior of the jail had bricks and mortar replaced in an effort to drain the water that was accumulating between the bricks and the interior walls of the jail, and to cease the

bricks from falling off of the building. The cost is around \$3 million dollars which also includes equipment. (appliances,elevators,washer,dryers etc), The graphic panels are 25 + years old and are being replaced ; the key card readers have been upgraded and installed. New and more cameras have been installed throughout the facility and inside housing units, kitchen, visiting and other areas of the jail for monitoring inmates, officers and the visitors. The jail management system will be replaced by the end of this year. The elevator doors on elevator #4 have been replaced. The walk-in cooler is malfunctioning, and parts have been ordered. The freezer needs to be repaired at a cost of \$10,000.

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

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