LEXINGTON COUNTY

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COORDINATING COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT 2020



WWW.LEXINGTONSHERIFF.COM

MESSAGE FROM SHERIFF BRYAN "JAY" KOON

Throughout our efforts to improve our county's criminal justice system over the last five years, we've identified areas for improvement and strategically approached our goals of lowering the daily population of the Lexington County Detention Center. We have determined ways to manage the growth of the justice system itself as we expand our initiatives to match the growth of our county's population.

Great things take time, but I know with the commitment of our council members, we can make strides in successfully creating alternatives to incarceration, creating an environment of lower crime and collaborating with our magistrates and courthouse security personnel for change.



MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- LEXINGTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 - LEXINGTON COUNTY COUNCIL
 - LEXINGTON COUNTY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
- LEXINGTON COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE
 - LEXINGTON COUNTY JUDICIAL SYSTEM
 - LEXINGTON COUNTY MAGISTRATES
- SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION AND PAROLE
 - LEXINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
 - WELLPATH MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH STAFF
 - LEXINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
 - WEST COLUMBIA POLICE DEPARTMENT
 - LEXINGTON MEDICAL CENTER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 ABOUT

Our Mission; Our Goals; About the Council

7 ASSAULT STATS

Inmate on Inmate; Inmate on Officer

4 FACILITY STATS

Average Daily Population trends; Misc. Facility Statisctics

8 COVID-19 IMPACTS

The Lexington County
Detention Center's public
response to the pandemic

5 STATS CONTINUED

Inmate Resident Status; Percent of Arrests by Agency 9 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

Understanding the sequence of events

OUR MISSION

The mission of the Lexington County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (LCCJCC) is to provide a fair, effective and efficient judicial system in Lexington County; with the vision that the Lexington County judicial process is a comprehensive, coordinated, and interconnected system of justice that efficiently utilizes all resources to serve and protect its citizens.

OUR GOALS

- Safely reduce the average daily jail population
- Effective and efficient management of growth in the justice system



WE MET ONCE IN 2020.

Last year proved to be an interesting year for all. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and precautions put into place, the LCCJCC was able to meet only once in 2020 (January).

However, the average daily population (ADP) in 2020 was 467. This is the lowest ADP in **five years** and represents a decrease of **39 percent.** Initiatives of the Council have surely played a part in this reduction.

The expectations for CJCC are:

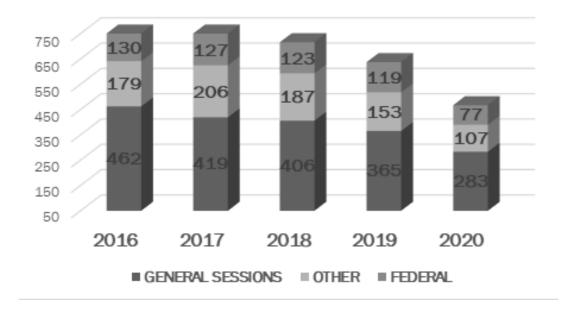
- Work together to lower the numbers of inmates in the jail
- · Improve correctional officer safety and retention rates
- · Maximize adjudication process
- · Consider population growth
- · Alternatives to incarceration
- · Create an environment to lower crime
- · Consider number of General Sessions defendants
- · Include magistrates and courthouse security
- Think outside of the box

To assist in determining areas of focus, a specific set of statistics evolved to track jail data:

- Bookings and releases for past years and monthly for current year
- Population breakdown for past years and monthly for current year
- · General Sessions; federal inmates; other
- Inmate assaults
- Inmate on inmate; inmate on officer
- Medical / mental health statistics for past years and monthly for current year
- Miscellaneous facility statistics such as murder/attempted murder count, criminal sexual conduct count, escape risks, inmates sleeping on floors and monthly /annual jail population

FACILITY STATS

Here are some Lexington County Detention Center Statistics on the Average Daily Population:



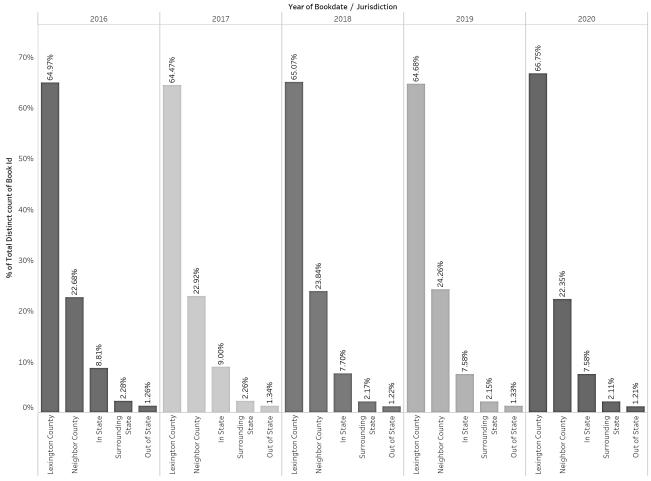
Here are some miscellaneous facility statistics about the Lexington County Detention Center yearly averages:

| YEARLY AVERAGES | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Rated capacity | 599 | 599 | 599 | 599 | 599 |
| Facility count | 771 | 751 | 716 | 637 | 467 |
| General Sessions | 462 | 419 | 406 | 365 | 283 |
| Federal inmates | 130 | 127 | 123 | 119 | 77 |
| Inmates sleeping on floor | 177* | 150 | 140 | 92 | 57 |
| Murder | 33* | 27 | 22 | 18 | 20 |
| Attempted murder | 31* | 35 | 39 | 42 | 43 |
| Felony DUI w/death | 1* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Felony DUI w/great bodily injury | 1* | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Homicide by child abuse | 2* | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Criminal sexual conduct | 37* | 37 | 35 | 36 | 33 |
| Escape risk | 6* | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| * represents second half of the year only | | | | | |

MORE STATS

Here are some Lexington County Detention Center Statistics on Inmate Resident Status:

Inmate Resident Status

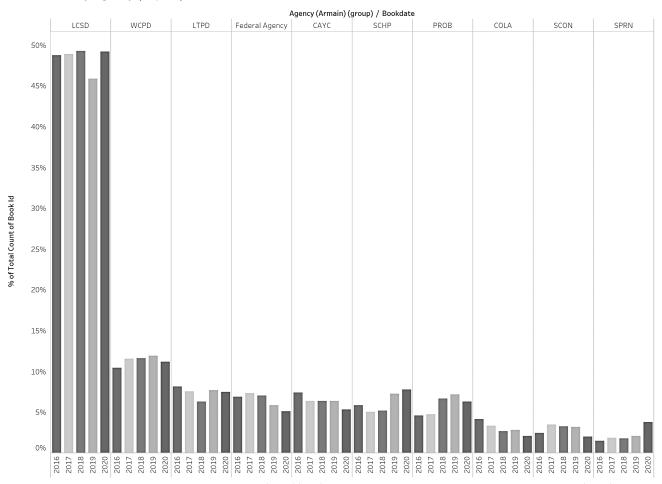


% of Total Distinct count of Book Id for each Jurisdiction broken down by Bookdate Year. Color shows details about Bookdate Year. The data is filtered on Bookdate Year, which keeps 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. Percents are based on each row of each pane of the table.

STATS CONTINUED

Here are some Lexington County Detention Center Statistics on Percent of Arrests by Agency:

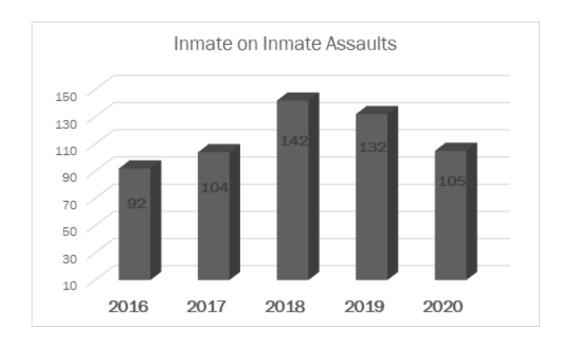
% of Arrests by Agency (Top 10)

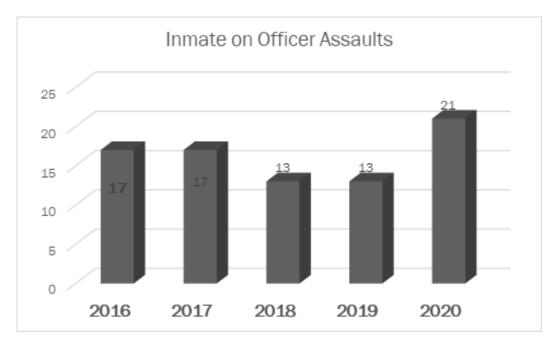


% of Total Count of Book Id for each Year of Bookdate broken down by Agency (Armain) (group). Color shows details about Year of Bookdate. The data is filtered on Agency (Armain), which excludes BOND, S, SPIN and _____. The view is filtered on Year of Bookdate and Agency (Armain) (group). The Year of Bookdate filter keeps 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The Agency (Armain) (group) filter has multiple members selected.

ASSAULT STATS

Here are some Lexington County Detention Center Statistics on the types of assaults within the facility:





OUR RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Posted April 23, 2020, Lexington County Detention Center

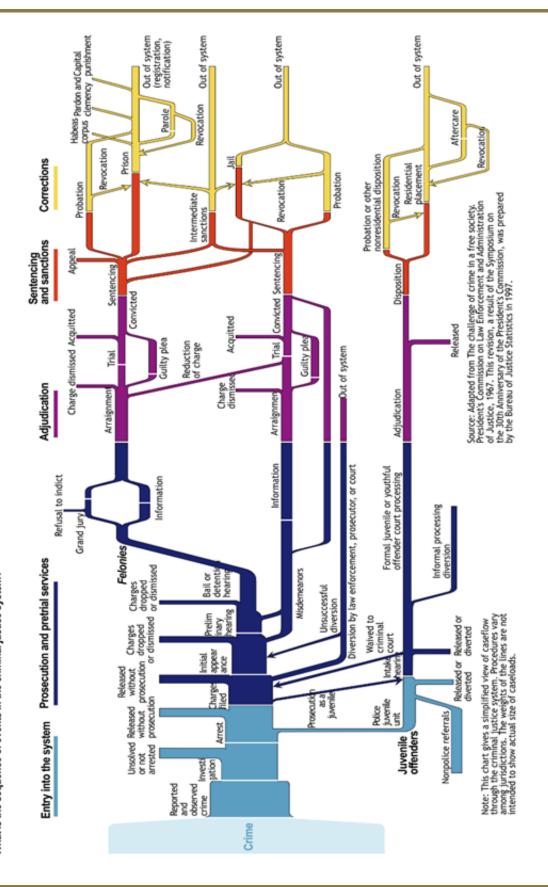
"What are you doing to protect my loved one from COVID-19 inside the Lexington County Detention Center? In the early days of public health restrictions and preventive actions, we took immediate steps to protect those working and being held in the detention center. LCDC nurses are regularly checking inmate temperature levels. Officers and health care providers are wearing personal protective equipment to reduce the risk of introducing the coronavirus into the facility. We take these actions seriously because they protect the jail's officers, health care workers and inmates. As I write this, the jail remains free of COVID-19 because of infection control measures we put in place weeks ago."

TIMELINE OF PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

- March 9 LCDC activates temp check protocol; designates holding areas for COVID-positive inmates
- March 16 Inmate quarantine plan finalized, masks issued to detention officers and staff
- March 17 LCDC staff and visitors begin documenting temps upon entrance to facility
- March 19 Guidance provided to LCDC officer and staff about use of personal protective equipment
- April 1 Disinfection of phones, seats and kiosks in booking area cleaned by spray every half hour
- April 6 Multiple air scrubbers stalled for operation in LCDC
- May 8 Contract LCDC health care provider confirmed positive for COVID-19
- May 18 Masks provided to each new inmate upon arrival at LCDC
- June 3 LCDC inmate confirmed as COVID positive
- June 15 All LCDC employees tested for COVID-19
- July 8 LCDC health care provider issues new mask to each patient weekly
- September 21 LCDC laundry and janitorial contractor agreements begin
- September 25 LCDC inmates ordered to wear masks while out of cell

OUR NEED FOR LAUNDRY & FOOD SERVICERS

In an effort to mitigate the number of COVID-19 cases in jails across our state, the Supreme Court of South Carolina issued an Order on April 10, 2020 stating that no person shall be arrested on a Family Court Bench Warrant for failure to pay child support. Individuals serving sentences for non-payment of child support, in most cases, were the inmate workers that performed the duties of janitors for our entire complex and provided the laundry services for the inmates. Over the course of the pandemic, the population of those inmate workers has dwindled to zero, thus, the reason to request contracted services.



What is the sequence of events in the criminal justice system?