

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

**FISCAL YEAR 2008
ANNUAL REPORT**



Alabama's Largest Law Enforcement Agency

RICHARD F. ALLEN
Commissioner

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2008

Bob Riley, Governor

Richard F. Allen, Commissioner

This publication prepared by the
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Commissioner's Message4
Our Mission and Values5
Annual Awards6
Executive Directory7
Executive Leadership.....8
Organizational Chart10
FY 2008 Administrative Highlights11
ADOC Action Plan Overview.....14
Departmental Programs
 Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility (ATEF)20
 Community Corrections Program21
 Supervised Reentry Program (SRP).....23
 Alabama Prisoner Reentry Initiative23
 Drug Treatment Programs24
 Education Programs24
 Federal and State Grants25
Correctional Facilities
 Facility Listing26
 Facility Map28
 Facility Occupancy Rate29
 Facility Operations Statistics30
 Leased Beds32
Fiscal Summary.....33
Inmate Work Programs
 Alabama Correctional Industries35
 Work Release Program36
Training and Recruiting
 Training Program.....37
 Recruiting and Retention.....38
Inmate Health Care40
Inmate Statistics
 Statistical Overview of Inmate Population41
 County Jail Population.....42
 Special Report—the Non-U.S. Citizen Offender.....43
 Historical Summary of Inmate Population.....44
 Demographics of the Inmate Population.....45
 Jurisdictional Population Statistics.....46
 Inmate Population Trend47
 Inmate Recidivism Study.....48
 Death Row Inmate Population49
 Jurisdictional Admissions50
 Jurisdictional Releases51



Commissioner's Message

On behalf of the dedicated professionals of the Alabama Department of Corrections, I am proud to present the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2008. This Annual Report summarizes the current state of affairs in the Department and the significant accomplishments that our Corrections Professionals have managed despite the overwhelming limiting factors of an underfunded, understaffed, and crowded prison system.



Commissioner Allen congratulates a new Correctional Officer at the Academy graduation ceremony.

Each and every day, public safety is maintained by Corrections Professionals supervising incarcerated offenders. It is a very thin Blue Line - at year end 25,588 inmates in our prisons were supervised by only 2,796 Correctional Officers and Supervisors, for a ratio of 9 inmates per security officer. In reality, it is common for 1 Correctional Officer to supervise a dorm of 250 or more inmates. The critical shortage of Correctional Officers continues to be one of the major issues facing the Department.

The infrastructure and capacity of the Prison System remain strained and crowded. We have implemented strategies outlined in our Action Plan to address some of the issues necessary to keep the Prison System operating. Initiatives such as the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility, the Supervised Reentry Program, the reconfiguration of women's facilities, the leasing of private facility bed space, and increased diversions to the Community Corrections Program have helped to address the strain on our in-house capacity. We have also taken steps to refurbish elements of our infrastructure with the funds made available from land sales.

In the upcoming year, through the prudent management of our critical resources to include the proud corrections staff, we remain steadfast in our pursuit of the Department's mission, values, and priorities.

Sincerely,

*Richard F. Allen
Commissioner*



DEPARTMENTAL MISSION, VALUES, & PRIORITIES

Our Mission:

The mission of the Alabama Department of Corrections is to confine, manage, and provide rehabilitative programs for convicted felons in a safe, secure, and humane environment, utilizing professionals who are committed to public safety and to the positive re-entry of offenders into society.



Our Values:

- We value ADOC's employees as our most valuable asset.
- We value a safe, secure, and rehabilitative environment for the inmate population.
- We value upholding the public trust and a positive public image, emphasizing professionalism, honesty, and integrity.
- We value the dignity of every human being.
- We value leadership, which promotes a safe, fair, and equitable work environment.
- We value operating in the most effective and economically efficient manner possible.
- We value the ethical conduct of all ADOC's employees.
- We value sharing information, innovation, and communication among all levels of staff.
- We value professional working relationships among employees and opportunities for personal and professional growth.

Our Priorities:

- Public Safety
- Safety of the correctional and departmental staff
- To ensure humane and constitutional conditions of incarceration in all facilities
- To provide education and job training as needed
- To ensure that the spiritual needs of the prisoners are met



2008 CORRECTIONS ANNUAL AWARDS



Lt Eric Teske accepts the Employee of the Year Award from Chief Deputy Commissioner Vernon Barnett

The 2008 Corrections Annual Awards were presented at the Christmas Luncheon held at the Renaissance Riverview Hotel in Mobile on December 12, 2008.



Members of the SRP Division accept the Commissioner's Award from Chief Deputy Commissioner Barnett

- Employee of the Year **Eric Teske, Region 8 Training Officer**
- Professional Secretary of the Year **Laurie Parker, Hamilton Community Based Facility**
- Clerical Personnel of the Year..... **Jennifer Parker, Holman Correctional Facility**
- Security Personnel of the Year..... **Shannon Young, Holman Correctional Facility**
- Support Personnel of the Year..... **Melinda Morgan, Camden Community Based Facility**
- Support Supervisor of the Year..... **Gregg Biggs, Legal Division**
- ACI Employee of the Year **Mary Bishop, ACI St. Clair**
- Outstanding Maintenance Employee of the Year **Dale Hadley, St Clair Correctional Facility**
- Outstanding Chaplain of the Year **Melvin Jackson, Kilby Correctional Facility**
- Outstanding Steward of the Year..... **Leon Varner, Kilby Correctional Facility**
- Security Supervisor of the Year..... **Jimmie Richburg, Donaldson Correctional Facility**
- Correctional Officer of the Year
 - Northern Region..... **Douglas George, Bibb Correctional Facility**
 - Central Region..... **Irvin Harris, Kilby Correctional Facility**
 - Southern Region..... **Mary Bowens, Elba Community Based Facility**
- Division Director of the Year..... **Glen Casey, Research & Planning Division**
- Warden of the Year
 - Warden I..... **Robert Nielson, Camden Community Based Facility**
 - Warden II..... **Edward Ellington, Montgomery Women's Facility**
 - Warden III..... **Leon Forniss, Staton Correctional Facility**
- Commissioner's Award..... **Supervised Reentry Program Division**



EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY



Alabama Department of Corrections
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 334-353-3883

COMMISSIONER

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353-3870

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A. Vernon Barnett

353-3870

Executive Assistant

Kay Hope

353-3870

Special Counsel

Anne Adams

353-3877

Public Information & Recruiting

Brian Corbett

353-4053

General Counsel

Kim Thomas

353-3884

Investigations & Intelligence

Randy Yarbrough

353-8916

Community Corrections

Jeffery Williams

353-4633

Associate Commissioner for Operations

James DeLoach

353-3872

Institutional Coordinator

Roy Hightower

353-4997

Institutional Coordinator

Gwen Mosley

353-3854

Central Transportation

Linda Miller

353-9708

Classification

Carolyn Golson

353-9706

Alabama Corrections Academy & Training

Wendy Williams

872-6228

Associate Commissioner for Plans & Programs

Terry McDonnell

353-4803

Central Records

Kathy Holt

353-9772

Research and Planning

Glen Casey

353-9504

Supervised Re-Entry Program

Steve Watson

353-9702

Religious Programs

Chaplain Steve Walker

334-738-5625

Victims/Constituent Services

Janet LeJeune

353-3879

Associate Commissioner for Administrative Services

Steve Brown

353-4803

Accounting

Janice Hamm

353-5508

Personnel

Dora Jackson

353-9562

Information Systems

Marty Redden

353-4314

Institutional Services

Jimmy Rhodes

567-1559

Communications

William Haynes

567-1590

Alabama Correctional Industries (ACI)

Andy Farquhar

260-3636

Associate Commissioner of Health Services

Ruth Naglich

353-3887

Mental Health Director

Ronald Cavanaugh

353-3887

Substance Abuse

Don Dietz

353-5844

Medical Systems Administrator

Laura Ferrell

251-368-7847

Regional Clinical Manager

Lynn Brown

738-5625

Regional Clinical Manager

Brandon Kinard

205-921-7453

Deputy Commissioner for

Maintenance & Construction

Greg Lovelace

353-3872

Engineering

Larry Kelly

567-1554



EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP



RICHARD F. ALLEN, *Commissioner*. Commissioner Allen joined the Riley administration as Commissioner of Corrections on February 15, 2006. Prior to his appointment, the Decatur native was a member of the Capell & Howard law firm in Montgomery. On December 31, 2004, Commissioner Allen retired from the Alabama Attorney General's Office where he served as Chief Deputy Attorney General under Alabama Attorney Generals Jeff Sessions, Bill Pryor, and Troy King. During his career, Commissioner Allen has also served as a law clerk to former Alabama Supreme Court Chief Justice Howell Heflin and later served as Chief Legislative Assistant to Heflin after he was elected to the U.S. Senate. Commissioner Allen received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of North Alabama and his Jurist Doctorate from the University of Alabama. He also attended the U.S. Army War College in 1983. Allen, a Vietnam veteran, retired from the Army Reserve in 1993 having attained the rank of Brigadier General.

VERNON BARNETT, *Chief Deputy Commissioner*. Commissioner Barnett was appointed to his present position in February, 2006. He is responsible for providing leadership and management of day-to-day activities along with short and long-term strategic planning. Commissioner Barnett previously served on Governor Riley's staff as his Deputy Legal Advisor and Chief Ethics Officer. He has also served as a Deputy Solicitor General and an Assistant Attorney General. Commissioner Barnett has a Jurist Doctorate from the University of Alabama and a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Vanderbilt University.

JAMES DELOACH, *Associate Commissioner for Operations*. Commissioner DeLoach is responsible for ensuring the effective daily operations of prison facilities. He supervises the Classification Review Board, the Training Division, the Transfer Division, and the Institutional Coordinators. Mr. DeLoach began his career with the Department in 1976 as a Correctional Officer and worked his way up through the ranks to Warden III at the Draper Correctional Facility. He accepted his current position on July 2, 2007. Commissioner DeLoach graduated from Alabama State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice and is also a graduate of the Montgomery Police Academy.

TERRANCE G. MCDONNELL, *Associate Commissioner for Plans & Programs*. Commissioner McDonnell is responsible for the Central Records Division, Research and Planning Division, Supervised Reentry Program, Religious Programs, Educational and Vocational Education Programs, and Victim-Constituent Services. Commissioner McDonnell began his career with the Department in 1981 as a Correctional Officer at the Staton Correctional Facility and worked his way up through the ranks to, most recently, Warden III at Kilby Correctional Facility. Commissioner McDonnell has a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice and a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice, both from Auburn University Montgomery.



STEVE BROWN, Associate Commissioner for Administrative Services.

Commissioner Brown is responsible for all administrative services, to include Personnel, Finance, Procurement, Information Systems, Communications, Food Service, and Correctional Industries. Commissioner Brown served in the United States Air Force from 1973 to 2003, completing his career as the Director of Personnel for the Air Force Special Operations Command in Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Commissioner Brown has a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Auburn University and a Master of Science degree in Management Information Systems from the University of Arizona.

RUTH NAGLICH, Associate Commissioner of Health Services.

Commissioner Naglich is responsible for the administration of medical and mental health services to over 26,000 incarcerated individuals within the ADOC's 30 correctional institutions. Commissioner Naglich has more than 20 years of healthcare administration and clinical experience, with 16 years specific to the medical specialty of correctional healthcare. Commissioner Naglich's background includes business development, education and training, public health, and correctional healthcare administration. She has served as a correctional healthcare advisor and consultant to both private and public healthcare and correctional organizations, including the Correctional Medicine Institute, a not-for profit institute formed by faculty members of the Division of Infectious Diseases at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. Commissioner Naglich is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and now resides in Wetumpka.

GREG LOVELACE, Deputy Commissioner for Maintenance & Construction.

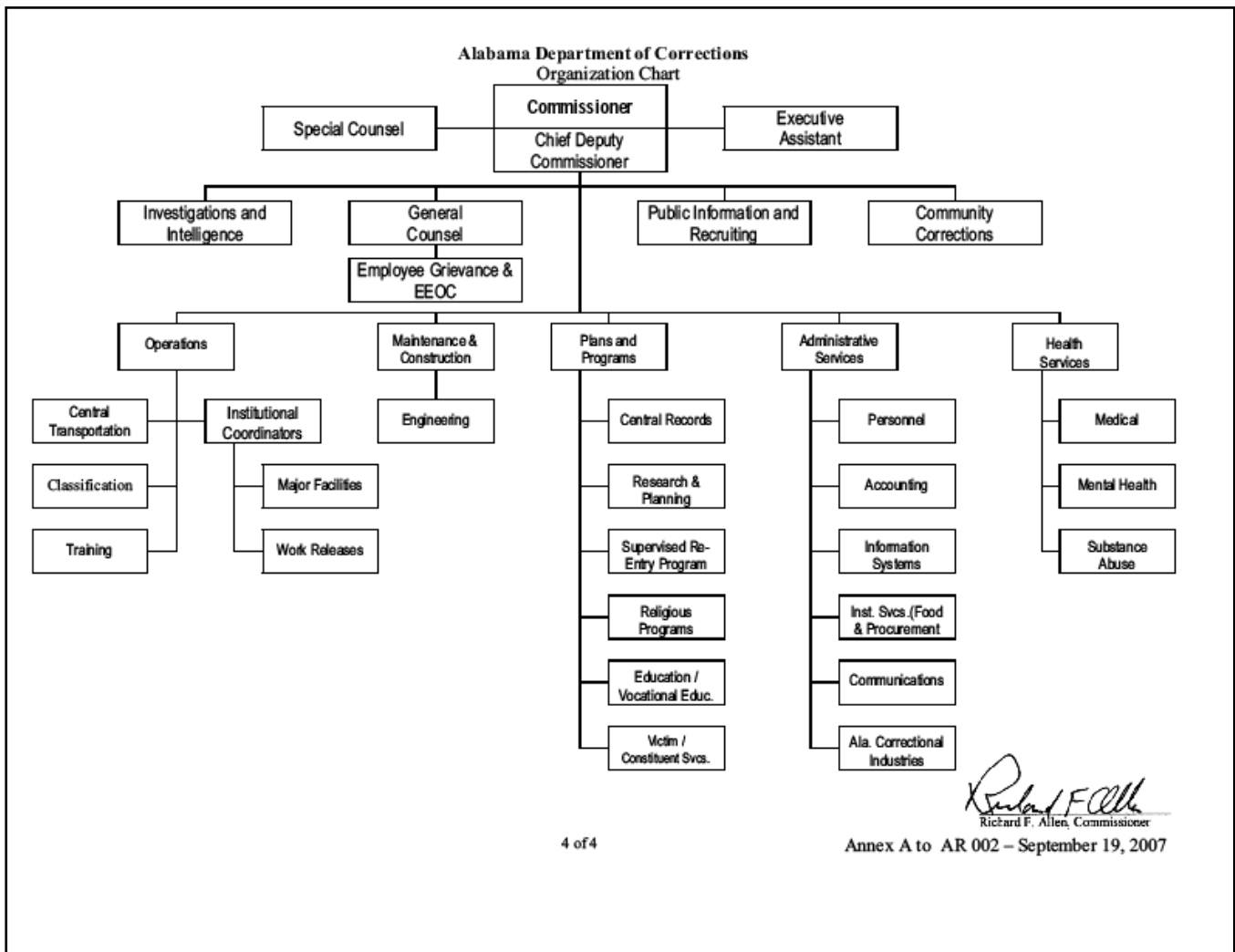
Commissioner Lovelace has served in the Department since 1999 under three different administrations and is responsible for the maintenance and construction of correctional facilities. Commissioner Lovelace previously served 24 years with the Chambers County Sheriff's Department, 21 years of which he served as Jail Administrator and Chief Deputy Sheriff. This extensive jail operations experience has proven invaluable to Commissioner Lovelace while serving this Department over the past 8 years.

ANNE ADAMS, Special Counsel to the Commissioner. Ms. Adams was previously with the Attorney General's capital litigation division, where she worked from 2001 until being appointed to the ADOC in March, 2006. Ms. Adams is an alumnus of the University of Alabama, earning a Bachelor degree in 1997 and a Jurist Doctorate degree in 2001.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

The Alabama Department of Corrections is organized under the Alabama Code, Section 14-1-1.1. The Commissioner is an appointed member of the Governor's cabinet. The Commissioner has one appointed Chief Deputy Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, and four merit employee Associate Commissioners on staff. The 3,900+ merit employees of the 20 divisions and 30 correctional institutions are aligned under one of the Deputy Commissioners or Associate Commissioners.





ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

- In October 2007, The Montgomery Pre-release Facility transitioned to the Montgomery Women's Facility. This change is intended to improve the housing situation for medium security women inmates.



- The ADOC Correctional Emergency Response Team received a new mobile command unit thanks to a \$50,000 grant from the Alabama Department of Homeland Security. This will allow for better response and command and control relative to a catastrophic event. Additionally, the Department was granted a subsequent award to procure an additional unit by the end of the year.
- The ADOC partnered with other agencies within the State in receiving two Department of Justice grants that will enhance the management and tracking of sex offenders.

- Commissioner Allen accepted a recognition award on behalf of the Department from *Habitat for Humanity* at an awards luncheon held on March 11, 2008. The award recognized the ADOC's efforts in the Prison Partnership Collaboration.



- The ADOC received a \$540,000 grant from the Department of Justice to establish the *Alabama Prisoner Reentry Initiative*.

- ACI Accounting Manager LaDora Shaner was honored by the National Correctional Industries Association as the recipient of the Southeast Region's 2008 Staff Honor Roll Award.



- During the month of April, thirty-five Alabama Department of Corrections staff participated in a series of Re-Entry and Transitional Services training sessions for inmates who are soon to be released back into the community. Information was provided on Reentry Program modules such as Institutional Pre Release Programs, Accessing State Agency and Community Resources, Halfway House and Transitional Program Application, and Referral Linkages to Employment and Career Resources. Additionally, representatives from seven halfway houses participated in a panel discussion on reentry and transitional services; providing information on eligibility criteria, the application process, program fees, termination procedures, rules for participation, program services, and community partnerships.



- Effective July 1st, Elmore Correctional Facility was upgraded to a medium security prison.
- The ADOC received an award of \$146,338 from the Department of Justice under the *State Criminal Alien Assistance Program*, to offset the cost of housing prisoners from foreign countries.



- In August, through an Alabama EMA administered Department of Homeland Security grant, the ADOC conducted a table-top Hurricane Evacuation Exercise. Consultants, experienced in emergency management, guided the Department through a mock hurricane situation. Participants included the Executive Staff, Division Directors, and Wardens.



Additionally, representatives from key State agencies participated in scenario interaction and role-playing, improving realism of the exercise. All participants were able to determine what their role would be and who to contact for support. An exercise results report was made, providing clarification of the Department's Hurricane

Readiness Plan and additional support equipment needed for field personnel.



On August 1, 2008, the Montgomery Women's Facility was converted to the Montgomery Community Based Institution.

- Lt. Linda Miller, of the Transfer Division, was recognized by America's Registry of Outstanding Professionals as the Professional of the Year for 2008. The award is in recognition of excellence, dedication, and success in the Government/Corrections field.



The Alabama Medical Furlough Act became law on September 1, 2008. This act will provide the discretionary authority to the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections to grant a medical furlough for terminally ill, permanently incapacitated, and geriatric inmates who suffer from a chronic infirmity, illness, or disease related to aging, and who do not constitute a danger to themselves or society.

- In September, the 5th Annual ADOC Employee Support Fund Golf Tournament was held at Lagoon Park Golf Course. This event, along with other fund raising efforts by ADOC Correctional Institutions, was once again a huge success, with the proceeds, in excess of \$45,000, directly supporting Corrections Employees in time of need.



- The ADOC Annual picnic was held in May at the Farquhar State Cattle Ranch. This year marked the end of a long tradition of holding the event at the Cattle Ranch.

- For the second time in little more than a year, inmates at the Kilby Correctional Facility raised and donated more than \$1,700 to local charities. Edward Flynn, an inmate housed in Kilby's faith based honor dorm, worked to organize all of the fund raising efforts.



"We can't do much, but we know that every little bit helps," Flynn said. "Even though we are on this side of the fence we like to help our neighbors, and this makes us feel good to give something back."

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- By resolution of the Legislature of Alabama, Alabama Law Enforcement Day was recognized during the opening ceremony of the 26th Annual Alabama Sports Festival on June 20, 2008—a special tribute to Alabama law enforcement professionals. To recognize the dedicated men and women in law enforcement, the Law Enforcement Distinction Medal was presented to all Law Enforcement Officers. The ADOC was well represented by our Correctional Officers and supervisors.
- To expand opportunities for HIV+ inmates housed at Limestone Correctional Facility, policies were revised In April of 2008 to allow participation in activities along with the general population. Such activities include visitation, education and trade school, and religious programs.
- The 3rd Annual Executive Leadership Conference was held on November 12 – 14, 2008, in Huntsville. Hosted by the ADOC Training Division, the 2008



conference was another great success! We had over 137 participants from the ADOC and over 20 Vendors exhibiting. This year's theme was, *"Integrity . . . The Foundation and Cornerstone of Success!"* The keynote speakers and workshop presenters were energetic and informative, speaking on topics such as: *L.E.A.D. With Integrity, Behavior Modification, Ethical Anchors, Communicating with Integrity, Rational Cognitive Therapy, Top Secrets of the CIA, and Creating an Organization-of-One.*

- ADOC Reentry Coordinator Elana M. Parker received the 2007 Humanitarian of the Year Award in January of 2008 from the Omicron Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. She was commended for her efforts in providing community and supportive services to active substance abusers and persons infected with HIV/AIDS.



- The Alabama Correctional Industries license plate factory at the Holman Correctional Facility produced 2.6 million units of the new *Sweet Home Alabama* tag.



- The Regional Training Centers had a lot to brag about at the close of 2008 – they successfully completed the Department's transition to the Glock .40 Caliber Pistol with a blazing 100% success rate. This is a huge accomplishment that required a lot of hard work in cold and hot temperatures as well as inclement weather!



- The Regional PREA Coordinators achieved a benchmark as well in 2008 by completing all the PREA offender education for the ADOC! They traveled to each facility to conduct classroom training with all the offenders, educating them on the PREA law and ways to avoid sexual assault while incarcerated. A total of 12,110 offenders received PREA education during 2008, with a total of 21,590 offenders educated throughout the state since program inception.



ACTION PLAN UPDATE

MAJOR PROBLEMS

The Alabama Department of Corrections continues to confront four major problems, the first two of which were addressed by the Governor's *Task Force on Prison Crowding*:



- **Prison crowding at medium or higher level security facilities;**
- **Personnel shortages, especially at the Correctional Officer level;**
- **An aging and poorly maintained physical plant; and**
- **Rising healthcare costs for inmates.**

A multi-faceted Action Plan was drafted in FY 2006 that identified potential solutions and the resources required to address all of these problems. Since that time, the ADOC has been successful in implementing some aspects of the Plan while other aspects have been delayed due to a lack of funding. Additional funding sources necessary for implementation must be developed before some of the planned projects can be initiated. The ADOC is working diligently to implement operational strategies that would increase funds generated by inmates via the Work Release Program; however, some additional funds must come from other areas, primarily the state general fund. The Department continues to move forward with the sale of surplus acreage to generate revenue for facility renovation projects. Most, if not all, of these problems are the result



of the unprecedented growth in inmate population over the last 15 years, and the solutions all hinge on achieving a reversal in inmate growth. The reversal of this growth trend is critical but, by and large, beyond the control of the Department of Corrections.

The Crowding Problem: Inmate crowding continued to be a problem during FY 2008. The ADOC jurisdictional population increased from 29,235 to 29,959 by the end of the fiscal year, a rate of 60 more admissions than releases per month. The number of inmates incarcerated within ADOC facilities grew at a rate of 29 inmates per month, or a total of 349 for the year. Unless the Admissions to Releases rate number can be reduced to zero or become a negative



number, all solutions - such as squeezing more beds into existing space, outsourcing prisoners to private contractors, building new facilities, and/or moving inmates to minimum security work release facilities - are only temporary fixes. All existing space will eventually be filled and the acquisition of additional space is cost prohibitive.

Staff Shortages: The ADOC was authorized to hire 5,423 personnel in FY 2008 for all classifications, but had on hand only 4,019, nearly 26% fewer than authorized at the end of the fiscal year. The number of authorized Correctional Staff was 3,915 with only 2,844 on hand, or



a shortage of 1,071 (about 27%). It is likely, moreover, that the authorized strength of Correctional Officers is substantially lower than the optimum level required for efficient operation. In Alabama, our Officer to prisoner ratio is 1:9; for surrounding states it averages 1:6. While 1:9 may seem adequate at face value, prisoners must be supervised by a law enforcement certified corrections officer 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. On any given day, hundreds of Correctional Officers are either on military duty, sick leave, annual leave, in a training mode, supervising prisoners in hospitals where two COs must be on

duty for each hospitalized prisoner 24-hours a day, providing security for prisoners in transit, or fulfilling other important functions. Accordingly, it is not uncommon for a single Correctional Officer to be supervising up to 250 - 300 medium or higher level prisoners for an extended period of time. Retention of Correctional Officers continues to be an obstacle to achieving the optimal manning strength. While extensive recruiting efforts have had positive effects, the current loss rate of about 24 Correctional Officers each month is negating the increased numbers of cadets and officers employed this year. The ADOC Training Academy has the capacity to train 450 or more new Correctional Officers each year. It is imperative that we meet this goal, but the continued loss of almost 300 Officers each year—some due to retirement but many due to transfers to other law enforcement jobs—will make it extremely difficult to overcome our staffing shortages in the short term.

Aging Facilities: The newest Corrections facility we operate was constructed in 1998; the oldest still in use was constructed in 1939. The primary facility for housing female inmates was constructed in 1942, and the average age of our major facilities is 32 years. Repairs and renovations have been essentially on an emergency basis – no systematic preventative or routine maintenance program has been in existence except where required by court settlement. Roofs leak, sewage systems overflow, kitchen equipment is worn out, plumbing and electrical problems are widespread, locks don't work properly, and no smoke or fire alarms exist in some prisoner sleeping areas. Many prisoners are housed in temporary shelters (mobile homes or portable classrooms) long past the useful life of





those facilities, while others reside in warehouses or industrial facilities (i.e., a canning shop) converted to inmate housing. All facilities are in need of some repair; some need major renovations and some may not be economically repairable at all. Almost none of our facilities meet the federal Americans with Disabilities Act requirements that recently became mandated under federal court litigation.

Inmate Health Care: The cost of inmate health care has spiraled in past years, driven by four factors: (1) the increased number of inmates incarcerated; (2) an increase in the severity of illness and degenerative disease in inmates received into the system resulting from a lack of free world health care coverage; (3) improvement in healthcare services as a result of new medical technology including advanced drug treatment and mandated access to higher levels of care resulting from federal court litigation; and (4) physical plant limitations of the institutional health care units do not allow for onsite long-term or advance care services, resulting in a dependency on costly, free world community providers. Because it is necessary to pull from institutional staff to provide security in the community, the required transportation and security coverage for inmates receiving care in the free world has a direct effect on both the cost of salaries as well as staff resources. In the last four years, the cost of inmate health services has risen from \$58.8 million to nearly \$89 million. Inmate healthcare costs, inclusive of medical and mental health services, have accounted for about 29% of the increase in general fund dollars appropriated by the Legislature to the Department over that same period.



PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Prisoner Crowding: The highest priority must be given to programs that have the potential to reverse the trend of inmate growth each month. As stated above, until that number is reversed, all “fixes” are temporary and become increasingly costly. The Governor’s Task Force on Prison Crowding conducted thorough analysis of the prison system’s problems and provided recommendations for solution. The ADOC continued to work toward implementation of these recommendations during FY 2008. A summary of these recommendations, with the current status of implementation, is detailed below.

- **Pass and implement sentencing reform, especially the Sentencing Commission’s sentencing guidelines:** This legislation has been in effect across the State for two years. While the number of inmates admitted to ADOC jurisdiction continues to rise, the Sentencing Commission continues to analyze the short term effects on admissions to ADOC custody.



- **Create and aggressively implement a statewide Community Corrections System:** At the end of Fiscal Year 2008, 34 programs were operating in 45 counties. There were 1,711 total diversions from ADOC custody in FY 2008, and 2,230 total active offenders at the end of the Fiscal Year which represents a 33% increase over the FY 2007 year-end count.
- **Establish and fully utilize a technical violator's center for minor probation and parole violations:** No progress has been made to implement this recommendation. Funding and resources necessary for implementation were not available to Pardons & Paroles in FY08. Decreases in projected revenue will most likely prevent implementation in the short term.
- **Establish and fully utilize education and/or transition centers** to take medium and higher inmates and prepare them for reentry to outside life or prepare them for lower classification of incarceration earlier in their sentence: A contract was established with Community Education Centers to implement a therapeutic education center in Columbiana, Alabama. The Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility received the first inmates into the program in March, 2008, totaling 343 inmates by the end of the first 6-month program cycle. The first graduation of inmates took place in September.

In addition to these initiatives, the ADOC continued to plan and implement other capacity increasing projects in an effort to manage the growing offender population. These included a Work Release expansion initiative; expansion of the Supervised Reentry Program to facilitate the release of qualified inmates to the custody of an approved sponsor while maintaining ADOC community supervision; construction of a 300 bed pre-release facility for male inmates at Limestone CF; construction of a 300 bed work release dormitory at Decatur Community Based Facility; and the restructuring of existing ADOC facility bed space. These initiatives allowed the elimination of most contracts to lease bed space in private facilities, and the number of inmates in leased beds was reduced from 659 to 50 by Fiscal Year end.

Recruiting and Retention: Recruiting and retention of ADOC staff continued to be a high priority in FY 2008. Intensive recruiting efforts were made utilizing all available media outlets.



The ADOC continued to partner with the Alabama National Guard and Army Reserve to recruit active and retired military personnel. Recruiting personnel attend and represent the ADOC at job fairs throughout the State. A 10% pay raise for ADOC security personnel is included in Governor Riley's "2010 Plan" for the State, but projected decreases in General Fund revenues will no doubt hinder the passage of this legislation. The Department, however, will continue to emphasize the need for additional funding from the Legislature to make the salary adjustments necessary to enable the recruitment of the required staff and the retention of those we have recruited and trained. The estimated cost to achieve salary parity with other law enforcement agencies is about \$16 million



annually. It is important to note that the savings from reduced overtime costs may be enough to cover the cost of hiring up to 300 additional Correctional Officers. Our goal now is to employ and train at least 560 new Correctional Officers each year, while reducing our attrition rate by making employment with the ADOC more financially attractive to young Correctional Officers. An independent consultant worked with the ADOC in FY 2007 to scientifically validate our personnel requirements for support staff and Correctional Officers. The number of graduates in FY 2008 was an increase of 15% from the previous fiscal year.

Renovation of old facilities and construction of a new facility: A facility survey conducted by an engineering/architectural firm that specializes in correctional facilities determined it would cost approximately \$90 million to bring all facilities up to currently accepted codes, including the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The ADOC, with the approval of Governor Riley, is pursuing the sale of unproductive prison system land at multiple facilities to generate revenue for completing recommended renovations. All repair and renovation projects will be prioritized based on the most urgent needs of the Department and, with the implementation of a preventative maintenance program, will be scheduled to be accomplished over a period of 7 to 8 years. As of December 31, 2008, the following had been accomplished:



- **Limestone Correctional Facility:** Construction and renovation of an existing building into a 300 bed pre-release dorm.
- **Tutwiler Prison for Women:** Construction of a secure mental health dorm including an eight bed acute unit and a forty bed residential treatment unit.
- **Decatur Community Based Institution:** Renovation of an existing building into a 300 bed work release dormitory.
- **Holman Correctional Facility:**
 - Completed major plumbing renovations of four housing dormitories.
 - Completed construction of a new perimeter lighting system that was severely damaged by Hurricane Ivan.
 - Re-roofed a severely leaking section of roof covering the death chamber.



The facility survey team also established the parameters for a new 1,600 bed women's correctional facility, including a new 200 bed infirmary facility to provide comprehensive health care services and capacity for the Department. During FY 2007, financing options were explored and a recommendation was made to the Governor concerning how best to finance and acquire a new facility. Rough estimates indicate a construction cost of about \$74 million.



Health Care: The work of health care administrative and clinical staff in the ADOC Central Office during FY 2008 ensured that the proper levels and standards of care were provided to inmates within the prison system. Great efforts were also made to monitor and audit the medical service provider's costs for prisoner healthcare. Office of Health Services staff worked to establish standards of care through policies and procedures that the contractors were required to meet, as well as implemented a viable quality improvement program and engaged in service contracts based on shared risks that enabled the provision of cost effective, constitutionally adequate healthcare. Discounted inpatient hospital rates through the Blue Cross/Blue Shield hospital network continued to have a positive impact on our overall healthcare costs. Implementing wellness and preventative healthcare programs will assist in maintaining a proactive approach to healthcare, with the ultimate goal of reducing the severity and longevity of illness and degenerative disease, thus, reducing the incidence of catastrophic illness and the associated cost of treatment.

Finally, in conjunction with the initiative to construct a new 1,600 bed women's facility, plans call for establishing a minimum 200-bed inpatient long-term and special needs infirmary. This medical unit will enable us to centralize long-term and specialty care for inmates as well as reduce the associated costs of security and transportation.

In summary, the ADOC continued to work in FY 2008 to implement the recommendations of the *Governor's Task Force on Prison Crowding* and the directives of Governor Riley to Commissioner Allen. The Department will continue in FY 2009 to take whatever actions are necessary and expedient to bring the operations of the Department into the 21st century, with the ultimate goal of efficiently operating a prison system, resulting in lowered taxpayer cost for inmate incarceration in the years to come.



ALABAMA THERAPEUTIC EDUCATION FACILITY



"We are extremely excited to be working with Postsecondary Education and Community Education Centers in this joint venture. Hopefully the education and training provided to inmates will be put to good use in the free world while helping Alabama cut down on our recidivism rate."

**Richard F. Allen,
Commissioner,
September 16, 2008,
ATEF Dedication
Ceremony.**

The Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility (ATEF) is operated under contract with the ADOC (by Community Education Centers, Inc.) and in partnership with the Alabama Department of Post Secondary Education. The ATEF is a residential facility that provides comprehensive behavioral, vocational, and educational services to prepare inmates to enter the work-release program. The ATEF is a major step in implementing the Departments'



inmate reentry continuum that works in conjunction with the Alabama Reentry Initiative.

Governor Bob Riley, Commissioner Richard Allen, Chancellor Bradley Burns, Senator Roger Bedford, and CEC, Inc. Chairman John Clancy presided over the dedication of the ATEF on September 16, 2008.

The first of nearly one-hundred ATEF residents graduated on September 26, completing the six-month long program. Commissioner Richard Allen and J.F. Ingram President J. Douglas Chambers were on hand to officiate and commemorate the first ATEF graduating class.



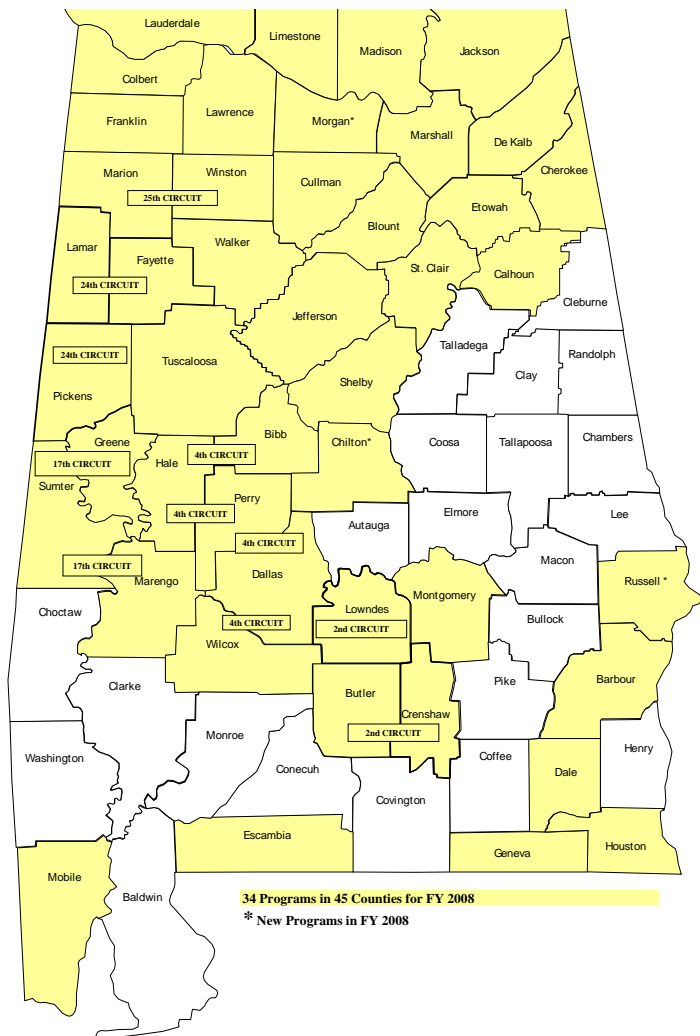
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

The **Alabama Community Corrections Program (CCP)**, established by *The Community Punishment and Corrections Act of 1991* (§§15-18-170 et al.), amended in 2003, gives the Judiciary the authority to sentence certain offenders meeting statutory criteria to community based supervision. Such alternative sentencing frees critical prison bed space for violent offenders. This Program is a partnership between the ADOC, and local Community Corrections Programs. During Fiscal Year 2008, the Alabama Legislature appropriated \$6.1 million to support Community Corrections Programs throughout the State. Community Corrections provides a cost-effective means to hold offenders accountable while at the same time addressing the causes of criminal behavior and reducing the risk of future criminal behavior. The Community Corrections Program activities include supervision, community-based sanctions, and services directed at offenders who commit felony and misdemeanor offenses.

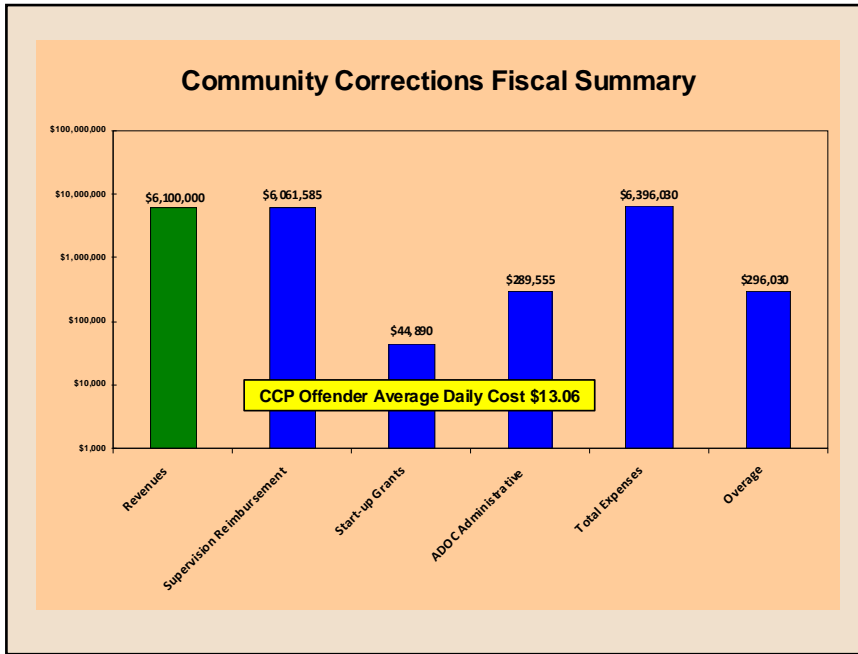
Currently, there are 34 CCPs covering 45 of the State's 67 counties. Of the 34 CCP programs, 50% have been established since FY 2000, with an additional 29% having been established since FY 2005. Over 82% of the total ADOC inmate population was sentenced from counties with currently established CCP programs.



Alabama State-Wide Community Corrections Programs



Participating counties are highlighted in yellow

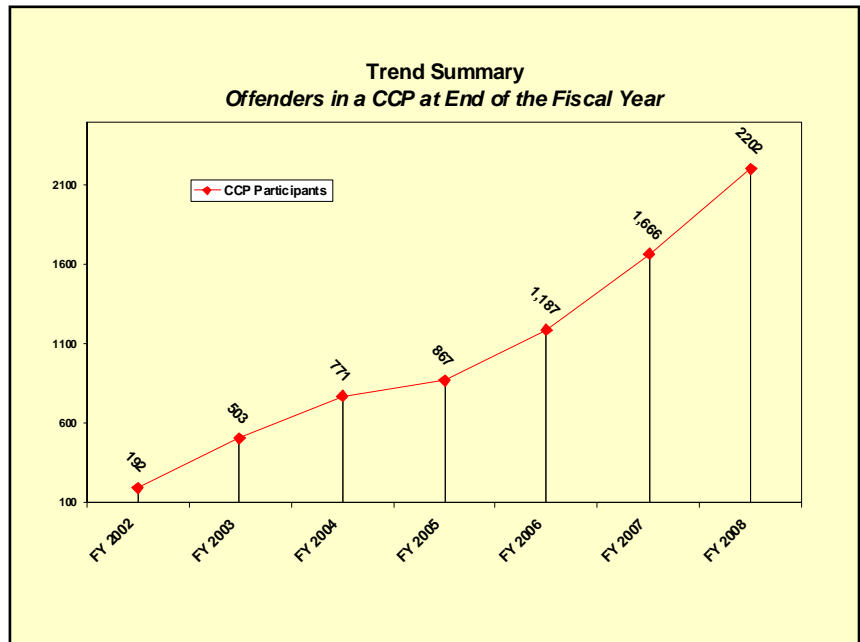


Fiscal Summary. In Fiscal Year 2008, the ADOC Community Corrections Program received \$6,100,000 in direct appropriation from the Alabama Legislature. The total program expenditures were \$6,396,030, leaving a year-end deficit of \$296,030. The majority of CCP expenditures were for the reimbursement of offender supervision, which was \$6,061,585; \$44,890 was used for a Russell County CCP start-up grant; and the remaining \$289,555 was for ADOC administrative expenses. The average daily cost per offender in a CCP was \$13.06—significantly less than the \$37.43 daily rate for an ADOC minimum custody facility.

Participation Summary. At the end of Fiscal Year 2008, 2,202 felony offenders were participating in the CCP. During the year, the ADOC paid reimbursement on 1,615 new “prison bound” offenders diverted to CCP and 1,034 offenders carried over from the previous fiscal year. The number of CCP participants at year end increased by 32.2% or by 536 offenders—resulting in a savings of \$5,542,521 to the Alabama taxpayer.

Participant Convictions. CCP breakdown by offense type: Drug—45.0%, Property—38.1%, and All Other—17.0%. Sentence lengths averaged around 57-months and average time served was almost 9-months.

Participant Demographics. The CCP offender breakdown: White Males - 42.8%, Black Males - 38.8%, White Females - 12.4%, Black Females - 6.0%, Youngest Age - 17, Oldest Age - 73, and Average Age - 35.



ADOC Provides Participating CCPs a \$15 Per Day Reimbursement For Eligible Offenders For Up To 2-Years.



SUPERVISED REENTRY PROGRAM

The **Supervised Reentry Program (SRP)** is a structured offender reentry initiative where an inmate is transferred from an ADOC Institution to a residential environment in the community, under the supervision of a sponsor and an ADOC SRP Supervisor (Correctional Sergeant). The inmates, while in SRP, are required to obtain employment, education, and / or training, and also pay monetary restitution including child support and any other court-ordered payments. Rehabilitation, re-socialization, and reintegration of an offender are the primary goals of SRP, allowing offenders to re-enter society in a structured, supervised manner. Inmates participating in reentry programs with the Alabama Prisoner Reentry Initiative (APRI) and the Lovelady Center are released and supervised through the SRP.

FY 2008 Operations Summary

Brought Forward	281
New Admissions	1,155
Released— <i>End of Sentence</i>	640
Released— <i>Parole</i>	135
Terminated for cause	158
Carried Forward	280

Since the first inmate placement in October 1, 2007, SRP has admitted an averaged of 96 new inmates per month, with the majority coming from medium and maximum security-level institutions. In FY 2008, SRP had 1,155 new placements into community supervision, while 775 program participants were released through parole or end of sentence. At year end, nearly 70% of the inmates in SRP were employed and 10 inmates were enrolled in an education/training program. Additionally, 426 SRP inmates performed 4,637 hours of work in local communities.

ALABAMA PRISONER REENTRY INITIATIVE

The **Alabama Prisoner Reentry Initiative (APRI)** is a pilot project funded by a grant awarded through the Department of Justice FY 2008 *Prisoner Reentry Initiative*. The APRI will provide enhanced pre- and post-release services for 200 male/female inmates returning to Jefferson County after release from prison. Prior to release, the participating inmates will be provided intensive drug treatment and reentry programming. Through the Supervised Reentry Program, inmates will be transitioned to a residential environment provided by an ADOC contracted community-based organization or U.S. Department of Labor contracted community or faith-based organization. These organizations will provide inmates a full range of transitional services, including job placement, that will enhance their successful reentry to society and, in turn, serve to reduce inmate recidivism.





Drug Treatment

The Department of Corrections has been providing substance abuse treatment to chemically dependent offenders since 1988. It is estimated that 80% of all inmates are incarcerated directly or indirectly as a result of alcohol and other drug abuse offenses. At intake, approximately 75% of inmates have a documented or self-reported history of illicit drug use. In 2008, primary treatment and aftercare services were provided to more than 14,000 inmates through 62 drug treatment programs, staffed by 75 employees. Four new treatment programs were implemented in 2008: Methamphetamine Treatment Programs at Staton Correctional Facility and Tutwiler Prison for Women, 8-week Secular Substance Abuse Program (SAP) at Ventress Correctional Facility, and 6-month Secular SAP at Easterling Correctional Facility. In 2008, 1,326 inmates were on the waiting list for participation in the various drug treatment programs.

FY 2008 Drug Treatment Operations Summary

Drug Treatment Program	Enrolled	Graduated	Dropped
8-Week SAP	678	2,969	680
6-Month Crime Bill (RSAT)	1,250	1,056	418
Therapeutic Community	139	41	163
Dual Diagnosis	46	165	55
Relapse Treatment	74	249	100
Pre-Treatment	205	0	302
Aftercare	2,354	0	2,724
8-Week Secular SAP	29	156	37
6-Month Secular SAP	39	96	40
Pre-Treatment Secular SAP	42	0	40
Aftercare Secular SAP	26	0	28
Methamphetamine Treatment	27	75	13
Total	4,909	4,807	4,600

Education

<i>Inmate Educational Activities</i>	
Enrollment in Adult Basic Education	9,040
GED Credentials Earned	980
Enrollment in Vocational Education	9,967
Vocational Education Certificates Earned	645

<i>Educational Statistics of Jurisdictional Population</i>	
Average Inmate Education Level	10 th
Percentage w/o H.S. Diploma or GED	87%
Inmates w/o H.S. Diploma or GED	18,379
Number of Black Inmates	11,400
Number of White Inmates	6,949
Inmates with H.S. Diploma or GED	9,058
Inmates with College Degree	92



The majority of inmates incarcerated at most major correctional institutions have access to adult education classes and vocational training. Additionally, inmates have the opportunity to prepare for and take the GED examination.

Many of these educational programs are offered or facilitated by the Alabama Department of Post-Secondary Education and the Alabama Community College System. At many institutions, volunteers utilize the Laubach Literacy Program to provide tutoring and reading assistance to inmates.



Federal and State Grants

GRANTS AWARDED IN FY 2008

- **FY 2008 Department of Justice Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program-- \$158,348.** Formula grant under the Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act that provides funding to operate six-month residential drug treatment programs in eight major correctional facilities.
 - **FY 2008 Department of Justice Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI)--\$540,000.** Competitive grant funded under the President's Prisoner Reentry Initiative to provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society.
 - **FY 2007 Department of Justice State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)--\$112,227.** Formula grant awarded through the Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 that provides federal payments to states and localities that incurred correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens.
 - **FY 2008 Department of Justice Byrne Discretionary Grant Program--\$357,739.** Congressionally Mandated award to implement the Electronic Training and Security Tools (ETAST) project. This grant funded initiative will provide enhanced security and training tools to aid in the recruitment and retention of new correctional officers. This project will also significantly aid emergency response personnel assigned to Corrections Emergency Response Teams with contingency planning efforts for crisis response, training, and exercises, while reducing the time away from regular assigned duty stations. The Department will also substantially increase its crisis response efficiency through the newly available and crucial infrastructure information the project will develop for ADOC correctional facilities.
 - **FY 2007 Department of Justice Adam Walsh Implementation Grant Program--\$48,750.** Competitive grant funded under the Adam Walsh Act that assists jurisdictions with developing and/or enhancing programs designed to implement the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). This project is a collaboration of the Governor's Office, the Governor's Community Notification Task Force, the Criminal Justice Information Center, and the Department of Public Safety. This project will enhance the sex offender registry and the processes for the release of sex offenders from prison; this will meet SORNA mandated requirements. The total award was \$300,000.
 - **FY 2008 Department of Justice Adam Walsh Implementation Grant Program--\$65,175.** Competitive grant funded under the Adam Walsh Act that assists jurisdictions with developing and/or enhancing programs designed to implement the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). This project is a collaboration of the Governor's Office, the Governor's Community Notification Task Force, the Alabama Sheriff's Association, and the Alabama Department of Public Safety. This project will implement palm print technology in State Prisons and County Sheriff Departments to provide enhanced identification and monitoring of sex offenders; this will meet SORNA mandated requirements. The total award was \$282,500.
- FY 2007 Alabama Department of Homeland Security Grant Program--\$50,000.** State award to enhance the emergency response capabilities of the Correctional Emergency Response Team. Funds were used to purchase a radio equipped mobile command unit.



Correctional Facility Listing

MAXIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

William E. Donaldson

Warden Gary Hetzel
100 Warrior Lane
Bessemer, AL 35023-7299
205-436-3681

Holman

Warden Grantt D. Culliver
Holman 3700
Atmore, AL 36503-3700
251-368-8173

Kilby

Warden John Cummins
P.O. Box 150
Mt. Meigs, AL 36057
334-215-6600

St. Clair

Warden David J. Wise
1000 St. Clair Road
Springville, AL 35146-9790
205-467-6111



*Kilby Prison during the 1950s
Named in honor of Governor Thomas E. Kilby*

Tutwiler Prison for Women

Warden Frank Albright
8966 US Highway 231 North
Wetumpka, AL 36092
334-567-4369

MEDIUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Bibb County

Warden Cheryl E. Price
565 Bibb Lane
Brent, AL 35034-4040
205-926-5252

Bullock / Bullock Mental Health

Warden Kenneth L. Jones
P.O. Box 5107
Union Springs, AL 36089-5107
334-738-5625

Draper

Warden Leeposey Daniels
P.O. Box 1107
Elmore, AL 36025
334-567-2221

Easterling

Warden Louis D. Boyd
200 Wallace Drive
Clio, AL 36017-2615
334-397-4471

Elmore

Warden Willie J. Thomas
P.O. Box 8
Elmore, AL 36025
334-567-1460

G. K. Fountain

Warden Jerry L. Ferrell
Fountain 3800
Atmore, AL 36503-3800
251-368-8122

Hamilton Aged & Infirm

Warden Freddie W. Butler
223 Sasser Drive
Hamilton, AL 35570-1568
205-921-7453

Bullock Correctional Facility



Established 1987

Limestone

Warden Billy L. Mitchem
28779 Nick Davis Road
Harvest, AL 35749-7009
256-233-4600

Staton

Warden Leon Forniss
P.O. Box 56
Elmore, AL 36025
334-567-0704

Ventress

Warden J. C. Giles
P. O. Box 767
Clayton, AL 36016
334-775-3331



Correctional Facility Listing, Cont'd

MINIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Farquhar State Cattle Ranch

Warden Leon Bolling
1132 County Road 32
Greensboro, AL 36744-9313
334-624-3383

Red Eagle Honor Farm

Warden Ralph Hooks
1290 Red Eagle Road
Montgomery, AL 36110
334-242-2510

J.O. Davis

Warden Jerry L. Ferrell
Fountain 3800
Atmore, AL 36503-3800
251-368-8122

MINIMUM and COMMUNITY-BASED SECURITY FACILITIES

Work Release (WR) and Community Work Center (CWC)

Alexander City WR/CWC

Warden James Carlton
P.O. Drawer 160
Alexander City, AL 35011-0160
256-234-7533

Atmore CWC

Warden Tony Patterson
9947 Highway 21 North
Atmore, AL 36503
251-368-9115

Birmingham WR/CWC

Warden Cynthia S. Wheeler
1216 North 25th Street
Birmingham, AL 35234-3196
205-252-2994

Camden WR/CWC

Warden Robert Nielsen
1780 Alabama Highway 221
Camden, AL 36726-9542
334-682-4287

Childersburg WR/CWC

Warden Rodney Huntley
P.O. Box 368
Childersburg, AL 35044-0368
256-378-5034

Decatur WR/CWC

Warden Bettinna S. Carter
1401 Hwy 20 West
Decatur, AL 35601-1325
256-350-0876

Elba WR/CWC

Warden Lillie M. Watson-Foster
P.O. Box 710
Elba, AL 36323-0361
334-897-5738

Frank Lee Youth Center WR/CWC

Warden Levan Thomas
P.O. Box 220410
Deatsville, AL 36022
334-290-3200

Hamilton WR/CWC

Warden Robert E. Danford
1826 Bexar Avenue East
Hamilton, AL 35570-1628
205-921-9308

Loxley WR/CWC

Warden James E. Reynolds
P.O. Box 1030
Loxley, AL 36551-1030
251-964-5044

Mobile WR/CWC

Warden Kieff W. Lambert
P.O. Box 13040
Mobile, AL 36663-0040
251-452-0098

Montgomery WR/WC

Warden Edward Ellington
P. O. Box 75
Mt. Meigs, AL 36057
334-215-0756





The State of Alabama Prison System

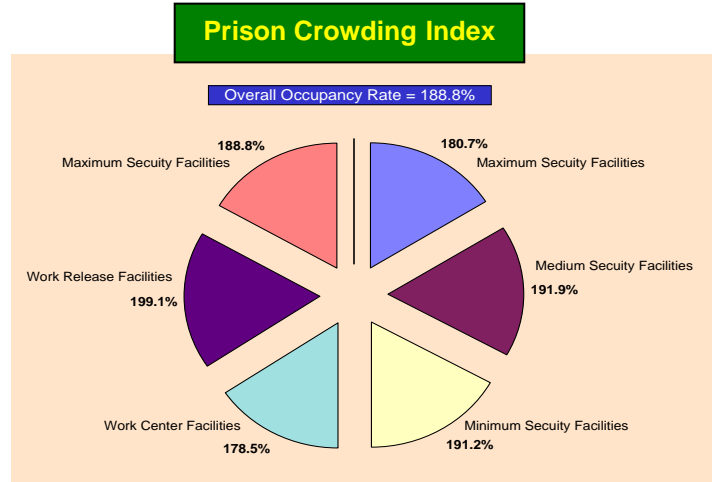




Correctional Facility Occupancy Rate

As of September 30, 2008

The crowded condition in correctional facilities throughout the system remains a critical issue. The ratio of inmates to designed housing capacity is referred to as the "Prison Crowding Index," which is expressed as an occupancy rate (original designed capacity versus number of inmates). The occupancy rate for Fiscal Year 2008 is nearly double the original designed capacity¹ for all categories of correctional facilities.



TOP 5 Over Capacity Major Facilities

1. Red Eagle 324.0%
2. Kilby 322.0%
3. Staton..... 273.4%
4. Ventress 254.3%
5. Hamilton A&I 235.0%

In relation to the overall system occupancy rate of 188.8%, many institutions have a much higher occupancy rate. One example of a critically crowded facility is the Kilby Correctional Facility. Kilby, which is the Reception & Classification Center for all incoming male inmates, is a maximum security prison originally designed for 440 inmates. The current number of beds at Kilby is 1,459—more than 1,000 additional beds since the Facility opened in 1969.

In an effort to increase bed space and address the ever increasing inmate population, more than 2,700 beds have been added since 2001. During that period, an additional 997 beds were added to the original designed capacity through new construction. Coupled with an in-house inmate population increase of 1,896, the additional beds did little to reduce the critical crowding system-wide. The Department has implemented many strategies to alleviate crowding, to include the use of contract facilities and maximizing the use of alternative custody programs, such as the Supervised Reentry Program and Community Corrections.

Fiscal Year	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Total Beds	26,118	25,339	25,395	25,206	25,260	25,260	24,268	23,407
Difference	3.0%	-0.02%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	3.9%	3.6%	---
• Maximum	6,565	6,692	6,760	6,639	6,693	6,635	6,232	6,054
• Medium	14,425	12,969	12,943	12,038	12,038	12,161	11,427	10,766
• Minimum	1,102	2,314	2,314	2,602	2,602	2,567	2,451	2,416
• Community Based	4,026	3,364	3,378	3,927	3,927	3,897	4,158	4,171

¹ Original Designed Capacity is defined as the original architectural design plus renovations.



Major Facility Operations Statistics

Presented is the year-end statistical data for each major facility categorized by institutional security level. Provided for each facility is the 12-month average and the population at the end of the Fiscal Year; the number of disciplinary citations, characterized as minor and major; the disciplinary rate per 100 inmates; and the number of assaults, escapes, and deaths.



Facility	Population		Disciplinary						
	End of Year	12-Month Average	Disciplinaries		Rate per 100 Inmates			Assaults	Escapes
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major			
Holman	971	973	122	390	12.5	40.1	2	0	2
Kilby	1,417	1,415	239	355	16.9	25.1	13	0	19
St Clair	1,516	1,514	258	1,204	17.0	79.5	43	0	5
Tutwiler PFW	733	735	106	424	14.4	57.7	3	0	2
Donaldson	1,643	1,624	7	1,178	0.4	72.5	43	0	6
Maximum Total	6,280	6,262	732	3,551	11.7	56.7	104	0	35
Bibb	1,939	1,897	617	1,217	32.5	64.1	2	0	2
Bullock	1,533	1,527	995	995	65.1	65.1	9	0	4
Draper	1,236	1,224	386	659	31.5	53.9	34	0	0
Easterling	1,382	1,358	639	757	47.1	55.8	1	0	3
Elmore	1,173	1,160	294	909	25.3	78.4	5	0	0
Fountain	1,239	1,216	725	1,144	59.6	94.1	3	0	1
Hamilton A&I	289	283	57	66	20.2	23.4	0	0	6
Limestone	2,317	2,314	1,689	443	73.0	19.1	4	0	7
Montgomery WF ¹	268	285	16	79	5.6	27.7	5	0	0
Staton	1,389	1,378	139	513	10.1	37.2	9	0	2
Ventress	1,653	1,630	409	394	25.1	24.2	4	0	0
Medium Totals	14,418	14,271	5,966	7,176	41.8	50.3	71	0	25
Cattle Ranch	104	79	1	16	1.3	20.2	0	0	0
JO Davis	404	399	189	321	47.3	80.4	1	0	0
Red Eagle	337	334	160	203	48.0	60.9	2	3	0
Tutwiler Annex	239	209	51	31	24.4	14.9	0	0	0
Minimum Total	1,084	1,021	401	571	39.3	55.9	3	3	0
In-House Totals	21,782	21,554	7,099	11,298	32.9	52.4	178	3	60

Note: 1-Montgomery Women's Facility (WF) began transition to a Community Based Institution on August 1, 2008.



Work Release and Community Work Center Operation Statistics



Community Based Institutions (CBI), with the exception of Atmore, operate a community work center (CWC) for minimum security level inmates and a work release center (WRC) for community security level inmates. Provided for each facility is the population as a 12-month average and at the end of the fiscal year; the number of disciplinary citations, characterized as minor and major; the disciplinary rate per 100 inmates; and the number of assaults, escapes, and deaths.

Facility	Population		Disciplinaries		Disciplinary Rate per 100 Inmates		Assaults	Escapes	Deaths
	End of Year	12-Month Average	Minor	Major	Minor	Major			
WORK CENTERS									
Alexander City	89	91	45	77	49.5	84.6	0	1	0
Atmore	241	223	222	286	99.7	128.4	0	0	0
Birmingham	17	84	30	16	35.8	19.1	0	0	0
Camden	59	55	39	122	70.4	220.2	0	0	1
Childersburg	378	354	214	439	60.4	123.9	1	0	0
Decatur	112	76	27	58	35.6	76.4	0	0	0
Elba	20	25	15	15	59.0	59.0	0	0	0
Frank Lee	139	155	121	142	78.2	91.8	4	0	0
Hamilton	52	48	5	43	10.5	90.4	0	0	0
Loxley	132	136	33	141	24.3	103.9	0	0	0
Mobile	53	64	97	55	150.8	85.5	0	3	0
Work Center Totals	1,292	1,311	848	1,394	64.7	106.3	5	4	1
WORK RELEASE									
Alexander City	231	222	99	200	44.6	90.2	1	5	0
Birmingham	192	202	68	66	33.7	32.8	0	2	0
Camden	119	116	85	271	73.4	234.0	2	0	0
Childersburg	174	173	141	259	81.6	149.9	0	2	0
Decatur	313	304	81	259	26.6	85.1	0	5	0
Elba	226	215	105	199	48.9	92.6	1	0	0
Frank Lee	160	129	62	145	48.2	112.7	1	0	0
Hamilton	219	195	16	142	8.2	73.0	1	1	0
Loxley	375	342	106	348	31.0	101.7	2	2	0
Mobile	220	196	218	243	111.3	124.0	0	3	0
Work Release Totals	2,229	2,093	981	2,132	46.9	101.9	8	20	0
In-House Totals	3,521	1,829	1,829	3,526	53.7	103.6	13	24	1



Leased Beds

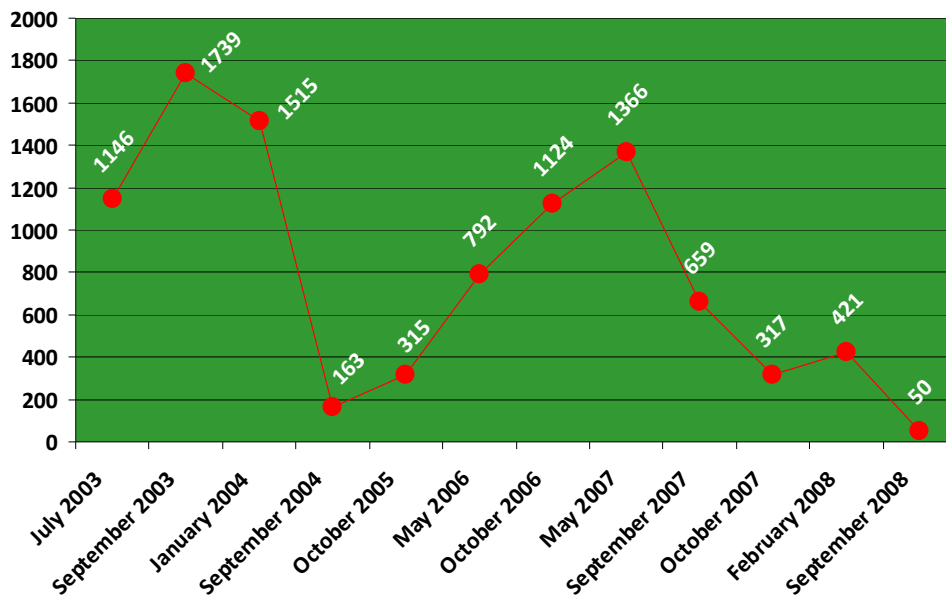
Overview

The Department has used “leased beds” as a strategy to effectively manage the inmate population and reduce the strain of crowding. During Fiscal Year 2008, the following contract facilities were utilized: JB Evans in Louisiana (male inmates); Clay County Detention Center in Clay County, Alabama, (female inmates); and Perry County Detention Center in Perry County, Alabama (male inmates). At the beginning of the Fiscal Year, a total of 317 inmates were in leased facilities. By year’s end, only 50 inmates remained in Clay County.

Contract Summary

- Inmate daily per diem rate for each of the two male facilities was \$30.30 through June of 2008 and \$31.27 for the remainder of the Fiscal Year. The Clay County daily per diem rate was \$15.
- JB Evans – Newellton, Louisiana
 - The 12-month average of inmates held was 194—peak was January, 2008 at 396 and low was 124 in June, 2008.
 - All Inmates had transferred out by July, 2008.
- Clay County Detention Center
 - The 12-month average of inmates held was 36—peak was June, 2008 at 124 and low was 23 in December, 2007.
 - At year end, 50 inmates remained in this facility.
- Perry County Detention Center
 - The 12-month average of inmates held was 39—peak was October, 2007 at 136 and low was 38 in July, 2008.
 - At year end, all inmates had transferred out.

Leased Bed Trend



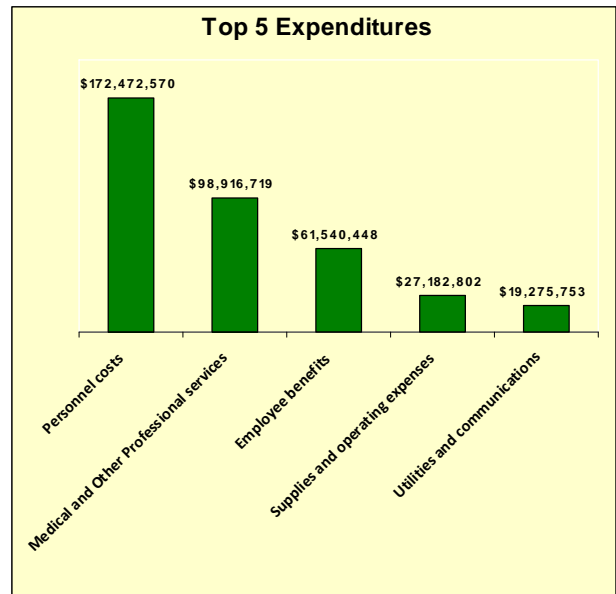


Fiscal Summary

The ADOC operational budget for FY 2008 was \$411,322,182 excluding Correctional Industries that operates under a separate revolving fund. This represents a \$25 million increase from the previous year. The single largest expenditure continues to be employee salaries and benefits, accounting for 56.9% of the Fiscal Year total. The Department's personnel costs increased by over \$13 million, primarily resulting from an increase in staffing as well as an increase in the cost of health insurance and retirement contributions. This trend may continue as efforts are made to fill the total personnel authorizations for correctional officers. In addition to personnel costs, other major expenditures included inmate health costs (accounting for 21.6% or \$88.9 million), utilities and communications (accounting for 4.7% or \$19.3 million), and food and supplies for inmates (accounting for 4.7% or \$19.4 million). Inmate health costs are included below in the medical and other professional services category. Food and supplies for inmates are included below in the supplies and operating expenses category.

FY 2008 Expenditures Summary

Personnel costs	\$172,472,570
Employee benefits	\$61,540,448
Travel	\$719,530
Repairs and maintenance	\$1,855,973
Rentals and leases.....	\$4,939,082
Utilities and communications	\$19,275,753
Medical and other professional services	\$98,916,719
Supplies and operating expenses	\$27,182,802
Transportation	\$3,020,370
Grants and benefits.....	\$5,980,715
Capital outlay	\$12,483,849
Transportation equip purchases	\$1,807,957
Other equipment purchases	\$1,126,414

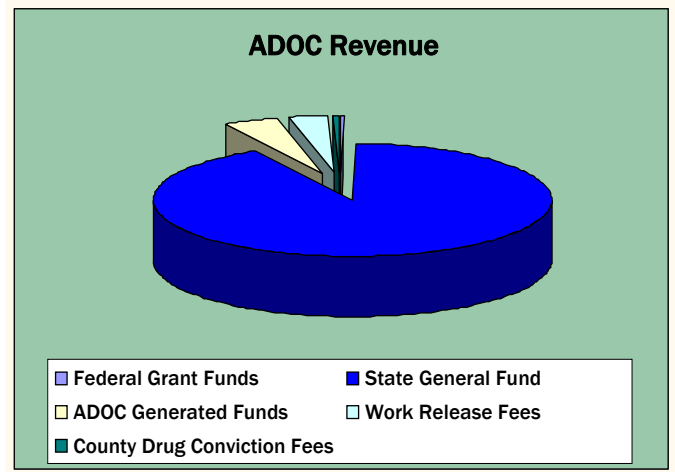




The ADOC's revenue stream consists primarily of funds appropriated by the State Legislature. In FY 2008, 91.7% of the revenue for the Department was a State General Fund appropriation. Corrections operations and fees collected from work release inmates accounted for 7.6% of revenues. (The revenue total depicted does not include \$7.2 million carried forward from the previous fiscal year.)

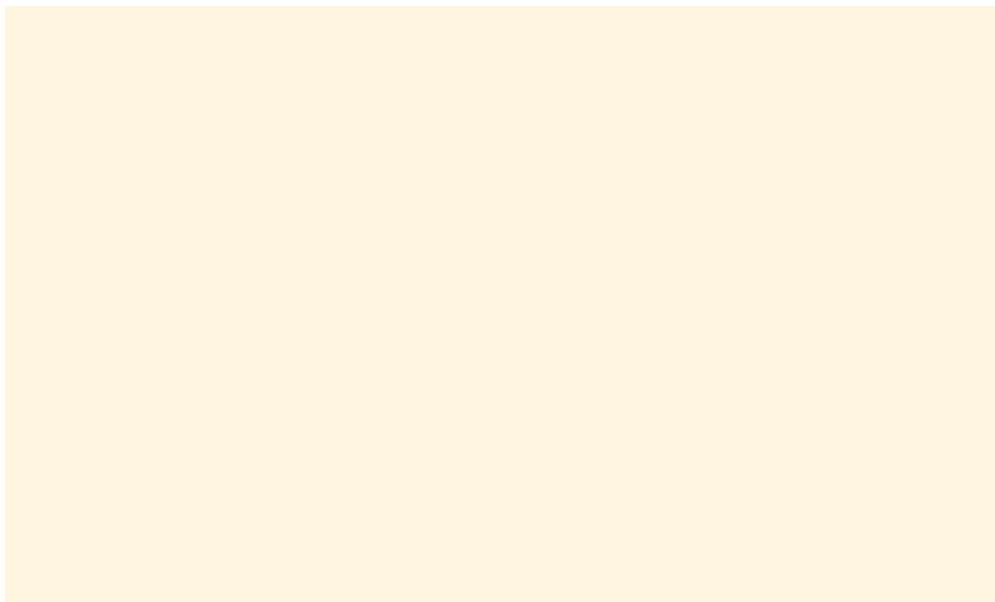
FY 2008 Revenue Summary

Federal Grant Funds.....	\$959,202
State General Fund	\$371,335,578
ADOC Generated Funds	\$18,268,384
Work Release Fees.....	\$12,439,964
County Drug Conviction Fees.....	\$1,979,769
Total Receipts.....	\$404,982,897



The calculated daily inmate maintenance cost is based on the total allocated costs divided by the average inmate population under ADOC custody. The daily inmate maintenance cost has increased at a rate \$2.71 per year over the past five years. Rising costs for inmate health care, food, utilities, and increasing inmate populations are primary rate increase factors.

FY 2008 System Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost	\$41.47
Major Facility Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost.....	\$44.24
Community Based Facility Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost.....	\$37.43





Alabama Correctional Industries



Year End Fiscal Summary

Profit/Loss – (\$863,213)	Inmates Employed – 657
Revenues – \$17,995,125	Expenses – \$18,858,387

FY 2008 Program Summary

Land Management: Following the termination of agricultural operations in 2007, ADOC proceeded with disposal of idled farmland and other properties to generate revenues for capital outlay projects and deferred maintenance items. The old ADOC headquarters at 101 South Union Street in Montgomery, the Farquhar State Cattle Ranch, and 2,100 acres of Red Eagle Honor Farm were liquidated. Approximately \$17 million in revenues were raised from these dispersals. The faltering economy severely curtailed interest in other land offerings.

Correctional Industries: After the closure of several unprofitable plants in Fiscal Year 2007, ACI continued to evaluate and streamline its business operations. Labor pricing in Fleet Services was updated for the first time in 15 years and a new paint booth was added at Draper to attract additional work from outside agencies. Production highlights included the generation of 2.6 million “Sweet Home” license plates for the new re-issue starting January 1, 2009, and over \$360,000 in construction and remodeling services performed for the Alabama Historical Commission. During one of those projects at Fort Morgan, ACI crews unearthed an intact Civil War projectile that caused quite a stir. Roughly \$900,000 in revenues was recognized from payments for insured property losses and the transfer of the industry building at Limestone Correctional Facility to the ADOC for conversion into inmate housing.

Year End Fiscal Status Detailed by ACI Activity

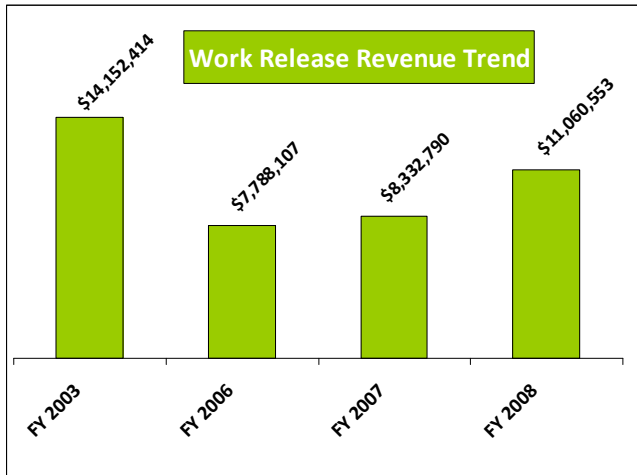
Activity	Expenses	Revenues	Profit/Loss
Printing Plant	\$1,727,995	\$2,949,270	\$1,221,275
License Plate (tag) Plant	\$5,224,946	\$5,902,579	\$677,633
Chemical Plant	\$1,181,629	\$1,374,664	\$193,035
Chair Plant	\$477,455	\$665,179	\$187,724
Modular Furniture Plant	\$429,331	\$529,730	\$100,399
Mattress Plant	\$205,010	\$277,320	\$72,310
Furniture Restoration Service	\$342,261	\$390,110	\$47,849
Draper/Bibb Furniture Plant	\$880,789	\$900,334	\$19,545
Clothing Plant	\$1,050,868	\$1,064,394	\$13,526
(closed) Paint Plant	\$43,264	\$56,135	\$12,871
(closed) Box Plant	\$56,529	\$41,609	(\$14,920)
Data Entry Service	\$30,222	\$7,685	(\$22,537)
Fountain Fleet Service	\$382,120	\$350,965	(\$31,155)
St. Clair Fleet Service	\$478,788	\$346,613	(\$132,175)
Metal Fabrication Plant	\$326,736	\$153,093	(\$173,643)
Draper Fleet Service	\$940,386	\$693,326	(\$247,060)
Construction & Remodeling Service	\$2,282,476	\$1,768,318	(\$514,158)
Warehouse Service	\$849,581	\$28,723	(\$820,858)
ACI Administration	\$1,948,003	\$495,111	(\$1,452,892)



Work Release Program

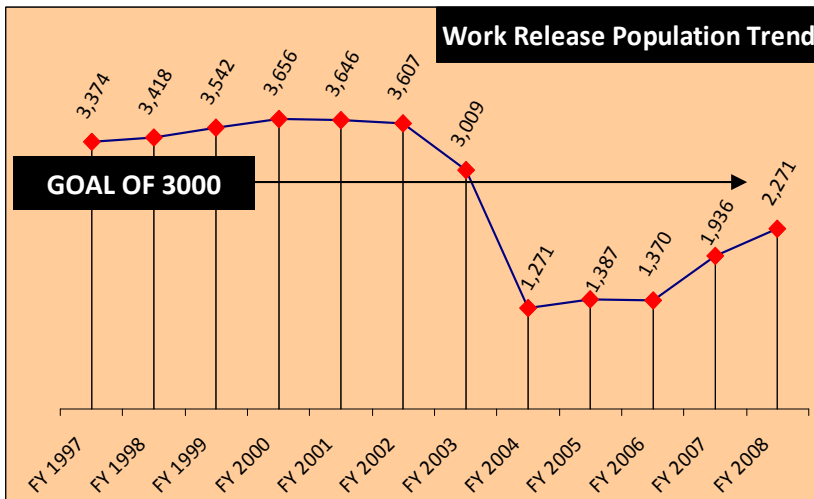
The work release program provides community-custody inmates the opportunity to work and earn compensation during incarceration, while developing skills and financial means for reentering society upon release from prison; it also is an incentive for good behavior; and is a constructive use of an inmate's time that is often cited as a priority among victims of crime and the general public alike.

During FY 2008, the ADOC continued to focus efforts on placement of qualified inmates in lower security-level facilities. The inmate classification process was revised and improved to ensure proper security placement of inmates according to assigned custody level, thus maximizing critical prison bed-space. During this period, the ADOC has managed to increase the bed-space capacity at work release and community work centers by 650 beds. Additionally, the Frank Lee Youth Center facility transitioned to a work release/community work center.



Gross Salaries Earned	\$27,685,807
40% ADOC Assessment	\$11,060,553
Inmate Average Monthly Salary ..	\$1,365
Disbursed to Inmates	\$5,102,498
Fees and Restitution	\$4,449,411

Through employment, inmates can earn a salary so they can pay restitution and civil claims; child support payments or dependent support; other self-supporting items such as medical/dental payments and medical co-pays; and have federal/sate taxes and social security deductions. Additionally, inmates accumulate a nest-egg necessary for a successful transition upon release. Inmate salaries help fund the cost of incarceration through assessed fees. Work release revenues increased by 25% from the previous fiscal year.



During FY 2008, the goal was for 3,000 inmates to be participating in the work release program. At the end of September 2008, there were 2,271 inmates in the program, a 15% increase from the previous October. During this period, 2,515 inmates entered the work release program, 763 reached end of sentence, 888 were paroled, and 360 were transferred to the Supervised Reentry Program or to a Community Corrections Program.



Training Program

Alabama Corrections Academy—Regional Training Centers—Specialty Training PREA Coordination & Response—Jail Inspections

The mission of the ADOC Training Division is to establish, develop, and implement training programs that meet the requirements of the Alabama Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission and provide for the professional development of all ADOC personnel.

Alabama Corrections Academy

The Academy is located in Selma and has a staff of 10 Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers. The Basic Training curriculum is a residential 480 hour program conducted over a 12-week period that is accredited by the Alabama Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission.

—FY 08 Accomplishments —

- 257 Correctional Officer Trainees graduated from 3 Basic Training Classes.
- 43 Correctional Officers graduated from the Lateral Entry / Refresher class.

Jail Inspections

The Training Division is tasked with conducting the State Jail Inspection Program. Four Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers, Detention Facility Inspectors, certified by the National Institute of Corrections, conduct semi-annual inspections and provide technical assistance to city and county jails.

—FY 08 Accomplishments —

- 4 Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers received 40 hours of Jail Detention Inspector training.
- 45 City & County Inspections Conducted.

PREA Training

Nine Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers are designated PREA Coordinators and have a dual role related to the Department's implementation of the Prisoner Rape Elimination Act (PREA). PREA Coordinators conduct employee and offender PREA Education and also assist Wardens and Correctional Investigators in responding to PREA related incidents. One PREA Coordinator is based in each of the nine Regional Training Centers.

— FY 08 Accomplishments —

- 360 New Employees received 4 hours of PREA Education.
- 12,110 Offenders received 2 hours of PREA Education.

Regional Training

The mission of the nine Regional Training Centers, 8 of which are located at major correctional facility complexes, is to provide all annual in-service training for ADOC employees. The Regional Training Centers have a staff of 24 Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers and are equipped with classrooms, staff offices, and firing ranges. The nine Regional Training Centers are located at Atmore, Bibb, Donaldson, Draper, East Thomas, Kilby, Limestone, St. Clair, and Ventress.

—FY 08 Accomplishments —

- 2,143 Correctional Law Enforcement Personnel completed 32 Hours of in-service training.
- 216 Support Staff and Contractor Employees completed 8 to 16 Hours of in-service or new employee orientation training.
- All ADOC Employees completed 2 FEMA *National Incident Management System* Training courses.

Specialized Training

Specialized training includes unique training conducted by ADOC Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers within the Training Division, or training received by ADOC staff members from external criminal justice agencies.

—FY 08 Accomplishments —

- 71 employees received 40 hours of supervisor training.
- 10 Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers completed the 40 hours course *Foundation Skills for Trainers*.
- 137 ADOC Staff Members received 24 hours of annual in-service training.
- 109 City & County Jail Staffs received 80 hours of Jail Detention training.



Recruiting and Retention

Recruiting and retention of ADOC staff continued to be a high priority in FY 2008—graduating a total of 257 Correctional Officers from the Alabama Department of Corrections Academy. The number of graduates in FY 2008 was an increase of 15% from the previous fiscal year.

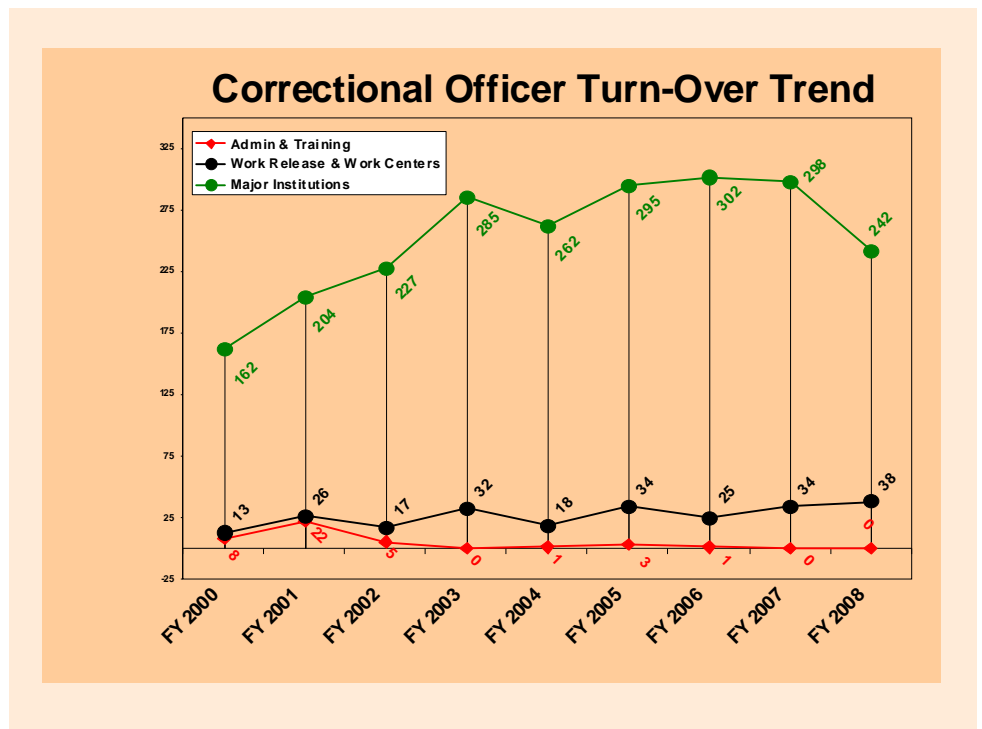


Intensive recruiting efforts utilized all available media outlets, and partnerships with the Alabama National Guard and Army Reserve were developed to recruit active and retired military personnel. A full time recruiting person was hired to ensure the ADOC would be effectively represented at job fairs throughout the State.

A 10% pay raise for ADOC security personnel is included in Governor Riley's "2010 Plan." While this pay raise legislation was not passed in the 2008 Session, the Department will continue to seek additional funding from the Legislature to make the salary adjustments necessary to enable the recruitment of required staff and allow for the retention of those already recruited and trained. Personnel goals include employment and

training of at least 450 new Correctional Officers each year, while reducing our attrition rate by making employment with ADOC more financially attractive to young Correctional Officers. It is important to note that the savings from reduced overtime costs may be enough to cover the cost of hiring up to 300 additional Correctional Officers.

At the end of the Fiscal Year, we had a shortfall of 695 sworn correctional law enforcement officers. This does not include Correctional Officer Trainees that were hired, but had yet to complete the Training Academy. During this period 280 officers, including Trainees, left the Department for various reasons. A deficit of 24 is realized when comparing correctional officer losses to the number of officers that graduated from the Academy in FY 2008. The employment rate for all security positions was 72.6%, with vacant positions increasing slightly over the previous year to 695.





Officer Turnover by Institution and Security Type

Top-5 Institutions by Turnover Percentage

Facility	Percentage (Losses)
1. Elmore.....	15.5% (13)
2. Draper.....	15.4% (20)
3. Bibb.....	15.1% (24)
4. Donaldson.....	14.3% (32)
5. Fountain/JO Davis...	11.3% (16)

Average Turnover Percentage (by Security Level)

Security Level	Percentage* (Losses*)
1. Maximum	10.6% (20.2)
2. Minimum/ Community.....	8.8% (12)
3. Medium.....	6.1% (13.1)

- Percentages and losses depicted are an average within each security type.

Top-5 Institutions by Turnover Losses

Facility	Losses (Percentage)
1. Donaldson.....	32 (14.3%)
2. Bibb.....	24 (15.1%)
3. Draper.....	20 (15.4%)
4. Fountain/JO Davis	16 (11.3%)
5. Elmore	13 (15.5%)

Average Turnover Losses (by Security Level)

Security Level	Losses* (Percentage*)
1. Maximum	20.2 (10.6%)
2. Medium.....	13.1 (6.1%)
3. Minimum/ Community.....	12 (8.8%)

- Percentages and losses depicted are an average within each security type.

Correctional Officer Shortages

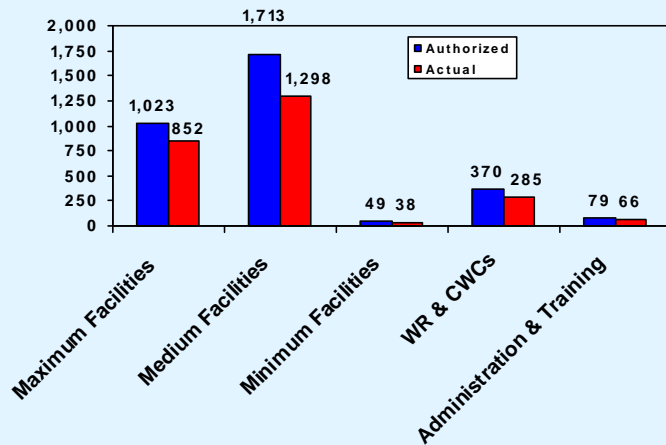
(Excludes Correctional Officer Trainees)

Facility Type	Shortage
Maximum	171 (16.7%)
Medium	415 (24.2%)
Minimum	11 (34.3%)
WR/WC	85 (23.0%)
Administrative	13 (16.5%)
Total	695

The severe shortage of correctional officers at major facilities within Alabama's prisons continues to be a critical issue. In many cases, a single correctional officer is responsible for a dorm of 250 – 300 inmates. These shortages have mandated overtime and 12-hour shifts, a burden on personnel and their families as well the already strained budget.

Correctional Officer Staffing

(Excludes Correctional Officer Trainees)





Inmate Health Care

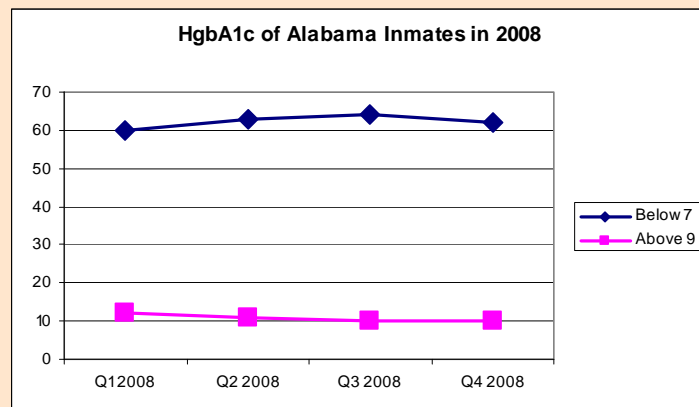
Office of Health Services

FY 2008 Milestones

- November 1, 2007, new inmate health care contract with Correctional Medical Services (CMS)
- September 24, 2008, Federal Monitor reported that the Department is compliant with the healthcare mandates of the Laube Settlement Agreement
- Introduced an inmate medical coding system to identify the medical acuity and activities of daily living of inmates with chronic and acute healthcare needs prior to institutional placement
- Implemented "Dignity," an ADOC-based hospice care program
- Began construction of a 21-station dialysis unit at St. Clair CF that is estimated to save \$750,000 annually
- Over 100,000 inmates were seen in daily sick call, 480,000 prescriptions were administered, and over 10,000 inmates were seen in one or more chronic care clinics

Office of Health Services (OHS) Diabetic Initiative 2008

Diabetes Disease Management is an OHS/CMS joint strategic initiative. The American Diabetes Association recommends a target HgbA1c of 7% for all patients, with a goal for the individual patient to be as close to normal (<6%) as possible without significant hypoglycemia (low blood glucose level). The reduction of long-term effects of diabetes translates into a healthier diabetic population and a decrease in health care utilization associated with complications of diabetes: cardiovascular disease, retinal disease, renal disease, peripheral neuropathies, and other high impact, high frequency conditions. Feedback related to glucose control is provided to the site healthcare teams monthly as a component of the OHS/CMS Performance Indicator Report. Outcomes for the Diabetes Initiative in Alabama are represented by the following graph:



The ADOC averages 64% of their diabetic patients maintaining an HgbA1c of less than 7%. This compares very favorably to community results (30% to 46%). The ADOC averages 10% of their diabetic patients having an HgbA1c greater than 9% and this also compares most favorably to the community results (27% to 49%). Both comparisons indicate a level of diabetic control greatly exceeding the community benchmarks. Adequate cholesterol control can reduce cardiovascular complications 20 to 50 percent. The lower the LDL-C results the more positive the effect on the cardiovascular system and less complications. Diabetic patients maintaining a level of LDL less than 100 will have a positive effect on the cardiovascular system and less complications. The ADOC averages between 43% and 49% of their diabetic patients maintaining that level as compared to the community that averages 30% to 47%.



Statistical Overview of Inmate Population

As of September 30, 2008

INMATE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

WITHIN ADOC FACILITIES

(Offender resides in a State correctional facility)

Major Institutions.....	21,514
Work Release	2,331
Work Center.....	1,458
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>25,303</i>

WITHIN ADOC CUSTODY

(Offender is under ADOC custodial authority, but does not physically reside in a State correctional facility.)

Supervised Reentry Program	277
Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility.....	239
Clay County Detention Facility	50
Just Care Long-Term Care Facility	5
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>571</i>

WITHIN ADOC JURISDICTION

(Sentenced to ADOC, but currently in the physical custody of another authority)

Community Corrections Program	2,230
County Jail	1,396
Other States	247
Federal Institution.....	156
Central Records Monitor ¹	56
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>4,085</i>

As of September 30, 2008, there were 29,959 offenders within the jurisdictional authority of the Alabama Department of Corrections. The jurisdictional population consists of all offenders with a court ordered sentence of incarceration in a State correctional facility. The jurisdictional offender population includes those within our physical custody and those who are in the physical custody of another authority—such as a Federal Prison or another state prison.

The offender jurisdictional population is distributed as depicted in the accompanying table: the ADOC custody population consists of 25,303 inmates held in state-owned facilities and an additional 571 inmates that resided in leased bed space or under community supervision via the Supervised Reentry Program. An additional 4,085 inmates were sentenced to ADOC but held in the physical custody of another authority, such as a Federal prison or another State prison. Of these 4,085 offenders, 2,230 were sentenced to serve in Community Correction Programs within Alabama and 1,396 were held in an Alabama county jail, either serving their entire sentence or awaiting transfer to a State prison. 247 inmates were held in a prison or county jail of another state while 156 were in a Federal Institution. The remaining 56 were classified as *Central Records Monitor* indicating that they were being released from custody pending documentation disposition.

¹ Central Records Monitor is the temporary status of an inmate pending a status change to *release, death, or escape*.



County Jail Population

As of September 30, 2008

Top 4 County Jail Populations

County	EOY ¹	12-Month Average	High	Low	Size Rank ²
1. Jefferson ³	124	132	174	99	1
2. Mobile	144	112	144	81	2
3. Madison	134	113	149	34	3
4. Montgomery	55	73	103	50	4
67-County Average	23	24	28	21	

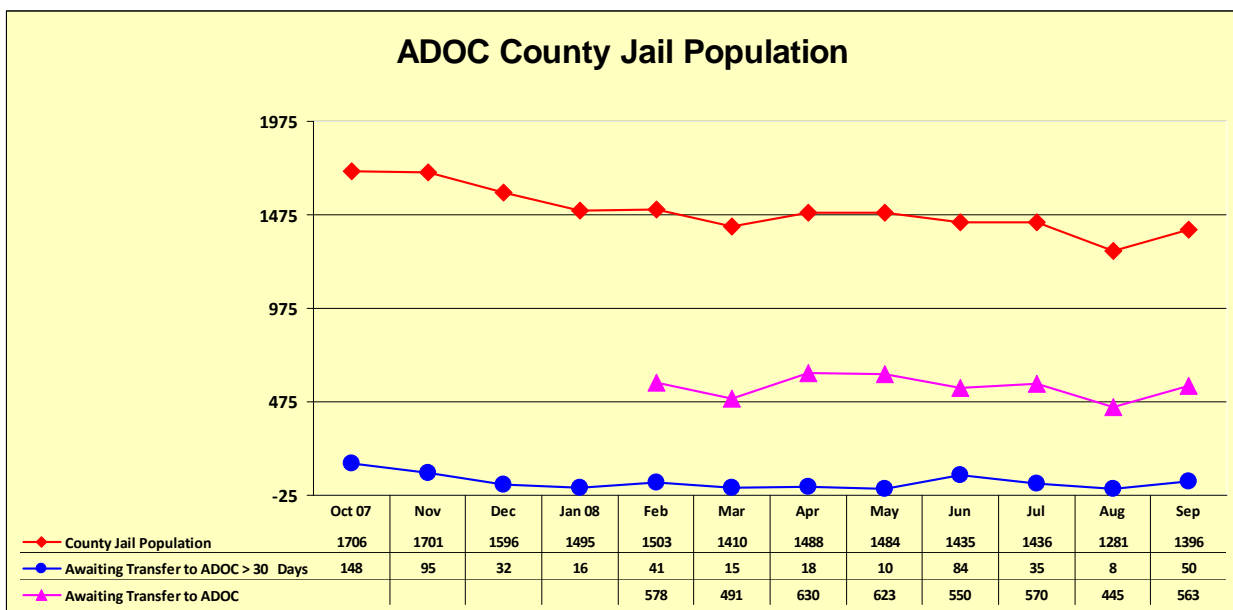
Notes: 1-EOY is end of the fiscal year, September 31, 2008. 2-2008 County Population Estimates. 3-Includes Jefferson & Bessemer Circuit Court Districts.

Summary

During FY 2008, the inmate population held in the 67 Alabama county jails fluctuated by 25%, beginning the Fiscal Year with 1,706 inmates and ending with 1,396 inmates. The Fiscal Year inmate population mean was 1,494.

The number of inmates in the county jail population that were awaiting transfer to an ADOC facility averaged 556 inmates over the last eight months of FY 2008.

The number of inmates in county jail populations that were awaiting transfer to an ADOC facility for more than 30-days is detailed in the chart below. The charted data, which represents those inmates as of the end of each month, ranged from a high of 148 in October to a low of 8 in August. It should be noted that many times during the fiscal year, the number of inmates awaiting transfer for over 30 days was reduced to zero.



The ADOC began reporting the number of inmates "Awaiting Transfer to ADOC" from a county jail in the February 2008. The term "Awaiting Transfer to ADOC" or "on-the-way" is the number of inmates that are programmed to be transferred to an ADOC Prison. The standard for the number of days to transfer an inmate to an ADOC prison, once programmed, is 30 days or less.



Special Report—the Non-U.S. Citizen Offender in the Jurisdictional Inmate Population

As of September 30, 2008

What is the annual cost to Alabama Taxpayers for the incarceration of non-U.S. Citizens? This analysis looks at the significance of the Non-U.S. Citizen Offender population on the Alabama Prison System.

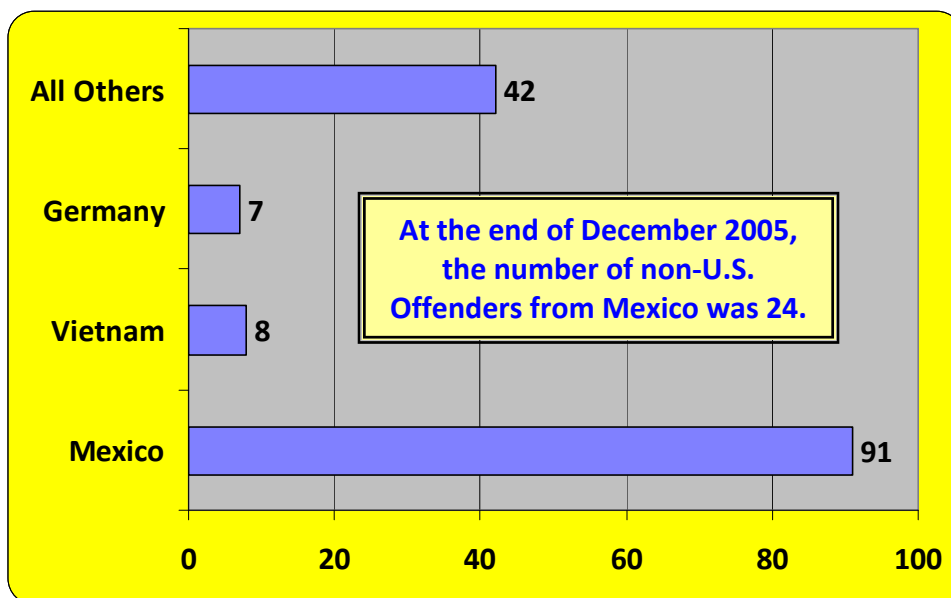
FY 2008 Non-U.S. Citizen Offender Facts

- Number of non-U.S. Citizen Offenders 148
- Number of foreign-born offenders.....201
- Number of life sentences..... 20
- Number of Death Row Inmates 1
- Number Eligible for Release 127
- Percentage of Jurisdictional Population 0.5%
- Rate per 1000 Jurisdictional Offenders 5.3
- Annual cost¹ per incarceration\$15,136.55
- Annual cost¹ for 148 incarcerations.....\$2,240,209
- Federal Reimbursement Received in FY 2008 under the DOJ State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) Grant\$146,600



¹ - Based on a daily inmate maintenance costs of \$41.47

Top 3 Countries of Origin of Non-U.S. Offenders



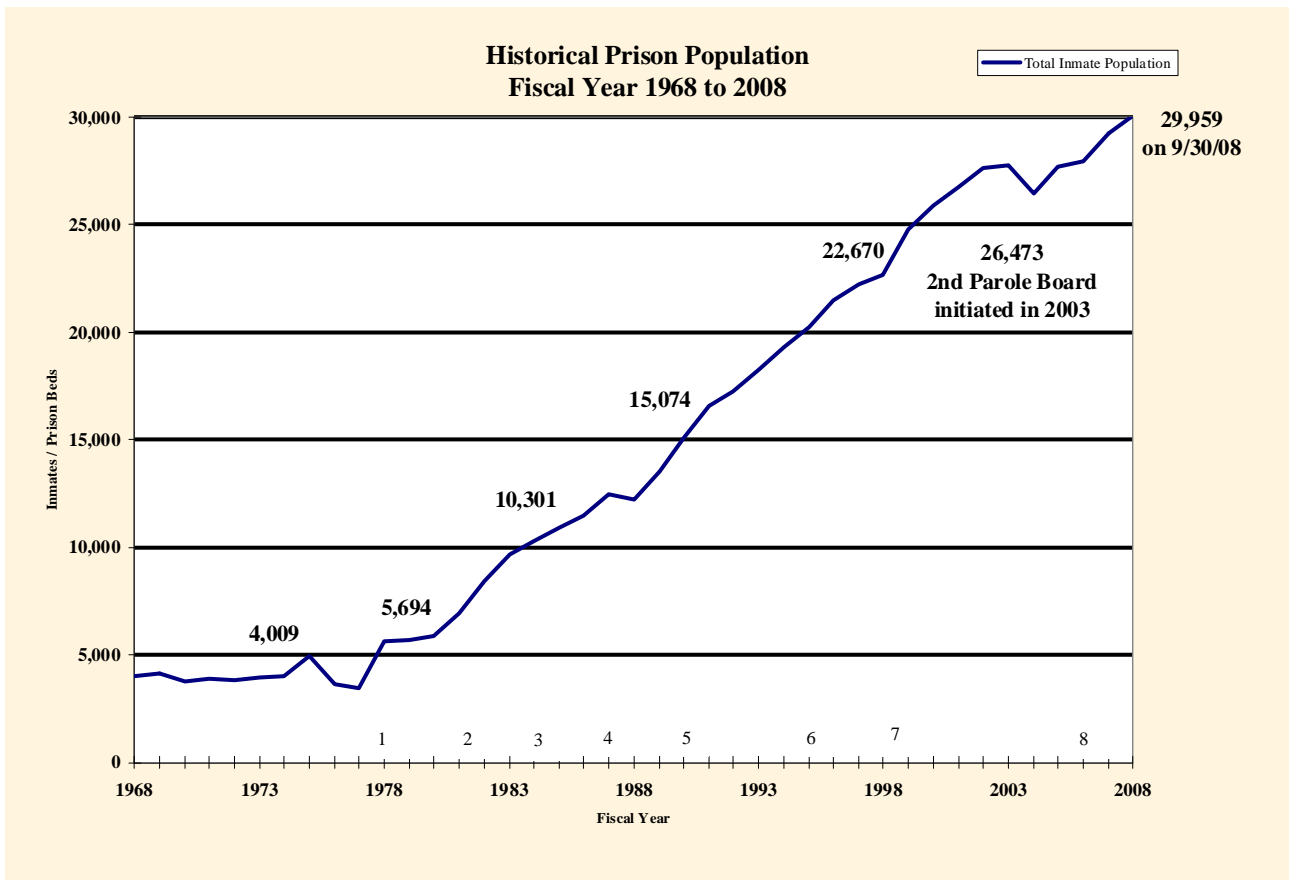


Historical Summary of Inmate Population

A 30-year Historical Review

In the last 40-years, the jurisdictional inmate population of the Alabama Prison System has increased by more than 600%. In 1968, the population was 4,017, compared to 29,959 at the end of Fiscal Year 2008 which represents an increase of 25,942 or 646%. The 40-year period was marked by an inmate population increase of epic proportion, primarily resulting from convictions for drug related offenses beginning in the decade of the 80s.

Population Analysis by Decade					
Fiscal Year <i>Oct 31 - Sept 30</i>	Year End Count	10-Year Change	10-Year % Change	Cumulative Change	Cumulative % Change
1968	4,017				
1978	5,599	+ 1,582	39.4%	+ 1,582	39.4%
1988	12,190	+ 6,591	117.7%	+ 8,173	203.%
1998	22,670	+ 10,480	86.0%	+18,653	464.4%
2008	29,959	+ 7,289	32.2%	+25,942	645.8%





Demographics of the Inmate Population

As of September 30, 2008



The demographics of the jurisdictional inmate population are weighted towards black males in the 31 to 40 age group. Black males account for 17,156, or 57.3 percent, of the total population. According to a 2007 Department of Justice statistical report, Alabama ranks 17th nationwide in the number of females serving a prison sentence. The female population has increased by more than 300 inmates since 2000 when Alabama was ranked 14th. In that same report, the male population ranked 15th nationwide as compared to 16th in 2000. During that same period, the male inmate jurisdictional population increased by more than 2,500.

Race and Sex								
<u>Race</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Totals</u>		<u>Trend</u>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2006</i>
Black	17,156	57.3%	895	4.2%	18,051	60.3%	59.4%	58.9%
White	10,605	35.4%	1,265	3.0%	11,870	39.6%	40.5%	40.9%
American Indian	2	--	0	--	0	--	--	--
Asian	3	--	0	--	0	--	--	--
Other	33	.01%	0	.01%	38	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	27,799	92.8%	2,160	92.8%	29,959	100%	100%	100%

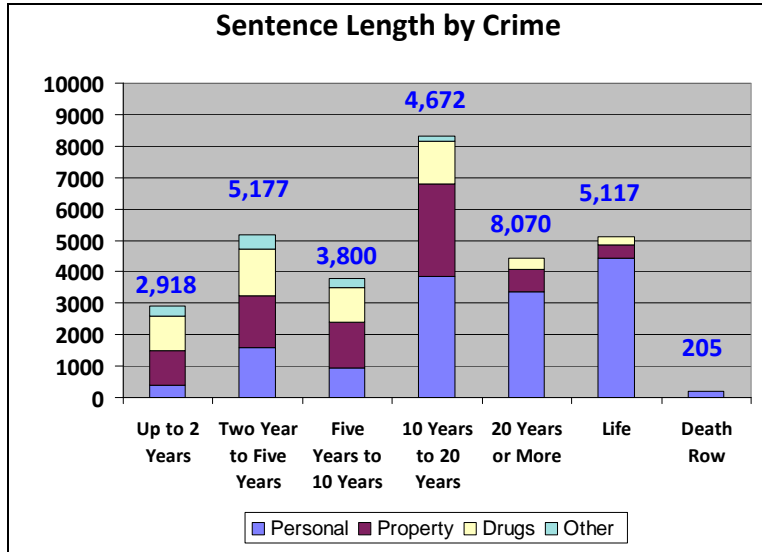
Age					
<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
15-20	870	2.9%	41-50	7,206	24.1%
21-30	8,805	29.4%	51-60	2,963	9.9%
31-40	9,154	30.5%	60+	961	3.2%
<i>Average Inmate Age is 37 Years Old</i>					

Marital Status					
	<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Divorce Widow</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	22,154	3,011	1,787	847	27,799
Female	1,316	365	359	120	2,160
Total	23,470	3,376	2,146	967	29,959



Jurisdictional Population Statistics

As of September 30, 2008



Offender Incarceration Summary

- Number of Offenders Serving 1st Alabama Incarceration11,422
- Number of Offenders With a Previous Alabama Incarceration18,537
 - Of which are Classified as a Habitual Offender¹9,513
 - Of which are Classified as a Recidivists²7,436

¹ - Habitual Offender convictions are defined and sentenced under the Code of Alabama, 1975, as amended, § 13A-5-9.

² - A recidivist is an offender who returns to ADOC jurisdiction within 3 years of release.

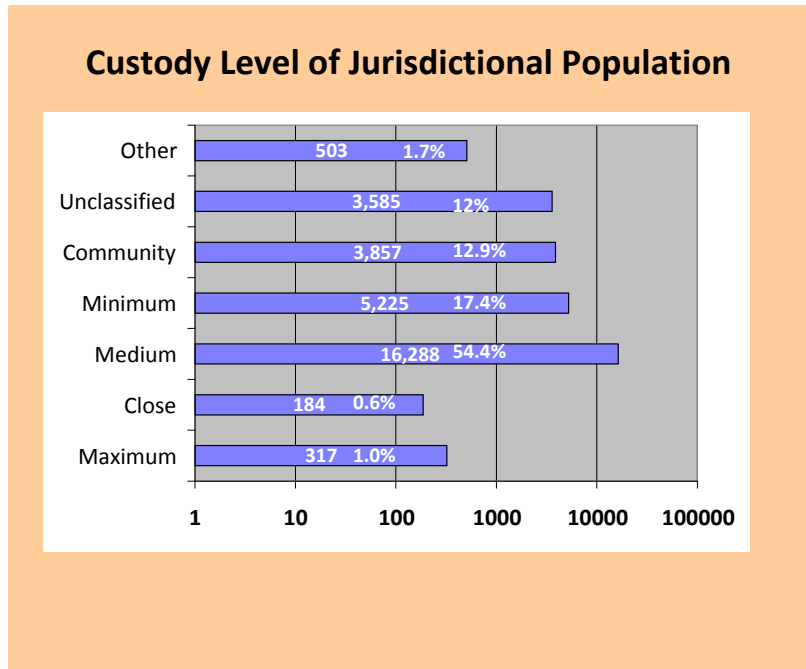
Top 5 Jurisdictional Convictions

1. Robbery 4,787
2. Drug Possession 3,734
3. Murder 3,576
4. Drug Trafficking or Manufacturing..... 3,106
5. Burglary 2,714

Top 5 Committing Counties

Committing County	Offenders	Size Rank ¹
1. Jefferson ²	5,417	1
2. Mobile	2,931	2
3. Montgomery	2,425	4
4. Madison.....	1,713	3
5. Houston.....	1,213	12

Notes: 1-2008 County Population Estimates. 2-Includes Jefferson & Bessemer Circuit Court Districts.

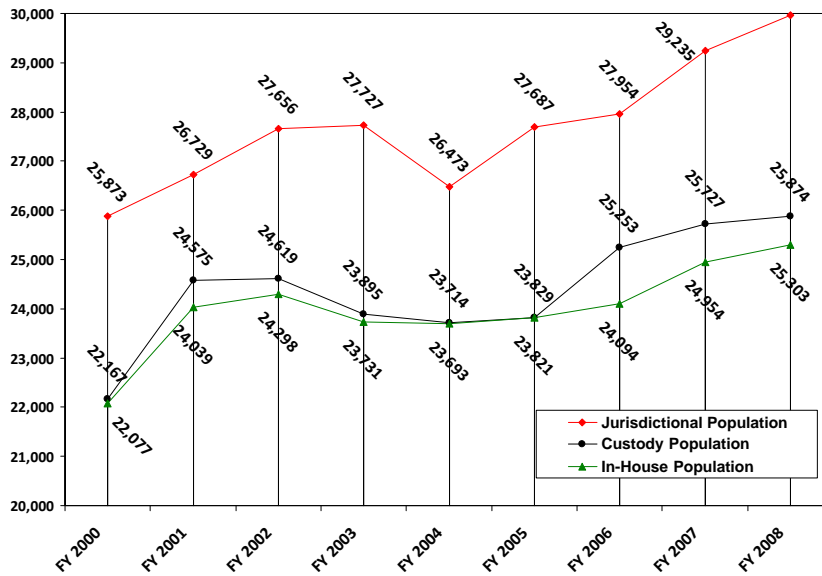




Inmate Population Trend

As of September 30, 2008

Inmate Population Trend



The Alabama prison population has continually increased as represented by the FY 2000 – FY 2008 trend chart. The number of inmates held within a State prison facility was impacted by an increase in offenders entering the Supervised Reentry Program and the Community Corrections Program.

The increases by custody assignments are:

- Jurisdictional**
 8-Year.....4,086 or 15.8%
 4-Year.....3,486 or 13.2%
 1-Year..... 724 or 2.5%
- Custody**
 8-Year.....3,707 or 16.7%
 4-Year.....2,160 or 9.1%
 1-Year..... 147 or 0.6%
- In-House**
 8-Year.....3,226 or 14.6%
 4-Year.....1,610 or 6.8%
 1-Year..... 349 or 1.4%

The inmate population trend has continually increased over the last 8-years. The exception was FY 2004 (4-years ago), which resulted in a 1,254 drop, primarily due to the appointment of a second parole board. However, during the following Fiscal Year of 2005, the population spiked by 1,214 inmates. Since 2004, the population has continued to climb an average of 870 inmates per year. For comparison, the population of Holman Prison was 789 at year end.

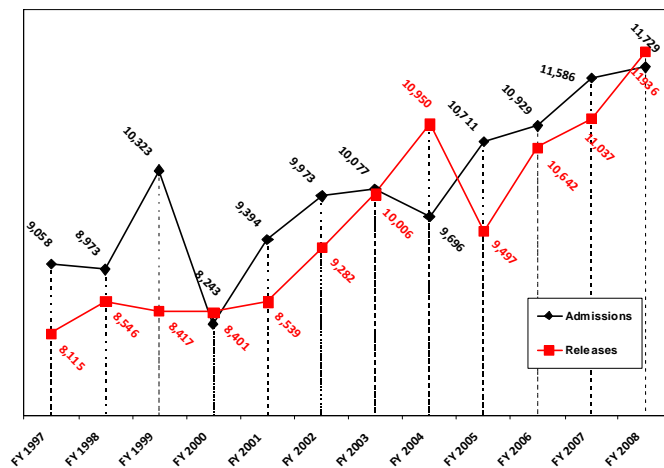
TOP 3 RELEASE TYPES

- Split-Sentence 4,100
- End of Sentence 3,991
- Parole (granted, reinstated, continued) 3,248

TOP 3 ADMISSION TYPES

- New Commitment.....5,532
- Split Sentence (Act 754).....3,217
- Revocations (Total All Types)2,173
 - Parole.....1,256
 - Probation 917

Admissions vs. Releases Trend





Inmate Recidivism Study

Representing Inmates Released During the Calendar Year 2005

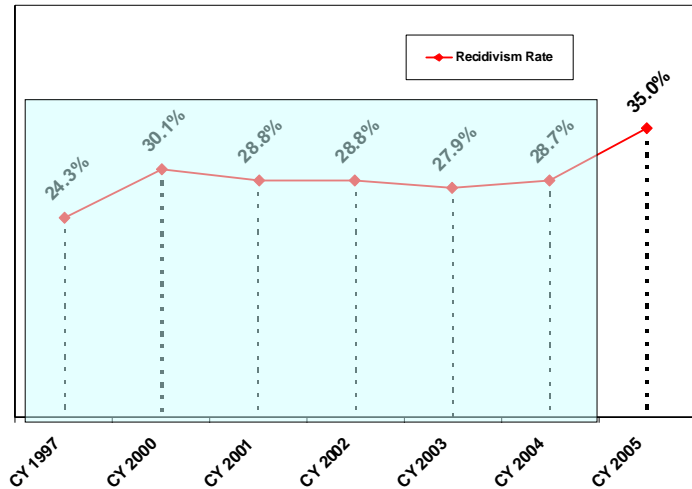
A **recidivist** is defined as an inmate who returns within three years of release from ADOC Jurisdiction.

At the end of each calendar year, the Alabama Department of Corrections conducts an inmate recidivism study for inmates released and returned to prison during the previous three years. The recidivism study was conducted on a cohort population of 10,915 inmates released during Calendar Year 2005; and the corresponding return to ADOC jurisdiction for the years 2006, 2007, and 2008.

A recidivist, as defined by the ADOC, is an inmate that was released during a calendar year and subsequently returns to ADOC jurisdiction within a three year period from the date of release. Analysis of recidivism includes such factors as inmate demographics, release type, and offense committed.

Recidivism Trend Summary

For the Calendar Year 2005 Recidivism Study, the 6.3% Increase in the Overall Recidivism Rate may have resulted from two factors: (1) a bow-wave from additional paroles granted during FY 2004; and/or (2) the transition to a new software application program that was utilized for compiling recidivism statistics more accurately.



ANALYSIS OF CY 2005 RECIDIVISM STUDY

Cohort Type	ALL COHORT	Sentenced for Property Crimes	Black Males	Released from County Jail	Released from a Maximum Security Facility	Released From a CCP	Males	Black Males	Sentenced for Property Crimes	White Males	Released From a Medium Facility
	Top 5 Cohort Types by Percentage of Recidivist						Top 5 Cohort Type by Number of Recidivists				
Total Rate	34.96%	43.64%	38.4%	38.26%	38.23%	37.17%	35.86%	38.4%	43.64%	32.84%	35.22%
Inmates Released	10,915	3,891	5,245	1,989	1,457	748	9,577	5,245	3,891	4,312	3,969
Number Recidivist	3,816	1,698	2,014	761	557	278	3,434	2,014	1,698	1,416	1,398
EOS	722	329	363	97	110	46	680	363	329	317	343
	6.61%	8.46%	6.92%	4.88%	7.55%	6.15%	7.1%	6.92%	8.46%	7.35%	8.64%
Splits	1,623	706	824	449	210	121	1,453	824	706	627	595
	14.87%	18.14%	15.71%	22.57%	14.41%	16.18%	15.17%	15.71%	18.14%	14.54%	14.99%
Parole	1,195	549	724	115	226	0	1,076	724	549	350	450
	10.95%	14.11%	13.8%	5.78%	15.51%	0.0%	11.24%	13.8%	14.11%	8.12%	11.34%
Other	273	113	101	100	10	111	222	101	113	121	8



Death Row Inmate Population

As of September 30, 2008

The death row inmate populations are confined in three different maximum security facilities: Holman Correctional Facility, in Atmore, AL; Donaldson Correctional Facility, in Bessemer, AL; and Tutwiler Prison for Women, in Wetumpka, AL. The demographics of the 205 death row inmates are equally divided racially and in gender. The average age of a death row inmate is 40 years-old; the average age at time of sentencing is 29 years-old; and the average time served is nearly 11 years. The oldest male inmate is 73 and the oldest female is 45. The youngest male inmate is 22 and the youngest female is 25. The longest amount of time served for a male is a almost 31 years, and a slightly more than 19 years for a female.

Death Row Inmate Distribution

	<u>Male</u> <i>Holman CF</i>		<u>Male</u> <i>Donaldson CF</i>		<u>Female</u> <i>Tutwiler PFW</i>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Black	88	42.9%	6	2.9%	2	1.0%	96	46.8%
White	90	43.9%	14	6.8%	2	1.0%	106	51.7%
Other	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.0%
Total	180	87.8%	20	9.8%	4	2.0%	204 ¹	99.5%

Not included in total is one death row inmate in the custody of the Michigan DOC

The Holman Correctional Facility is the only facility within the State that conducts court ordered executions. During the Fiscal Year 2008, the State did not conduct any executions due to a legal challenge of Alabama's lethal injection protocol.

According to a Department of Justice report (December 2007), there were 3,228 inmates nation-wide, state and federal, with an imposed death sentence, with 6% of that population attributable to Alabama. In that report, Alabama was 4th nation-wide in the number of inmates on death row, following California, Texas, and Florida. In 2007, there were 200 inmates on Alabama's death row.

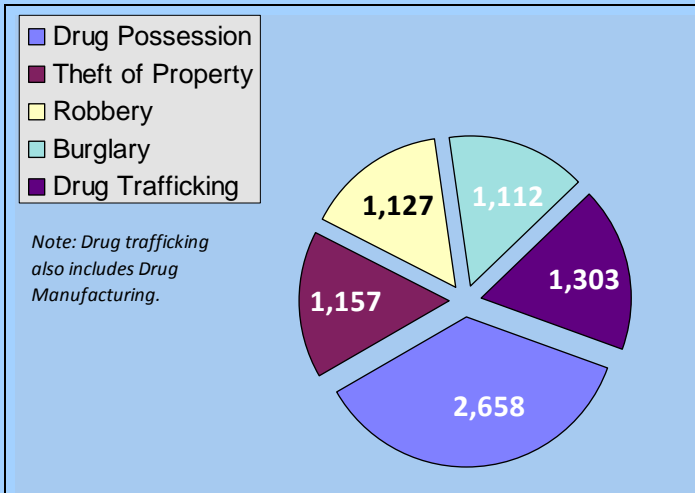


Jurisdictional Admissions

As of September 30, 2008

Top 5 Convictions of New Admissions

by Number of Offenders



Jurisdictional Admissions by Type

- New Commitment 5,532
- Split Sentence (Act 754) 3,217
- Revocations (Total All Types)..... 2,173
 - Parole 1,256
 - Probation 917
- Captured Escapees 189
- Other..... 134
- *Monthly Average Jurisdictional Admission Rate* 937

Custody Admissions

- Offenders Admitted to an In-House Correctional Facility 9,689
- *Monthly Average In-House Admission Rate* 807

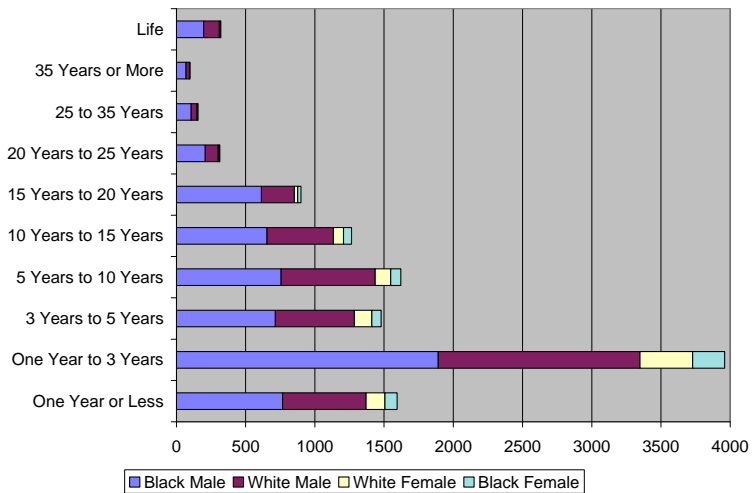
Top 10 Committing Counties

Committing County	Offenders	Size Rank ¹
1. Jefferson ²	1,887	1
2. Mobile	1,162	2
3. Montgomery.....	746	4
4. Madison.....	725	3
5. Houston	467	12
6. Tuscaloosa	421	6
7. Talladega	352	16
8. Calhoun.....	345	10
9. Shelby	335	5
10. Etowah.....	318	11

Notes: 1-2008 County Population Estimates. 2-Includes Jefferson & Bessemer Circuit Court Districts.

Sentence Length of Incoming Offenders

Average Sentence Length was 7 Years and 7 Months





Jurisdictional Releases

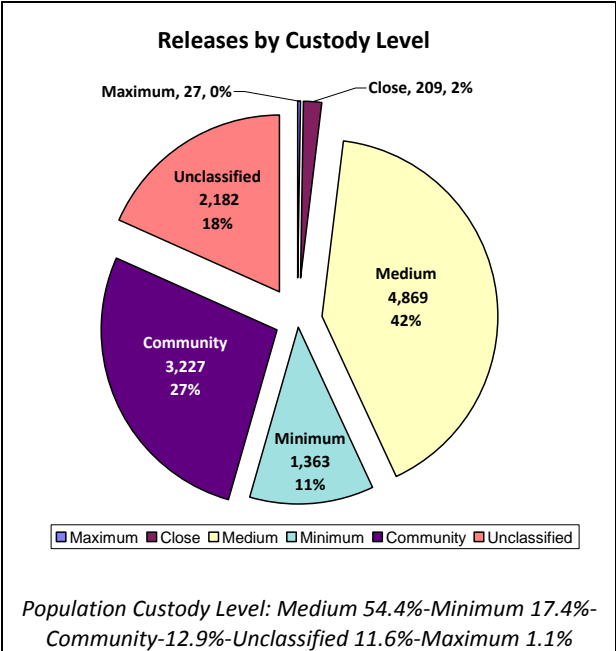
As of September 30, 2008

Jurisdictional Releases by Type

- Split Sentence (Act 754)..... 4,100
- End of Sentence 3,991
- Parole..... 3,248
- Other 343
- Escapes..... 254
- Monthly Average Jurisdictional Release Rate 995

Custody Releases

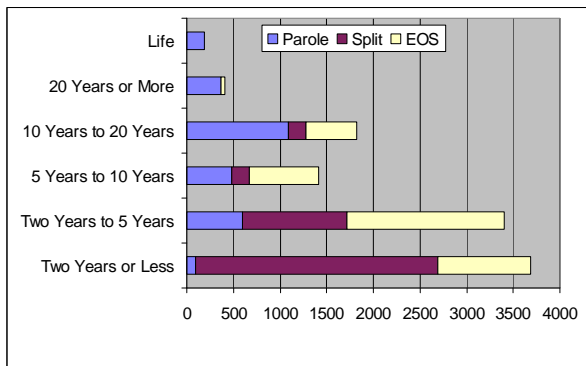
- Releases from a Correctional Facility, Leased Facility, or SRP 9,132
- Monthly Average Custody Release Rate (includes Leased & SRP) 761



Top 3 Releases by Sentenced Served

Average Sentence Served was 3 Years and 3 Months

	Parole	Split	EOS
Two Years or Less	100	2,597	989
Two Years to 5 Years	612	1,122	1,679
5 Years to 10 Years	532	186	741
10 Years to 20 Years	1,307	194	539
20 Years or More	454	1	43
Life	243	0	0



Releases by Facility or Program

- Medium Facilities.....3,881
- Work Release Program1,675
- County Jail.....1,368
- Maximum Facility.....1,253
- Community Corrections Program1,191
- Minimum Facilities.....868
- Supervised Release Program650
- Community Work Center637
- All Others186
- Leased Facilities168