

ALABAMA

Department of Corrections



FISCAL YEAR 2009 ANNUAL REPORT



Alabama Corrections Academy Class 2009-1 – 123 Graduates – The Largest Recorded Class

***Corrections—Where Public Safety
Is an Everyday Commitment***

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009

Bob Riley, Governor

Richard F. Allen, Commissioner

This publication prepared by the
Research and Planning Division
RSA Criminal Justice Center
301 South Ripley Street
Montgomery, AL 36104-4425
334-353-9504
www.doc.alabama.gov

Additional Copies

An electronic copy of this FY 2009 Annual Report is available on our public website at <http://www.doc.state.al.us/reports.asp>. Printed copies of this report are limited and will be considered on written request to the Research and Planning Division.



Commissioner's Message

On behalf of the more than 5,000 dedicated professionals of the State's largest Law Enforcement agency, I am proud to present the Department of Corrections Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2009. This Annual Report summarizes the current state of affairs in the Department and highlights the significant accomplishments our Corrections Professionals have achieved in light of sustained shortfalls in resources that continue to yield an underfunded, understaffed, and crowded prison system.



During fiscal year 2009, we continued our previous years' efforts outlined in the ADOC Action Plan by seeking efficiencies and leveraging available resources. One such effort is the new Alabama Criminal Justice Training Center located on the campus of the George C. Wallace Community College; this project was realized through a partnership with the Department of Public Safety and Post Secondary Education.

Inmate transition and reentry needs were emphasized during fiscal year 2009 through implementation of the Alabama Therapeutic Educational Facility in Columbiana, the Supervised Reentry Program, the Limestone Pre-release Program, and the system-wide ADOC Reentry Program. Effective utilization of leased bed space allowed our Corrections Professionals to manage the crowded prison system as best possible, while maintaining county jail backlogs at acceptable statutory levels.

With much anticipation, I look forward to serving in fiscal year 2010 with our staff of Corrections Professionals who, on a daily basis, make a commitment to maintain public safety and fulfill our pursuit of the Department's mission, values, and priorities.

Sincerely,

Richard F. Allen
Commissioner



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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



2009 CORRECTIONS ANNUAL AWARDS



Kaye McDonald accepts the Employee of the Year Award from Commissioner Richard Allen.

The 2009 Corrections Annual Awards were presented at the Christmas Luncheon held at the Renaissance Hotel in Montgomery on December 18, 2009.



Classification Division Director Carolyn Golson, on behalf of all ADOC Classification Personnel, accepts the Commissioner's Award from Commissioner Allen.

- Employee of the YearKaye McDonald, Accounting Division*
- Professional Secretary of the YearLisa Scott-Davis, Bullock Correctional Facility*
- Clerical Personnel of the YearKhaliah Callaway, Kilby Correctional Facility*
- Security Personnel of the Year.....Joe Tew, Donaldson Correctional Facility*
- Support Personnel of the Year.....Donna Barlow, Holman Correctional Facility*
- Support Supervisor of the Year.....Nadine Ellis, Personnel Division*
- ACI Employee of the YearIda Farris, ACI Central Office*
- Outstanding Maintenance Employee of the YearJeffery Robinson, Fountain/J.O. Davis Correctional Facility*
- Outstanding Chaplain of the Year.....Bill Lindsey, Donaldson Correctional Facility*
- Outstanding Steward of the Year.....Alleric Holt, Donaldson Correctional Facility*
- Security Supervisor of the Year.....Michelle Ellington, Kilby Correctional Facility*
- Correctional Officer of the Year*
 - Northern Region.....Derek Goggins, Bibb Correctional Facility*
 - Central Region.....Stanley Williams, Elmore Correctional Facility*
 - Southern Region.....Henry Gardner, Loxley Community Based Facility*
- Division Director of the Year.....Steve Watson, Supervised Reentry Division*
- Warden of the Year*
 - Warden I.....Robert Danford, Hamilton Community Based Facility*
 - Warden II.....Phyllis Billups, Draper Correctional Facility*
 - Warden III.....Frank Albright, Tutwiler Prison for Women*
- Commissioner's Award.....Classification Professionals, ADOC System-wide*



EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY

Alabama Department of Corrections
RSA Criminal Justice Center
301 South Ripley Street
Montgomery, AL 36104-4425
334-353-3883



COMMISSIONER

Richard F. Allen

353-3870

Chief Deputy Commissioner

A. Vernon Barnett

353-3870

- Executive Assistant
- Special Counsel
- Public Information & Recruiting
- General Counsel
- Investigations & Intelligence
- Community Corrections

- Kay Hope 353-3870
- Anne Adams 353-3877
- Brian Corbett 353-4053
- Kim Thomas 353-3884
- Randy Yarbrough 353-8916
- Jeffery Williams 353-4633

Associate Commissioner for Operations

James DeLoach

353-3872

- Institutional Coordinator
- Institutional Coordinator
- Central Transportation Classification
- Alabama Corrections Academy & Training

- Roy Hightower 353-4997
- Gwen Mosley 353-3854
- Linda Miller 353-9708
- Carolyn Golson 353-9706
- Wendy Williams 872-6228

Associate Commissioner for Plans & Programs

Terry McDonnell

353-4803

- Central Records
- Research and Planning
- Supervised Re-Entry Program
- Religious Programs
- Victims/Constituent Services
- Treatment Program Supervisor
- Re-Entry Program Coordinator

- Kathy Holt 353-9772
- Glen Casey 353-9504
- Steve Watson 353-9702
- Chaplain Steve Walker 334-738-5625
- Janet LeJeune 353-3879
- Don Dietz 353-5844
- Dr. Eddie Lancaster 353-9511

Associate Commissioner for Administrative Services

Steve Brown

353-4803

- Accounting
- Personnel
- Information Systems
- Institutional Services
- Communications
- Alabama Correctional Industries (ACI)

- Janice Hamm 353-5508
- Dora Jackson 353-9562
- Marty Redden 353-4314
- Jimmy Rhodes 567-1559
- William Haynes 567-1590
- Andy Farquhar 260-3636

Associate Commissioner of Health Services

Ruth Naglich

353-3887

- Mental Health Director
- Medical Systems Administrator
- Regional Clinical Manager
- Regional Clinical Manager

- Ronald Cavanaugh 353-3887
- Laura Ferrell 251-368-7847
- Lynn Brown 738-5625
- Brandon Kinard 205-921-7453

Deputy Commissioner for Maintenance & Construction

Greg Lovelace

353-3872

- Engineering

- Larry Kelly 567-1554

Deputy Commissioner for Finance & Industries

Rodney Blankenship

353-5105



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 21 years of healthcare administration and clinical experience, with 17 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.

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 9 years.

RODNEY BLANKENSHIP, Deputy Commissioner for Finance & Industries.

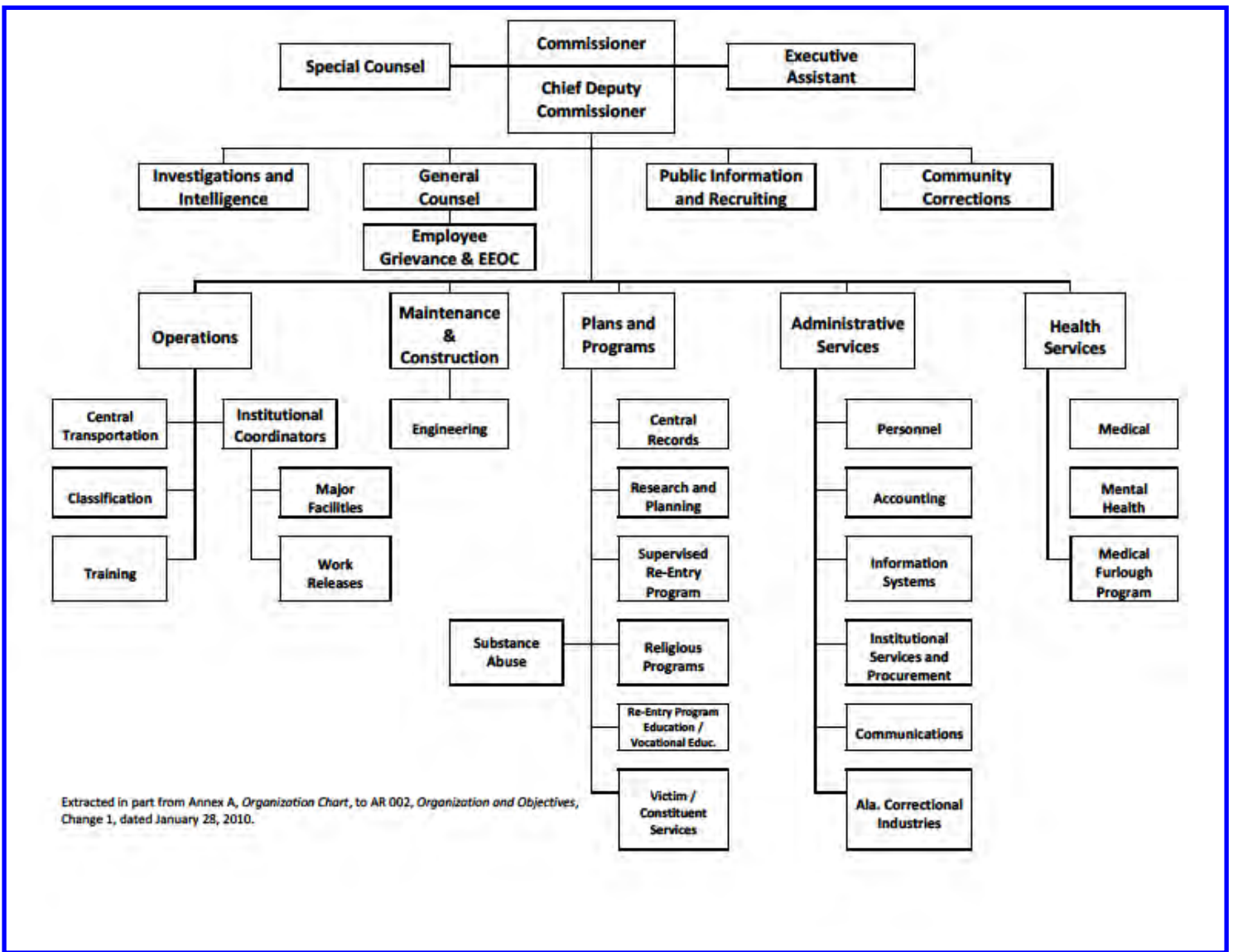
Commissioner Blankenship is responsible for financing, long-range planning, and the management and direction of correctional industries. Commissioner Blankenship worked for Blount International, Inc. from 1972 until his retirement in 2003. During that time he served in various capacities, completing his career as Chief Financial Officer. He has a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Auburn University.

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 alumna 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, Deputy Commissioner, and four merit employee Associate Commissioners on staff. The 4,100+ merit employees of the 20 divisions and 30 correctional institutions are aligned under one of the Deputy Commissioners or Associate Commissioners.





ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

Ground Breaking



Training Division Director Wendy Williams and Staff join Deputy Commissioner Lovelace and Commissioner Allen in a ground breaking ceremony for the new Alabama Criminal Justice Training Center located on the campus of Wallace Community College in Selma. This new facility will house separate academies with joint use areas for Corrections and State Troopers. The new training center is a joint venture with the Alabama Department of Corrections, Alabama Department of Public Safety, and the Department of Post Secondary Education. The Alabama Criminal Justice Training Center is scheduled to open Fall of 2010.



Artist Rendering of the new Alabama Criminal Justice Training Center

DRILLING FOR BLACK GOLD

Oil exploration at G. K. Fountain Correctional Center has proven to look very promising. The oil well site is located approximately 150 yards northwest of the Fountain exercise yard. The 15,000+ foot well is producing oil and natural gas. The Department signed a 5-year contract with



Foot Oil & Gas Properties that calls for an initial fee plus 25% royalties and a \$300 bonus per acre on any oil or natural gas extracted. The well is expected to produce in the range of 450 barrels of oil and 425,000 cubic feet of natural gas each day.

ELC

The 4th Annual ADOC Executive Leadership Conference was hosted by the ADOC Training Division at The Renaissance



Montgomery Hotel & Spa at the Convention Center in Montgomery, Alabama, September 3 - 4, 2009. Participants included Commissioner Allen and Staff, Wardens, Deputy Wardens, Directors, Assistant Directors, and selected staff members. The theme for this year was **Character: Choice. Courage. Commitment.** Keeping with this year's theme, the keynote guest speaker was Sharleen Smith, Associate Director of the Alabama Training Institute, who presented *Character: Assessing your Leadership Capacity*. The closing speaker was motivational speaker and humorist, John Riley.



Certified Public Managers

Commissioner Richard Allen congratulates (from left to right) Darren Garris and Elizabeth James



who completed the second year of Alabama Training Institute’s nationally accredited Certified Public Manager Training Program. Also pictured are Patricia Wilson and LaDora Gindle who completed the first year of the two year program.

Excellence



At the 2009 Christmas Party, Elana Parker was presented a plaque in appreciation of her two years of ADOC service during which she established the Alabama Prisoner Reentry Program. Earlier this year, she earned the prestigious *Carl Nowell Award*, presented by the Alabama School of Alcohol and Other Drugs Studies. This award honors individuals for dedication and persistence through leadership in the field of prevention and treatment of alcohol and substance abuse services on a local, state, and national level.

Transitions



On November 20, 2009 the Limestone Transitional Center opened to provide a 90-day intensive pre-release program. The ADOC renovated a former ACI warehouse and converted it to a modern facility with a 300 bed, dormitory-style arrangement including self contained classrooms. Additionally, these beds provided critical medium custody capacity to our crowded prison system. Limestone Correctional Facility was chosen because of available space, capability, and staff.

Special Team

Special thanks to the ADOC 2009 Bed Audit Team for their exemplary service, hard work, and dedication. The Team inventoried and coded all of the beds in every facility across the state, resulting in a current and accurate count of bed capacity, maximizing resources and improving inmate management. Thank you all for a job well done.



The Team Consisted of: Sgt. Calloway, Lt. Chavis, Sgt. Gordy, Capt. Hawthorne, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Tew, Sgt. Thomas, and Sgt. Wannamaker



ReStarting

The **ReStart Program** is a Parole Technical Violators initiative in partnership with the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles. The objective of this program is to provide an intervention for offenders who technically violate the conditions of parole. The parole status of technical violators is suspended for ninety days, allowing the parolee to restart acceptable behavior through drug treatment and re-entry programming. The Limestone Transition Center, Decatur Community Based Facility, Kilby Correctional Facility, Tutwiler Prison for Women, and Wetumpka Life Tech Center are designated ReStart facilities. With successful completion of the program, the participant’s parole status will be reinstated. The ReStart Program provides a second chance for technical violators while allowing the ADOC to maintain critical bed capacity for serious and violent offenders.



Represented

The Alabama Correctional Organization (ACO) recently presented State Representative Barry Mask (R-31) with their **2008 Legislator of the Year Award**. Representative Mask’s legislative district includes the majority portion of Elmore and Coosa Counties. The



ADOC operates more correctional facilities in Elmore County than any other county in the state. Approximately 700 correctional employees work in Elmore County.

CISM Critical Incident Stress Management Team

The Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Team was formed in reaction to an incident at the State Cattle Ranch in July 1994. CISM is an internationally recognized protocol for dealing with events of a traumatic nature. Since inception, the CISM has responded to 24 incidents of need with the most current activation in October, 2008. The CISM Team has been reorganized into three distinct teams assigned to separate districts in the north, central, and southern regions of the state. Each team consists of a team leader and 10-team members. Members will be certified in *Critical Incident Stress Management*. Dr. Eddie Lancaster was appointed as the CISM Program Director.

Technology

The Alabama Department of Corrections, in conjunction with the Alabama Administrative Office of the Courts and the Circuit Court of Escambia County, launched a video conferencing pilot project at the Holman Correctional Facility. The use of video conferencing technology for proceedings such as court hearings reduces costs and the risk to public safety by eliminating the need to transport inmates to and from court. Video conferencing, which includes full motion video and audio, connects the courthouse with the prison via closed circuit cameras. In early November, Circuit Judge Bert Rice, via video conference, heard four cases involving inmates incarcerated at Holman Correctional Facility. “I like the idea of being able to look at someone and see them, and for them to see the judge. From an administration of justice standpoint, it’s a better situation to include them more fully in the process.”

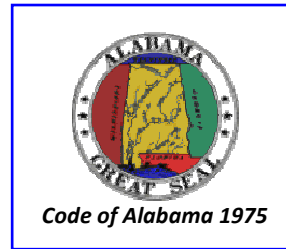


Internship



On September the 10th, Alabama State University President William Harris and ADOC Commissioner Richard Allen announced a new joint partnership to provide jobs for interested Alabama State University students through a Criminal Justice Internship. Eligible seniors with a criminal justice major can complete their education while attending the Alabama Corrections Academy. During the internship at the Academy, students attend a 12-week basic training program, earn 12 semester credit hours, earn Correctional Officer Trainee pay with benefits, and receive Correctional Law Enforcement certification upon graduation.

Act 2009-586



Protecting those who serve—Act 2009-586, amends the Alabama Code section 13A-6-21, to include the **assault of a Correctional Officer** with the intent to prevent the Officer from performing a lawful duty. Such assault now constitutes an Assault in the 2nd degree, a Class C Felony punishable by 1-year and 1-day to 10-years of incarceration. The Act became effective August of 2009.

ASADS



The Alabama School of Alcohol and Drug Studies' (ASADS) held it's 34th annual conference for professionals involved in the enforcement, prevention, identification, assessment, treatment, and rehabilitation of substance abuse and dependency. This year, the conference offered a session on the Alabama Prisoner Reentry Program and provided a comprehensive overview of prisoner reentry programs in Alabama. Representing the ADOC were Jeffrey Williams, Elana Parker, and Sherry Moore.

Innovation



On March 6th, Chief Justice Sue Bell Cobb announced the implementation of the Cooperative Community Alternative Sentencing Project (CCASP) which will establish a model system of community punishment. This initiative is sponsored by the Chief Justice and the Alabama Sentencing Commission and funded by the Pew Foundation Charitable Trusts. Four Alabama jurisdictions (Lawrence County, Montgomery County, Jefferson County, and Marshall County) were selected as pilot sites. As part of the project, community supervision is provided or administered by the Administrative Office of Courts (the Court Referral Program and Drug Courts), the Alabama Department of Corrections (Work Release and Community Corrections Programs), Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles, and Alabama District Attorneys (through District Attorney pre-trial diversion programs).



Nominated

Wendy Williams, Director of Training, was nominated for the State Personnel Department’s Executive



Branch Employee of the Year. Commissioner Allen stated “to say Ms. Williams exceeds the expectations set for her is an understatement. Ms. Williams is indeed a 21st century leader, with impeccable integrity and passion for education and professional development.

Ms. Williams’ broad vision has propelled our agency’s training program to the top of the nation’s list of finest!”

Big Read

Auburn University’s *Alabama Prison Arts + Education Project* (APAEP) was awarded \$12,000 by the National Endowment for the Arts to fund pilot classes in two Alabama prisons. The *Big Read* project is a literature program themed around 3 novels that will be used during the 14-week course. The selected prisons are the Montgomery Women’s’ Facility and Staton Correctional Facility.



WHI-FI



The **Women’s Health Initiative For The Incarcerated** (WHI-FI) is a collaborative effort between Aid to Inmate Mothers’ and the ADPH Office of Women’s Health. This gender specific program provides preventative health education and referrals. The purpose of WHI-FI is to increase awareness about women’s health, foster healthy lifestyles prior to and after release, and assist with linkages to public health services in local communities.

Record Setting



On April 16, 2009, the Alabama Corrections Academy honored a record number of graduates in a training class. Basic Training Class 2009-1 was the largest known Academy graduating class in recorded ADOC history. This class graduated 123 Correctional Officer Trainees, 80% of those who started the 12-week basic training program.

Helping



Representatives from Honor Flight, American Cancer Society, and Adullam House each receive their check for \$791.15 from the Men of Kilby.

Kilby Correctional Facility inmates collected and donated \$2,373.45 to local charities during their 2009 *Help Us Help Others Drive*. The inmate fundraising effort collected \$687.41 over the established goal; all donations came from inmates’ individual canteen funds. A presentation of a check for \$791.15 was made on September 16th to each of the three designated charities.



Picnic

The ADOC Annual Picnic was held on May 16th at the



Childersburg Recreation Center. Despite the sporadic rain, the attendees enjoyed many activities for



employees and their families. The recreation center provided a new picnic venue that worked out well and allowed all to have a great time.



The basketball team from Kilby Correctional Facility, "Kilby's Finest," won the basketball competition for the second time at the ADOC picnic.

Golfing for a Cause



Brian Corbett congratulates platinum sponsor Mike Brewer of ARAMARK

"On behalf of the Employee Support Fund Golf Committee, we'd like to thank everyone who contributed in any way to this year's tournament. By all accounts, it was another outstanding success! We were blessed with beautiful weather and almost two complete flights with 132 golfers. Everything went smoothly at registration, lunch, and throughout the day. This would not be possible without the help of our volunteers and golf committee members who contribute their time and effort for such a worthy cause." Brian Corbett, Tournament Director



Forrest Johnson presents Commissioner's Cup winner's with their prize.

The Commissioner's Cup was won by the St. Clair Team of Robert Pavonka, Frank Mickens, Michael Lindsey, and Darrell Holt. St. Clair finished with a score of 55 and a 6 shot lead over the Draper Armory Team. Robert Pavonka also won the afternoon *closest to the pin* shot award.



Refinement

During fiscal year 2009, the Department made several organizational changes to increase efficiency and maximize available resources.



- The Department’s Drug Treatment Program was re-aligned under the Associate Commissioner for Plans and Programs. Responsibilities will include creating program manuals and administrative regulations, as well as providing supervisory oversight and audits of institutional-level drug treatment programs.
- The PREA (*Prison Rape Elimination Act*) Coordinators and the STG (*Security Threat Group*) Unit were consolidated into one unit assigned to the Investigation and Intelligence Division. This is an effort to expand the STG Unit with existing personnel and increase our response to incidents involving allegations of rape and/or sexual misconduct.

Dignity



Brandon Kinard, Regional Clinical Manager with the Office of Health Services, conducted a “Dignity” Hospice Volunteer Training Program for offenders at the Donaldson Correctional Facility and the St. Clair



Correctional Facility. The hospice training program consisted of 40 hours of on-the-job and classroom training. Each graduate was recognized and presented with a certificate for his accomplishment.

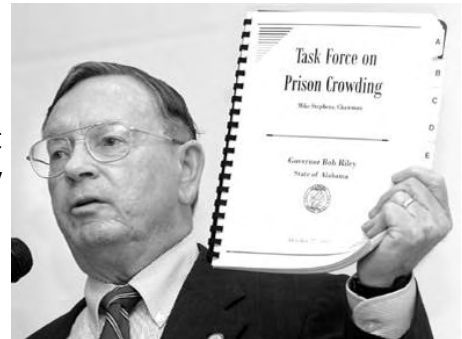


ACTION PLAN UPDATE

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 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 each 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. The economic recession, however, has resulted in the loss of job opportunities to qualified work release inmates. Additional funds must come from other areas, primarily the state general fund. The Department continues to pursue the option of selling surplus acreage to generate revenue for facility renovation projects. Most, if not all, of these problems are the result of the unprecedented growth in the inmate population over the last 15 years. 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 2009. The ADOC jurisdictional population increased from 29,959 to 31,770 by the end of the fiscal year, a rate of 151 more admissions than releases per month. The number of inmates incarcerated within ADOC facilities grew at a rate of 23 inmates per month, or a total of 272 for the year. Unless the “admissions to releases” rate 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 5,429 personnel in FY 2009 for all classifications, but had on hand only 4,169, nearly 24% fewer than authorized at the end of the fiscal year. The number of authorized Correctional Staff was 3,928 with only 3,043 on hand, or a shortage of 885 (about 23%). 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 1:12; for surrounding states it averages 1:6. While 1:12 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 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 19 Correctional Officers each month is negatively impacting 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 200 to 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 ground was broken on the newest corrections facility that we operate in 1992; 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 35 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, 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 their useful life, 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. The deferred maintenance cost to address facility renovation requirements is approximately \$100 million.





Inmate Health Care: The cost of inmate health care spiraled by 295% during the time period from FY 2000 to FY 2005, 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 that 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. Inmate healthcare costs, inclusive of medical and mental health services, continue to account for a significant portion of the General Fund dollars appropriated by the Legislature to the Department. Strategies implemented by the Office of Health Services have served to apply cost controls over the time period of FY 2006 to FY 2009. These strategies and results are detailed in the “Proposed Solutions” section of the Action Plan.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Prisoner Crowding: The highest priority must be given to programs that have the potential to reverse the trend of inmate growth. 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 2009. 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 three 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. Recent analysis indicates that judges are utilizing legislated alternative sentencing guidelines in about 45% of qualified cases. While the goal for utilization in the short term is 75%, the number of prison bed requirements has been reduced by about 2,200. Sentencing of offenders to state prison, since implementation of sentencing guidelines, has been reduced from 59% to 51% for property crimes and 54% to 45% for drug crimes.
- **Create and aggressively implement a statewide Community Corrections System:** At the end of Fiscal Year 2009, 34 programs were operating in 45 counties, accounting for approximately 80% of inmate admissions. There were 1,432 new diversions from ADOC custody in FY 2009 with 2,363 total active offenders at the end of the Fiscal Year.



- **Establish and fully utilize a technical violator’s center for minor probation and parole violations:** The ReStart Program for technical violators was implemented in collaboration with Pardons & Paroles during FY 2009. The program was implemented at Decatur WR, Limestone CF, Kilby CF, Tutwiler PFW, and the Wetumpka Life Tech Center. Programming addresses substance abuse, criminal thinking, and inmate transitional needs over a 90 day period. Offenders that successfully complete the program may be reinstated to their parole status in lieu of readmission to prison custody.
- **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: ADOC continues to contract with Community Education Centers, Inc. (CEC) to operate a therapeutic education center in Columbiana, Alabama named the **Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility (ATEF)**. The ATEF includes a partnership with the Alabama Department of Post Secondary Education to conduct a six month, intensive rehabilitation program providing substance abuse treatment, general education, and vocational education programs. During FY 2009, 864 new inmates enrolled in ATEF and 574 graduated. 84 inmates received their GED, while 359 received their Vocational Education Certificate, and 96 received Alabama Career Readiness Certificates.

During fiscal year 2009, Pardons and Paroles operated **Life Tech Transition Centers** in Wetumpka for female offenders and in Thomasville for male offenders. These centers provide substance abuse treatment, general education, and vocational programs for offenders as a condition of their parole. In fiscal year 2009, 393 male inmates were transferred to the Thomasville Life Tech Center and 41 female inmates were transferred to the Wetumpka Life Tech Center.

- **Implement Pre-release Centers and Inmate Re-Entry Programs:** The **Limestone Pre-release Program** is a 12-week program that provides cognitive behavioral therapy, community resource linkages, and inmate transitional services. Approximately 1,300 inmates have completed the program since inception.

The **Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP)**, implemented in 2007, allows qualified offenders to transition to the custody of an approved community sponsor while under the supervision of ADOC correctional personnel. During fiscal year 2009, 1,273 inmates were admitted to the SRP. A total of 87,310 community work hours were performed by SRP inmates during the fiscal year. The average number of inmates participating in the program at any given time during FY 2009 was 337.

The **ADOC Re-Entry Program** is a 2-week program that provides transitional services and community resource linkages for all inmates as they prepare for release. The program has been implemented at all ADOC correctional facilities. An estimated 7,000 offenders have completed the program since its inception.



Recruiting and Retention: Recruiting and retention of ADOC staff continued to be a high priority in fiscal year 2009. Intensive recruiting efforts utilized all available media outlets. The ADOC continued to partner with the Alabama National Guard and Army Reserve to recruit



active and retired military personnel. ADOC recruiting personnel continued to 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. Our goal now is to employ and train at least 450 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 fiscal year 2007 to scientifically validate our personnel requirements for support staff and Correctional Officers. The number of graduates in fiscal year 2009 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 \$100 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, pursued 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 seven to eight years.

The ADOC has continued to construct additional inmate housing dorms, where feasible and as funding is made available. 1,263 new beds have been added to existing facilities since 2006. These include the following:

- **Bullock Mental Health Unit:** 300 beds.
- **Montgomery Women's Facility:** 175 beds.
- **Easterling Correctional Facility:** 120 beds.
- **Limestone Correctional Facility:** 300 beds.
- **Mobile Work Release:** 36 beds.
- **Hamilton Work Release:** 32 beds.
- **Decatur Work Release:** 300 beds.

The facility survey team 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. Rough estimates indicate a construction cost of about \$74 million. Financing options, however, have not been approved to pursue this new construction.

The ADOC continues to plan and implement other capacity increasing projects in an effort to manage the growing offender population. These include the leasing of beds from privately owned correctional facilities and county jail systems. At the end of FY 2009, 828 inmates were housed in leased beds. All inmates previously housed in out-of-state leased beds were returned to facilities within the State of Alabama during October of 2008.

Health Care: The work of health care administrative and clinical staff in the ADOC Central Office during FY 2009 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. As a result of these efforts and health services strategies, the inmate healthcare cost has averaged an annual increase of only 3.8% over the last four years.



The ADOC Drug Treatment Program transitioned from the Office of Health Services to the Office of ADOC Programs. As part of this transition, a full-time Treatment Supervisor was appointed with responsibility to oversee approximately 73 drug treatment personnel. Program analysis was conducted and reconfiguration implemented which resulted in the expansion of the Treatment Program from 62 to 73 individual programs. 4,463 inmates completed drug treatment programming during FY 2009.

In summary, the ADOC continued to work in FY 2009 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 2010 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

Provided under contract by Community Education Centers, Inc.



The Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility (ATEF) is

operated by Community Education Centers, Inc., under contract with the ADOC 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.

ADDRESS: Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility
102 Industrial Parkway
P.O. Box 1970 (Mailing Address)
Columbiana, Alabama 35051

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 205-669-1187

CAPACITY: 718 Offenders (662 Males/56 Females)

NUMBER OF STAFF: 107 (76 Facility Staff/31 Contract)

DIRECTOR: Charles Hadley

Statistical Summary

<u>Measure</u>	<u>Y-T-D</u>
• Number of Enrollments	864
• Number of Graduates	574
• Number of Withdrawals	159
• Number of Offenders Who Completed a Substance Abuse Program	574
• Number of Offenders Awarded a Vocational Education Certificates	359
• Number of Offenders Awarded an <i>Alabama Career Readiness Certificate</i>	96
• Number of Offenders Who Earned a <i>Alabama High School Equivalency Diploma</i> by GED Testing.....	84
• Percentage of Graduates Who Began Work Release Employment Within 90-days ¹ :	
○ 1 st Quarter FY 2009	44.6%
○ 2 nd Quarter FY 2009	75.6%
○ 3 rd Quarter FY 2009.....	83.6%
○ 4 th Quarter FY 2009.....	55.5%

¹ ADOC SMART Governing Performance Measure.



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

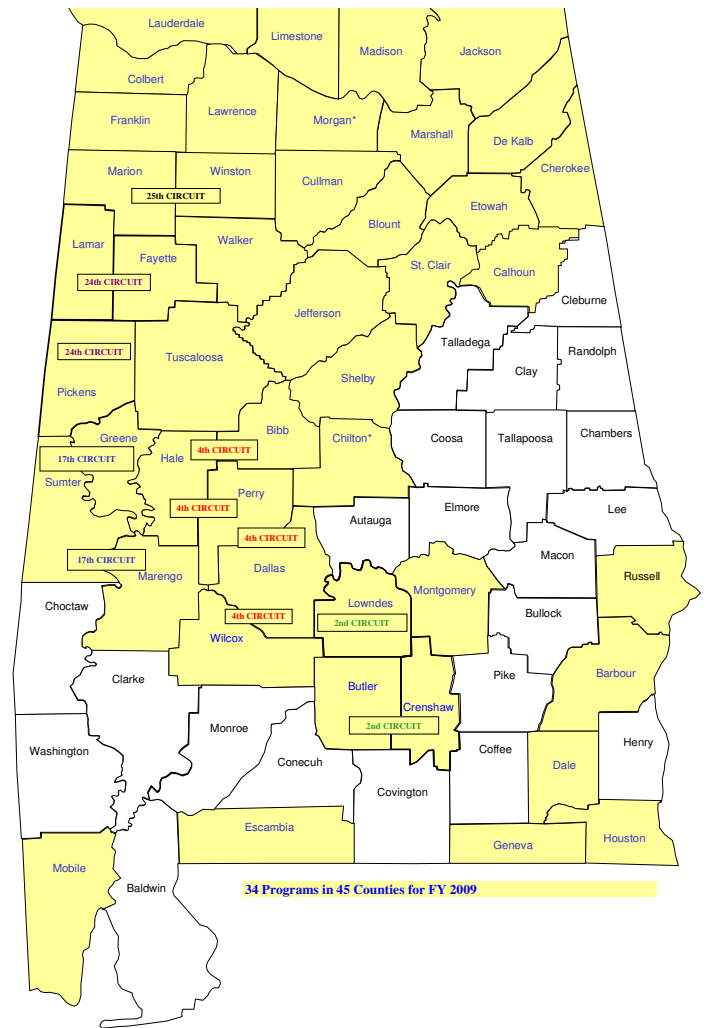
Director – Jeffery Williams

The **Alabama Community Corrections Program (CCP)**, established by *The Community Punishment and Corrections Act of 1991* (Alabama Code Section 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 2009, 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 in operation 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.

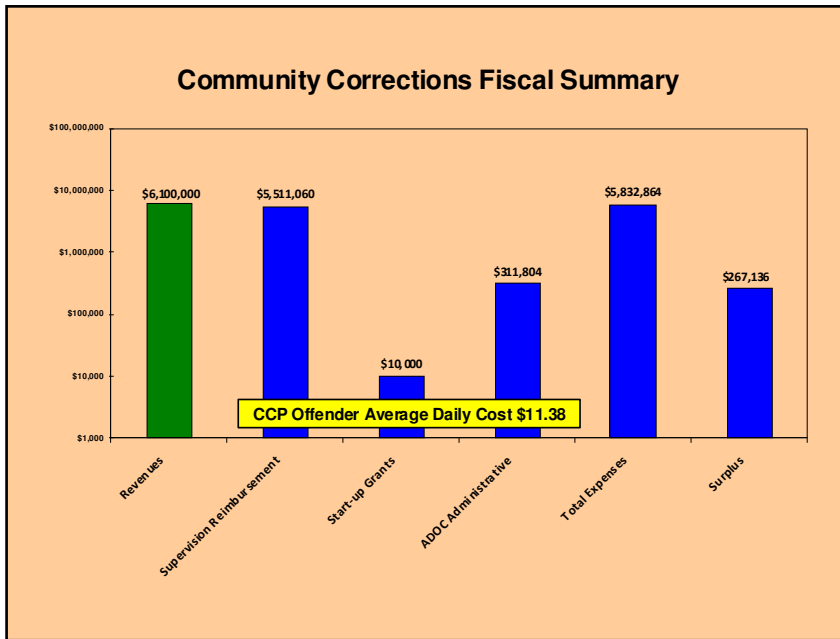


Alabama State-Wide Community Corrections Programs



34 Programs in 45 Counties for FY 2009

Participating counties are highlighted in yellow

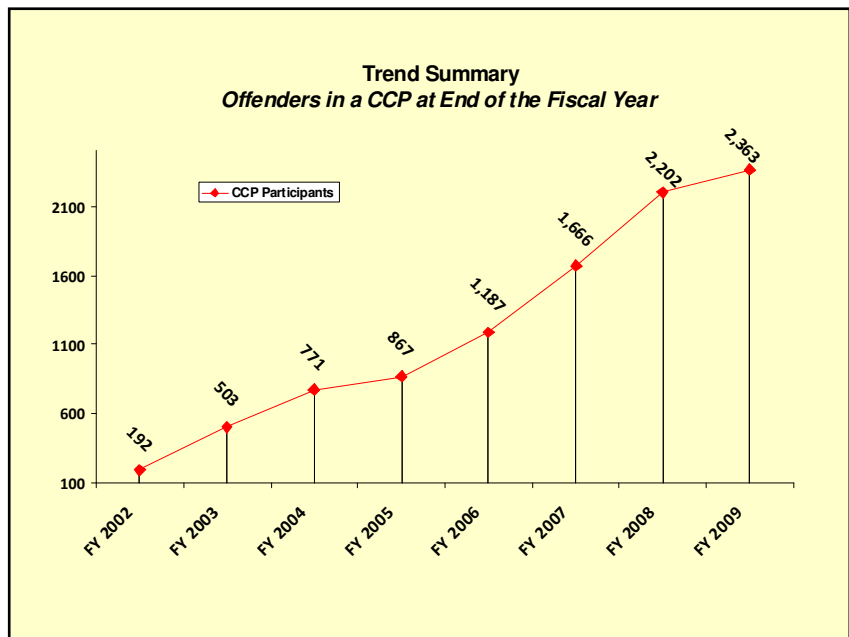


Fiscal Summary. In Fiscal Year 2009, the ADOC Community Corrections Program received \$6,100,000 in direct appropriation from the Alabama Legislature. The total program expenditures were \$5,832,864, leaving a year-end surplus of \$267,136 to be applied to the FY 2010 budget. The majority of CCP expenditures were for the reimbursement of offender supervision, which was \$5,511,060; a \$10,000 grant was used for restarting the Geneva County CCP; and the remaining \$311,804, or 5.3%, was applied toward ADOC administrative expenses. The average daily cost per CCP offender was \$11.38—significantly less than the \$37.29 daily rate for an ADOC minimum custody inmate during the same period.

Participation Summary. At the end of Fiscal Year 2009, 2,363 felony offenders were participating in the CCP. During the year, the ADOC paid reimbursement on 1,432 new “prison bound” offenders diverted to CCP and for 1,495 offenders carried over from the previous fiscal year. The number of CCP participants at year end increased by 7.3%, or by 161 offenders—resulting in a savings of \$1,522,601 to the Alabama taxpayer.

Participant Convictions. CCP breakdown by offense type: Drug—46.9%, Property—38.1%, and All Other—15.0%. Sentence lengths averaged around 58-months and average time served was almost 10-months.

Participant Demographics. The CCP offender breakdown: White Males - 40.3%, Black Males - 40.4%, White Females - 12.8%, Black Females - 6.5%, Youngest Age - 16, Oldest Age - 80, and Average Age - 35.



Beginning January 1, 2009 ADOC Provided Participating CCPs a \$10 Per Day Reimbursement For Eligible Offenders For Up To 2-Years.

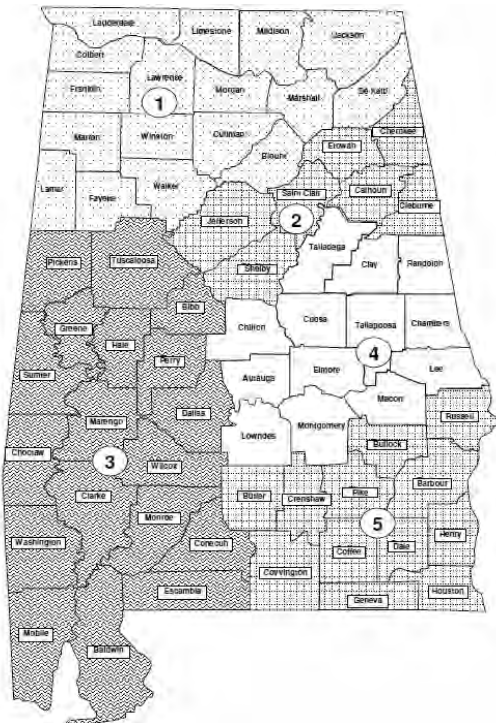


SUPERVISED RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

Director – Steve Watson

The **Supervised Re-Entry 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 community 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. Additionally, the ADOC SRP staff provides supervision to inmates released through the Medical Furlough Program. The benefits for the State are a reduction in the number of inmates' incarcerated and the associated cost. The savings in reduced incarcerations for FY 2009 were the equivalent of an entire correctional facility. The savings in direct cost of a SRP inmate are significant; the average direct cost of a medium security inmate is \$25.64 versus \$11.66 for the SRP inmate, representing a \$5,000 savings per inmate over the course of a year.

SRP DISTRICT MAP



Operating from 1 of 5 Districts 3 Correctional Lieutenants and 10 Sergeants Supervise SRP Inmates in All 67 Alabama Counties.

FY 2009 Operations Summary

	<i>Change</i>
Brought Forward.....	308 +27
New Admissions	1,273 +118
<i>Medium & Close Custody</i>	<i>642</i>
<i>Minimum Custody.....</i>	<i>635</i>
Released—End of Sentence	825 +185
Released—Parole.....	111 -24
Terminated for cause	205 +47
Carried Forward.....	363 +83
<i>Females.....</i>	<i>121</i>
<i>Males.....</i>	<i>242</i>
End of Year Distribution by District:	
1 – 40 2 – 133 3 – 109 4 – 51 5 – 30	

Since the first inmate placement in October 1, 2007, SRP has admitted an averaged of 101 new inmates per month, with the majority coming from medium and close security-level institutions. In FY 2009, SRP had 1,273 new placements into community supervision, while 936 program participants were released through parole or end of sentence. At year end, nearly 62% of the inmates in SRP were employed and 35 inmates were enrolled in an education or training program. Additionally, 751 SRP inmates performed 87,310 hours of work in local communities during fiscal year 2009.



RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

Director – Dr. Eddie Lancaster

Revised Re-Entry Goals

- Decrease prison recidivism rates and overcrowding
- Promote public safety for the general community
- Reunite parents and children
- Decrease public health and social disparities within offender populations
- Offer referral linkages to inmates and ex offenders transitioning to communities
- **(New)** Identification of educational needs and *Individual Education Plan* (IEP) development

ADOC Re-entry is now broken down into three phases, placing our program in a very innovative position in comparison with the national model. Currently, Re-entry begins the first day of incarceration and consists of a multifaceted intake process. This procedure identifies an inmate’s deficiencies and then directs him/her to programs that will prepare him/her to enter society. The ADOC is targeting issues that will prepare offenders as they return to our communities. The three phases of the ADOC’s Re-Entry Program are as follows:

Phase 1- Protect/Prepare – This is our current program but modified with an educational component. The basic modules that call for professionals from society to enter the institution and extend information and contacts for a successful re-entry to our communities are vital. Modules include:

- Addictions and Recovery
- Job, Career, Communication, and Financial Skills
- Faith, Communication, and Character Building Skills
- Health Education, Screenings, and Referrals
- Family Re-Integration
- Law Enforcement

Phase 2- Control/Restore – Preparation for the outside world is a process that involves an inmate gathering information to make decisions relative to leaving, living, and never returning. This phase allows connections to volunteers, communication with transitional living opportunities, and formation of living and employment plans. Documents for a smooth transition are secured and knowledge concerning any difficulties with law enforcement processes is discovered.

Phase 3- Sustain/Support – This phase involves RELEASE. Hopefully at this point all information obtained by the inmate is implemented for a smooth transition to society. This is the point where services and mentoring culminate; and volunteers, the Community Partnership for Rehabilitation and Reentry (CPR) Network, and Faith Based organizations work together to help inmates integrate back into the community.

DOC Re-Entry will continue to be innovative in its approach to defeat recidivism. At this date, approximately 7,000 inmates have graduated from the Alabama Department of Corrections Re-Entry Program.



Limestone Re-Entry Graduate

Re-Entry Programs

- Limestone CF 90-day program
- Major Facilities 2-week program
- Tutwiler PFW & Kilby CF APRI Program

UPDATE: Alabama Prisoner Reentry Initiative (APRI)—Despite several setbacks, progress on the Department of Justice FY 2008 *Prisoner Reentry Initiative* is moving forward. Project staff has been hired, a contract has been finalized with a community-based re-entry service provider, and the process of selecting offender participants has begun. 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 Re-Entry Program, inmates will be transitioned to a residential environment provided by a community-based organization (CBO). These organizations 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.

New! **Alabama Correctional Education Coalition**

The ACEC seeks to support and enhance the successful community re-entry of offenders. The coalition seeks to join public and private entities to promote and pursue access to quality programming. Programming may include adult basic education, vocational education, cultural literacy, mental health education, and faith-based programs—forming an educational continuum of success-based opportunities for offenders from conviction to re-entry into the community.



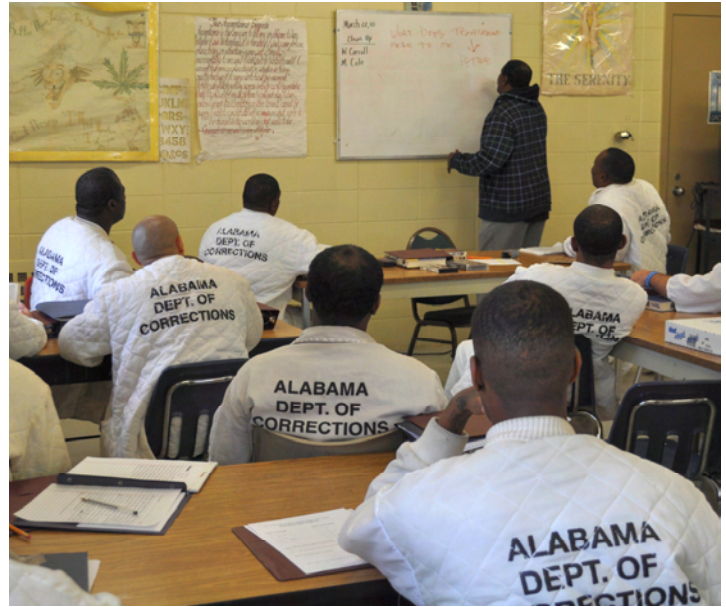
Drug Treatment

Director – Don Dietz

History

The Alabama Department of Corrections has been providing treatment for substance abuse and dependency since 1988. It is estimated that 80% of all inmates in the custody of the ADOC are incarcerated either directly or indirectly as a result of substance abuse problems. At intake, approximately 75% of inmates have a documented or self-reported history of illicit drug use.

The ADOC provides more alcohol and drug treatment per year than all other treatment providers within the State combined—both publicly-funded and private entities.



Current Program

Between 2008 and 2009, the Department's Drug Treatment Program expanded services provided from 62 to 73 treatment programs in 23 institutions, with no increase in staffing or funding. This was accomplished utilizing 73 drug treatment personnel (including 6 contracted to the Alabama Board of Pardons & Paroles) in 10 primary treatment modalities (including the 12-week model utilized at the Pardons and Parole's *Life Tech Center for Women*), 2 pre-treatment modalities, and 2 aftercare treatment modalities.

FY 2009 Program Summary

Drug Treatment Program	Currently Enrolled ¹	Graduated ²	Dropped ²
8-Week SAP	585	2,749	1,052
6-Month Crime Bill (RSAT)	447	889	550
Therapeutic Community	63	93	144
Dual Diagnosis	67	163	45
Relapse Treatment	61	284	136
Pre-Treatment	388	0	600
Aftercare	2,497	0	3,972
8-Week Secular SAP	36	153	21
6-Month Secular SAP	44	66	34
Pre-Treatment Secular SAP	23	0	51
Aftercare Secular SAP	23	0	64
Methamphetamine Treatment	16	66	23
Total	4,250	4,463	6,692

¹ Represents the current enrollment on September 30, 2009.

² Represents number of graduates or those that dropped from a program during the FY 2009.



Drug Treatment Program Goals and Objectives

With the realignment of the drug treatment program under the Associate Commissioner of Plans and Programs, a major reconfiguration of the Drug Treatment Program was implemented. The goals and objectives of this reconfiguration are as follows:

- Realign clinical staff for optimal service
- Increase number of inmates successfully completing drug program
- Decrease drug treatment waiting list back logs
- Reduce overcrowding in Alabama’s Prisons
- Implement priority placement system-wide
- Expand aftercare and relapse services
- Expand drug treatment services at minimum security facilities
- Merge two existing Therapeutic Community programs to St. Clair CF
- Implement an “open enrollment” model
- Eliminate administrative (down) time between drug treatment classes
- Implement drug treatment clinical intervention “best practices”
- Implement drug treatment services at P&P Life Tech Centers
- Implement 90-day “Re-Start” drug treatment program for parole technical violators, in collaboration with Pardons & Paroles

Correctional Facilities With Treatment Services

- Alexander City Community Based Facility*
- Atmore Community Based Facility*
- Birmingham Community Based Facility*
- Bibb Correctional Facility*
- Bullock Correctional Facility*
- Childersburg Community Based Facility*
- Decatur Community Based Facility*
- Donaldson Correctional Facility*
- Draper Correctional Facility*
- Easterling Correctional Facility*
- Elmore Correctional Facility*
- Fountain/J.O. Davis Correctional Facility*
- Kilby Correctional Facility*
- Limestone Correctional Facility*
- Loxley Community Based Facility*
- Mobile Community Based Facility*
- Montgomery Women’s Facility*
- Staton Correctional Facility*
- St Clair Correctional Facility*
- Tutwiler Prison For Women*
- Ventress Correctional Facility*

Drug Treatment Options: Upon assessment, inmates determined to be in need of substance abuse treatment are given the opportunity to receive treatment in one of the 13 program options, as determined by ADOC Clinical Staff:

<u># Locations</u>	<u>Treatment Program</u>
7	Pre-Treatment
1	Secular Pre-Treatment
12	120-Hour Relapse Treatment Program
1	120-Hour Re-Start Drug Treatment Program for Parole Technical Violators
17	8-Week Substance Abuse Program (SAP)
1	8-Week Secular Substance Abuse Program (SecSAP)
2	8-Week Matrix Model Treatment for Stimulant Abuse
1	15-Week Dual Diagnosis Treatment Program
8	6-Month Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) – “Crime Bill”
1	6-Month Secular Substance Abuse Treatment Program
1	12-Month Therapeutic Community
20	Aftercare Treatment Services
1	Secular Aftercare Treatment Services



Medical Furlough

The Alabama Medical Furlough Act (Act 2008-550)-Alabama Code Section 14-14-4 (i), provides for the procedural release of inmates under specific medical criteria. The Commissioner is granted discretionary authority to release inmates who meet the release conditions mandated by the Act. Inmates released under the Alabama Medical Furlough Act remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and are monitored through the Supervised Reentry Program (SRP). According to the Vera Institute of Justice, as of the end of 2009, Alabama is one of only 15 states to have implemented some form of geriatric release policy.

FY 2009 Medical Furlough Program Statistics

- 216 applications were submitted for consideration. The nature of the applicants' diseases included: Cancer, End Stage Liver Disease, Coronary Artery Disease, & Congestive Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
- 4 applicants were approved and have a year end status of:
 1. Hepatocellular Cancer—released April 21st, died April 23rd.
 2. Breast Cancer—released June 9th.
 3. Pancreatic Cancer—released July 29th.
 4. End Stage Liver Disease, Hepatitis C, and Cardiac Insufficiency—released September 8th.
- 71 applicants were denied based on the nature of their crime.
- 69 applicants did not meet the medical criteria.
- 35 applicants died during the consideration process.
- 37 applicants were in the consideration process at year end.

Inmate Education

The majority of inmates who are incarcerated at most major correctional institutions have access to adult education classes, GED examination, and vocational training. Many of these educational



programs are offered or facilitated by the Alabama Department of Post-Secondary Education and the Alabama Community College System. The number of incarcerated inmates that have a high school degree or GED is significantly less than the general public. The number of Alabamians (> 25 years old) with a High School Degree is 75.3% as compared to the 37% of incarcerated inmates.

The Department, through the Alabama Correctional Education Coalition (ACEC), seeks to support and enhance the successful community re-entry of offenders. The Coalition seeks to join public and private entities for the purpose of promoting and pursuing educational opportunities for offenders.

Inmate Educational Activities

Enrollment in Adult Basic Education.....	9,746
GED Credentials Earned	980
Enrollment in Vocational Education	9,967
Vocational Education Certificates Earned.....	645

Educational Statistics of Assessed Inmates

Number of Inmates Assessed	31,147
Average Inmate Education Grade Level.....	10 th
Percentage w/o H.S. Diploma or GED.....	63%
Inmates w/o H.S. Diploma or GED	19,566
Number of Black Inmates	12,086
Number of White Inmates.....	7,453
Inmates with H.S. Diploma or GED	11,492
Inmates with College Degree	89



Federal and State Grants

GRANTS ADMINISTERED DURING FY 2009

- **FY 2009 Recovery Act—Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)--\$6,524,937.** Department of Justice formula grant used for the sustainment of critical correctional human resources. This project aided in hiring Correctional Officer Trainees and retaining Institutional Chaplains and Drug Treatment staff members.
- **FY 2009 Department of Justice State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)--\$162,919.** 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 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 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.
- **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 sheriffs departments to provide enhanced identification and monitoring of sex offenders that will meet SORNA mandated requirements. The total combined award was \$282,500.
- **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 while meeting SORNA mandated requirements. The total combined award was \$300,000.
- **FY 2007 Alabama Department of Homeland Security Grant Program--\$45,000.** 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

CLOSE 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



Holman Correctional Facility

Established 1969

Named in honor of Warden William C. Holman.

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

Located in Bullock County.

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

Including Work Release (WR) and Community Work Centers (CWC)



*Alexander City Community Based Facility
Established 1974—New Facility Opened in 1993*

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 Kieff Lambert
P.O. Box 710
Elba, AL 36323-0361
334-897-5738

Farquhar State Cattle Ranch

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

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

J.O. Davis

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

Loxley WR/CWC

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

Mobile WR/CWC

Warden D'Angelo Burrell
P.O. Box 13040
Mobile, AL 36663-0040
251-452-0098

Montgomery Women's Facility

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

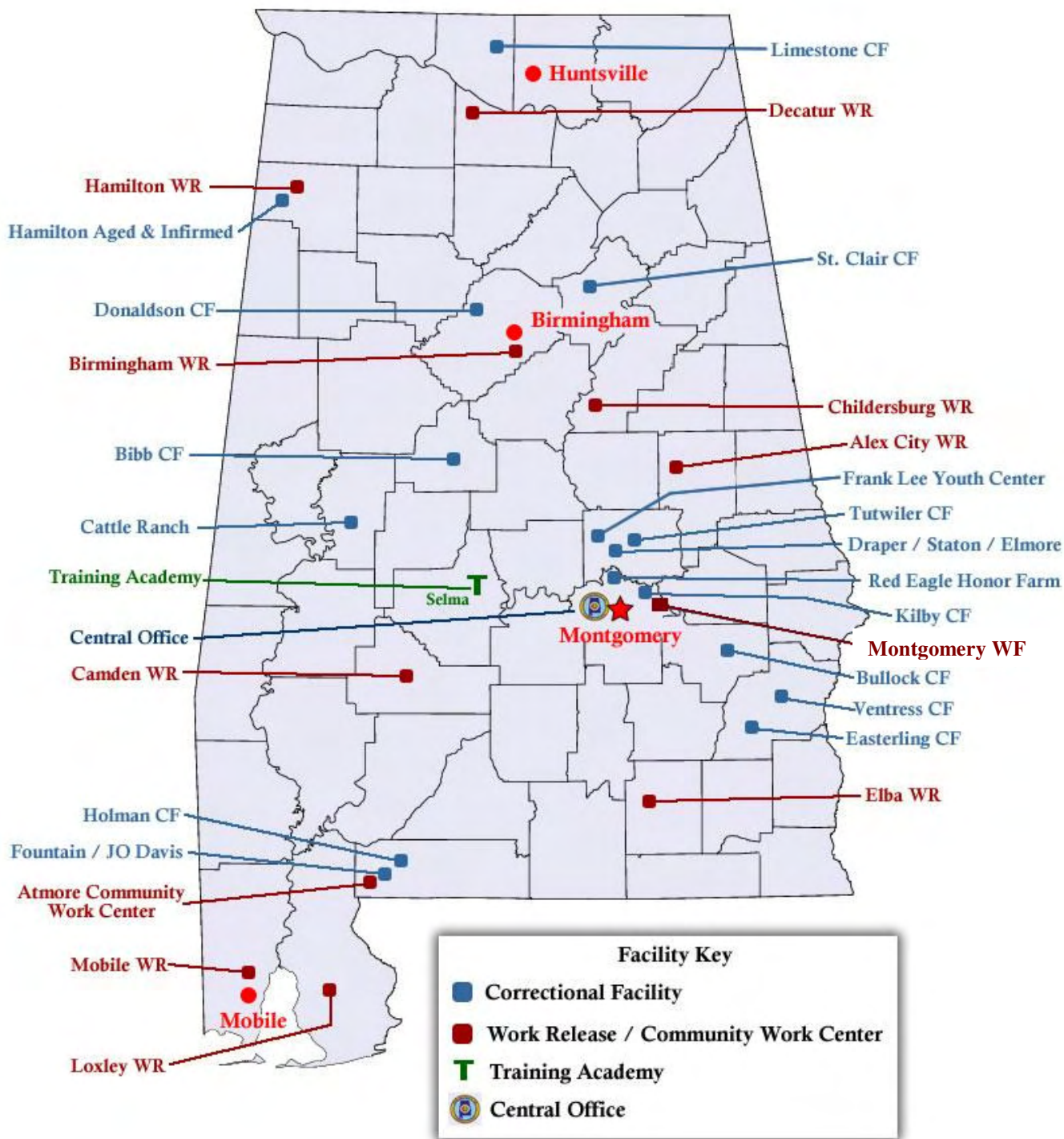
Red Eagle Honor Farm CWC

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

Previously a work release/work center, change effective September 1, 2009.



The State of Alabama Prison System

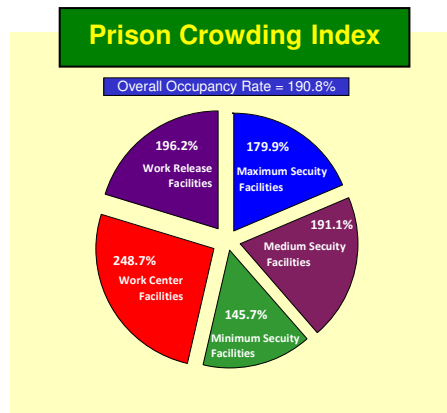




Correctional Facility Occupancy Rate

As of September 30, 2009

The crowded condition of 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” and is expressed as an occupancy rate (original designed capacity versus number of inmates). The occupancy rate for Fiscal Year 2009 is nearly double the original designed capacity¹ for all categories of correctional facilities. The overall occupancy rate increased by 2% in FY 2009 to 190.8%—cited by the Pew Charitable Trust as being the highest in the Nation.



TOP 5 Over Capacity Facilities

1. Decatur CBI 543.0%
2. Elba CBI 430.0%
3. Kilby CF 329.3%
4. Red Eagle Farm 254.3%
5. Camden CBI 280.0%

Many institutions have a higher occupancy rate as compared to the overall occupancy rate of 190.8%. In most facilities, the number of beds increased significantly over the designed capacity to accommodate a skyrocketing inmate population; however a similar increase in supporting infrastructure, such as bathroom, sewage, laundry, and kitchen facilities has not occurred. This has strained existing infrastructure and increased the stress on staff and inmates.

During FY 2009, the Department continued to expand community based programs such as the Supervised Reentry Program and Community Corrections to free up critical bed capacity. The ADOC also continued to contract with privately owned facilities and county jail systems for additional bed space to alleviate crowding. One initiative undertaken internally during FY 2009 was an audit of every bed in each correctional facility, providing a complete, accurate accounting of available beds. While there was an increase of medium beds in FY 2009, such increase resulted primarily from the reclassification of facilities from minimum to medium security.

Facility Bed Space Trend by Security Category							
Fiscal Year	2009 Change	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2001
Total Beds	+218	26,336	26,118	25,339	25,395	25,206	24,407
% Change		.83%	3.0%	-0.02%	0.7%	0.2%	---
• Close	-150	6,415	6,565	6,692	6,760	6,639	6,054
• Medium	+617	15,042	14,425	12,969	12,943	12,038	10,766
• Minimum ²	-249	4,879	5,128	5,678	5,692	6,529	6,587

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

² Minimum Security includes minimum-in, minimum-out, & minimum-community custody inmates in minimum security correctional facilities or community based facilities (work center/work release).



Major Facility Operations Statistics



Presented below is the year-end statistical data for each major facility categorized by institutional security level. Provided for each facility is the 12-month average population 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. Minor disciplinarys dropped slightly during the fiscal year, while major disciplinarys increased by 1,904, or 8.8 per 100 inmates. An increase was noted in assaults (+22), escapes (+5), and deaths (+33).

Facility	Population		Disciplinarys		Disciplinary Rate per 100 Inmates			Assaults	Escapes	Deaths
	End of Year	12-Month Average	Minor	Major	Minor	Major				
Holman	1004	990	159	392	19.2	45.6	4	0	5	
Kilby	1,449	1,432	291	630	20.3	44.0	8	0	21	
St Clair	1,536	1,529	229	1,541	15.0	100.8	48	0	11	
Tutwiler PFW	719	714	126	445	17.7	62.7	2	2	4	
Donaldson	1,543	1,619	266	1,031	16.7	64.6	37	1	11	
Close Total	6,251	6,285	1,071	4,039	17.0	64.3	99	3	52	
Bibb	1,948	1,953	717	1,608	36.7	82.3	3	0	4	
Bullock	1,517	1,526	997	918	66.2	59.3	9	0	3	
Draper	1,249	1,242	262	957	21.1	77.0	42	0	1	
Easterling	1,387	1,389	652	688	46.9	49.5	4	0	5	
Elmore	1,166	1,172	421	1,169	35.9	99.8	4	0	1	
Fountain	1,238	1,247	460	1,602	36.9	128.5	1	2	2	
Hamilton A & I	283	291	83	41	28.6	14.1	6	0	15	
Limestone	2,354	2,399	1,425	327	59.4	13.6	11	0	5	
Montgomery WF ¹	285	275	58	66	21.1	24.0	2	0	0	
Staton	1,371	1,380	139	755	10.1	54.7	10	0	3	
Tutwiler Annex ²	255	253	54	71	21.3	28.1	1	0	0	
Ventress	1,652	1,659	461	399	27.8	24.0	7	0	2	
Medium Total	14,705	14,784	5,729	8,601	38.8	58.2	100	2	41	
Cattle Ranch	92	90	2	61	2.2	67.7	1	2	0	
JO Davis	396	398	132	501	33.2	126.0	0	1	0	
Minimum Total	488	488	134	562	27.5	115.2	1	3	0	
In-House Totals	21,444	21,557	6,934	13,202	32.2	61.2	200	8	93	

¹ Montgomery Women's Facility (WF) reclassified as a medium facility on September 30, 2008.

² Tutwiler Annex reclassified as a medium facility on October 1, 2008.



Work Release and Community Work Center Operation Statistics

Community Based Institutions (CBI), with the exception of Atmore and Red Eagle, operate a community work center (CWC) for minimum in/out security level inmates and a work release center (WRC) for community security level inmates. Provided below, by 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. The disciplinary rate per 100 inmates dropped this year for minor and major disciplinaries. The number of assaults remained level and escapes increased by 10 or 42% in comparison to FY 2008.



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	95	95	55	89	57.7	93.4	0	2	0
Atmore	242	237	304	388	128.5	163.9	0	1	0
Birmingham	124	73	13	30	17.7	40.9	0	0	0
Camden	56	58	6	186	10.4	323.5	2	0	0
Childersburg	364	375	323	527	86.2	140.6	0	5	0
Decatur	266	206	108	150	52.3	72.7	0	1	0
Elba	20	19	5	14	25.8	72.1	2	0	0
Frank Lee	140	138	87	194	62.9	140.2	2	0	0
Hamilton	52	52	16	34	30.5	64.9	1	0	0
Loxley	170	160	43	169	26.9	105.7	0	0	0
Mobile	43	44	33	31	74.3	69.8	0	0	0
Red Eagle	338	335	216	245	64.4	73.0	1	0	0
Work Center Total	1,910	1,794	1,209	2,057	67.4	114.7	8	9	0
WORK RELEASE									
Alexander City	215	217	64	206	29.5	94.9	0	4	0
Birmingham	153	180	38	102	21.2	56.8	1	1	0
Camden	98	105	13	196	12.4	187.6	2	0	0
Childersburg	180	172	84	236	48.7	136.9	0	6	0
Decatur	429	350	106	176	30.3	50.2	0	1	0
Elba	211	220	191	216	86.8	98.1	0	0	0
Frank Lee	158	158	77	156	48.6	98.5	0	2	0
Hamilton	221	207	43	119	20.7	57.4	1	4	0
Loxley	319	333	62	272	18.6	81.8	0	2	0
Mobile	237	228	60	178	26.3	78.1	1	5	0
Work Release Total	2,221	2,170	738	1,857	34.0	85.6	5	25	0
In-House Totals	4,131	3,964	1,947	3,914	49.1	98.7	13	34	0



Leased Beds

Does not include leased beds provided through the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility, see page 26.

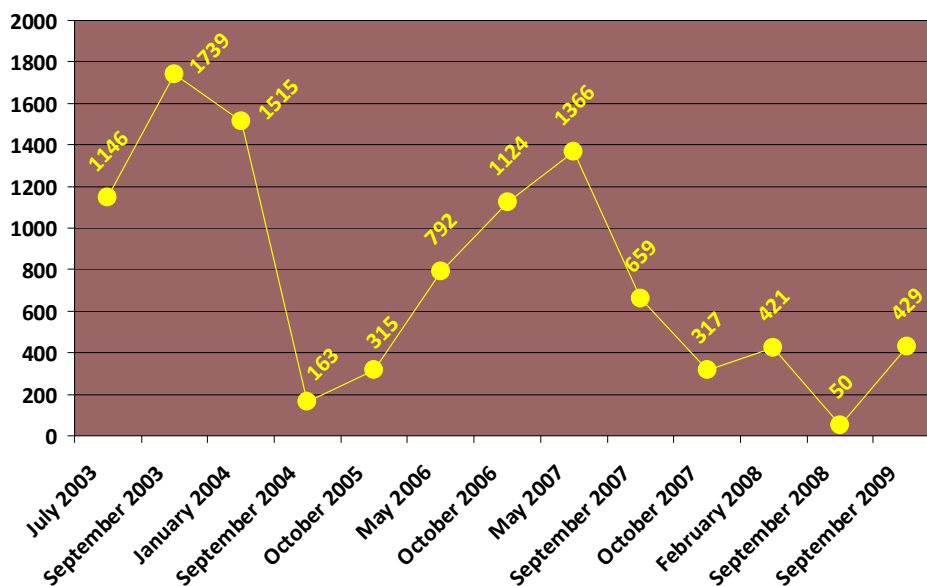
Overview

The Department continues to use “leased beds” as a strategy to effectively manage the inmate population and reduce the strain of crowding. At the beginning of the Fiscal Year, a total of 47 inmates were in a single leased facility. By year’s end, 429 male and female inmates were held in three different private or county government facilities. During Fiscal Year 2009, the following facilities, were utilized: Clay County Detention Center, located in Ashland, Alabama; Perry County Detention Center located in Uniontown, Alabama; and Pickens County Detention Center located in Carrollton, Alabama.

Contract Summary

- During FY 2009, an average of 212 inmates per month was held in leased beds. This was heavily weighted in the last 7-months of the fiscal year. The monthly average for the first 5-months was 45 inmates as compared to a 331 average in the remaining 7-months.
- **Clay County Detention Center**
 - Daily per diem per inmate: \$15
 - The 12-month average of inmates held was 44—peak was August, 2009 at 50 and low was 33 in April, 2009.
 - At year end, 49 female inmates remained in this Facility.
- **Perry County Detention Center**
 - Daily per diem per inmate: \$32
 - The 7-month average of inmates held was 151—peak was September, at 324 and low was 237 in June, 2009.
 - At year end, 324 male inmates remained in this Facility.
- **Pickens County Detention Center**
 - Daily per diem per inmate: \$15
 - The 4-month average of inmates held was 17—peak was August, 2009 at 136 and low was 32 in June, 2009.
 - At year end, 56 male inmates remained in this Facility.

Leased Bed Trend



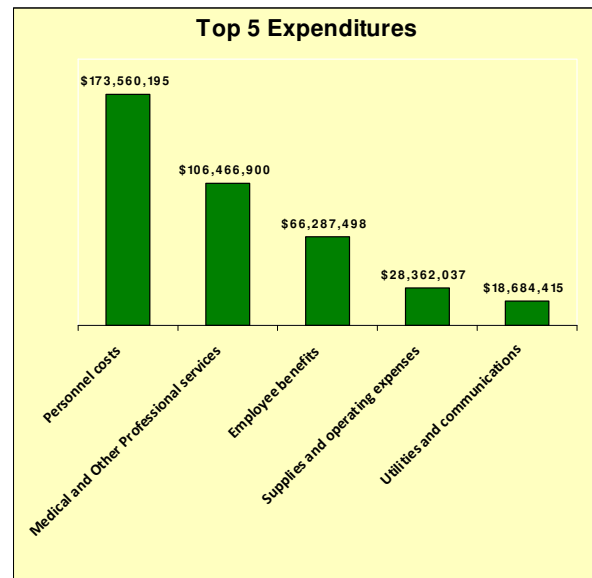


Fiscal Summary

The ADOC operational budget for FY 2009 was \$410,230,899, excluding Correctional Industries that operates under a separate revolving fund. This represents a \$1 million decrease from the previous year. The single largest expenditure continues to be employee salaries and benefits, accounting for 58.5% of the Fiscal Year total. The Department’s personnel costs increased by \$5.8 million during FY 2009, 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 during FY 2009 included inmate health costs (accounting for 22.3% or \$91.3 million), utilities and communications (accounting for 4.6% or \$18.7 million), and food and supplies for inmates (accounting for 4.8% or \$19.8 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 2009 Expenditures Summary

Personnel Costs.....	\$173,560,195
Medical and other Professional Services....	\$106,466,900
Employee Benefits	\$66,287,498
Supplies and Operating Expenses	\$28,362,037
Utilities and Communications.....	\$18,684,415
Grants and Benefits	\$5,716,221
Rentals and Leases.....	\$5,434,229
Transportation	\$2,738,906
Repairs and Maintenance	\$1,705,089
Travel	\$738,711
Capital Outlay.....	\$253,821
Other Equipment Purchases	\$181,139
Transportation Equipment Purchases	\$101,738
Total Expenditures	\$410,230,899

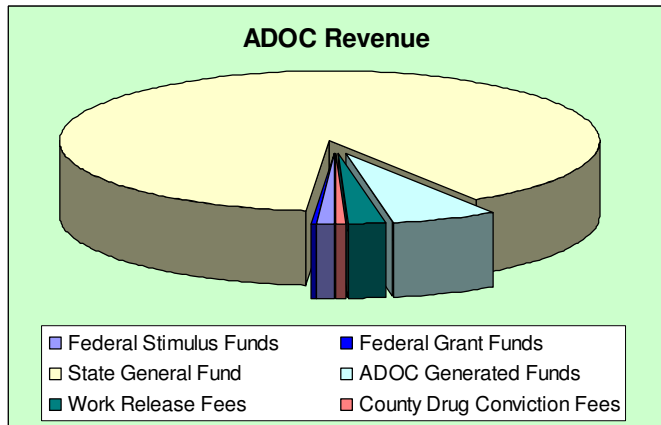


The ADOC’s revenue stream consists primarily of funds appropriated by the State Legislature. In FY 2009, 89.4%, of the revenue for the Department was a State General Fund appropriation. Corrections operations and fees collected from work release inmates accounted for 8.7% of revenues. (The revenue total depicted does not include \$1.1 million carried forward from the previous fiscal year.)



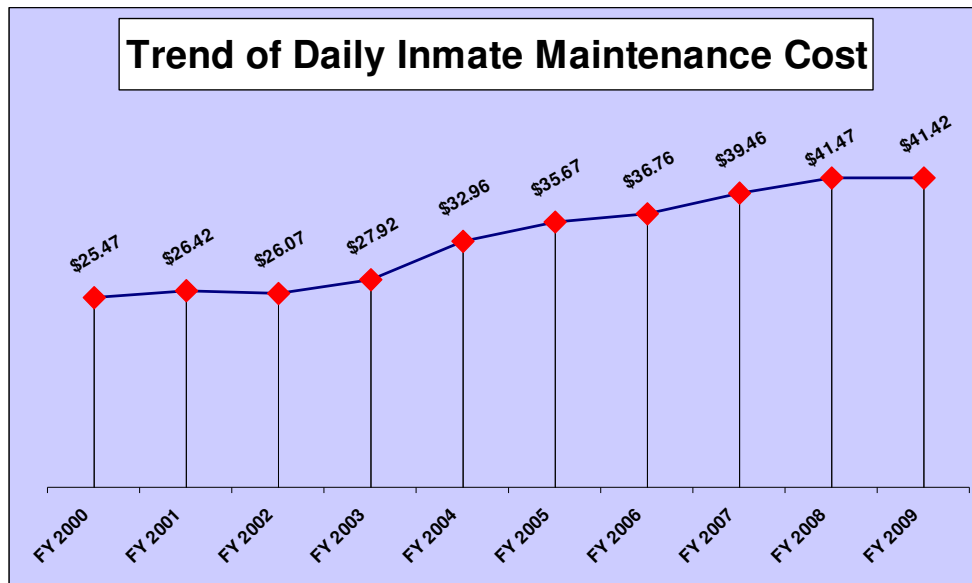
FY 2009 Revenue Summary

State General Fund	\$372,475,937
ADOC Generated Funds	\$26,667,632
Work Release Fees	\$9,657,483
Federal Stimulus Funds	\$5,173,085
County Drug Conviction Fees	\$1,971,805
Federal Grant Funds	\$776,769
Total Receipts	\$416,722,711



The calculated daily inmate maintenance cost is based on the total cost¹ divided by the average inmate population under ADOC custody. The daily inmate maintenance cost has increased at a rate \$1.69 per year over the past five years, despite being flat from FY 2008 to FY 2009. Rising costs for inmate health care, food, utilities, and increasing inmate populations are the primary rate increase factors.

FY 2009 System Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost	\$41.42
Major Facility Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost	\$42.38
Community Based Facility Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost	\$37.29



¹ **Total cost** is the sum of direct costs and allocated costs: **Direct costs** are those associated with a facility or program and include expenses such as personnel costs, inmate food and clothing, supplies, utilities, repairs, and vehicle operating costs. **Allocated indirect costs** include expenses such as inmate healthcare, salaries, and benefits for administrative support personnel, supplies, professional services, and central office rent and utilities.



Alabama Correctional Industries

Director – Andy Farquhar

Year End Fiscal Summary

Profit/Loss – (\$29,574)
Revenues – \$15,236,726

Inmates Employed – 591
Expenses – \$15,207,152

FY 2009 Program Summary

Land Management: In a cooperative agreement with ADECA and Auburn University, the ADOC provided 100 acres of cropland at Fountain Correctional Facility to evaluate the feasibility of growing sugarcane commercially in South Alabama as a precursor for biofuels production. The project was spurred by a trip Governor Riley took to Brazil, a country that has become energy independent through large scale production of sugar cane. Over six varieties were evaluated, and cuttings from the top performing hybrids were distributed to area farmers as seed stock for crop expansion.

Fountain was also identified as a potential site for another energy product—OIL. Following seismographic studies conducted in 2006, a conglomerate of companies led by Venture Oil Company targeted two locations on the Fountain property as having a high probability for yielding oil. Drilling at the first site just northwest of the Fountain Facility began in June but ended with a dry hole. Drilling at the second site—just south of Hauss Nursery—is underway and looks promising.

Correctional Industries: As was the case with most private sector businesses, ACI was also negatively impacted by the State’s economic difficulties during FY 2009. Direct sales totaled approximately \$8.1 million—\$1.1 million less than those earned in FY 2008 and about \$2.1 million less than the record \$10.2 million set in 2007. Product lines particularly impacted were printing, office seating, and modular office systems. Production of the “Sweet Home” series license plate re-issue was completed with 1,524,319 tags being produced in FY 2009 and 4.5 million tags produced over the previous two years. FY 2009 also brought a significant upgrade in technology to the Draper Furniture Plant with the acquisition of a computerized 60 sq. ft. table router. Programmable software allows the router to optimize raw material utilization with a high degree of precision. Inmate stipends paid by ACI in FY 2009 exceeded \$415,000 and equated to almost 1.5 million worker hours.

Year End Fiscal Status Detailed by ACI Activity

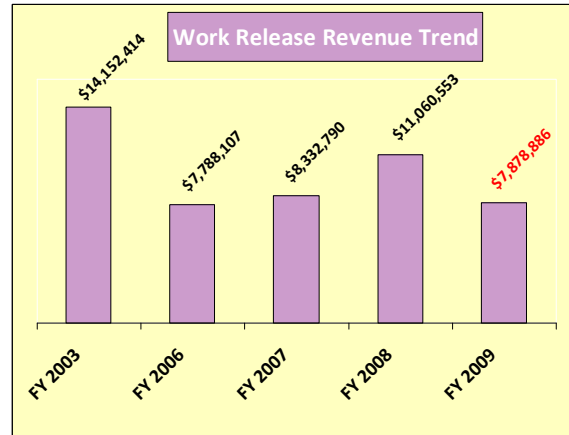
<u>Activity</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Profit/Loss</u>	<u>1-Year Change</u>
License Plate (tag) Plant	\$1,981,661	\$4,931,502	\$2,949,841	+ \$2,272,208
Clothing Plant	\$690,251	\$992,987	\$302,737	+ \$289,211
Chemical Plant	\$1,116,928	\$1,399,077	\$282,149	+ \$89,114
Printing Plant	\$1,790,167	\$2,015,498	\$225,331	- \$995,944
Mattress Plant	\$120,112	\$202,078	\$81,967	+ \$9,657
Furniture Restoration Service	\$360,287	\$386,926	\$26,639	- \$21,210
Data Entry	\$1,436	\$2,500	\$1,064	<i>closed in 2008</i>
Modular Furniture Plant	\$481,521	\$452,407	- \$29,114	- \$129,512
Draper/Bibb Furniture Plant	\$1,094,054	\$1,035,779	- \$58,275	- \$77,819
Chair Plant	\$374,337	\$289,293	- \$85,045	- \$272,769
Metal Fabrication Plant	\$388,256	\$298,882	- \$89,374	+ \$84,270
Draper Fleet Service	\$1,004,502	\$893,703	- \$110,780	+ \$136,261
Fountain Fleet Service	\$366,869	\$200,799	- \$166,070	- \$134,916
St. Clair Fleet Service	\$485,486	\$297,550	- \$187,936	- \$55,761
Construction & Remodeling Service	\$2,197,787	\$1,708,615	- \$489,171	+ \$24,987
Warehouse Service	\$757,550	\$86,413	- \$671,137	+ \$149,721
ACI Administration	\$1,995,949	\$42,716	- \$1,953,232	- \$500,340



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 provides an incentive for good behavior and the opportunity for a constructive use of an inmate’s time, a concern that is often cited as a priority among victims of crime and the general public alike.

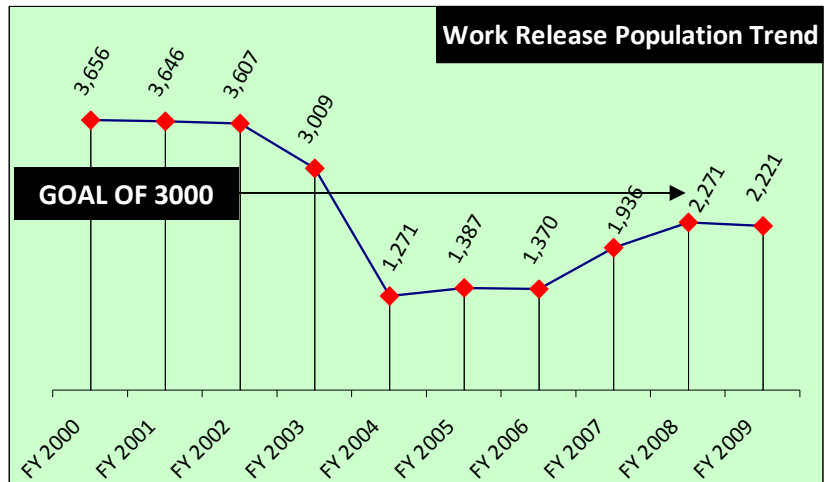
During FY 2009, the ADOC continued to work on the placement of qualified inmates in lower security-level facilities. In comparison to the previous fiscal year, more inmates transitioned through the work release program prior to parole, SRP, or CCP despite a drop in the overall number of inmates entering the work release program. This year showed a decrease in the employment rate which translated into a significant reduction in program revenues. Additionally, while the Montgomery Women’s’ Facility transitioned to a medium security facility, it continues to maintain a work release program for eligible inmates. There were 99 female inmates participating at year end.



FY 2009 Work Release Fiscal Summary	
Gross Salaries Earned	\$19,884,393
40% ADOC Assessment.....	\$7,878,886
Average Monthly Inmate Salary ..	\$1,327
Disbursed to Inmates.....	\$4,590,788
Fees and Restitution	\$3,420,632
Inmates Employed	60.2%

Through employment, work release 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 pay federal/state 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 decreased from the previous fiscal year due to a falling rate of inmate employment.

At fiscal year end, there were 2,221 inmates in the work release program, a slight decrease from the previous fiscal year. During this period, 2,154 inmates entered the work release program—a drop of 361 compared to FY 2008. 656 inmates reached end of sentence, 1,146 were paroled (an increase of 258) and 444 were transferred to the Supervised Reentry Program or to a Community Corrections Program—an increase of 44.





Training Program

Director – Wendy Williams

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 Alabama Corrections Academy is located in Selma and has a staff of 14 Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers. The Basic Training curriculum—a residential 480 hour program conducted over a 12-week period—is accredited by the Alabama Peace Officers’ Standards and Training Commission. After graduation, cadets are sworn Correctional Law Enforcement Officers.



FY 2009 Production Summary

- 301—Graduates from 3 Correctional Officer Basic Training Classes
- 50—Graduates from 1 Lateral Entry and Refresher Training Class

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 2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 88—Employees who completed 40 hours of New Supervisor Training.
- 10—Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers who completed the 40 hour course *Foundation Skills for Trainers*.
- All Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers who completed a FEMA National Incident Management System Training course.
- 8—Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers who completed the two-week Federal Law Enforcement Training Center *Firearms Instructor Course*.
- 44—Correctional Law Enforcement Trainers who completed the *SABRE Red Crossfire* Chemical Weapons Instructor Course. The ADOC will deploy in 2010.
- Director Williams participated in a National Institute of Corrections nationwide satellite broadcast where she facilitated the new course “*Essential Skills for New Supervisors*.” This will be integrated into the ADOC’s training program for new supervisors in 2010.

Regional Training

The mission of the nine Regional Training Centers, eight of which are located at major correctional facility complexes, is to provide annual in-service training for all 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 2009 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 2,448—Correctional Law Enforcement Personnel who completed 32 Hours of in-service training.
- 1,474—Support and Contract Employees who completed 8-hours of in-service training.
- 310—Support and Contract employees who completed the 40 or 16-hour orientation class.
- 186—Lateral or Refresher entries who completed the Glock .40 caliber Handgun Transition course.
- 39—Correctional Law Enforcement Officers who completed the AR-15 High Powered Rifle course.
- 23—Correctional Law Enforcement Officers who completed the 8-hour of Performance Appraisal training.



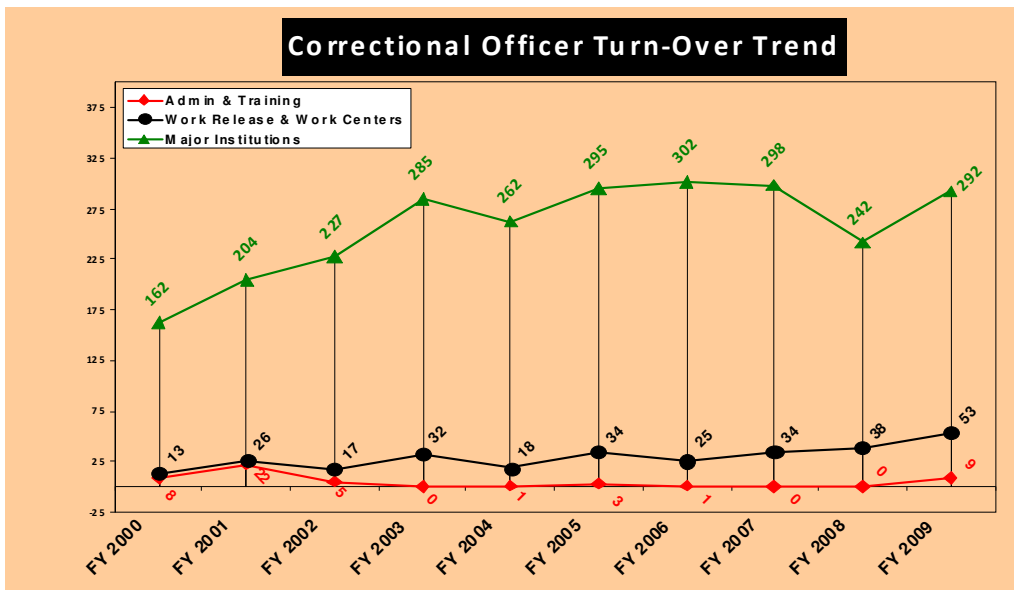
Recruiting and Retention

Recruiting and retention of ADOC staff continued to be a high priority in FY 2009—364 Correctional Officer Trainees entered the Alabama Corrections Academy as cadets in the basic training course and 301 Correctional Officers graduated. These Correctional Officers earned certification as Alabama Peace Officers’ Standards and Training Commission Correctional Law Enforcement Officers.



Correctional Captain Cynthia Nelson, Department Recruiting Officer, has led the recruiting effort over the last year. Our recruiting goal for FY 2009 was 450 correctional officers. The Department had a presence at 65 recruiting events during the year at colleges, job fairs, career centers, Alabama National Guard Units, and high schools. Additionally, the Department conducted 13 on-site testing events at various correctional facilities.

With the conclusion of FY 2009 the Department had only 77.2% of authorized sworn correctional law enforcement officer positions filled. This shortfall is based on a deficit of 59 supervisor-level positions, 563 Correctional Officers, and does not include an additional 262 unfilled trainee positions. At year end, a total of 354 employees had left the Department—112 more than the previous year. Despite the increased turn-over, the Department had a net gain of 171 employees. A net gain of over 88 certified Correctional Staff was realized.





Officer Turnover by Institution and Security Type

Top-5 Institutions by Turnover Percentage

Facility	Percentage (Losses)
1. Draper	18.7% (26)
2. Donaldson	17.8% (43)
3. Elmore	16.3% (15)
4. Bullock	13.5% (21)
5. Bibb	12.8% (23)

Average Turnover Percentage (by Security Level)

Security Level	Percentage ¹ (Losses ¹)
1. Medium	12.0% (18)
2. Close	11.5% (23)
3. Minimum/ Community	2.7% (4)

¹ Percentages and losses depicted are an average within each security type.

Top-5 Institutions by Turnover Losses

Facility	Losses (Percentage)
1. Donaldson	43 (17.8%)
2. Draper	26 (18.7%)
3. St Clair	26 (9.8%)
4. Limestone	25 (9.3%)
5. Holman	23 (12.4%)

Average Turnover Losses (by Security Level)

Security Level	Losses ¹ (Percentage ¹)
1. Close	23 (11.5%)
2. Medium	18 (6.1%)
3. Minimum/ Community	6 (2.7%)

¹ Percentages and losses depicted are an average within each security type.

Correctional Officer Shortages

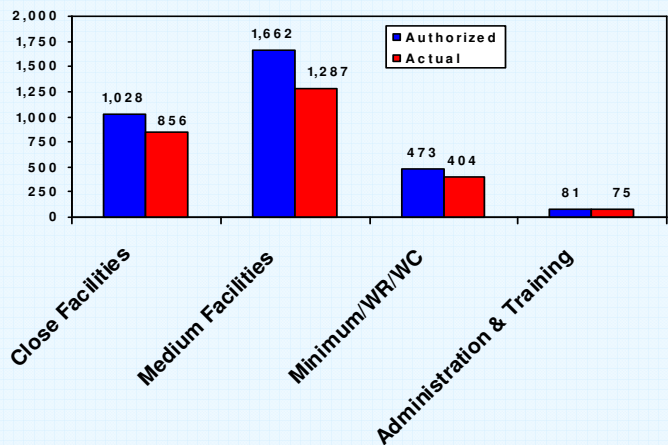
(Excludes Correctional Officer Trainees)

Facility Type	Shortage
Close	172 (16.7%)
Medium	375 (24.2%)
Minimum/WR/WC	69 (14.6%)
Administrative	6 (7.4%)
Total	622

Some progress has been made in reducing the shortage of Correctional Officers during FY 2009. In contrast to FY 2008 year end, the shortage was reduced by 73 Officers in FY 2009. One out of four certified positions, however, remain unfilled resulting in significant employee stress, overtime, 12-hour shifts, and in many cases a single correctional officer being responsible for a dorm of 250 – 300 inmates.

Correctional Officer Staffing

(Excludes Correctional Officer Trainees)





Inmate Health Care

Laube Compliant



“This program is in substantial compliance with the [Laube] agreement” stated the monitor after his visit March 9 - 11, 2009. The success of this visit—which was the tenth since the agreement was reached some four years ago—was the culmination of a long-standing effort by the Department’s Office of Health Services and its medical vendor, Correctional Medical Services. Both have worked tirelessly to achieve a level of sustained performance in the delivery of essential health services to the inmates of the Tutwiler Prison for Women, the Birmingham Work Release, and the Montgomery Women’s Facility.

New Hemodialysis Unit



Pictured at the ribbon cutting are Barbara Brock, Donna Combs, Claudette Porter, Commissioner Richard Allen, Assoc. Commissioner Ruth Naglich, and Warden David Wise

The new 21 chair hemodialysis unit at St Clair Correctional Facility was dedicated on May 28, 2009. Commissioner Richard Allen officiated at the ribbon cutting ceremony for the \$1.3 million center. The new facility is expected to save the ADOC more than \$2 million annually in medical costs.

Pandemic Influenza Preparedness

The Alabama Department of Corrections completed initial COOP plans at every institution as part of joint preparation and planning efforts for a Pandemic Influenza outbreak. Collaborative efforts between the ADOC, Correctional Medical Services, Inc., and Mental Health Management resulted in the award of 30 pallets of comfort care station supplies and 20 pallets of IV supplies at no cost. The comfort care station supplies and IV supplies, valued at \$150,000, will be used as needed when treating ADOC staff members and inmates during an influenza pandemic.

The ADOC – Office of Health Services has written clinical policy and procedural guidelines for Pandemic Influenza. CMS completed statewide hygiene and influenza educational in-services for the inmates and ADOC staff. Flyers and handouts (by the thousands) were obtained from ADPH and posted and/or distributed by ADOC and CMS staff members within our institutions on a state-wide basis.

The H1N1 vaccine was obtained from ADPH and was administered to consenting ADOC, CMS, and MHM staff and inmates. Inoculations were completed by CMS and ADOC – Office of Health Services staff members.

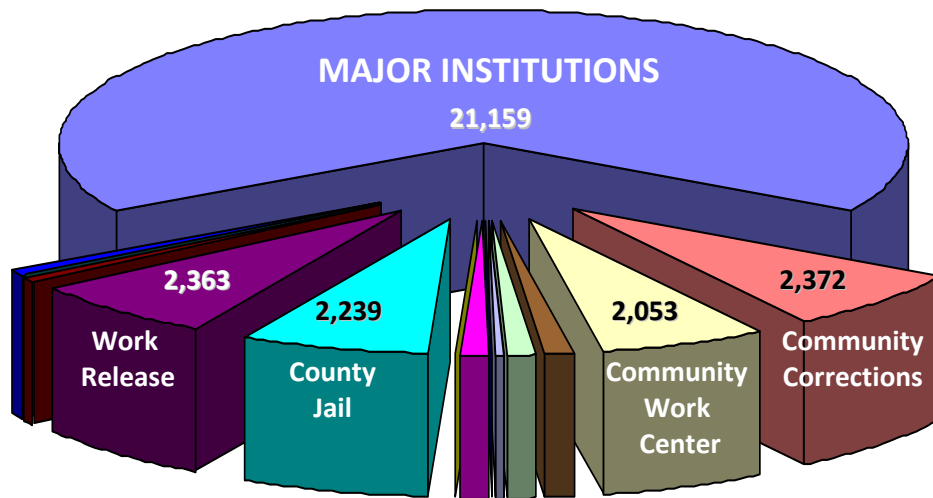
Between August and September of 2009, CMS, MHM, and the ADOC – Office of Health Services completed daily surveys and tracking logs to identify inmates with flu like illnesses. This intervention allowed for close monitoring of potential outbreaks and a quick reaction time should an outbreak occur.

As our ADPH colleagues state; “it’s always flu season somewhere.” ADOC staff and inmates are now better prepared for a pandemic influenza outbreak. Thanks to everyone for a job well done.



Statistical Overview of Inmate Population

At the end of fiscal year 2009, Alabama’s felony jurisdictional population had grown to 31,770 offenders—an increase of 1,800 from the previous fiscal year. The majority of these offenders—25,575—were incarcerated in one of the Department’s 32 correctional facilities. The chart below provides a summary depiction of the jurisdictional offender distribution.



The table below provides a summary of major activity during fiscal year 2009.

- Total number of jurisdictional admissions..... 13,446
- Total number of jurisdictional releases 12,417
- Total number of custody admissions 10,219
- Total number of custody releases..... 9,033
- Total number of paroles granted..... 3,449
- Total number of escapes 42
- Total number of executions..... 5



Inmate Population Distribution

As of September 30, 2009

<u>INMATE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION</u>	
TOTAL POPULATION = 31, 770	
WITHIN ADOC FACILITIES <i>(Offender resides in a State correctional facility)</i>	
Major Institutions.....	21,159
Work Release	2,363
Work Center	2,053
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>25,575</i>
WITHIN ADOC CUSTODY <i>(Offender is under ADOC custodial authority, but does not physically reside in a State correctional facility)</i>	
Supervised Reentry Program	345
Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility	399
Leased Facilities	429
Medical Furlough Program.....	3
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>1,176</i>
WITHIN ADOC JURISDICTION <i>(Sentenced to ADOC, but currently in the physical custody of another authority)</i>	
Community Corrections Program	2,372
County Jail	2,239
Other States	246
Federal Institution.....	159
Central Records Monitor ¹	2
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>5,019</i>

As of September 30, 2009, the jurisdictional inmate population had a net gain, at year end, of 1,811 inmates. The jurisdictional population grew from 29,959 to 31,770 inmates. The jurisdictional authority of the Alabama Department of Corrections includes 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 jurisdictional offender population is distributed, as shown in the accompanying table: the ADOC custody population consists of 25,575 inmates held in state-owned facilities plus an additional 1,176 inmates residing in leased facilities or participating in the Supervised Reentry or Medical Furlough Programs. An additional 5,019 inmates were sentenced to the ADOC during FY 2009 but held in the physical custody of another authority. Of those 5,019 offenders, 2,372 were sentenced to serve in a county-level Community Corrections Program, while 2,239 were being held in an Alabama county jail, either serving their entire sentence or awaiting transfer to a State prison. 246 inmates were held in a prison or county jail of another state while 159 were in a Federal Institution.

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, 2009

Top 5 County Jail Populations

County	EOY ¹	12-Month Average	High	Low	Size Rank ²
1. Jefferson ³	230	184	241	140	1
2. Madison	160	162	208	135	3
3. Mobile	239	146	239	105	2
4. Montgomery	125	96	125	50	4
5. Houston	98	68	98	42	12
67-County Average	33	26	33	22	

¹ EOY is end of the fiscal year, September 31, 2009

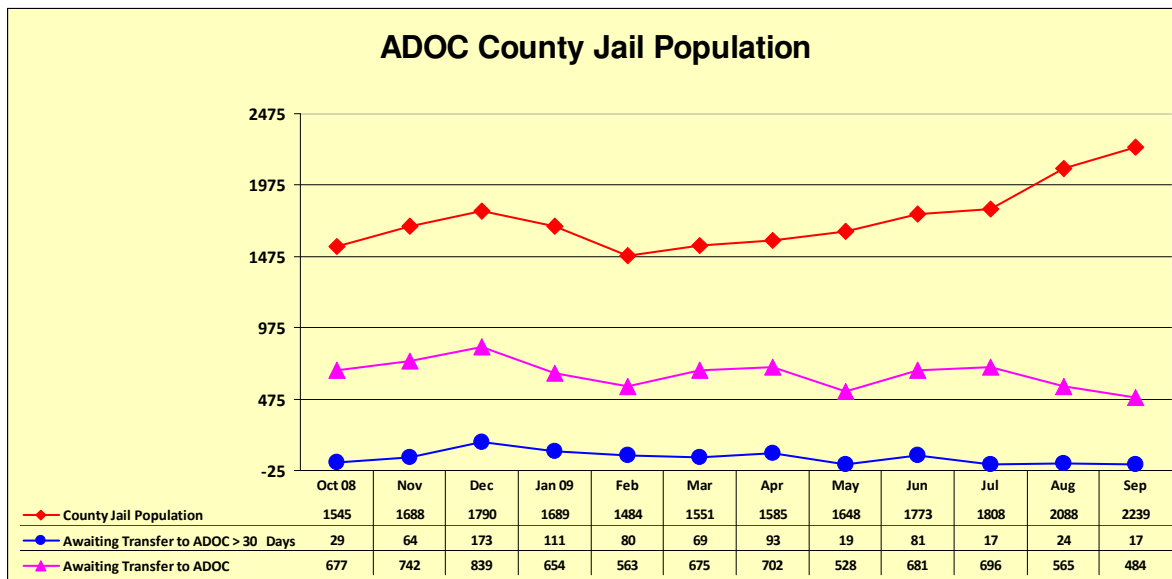
² 2008 County Population Estimates

³ Includes Jefferson & Bessemer Circuit Court Districts

Summary

During FY 2009, 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 2009.

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, ranges from a high of 173 in December to a low of 17 at the end of the fiscal year. Expressed as a percentage of the total ADOC county jail population, the number over 30 days never exceeded 10%--the average was 4% over the fiscal year.



Note: 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.



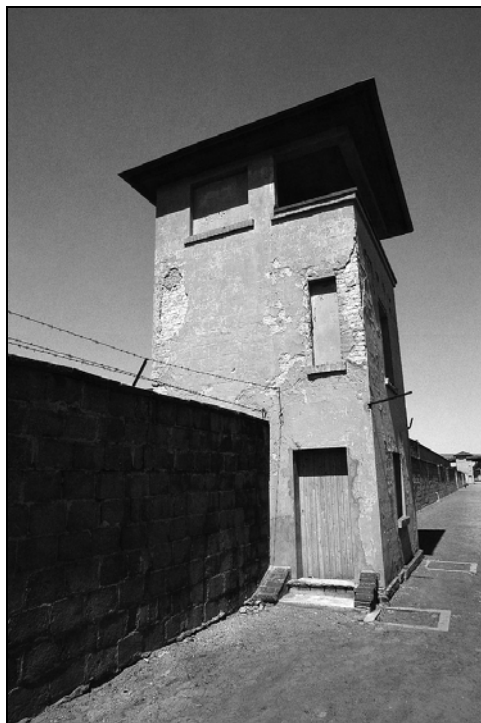
Foreign-Born & Non-U.S. Citizen Offenders

As of September 30, 2009

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

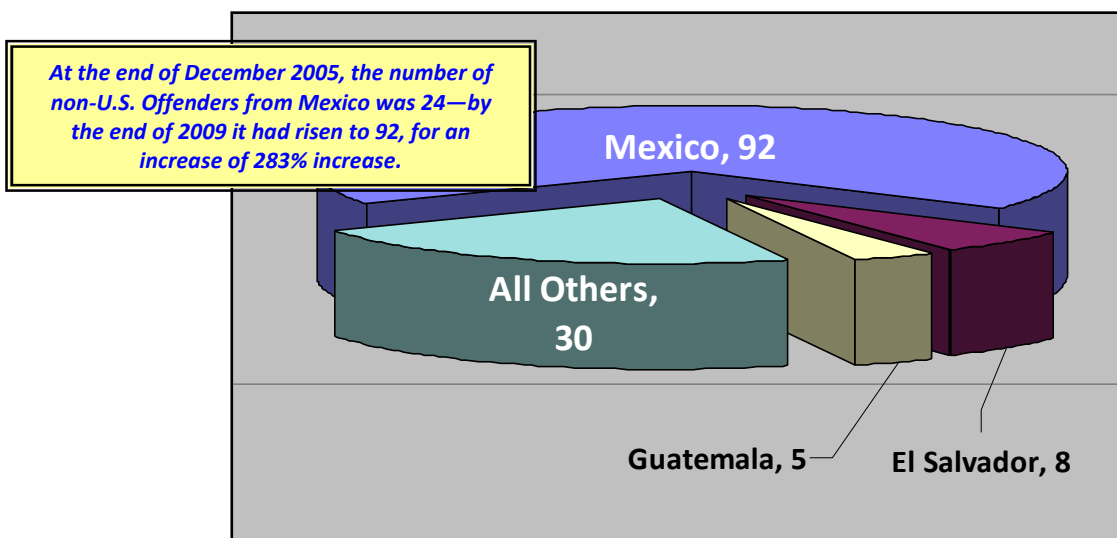
FY 2009 Non-U.S. Citizen Offender Facts

- Number of non-U.S. Citizen Offenders..... 135
- Number of Unverified non-U.S. Citizen Offenders..... 15
- Number of life sentences 20
- Number of Death Row Inmates..... 2
- Number Eligible for Release 113
- Percentage of Jurisdictional Population.....0.4%
- Rate per 1000 Jurisdictional Offenders 4.3
- Annual cost¹ per incarceration \$15,118.30
- Annual cost¹ for 135 incarcerations \$2,040,971
- Federal Reimbursement Received in FY 2008 under the DOJ State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) Grant \$162,919



¹ Based on a daily inmate maintenance cost of \$41.42

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



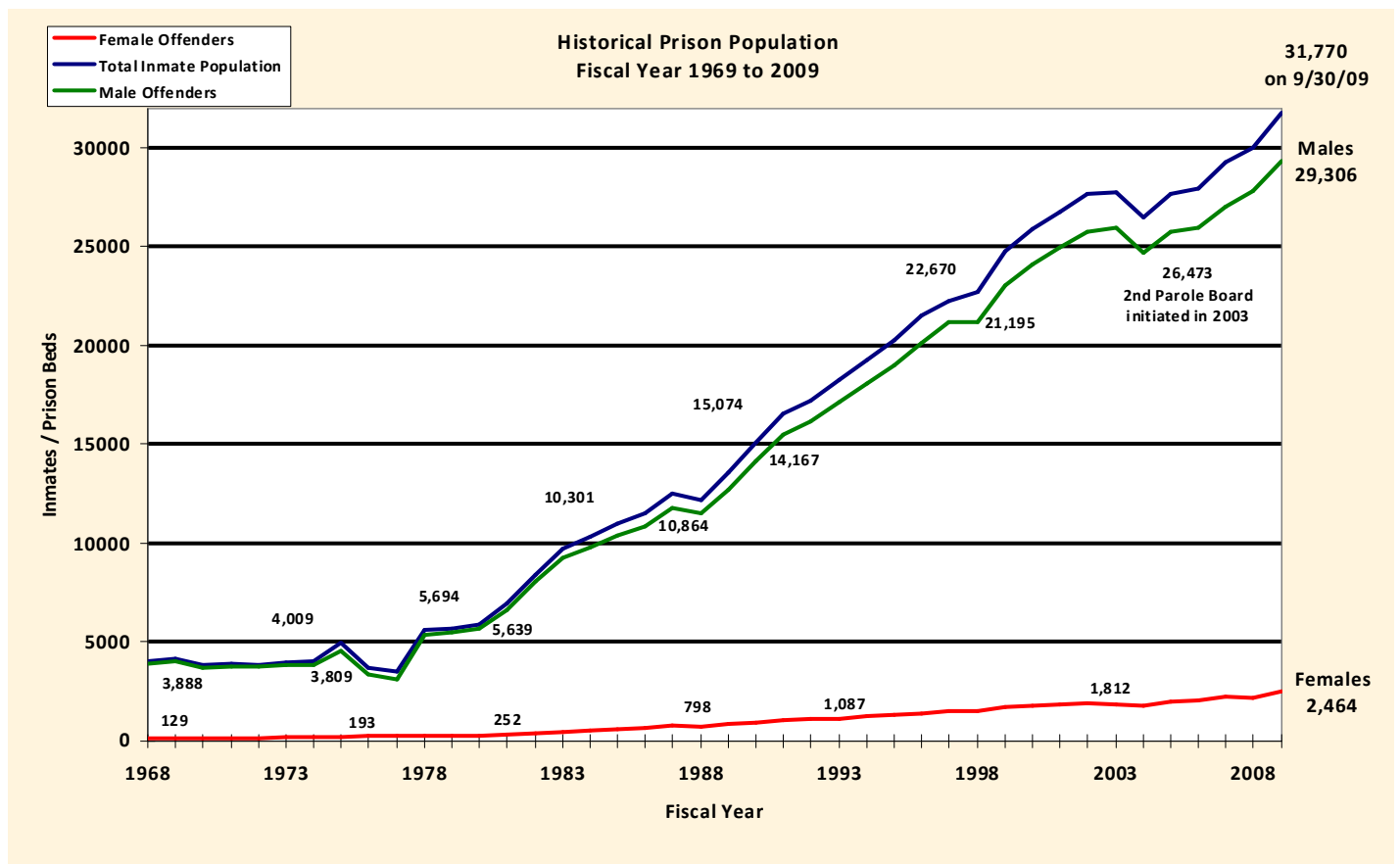


Historical Summary of Inmate Population

A 40-year Historical Review

In the last forty years, the jurisdictional inmate population of the Alabama Prison System has increased by more than 600%. In 1969, the population was slightly more than 4,000, compared to the over 30,000 at the end of Fiscal Year 2009—representing an increase of 27,603 or 667%. The 40-year period was marked by an inmate population increase of epic proportion, resulting from convictions, such as drug related offenses, and beginning in the decade of the 1980s.

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
1969	4,140				
1979	5,694	+ 1,554	37.5%	+ 1,554	37.5%
1989	13,541	+ 7,847	137.8%	+ 9,401	227.1%
1999	24,736	+ 11,195	82.7%	+20,596	497.5%
2009	31,770	+ 7,034	28.4%	+27,630	667.4%





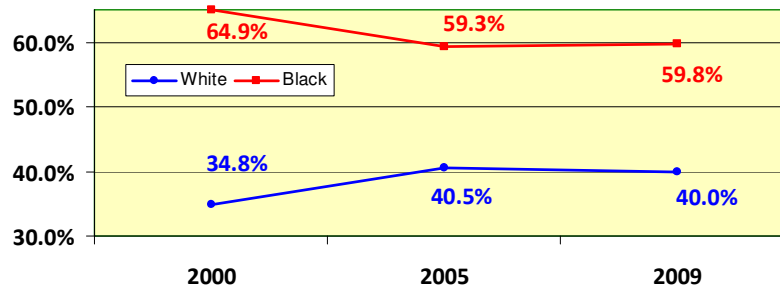
Demographics of the Inmate Population

As of September 30, 2009



The demographics of the jurisdictional inmate population have changed significantly over the last decade. In the fiscal year 2000, the white female population consisted of 809 offenders; comparatively the black female population was 975 offenders. In the last ten years, the white female population has increased by 665 offenders, or 82%. During that same ten year period, the black female population increased by only 15 offenders, or 1.5%. A smaller, but significant, trend is the decreasing percentage of black offenders in the total jurisdictional population. In fiscal year 2000, the percentage of black offenders was nearly 65% of

the total jurisdictional population. Over the last ten years, the percentage of black offenders has dropped by 5% to less than 60%—mirroring a similar national trend.



Race and Sex

Race	Male		Female		Totals		Trend		
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	2008	2005	2000
Black	18,024	56.7%	990	3.1%	19,014	59.8%	60.3%	59.3%	64.9%
White	11,244	35.4%	1,474	4.6%	12,718	40.0%	39.6%	40.5%	34.8%
American Indian	3	--	0	--	0	--	--	--	--
Asian	3	--	0	--	0	--	--	--	--
Other	32	.1%	0	--	38	0.1%	0.1%	.2%	.3%
Total	27,306	92.2%	2,464	7.8%	31,770	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age

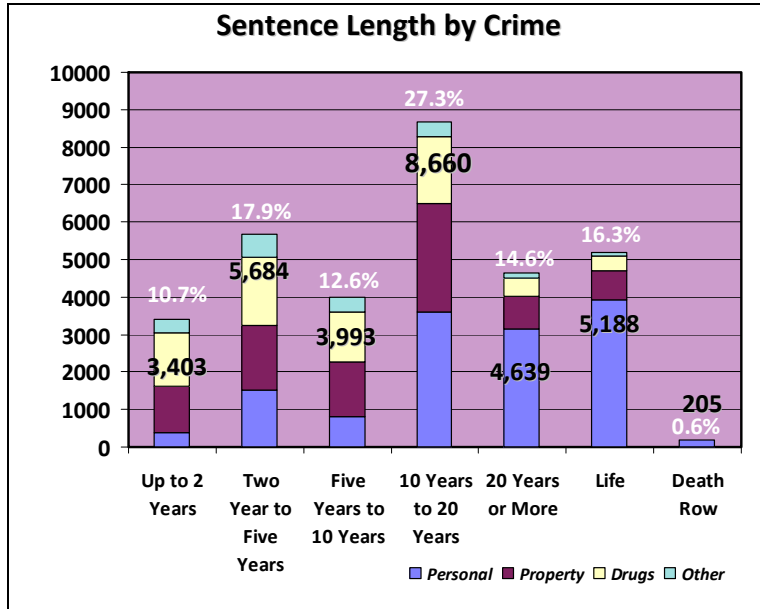
Age Group	Number	% of Total	Age Group	Number	% of Total	Age Group	Number	% of Total
15-20	930	2.9%	31-35	5,239	16.5%	46-50	3,369	10.6%
21-25	4,015	12.6%	36-40	4,482	14.1%	51-60	3,384	10.7%
26-30	5,319	16.7%	41-45	4,073	12.8%	60+	959	3.0%

Average Offender Age is 37 Years Old



Jurisdictional Population Statistics

As of September 30, 2009



Offender Incarceration Summary

- Number of Offenders Serving 1st Alabama Incarceration18,887
- Number of Offenders With a Previous Alabama Incarceration12,883
 - Of which are Classified as a Habitual Offender¹8,640
 - Of which are Classified as a Recidivists²7,697
- Number of Offenders with Drug Related Convictions.....7,119
- Number of Offenders with Sex Related Convictions.....3,098

¹ Habitual Offender convictions are defined in Alabama Code section 13A-5-9
² A recidivist is an offender who returns to ADOC jurisdiction within 3 years of release

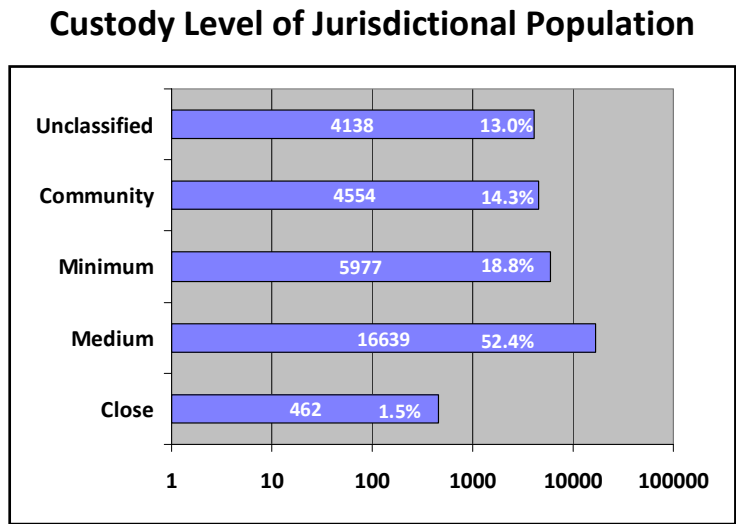
Top 5 Jurisdictional Convictions

- Robbery 5,089
- Drug Possession 4,112
- Murder 3,576
- Drug Trafficking or Manufacturing..... 3,007
- Burglary 2,856

Top 5 Committing Counties

Committing County	Offenders	Size Rank ¹
1. Jefferson ²	4,708	1
2. Mobile	3,114	2
3. Montgomery	2,564	4
4. Madison.....	1,912	3
5. Houston.....	1,319	12

¹ 2008 County Population Estimates
² Includes Jefferson & Bessemer Circuit Court Districts

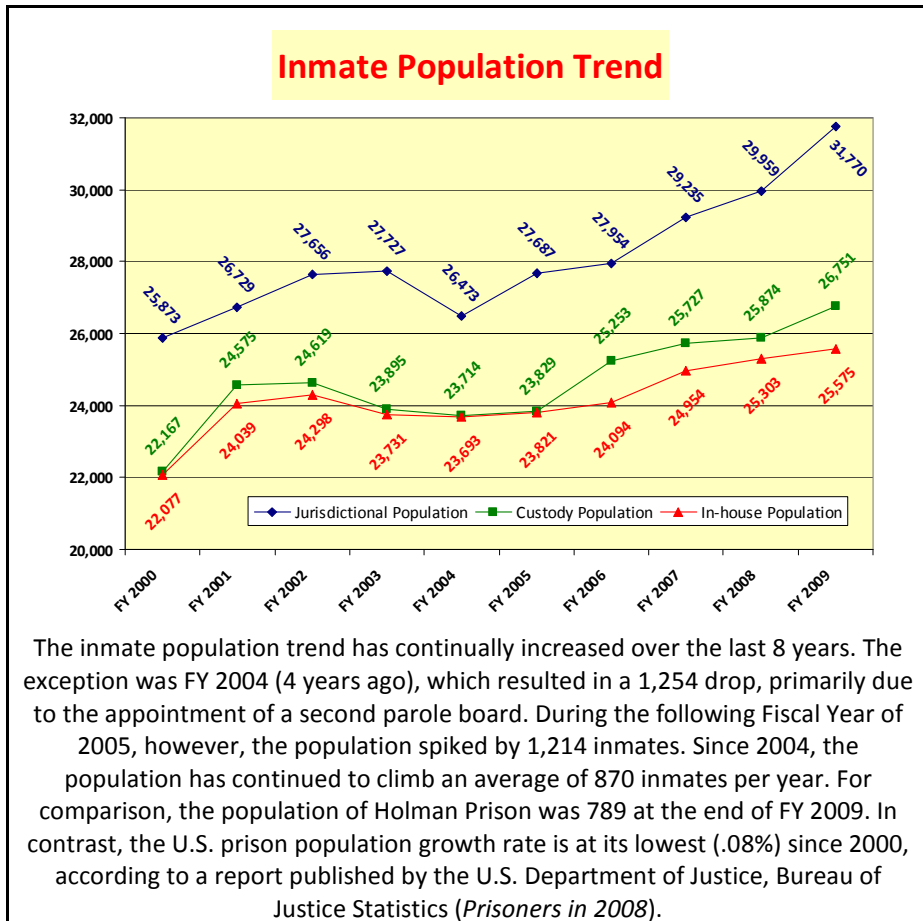


Note: During FY 2009 custody levels categories were revised.



Inmate Population Trend

As of September 30, 2009



The Alabama prison population continues to increase, as represented by the FY 2000 – FY 2009 trend chart. The number of offenders in the jurisdictional and custody population continued to rise significantly. The increase in the number of in-house offenders is governed by capacity.

Trend analysis of increases:

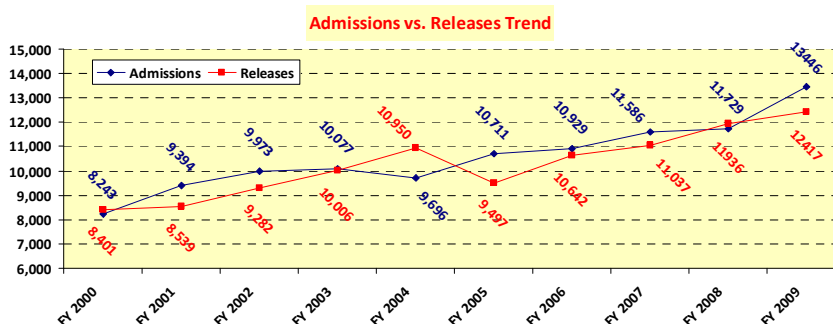
- Jurisdictional**
 8-Year5,041 or 18.9%
 4-Year4,083 or 14.7%
 1-Year1,811 or 6.0%
- Custody**
 8-Year2,176 or 8.9%
 4-Year2,922 or 2.3%
 1-Year 877 or 3.4%
- In-House**
 8-Year1,536 or 6.4%
 4-Year1,754 or 7.4%
 1-Year 227 or 1.1%

TOP 3 RELEASE TYPES

- Split-Sentence 4,138
- End of Sentence 4,095
- Parole (granted, reinstated, continued) 3,449

TOP 3 ADMISSION TYPES

- New Commitment..... 6,216
- Split Sentence (Act 754)..... 5,119
- Revocation (Total All Types)..... 2,417
 - Parole 1,526
 - Probation 891





Inmate Recidivism Study

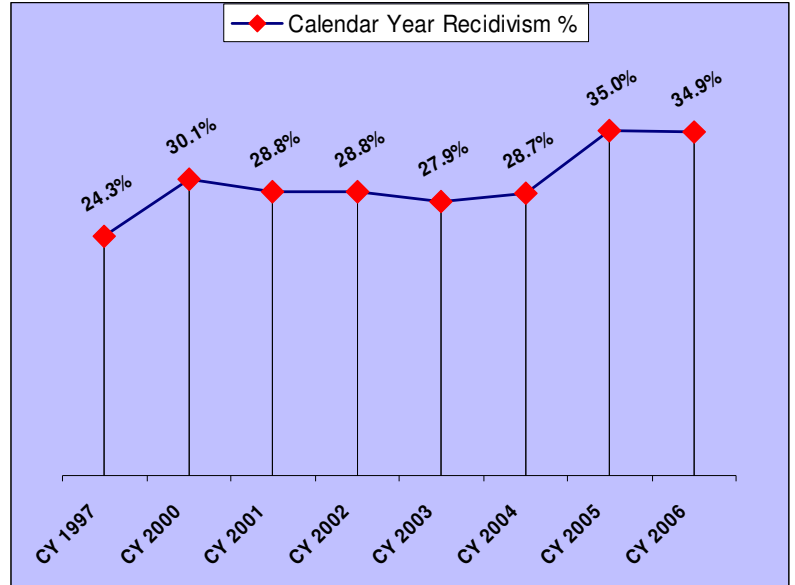
Representing Inmates Released During the Calendar Year 2006

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 11,275 inmates released during Calendar Year 2006 and their corresponding return to ADOC jurisdiction for the years 2007, 2008, and 2009.

A recidivist, as defined by the ADOC, is an inmate who is 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.

Trend of Inmate Recidivism



Cohort Type	ALL COHORT	Demographics of Recidivists				Crime Categories of Recidivists			
		White Males	Black Males	White Females	Black Females	Personal	Property	Drug	Other
Total Rate	34.9%	31.9%	39.6%	26.7%	21.5%	33.4%	43.5%	29.7%	27.9%
Inmates Released	11,275	4,388	5,558	843	466	2,391	3,788	3,496	1,600
Number Recidivists	3,930	1,398	2,203	225	100	798	1,648	1,038	446
EOS	730	280	399	33	16	91	298	196	145
	6.5%	6.4%	7.2%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%	7.9%	5.6%	9.1%
Splits	1,528	562	822	108	35	291	637	390	210
	13.6%	12.8%	14.8%	12.8%	7.5%	12.2%	16.8%	11.2%	13.1%
Parole	1,606	530	952	79	44	403	694	427	82
	14.2%	12.1%	17.1%	9.4%	9.4%	16.9%	18.3%	12.2%	5.1%
Other	66	26	30	5	5	13	19	25	9
	0.59%	0.59%	0.54%	0.59%	1.1%	.54%	.50%	.72%	.56%



Special Report—Alabama’s Death Row

Death Row Inmate Population

As of September 30, 2009



Holman Correctional Facility
Atmore, AL

Alabama’s death row inmate population is confined in three different close 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 by 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 death row inmate is 75 and the oldest female is 45. The youngest male death row inmate is 21 and the youngest female is 26. The longest amount of time served for a male is over 32 years and slightly more than 20 years for a female. During 2009, Alabama had the 5th largest death row population in the nation.

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	87	42.2%	9	4.4%	2	1.0%	99	48.1%
White	85	41.3%	15	7.3%	3	1.5%	103	50.0%
Other	3	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.5%
Total	175	85.0%	24	9.8%	5	2.4%	205 ¹	99.5%

1-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 2009, the State conducted five executions—three white males and two black males. All five offenders were convicted of murder. For these offenders, the longest period of time spent on death row was 22+ years and the shortest was 15 years. Alabama ranked second nationally in 2009 in total number of executions conducted. Texas conducted 46 executions, the most by any State in the Nation.

According to *The Death Penalty in 2009: Year End Report* (December 2009), as of July 1, 2009, there were 3,279 inmates nation-wide on death row, with 6% of that population attributable to Alabama. In that report, Alabama was 5th in the nation in the number of inmates on death row, behind only California, Florida, Texas, and Pennsylvania. Of the 36 states, Federal Prisons, and the U.S. Military Prisons with a death row population, 57% of death sentenced offenders are attributable to the top five states.

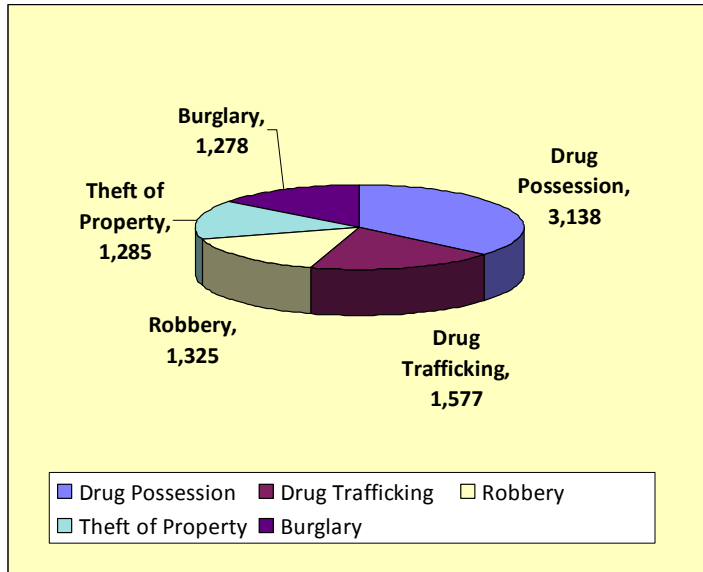


Jurisdictional Admissions

As of September 30, 2009

Top 5 Convictions of New Admissions

by Number of Offenders



Note: Drug trafficking includes manufacturing.
Categories include felony counts I, II, and III, where applicable

Jurisdictional Admissions by Type

- New Commitment 6,428
- Split Sentence (Act 754) 4,144
- Revocation (Total All Types) 2,217
 - Parole 1,326
 - Probation 891
- Captured Escapee 325
- Other¹ 242
- *Monthly Average Jurisdictional Admission Rate* 1,130

Custody Admissions

- Offenders Admitted to an In-House Correctional Facility 10,219
- *Monthly Average In-House Admission Rate* 852

Note: 1-Jurisdictional admission type -"Other"- may include admissions from another jurisdiction or resulting from bond/appeal, case reopened, and/or recaptured

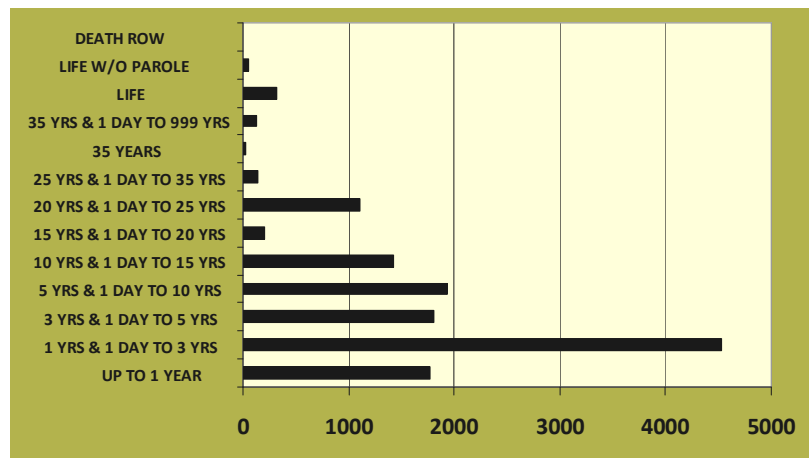
Top 10 Committing Counties

Committing County	Offenders	Size Rank ¹
1. Jefferson ²	1,708	1
2. Mobile	1,391	2
3. Madison.....	878	3
4. Montgomery.....	851	4
5. Tuscaloosa	565	6
6. Houston	549	12
7. Etowah.....	545	11
8. Shelby	448	5
9. Talladega	424	16
10. Calhoun.....	393	10

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, 2009

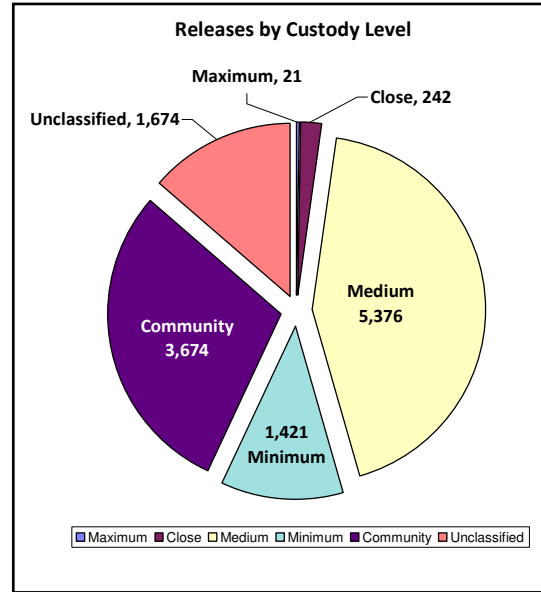
Jurisdictional Releases by Type

- Split Sentence (Act 754)..... 4,134
- End of Sentence 4,093
- Parole..... 3,447
- Other¹..... 743
- *Monthly Average Jurisdictional Release Rate*..... 1,035

Custody Releases

- Releases from an ADOC Correctional Facility, Leased Facility, or SRP 9,221
- *Monthly Average Custody Release Rate (includes Leased & SRP)* 768

Note: 1-Jurisdictional release category "Other" includes reasons such as release on bond/appeal, transfer to another jurisdiction, parole reinstatement, court order, or death

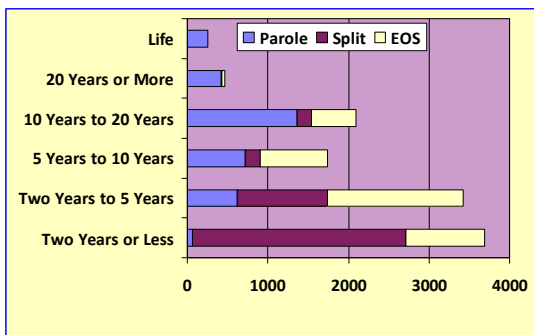


Population Custody Level: Medium 43.3%, Community 29.6%, Unclassified 13.5%, & Minimum 11.5%

Top 3 Releases by Sentence Served

Average Sentence Served was 3 Years and 3 Months

	Parole	Split	EOS
2 Years or Less	61	2,649	977
2 Years to 5 Years	617	1,119	1,692
5 Years to 10 Years	721	185	834
10 Years to 20 Years	1,366	170	554
20 Years or More	422	11	36
Life	260	0	0



Releases by Facility or Program

1. Medium Facilities..... 3,987
2. Work Release Program 2,013
3. County Jail..... 1,574
4. Close Facility 1,326
5. Community Corrections Program 1,532
6. Minimum Facilities¹927
7. Supervised Release Program816
8. All Others²109
9. Leased Facilities152

1- Includes Community Work Centers

2- Includes releases such as other state prisons, medical furlough, and mental health facilities



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