

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT  
OF CORRECTIONS**



**FISCAL  
YEAR  
2010  
ANNUAL  
REPORT**  
*A Year in Review*

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# ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

## Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2010

*October 01, 2009 through September 30, 2010*



**Bob Riley, Governor**

**Richard Allen, Commissioner**

This publication prepared by the  
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## Commissioner's Message

The word most often used to describe the Alabama Department of Corrections is “Family.” You allowed me to be a part of your family for the last five years, and I hope I have earned the right to continue to be a part of your family even as I once again change jobs.

Now is the time when my fellow cabinet officers and senior staffers reflect on what has been and think about what will be. Still, in the few days ahead we must press to finish the business at hand as the final days of the Riley Administration come to a close. In my life I have held many jobs: I have been a soldier, a lawyer, United States Senate staffer, and Chief Deputy Attorney General for two of the most outstanding Attorney Generals in the history of this State. Being your Commissioner, however, has been one of the most rewarding professional tasks of my entire work career.

For the last five years many people have said to me, “Oh, Commissioner Allen, you have the hardest job in state government! I wouldn’t have it for anything.” Well, I let them believe that, but my secret is that being your Commissioner is one of the easiest job in the State. It is made easy because of the outstanding group of senior and support staff members at the Central Office, our tremendous group of Wardens, and the other personnel from top to bottom throughout the Department who do the work and make this Department what it is - the best Department in all of State government. The professionalism of the ADOC family is second to none, and your competence and dedication should be emulated throughout all state agencies. You have, indeed, made my job easy and a pleasure.

General George S. Patton once said that a good plan violently executed this week is better than a perfect plan next week. In the first weeks of my tenure, our team developed a good plan of action and we executed it aggressively, if not violently, and moved the Department forward step by step, increasing the security staff levels, getting new weapons and equipment, finally repairing some of our facilities, while doing our job of keeping State inmates in State owned or leased facilities.



*Governor Bob Riley presents Commissioner Richard Allen with a certificate of Commendation at the annual ADOC Christmas luncheon in Birmingham.*



## Commissioner's Message Continued

But there is another old saying, that all battle plans become obsolete when the first bullet is fired.

Although objectives generally remain the same, plans must be flexible and changed to meet new challenges as



*Commissioner Allen reflects on his tenure as Commissioner with Governor Riley.*

they arise. As we delved ever deeper into the challenges facing the ADOC, we repeatedly adjusted the plan, discarding things that did not work, replacing them with new ones that did. Each time we faced a new crisis; the Department rose to the occasion and found new and innovative ways to move forward. Never have so many been asked to do so much with so little. But that is exactly what this Department has successfully done time and again.

During the last five years we have worked together to utilize every possible resource and your accomplishments are too numerous to list. The highlights, however, include the recent ADOC Expansion and Modernization Program, with plans to complete \$98 million worth of energy renovations. Since August 2006, the backlog of inmates housed in county jails for more than 30 days has been managed consistently near zero. Sentencing reform legislation passed and has had an impact. Counties with Community Corrections Programs have expanded from 31 to 45 covering 80% of our inmate base. We revised our classification system, implemented a model Inmate Re-entry Program; contracted to open the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility; and developed an internal Supervised Re-entry Program, allowing inmates to transition from prison housing to the community. An aggressive recruiting campaign has increased our correctional officer ranks, making our facilities safer for the public, for our staff, and for the inmates; and as inmate medical cost spiraled nationwide, the Office of Health Services worked hard to keep ours under control, and to pass the Geriatric Furlough Bill, saving the State hundreds of thousands of dollars in medical expenses. Though too numerous to name, there are many, many projects for us all to be proud of.

As change is inevitable, I would like each of you to know that I consider it an honor to have led you, and a pleasure to have served along side you these past five years. I am pleased to have developed many professional relationships during my tenure, and will carry these with me as Peggy and I pursue new chapters in our lives. I hope that the seeds we have planted as a team will continue to be nourished, and I wish each of you the very best as this Department continues to grow.

  
Richard F. Allen, Commissioner



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# Corrections' Mission, Values, and Priorities

## The Corrections' 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.



## Department 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.

## Department Priorities

- Public Safety.
- Safety of the correctional and departmental staff.
- To ensure humane and constitutional conditions of incarceration in all facilities.





# FY 2010 AT-A-GLANCE

0 ..... The number of escapes from a close or medium security facility

8 ..... The number of applicants approved for the Medical Furlough Program

11 ..... The number of work release and/or community work centers

16 ..... The number of major correctional facilities

29 ..... The total number of correctional facilities

37 ..... The average offender age in the jurisdictional population

42.16 ..... The average daily cost of incarcerating an offender in an Alabama Prison

55 ..... The number of offenders that completed the APRI program

77 ..... The number of offenders that died in custody

189.5 ..... The Prison Crowding Index expressed as a percentage of designed capacity

380 ..... The number of correctional officer trainees that graduated from the Academy

453 ..... The number of offenders in the Supervised Re-Entry Program at year-end

699 ..... The number of offenders that earned a vocational education certificate

703 ..... The number of offenders that earned a GED

775 ..... The number of offenders that graduated from the ATEF

990 ..... The number of offenders enrolled in Supervised Re-Entry Program

1,071 ..... Number of applicants that passed on-site testing

1,976 ..... The number of jurisdictional offenders in county jail at year end

2,799 ..... The number of offenders in the Community Corrections Program at year-end

3,213 ..... The number of sworn officers at year-end

3,232 ..... The number of offenders released through parole

4,125 ..... The number of offenders released by end of sentence

4,340 ..... The number of merit employees at year-end

4,463 ..... The number of offenders that completed a drug treatment program

4,624 ..... The number of offender released on probation with a split-sentence

5,744 ..... The number of offenders that completed a Re-entry program

12,718 ..... The number of offenders jurisdictional releases

12,925 ..... The number of offenders sentenced to ADOC jurisdiction

15,185 ..... The number of offenders with violent convictions

19,018 ..... The number of offenders serving first Alabama incarceration

20,005 ..... The number of offenders without a H.S. diploma or GED

25,395 ..... The number of offenders incarcerated in an ADOC facility at year-end

31,975 ..... The number of jurisdictional offenders at year-end

197,112 ..... The number of community service hours performed by offenders in SRP

433,745,923 ..... The ADOC expenditures expressed in dollars





# 2010 Corrections Annual Awards

*The 2010 Annual Awards were presented at the ADOC Annual Christmas Luncheon that was held at The Wynfrey Hotel—Birmingham, AL on December 17, 2010*



*Commissioner Allen presents Captain Nelson with the Employee of the Year Award*

- Commissioner’s Award.....* **Training Division**
- Employee of the Year.....* **Captain Cynthia Nelson**, Departmental Recruiting Officer
- Professional Secretary of the Year.....* **Debbie Patterson**, Fountain Correctional Facility
- Clerical Personnel of the Year.....* **Audrey Kelley**, Alexander City Community Based Facility
- Support Personnel of the Year.....* **Cleven Williams**, Holman Correctional Facility
- Support Supervisor of the Year.....* **Samson Ervin**, Kilby Correctional Facility
- ACI Employee of the Year.....* **Frank Johnson**, Construction and Remodeling Section
- Outstanding Maintenance Employee of the Year.....* **Roscoe Hayden**, Donaldson Correctional Facility
- Outstanding Chaplain of the Year.....* **Christopher Summers**, Holman Correctional Facility
- Outstanding Steward of the Year.....* **Tawanna Byrd**, Holman Correctional Facility
- Division Director of the Year.....* **Marty Redden**, Information System Division
- Security Personnel of the Year.....* **Harry Findley**, Donaldson Correctional Facility
- Security Supervisor of the Year.....* **Perry Woods**, Kilby Correctional Facility
- Correctional Officer of the Year*
  - Northern Region.....* **Jonathan Williams**, Bibb Correctional Facility
  - Central Region.....* **Taveras Gilliam**, Kilby Correctional Facility
  - Southern Region.....* **Charles Arthur**, Loxley Community Based Facility
- Warden of the Year*
  - Warden I.....* **Christopher Gordy**, Donaldson Correctional Facility
  - Warden II.....* **Edward Ellington**, Montgomery Women’s Facility
  - Warden III.....* **Billy Mitchem**, Limestone Correctional Facility



## 2010 Corrections Annual Awards Spotlight

*The Commissioner's Award...for performance well above the call of duty.*



*Commissioner Allen presents the Commissioner's Award to the Training Division, accepting the award is Captain Boutwell, Commandant of the Alabama Corrections Academy. Also shown is Division Director, Wendy Williams, and Division staff members.*

The Alabama Corrections Academy, under the leadership of Wendy Williams, is recognized nationally for its quality training programs. In 2010, the Academy graduated 380 cadets, the largest number to ever complete the Academy in one year – a huge accomplishment! Beginning with class 2009-03 that started on August 30, the Academy conducted five consecutive basic training classes back-to-back, with only a one week break between each class.

The Academy Staff members perform unique duties that no other ADOC employee are asked to perform. They not only work at the Academy, but reside overnight on Sunday through Thursday of each week. They are away from their homes and families every week in order to provide "round-the-clock" supervision, discipline and education to more than 100 Trainees who also reside on property. No other ADOC employee spends both their days and their nights with co-workers and those whom they supervise – this is a great sacrifice asked of them and they make it for the ADOC with pride and without hesitation.

The groups of staff we have assembled are a very unique and elite group of professionals from all over the state, with experience that is wide and varied. The Academy Staff has a unique opportunity to make a lasting impression on the careers and lives of all new correctional officers during their assignment at the Academy. They are respected by all Trainees, their peers, and their supervisors. They represent the Training Division and the ADOC in a dedicated and loyal manner, always exhibiting personal integrity.



# Department Executive Directory

## COMMISSIONER

**Richard F. Allen**

**353-3870**

Executive Assistant  
Special Counsel

Kay Hope  
Anne Adams

353-3870  
353-3884

## Chief Deputy Commissioner

**A. Vernon Barnett**

**353-3870**

Community Corrections  
General Counsel  
Investigations & Intelligence  
Public Information & Recruiting

Jeffery Williams  
Kim Thomas  
Randy Yarbrough  
Brian Corbett

353-3878  
353-3884  
353-8916  
353-4053

## Associate Commissioner for Operations

**James DeLoach**

**353-3872**

Classification  
Corrections Academy & Training  
Institutional Coordinator  
Institutional Coordinator  
Transfer

Carolyn Golson  
Wendy Williams  
Grantt Culliver  
Gwen Mosley  
Linda Miller

353-9744  
872-6228  
353-3872  
353-3872  
353-9708

## Associate Commissioner for Plans & Programs

**Terry McDonnell**

**353-4803**

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

Kathy Holt  
Dr. Eddie Lancaster  
Chaplain Steve Walker  
Glen Casey  
Steve Watson  
Don Dietz  
Janet LeJeune

353-9723  
353-9511  
334-738-5625  
353-9504  
353-9702  
353-3104  
353-3871

## Associate Commissioner for Administrative Services

**Steve Brown**

**353-4803**

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

Janice Hamm  
Andy Farquhar  
William Haynes  
Dora Jackson  
Marty Redden  
Jimmy Rhodes

353-5105  
261-3619  
567-1590  
353-9562  
353-4314  
567-1559

## Associate Commissioner of Health Services

**Ruth Naglich**

**353-3887**

Medical Health Director  
Mental Health Director  
Regional Clinical Manager  
Regional Clinical Manager

Laura Ferrell  
Dr. Ronald Cavanaugh  
Lynn Brown  
Brandon Kinard

251-368-7847  
353-3887  
738-5625  
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**



## Department 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 Re-Entry Program, Religious Programs, Educational and Vocational Education Programs, Offender Substance Abuse Treatment 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.





## Department Executive Leadership cont'd

### **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 29 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.

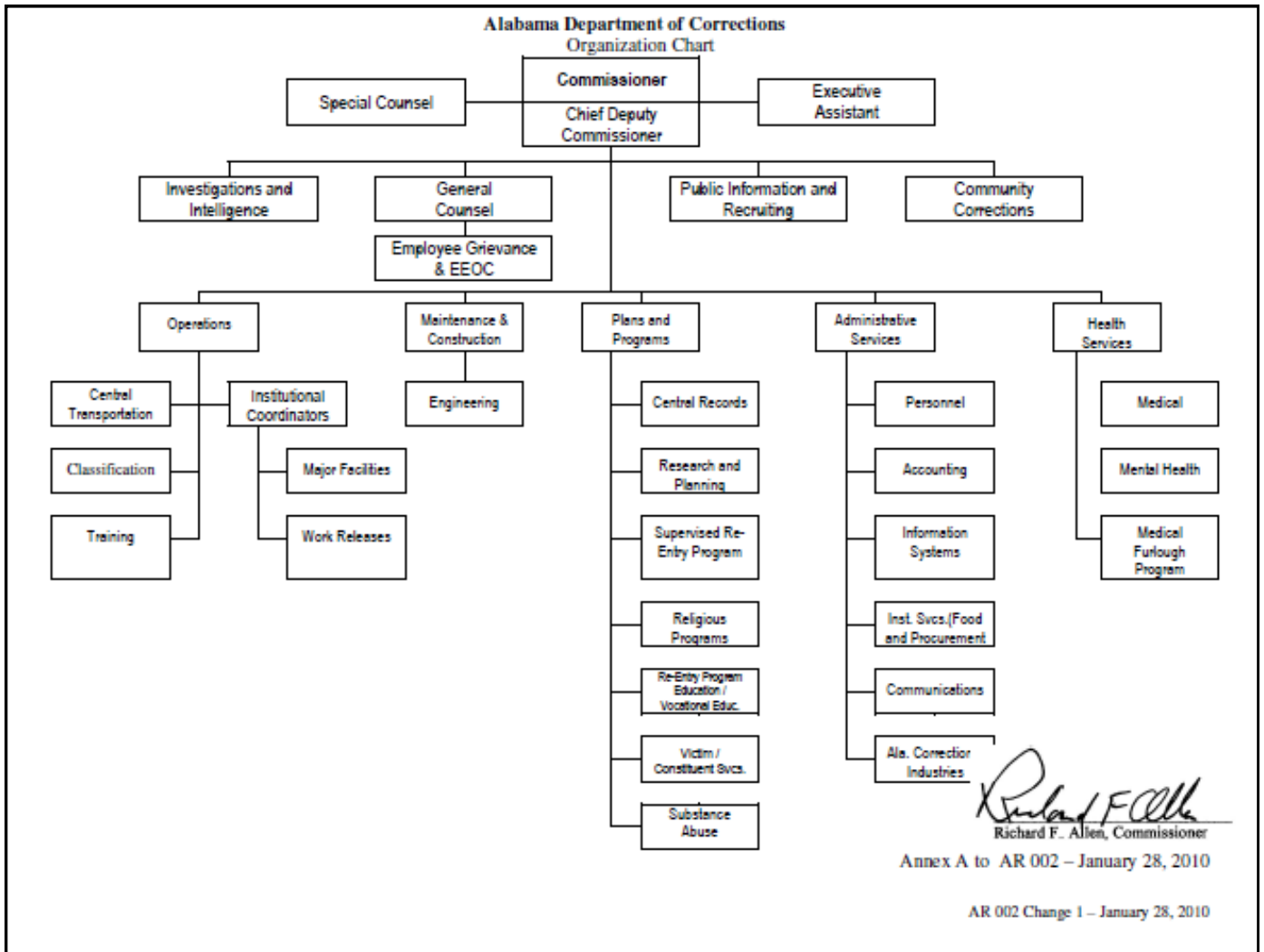
### **ANNE ADAMS, *Special Counsel to the Commissioner.***

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.



# Department 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, two Deputy Commissioners, 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.





# Fiscal Year 2010 Department Highlights

## Armament History



ADOC Associate Commissioner James DeLoach poses with a 1921 Thompson sub-machine gun, .45cal, manufactured by Colt. The machine gun, nick named Lucy, is one of ten that still remain in service. ADOC is donating this weapon to the Department of Archives and History. The gun got its nick name from its serial number, # 6660 = Lucifer. ADOC purchased the weapon in July of 1926 for a paltry sum of \$150. Today, collectors value the Thompson sub-machine gun at more than \$50,000!

## Leadership On The Move

### Central Office

Grantt Culliver—*Promotion to Institutional Coordinator*

Scott Rouse—*Staff Attorney Legal Division*

### Promotion to Warden III

Tony Patterson—*Holman Correctional Facility*

Carter Davenport—*St Clair Correctional Facility*

### Promotion to Warden II

Deborah Toney—*Atmore Community Work Center*

Kenneth Sconyers—*Easterling Correctional Facility*

Jesse Bishop—*Holman Correctional Facility*

Robert Danford—*Childersburg Community Based Facility*

Marshall Monk—*Ventress Correctional Facility*

Robert Nielson—*Red Eagle Community Work Center*

### Promotion to Warden I

Wade Kizzire—*Hamilton Community Based Facility*

Joseph Headley—*St. Clair Correctional Facility*

Sharon McSwain-Holland—*Elba Community Based Facility*

Mary Cooks—*Camden Community Based Facility*



## Leveraged Resources

Over the Summer of 2010, the Department took possession of the Woman's' L.I.F.E. Tech Transition Center from Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles. The newly designated **Wetumpka Women's Facility** is adjacent to the Tutwiler Prison for Women and will provide essential resources for female offenders. After renovations the minimum security facility will provide the capacity for an additional 480 female offenders.





# Fiscal Year 2010 Department Highlights

## Staton Renovated Dining Facility Dedicated in Honor of Steward



On August 20, 2010, the renovated Staton Correctional Facility Dining Facility was dedicated to retired Food Specialist Paul L. Watson. He served with the Department for more than 20-years. Mr. Watson began his career at the Kilby CF as a Steward I, eventually becoming the first African-American to become a Chief Steward, and was further promoted to Food Service Manager. He was renowned for his technical expertise in food service operations and equipment maintenance.

## Bibb County Chapel Groundbreaking Ceremony

On June 24, 2010, the Bibb County Correctional Facility in collaboration with Heritage Restorative Ministry of Alabama conducted a groundbreaking ceremony for a new chapel which will serve the faith needs of incarcerated offenders.



*Warden Price and key stakeholders scooping up the first shovel of soil marking the groundbreaking ceremony.*





# Fiscal Year 2010 Department Highlights

## Annual Department Picnic



### Sports News

Just as I predicted the Dirty 30 South Softball Team was going to show out. Special thanks goes out to my Dirty South Players lead Coach, the “One and Only” Albert “Bad Dog” Williams, lead Captain “One Man Gang” Jody Gilchrist, lead Lieutenant and “Queen of the South” Cynthia McCovery and the rest of the Dirty South Players. Much respect due to Warden Davenport and Warden Myers for allowing us to unite and play. Also to all of our DOC family (Good Game and Game Over).

*De Angelo “The Legend” Burrell*



**Batter up!**

**The 2010 ADOC Picnic was a HUGE success.** The Charles E. Bailey Jr. Sportplex in Alexander City was a great venue and the weather, though it was hot, was beautiful. There were over 500 employees and their families in attendance. To all of you who came out in support of this event, we appreciate you being there. And to those who weren't able to make it -- you missed a really good time. I understand there was a lot of mouthing go on around the dunking booth, and while I'm not certain who brought in the most money, I am certain that Warden Davenport, Captain Naile and Mr. Culliver were all water logged by the time they were relieved of their post.

### Corrections' Idol competition Winner

Katryna King-Adams—*Bullock CF*

### Sporting Event Winners

Softball—*Fountain CF*

Basketball—*Alexander City CBF*

### Door prize winners

\$200 cash—Matt Humphries

\$100 cash—Warden Levan Thomas—*Frank Lee CBF*

### Find the \$100 Bill Winner

Maronica “Moe” Mason—*Decatur CBF*

### *Captain Naile having fun in the dunking booth.*







# Fiscal Year 2010 Department Highlights

## 7th Annual ACESF Golf Tournament Lagoon Park Golf Course — September 28, 2010



**Brian Corbett offers special thanks to the Platinum Sponsors Tom Dolan-Correctional Medical Services, not pictured-Global Tel Link, and Jack Handley-NORESCO.**



### *Hats Off To The Cook!*

L to R Robin Williams – Frank Lee, Steward III  
Vilanthes Lawrence – Staton, Steward I Wanda Hill – Red Eagle, Steward I Sherry Worthington – Decatur, Steward I Lonnie Russell – Staton, Steward II Timothy Rowe – Red Eagle, Steward III Willie Jackson – Tutwiler, Nathaniel Parker – Food Services Administrator



**The St. Clair Team won the Commissioner's Cup for the second year—  
Congratulations!**

# Thank You

## Alabama Correctional Employee Support Fund

The principal purposes of the Alabama correctional Employee Support Fund, Inc. (ACESF) is to provide financial support and assistance to persons employed by the Alabama Department of Corrections and members of such persons' families who are needy, ill or distressed because of disaster, hardship, or other circumstances.

The ACESF also provides educational scholarship opportunities to persons employed by the ADOC and members of such persons' families based on need and/or merit.

The ACESF conducts fund raising events to raise monies for use in the performance of the Corporation's principal purposes. The annual ACESF Golf Tournament is our primary fund raising event. Since 2004, the ACESF has given almost \$100,000 back to employees in need.

All tournament proceeds will support ADOC employees through an application and needs validation process to be approved by a committee of the ACESF. We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks for your support and participation in the 7th annual Alabama Correctional Employee Support Fund Golf Tournament.

### Board of Directors

Glen Casey	Phyllis Billups
Bettina Carter	Brian Corbett
Forrest Johnson	Marcia Twait



# Fiscal Year 2010 Department Highlights

## *Ignite Your Leadership*

### 5th Annual Executive Leadership Conference

Auburn Marriott Opelika Hotel and Conference Center Grand National Hotel

August 31, 2010—September 2, 2010

#### Conference Recap

The 5th Annual Executive Leadership Conference was kicked-off with welcoming remarks from Opelika's Mayor Gary Fuller and opening comments from Commissioner Richard Allen.

A number of continuing education topics were offered in the workshop break-out sessions over the two day conference. These educational opportunities included leadership, management, and collaboration. The presenters included keynote speaker Kurt Kilpatrick, Joe Brodnicki of the Tennessee DOC, Corrections Consultants Beth Kreger and Tracy Reveal, and training consultant Jaime Andress.

The conference concluded with Charlotte Stallings, noted motivational speaker, providing attendees with a chance to self-assess personal strengths in the context of the work environment.



The opening session featured keynote speaker Mr. Kurt Kilpatrick, noted humorist and motivational speaker, providing an insightful presentation for leadership titled *90% of Life is Half Mental*.

#### Lesson in Team Work



Cherrie Greco, MGT of America, Inc., presented the general session topic on the *American with Disability Act Amendment*.



Wardens Discussing Shop



Leadership from Umbrellas





# Fiscal Year 2010 Department Highlights

## September 23, 2010—Ribbon Cutting Ceremony for New Academy



*It's spectacular, almost mind-boggling—Richard Allen, Commissioner*

The new training center is a six building complex shared by ADOC and the Department of Public Safety, complete with two academic buildings — one for each Department. The ADOC academic building is 12,072 square feet with three classrooms, interactive SMART boards, administrative offices, and a firearms vault. Each Department has its own dormitory with 75 sleeping units. A shared dining hall seats 200, with a fitness center pushing almost 5,000 sq. ft. "It allows the professionalism displayed daily by this Department's personnel to be encompassed in a training facility," Deputy Commissioner Greg Lovelace said. "From a training standpoint, it allows this Department to utilize the latest and best forms of technology available."

The Criminal Justice Training Center is located on the campus of Wallace Community College in Selma. It replaces the 1950's era former training center at Craig Field, also in Selma. The old facilities were in constant need of repair, costly to maintain, and considered deplorable by many, including members of the Alabama Legislature who toured Craig Field prior to approval for this project.

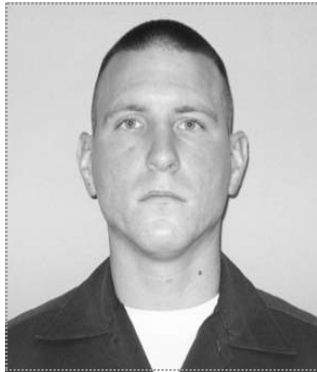
"Having the opportunity to enjoy the 21st Century 'state-of-the-art' Alabama Criminal Justice Training Center (ACJTC) is now a reality for the Department," Training Director Wendy Williams said. "I believe I can speak for the entire Training Division when I say 'what an honor' it is to have such an opportunity. I am so proud for the ADOC and all the future students of the ACJTC. The ADOC already has the best Correctional Training Programs in the nation, and now we have the facilities to mirror the actual training





# Fiscal Year 2010 Department Highlights

## Exceptionally Valorous Gallantry



Correctional Officer (Limestone CF) Daniel Caldwell was honored at NASCAR's *Coke Zero 400*. Caldwell was one of eight soldiers recognized in the National Guards "Eight Soldiers Eight Missions" paint scheme on Dale Earnhardt's number 88 car. Staff Sergeant Caldwell was awarded the Army Commendation Medal with Valor for heroic acts in Iraq when his convoy was attacked by insurgents.

## Seven New DFRD Firefighters



*The picture is provided courtesy of The Demopolis Times.*

Warden Leon Bolling of the State Cattle Ranch received recognition and a plaque commending his support of the Demopolis Fire and Rescue Department (DFRD). The State Cattle Ranch has long provided inmates to work for DFRD. Mayor Mike Grayson and DFRD Chief Ronnie Few presented the award to Warden Bolling. The evening's festivities, held at the Demopolis Civic Center July 29, 2010 included a pinning ceremony when seven new DFRD firefighters were sworn in by Mayor Grayson.

## Alabama Correctional Employee Support Fund Scholarship Awards

The first six ACESF college scholarships were awarded on July 20th for five undergraduate students and one graduate student.



- **Caroline Knight**—\$1,000 Pre-pharmacy major at Northwest-Shoals Community College; her father is a Lieutenant at Hamilton Community Based Facility.
- **Zackrey Gray**—\$1,000 Nursing major at University of Alabama—Birmingham; his father is an officer at St Clair.
- **Tiarra Goode**—\$1,000 Criminal Justice major at Birmingham Southern College; her Grandmother is a Warden at Limestone .



- **John Crow**—\$1,000 Criminal Justice major at Faulkner University; John is a Captain at Draper.
- **Patrick Hampton**—\$1,500 Community Counseling graduate student at Troy University; Patrick is a Drug Treatment Counselor at Easterling.
- **Jenae' Steel**—\$1,000 History and Psychology major at Samford University; her father is a Lieutenant at Draper.







# Fiscal Year 2010 Department Highlights



The ADOC Training Division hosted the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) program *Operational Practices in the Management of Women's Prisons*. Participants included 32 supervisors from Tutwiler Prison for Women, Montgomery Women's Facility and Birmingham Community Based Facility for Women. The objective of the program was to explore the unique challenges women face in the correctional field and the operational practices that may have been designed without consideration of gender differences. The discussion will broadly address, specific to the female gender, the handling of all types of inmates and the unique medical, social, and legal needs of women inmates.



The Hamilton Aged and Infirm Correctional Facility became a **Tobacco Free Facility** on October 1, 2009. The new policy prohibits the chewing, dipping, or smoking of tobacco products by staff, offenders, and visitors on the premises.



On Friday, April 16, 2010 the City of Wetumpka unveiled a historic marker at the site of Alabama's first state penitentiary as part of their participation in the Year of Alabama Small Towns and Downtowns. The state penitentiary system has a special historical significance for Wetumpka and Elmore County since the first penitentiary was built there in 1841.



Warden Thomas and the Draper Correctional Facility was one of fifty-seven Alabama employers nominated for the Secretary of Defense Employer Support Freedom Award

**In April 2010, the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility celebrated its second anniversary of providing intensive rehabilitation services to ADOC offenders. Over 1,500 offenders have completed the program.**

Thanks to everyone for their assistance in the collection of utility data. With the compilation of this data and the assistance of Ingenuity, an information technology firm contracted with the State, we are currently generating annual savings of \$181,000 in power, \$877,000 in natural gas, and \$174,000 in water and sewer costs. All this has been accomplished basically through rate adjustment and cost containment analysis.



**Andy Farquhar,**  
ACI Director

Correctional Officer recruiting is a TEAM event with ADOC. Capt. Nelson depended on facility recruiters to conduct the 122 job fairs held at colleges, career centers, national guard units, and



the Alabama National State Fair. All of ADOC thanks the facility recruiters—Lt. Mark Loman (Kilby), Lt. LaNetta Banks (Camden), Lt. William Northcutt (St. Clair), Lt. Randall White, (Loxley), Sgt. Hozie Clasberry (Donaldson), CO Edna Johnson (Bullock), CO(R) Alma Holman (Draper).





## ADOC Action Plan Update

**Introduction**—during the Governor Bob Riley administration, 2003 to 2010, the State Prison System, presented numerous leadership challenges. Governor Riley through Commissioner Donal Campbell (January 2003—February 2006) and Commissioner Richard Allen (February 2006—January 2011) worked diligently to use available resources to address many issues that negatively impacted the Department’s ability to carry out constitutional mandates—most of the issues were significantly influenced by factors beyond the agency’s control. To address the major problems confronting the State Prison System, Governor Riley commissioned a *Task Force on Prison Crowding*. The Task Force’s commission was to investigate the challenges facing the Department of Corrections and provide recommended solutions to address the problems. On October 27, 2005, the Task Force released a report that would serve as the foundation for many of the initiatives implemented over the following five years by the Riley Administration, the Alabama Criminal Justice System agencies, and the Alabama Legislature that would positively impact the State Prison System.



**A Plan for Action**—upon his appointment in February 2006, Commissioner Allen immediately initiated the development of an **ADOC Action Plan**. to focus and unify the Departments' efforts during his tenure. Commissioner Allen, acting on the Governor’s “marching orders” and the recommendations of the *Task Force on Prison Crowding Report*, developed a comprehensive, strategic action plan to address four major problems that plagued the Department:

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

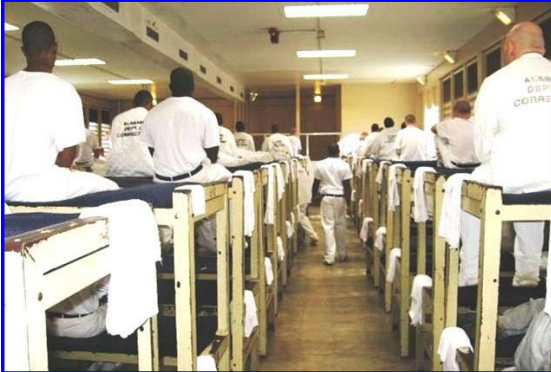
**ADOC Action Plan Summary**—a primary problem was and continues to be prison crowding at every correctional facility housing inmates of every security level. A lack of sufficient bed capacity to accommodate the high admission rates of convicted felons had resulted in an inmate population that was almost double the designed capacity of the prison system. Such crowding was preventing the timely intake of inmates from county jails, and forcing the ADOC to utilize all means of expanding the number of operational beds within the existing correctional facilities. As a result of the inmate crowding problem and the ancillary effects on Alabama county jails, law suits were filed that resulted in court orders to reduce the female population at Tutwiler Prison for Women (Tutwiler PFW) and alleviate the backlog of inmates being housed in county jails for over 30 days. Another critical problem facing the administration was the lack of security personnel to safely manage the inmate population. Correctional officers were strained with excessive overtime requirements, as well as working under extreme inmate to officer ratios that many times required a single officer to monitor entire dorms with 200 to 300 inmates. The Department was not hiring and training enough correctional officers to keep pace with the attrition rate of over 300 security personnel each year. The aging and crumbling infrastructure of the state prison system was another stumbling block for meeting the demands of an adequate prison system. Construction began on the newest correctional facility currently in operation in 1992; the oldest still being utilized was constructed in 1939. Repairs and renovations have been essentially on an emergency basis, with no systematic preventative or routine maintenance program in place due to lack of funding; much was simply left undone. Another major problem was the sky-rocketing cost of inmate health care. The cost of medical and mental health services increased 295% from the years 2000 to 2005. This increase was driven primarily by increasing prison population, increasing severity of illness and degenerative disease, improvements in health care services combined with mandates for higher levels of care, and limitations of institutional health care units to provide on-site care and advanced care services.



## ADOC Action Plan Update Cont'd

**Prison Crowding**—a combination of initiatives began in January, 2003 to address prison crowding and the inmate backlog in county jails. Leasing of privately owned bed space in out-of-state facilities reduced the number of inmates in Tutwiler PFW. Subsequent contracts to lease additional bed space for male inmates served to temporarily alleviate the backlog of inmates in county jails. However, insufficient funds to maintain leasing contracts required the ADOC to return all male inmates to Alabama, with the resulting increase of the county jail backlog to 797 by December 31, 2005. After the appointment of Commissioner Richard Allen, multiple new strategies and initiatives were implemented to address the county jail crisis and lay the foundation for meeting the long-term demands on the state prison system. As a result, the backlog

of inmates housed in county jails over 30 days was reduced to zero by August 2006, and has been managed at levels near zero consistently since that year.



The ADOC continues to rely upon contracts with private and county correctional systems to lease sufficient bed space for housing hundreds of medium and lower security inmates. The ADOC has also renovated existing prison facilities to create 1,513 new beds since 2006, and another 540 are being developed in Wetumpka. Installation of additional perimeter fencing and lighting allowed the security upgrade of certain facilities to house higher custody inmates.

The ADOC implemented a new inmate classification model that ensures the most violent offenders are housed in the most secure facilities. ADOC classification personnel work diligently to evaluate the risk level of each offender and ensure that the inmate population is managed and housed appropriately according to classified custody level. This on-going classification initiative has resulted in moving over 1,600 non-violent, low-risk inmates out of medium custody beds and creating vacant bed space for incoming violent offenders.

**Alternatives to Incarceration**—implementation and expansion of alternative means of corrections and punishment has served to address the prison crowding issue. Passage of the Governor's / Sentencing Commission's sentencing reform legislation in 2006 provided judges with alternative sentencing guidelines that have resulted in 2,200 fewer admissions of non-violent felons to state prison facilities. Leasing of beds to house these offenders would have cost the State approximately \$28 million.

County operated Community Corrections Programs (CCP) allow offenders to live in the community while participating in supervised community-based programs such as drug treatment, court-ordered restitution, vocational and general education. The number of counties with CCP has increased from 21 to 45 since 2003, providing coverage for about 80% of the sources of our inmate population. The ADOC created a CCP Division in 2005 to encourage expansion and efficiently manage the Department's administrative responsibilities of community corrections. Judges have averaged sentencing 1,377 offenders to CCP in lieu of state prison during each of the last four years, up from 801 in 2005.

The ADOC has restructured its minimum security prisons to better utilize available vacant bed space at these community based correctional facilities and has added 442 minimum beds since 2003. An aggressive inmate review process, combined with increased security to manage higher custody level inmates, allowed the transfer of inmates from medium facilities and reduced the number of vacant beds in community based correctional facilities from 1,080 in 2005 to 125 at last count.



## ADOC Action Plan Update Cont'd

**Inmate Transition and Re-Entry**—the ADOC administration emphasized the development and implementation of inmate transition and re-entry programs over the last five years. These programs serve to provide training, education, treatment and rehabilitation for inmates to better prepare them for return to society. The ultimate benefit will be a successful, crime-free life upon release, and a reduction in the number of offenders who recidivate to prison.

# SRP

The ADOC implemented the Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP) in 2007, allowing qualified inmates to transition from state prison housing to the community to seek employment and/or attend educational classes. Inmates must have an approved sponsor for housing and must report periodically to an ADOC correctional supervisor. The SRP has been successful in reintegrating 3,500, or about 120 per month, offenders back into society since inception. But more importantly, at any given time about 400 inmates are under community supervision by the SRP staff. If leased beds had to be acquired for these inmates, it would have cost the Department of Corrections an additional \$5 million per year.

The ADOC has partnered with other State agencies and private entities to develop and implement inmate programs for transition and re-entry into the community. The Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles manages two Life Tech Transition Centers that provide programs and services to offenders prior to release on parole. The ADOC has acquired the Life Tech facility in Wetumpka with plans for expanding prison capacity for housing female offenders. Pardons and Paroles also facilitates the ReStart Program for paroled offenders who violate technical conditions of their parole. Offenders completing the program may be restored to active paroled status in lieu of being returned to state prison housing.



The ADOC contracts with Community Education Centers, Inc. to operate the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility in Columbiana, AL. This 718 bed facility is utilized to provide an intensive inmate rehabilitation, training and education program that, upon completion, allows offenders to transition to lower security level facilities. The Department of Post-Secondary Education also partners with the ADOC to provide services to approximately 400 inmates participating in this program. To date, the recidivism rate for those who have completed the program is less than 12%.

To further address inmate recidivism,, the ADOC developed a model Inmate Re-entry Program that has been implemented system wide. This program provides transitional services and education for inmates that are preparing for release from the correctional system. In addition to this standard re-entry program, an intensive 90 day pre-release program was developed and implemented at the 300 bed Limestone Pre-release Center to serve inmates that have greater transitional needs.





## ADOC Action Plan Update Cont'd

**Correctional Officer Recruiting and Training**—several initiatives have been implemented since 2006 in an effort to increase the number of security staff – especially the front line Correctional Officer classification. A goal was established to hire, train and graduate 450 Correctional Officers each year, which is the maximum number the Training Academy can manage. An aggressive recruitment campaign was initiated utilizing all means of advertising media. A full-time recruiter was hired to ensure that the ADOC was represented in job fairs throughout the state.

One key success in the effort to address staff shortage was the approval to establish the Correctional Trainee job classification. This allowed the ADOC to hire and place entry level security personnel in correctional facilities to receive training and prepare for the next scheduled Training Academy class.

Other ADOC recruiting activities included partnership with the U.S. Army to provide job opportunities for retired or inactive Army personnel; partnership with colleges to provide internships for students in criminal justice; and improvements in administrative processes to screen, test, and hire officers.

As a result of these initiatives, the number of actual correctional security staff employed with ADOC increased significantly from 2,579 in FY 2006 to 3,179 as of the current date. In 2010, we increased the number of authorized correctional security staff positions to 3,956. The number of graduates from the Training Academy has consistently increased over the last five years; with nearly 400 in FY 2010.



**Correctional Facility Renovation**—the ADOC utilized contracted consultants in 2006 to analyze the infrastructure of the prison system and make recommendations on improvements and renovations. This



study determined that \$94 million would be needed to make necessary upgrades and repairs. The ADOC determined that one strategy to address this issue would be to sell unproductive prison land to raise revenue for prison renovation. The sale of prison property has generated approximately \$18 million for renovation projects, and as mentioned below, the Energy Cost Savings project will take care of much that remains to be done. Security upgrades have been completed at several facilities including installation of electronic perimeter

security systems. Another source of revenue for facility renovation has been federal grant funding. Grant awards have been received for security upgrade projects, as well as system-wide energy upgrade projects. A \$6 million Department of Justice grant was utilized to renovate an existing industries building to become the Bullock Mental Health Unit. The ADOC has been granted \$21 million through the State Energy Program and has implemented a 20 year lease-purchase agreement plan to complete \$98 million worth of energy upgrade renovations. This plan includes replacing roofs, windows, pipes, lighting and electrical fixtures, as well as replacing or retrofitting air handlers, temperature controls and outdated or broken appliances. The ADOC should realize a \$5 million annual savings from new, more energy efficient equipment, which will pay for all costs of this modernization project over the next 20 years.



## ADOC Action Plan Update Cont'd

**Inmate Health Services**—while inmate medical and mental health service costs increased by almost 300% from the years 2000 to 2005, initiatives and improvements in the management and delivery of these services have stopped this rapid cost growth. Since 2006, the cost increases have averaged only 6% per year. One key factor for this success was the hiring of an Associate Commissioner to provide effective administrative oversight of the Office of Health Services, and to manage the implementation of cost-effective medical and mental health service contracts.



The ADOC has established contracts to provide improved levels of comprehensive medical and mental health care, while serving to facilitate compliance with litigated settlement agreements requiring proper and adequate inmate care. On-site specialty clinics were expanded to include additional diagnostic tools and services such as ultrasound, MRI, CT, physical therapy, and hospice. A contract was also negotiated with Blue Cross / Blue Shield, through the State Employees Insurance Board, to provide the initial payment for in-patient care for inmates, which produced estimated annual savings over \$6 million, or about \$38,000,000 since implementation.



Treatment of diabetic inmates has been emphasized through implementation of a Diabetes Disease Management strategic initiative. In 2009, the new, 21 chair, \$1.2 million hemodialysis unit at St. Clair Correctional Facility was opened with expected annual savings of almost \$2 million. Since opening in 2009, health services costs for dialysis inmates have been reduced by \$1.7 million. In addition, new in-patient mental health facilities were also opened at Tutwiler and Bullock County.

The Alabama Medical Furlough Act was passed in the FY 2008 Legislative Session. The resulting Medical Furlough Program was implemented in FY 2009, saving the State hundreds of thousands of medical expense by allowing release of inmates with chronic, serious illness that has rendered them incapacitated and therefore no threat to society or public safety. Approximate medical cost savings in 2009 was \$500,000.

**Alabama Correctional Industries**—Alabama Correctional Industries (ACI), a division of ADOC, utilizes inmate labor to produce goods for sale under authority of the “Prison-made Goods Act” of 1976. In 2006, eleven manufacturing operations, four service enterprises, five farms, three fleet maintenance facilities and a central warehouse / distribution facility were under ACI management. However, extensive analysis in 2007 determined that many of these operations were not profitable, nor cost-effective to maintain. The administration restructured ACI in 2007 and 2008, closing several unprofitable plants and streamlining business operations. In 2008, it was discovered that the Department of Revenue had not been reimbursing the ADOC sufficient amounts to cover actual manufacturing costs of automobile tags, nor had they been reimbursing the Department, as required by State law, for production of automobile tag decals. Working through the Governor’s Office, the ADOC administration was able to convince Revenue of its errors regarding the car tag and decal revenue, and to increase the amount paid to the Department. This change in policy resulted in more than \$8 million additional revenue per year for the ADOC. ADOC has introduced legislation to establish private industry on prison property, but the legislation did not pass during the 2010 session.



## ADOC Action Plan Update Cont'd

**Correctional Information Systems**—efficient administration and operation of the State prison system has been hindered as a result of the antiquated hardware and software architecture of the correctional information systems. Out-dated (1980's) computer mainframe equipment being driven by old versions of systems and application software was preventing access to real-time data for management decision making. Such systems were also limiting the data sharing capability with other criminal justice agencies.

To modernize the Information Technology (IT) function, the ADOC administration developed and implemented a plan to upgrade the correctional information systems with state-of-art equipment and software. Contracts were established with development professionals to re-engineer the correctional information systems infrastructure to a web-based system utilizing current versions of database and user application software. This upgraded system also allows data exchange with other criminal justice agencies. Other information system initiatives include creation and transfer of electronic pre-sentence information for all felony cases; development of electronic access to investigative reports and court records; creation and transfer of electronic court transcript information for offenders sentenced to the ADOC; and development of a records management system to scan and store electronic records of inmate files.

The ADOC launched a pilot program in FY 2009, in conjunction with the Alabama Administrative Office of the Courts and the Circuit Court of Escambia County, to implement closed circuit video conferences that connect the prison with the courts for inmate hearings. This process eliminates the inherent risk with transporting inmates between prison and the county court.

To eliminate the old paper, mistake-ridden time and attendance system that generated 85,000 paper time cards each year, and to facilitate the accurate and efficient processing of employee payroll for administrative and security personnel, the ADOC implemented the Labor Management System (LMS) using the *Kronos* electronic time and attendance software and hardware. It is estimated that implementation of this system will save the Department over \$1,000,000 per year by reducing overtime days and excess leave pay. The Department's accounting system also underwent major revision as we converted the 1990's era administrative accounting system to the same version utilized by the State Finance Department to increase efficiency and accuracy of accounting transactions.

**ADOC Litigation**—all of the problems and issues previously detailed have resulted in numerous lawsuits being filed against the ADOC by individuals, Federal, State, and County government entities. Many lawsuits have been filed alleging violation of constitutional rights due to excessive crowding and inadequate inmate health care. The staff of the ADOC Legal Division work diligently to litigate these cases and effectively defend the Department. Court orders to reduce inmate crowding in ADOC correctional facilities, as well as within the Alabama county jails have forced the Department to implement certain strategies that may not be the most beneficial or cost-effective for the State. In other cases, settlement agreements have been negotiated that have resulted in the upgrade of specific ADOC correctional facilities, as well as improvement of programs and services for inmates. The ADOC has been found to be in compliance in several long-standing cases as a result of the modifications and improvements that have been made in policy, programs, inmate care and correctional infrastructure.







## ADOC Action Plan Update Cont'd

**Other Miscellaneous Accomplishments**—in October 2005, the Investigations & Intelligence division of ADOC partnered with the United States Marshall Service Gulf Coast Task Force in a joint effort to apprehend fugitives, escapees and parole violators. Five Correctional Officers are assigned full time duty with the U. S. Marshall Service. In addition to this law enforcement activity, the efforts of this task force have served to verify the death of offenders and close the files of these fugitives that had been classified as “missing” for years.

The ADOC partnered with the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, the Alabama Sentencing Commission, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles, and the Pew Foundation Charitable Trusts to implement the *Cooperative Community Alternative Sentencing Project* (CCASP). The CCASP was created to develop a model system of community punishment.

Several security upgrades were implemented including improvements to security personnel firearms, installation of fixed and hand-held metal detectors, and acquisition of emergency response trucks and trailers to support activities of the Correctional Emergency Response Team. Specific security upgrades are detailed below:

- **Converted from Smith & Wesson 38 cal. revolver to the Glock 40 cal. automatic side arm.**
- **Acquired new and additional AR-15 rifles for Donaldson Correctional Facility and all K-9 tracking teams.**
- **Purchased new shotguns to replace worn-out existing weapons.**
- **Acquired police package equipped vehicles for all classified Warden personnel.**
- **Received and deployed four CERT vehicles with trailers for emergency response.**

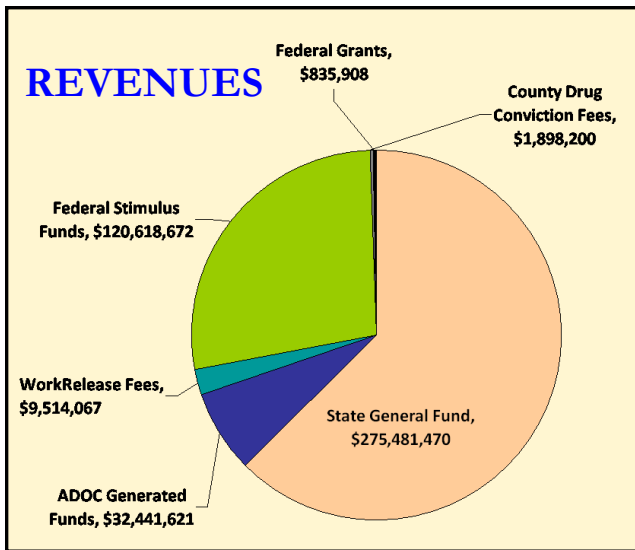






# Fiscal Summary

The ADOC operational budget for FY 2010 was \$433,745,923, excluding Correctional Industries that operates under a separate revolving fund. The single largest expenditure continues to be employee salaries and benefits, accounting for 56.4% of the fiscal year total. The Department's personnel costs increased by \$4.6 million during FY 2010, primarily resulting from an increase in correctional officer staffing. In addition to personnel costs, other major expenditures during FY 2010 included inmate health costs (accounting for 21.8% or \$94.4 million), utilities and communications (accounting for 4.2% or \$18.2 million), and food and supplies for inmates (accounting for 4.2% or \$18.2 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.



**Revenues**

In FY 2010, the Department's source of revenue primarily stemmed from State General Fund appropriation (62.5%), but was significantly supplemented with federal stimulus funding (27.4%). ADOC generated 7.4% of the revenues, and the remaining 2.8% was received from ADOC Work Release Program fees, county drug conviction fees, and federal grant funding.

Personnel Costs .....	\$175,192,394.....	40.4%
Medical and other Professional Services .....	\$116,054,713.....	26.8%
Employee Benefits .....	\$69,228,926.....	16.0%
Supplies and Operating Expenses .....	\$27,794,799 .....	6.4%
Utilities and Communications.....	\$18,175,937 .....	4.2%
Capital Outlay.....	\$8,390,371 .....	1.9%
Grants and Benefits .....	\$5,949,280 .....	1.4%
Rentals and Leases .....	\$5,335,343 .....	1.2%
Transportation .....	\$3,307,199 .....	0.8%
Repairs and Maintenance .....	\$1,844,497 .....	0.4%
Travel .....	\$952,696 .....	0.2%
Other Equipment Purchases .....	\$802,168 .....	0.2%
Transportation Equipment Purchases .....	\$717,600 .....	0.2%
<b>Total Expenditures .....</b>	<b>\$433,745,923</b>	



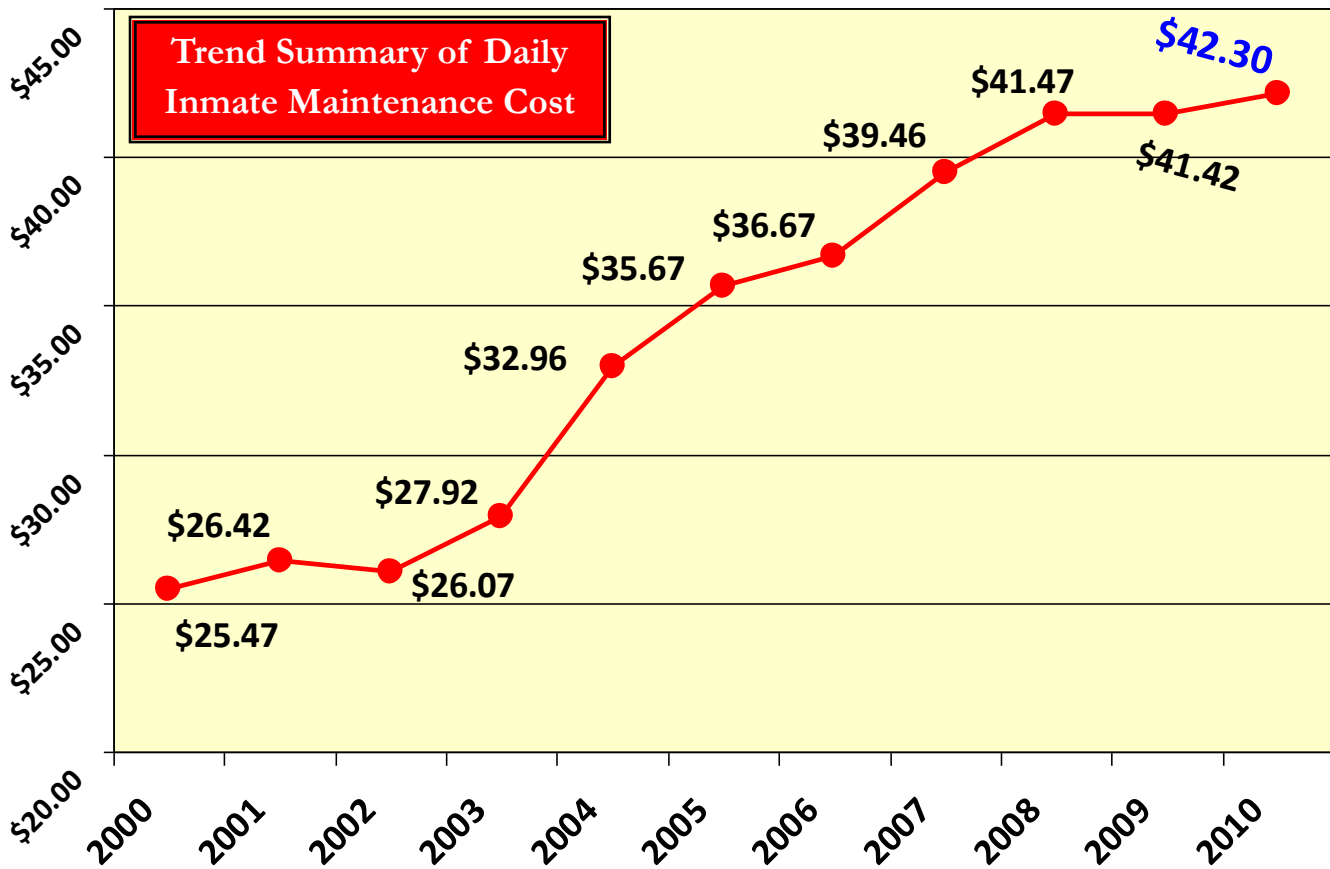
# Fiscal Summary, Cont'd

**FY 2010 Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost**—the calculated daily inmate maintenance cost is based on the total cost<sup>1</sup> divided by the average inmate population under ADOC custody. The daily inmate maintenance cost has increased by more than \$16 per day or over \$6,000 per year in the last 10-years. Rising costs for inmate health care, food, utilities, as well as other costs relative to the increasing inmate populations are the primary rate increase factors.

## FY 2010 Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost

<b>FY 2010 System-wide Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost</b> .....	<b>\$42.30</b>
Major Facility Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost .....	\$43.37
Community Based Facility Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost .....	\$38.23
Leased Beds and ATEF Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost .....	\$46.33
Supervised Re-entry Program Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost.....	\$15.33

*The annual cost of Alabama’s Prison System is nearly \$91 for each of our 4.7 million residents.*



<sup>1</sup> **Total cost** is the sum of direct costs and allocated indirect 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 Therapeutic Education Facility (ATEF)

Provided under contract by Community Education Centers, Inc. — Opened March 2008

**Director:** Charles Hadley      **Telephone:** 205-669-1187      **Address:** 102 Industrial Parkway  
**Number of Staff:** 107 (76 Facility Staff/31 Contract)      P.O. Box 1970 (Mailing Address)  
**Capacity:** 718 Offenders (662 Males/56 Females)      Columbiana, Alabama 3501



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 Re-entry continuum that works in conjunction with the Alabama Re-entry Initiative. The ATEF is accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA).

## ATEF Statistical Summary

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Y-T-D</i>	<b>▲</b>
• Number of Enrollments.....	945	+81
• Number of Graduates .....	775	+201
• Number of Withdrawals.....	155	-4
• Number Completing Substance Abuse Program .....	775	+201
• Number Awarded Vocational Education Certificate.....	777	+201
• Number Earning Alabama High School Equivalency Diploma through GED Testing .....	35	-49
• Percentage of ATEF Graduates Who Began Work Release Employment Within 90-days <sup>1</sup> :		
• 1st Quarter FY 2010.....	55.1%	+10.5
• 2nd Quarter FY 2010 .....	68.6%	-7.0
• 3rd Quarter FY 2010.....	79.1%	-4.5
• 4th Quarter FY 2010 .....	74.6%	+19.1

<sup>1</sup> ADOC SMART Governing Performance Measure



# Alabama Community Corrections Program (CCP)

Director—Jeffery Williams

The Alabama Community Corrections Program (CCP) was established by the *Community Punishment and Corrections Act of 1991*—Alabama Code Section 15-18-170, et al, as amended in 2003.

The Alabama Community Corrections Program (CCP), 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 2010, the Alabama Legislature appropriated \$7.1 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.

## Program Summary

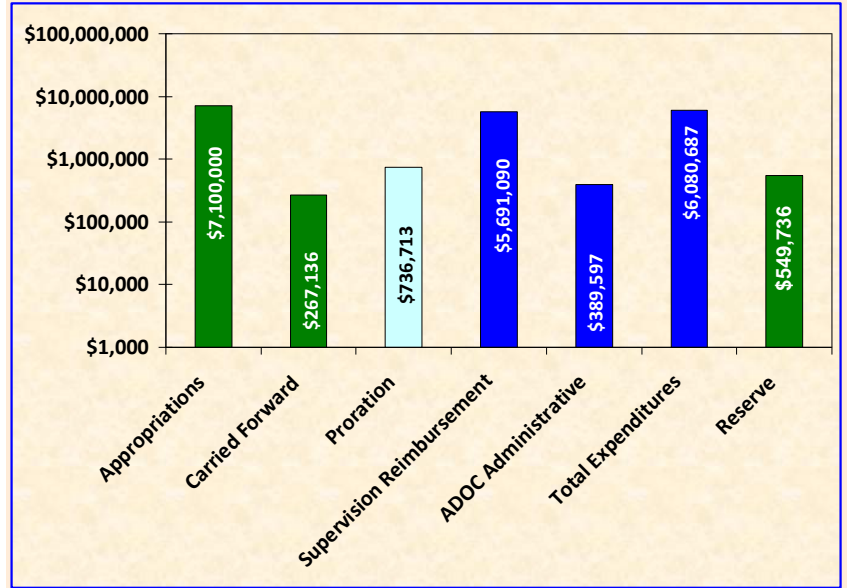
- At the end of FY 2010, the number of felony offenders sentenced to various CCPs..... 2,799
- During FY 2010:
  - The number of new “prison-bound” offenders diverted to a CCP that ADOC paid Reimbursement..... 1,766
  - The number of CCP diverted offenders carried over from previous year ..... 1,431
  - The increased number of “prison-bound” offenders sentenced to a CCP during FY 2010..... 436
  - Eligible offender per day reimbursement..... \$10
- Diverted Offender Population Snapshot
  - Convicted of drug offenses..... 47.3%
  - Convicted of property offenses..... 38.2%
  - Convicted of all other offenses ..... 14.5%
  - Average sentence length..... 60-months
  - Average time served..... 10-months
  - White males ..... 40.2%
  - Black males..... 40.3%
  - White females..... 13.3%
  - Black females ..... 6.3%
  - Average age..... 35
  - Youngest age ..... 17
  - Oldest age ..... 75



# Alabama Community Corrections Program Cont'd

**Fiscal Summary.** In Fiscal Year 2010, the ADOC Community Corrections Division was appropriated \$7,100,000 to implement the Alabama Community Corrections Program. Funding of \$267,136 was re-appropriated to FY 2010 from FY 2009. Due to 10% proration declared by the Governor, the appropriation was reduced to \$6,630,423. The total program expenditures were \$6,080,687, leaving a year-end reserve of \$549,736 to be applied to the FY 2011 budget. The Program expenditures were \$5,691,090 for offender *Supervision Reimbursement* to approved individual community corrections programs and \$389,597 for *ADOC Administration*. The average cost per CCP offender was approximately \$10.69 per day—slightly less than the \$11.38 per day in FY 2009. The per day cost of a “prison-bound” offender who is diverted to community corrections is significantly less than the \$38.23 daily rate for an ADOC minimum custody inmate during the same period.

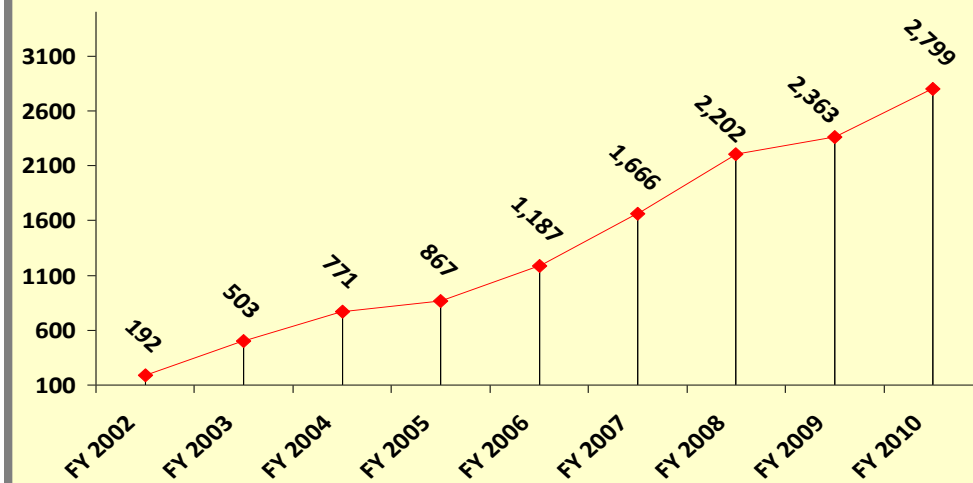
## FY 2010 Program Fiscal Summary



*The average cost per CCP offender was approximately \$10.69 per day—slightly less than the \$11.38 per day in FY 2009.*

## Trend Summary

### Offenders Participating in the Program at Year End



## Trend Facts

The number of “prison-bound” offenders diverted at year end has increased by more than 2,600 participants in the last 9-years—representing nearly a 1500% increase. The increase in the number of program participants over the last 9-years has increased by an average of 326 “prison-bound” diversions per year.



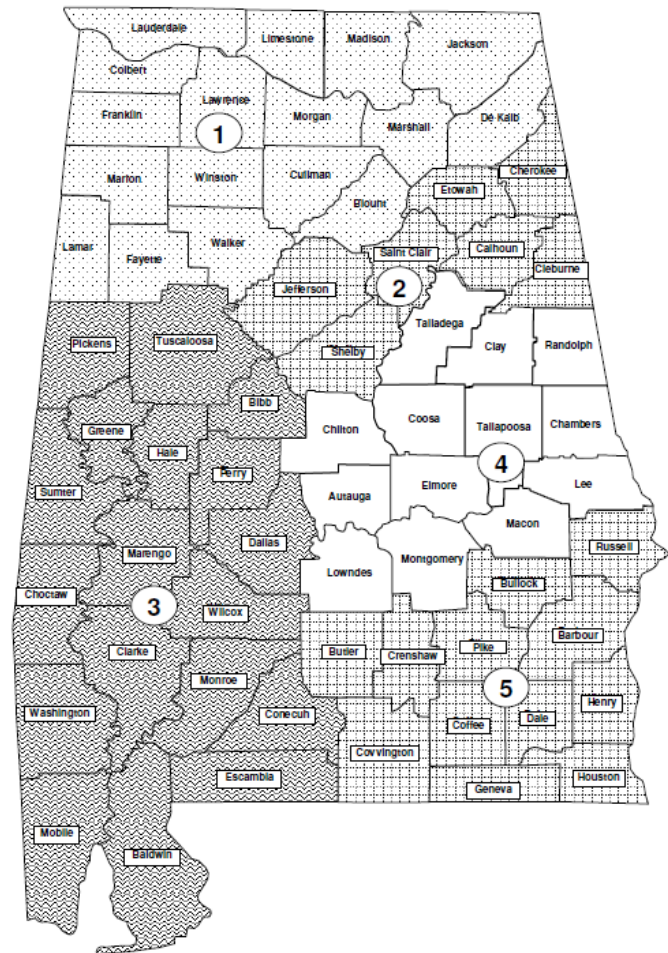


# Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP)

**Director—Warden Steve Watson**

## SRP Overview

The **Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP)** is a structured offender Re-Entry 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 reenter society in a structured, supervised manner. Inmates participating in Re-Entry programs with the Alabama Prisoner Re-Entry 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 include increasing available bed capacity to house violent offenders, and reduction in costs for supervising offenders that transition to SRP. The savings in reduced incarcerations for FY 2010 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 \$25.55 versus \$10.93 for the SRP inmate, representing nearly \$7,000 savings in direct costs per inmate over the course of a year.



*Operating from 1 of 5 Districts with 3 Correctional Lieutenants and 10 Sergeants Supervising SRP Offenders in All 67 Alabama Counties.*

### End of Year Offender Distribution

<u>SRP District</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Black Males</u>	<u>White Males</u>	<u>White Females</u>	<u>Black Females</u>
1	60	19	31	9	1
2	197	82	50	43	22
3	67	37	19	8	3
4	67	40	14	7	6
5	28	19	6	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>33</b>
	<i>100%</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>8%</i>
<i>FY 2009 Delta</i>	<i>+56</i>	<i>+67</i>	<i>+8</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-18</i>



# Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP) Continued

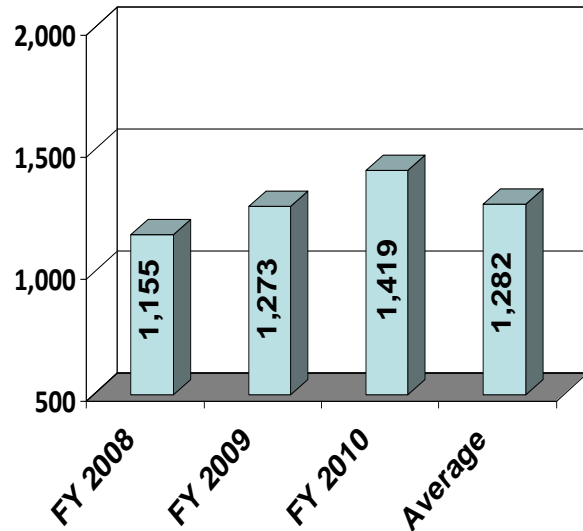
## Program Summary

- Participation Since Inception .....3,988
- FY 2009 Carried Forward.....363
- FY 2010 Admissions.....1,419
- FY 2010 Participants .....1,782
- End of Year Population.....419
- Average Monthly Population .....419
- Withdrawals—All Cases.....282
- Escapes .....12
- Deaths.....1
- Total Releases .....1,057
- Releases—End of Sentence.....898
- Releases—Parole.....159
- Number Employed .....213
- Enrolled in Education/Training.....53
- Community Service Hours .....197,112
- Daily Cost per Offender <sup>1</sup>.....\$15.33
  - Direct Cost per Offender.....\$10.93
  - In-Direct Cost per Offender .....\$4.39
- Recidivism Rate for FY 2010 <sup>2</sup>.....14.8%

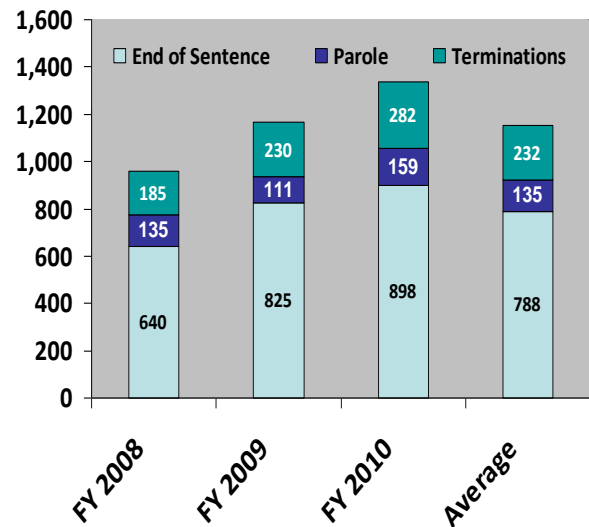
<sup>1</sup> **Total cost** is the sum of direct costs and allocated indirect costs: **Direct costs** are those associated with a facility or program and include expenses such as personnel costs, inmate food and clothing, supplies, utilities, repairs, and vehicle operating costs. **Allocated indirect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

<sup>2</sup> Based on 54 SRP participating offenders released in FY 2007 and 8 of which returned to prison during the 3-year period ending September 30, 2010.

## New Admissions Trend



## Release Trend







# ADOC Re-Entry Program

Director—Dr. Eddie Lancaster

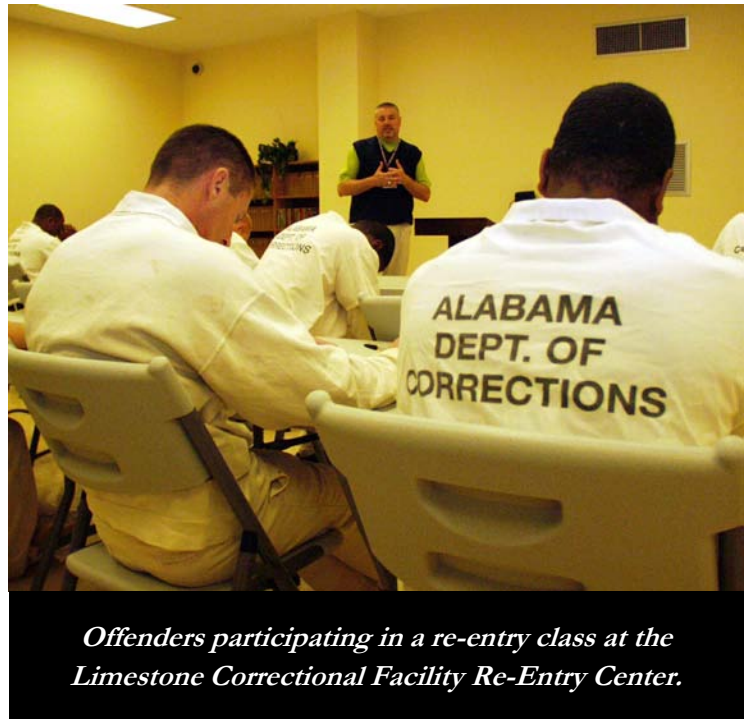
## Re-entry Overview

The **ADOC Re-entry Program** is 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.

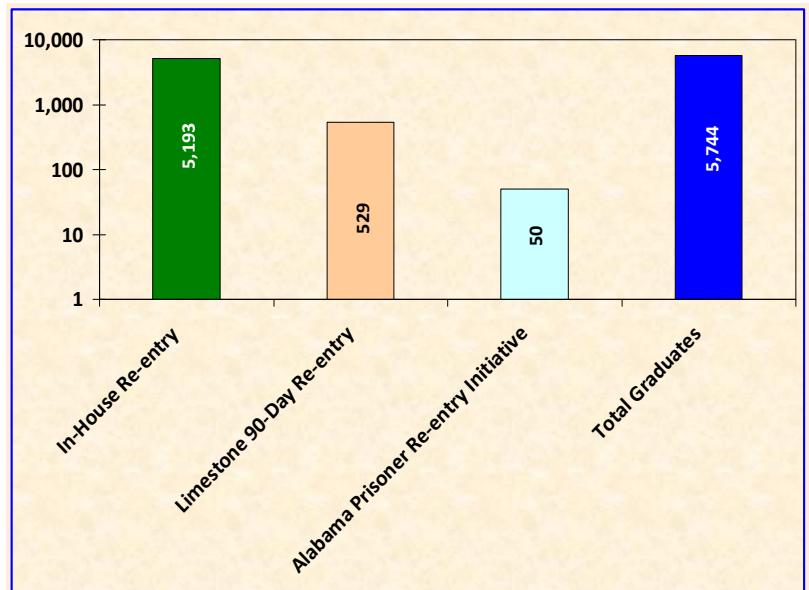
**Phase 2- Control/Restore** – Preparation for the outside world is a process that involves an inmate gathering information to make decisions relative to leaving, living, and never returning. This phase allows connections to volunteers, communication with transitional living opportunities, and formation 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. At this point the goal is that all information has been obtained by the inmate can be used as tools for a smooth transition to society. This is the point where services and mentoring culminate; and volunteers, the Community Partnership for Rehabilitation and Re-Entry (CPR) Network, and Faith Based organizations work together to help inmates integrate back into the community.



*Offenders participating in a re-entry class at the Limestone Correctional Facility Re-Entry Center.*

## Number of Offenders Completing A Re-Entry Program During FY 2010



*Note: APRI includes 7 participants who completed the program while on parole.*



# ADOC Drug Treatment Program



## FY 2010 Drug Program Statistics

Primary Drug Treatment Programs	Number Locations	EOY Enrollment	Completed
8-Week SAP	17	682	3,438
6-Month Crime Bill (RSAT)	8	453	766
Therapeutic Community	1	128	21
Dual Diagnosis	1	44	157
Relapse Treatment	12	59	370
8-Week Secular SAP	1	41	212
6-Month Secular SAP	1	29	28
8-Week APRI SAP	2	4	56
120-Hour P&P Re-Start	1	22	83
Methamphetamine Treatment	1	34	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>5,242</b>
Pre-Treatment & Aftercare Programs	Number Locations	EOY Enrollment	N/A
Pre-Treatment	7	72	—
Aftercare	20	1,882	—
Pre-Treatment Secular SAP	1	0	—
Aftercare Secular SAP	1	50	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>—</b>

### Director—Don Dietz

### Drug Treatment Program Overview

The **ADOC Drug Treatment Program History**—The ADOC drug treatment program is the largest in the State—private or publicly-funded. Providing treatment programs for substance abuse and dependency since 1988. It is estimated that 80% of all incarcerated offenders were directly or indirectly involved with substance abuse at the type of arrest. At intake into prison, approximately 75% have a documented or self-reported history of illicit drug use.

**Current Program**—The ADOC program consists of 73 treatment programs in 23 institutions. This was accomplished utilizing 73 drug treatment personnel, including 6 contracted to the Alabama Board of Pardons & Paroles (P&P), 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.

**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.



## State and Federal Grants

### **GRANTS ADMINISTERED DURING FY 2010**

**FY 2010 Department of Justice State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)--\$135,708.** 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 2009 Department of Justice Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program-- \$239,621.** 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 Re-Entry Initiative (PRI)--\$540,000.** Competitive grant funded under the President's Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative to provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society.

**FY 2009 COPS Technology Program--\$375,000.** 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.

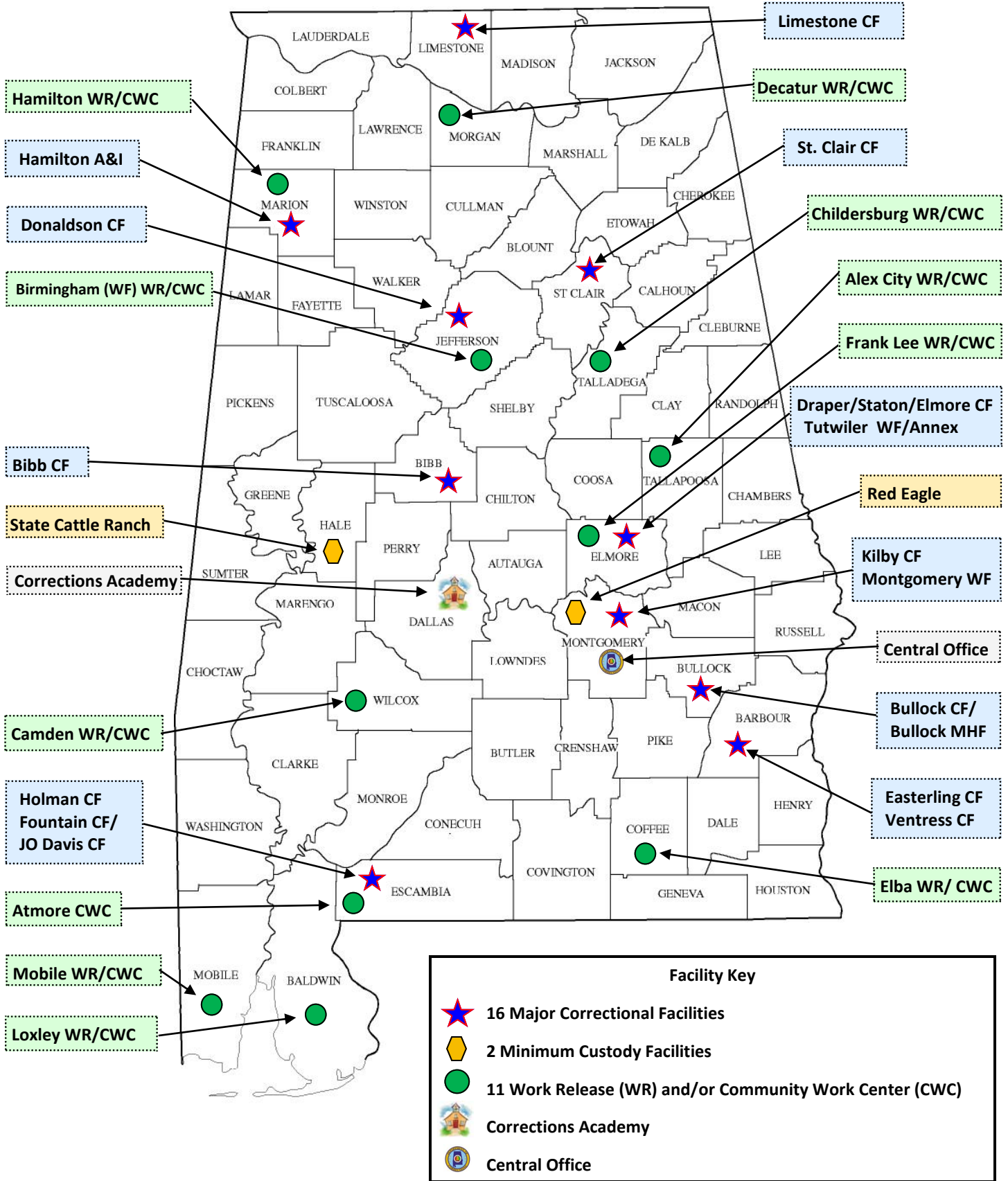
**FY 2007 Alabama Department of Homeland Security Grant Program--\$47,500.** State award to enhance the emergency response capabilities of the Correctional Emergency Response Team. Funds were used to purchase a radio equipped mobile command unit.

**FY 2009 Department of Energy State Energy Program--\$20,965,000.** State Energy Program awarded through ADECA that has provided funding for Energy Performance Contracting Services. Johnson Controls, Inc. and NORESKO have been contracted to provide energy retrofits for selected ADOC facilities that will maximize energy savings and related improvements through upgrades to correctional facility infrastructure equipment and services.

**FY 2009 Department of Education State Fiscal Stabilization Fund--\$118,585,536.** Excessive reductions in State General Fund revenues were addressed through utilization of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund revenues. The ADOC was authorized to sustain critical correctional operations and ensure public safety through funding of correctional security and support personnel salary and benefits and the funding of local Alabama contracted inmate medical personnel.



# The State Prison System *(illustrated by county)*







## Correctional Facilities-*Close Security*

Thirty-three percent of the in-house offender population are incarcerated in *close security* correctional facilities and 523 offenders or 1.6% of the 31,975 offenders in the jurisdictional are classified as *close custody*. The majority of close custody offenders are incarcerated in Donaldson, Holman, and St. Clair. The close custody offender population at Kilby, Limestone, and Tutwiler represent a small segment of the total population.

**Close Security**—is the most restrictive custody level to which an inmate can be assigned.

**William E. Donaldson**—Close Security  
**Warden Gary Hetzel**

Opened in 1982—1,600 plus beds with a 24-bed death row unit.  
100 Warrior Lane  
Bessemer, AL 35023-7299  
205-436-3681

**Kilby**—Close Security  
**Warden John Cummins**

Opened in 1969—1,400 plus beds with hospital unit and Receiving and Classification Center for all male inmates.  
P.O. Box 150  
Mt. Meigs, AL 36057  
334-215-6600

**Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women**—Close Security  
**Warden Frank Albright**

Opened in 1942—700 plus beds with a 4-bed death row unit, 21-bed hospital unit, and a Receiving and Classification Center for all incoming female inmates. Also on site is the 250-bed medium security Tutwiler Annex.  
8966 US Hwy 231 N  
Wetumpka, AL 36092  
334-567-4369

**Limestone**—Close Security  
**Warden Billy Mitchem**

Opened in 1984—2,000 plus beds with a 266-bed special medical needs unit and a 300-bed Re-Entry center.  
28779 Nick Davis Rd  
Harvest, AL 35749-7009  
256-233-4600



*The Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women —1942  
One of the State's Oldest Prison*

**William C. Holman**—Close Security  
**Warden Tony Patterson**

Opened in 1969—800 plus beds with a 192-bed death row unit and execution chamber.  
Holman 3700  
Atmore, AL 36503-3700  
251-368-8173

**Warden Qualifications**—wardens represent the most experienced and qualified within the correctional law enforcement community. Wardens are required to possess at least a 4-year bachelor's degree and permanent status in a senior grade within the correctional ranks.

**Saint Clair**—Close Security  
**Warden David Wise**

Opened in 1983—1,500 plus beds and a 21-chair hemodialysis unit.  
1000 St. Clair Road  
Springville, AL 35146-9790  
205-467-6111



## Correctional Facilities-Medium Security

Forty-nine percent of in-house offender population are housed in *medium security* correctional facilities and 51% or more than 16,000 offenders are classified as *medium custody*—the largest segment within the offender population.

**Bibb—Warden Cheryl Price**

Opened in 1998—1,900 plus bed facility  
565 Bibb Lane  
Brent, AL 35034-4040  
205-926-5252

**Bullock—collocated with Bullock Mental Health Facility—Warden Kenneth Jones**

Opened in 1987—1,300 plus bed facility and 282-bed mental health facility which opened in 2006.  
Highway 82 East  
Union Springs, AL 36089-5107  
334-738-5625

**G.K. Fountain—Medium Security and collocated with J.O. Davis—Minimum Security**

**Warden Carter Davenport**

Fountain opened in 1955—1,200 plus bed facility and J.O. Davis opened in 1973—400 bed facility.  
9677 Highway 21 North  
Atmore, AL 36503  
251-368-8122

**Hamilton Aged & Infirm—**

**Warden Freddy Butler**

Opened in 1981—302 bed facility for geriatric and medically disabled offenders.  
223 Sasser Drive  
Hamilton, AL 35570  
205-921-7453



*Draper Prison opened in 1939 and is the State's oldest*

**Medium Security**— is less secure than Close custody and is for those inmates who have demonstrated less severe behavioral problems. Inmates in this category are considered to be suitable for participation in formalized institutional treatment programs, work assignments or other activities within the confines of an institution.

**Draper—Warden Willie Thomas**

Opened in 1939—1,200 plus bed facility.  
2828 Alabama Highway 143  
Elmore, AL 36025  
334-567-2221

**Montgomery Women's Facility—**

**Warden Edward Ellington**

Opened in 1976—300 bed female facility.  
12085 Wares Ferry Road  
Montgomery, AL 36057  
334-215-0756

*Note: Converted from male work release facility.*

**Easterling—Warden Louis Boyd**

Opened in 1990—1,400 plus bed facility.  
200 Wallace Drive  
Clio, AL 36017-2615  
334-397-4471

**Staton—Warden Leon Forniss**

Opened in 1978—1,300 plus bed facility.  
2690 Marion Spillway Drive  
Elmore, AL 36025  
334-567-2221

**Elmore—Warden Leeposey Daniels**

Opened in 1981—1,400 plus bed facility.  
3520 Marion Spillway Road  
Elmore, AL 36025  
334-397-567-1460

**Ventress—Warden J.C. Giles**

Opened in 1990—1,400 plus bed facility.  
PO Box Box 767  
Clayton, AL 36016  
334-775-3331



# Correctional Facilities-*Minimum Security*

There are 4,741 or 43% of the 11,042 *minimum custody* offenders incarcerated in *minimum security* correctional facilities—which includes minimum custody camps, work release (WR) centers, or community work centers (CWC). Nearly 35% of the jurisdictional population are classified as minimum custody offenders—*minimum-in, minimum-out, and minimum community.*



*Red Eagle opened in 1972 and currently a community work center.*

**Minimum Security**— is the lowest custody designation an inmate can receive. In general, Minimum custody inmates are conforming to ADOC rules and regulations.

**J.O. Davis—Warden Carter Davenport**  
Opened in 1973—400 bed minimum custody facility  
9677 Highway 21 North  
Atmore, AL 36503  
251-368-8122

**Farquhar State Cattle Ranch—Warden Leon Bolling**  
Opened in 1940—100 bed minimum custody facility  
1132 County Road 73  
Greensboro, AL 36744  
334-624-3383

**Alexander City—Warden James Carlton**  
Opened in 1974—300 plus bed WR and CWC.  
Highway 22 West  
Alexander City, AL 35011  
256-234-7533

**Atmore—Warden Deborah Toney**  
Opened in 1973—250 plus bed CWC.  
9947 Highway 21 North  
Atmore, AL 36503  
251-368-9115

**Birmingham—Warden Cynthia White**  
Opened in 1973—300 bed WR and CWC..  
1216 25th Street North  
Birmingham, AL 35234-3196  
205-252-2994

**Camden—Warden Robert Nielson**  
Opened in 1976—186 bed WR and CWC.  
1780 Alabama Highway 221  
Camden, AL 36726  
334-682-4287

**Childersburg—Warden Robert Danford**  
Opened in 1990—562 bed WR and CWC.  
13501 Plant Road  
Childersburg, AL 35044  
256-378-3821

**Decatur—Warden Bettinna Carter**  
Opened in 1981—742 bed WR and CWC.  
1401 Highway 20 West  
Decatur, AL 35601  
256-350-0876

**Elba—Warden Kieff Lambert**  
Opened in 1976—254 bed WR and CWC.  
1 Boswell Street  
Elba, AL 36323  
334-897-5738

**Frank Lee—Warden Levan Thomas**  
Opened in 1964—300 bed WR and CWC.  
5305 Ingram Road  
Deatsville, AL 36022  
334-290-3200

**Hamilton—Warden Robert Danford**  
Opened in 1976—278 bed WR and CWC.  
1826 Bexar Avenue East  
Hamilton, AL 35570  
205-921-9308

**Loxley—Warden James Reynolds**  
Opened in 1990—538 bed WR and CWC.  
14880 County Road 64  
Loxley, AL 36551  
251-964-5044

**Mobile—Warden D'Angelo Burrell**  
Opened in 1978—296 bed WR and CWC.  
2423 North Beltline Highway  
Pritchard, AL 36610  
251-452-0098

**Red Eagle Honor Farm—Warden Ralph Hooks**  
Opened in 1972—340 bed CWC.  
1290 Red Eagle Road  
Montgomery, AL 36110  
334-242-2510

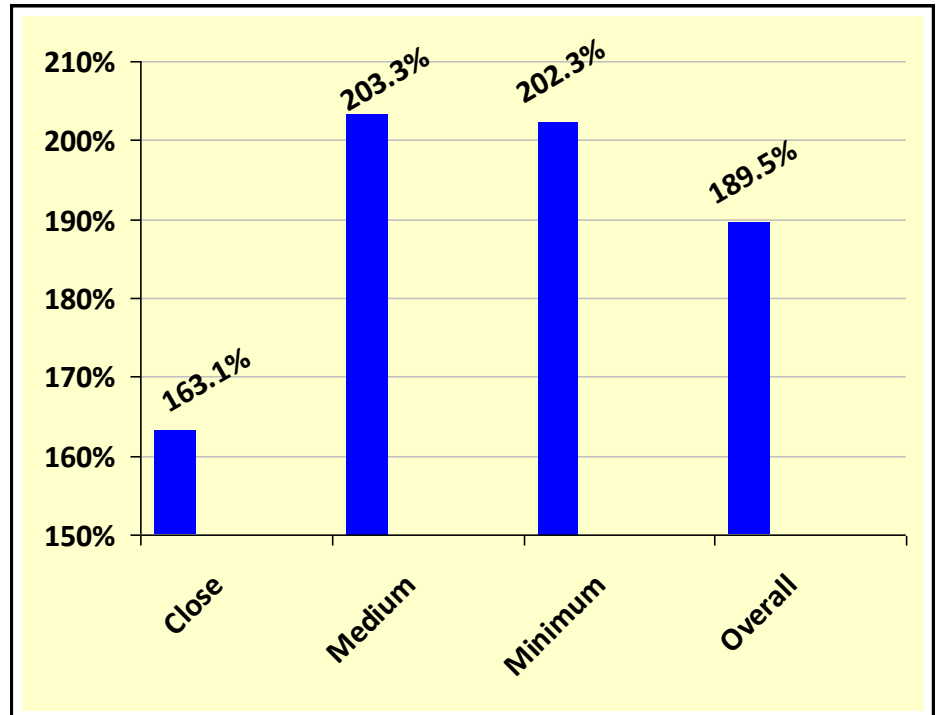


# Correctional Facility Occupancy Rate

Prison crowding remains a critical issue within the ADOC. 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). *Original Designed Capacity* is the original architectural design plus renovations that added beds and upgraded facility infrastructure to support the additional offender population. The occupancy rate for Fiscal Year 2010 is nearly double the original designed capacity for all categories of correctional facilities. The overall occupancy rate decreased very slightly from the previous year.

## Prison Crowding Index (PCI)

Facility Occupancy Rate—Expressed as a percentage of Designed Capacity



### Examples of Prison Crowding by Number of Offenders Incarcerated based on Original Designed Capacity

	Designed	Current	PCI
Kilby	440	1,464	313.6%
Staton	508	1,399	270.9%
Red Eagle	104	340	325.0%
Tutwiler	417	743	174.8%
Hamilton A&I	123	302	235.0%

During FY 2010, very little change occurred in the total number of operational beds system-wide. The close security correctional facilities gained 2,475 beds due to the reclassification of Limestone Correctional Facility from a medium security facility. Kilby Correctional Facility gained five additional beds during FY 2010. In the case of minimum security facilities, there was no change in the number of available beds.

### Facility Operational Bed Space Trend by Security Category

Fiscal Year	2010 Change	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2001
Total Beds	+5	26,341	26,336	26,118	25,339	25,395	24,407
% Change	.018%	.83%	3.0%	-0.02%	0.7%	—	
Close	2,480	8,895	6,415	6,565	6,692	6,760	6,054
Medium	-2,475	12,567	15,042	14,425	12,969	12,943	10,766
Minimum	0	4,879	4,879	5,128	5,678	5,692	6,587

Limestone CF was upgraded to Close security transferring 2,475 beds from medium to close security.

Minimum security includes minimum facility and community based facility for work release or work center.





# Major Facility Operations Statistics

The operations statistics provide an insight of offender population, disciplinaries, assaults, escapes, and deaths in custody by institution and security level. In comparison to fiscal year 2009, the close security institutions saw a 10-point increase in minor disciplinary rate and a 16-point decrease in the major disciplinary rate per 100 offenders. The medium security institutions had a smaller (2.7%) increase in the minor disciplinary rate and a 9-point increase in the major disciplinary rate per 100 offenders. Overall, the number of minor and major disciplinaries decreased slightly, with the largest being a three percent (-377) decrease in major disciplinaries in comparison to fiscal year 2009. A similar, but very minor decrease in the in-house population for close and medium security institutions was experienced. The number of escapes and offender deaths decreased as well—no escapes were reported and a 20 percent (-19) reduction in the number of offender deaths. Due to a transition to a web-based assault reporting system, a comparison with previous fiscal years was not conducted.

Facility	Population		Disciplinaries		Disciplinary Rate per 100 Offenders		Assaults	Escapes	Deaths
	End of Year	12-Month Average	Minor	Major	Minor	Major			
<b>Holman</b>	831	830	95	624	11.4	75.1	19	0	2
<i>Death Row</i>	175	175	2	36	1.1	20.6	0	0	4
<b>Kilby</b>	1,380	1,378	264	715	19.2	51.9	38	0	17
<b>St Clair</b>	1,342	1,431	282	1,232	19.7	86.1	23	0	7
<b>Tutwiler</b>	729	705	223	536	31.6	76.0	11	0	0
<i>Death Row</i>	5	5	2	7	40.0	140.0	0	0	0
<b>Donaldson</b>	1,496	1,511	384	606	25.4	40.1	45	0	7
<i>Death Row</i>	23	23	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
<b>Limestone</b> <sup>1</sup>	2,117	2,102	985	210	46.9	10.0	17	0	5
<i>Dorm 6 &amp; 7</i> <sup>1</sup>	224	228	84	40	36.8	17.5	4	0	0
<b>Close Total</b>	<b>8,322</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Bibb</b>	1,917	1,932	536	1,805	27.7	93.4	19	0	6
<b>Bullock</b>	1,324	1,322	1,073	1,215	81.2	91.9	58	0	4
<i>Bullock MH</i>	172	176	45	126	25.6	71.6	12	0	2
<b>Draper</b>	1,249	1,248	141	909	11.3	72.8	37	0	2
<b>Easterling</b>	1,349	1,322	651	773	49.2	58.5	41	0	1
<b>Elmore</b>	1,171	1,175	420	708	35.7	60.3	20	0	2
<b>Fountain</b>	1,261	1,245	853	1,204	68.5	96.7	16	0	2
<b>Hamilton A/I</b>	289	288	67	88	23.3	30.6	5	0	11
<b>Montgomery</b>	300	294	65	91	22.1	31.0	2	0	0
<b>Staton</b>	1,376	1,377	97	728	7.0	52.9	17	0	1
<b>Tutwiler Annex</b>	253	252	67	151	26.6	60.0	0	0	0
<b>Ventress</b>	1,671	1,654	425	459	25.7	27.8	12	0	1
<b>Medium Total</b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>12,284</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Major Total</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>20,673</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>12,263</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>
<i>Change from 2009</i>	<b>-292</b>	<b>-396</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-377</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<i>Not available</i>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-19</b>

<sup>1</sup> Effective August 1, 2010 Limestone special management population was reclassified to Close Security.



# Minimum Security Facility Operations Statistics

This summary details operations statistics for minimum security institutions to include work release and community work centers. Similar to major facilities, statistics are provided to illuminate details regarding offender population, disciplinaries, assaults, escapes, and deaths in custody by institution and security level. In comparison to fiscal year 2009 positive changes were noted. The average offender population increased approximately 5%, with most of the increase occurring in the work center institutions. The overall number of disciplinaries dropped this fiscal year—the number of major disciplinaries decreased by 238 but were offset by an 120 increase in minor disciplinaries. Correspondingly, the major disciplinary rate per 100 offenders dropped by 10-points. However, the minor disciplinary rate per 100 offenders did not significantly change. Due to a transition to a web-based reporting system, a comparison with previous fiscal years assaults data was not conducted. Escapes and deaths in custody were comparatively the same to FY 2009.

Facility	Population		Disciplinaries		Disciplinary Rate per 100 Offenders		Assaults	Escapes	Deaths
	End of Year	12-Month Average	Minor	Major	Minor	Major			
Cattle Ranch	112	106	3	34	2.8	31.9	0	2	0
J.O. Davis	399	398	346	491	87.0	123.5	0	0	0
<b>Minimum Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Alex City	100	98	35	106	35.6	107.7	3	0	0
Atmore	251	249	251	286	100.9	115.0	1	0	1
Birmingham	118	133	33	19	24.8	14.3	0	0	0
Camden	59	58	15	121	26.0	210.1	3	0	0
Childersburg	357	371	173	588	46.6	158.3	5	1	1
Decatur	277	280	155	211	55.4	75.4	1	8	0
Elba	20	19	3	6	15.7	31.3	0	0	0
Frank Lee	141	139	56	142	40.4	102.5	2	1	0
Hamilton	53	53	14	33	26.4	62.2	1	0	0
Loxley	166	170	125	170	73.4	99.9	2	0	0
Mobile	49	49	6	15	12.2	30.6	0	0	1
Red Eagle	338	336	214	204	63.8	60.8	1	0	0
<b>Work Center Total</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>8,257</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>
Alex City	217	215	39	166	18.1	77.1	0	0	0
Birmingham	160	151	57	75	37.7	49.6	0	3	0
Camden	123	117	50	191	42.7	163.0	0	0	0
Childersburg	180	176	86	232	48.8	131.6	1	0	0
Decatur	427	428	119	171	27.8	40.0	0	4	0
Elba	230	225	91	267	40.5	118.7	0	2	0
Frank Lee	160	158	88	114	55.7	72.2	0	1	0
Hamilton	221	215	47	98	21.9	45.6	1	9	0
Loxley	352	343	175	343	51.0	100.0	1	3	0
Mobile	231	232	20	155	8.6	67.0	0	4	0
<b>Work Release Total</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Minimum Custody Total</b>	<b>4,741</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Change from 2009</b>	<b>+122</b>	<b>+267</b>	<b>+120</b>	<b>-238</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>Not available</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Minimum facilities in previous annual reports listed with major facilities which are medium security or higher facilities.



# Leased Beds

## Overview

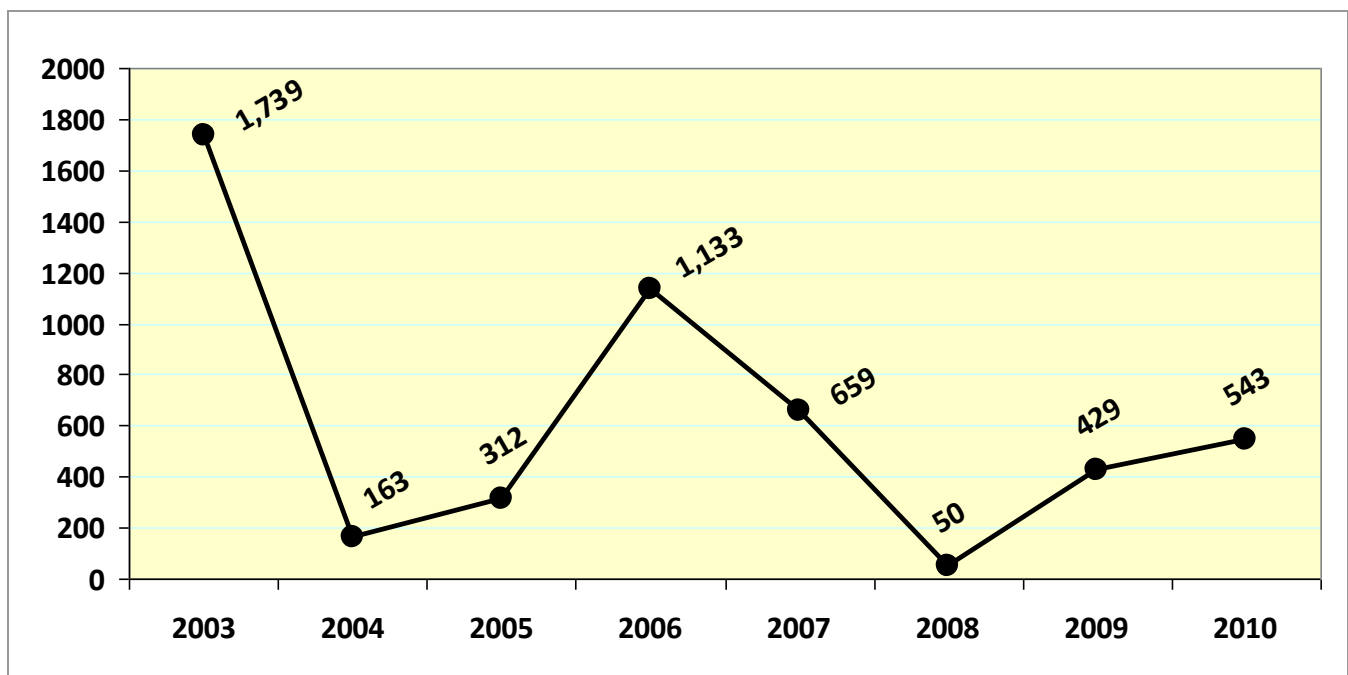
During fiscal year 2010, the Department contracted with both private and county-level government detention/correctional facilities to supplement the housing of State offenders. These leased bed contracts are used as a strategy to effectively manage the crowded conditions within the State Prison System. Private facilities utilized include the Perry County Detention Center owned and operated by LCS Corrections Services, Inc., and the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility, owned and operated by Community Education Center, Inc. Three County-level government detention centers, Clay County, Lowndes County, and Pickens County; were used on a smaller scale to supplement in-house facilities. All facilities, with the exception of Lowndes County which began in January 2010, operated the entire fiscal year. The average number of offenders in leased beds was more than double than fiscal year 2009—495 versus 212.

Leased Bed Annual Summary			
	Average	High	Low
<b>ATEF</b>	400	402	398
<b>Clay Co.</b>	42	47	33
<b>Lowndes Co.</b>	10	19	4
<b>Perry Co.</b>	401	448	344
<b>Pickens Co.</b>	52	59	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>902</b>

Leased Bed Contract Summary		
	Per Diem	Cost
<b>ATEF</b>	\$32	\$4,683,488
<b>Clay Co.</b>	\$15	\$220,905
<b>Lowndes Co.</b>	\$15	\$38,055
<b>Perry Co.</b>	\$35	\$5,156,370
<b>Pickens Co.</b>	\$15	\$274,739
<b>Total</b>	--	<b>\$10,373,557</b>

## Leased Bed Trend Summary *(excludes ATEF)*

As of the September 30<sup>th</sup> of Each Fiscal Year





# Alabama Correctional Industries

Director—Andy Farquhar

Profit/Loss—\$412,912

Revenues—\$15,934,342

Expenses—\$15,521,430

Average Number Offenders Employed at Year-end: 548



## FY 2010 Program Summary

Despite the State's continued sluggish economy and prorated agency budgets, Correctional Industries experienced a modest increase in revenues for FY 2010 versus the five-year low witnessed in FY 2009 (\$14.8 million versus \$13.4 million). Highlights for the year included the production and installation of over 1,200 pieces of dorm furniture for the new Alabama Criminal Justice Training Center in Selma. Multiple plants along with ACI warehouse crews teamed together to complete the furniture on time and meet a 15-day installation window. FY 2010 was also a banner year for the Draper Garage operations. Aided by the hiring of a full time body shop supervisor, revenues for maintenance, repairs, and vehicle restoration work exceeded \$1 million for the very first time. Sales of chairs and printing also rebounded significantly compared to the lower sales volumes experienced in FY 2009. ACI's Construction and Remodeling section also marked the beginning of a new era with the hiring of a new program director. This section continues to expand upon their close association with the Alabama Historical Commission and has several architectural restoration projects either scheduled or in process. In response to the State's ongoing budgetary shortfalls, ACI has reduced staff and continues to evaluate avenues to improve profitability while providing meaningful inmate work opportunities.

ACI manufactured furniture furnished the new Alabama Criminal Justice Training Center



## End of Year Fiscal Status Detailed by ACI Activity

Activity	Offenders Employed	Expenses	Revenues	Profit/Loss	1-Year Change
Printing Plant	93	\$1,270,234	\$2,476,267	<b>1,206,034</b>	+ \$980,703
License Plate (tag) Plant	35	\$3,363,296	\$4,562,813	<b>\$1,199,517</b>	- \$1,750,324
Chemical Plant	23	\$1,093,748	\$1,426,874	<b>\$333,126</b>	+ 50,977
Modular Furniture Plant	26	\$348,683	\$573,368	<b>\$224,685</b>	+ \$253,799
Clothing Plant	91	\$1,061,433	\$1,269,446	<b>\$208,013</b>	- \$94,724
Chair Plant	23	\$474,764	\$559,773	<b>\$85,009</b>	\$170,054
Draper Fleet Service	39	\$965,779	\$1,025,707	<b>\$59,928</b>	\$170,708
Mattress Plant	8	\$228,750	\$229,913	<b>\$1,162</b>	- \$80,805
Draper/Bibb Furniture Plant	55	\$921,796	\$912,175	- <b>\$9,622</b>	+ \$48,653
Furniture Restoration Service	49	\$266,862	\$243,558	- <b>\$23,303</b>	- \$49,942
Fountain Fleet Service	12	\$371,951	\$342,310	- <b>\$29,641</b>	\$136,429
St. Clair Fleet Service	20	\$440,694	\$402,711	- <b>\$37,983</b>	\$149,953
Metal Fabrication Plant	15	\$193,477	\$98,622	- <b>\$94,855</b>	- \$5,481
Construction & Remodeling Service	42	\$2,043,546	\$1,731,928	- <b>\$311,619</b>	+ \$177,552
Warehouse Service	15	\$653,420	\$59,406	- <b>\$594,014</b>	+ \$77,123
ACI Administration	2	\$1,822,997	\$19,471	- <b>\$1,803,525</b>	+ \$149,707





# Alabama Correctional Industries

## Land Management



The Fountain 2-4 #1 well head. ADOC's first production oil well.

Oil was the dominant word for ADOC Land Management in FY10 as the first operational oil well in the Department's history came on line October 8<sup>th</sup> of 2009. Named Fountain 2-4 #1, the well is located in the northeast corner of the Fountain facility property and is owned by a conglomerate of investors led by Venture Oil Company of Mississippi. With a depth of 15,000 feet, the well cost roughly \$1.2 million to drill and followed a failed attempt just northwest of the Fountain compound that rendered only a dry hole. The oil is high quality crude that brings top dollar. As landowner, ADOC receives a share of the royalties. For the fiscal year, the well had an average daily production of over 460 barrels oil and 350 mcf of natural gas. Spurred by the success of Fountain 2-4 #1, Venture continued its exploration efforts and in July of 2010, again struck oil about one-quarter mile NE of the first producer. Production from this well, the Fountain 2-2 #1, has been comparable to that of the first, however royalties must be shared with adjacent landowners due to the well's close proximity to ADOC's property line. Venture has targeted one additional site on the Fountain property for possible exploration. Aside from keeping tabs on oil production, the Land Management Division was also busy marketing ADOC's idled farmland. Agricultural leases entailing some 1,100 acres at Draper and 2,100 acres at Fountain were executed in FY10 that will supplement the Department's budget shortfall for several years to come.



Architectural restoration and lead-based paint abatement being conducted by ACI crews at Joe Wheeler house near Courtland for the Alabama Historical Commission.



St. Luke's Episcopal Church (circa 1854) relocated and restored at Old Cahawba by ACI Construction & Remodeling crews.



# Offender Work Release Program

## End of Year Program Summary

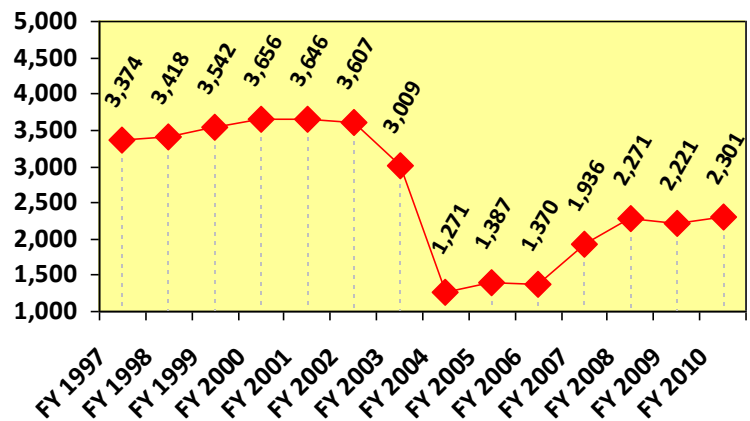
<b>FY 2009 Offenders Carried Forward</b> .....	<b>2,106</b>
<b>FY 2010 Program Admissions</b> .....	<b>2,231</b>
<b>EOY Program Participants</b> .....	<b>2,301</b>
<b>Black Males</b> .....	<b>54.4%</b>
<b>White Males</b> .....	<b>32.1%</b>
<b>White Females</b> .....	<b>7.6%</b>
<b>Black Females</b> .....	<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Released—End of Sentence</b> .....	<b>400</b>
<b>Released—Parole</b> .....	<b>1,070</b>
<b>Released—Split Sentence</b> .....	<b>401</b>
<b>Released—Other</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>Removed from Program</b> .....	<b>648</b>
<b>Transferred to CCP or SRP</b> .....	<b>527</b>
<b>Gross Salaries Earned</b> .....	<b>\$20,622,312</b>
<b>40% ADOC Assessment</b> .....	<b>\$8,174,567</b>
<b>Disbursed to Offenders</b> .....	<b>\$4,554,848</b>
<b>Fees and Restitution</b> .....	<b>\$3,717,934</b>
<b>Taxes &amp; Social Security</b> .....	<b>\$3,609,471</b>
<b>Average Offender Salary</b> .....	<b>\$1,402</b>
<b>Percentage Employed</b> .....	<b>60.8%</b>

The Work Release Program continues to provide community-custody offenders 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 offender's time.

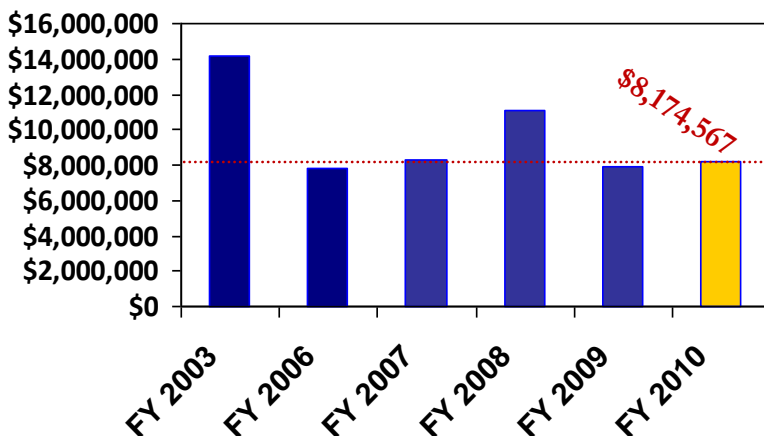
The year-end population was up by nearly 200 offenders, or approximately 10%. Nearly 2,500 offenders transitioned through the work release program. The majority of offenders released from incarceration while in the Work Release Program (almost 50%) were paroled. Over 500 offenders were transferred to the Community Corrections Program or Supervised Re-Entry Program to complete their sentence in a local community.

## Work Release EOY Population Trend

The Department continues to make gains in growing the number of offenders in the Work Release Program. At year end, the number of participating offenders was 2,301—up by more than a 1,000 from the 2004 level. Over the last 6-years the population has increased an average of 172 offenders per year.



## Work Release Revenue Trend Summary



The revenues from the Work Release Program during FY 2010 reflect a modest gain from FY 2009 revenues despite no significant increase in the number of offenders employed. The average monthly offender salary increased by \$75 monthly for FY 2010.





# Training Program

## Training Division 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.

### 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 2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 2,666—correctional law enforcement staff received 32-hours of mandatory APOST in-service training.
- 1,245—ADOC and contract staff received 8-hours of in-service training. An additional 264 received supervisory-level training.
- 235—new ADOC and contract staff received 8 or 40-hours.

### 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 2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS HIGHLIGHTS

- All officers received training for using the SABRE chemical agent.
- 49—officers received training and certification on the TASER X26.
- All regional training staff officers completed the armorer's courses for the Remington 870 shotgun and Colt AR-15 5.56 mm rifle.
- 73—ADOC staff members completed the National Institute of Corrections training program for new supervisors.
- 627—ADOC staff members completed 4-hours of training on the newly implemented *Inmate Management System* web-based *Offender Incident Reporting Module*.
- 131—law enforcement staff received specialized weapons training on the Colt AR-15 5.56 mm rifle and Glock .40 caliber pistol.

## Alabama Corrections Academy

Commandant—Captain Jeff Boutwell



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. During Fiscal Year 2010 the Alabama Corrections Academy graduated 418 Correctional Officers—380 cadets from the basic course and 38 from the lateral/refresher course. In comparison to the previous fiscal year, 79 more cadets graduated during fiscal year 2010.

### FY 2010 Production Summary

#### —Correctional Basic Training

● Class 2010-01.....	118
● Class 2010-02 .....	73
● Class 2010-03 .....	83
● Class 2010-04 .....	106
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>380</b>

#### —Lateral Entry & Refresher Training

● Class 2010-01.....	18
● Class 2010-02 .....	13
● Class 2010-03 .....	7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>38</b>



# Officer Recruiting and Retention

## Correctional Officer Recruitment

The recruitment and retention of the correctional law enforcement staff continues to be a high priority for the Department. The recruitment effort was stepped-up during FY 2010 with greater presence at college, high school, and community recruiting events, to include the use of advertisements in print, television, and radio markets.

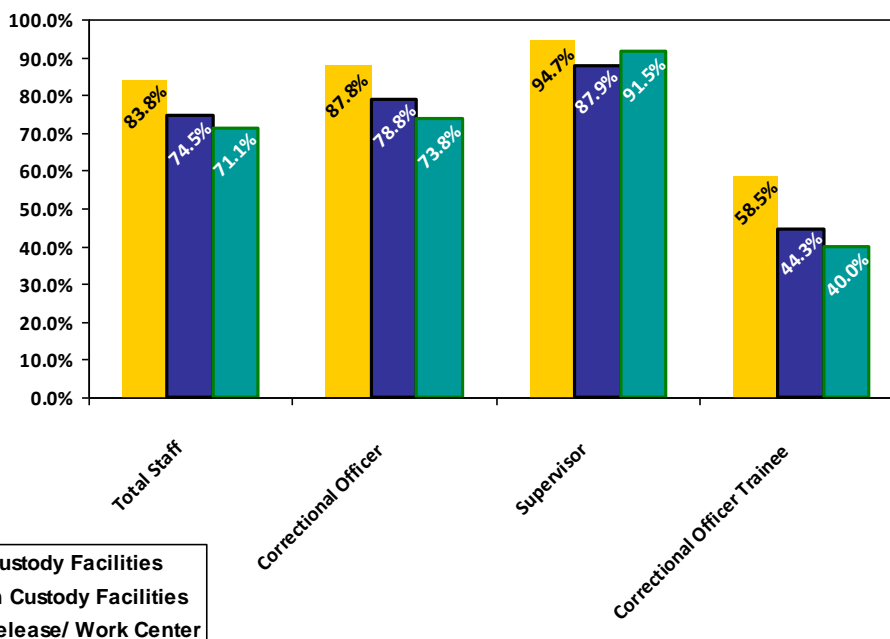


- Number of recruiting events attended .....122
- Number of On-site testing events ..... 12
- Number of Applicants Tested at On-site events..... 1,908
- Number of Applicants That Passed On-site Testing..... 1,071

Correctional staffing increased by a total of 218 in FY 2010. The majority of the increase (198) was in the Correctional Officer rank. During the fiscal year 345 officers left service through various actions, including retirement. The number of Correctional Officer Trainees were down significantly at year end.

	FY 2009	FY 2010	Gain	Loss	Net
EOY Total Correctional Staffing	2,995	3,213	563	-345	218
EOY Capt., Lt, & Sgt. Staffing	535	558	23	0	23
EOY Correctional Officer Staffing	2,087	2,285	416	-218	198
EOY Correctional Trainee Staffing	373	323	77	-127	-50

## Correctional Staffing by Custody | Facility Level



Correctional staffing continues to fall short of required levels—impacting the inmate to officer ratio and overtime necessary to cover essential posts. The impact of officer shortages are felt most within medium and minimum custody facilities. The ranks of correctional officer trainee, which is the path to correctional officer remains chronically under-manned.





# Inmate Health Care

## Goal and Philosophy

The on-going goal and philosophy of OHS and our medical contractor CMS is the delivery of cost effective services, in a manner that provides the largest benefit to the patient. It has been proven time and again that coordination between the inmate's/patient's primary care physician and the consulting physician specialist increases the continuity in care and benefits the overall well being of the inmate. Coordination of the provision of specialty services within the confines of the correctional facility reduces the risk of redundancy in services, and the direct cost of security and transport to the local community. This process resulted in fewer patients receiving their care outside of the correctional facilities benefiting CMS and ADOC.

Off site medical care includes the cost of providing two correctional officers at \$30 per hour and the estimated transportation cost of \$25 per trip. An approximate summary of the ADOC savings in 2010 per visit is based on the following: Emergency Room visit, or Specialty Medical Care visit—\$385; and Community Hospital Care per day—\$985.

Summarized below is an approximation of the labor and transportation savings to ADOC through the reduction in medical transports. Savings based on off-site services converted to on-site services and the reduction of off-site trips attributed to the plan instituted in 2009 and continued through 2010. Emergency visits reduced 12 per month—\$4,620/month or \$55,450/year. Hospital days reduced 15 per month, \$14,775/month, or \$177,300/year. Additional on-site specialty services provided in 2009 versus 2010 is 208 per month; or 52 trips per month—\$20,020/month or \$24,0240/year. Which amounted to a total savings of \$39,415/monthly or \$472,980/year.

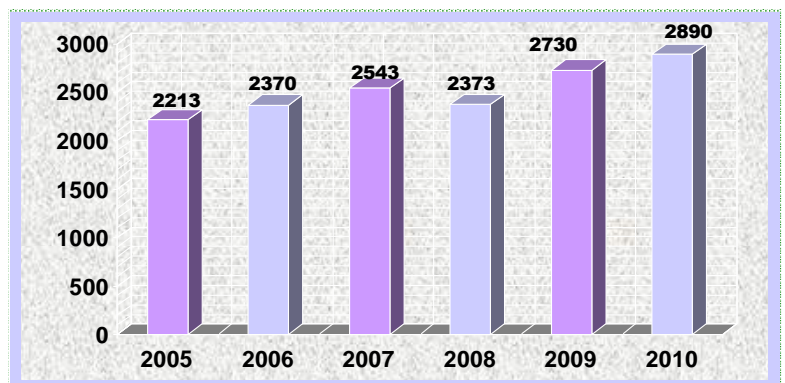
**The Alabama Medical Furlough Act** (Act 2008-550)-Alabama Code Section 14-14-4 (i), provides for the procedural release of inmates under specific medical criteria. The Commissioner is granted discretionary authority to release inmates who meet the release conditions mandated by the Act. Inmates released under the Alabama Medical Furlough Act remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and are monitored through the Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP).

## FY 2010 Medical Furlough Program Statistics

- 136 applications were received for consideration.
- 8 applicants were approved—primary health issues of applicants were cancer, liver disease, coronary artery disease, and pulmonary disease.
- 33 applicants were denied—applicants failed to meet established medical or criminal criteria.
- 14 applicants died during the review process.
- 28 applicants are currently in the review process.
- 2 applicants were revoked.
- 4 offenders in program at end of fiscal year 2010.
- 23 offenders with serious medical conditions were granted parole.

## Average Mental Health Caseload Trend Summary

The ADOC Psychological Services staff assisted in the provision of out-patient mental health services in conjunction with the contracted mental health staff (MHM) provider. Specifically managing the caseload for inmates coded MH-0 (*inmates identified as stable, compliant with treatment, and not prescribed any psychotropic medication*) This allows the ADOC to meet the growing mental health case load demands in a cost effective manner. The graph represents the increase in the number of inmates on the active mental health caser load.

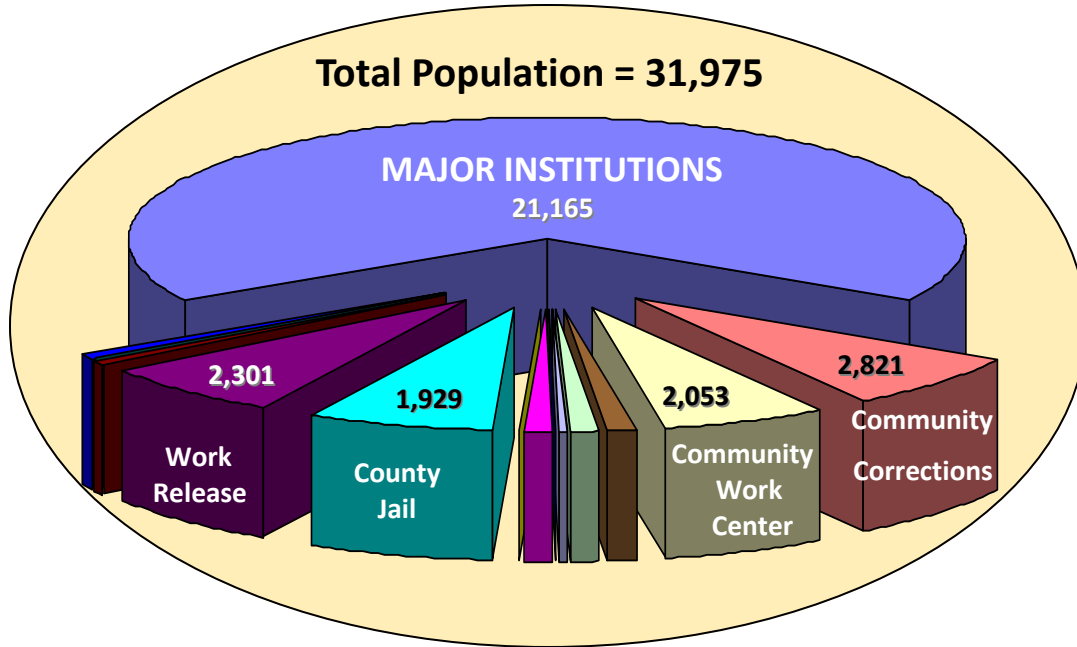




# Statistical Overview of Offender Population

On September 30th the jurisdictional population of the State’s prison system was 31,975, which is only 205 more than the previous fiscal year end—a significant shift from previous years. The custody population of 26,758 was only 7 more than the previous year. Even more significant was the 180 offender decrease in the in-house offender population, which was 25,395 at year end.

**Disclaimer: Every effort was made to ensure the accuracy of Offender statistical data used in this annual report, however multiple statistical sources and data products were used resulting in small variations.**



## Summary of Major Activities During the Fiscal Year 2010

	FY 2010	FY 2009	Delta
● Total number of jurisdictional admissions .....	12,925	13,446	- 521
● Total number of jurisdictional releases.....	12,718	12,417	+ 301
● Total Number of custody admissions.....	9,426	10,219	- 793
● Total Number of custody releases .....	9,325	9,033	+ 292
● Total Number of paroles granted.....	3,218	3,449	-231
● Total Number of parole releases.....	3,232	3,451	- 219
● Total Number of escapes from in-house facilities.....	34	42	- 10
● Total number of offender major disciplinarys .....	16,501	17,116	- 615
● Total number of offender minor disciplinarys .....	8,962	8,881	+ 81
● Total Number of Executions.....	5	5	0



# Distribution of Offender Population

On September 30th, the total population of the State’s prison system can be characterized as three broad categories of offender populations with different levels of supervision and distinct supervising authorities—those categories are Jurisdictional, Custody, and In-house. The offenders in the **In-house** population include only those offenders incarcerated in one of the Departments’ 29 state-owned correctional facilities—the **In-house** population consists of 25,395 offenders. The **Custody** population consists of the **In-house** population (25,395) plus those offenders committed to ADOC custody but temporarily incarcerated in a contracted (leased) facility (1,363)—the **Custody** population consists of 26,758 offenders. The **Jurisdictional** population consists of all offenders that have been convicted of a felony offense and sentenced to the Department of Corrections for incarceration. The **Jurisdictional** population consists of all offenders including those who have not been transferred from county jail after sentencing, diverted to supervision by a county Community Corrections Program, and offenders incarcerated in a federal or other state prison (5,217)—the total **Jurisdictional** population includes all 31,975 offenders.

The In-house population dropped by 180 offenders, while the overall Custody population increased by 187. The number of offenders in the Supervised Re-Entry Program increased by 118 and the number of offenders in contract facilities increased by 114. Within the Jurisdictional population, the number of offenders in the county jailed dropped by 263 and the number of offenders in a county Community Corrections Program increased by 449. Overall, the Jurisdictional population increased only 205 offenders compared to fiscal year 2009.

<b>Offender Population Distribution</b>			
	<u>In-house</u>	<u>Custody</u>	<u>Jurisdictional</u>
● Offenders incarcerated in a Major Correctional Facility	21,165	21,165	21,165
● Offenders incarcerated in a Work Release Facility	2,301	2,301	2,301
● Offenders incarcerated in a Community Work Center Facility	1,929	1,929	1,929
● Offenders incarcerated in a contract facility		543	543
● Offenders incarcerated in the Alabama Therapeutic Education Center		401	401
● Offenders participating in the Supervised Re-Entry Program		415	415
● Offenders participating in the Medical Furlough Program		4	4
● Offenders in a county jail			1,976
● Offenders participating in a county community corrections			2,821
● Offenders under correctional supervision with federal, other state, or another State agency			398
● Offenders released but record has not been cleared from Inmate Management System			22
	<u>In-house</u>	<u>Custody</u>	<u>Jurisdictional</u>
● Population Category Sub-total .....	25,395	1,363	5,217
<b>Cumulative Total .....</b>	<b>25,395</b>	<b>26,758</b>	<b>31,975</b>



# Offender Demographics

## Offender Race & Gender Statistics

### Total Representation

Group	number	%	FY 2009	FY 2005	FY 2000
● Black	18,850	59.0%	59.8%	59.3%	64.9%
● White	13,085	40.9%	40.0%	40.5%	34.8%
● Other <sup>1</sup>	40	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%

### Male Representation

Group	number	%	FY 2009
● Black Males	17,889	60.8%	56.7%
● White Males	11,511	39.1%	35.4%
● Other Males <sup>1</sup>	39	0.1%	0.1%

### Female Representation

Group	number	%	FY 2009
● White Females	1,574	4.9%	4.6%
● Black Females	961	3.0%	3.1%
● Other Females <sup>1</sup>	1	0.0%	0.0%

Note <sup>1</sup> Other category includes American Indian, Asian, and other races or ethnic heritages not represented in the Inmate Management System.

Despite a nearly 5-point drop over the last decade, the offender population remains a majority black racial group. This racial trend is strongly represented in the male offender population with black males at 61% of the gender subgroup. This is a slight increase from the previous year. The female population continues to be a majority white subgroup, increasing slightly over the previous year.

## Offender Age Statistics

*Average Offender Age is 37*

Age	Number	%
-----	--------	---

### Age in 5-Year Groups

15-20	927	2.9%
21-25	4,011	12.5%
26-30	5,265	16.5%
31-35	5,406	16.9%
36-40	4,487	14.0%
41-45	3,936	12.3%
46-50	3,352	10.5%
51-60	3,542	11.1%
60+	1,049	3.3%

### Age in Major Groups

15-30	10,203	31.9%
31-40	9,893	30.9%
41-50	7,288	22.8%
51-60	3,542	11.1%
60+	1,049	0.03%

## Habitual Offender Age Statistics

Age	Number	%
-----	--------	---

### Age in 5-Year Groups

15-20	30	0.3%
21-25	444	5.1%
26-30	1,170	13.3%
31-35	1,543	17.6%
36-40	1,482	16.9%
41-45	1,409	16.0%
46-50	1,229	14.0%
51-60	1,222	13.9%
60+	254	2.9%

The majority (>60%) of the offender population is 40 years of age or younger, which has been the case over the last decade. Similarly, the majority of the habitual offender population is also 40 years old and under. The average offender age has also remained a constant, hovering in the mid-thirty range. Offenders who are under 21 and over 60 represent a very small segment (< 5%) of the offender population.





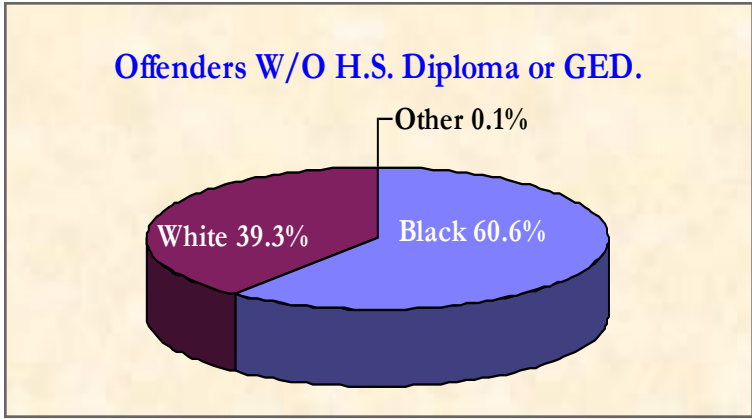
# Offender Education

## Summary

Analysis of the offender population, in the context of self-reported education level reveals an unsettling statistic. More than 60% of offenders lack the basic credentials of a high school diploma or GED. According to 2009 statistics, 67% of Alabamians age 25 and older have attained a high school or post-secondary education, in contrast to the offender population's 36 % attainment. Of the 20,000 plus offenders without a high school diploma or GED, nearly 61% are black and 39% are white. The number of offenders without a high school diploma or GED has increased slightly over the last 3-years. The average education level for the offender population is the 10th grade.

During FY 2010, 738 offenders earned a GED while incarcerated in an Alabama prison or while attending the Alabama Therapeutic Education Facility (ATEF). Additionally, 1,474 offenders earned a vocational certificate through a State Technical College.

FY 2010 Education Facts	
<i>Number of offenders Earning:</i>	
● GED.....	703
● GED while at ATEF .....	35
	<i>Total..... 738</i>
● Vocational Certificate .....	699
● Vocational Certificate while at ATEF.....	775
	<i>Total..... 1,474</i>



## Offender Education Statistics <sup>1</sup>

	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	OTHER
● Number of Offenders Educationally Assessed	31,477	18,607	12,832	38
<i>Percentage of total population</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>59.1%</i>	<i>40.8%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
● Offenders W/O H.S. Diploma or GED	20,005	12,126	7,852	27
<i>Percentage of total population</i>	<i>63.6%</i>	<i>38.5%</i>	<i>24.9%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
<i>Percentage of Sub-group</i>		<i>65.2%</i>	<i>61.2%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
● Offender with H.S. Diploma or GED	8,886	5,236	3,643	7
<i>Percentage of total population</i>	<i>28.2%</i>	<i>16.6%</i>	<i>11.6%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<i>Percentage of Sub-group</i>		<i>28.1%</i>	<i>28.4%</i>	<i>18.4%</i>
● Offenders with some college or Higher Degree	2,586	1,245	1,337	4
<i>Percentage of total population</i>	<i>8.2%</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<i>Percentage of Sub-group</i>		<i>6.7%</i>	<i>10.4%</i>	<i>10.5%</i>

Note 1 Offender education level is self reported at time of intake.



# Criminal Statistics of the Offender Population

## Top-5 Offender Convictions

of Jurisdictional Population at EOY

Committing Crime	Offenders
1. Robbery.....	5,279
2. Drug Possession .....	3,865
3. Murder.....	4,259
4. Drug Trafficking or Manufacturing.....	3,375

## Top-5 Committing Counties

of Jurisdictional Population at EOY

Committing County	Offenders	Size Rank <sup>1</sup>
1. Jefferson <sup>2</sup> .....	5,492	1
2. Mobile.....	3,133	2
3. Montgomery .....	2,479	4
4. Madison.....	1,923	3
5. Houston .....	1,371	12

<sup>1</sup> 2008 County population estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Jefferson & Bessemer Circuit Court Districts.

## Offender Incarceration Summary

of Jurisdictional Population at EOY

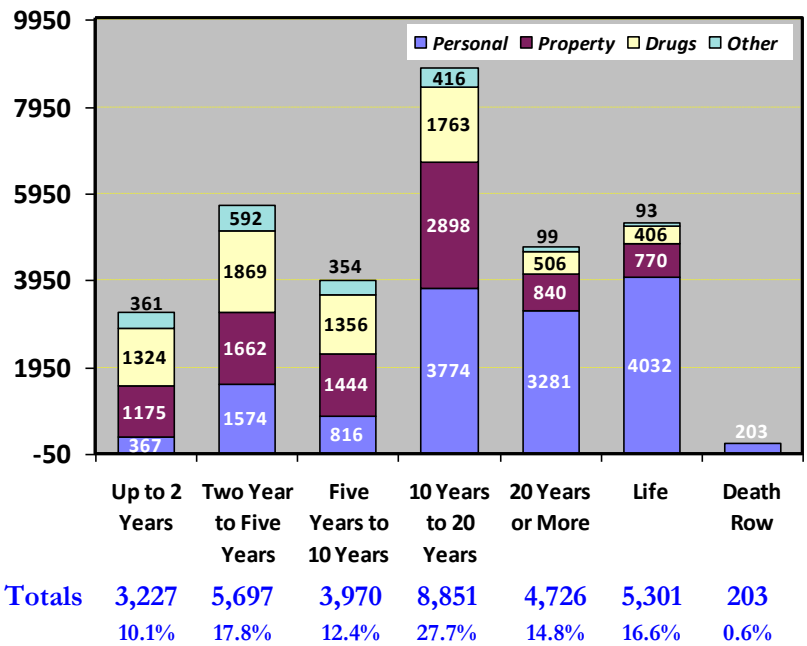
- Offenders serving first Alabama incarceration.....19,018
- Offenders with a previous Alabama incarceration.....12,957
- Offenders classified as an habitual offender <sup>1</sup>.....8,783
- Offenders classified as recidivists<sup>2</sup> .....7,801
- Offenders with drug related convictions.....7,240
- Offenders with sex related convictions .....3,109

<sup>1</sup> Habitual offender convictions are defined in Alabama Code Sections 13A-5-9.

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

## Sentence Length by Crime Category

of Jurisdictional Population at EOY

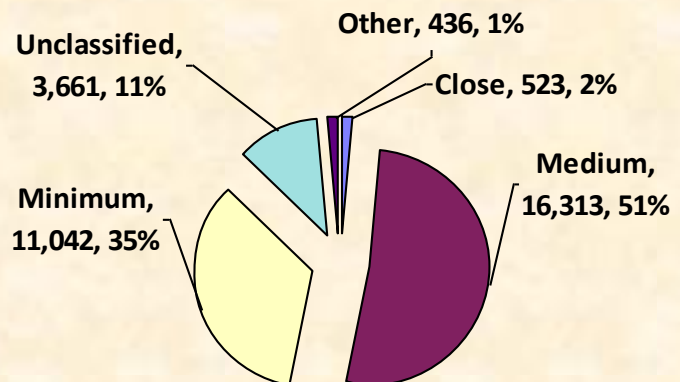


## Trend Summary

In comparison with FY 2009, sentence lengths greater than 10-years increased slightly while those less than 10-years decreased slightly. The percentage of the jurisdictional population committed from Jefferson County increased by more than 14% while the other 4 remain stable. The number of minimum custody offenders increased by nearly 2%, the number of medium custody and unclassified offenders dropped slightly.

## Offender Custody Level

of Jurisdictional Population at EOY





# Special Report—Violent Crime Population

## Violent Crime Population Summary of Jurisdictional Population at EOY

<i>Category</i>	<i>Offenders</i>
● Offenders with Violent Convictions <sup>1</sup> .....	15,185
<i>Percentage of Jurisdictional Population</i> .....	47.3%
<i>Number that are Male Offenders</i> .....	14,445
<i>Number that are Female Offenders</i> .....	740
● Those Admitted During FY 2010 .....	2,692
● Those Released During FY 2010 .....	2,356
<i>Released End of Sentence</i> .....	625
<i>Released by Split Sentence</i> .....	988
<i>Released by Parole</i> .....	596

<sup>1</sup> Based on Crime Codes (Personal Category) in the Inmate Management System (IMS).

### Violent Crimes List

Based on Crimes Designated *Personal* in the Inmate Management System (IMS).

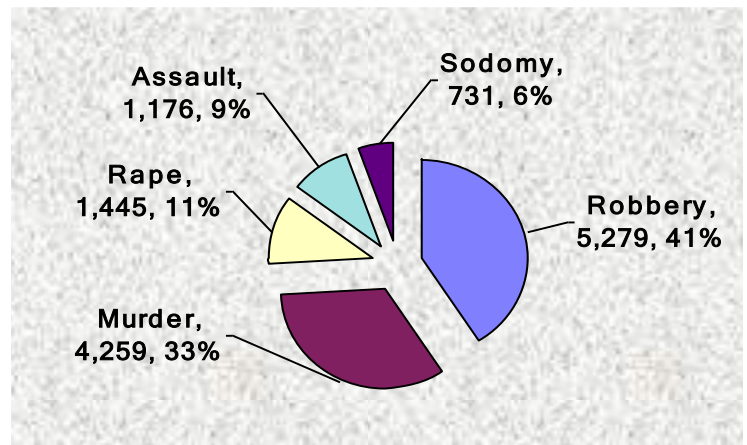
*Includes attempted, or conspiracy to commit a violent crime  
Some crimes are consolidated for brevity—Excludes Drug Trafficking and Burglary.*

- Arson
- Assault
- Carnal Knowledge
- Child Abuse
- Child Pornography
- Criminal Negligent Homicide
- Discharge Gun Into Vehicle or Building
- Domestic Violence
- Enticing Children for Immoral Purposes
- Escape I
- Intimidating Witness
- Kidnapping
- Manslaughter
- Murder
- Rape
- Robbery
- Sexual Abuse/Torture
- Sodomy
- Stalking
- Terrorist Threats
- Unauthorized Use of Vehicle by Force

## Summary

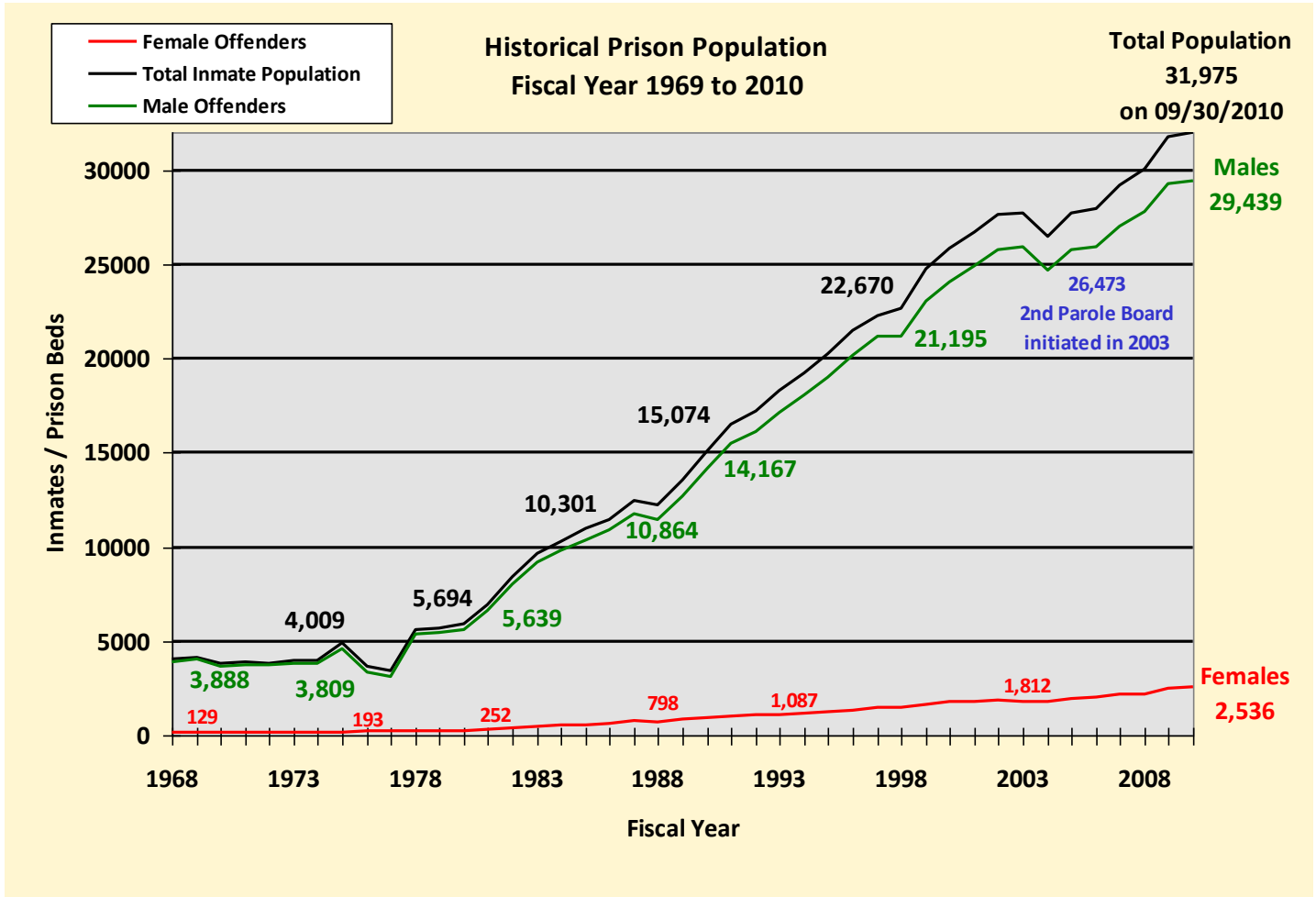
A popular premise is that prison should be reserved for those convicted and incarcerated for committing a violent crime. This special report provides a statistical overview of offenders incarcerated for violent crime convictions. This report does not use a totally inclusive list of violent crimes or a specific convention in determining what crimes are considered violent. This methodology is used because individual offenders are not designated a *violent offender*, such as how *sex offenders* are designated. Several sources can be used in designating violent crimes, however none can be used as a sole source in determining which crimes are considered violent offenses. Because of this limitation, a list of violent crimes based on crime codes from the Inmate Management System is used. Crime codes are separated into *personal*, *property*, *drugs*, *public*, and *other*. The *personal* category represents most violent crimes. Although the list is not totally inclusive, it does provide a good representation of the number of offenders with violent criminal convictions within the ADOC jurisdictional population.

### Top-5 Violent Crimes





# Offender Population Trend



## Detailed Population Trend *over the last decade*

Population	2010	2005	2000
• Jurisdictional.....	31,975	27,687	25,873
	+4,288	+1,814	
• Males.....	29,439	25,737	24,088
	+3,702	+1,649	
• Females.....	2,536	1,950	1,785
	+586	+165	
• Custody.....	26,758	23,829	22,167
	+2,929	+1,662	
• In-House.....	25,575	23,821	22,077
	+1,754	+1,744	
• County Jails.....	1,976	2,166	3,175
	-190	-1,009	
• CCP <sup>1</sup> .....	2,821	867	
	+1,954		

<sup>1</sup> Community Corrections Program

## Population Trend Analysis

Over the last decade the jurisdictional population has increased by 6,102 offenders, most of that increase—4,288—occurred in the last 5-years. Nearly 90% of that increase is attributable to the male offender population and similarly most of that increase also occurred within the last 5-years. The female offender population was significantly smaller in terms of the number increased in comparison, but the population increase was over 40%. The custody and in-house population increase was close to the jurisdictional population between 2000 and 2005, but did not increase in a similar fashion in the last 5-years as did the jurisdictional population. The county jail population dropped significantly in the last decade. Significant growth has occurred in the CCP, which in turn has reduced our custody and in-house populations.





# County Jail Population



## Top 5 County Jail Populations

County	EOY <sup>1</sup>	12-Month			Size Rank <sup>2</sup>
		Average	High	Low	
1. Jefferson <sup>3</sup>	202	216	250	191	1
2. Mobile	220	212	275	173	2
3. Madison	150	170	221	146	3
4. Etowah <sup>4</sup>	135	121	139	102	11
5. Montgomery	80	105	131	75	4
67 County Average	29	31	35	29	

<sup>1</sup> EOY is end of fiscal year, September 30, 2010

<sup>2</sup> 2010 County Population Estimates.

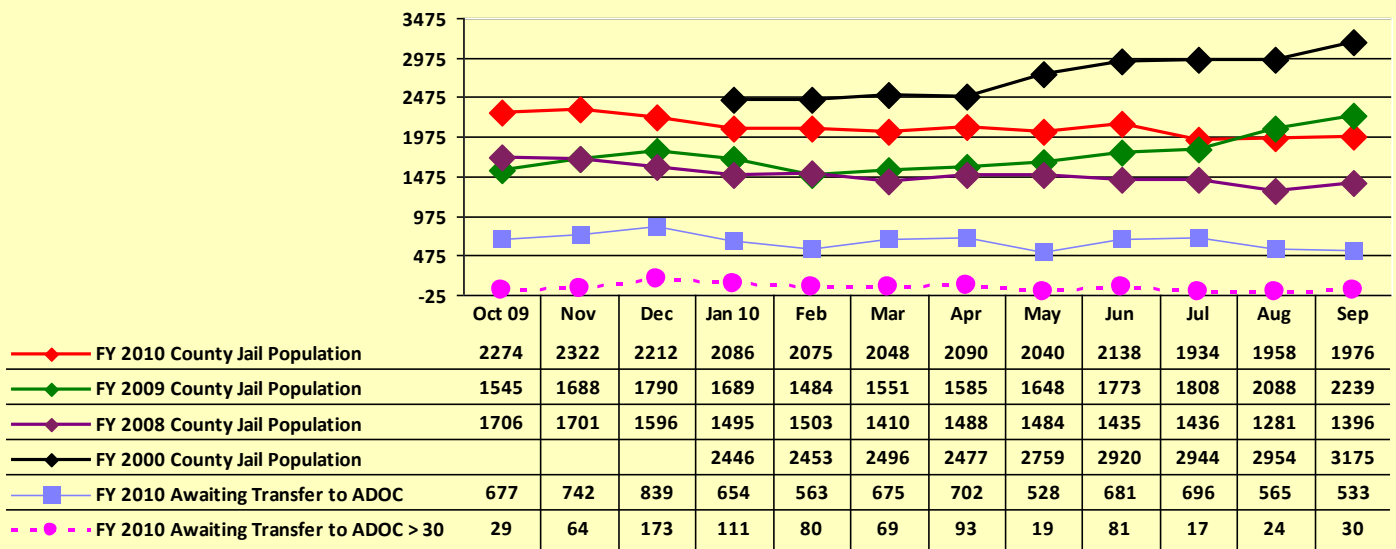
<sup>3</sup> Includes Jefferson & Bessemer Circuit Court Districts

<sup>4</sup> Etowah County supplanted Montgomery County from the 4th position, which in turn eliminated Houston County from the FY 2010 statistics.

## Summary

Analysis of the county jail population for each of the 67 Alabama counties revealed several statistical factors. Foremost, the offenders in question are those sentenced to a prison term of one year and a day to be served in an Alabama Prison. Secondly, approximately a third or less of offenders are awaiting transfer to the ADOC offender reception centers. The status of the remaining two thirds of offenders dictates that they remain in county jail for a number of reasons beyond the control of the Department. The court requires that offenders be transferred to ADOC custody, when so ordered, within 30-days of receipt of transcript, and this statistic is monitored for compliance. At the end of Fiscal Year 2010, 1,976 offenders sentenced to prison were incarcerated in one of Alabama's 67 county jails. This figure is down nearly 12 % from the previous year and close to 38% less than a decade ago. The 12-month average is up by 355 offenders in comparison to Fiscal Year 2009 and 456 less than a decade ago. Top 5 county rankings are based on the 12-month average and all had significant increases. Most notable was that of Etowah County, which more than doubled from Fiscal Year 2009. Etowah County also moved up in ranking to the number four position despite being ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in the State based on county population size.

## ADOC County Jail Population





# Death Row Offender Population

## Summary

The number of offenders serving on death row in Alabama did not change significantly during FY 2010. The State carried out 5 death sentences during FY 2010. Additionally, one offender died from natural causes, and two offenders were released from death row through a court order. Six offenders were sentenced and admitted to death row at one of three Alabama prisons—Donaldson Correctional Facility, Holman Correctional Facility, and Tutwiler Prison for Women. Holman Correctional Facility is the only State prison designated to conduct offender executions.

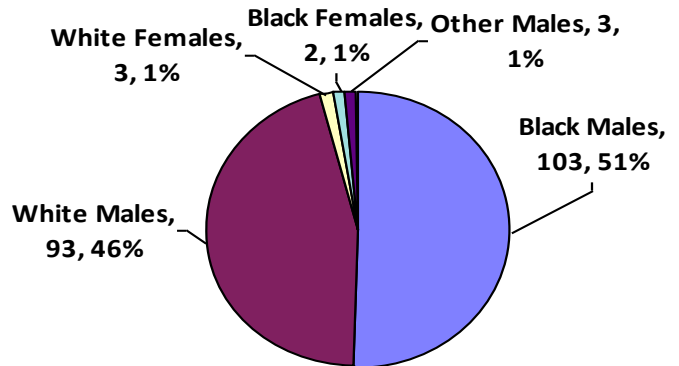
Over the last decade, the death row population peaked at 205, and experienced a minimum of 188 during the 10-year period.

The average age of the death row population is 41, with oldest being 76 years old and the youngest being 23 years old—both of which are male. The oldest female on death row is 42 years old and the youngest is 28 years old.

The longest serving death row male offender has been incarcerated for 31 years. In the case of females, the longest death row incarceration has been 11 years. Of this special population, the average time on death row has been slightly more than 11 years.

In 2010, according to *The Death Penalty in 2010: Year End Report* (December 2010), Alabama ranked third nationally in the number of executions. Alabama followed the states of Ohio with 8 and Texas with 17. Following Alabama was Mississippi who conducted 3 executions during 2010. Alabama was 5th in the United States for the number of offenders on death row, which was the same for FY 2009.

## Death Row Demographics



## Death Row Offender Distribution

### Total Death Row Population of 204

<u>Death Row Institution</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>
Donaldson.....	23	14	9	0
Holman .....	175	88	84	3
Tutwiler .....	5	2	3	0
Other Location <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>

<sup>1</sup> One male offender is incarcerated in the Michigan State Prison System.

## Death Row Offender Transactions

<u>Transaction</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Other</u>
Executions	5	1	4	0
Death—Natural Causes	1	0	1	0
Court Ordered Release	2	1	1	0
Admissions	8	5	3	0



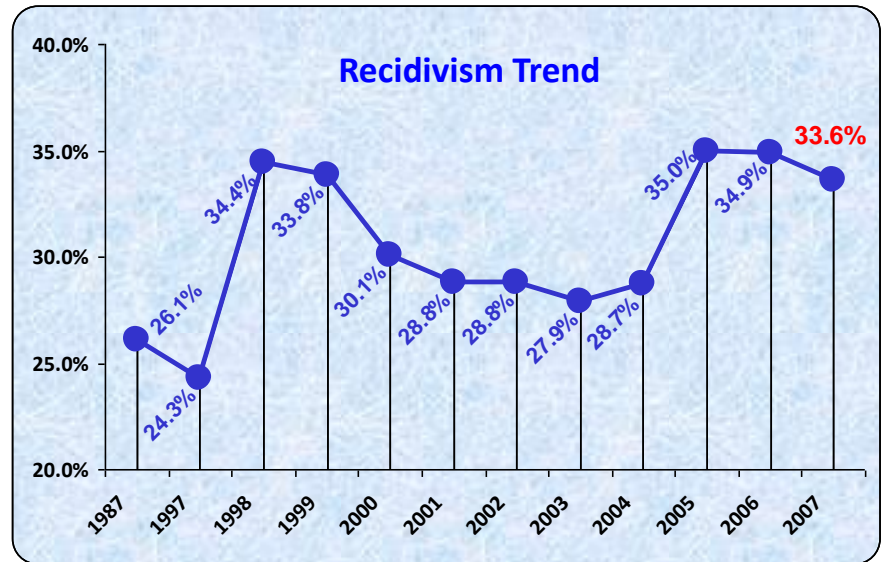
# Annual Recidivism Study *for offenders released in CY 2007*

**re·cid·i·vism**—*noun* : tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior; *especially* : relapse into criminal behavior (Merriam-Webster, 2011).

In the context of Alabama Department of Corrections recidivism studies, a recidivists is defined as an inmate who returns to State prison within three years of release from ADOC Jurisdiction.

## Recidivism Study Introduction

This recidivism study followed a cohort of 11,154 offenders released in calendar year 2007. The outcome revealed a 33.6% recidivism rate, a point drop from the previous year. In the years of 2008, 2009, and 2010 this cohort was monitored relative to each offender's status and associated release factors. A recidivism analysis was conducted for those offenders with a subsequent incarceration during the 3-year recidivism study period. Recidivism data is provided by release; type release facility or program; race and sex; crime type; and other special factors. Note—the significant increase experienced in 2005 may be due to a large number of paroles granted in 2004 or the transition to a new software application.



Cohort Type	Rate of Recidivism	Offenders Released	Number Recidivists	End of Sentence	Split Sentence	Parole	
<b>TOTAL COHORT</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>11,154</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>886   7.9%</b>	<b>1,546   13.9%</b>	<b>1,256   11.3%</b>	
<i>by facility or program released from</i>	<i>Close Security</i>	39.1%	1,585	620	138   8.7%	213   13.4%	266   16.8%
	<i>Medium Security</i>	36.2%	4,592	1,665	519   11.3%	618   13.5%	514   11.2%
	<i>County Jail</i>	35.9%	1,363	490	52   3.8%	326   23.9%	70   5.1%
	<i>Work Center</i>	32.1%	976	313	49   5.0%	101   10.4%	162   16.6%
	<i>Work Release</i>	26.2%	1,540	403	74   4.8%	111   7.2%	218   14.2%
<i>Community Corrections</i>	25.9%	828	214	49   5.9%	163   19.7%	none	
<i>by race and sex</i>	<i>Black Male</i>	38.1%	5,338	2,033	464   8.7%	798   14.9%	737   13.8%
	<i>White Male</i>	32.2%	4,393	1,413	383   10.2%	612   16.2%	509   13.5%
	<i>Black Female</i>	22.6%	487	110	20   4.1%	43   8.8%	43   8.8%
	<i>White Female</i>	20.8%	917	191	39   4.3%	90   9.8%	60   6.5%
<i>by type of crime</i>	<i>Property</i>	40.4%	3,772	1,523	383   10.2%	612   16.3%	509   13.5%
	<i>Personal</i>	34.4%	2,184	752	95   4.4%	273   12.5%	365   16.7%
	<i>Drug</i>	28.7%	3,583	1,029	239   6.7%	466   13.0%	306   8.5%
	<i>Public/Other</i>	27.7%	1,615	447	169   10.5%	195   12.1%	76   4.7%
<i>Completed 6-Month Drug Treatment</i>	39.9%	852	340	47   5.5%	63   7.4%	230   27.0%	
<i>GED, High School, or higher education</i>	32.9%	4,101	1,352	291   7.1%	524   12.8%	507   12.4%	
<i>Registered Sex Offender</i>	30.8%	656	202	72   10.9%	103   15.7%	23   3.5%	



# Non-U.S. Citizen Offender Population

## Summary



The impact of the non-U.S. citizen offender is significant in the context of the fiscal expense of incarceration and the burden added to the existing crowded prison conditions. Analysis for fiscal year 2010 includes only non-U.S. citizen offenders and excludes foreign born offenders who have U.S. citizenship. The primary offenses for this subset of prison population are trafficking, distribution of drugs, and sex offenses. As of the fiscal year-end, 221 non-U.S. citizen offenders occupy prison space in predominately medium security facilities where the greatest demand for prison beds exists.

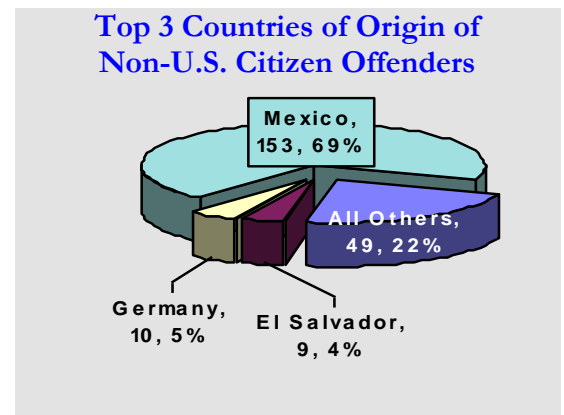
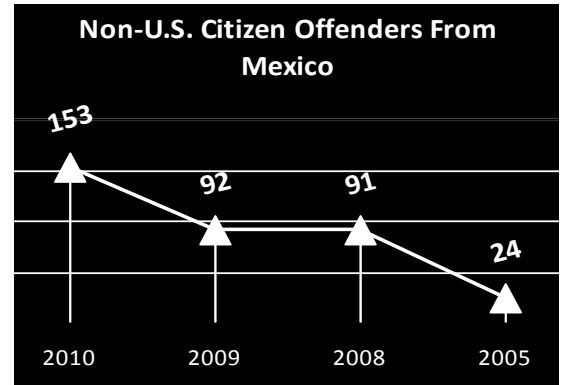
The annual cost of housing non-U.S. citizen offenders within the Alabama Prison systems exceeded \$3 million dollars in FY 2010.

The number of non-U.S. citizen offenders has increased significantly over the last five years. Most notably, the number of non-U.S. citizen offenders from Mexico has increased 638% since 2005 and 168% since 2008. Nearly 70% of all non-U.S. citizen offenders are citizens of Mexico. The majority (87%) of non-U.S. citizen offenders country of origin are within the Americas. Within the top ten countries of origin, Germany is the only non-Americas country. Other countries represented in the non-U.S. citizen offender population are Africa, Asia, and Europe .

### FY 2010 Non-U.S. citizen Offender Facts

- Number of non-U.S. Citizen Offenders.....221
- Number within ADOC Custody .....217
- Number of life sentences .....22
- Number of death row offenders.....3
- Percentage of jurisdictional population ..... 0.7%
- Annual cost <sup>1</sup> per incarceration..... \$16,224.25
- Annual cost <sup>1</sup> for 221 non-U.S. Citizen Offenders..... \$3,585,559
- Percentage of ADOC FY 2010 Expenditures ..... 0.8%
- Federal reimbursement received in FY 2010 through the U.S. Department of Justice State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) (Federal Formula Grant Program) ..... \$135,708

<sup>1</sup> Based on a daily average inmate maintenance cost of \$44.45 for Major Correctional Facilities.







# 12-Month Population Analysis

## 12-Month Population Summary

The analysis of the FY 2010 offender population indicates little change over the last 12-months—October 1st through September 30th. A slight drop in the Custody and In-house populations was realized at year end. Most notable was the 180 decrease in the In-house offender population—accounting for less than one percent of the population.

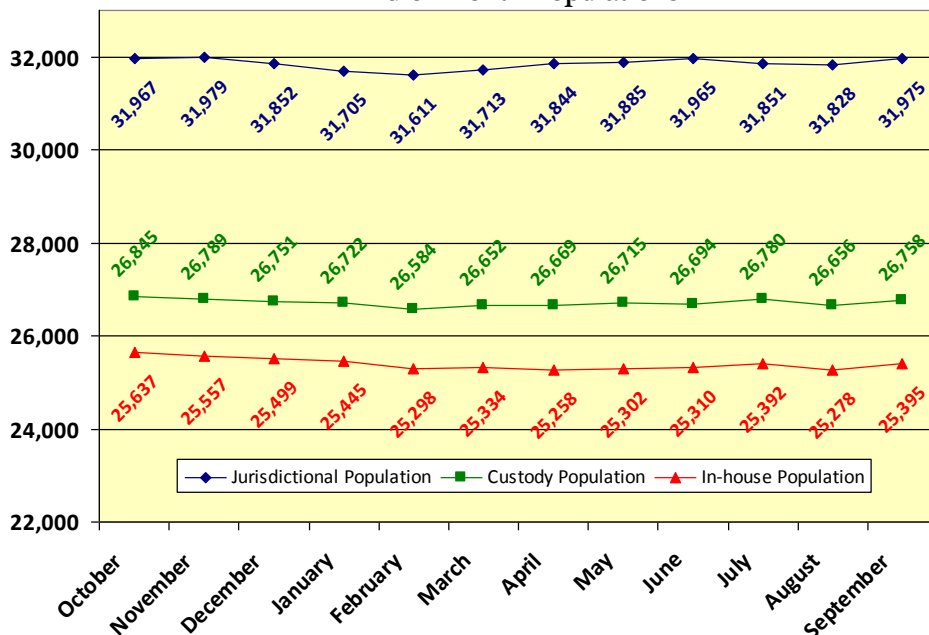
Positive trends were noted in the Community Corrections Program (CCP), Supervised Re-Entry Program (SRP), and County Jail population. The CCP redirected 18% growth, diverting 449 offenders from State prison beds. Similarly, the SRP realized 19% growth despite the high rate of offenders successfully completing the program. Another positive note is the 13% reduction in the County Jail population during the course of FY 2010.

## FY 2010 12-Month Analysis by Population

Population	Oct 1 <sup>st</sup>	Sept 30 <sup>th</sup>	Delta
● Jurisdictional .....	31,770	31,975	+205
● Custody.....	26,751	26,758	+7
● In-House .....	25,575	25,395	-180
● Close Custody Facilities .....	6,226	8,322	+2,096 <sup>1</sup>
● Medium Custody Facilities .....	14,675	12,332	-2,343 <sup>1</sup>
● Minimum Custody Facilities.....	508	511	+3
● Community Work Centers.....	1,985	1,929	-56
● Work Release Centers .....	2,243	2,301	+58
● Community Corrections .....	2,372	2,821	+449
● County Jails .....	2,239	1,976	-263
● Leased Bed Facilities.....	429	543	+114
● Supervised Re-Entry.....	345	415	+70

<sup>1</sup> Limestone (2,341) Correctional Facility reclassified to Close Security and consequentially this skews the population numbers for Close and Medium Custody Facilities—a net decrease of 247 was realized within the two categories.

End of Month Populations



## 12-Month Trend Analysis

Analysis of the 12-month trend of the Jurisdictional, Custody, and In-house populations reveals a fairly flat trend. The trend for the Custody and In-house populations showed a slight decline early in the fiscal year, then stabilized over the remaining months of year. The standard deviation for jurisdictional and In-house population was 120, while the Custody population was 72. The population mean was 31,848, 26,718, and 25,392 respectively. The difference between the high—low months was 368, 261, and 379 respectively.



# Jurisdictional Admissions

## Admissions Summary

Admissions were slightly down (-431 or 3%) for FY 2010 in comparison to the previous fiscal year. A notable change observed during FY 2010 was the decrease in the number of admissions categorized as New Commitments (-416) and the number of admissions categorized as Split Sentence (-205). During FY 2010, the monthly average jurisdictional admission rate dropped by 54 offenders from 1,130 in FY 2009 to 1,076 in FY 2010. The FY 2010 top five convictions remain unchanged from FY 2009, with the largest being drug possession closely followed by drug trafficking.

## Summary of FY 2010 Admissions

Category	FY 2010	FY 2009	Delta
<b>Total Jurisdictional Admissions</b>	<b>12,925</b>	<b>13,356</b>	<b>-431</b>
• New Commitment	6,012	6,428	-416
• Split Sentence (Act 754)	4,830	5,035	-205
• Parole Re-admissions	1,485	1,326	+159
• Captured Escapee	375	325	+50
• Other <sup>1</sup>	223	242	-19
• <i>Monthly Average Jurisdictional Admission Rate</i>	1,076	1,130	-54
<b>Total Custody Admissions</b>	<b>9,426</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>-793</b>
• <i>Monthly Average Custody Admission Rate</i>	793	852	-59

<sup>1</sup> Jurisdictional admission type "Other" may include admissions from another jurisdiction, bond/appeal, case reopened, or recaptured.

## Top 10 Committing Counties

*based on FY 2010 Admissions*

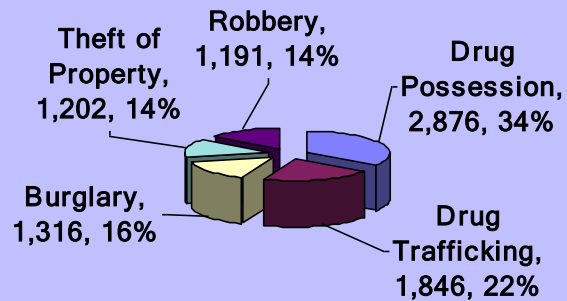
Committing County	Offenders	Size <sup>1</sup> Rank
1. Jefferson <sup>2</sup>	1,868	1
2. Mobile	1,365	2
3. Madison	803	3
4. Montgomery	660	4
5. Tuscaloosa	565	6
6. Houston	521	12
7. Etowah	445	11
8. Shelby	438	5
9. Calhoun <sup>3</sup>	413	10
10. Baldwin <sup>3</sup>	370	7

<sup>1</sup> 2008 County population estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Jefferson County includes Jefferson and Bessemer Court Districts.

<sup>3</sup> Calhoun and Baldwin Counties supplanted Talladega County respectively.

## Top 5 Convictions of New Admissions

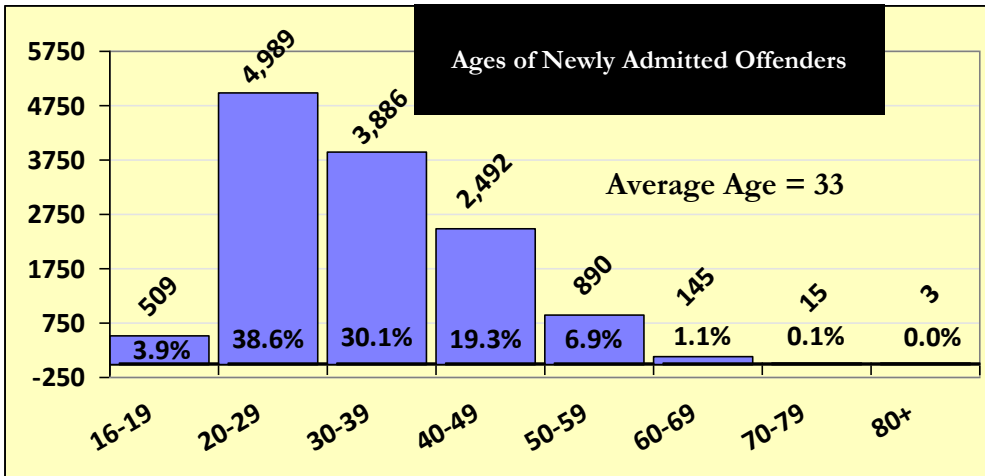
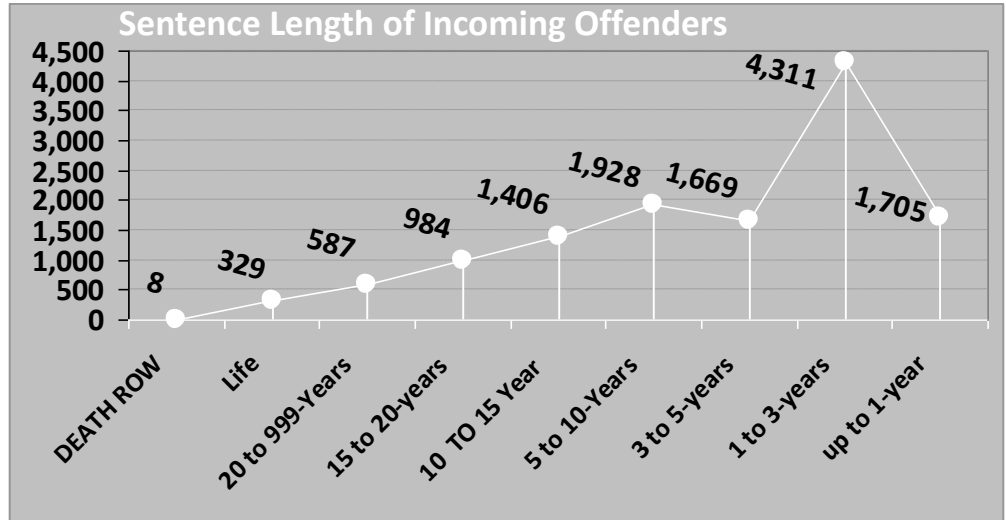


Note: Drug Trafficking includes manufacturing offenses. Represented conviction categories include felony counts I, II, and III, where applicable.



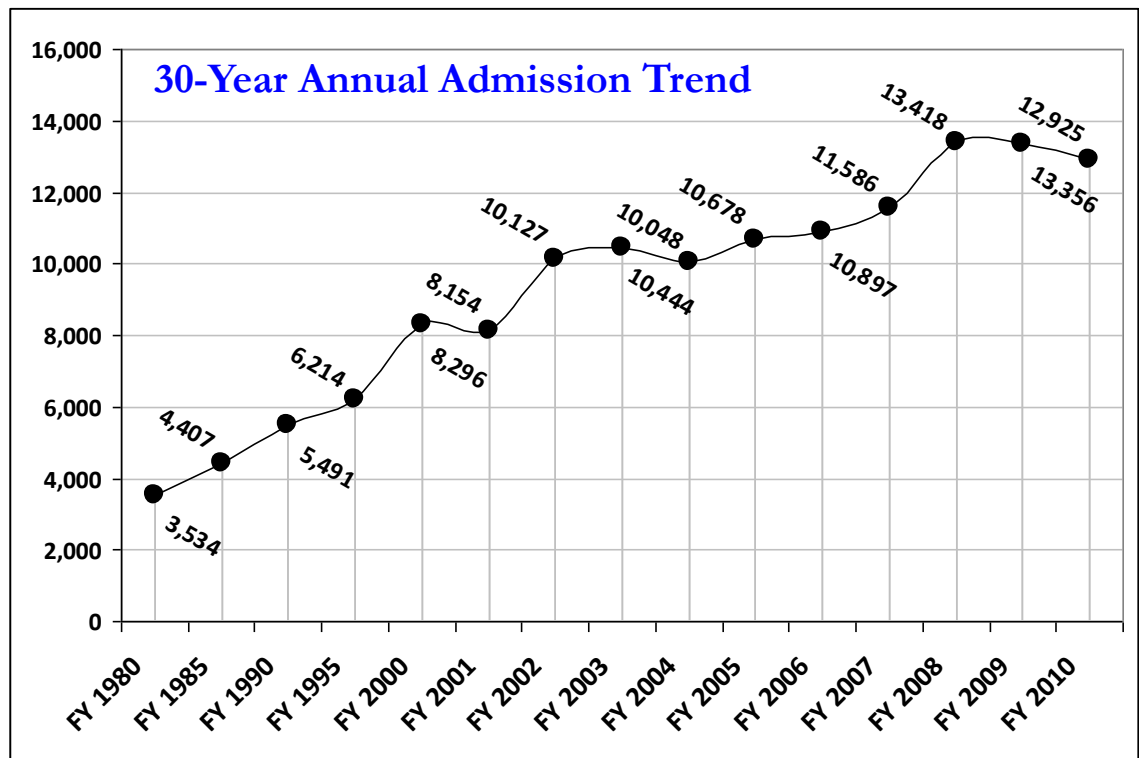
# Jurisdictional Admissions Continued

The sentence length of incoming offenders is similar to previous years. The majority of offenders are represented by a large spike in the one to three year sentence length group. Preceding and following this spike are closely represented numbers in four sentence length groups ranging from one year to 10-years—which represents 75% of offender admissions.



Nearly 75% offenders admitted in FY 2010 are under the age of 40-years old. The majority of offenders are represented in the age group 20 to 29-years old, which is nearly 40% of all admissions. Less than 4% of the offenders admitted were 19-years old or younger; all but 11 of that group were male.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1980, the number of admissions increased on average 150%. A cumulative increase of more than 350% has been realized between the fiscal years 1980 and 2010. Over the course of the last 30-years, with only a few exceptions, admissions have increased each fiscal year.





# Jurisdictional Releases

## Release Summary

The number of offenders released during FY 2010 increased slightly (+301 or 2.4%) in comparison to the previous fiscal year. The number of Split Sentence Probation releases increased by 44, but this number was offset by a decrease in the number of releases through Parole (-215) and a decrease of 44 offenders released via other statutory means. The monthly releases from ADOC Jurisdiction were 1,060 compared to 1,035 in FY 2009. As in previous fiscal years, most releases are categorized as Split Sentence Probation, closely followed by End of Sentence, Paroles, and all Other types.

## Summary of FY 2010 Releases

Category	FY 2010	FY 2009	Delta
<b>Total Jurisdictional Releases</b> .....	<b>12,718</b> ....	<b>12,417</b> ....	<b>+301</b>
● End of Sentence (EOS) .....	4,137 .....	4,093 .....	+44
● Split Sentence Probation (Act 754) .....	4,650 .....	4,134 .....	+516
● Parole .....	3,232 .....	3,447 .....	-215
● Other <sup>1</sup> .....	699 .....	743 .....	-44
● <i>Monthly Average Jurisdictional Release Rate</i> .....	1,060 .....	1,035 .....	+25
<b>Total Custody Releases</b> .....	<b>9,325</b> ....	<b>9,221</b> ....	<b>+104</b>
● <i>Monthly Average Custody Release Rate</i> .....	777 .....	768 .....	-9

<sup>1</sup> Jurisdictional release type "Other" may include releases such as bond/ appeal, transfer to another jurisdiction, , parole or probation reinstatement, court order, Escape, or death

## Releases by Facility or Program

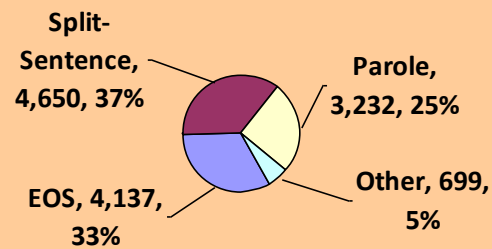
Release Facility	Offenders
1. Medium Facilities .....	3,918
2. Work Release Facilities .....	2,000
3. Community Corrections Program .....	1,736
4. County Jail .....	1,527
5. Maximum Facilities .....	1,219
6. Work Center Facilities .....	1,058
7. Supervised Re-entry Program .....	989
8. Leased Facilities .....	141
9. Other <sup>1</sup> .....	130

<sup>1</sup> Includes other States, mental health facilities, or medical furlough.

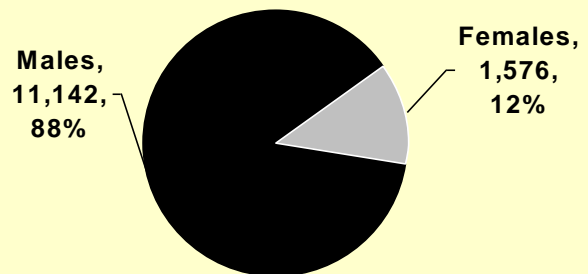
## Releases by Custody Level

Release Custody	Offenders
1. Medium .....	3,397
2. Community .....	3,032
3. Minimum .....	2,335
4. Close .....	48
5. Unclassified .....	3,906

## Releases by Type



## Release by Gender



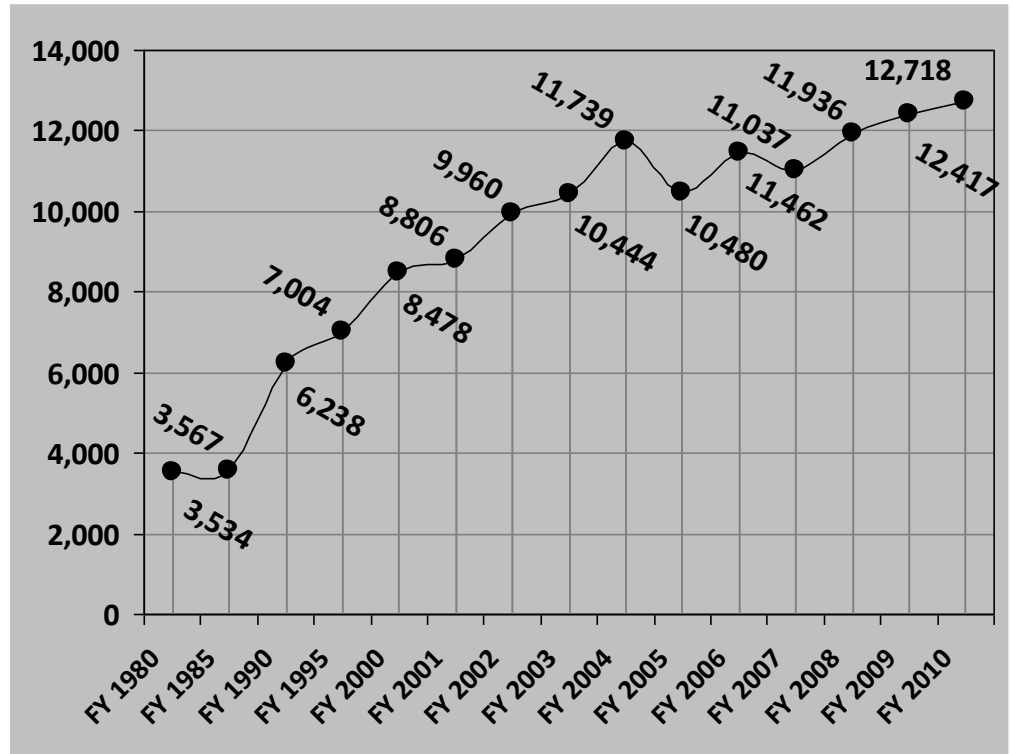




# Jurisdictional Releases Continued

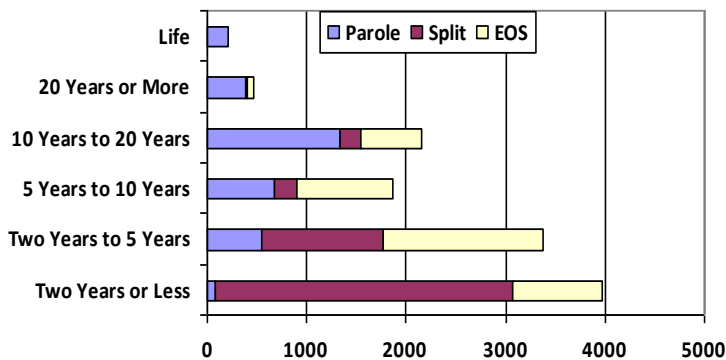
The number of annual offender releases over the last 30 years more than tripled—peaking at 12,718. This cumulatively represents an increase of 350% since 1980. Each decade since 1980, offender releases have increased, on average, more than 150%. The growth of releases has been steady over the last three decades with only two notable exceptions. Releases increased dramatically in the late 1980s and continued to climb through 2003 when a second Parole Board was instituted. The benefit of the additional Parole releases waned after 2004.

## 30-Year Annual Release Trend



### Top 3 Releases by Sentence Length

	Split	EOS	Parole
Two Years or Less	2,982	901	85
Two to Five Years	1,216	1,605	548
Five to Ten Years	225	968	670
Ten to Twenty Years	212	608	1,335
Twenty Year or More	14	55	390
Life	1	0	204



### Releases by Sentence Length and Time Served (in years)

Sentence Length	Number of Offenders	Average Time Served
Zero to 6-Months	848	0.3
6-Months to 1-Year	938	0.8
1-Year & 1-Day	212	0.6
1-Year & 1-Day to 2-Years	2,164	1.3
2-Years & 1-Day to 3-Years	1,937	1.8
3-Years & 1-Day to 4-Years	542	2.0
4-Years & 1-Day to 5-Years	1,076	2.3
5-Years & 1-Day to 10-Years	1,971	2.9
10-Years & 1-Day to 15-Years	1,464	4.3
15-Years & 1-Day to 20-Years	187	10.3
20-Years	630	10.9
20-Years & 1-Day to 25-Years	310	13.1
25-Years & 1-Day to 35-Years	101	14.1
35-Years	15	19.7
35-Years & 1-Day to 999-Years	61	18.8
Life	235	18.3
Life Without Parole	15	19.0
Death Row	8	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,715</b>	<b>9.2</b>



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