

**ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**



**ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2006**



**Proudly Protecting The Homeland...
Without Leaving Home!**

RICHARD F. ALLEN
Commissioner

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Draper Correctional Facility

Constructed in 1939 and currently the oldest prison in Alabama.

Named in honor of Warden Hamp Draper.

Our Mission Statement:

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

Our Values:

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





Commissioner's Message

Some have called this one of the toughest jobs in state government. I believe it's the best job in state government and I'm looking forward to the challenge – Richard Allen, Commissioner, March 1, 2006



On behalf of the Alabama Department of Corrections, I am pleased to present this Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2006. The Department has marked this year with a number of successes — most notably was the elimination of the backlog of state prisoners held in county jails.

The fiscal year 2006 was one of transition and transformation. Governor Bob Riley appointed me Commissioner on March 1st with several mandates – implement the recommendations of the *Task Force on Prison Crowding* and resolve the on-going litigation with the county sheriffs over the backlog of state prisoners held in county jails. With the hard work and dedicated support of the Department employees, we were able to develop and implement a plan of action that charted a new course for the Department. Many of the action items in the plan have been completed, and the remaining items have been initiated, setting a framework for progress in fiscal year 2007 and beyond.

We hope the information detailed in this annual report provides an interesting insight into the operation of the Alabama Department of Corrections and the offender population. Your continued support to our mission and the more than 3600 employees of the Department is most appreciated.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Richard F. Allen". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Richard F. Allen
Commissioner



EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY

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

COMMISSIONER **Richard Allen** **353-3870**
Chief Deputy Commissioner **A. Vernon Barnett** **353-3870**

Executive Assistant Kay Hope 353-3870
Special Counsel Anne Adams 353-3877
Public Information & Recruiting Brian Corbett 353-4053
General Counsel Kim Thomas 353-3884
Investigations & Intelligence Randy Yarbrough 353-8916
Community Corrections Jeffrey Williams 353-4633

Deputy Commissioner for Operations **Greg Lovelace** **353-3872**
Institutional Coordinator Roy Hightower 353-3854
Classification Paul Whaley 353-9706
Engineering Larry Kelly 567-1554
Training Wendy Williams 872-6228
Central Transportation Linda Miller 353-9708

Deputy Commissioner for Plans & Programs **Terry McDonnell** **353-4803**
Alabama Correctional Industries (ACI) Andy Farquhar 260-3636
Central Records Kathy Holt 353-9772
Research and Planning Glen Casey 353-9504
Religious Programs Chaplain Steve Walker 353-3887
Victims/Constituent Services Janet Findley 353-3879

Associate Commissioner for Administrative Services **Rachel Lee** **353-4803**
Accounting Johnny Smith 353-5508
Personnel Dora Jackson 353-9562
Information Systems Donna Miller 353-4314
Institutional Services Jimmy Rhodes 567-1559
Employee Grievances/ EEOC Roy Hightower 353-3854
Communications William Haynes 567-1590

Associate Commissioner of Medical Services **Ruth Naglich** **353-3887**
Mental Health Director Ronald Cavanaugh 353-3887



EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP

RICHARD F. ALLEN **COMMISSIONER**

Richard 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 of 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. 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.

Allen received his B.A. from the University of North Alabama in 1963, and his J.D. from the University of Alabama in 1973. 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 OF CORRECTIONS**

Chief Deputy 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 the 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.

GREG LOVELACE **DEPUTY COMMISSIONER - OPERATIONS**

Deputy Commissioner Lovelace has served in the Department since 1999 under three different administrations. Born and raised in Valley, Alabama, Commissioner Lovelace previously served with the Chambers County Sheriff's Department. Commissioner Lovelace worked 24 years with the Sheriff's Office, 21 of which he served as Jail Administrator and Chief Deputy Sheriff. This extensive jail operations experience has been invaluable to Commissioner Lovelace in his key role for the Department over the past 8 years. As the Commissioner over all correctional institutions, he is responsible for ensuring the effective daily operations of the prison facilities. Also, Commissioner Lovelace continues to manage and coordinate the implementation of vital operational strategies to address the overcrowding issues of the state prison system.



EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP Cont'd

TERRANCE G. MCDONNELL

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER – PLANS & PROGRAMS

Deputy Commissioner McDonnell is responsible for Correctional Industries, Educational and Vocational Education Programs, Religious Programs, Research and Planning, and Central Records. Commissioner McDonnell began his career with the Alabama Department of Corrections in 1981 as a Correctional Officer I at Staton Correctional Facility. He worked his way up through the ranks of Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain at Kilby Correctional Facility, as a Warden II at Ventress Correctional Facility, Tutwiler Prison for Women, and Frank Lee Youth Center, and as a Warden III at Ventress Correctional Facility, Tutwiler Prison for Women, and Kilby Correctional Facility. Commissioner McDonnell received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from Auburn University Montgomery (AUM) in 1983 and a Masters Degree in Criminal Justice from AUM in 1987.

RACHEL LEE

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER – ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Associate Commissioner Lee is the Chief of Administrative Services for the Alabama Department of Corrections. In this capacity, Commissioner Lee is responsible for Personnel, Finance, Procurement, Information Systems, Communications, and Food Services. Commissioner Lee is a graduate of Samford University's School of Business in Birmingham and served as Director of Accounting for the Alabama Department of Corrections from 1992 until 2006. In all, she has 35 years of State service with 32 of those years in the Department of Corrections.

RUTH NAGLICH

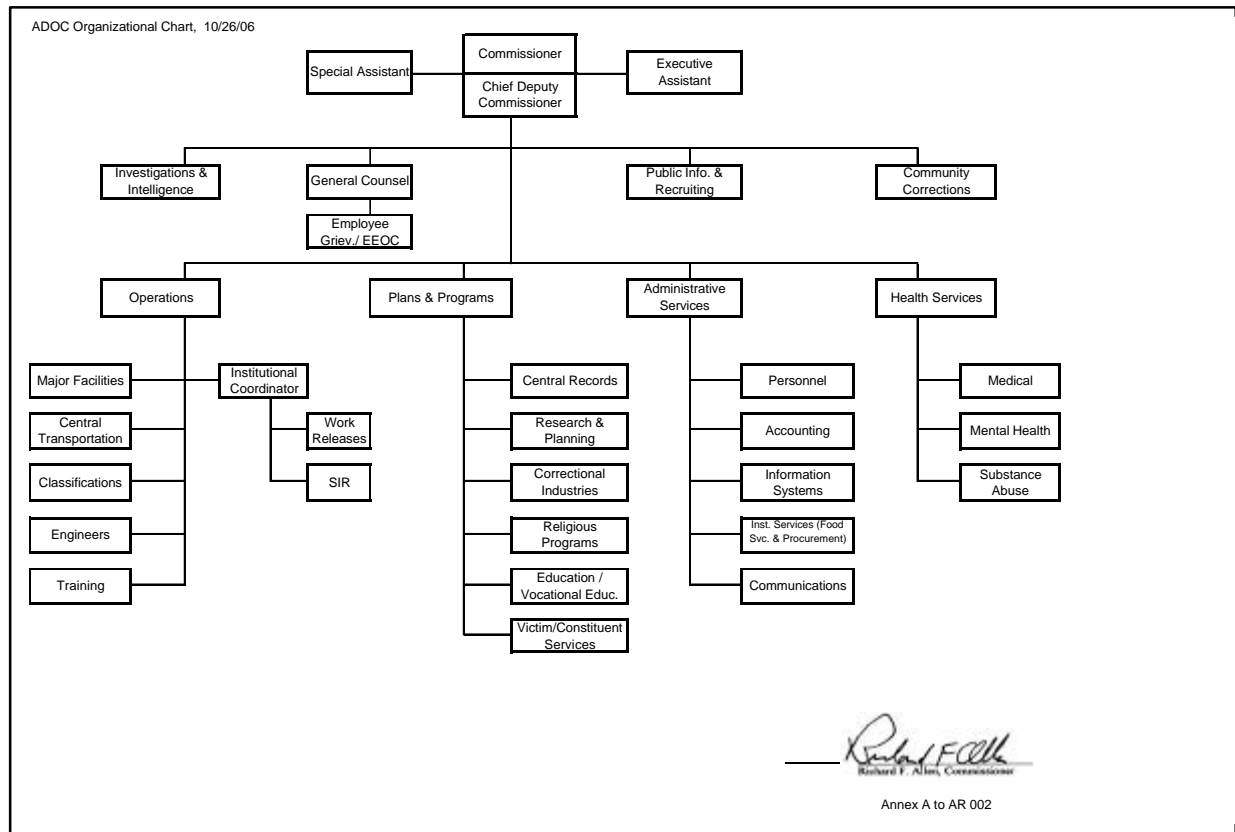
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER - HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Associate Commissioner Naglich has more than sixteen years of administrative and clinical management experience within the healthcare industry. Fourteen of those years include administrative experience in the medical specialty of providing Correctional Healthcare to local and state governmental entities. Commissioner Naglich has worked to create and insure additional means of accountability and effectiveness for our contractor, Prison Health Services. Furthermore, Commissioner Naglich has helped ADOC to establish long term care for chronically ill inmates with increased quality and manageability of associated costs for said care.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

The Alabama Department of Corrections is organized under the Code of Alabama, Section 14-1-1.1. The Commissioner is an appointed cabinet level position. The Commissioner has three appointed Deputy Commissioners and two merit employee Associate Commissioners on staff. The 3600 + merit employees of the 20 divisions and 30 correctional institutions are aligned under one of the Deputy Commissioners or Associate Commissioners.



“A backlog that was 800 in January has been eliminated and we will work to keep it that way. New efforts by the Department of Corrections during the past few months have resulted in the elimination of this backlog. I congratulate Commissioner Allen and all the staff at the Department of Corrections for achieving this goal.”

-- Governor Bob Riley, August 2006

- Governor Bob Riley appointed Decatur native Richard Allen effective March 1, 2006 to lead Alabama’s financially strapped, overcrowded Department of Corrections.
- Governor Riley directed Commissioner Allen to develop a plan for implementing the recommendations of the *Task Force on Prison Crowding* and to resolve the ongoing litigation between the Department and the counties.
- Commissioner Allen’s priorities for the Department are:
 - ✓ Public Safety
 - ✓ Safety of the corrections and departmental staff
 - ✓ Ensure humane and constitutional conditions of incarceration in all facilities
 - ✓ Provide education and job training as needed
 - ✓ Ensure that the spiritual needs of the prisons are met



Governor Bob Riley visited the Central Office after announcing the appointment of Commissioner Richard Allen. Governor Riley outlined his vision to improve Alabama’s prison system.

- Commissioner Allen appointed Vernon Barnett to serve as Chief Deputy Commissioner for the agency. Commissioner Barnett serves in a primary role to assist Commissioner Allen in the oversight of the ADOC and ensure that issues and challenges of the Department are addressed. Anne Adams was appointed Special Counsel to the Commissioner. Warden Terry McDonnell was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Plans and Programs. Associate Commissioner Rachel Lee’s duties were expanded to manage all of the Departments’ administrative services.
- Commissioner Allen set out to lead the development of an “ADOC Action Plan” and present this Plan to Governor Riley within 30 days. Commissioner Allen, along with his Deputy and Associate Commissioners, worked quickly to assess the problems that had been identified.
- A planning committee was created and tasked with identifying the specific actions needed to implement the recommendations of the Governor’s *Task Force on Prison Crowding*. With the guidelines presented in the Task Force Report, and the support of Commissioner Allen and his staff, the committee was successful in creating the required “ADOC Action Plan.”
- Commissioner Allen presented the Action Plan to Governor Riley who praised the Commissioner for his efforts to create an effective plan in such a timely manner. Upon evaluation and approval by Governor Riley and his staff, the executive leadership of the ADOC set out to implement the Action Plan. Several changes were made in the organizational structure of the agency to facilitate the effective management and implementation of the Department’s operations.
- The Action Plan was implemented in FY 2006 and many items have been completed, while others have been initiated and are pending completion. Progress reports are presented to Commissioner Allen on a quarterly basis to brief him on the status of implementation.



- An overview of the problems facing the Department and recommended actions to resolve the problems are presented in this report. A copy of the entire “ADOC Action Plan” report can be found on the ADOC internet website www.doc.alabama.gov.
- Commissioner Allen, in his quest to tell the ADOC story, traveled the state of Alabama to get his message across to everyone. Commissioner Allen realized that he needed the support of the citizens of Alabama and the Legislature to fix the problems of the ADOC. He spoke to civic groups, newspapers, and probate judges to generate support and increase awareness of A Plan for Change. The Plan takes a four part approach targeting: prison crowding, the shortage of correctional officers, aging of the physical facilities, and the rising costs of healthcare in the system.
- Limestone Correctional Facility Correctional Officers Darwin V. Halbrooks and Richard D. Stover were honored by Governor Bob Riley, ADOC Commissioner Richard Allen, and Limestone Correctional Facility Warden Billy Mitchem for saving a couple and their dog from a burning house. Lightning had struck the house and Officers Halbrooks and Stover saw the flames as they were driving to work. The officers were presented with Certificates of Commendation from Governor Riley. In addition to the certificates, the Alabama Department of Corrections nominated both officers for the 2006 Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Justice.
- Shortly after Mr. Allen was appointed Commissioner, several positive initiatives were set into motion to alleviate prison overcrowding. The ADOC has eliminated the inmate back log in county jails. The number of inmates housed in county jails for over 30 days, the legal time frame by which ADOC is mandated to take custody of those inmates, has been reduced from 656 inmates to zero during this fiscal year. The following actions effectively worked to reduce the backlog:
 - The Montgomery Work Center was converted to the Montgomery Pre-Release Center, providing 296 beds for housing medium security inmates. Plans have been made for construction of a second Pre-Release center on the grounds of Limestone Correctional Facility.
 - Private facility medium security bed space was leased, allowing for the transfer of 689 male inmates and 444 female inmates from ADOC facilities. This effectively created 1,133 additional beds for incoming inmates from county jails.
 - Construction was completed and the Bullock Mental Health Unit was brought online with a capacity for housing 280 medium custody inmates with mental health illness. The closing of the Bullock Work Release Facility provided the personnel resources necessary for the operation of the new Bullock Mental Health Unit.
 - An aggressive “Inmate Assessment” process was initiated to evaluate the classification records of all inmates in medium security facilities to determine if any would qualify for transfer to minimum security Work Center facilities.



Action Plan Overview

MAJOR PROBLEMS

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

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

This multi-faceted Action Plan offers potential solutions for all of these problems, a timeline for bringing these problems under control, and identifies resources required. Some resources may be realized by increasing the funds generated by inmates themselves, and some must come from other sources, primarily from the state general fund. Most, if not all, of these problems are the result of the unprecedented growth in inmate population in the last 15 years, and the solutions all hinge on achieving a reversal in inmate growth. The reversal of this growth trend is critical, possible, but by and large beyond the control of the Department of Corrections.

The Overcrowding Problem: The overcrowding problem is easy to understand: on average each month about 700 new inmates requiring space in medium or higher level facilities enter the system and only about 581 medium or higher level prisoners leave. Thus, every month the Department must find space for an additional 119 prisoners or the prisoners stack up in county jails causing problems for local officials. Unless and until the 119 number can be reduced to zero or become a negative number, all solutions - such as squeezing more beds into existing space, outsourcing prisoners to private contractors, building new facilities, and/or moving inmates to minimum security work release facilities - are only temporary fixes. All existing space will eventually be filled and the acquisition of additional space will be cost prohibitive.

Staff Shortages: The Department of Corrections is authorized 4,434 personnel of all categories, but has on hand only 3,547, nearly 20% fewer than authorized. The numbers for Correctional Officers are 2,927 authorized and 2,483 on hand, or a shortage of 444 (about 18%). Moreover, it is likely that the authorized strength of Correctional Officers is substantially lower than the optimum level required for efficient operation. In Alabama, our Officer to prisoner ratio is 1:10; for our surrounding states it averages 1:6. While 1:10 may seem adequate on its face, it must be remembered that prisoners must be guarded 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, requiring a 3 shift operation. On any given day, hundreds of Correctional Officers are either on military duty, sick leave, annual leave, in a training mode, guarding prisoners in hospitals where two COs must be on duty for each hospitalized prisoner 24-hours a day, providing security for prisoners in transit, or fulfilling other important but distracting functions. Accordingly, it is not uncommon for a single Correctional Officer to be supervising up to 250 - 300 medium or higher level prisoners for an extended period of time. At the time of this writing, the problem is getting worse. Recruiting and retention of Correctional Officers has suffered in recent years. We currently lose about 30 Correctional Officers each month, some due to retirement, but many go to other law enforcement jobs. While we have the capacity to train 450 or more new Correctional Officers each year, the class that graduated in April 2006 had only 32 cadets --thus the net loss for the first quarter of 2006 was 58 Correctional Officers.

Aging Facilities: The newest Corrections facility we operate was constructed in 1998; the oldest still in use was constructed in 1939. The only facility for housing female inmates was constructed in 1942, and the average age



of our major facilities is 32 years. Repairs and renovations have been basically on an emergency basis – no systematic preventative or routine maintenance program has been in existence except where required by a court settlement. Roofs leak, sewage systems overflow, kitchen equipment is worn out, plumbing and electrical problems are widespread, locks don't work properly, and no smoke or fire alarms exist in some prisoner sleeping areas. Many prisoners are housed in temporary shelters (mobile homes or portable classrooms) long past the useful life of those facilities, while others reside in warehouses or industrial facilities (i.e., a canning shop) converted to inmate housing. All facilities are in need of some repair; some need major renovations and some may not be economically repairable at all. Almost none of our facilities meet the federal Americans with Disabilities Act requirements which recently became mandated under federal court litigation.

Inmate Health Care: The cost of inmate health care has spiraled in recent years, driven by four factors: (1) the increased number of inmates incarcerated, (2) an increase in the severity of illness and degenerative disease in inmates received into the system resulting from a lack of free world health care coverage, (3) improvement in healthcare services as a result of new medical technology including advanced drug treatment and mandated access to higher levels of care resulting from federal court litigation, and (4) physical plant limitations of the institutional health care units do not allow for onsite long-term or advance care services, resulting in a dependency on costly, free world community providers. The required transportation and security coverage for inmates receiving care in the free world has a direct effect on both the cost of salaries as well as staff resources, because it is necessary to pull from institutional staff to provide security in the community. In the last three years, the cost of inmate health services has risen from \$44.1 million to nearly \$80 million during the current fiscal year. Inmate healthcare costs, inclusive of medical and mental health services, have accounted for about 55% of the increase in general fund dollars appropriated by the Legislature to the Department over the past 3 years.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Overcrowding: The highest priority must be given to programs that have the potential to change the positive 119 inmates per month number to a negative number. As stated above, until that number is reversed, all "fixes" are temporary and become increasingly costly. Fortunately, the Governor's Task Force on Prison Crowding carefully considered this issue and provided a road map. Four of its recommendations, if aggressively implemented, have the potential to reverse the prison population growth trend. The total potential bed space savings from this proposal is estimated to be 356 spaces per month within the first year, growing to 565 within a relatively short period of time.

- Pass and implement sentencing reform, especially the Sentencing Commission's sentencing guidelines: Potential – reduce the projected prison population by about 500 the first year (average of 41 beds per month), to more than 1000 in year 2, and growing to a reduction of about 3,000 in year 5.
- Create and aggressively implement a statewide Community Corrections System: Potential -- divert 200 - 300 spaces per month.
- Establish and fully utilize a technical violator's center for minor probation and parole violations: Potential -- save 50 spaces per month.
- Establish and fully utilize education and/or transition centers to take medium and higher inmates and prepare them for reentry to outside life or prepare them for lower classification of incarceration earlier in their sentence: Potential -- save 65 spaces per month.

In the short run, while these initiatives are coming on line, we will create about 850 new medium beds in our facilities by restructuring, while continuing to contract out 1100 male beds and 400 female beds in private facilities. The Department will need seed money from the General Fund to institute an intensive educational



center designed to reduce classification levels 2 to 3 years earlier than is the case now, but projections indicate that the program can be self-funding within 2 years.

Recruiting and Retention: Recruiting and retention of ADOC staff, and especially Correctional Officers, must be our second highest priority. The Plan calls for an intensive recruiting effort aimed at producing at least 450 new Correctional Officers each year, while at the same time reducing our attrition rate by making employment with the Department of Corrections more financially attractive to young Correctional Officers. A manpower survey will be conducted to scientifically validate our personnel requirements for support staff and Correctional Officers. Armed with this information, and with the approval of the Governor, the Department will seek additional funding from the Legislature to make the salary adjustments necessary to enable us to recruit the required staff and then retain those we have recruited and trained. The estimated cost to achieve salary parity with other law enforcement agencies is between \$11 and \$12 million annually. This is a General Fund item. It is important to note that the savings from reduced overtime costs may be enough to cover the cost of hiring up to 300 additional Correctional Officers.

Renovation of old facilities and construction of a new facility: The Department will contract with an engineering/architectural firm that specializes in correctional facilities to thoroughly inspect our existing physical plant and determine cost effective repairs and renovations that can be accomplished. After this inspection, it is anticipated that some older facilities may not be economically repairable and will be considered for closing when other bed space becomes available. The facility survey will also determine the cost of bringing all facilities up to currently accepted codes, including the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act. All recommended repairs and renovations will be prioritized based on the most urgent needs of the Department and, with the implementation of a preventative maintenance program, will be scheduled to be accomplished over a period of 7 to 8 years. Cost estimates are not available at this time, but the Plan calls for the costs to be covered by increased funds generated by Correctional Industries.

The Department is exploring the possibility of contracting out its sewage treatment operations for the facilities in litigation. This will avoid capitol outlays of between \$6 and \$8 million to correct the environmental problems but will increase monthly operating expenses. These increased operating costs will be reflected in the Departmental FY 2007 budget.

Before the end of 2006, the Department and the facility survey team will establish the parameters for a new 1,600 bed women's correctional facility. It is anticipated that Tutwiler Prison for Women will be closed when this new facility is brought online. Construction plans will also include a new 200 bed infirmary facility to provide comprehensive health care services and capacity for the Department. During the early months of 2007, financing options will be explored and a recommendation will be made to the Governor concerning how best to finance and acquire a new facility. A competitively bid contract will be let and a new facility should be on line by the middle of 2009. The cost for a new facility is unknown at this time, but rough estimates place the cost at between \$40 and \$50 million to be amortized over 25 to 30 years. The cost of the new facility will be borne by funds generated by increased inmate labor, supplemented by the General Fund.

Health Care: The establishment of health care administrative and clinical staff in the ADOC Central Office means that the Department is no longer at the mercy of healthcare contractors to determine the level or standard of care and cost for prisoner healthcare. It is anticipated that establishing our own standards of care through policies and procedures that the contractors are required to meet, as well as implementing a viable quality improvement program and engaging in service contracts based on shared risks, will enable us to provide cost effective, constitutionally adequate, healthcare. Initiatives by the State Department of Finance that assisted in securing discounted inpatient hospital rates through the Blue Cross/Blue Shield hospital network will continue to have a positive impact on our overall healthcare costs. Implementing wellness and preventative healthcare programs will assist in maintaining a proactive approach to healthcare, with the ultimate goal of reducing the severity and longevity of illness and degenerative disease, thus, reducing the incidence of catastrophic illness and the associated cost of treatment.



Finally, as mentioned above in conjunction with the initiative to construct a new 1,600 bed women's facility, plans call for establishing a minimum 200-bed inpatient long-term and special needs infirmary. This special need medical unit will enable us to centralize long-term and specialty care for inmates as well as reduce the associated cost of security and transportation. This should result in an increase in the continuity and quality of care, as well as a reduction of financial and legal liability.

SUMMARY

In summary, the Department will fully implement the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Prison Crowding and those included in the Governor's Letter of Instructions to Commissioner Allen dated February 15, 2006. These documents task the Department to take whatever actions are necessary and expedient to bring the operations of the Department into the 21st century. Key among these mandates will be upgrading our ancient computer system used to track all Department operations, especially inmate records, and the automation of transcript information. The cumulative effect of these innovations should be a decline in the inmate population and a much more efficiently operated system that will result in lowering the cost to tax payers for inmate incarceration for years to come.



CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Correctional Facility Listing

MAXIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

William E. Donaldson
Warden Kenneth Jones
100 Warrior Lane
Bessemer, AL 35023-7299
205-436-3681

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

Kilby
Warden Terrance McDonnell
P.O. Box 150
Mt. Meigs, AL 36057
334-215-6600

St. Clair
Warden Ralph Hooks
1000 St. Clair Road
Springville, AL 35146-9790
205-467-6111

Tutwiler Prison for Women
Warden Gladys Deese
8966 US Highway 231 North
Wetumpka, AL 36092
334-567-4369

MEDIUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

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

Bullock County
Warden Arnold Holt
P.O. Box 5107
Union Springs, AL 36089-5107
334-738-5625

Draper
Warden James DeLoach
PO Box 1107
Elmore, AL 36025
334-567-2221

Easterling
Warden Gwen Mosley
200 Wallace Drive
Clio, AL 36017-2615
334-397-4471

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

Hamilton Aged & Infirm
Warden Freddie Butler
223 Sasser Drive
Hamilton, AL 35570-1568
205-921-7453

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

Montgomery Prerelease Center *
Warden Leeposey Daniels
P.O. Box 75
Mt. Meigs, AL 36057
334-215-0756
* *Formally Montgomery Community Work Center.*

Staton
Warden Leon Forniss
P.O. Box 56
Elmore, AL 36025
334-567-2221

Ventress
Warden J.C. Giles
P.O. Box 767
Clayton, AL 36016-0767
334-775-3331



MINIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Farquhar State Cattle Ranch

Warden George Free
1132 County Road 32
Greensboro, AL 36744-9313
334-624-3383

Elmore

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

J.O. Davis

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

Frank Lee Youth Center

Warden John Cummins
P.O. Box 220410
Deatsville, AL 36022
334-290-3200

Red Eagle Honor Farm

Warden Charles Hadley
1290 Red Eagle Road
Montgomery, AL 36110
334-242-2510

MINIMUM and COMMUNITY SECURITY FACILITIES

Work Release (WR), Community Work Center (CWC), and Boot Camp (BC)

Alexander City WR/CWC

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

Atmore CWC

Warden Sylvester Folks
9947 Highway 21 North
Atmore, AL 36503
251-368-9115

Birmingham WR/CWC

Warden Edward Ellington
1216 North 25th Street
Birmingham, AL 35234-3196
205-252-2994

Bullock County WR/CWC *

Warden Sandra Giles
P.O. Box 192
Union Springs, AL 36089-0192
334-738-5537
** Closed July 2006*

Camden WR/CWC

Warden Carter Davenport
1780 Alabama Highway 221
Camden, AL 36726-9542
334-682-4287

Childersburg WR/CWC/BC

Warden Glenn Newton
P.O. Box 368
Childersburg, AL 35044-0368
256-378-5034

Decatur WR/CWC

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

Elba WR/CWC

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

Hamilton WR/CWC

Warden Jimmy D. Patrick
1826 Bexar Avenue East
Hamilton, AL 35570-1628
205-921-9308

Loxley WR/CWC

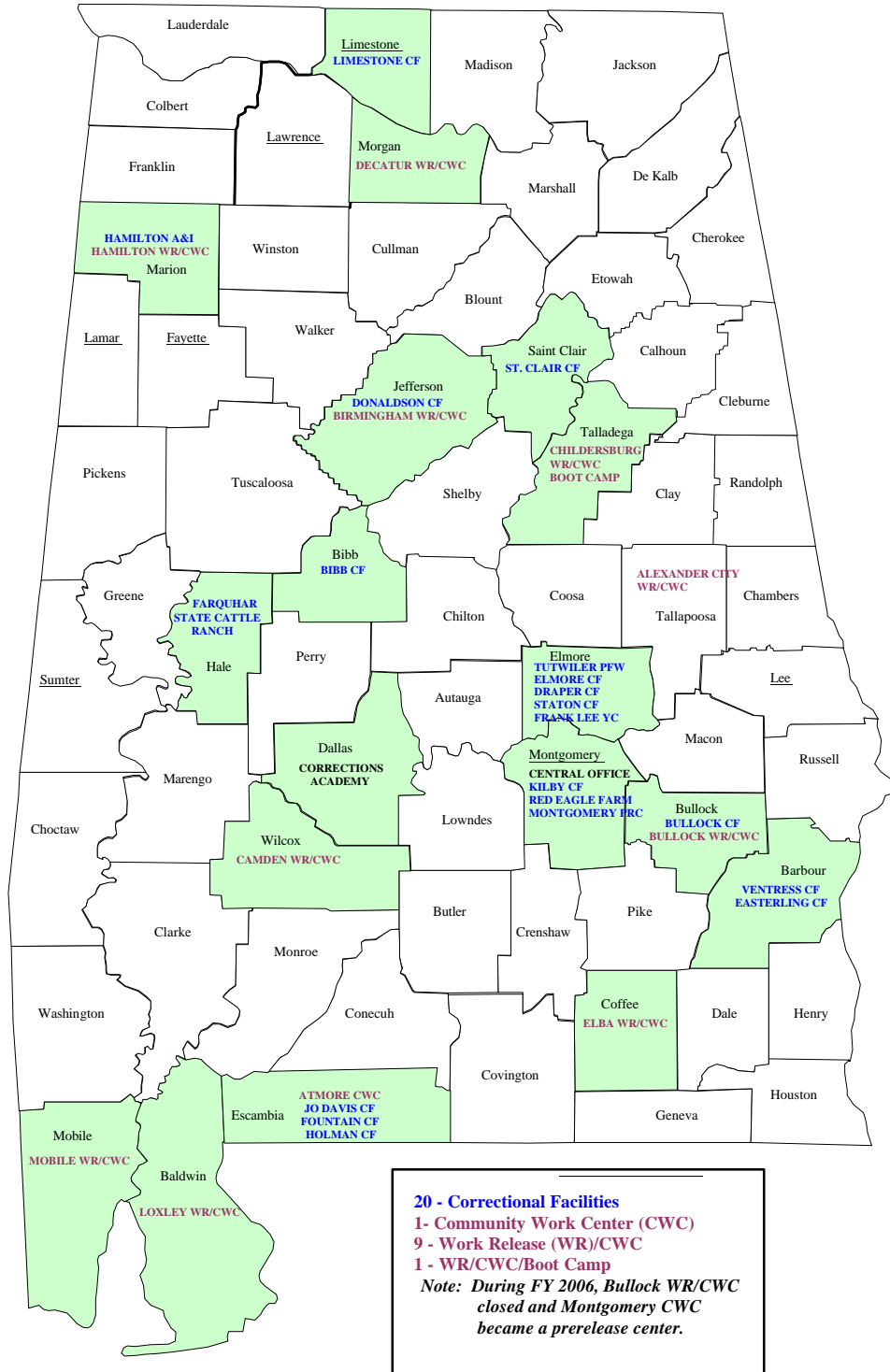
Warden James E. Reynolds
P.O. Box 1030
Loxley, AL 36551-1030
251-964-5044

Mobile WR/CWC

Warden Derrick J. Carter
P.O. Box 13040
Mobile, AL 36663-0040
251-452-0098



The State of Alabama Prison System



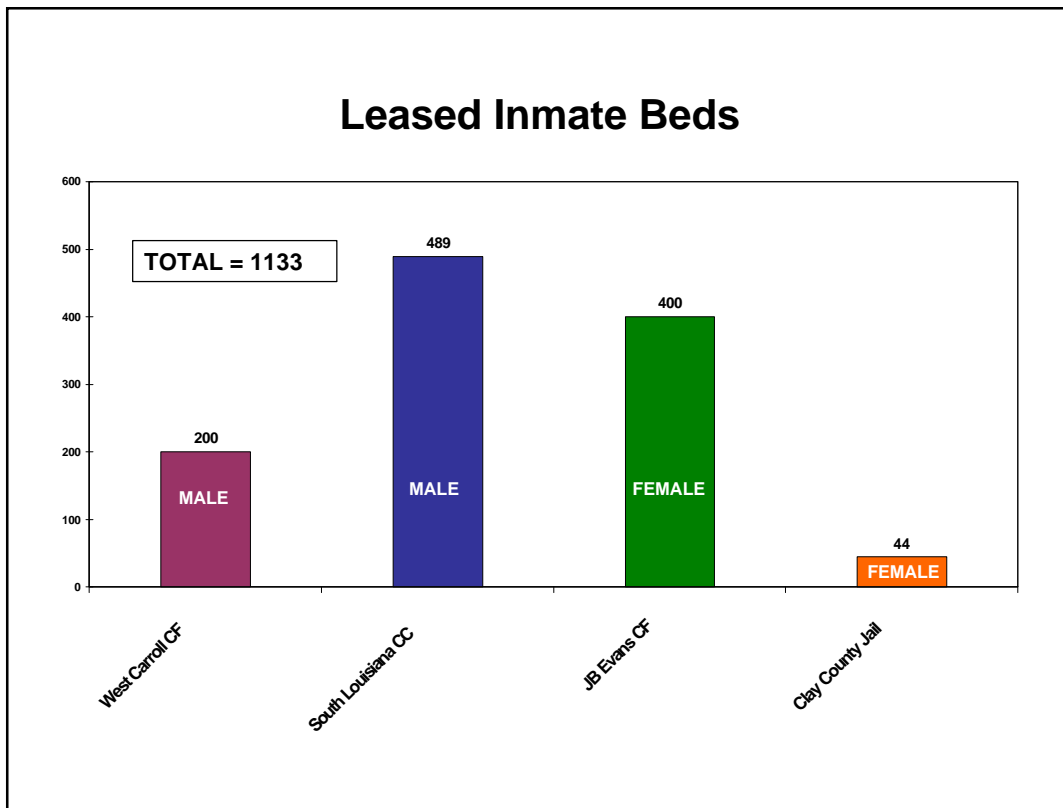
FY 2006 Highlights

- Montgomery Community Work Center transitioned into the Montgomery Prerelease Center (PRC) in May of 2006 with a primary mission of preparing inmates, who are within one-hundred twenty days or less of their projected release date, for a successful transition back into the free world. The PRC offers a variety of classes and seminars that will prepare inmates for reentry and obtaining gainful employment. The PRC also offers an 8-Week SAP Program, Aftercare/Relapse, and AA/NA. The expected outcome of the program is to assist inmates in accomplishing a smooth transition/re-entry back into society, their families, and communities, thereby reducing the recidivism rate in the State of Alabama.
- About 320 Alabama female inmates housed at the South Louisiana Correctional Center in Basile, Louisiana, were transferred closer to home. Commissioner Richard Allen announced that as part of a one year contract extension, LCS Corrections Services agreed to relocate all Alabama females to the J. B. Evans Correctional Center in Newellton, Louisiana, located in Tensas Parrish, approximately 60 miles west of Jackson, Mississippi. The Evans Correctional Center is also two and one-half hours closer to Alabama's Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women.
- Bullock Mental Health Unit (MHU) opened effective July 10, 2006, with a capacity of 280 inmates with severe or persistent mental illness. The Bullock MHU provides state of the art in-patient treatment areas, sufficient office space for mental health staff, a 30 bed intensive stabilization unit, and 250 beds dedicated to residential treatment. Elements of adequate treatment include: access to the most effective and appropriate psychotropic medications as recommended by the treating psychiatrist; psychiatric and psychological individual contact as clinically indicated; monitoring of medication compliance and required laboratory testing; and medication education with programs to increase coping skills and provide support. Work on the building began in 2002, by converting an ACI furniture plant into a mental health unit. The unit was built at a cost of \$4.1 million, which was 10% less than the original bid price.
- The Bullock County Work Release / Community Work (WR/CWC) Center closed in July 2006. The closing of the Bullock Work Release Facility provided the personnel resources necessary for the operation of the new Bullock Mental Health Unit.
- Decatur WR/CWC established a partnership with Alabama Correctional Industries to install a tilapia farming operation. Plans for building modification are ongoing and the operation is projected to begin in 2007. Decatur WR/CWC welcomes the opportunity to be a part of this industry that is both eco-friendly sustainable aqua culture and financially beneficial to ADOC.
- Mobile CBI started a welding program in October, 2005. Eligible inmates attend welding classes and learn skills that will allow them to secure jobs in the shipbuilding industry. This is a ten week program with four cycles per year.
- The staff at Loxley WR/CWC has worked hard to upgrade the work release inmate's job/pay scales and assign them meaningful jobs that will support the inmate upon release to society. The Adult Basic Education (ABE)/Drug treatment programs there continue to be strongly emphasized and each group of inmates who test for the general equivalency diploma (GED) improve on a percentage basis.
- Draper CF and J.F. Ingram Technical College began construction on a class room building adjacent to the segregation unit on September 1, 2006. The class room will be used to provide educational services to special education inmates housed in the segregation unit. The building is scheduled for completion on January 31, 2007.



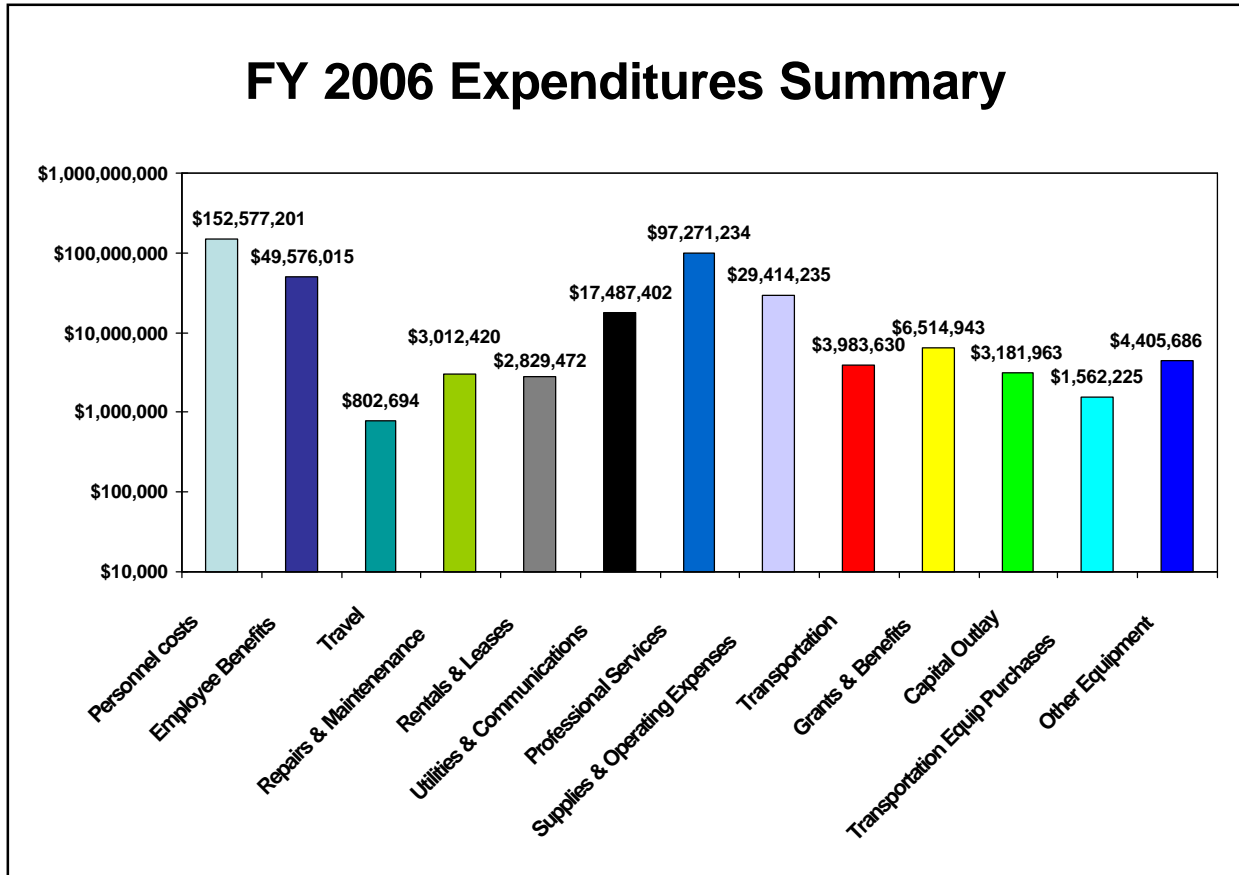
Leased Facilities

- Due to extreme overcrowding conditions within the Alabama Prison System, the Department was forced to rely upon private leased bed capacity as a short-term alternative solution for housing the overflow of inmates.
- At the end of fiscal year 2006, the Department had 1,133 male and female inmates in leased facilities. The number of inmates in leased facilities represents 4% of the 27,954 inmates in custody at year end. The Clay County facility is in Alabama and the remaining facilities are in Louisiana.
- The Department has contracts with LCS Corrections Services, Inc., Emerald Correctional Management, and the Clay County Jail. The 489 male inmates held at the South Louisiana Correctional Center are funded by the Department of Justice Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant.
- The contracted daily rate per inmate with LCS is \$29.50 (males) and \$24.60 (females); the Emerald rate is \$26.75 (all males) per day; and the Clay County rate is \$15 a day (females).

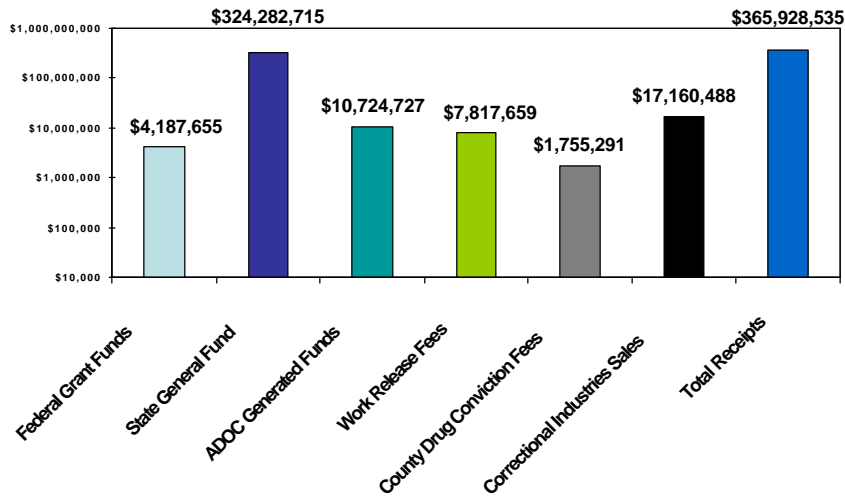


FISCAL SUMMARY

The ADOC expenditures for FY 2006 were \$372,619,120. The single largest expenditure was for employee salaries and fringe benefits, which accounted for over 50% of total ADOC expenditures. Several categories of interest include: Inmate Health Costs that accounted for 20%, or \$74.8 million of the budget; the Community Corrections Program that accounted for 1.67%, or \$6.2 million, of the budget; and the leasing of inmate bed-space, that accounted for 1.68%, or \$6.2 million.



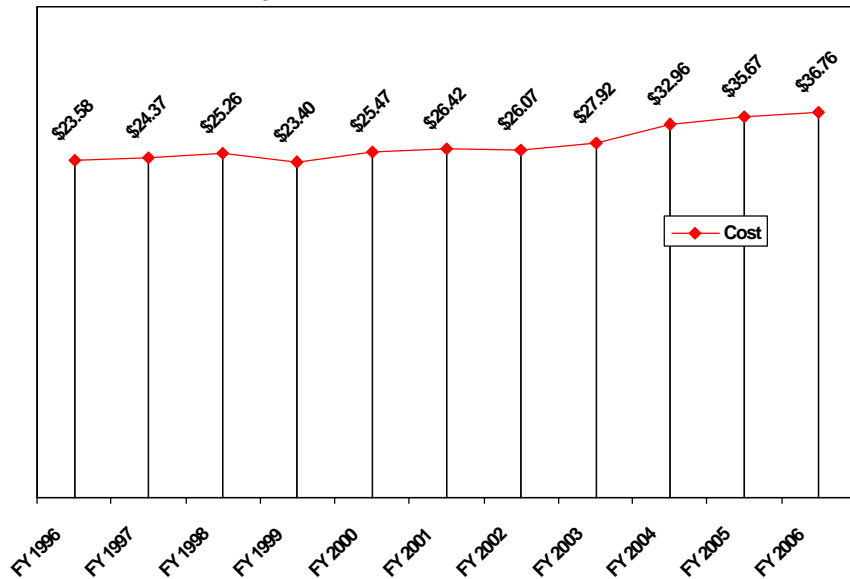
FY 2006 Revenue Summary



The Alabama Department of Corrections' revenue stream consists of funds appropriated by the State Legislature, Federal sourced funding, and non-appropriated Drug Demand funds. Over 80% of the revenue for the Department is State General Fund appropriation. The revenue total depicted does not include revenue carried forward from the previous fiscal year.

The calculated Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost for inmates has steadily increased over the last 10 years. The Department has experienced a more than \$12 per day increase over the period. The increase through 2005 outpaced the consumer price index for that period. In comparison, New Mexico's average daily cost is over \$120 per day.

Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost



INMATE WORK PROGRAMS

Alabama Correctional Industries (ACI)

The mission and goals of ACI are:

- To provide meaningful work and vocational training programs for inmates confined within the Alabama Department of Corrections
- To assist all state departments, institutions, and political sub-divisions within the state in securing goods and services to the extent that the Industries program is able to supply them
- To produce such goods and provide such services as effectively and efficiently as possible so that the proceeds from their sale may be utilized to expand and improve the total operation of the Industries program

Industry Operations

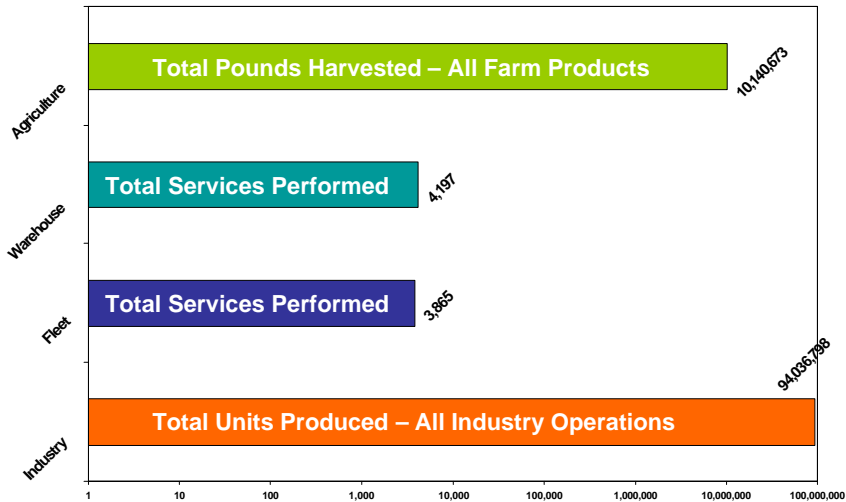
- **Manufacturing and Sales of:** Furniture – Modular Office Systems – Paint – Janitorial Chemicals – License Plates – Mattresses – Institutional Clothing
- **Industrial Services:** Moving – Furniture Restoration - Automotive Restoration – Data Entry – Printing – Metal Fabrication – Construction – Remodeling – Re-upholstering – Lead-based Paint Abatement
- **Industry in Development:** Laser Engraving – Embroidery – Screen Printing – Tilapia Fish Farming – Expanded Furniture Restoration

ACI Facts

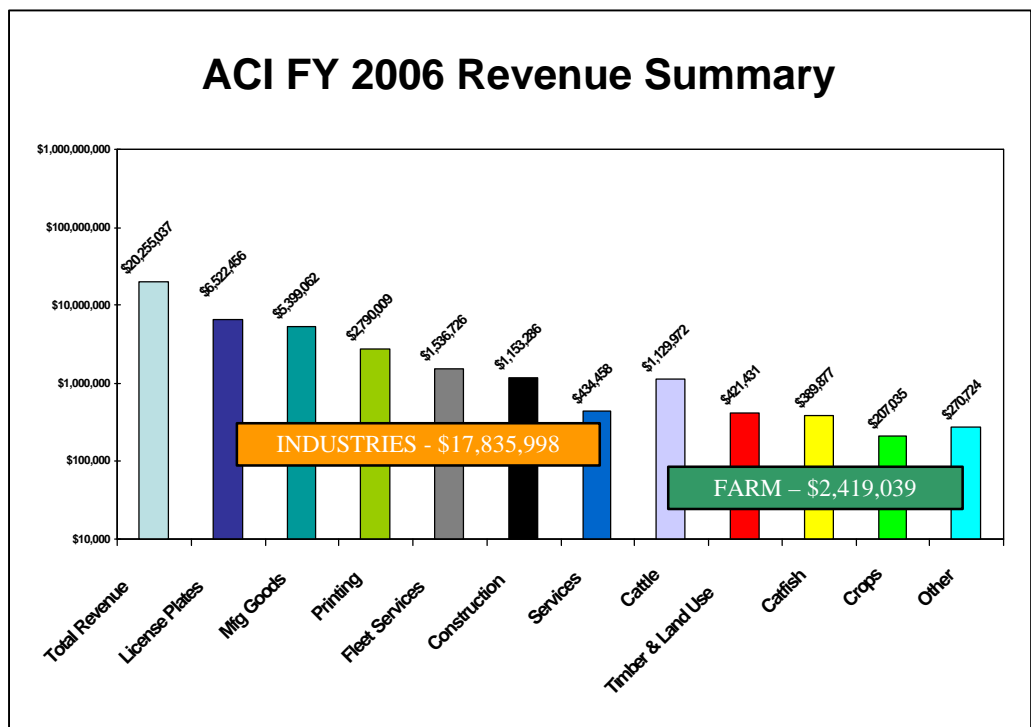
- Alabama Correctional Industries (ACI) is a division of the Alabama Department of Corrections.
- ACI operates 11 manufacturing operations, 4 service enterprises, 5 farms, 3 fleet maintenance facilities, and a central warehouse and distribution facility.
- ACI employs 127 “free-world” staff and approximately 1,350 inmates. Inmates are paid wages ranging from \$0.15 to \$0.25 per hour.
- ACI operates out of a revolving fund and receives no direct appropriations from the state General Fund. Revenues are generated from the sale of manufactured goods, farm products, and the provision of inmate services.
- ACI was created under the authority of the “Prison-made Goods Act” of 1976.
- The Prison-made Goods Act includes a mandatory use clause that requires state agencies to purchase ACI products when the purchase of such products is deemed necessary.



ACI Production

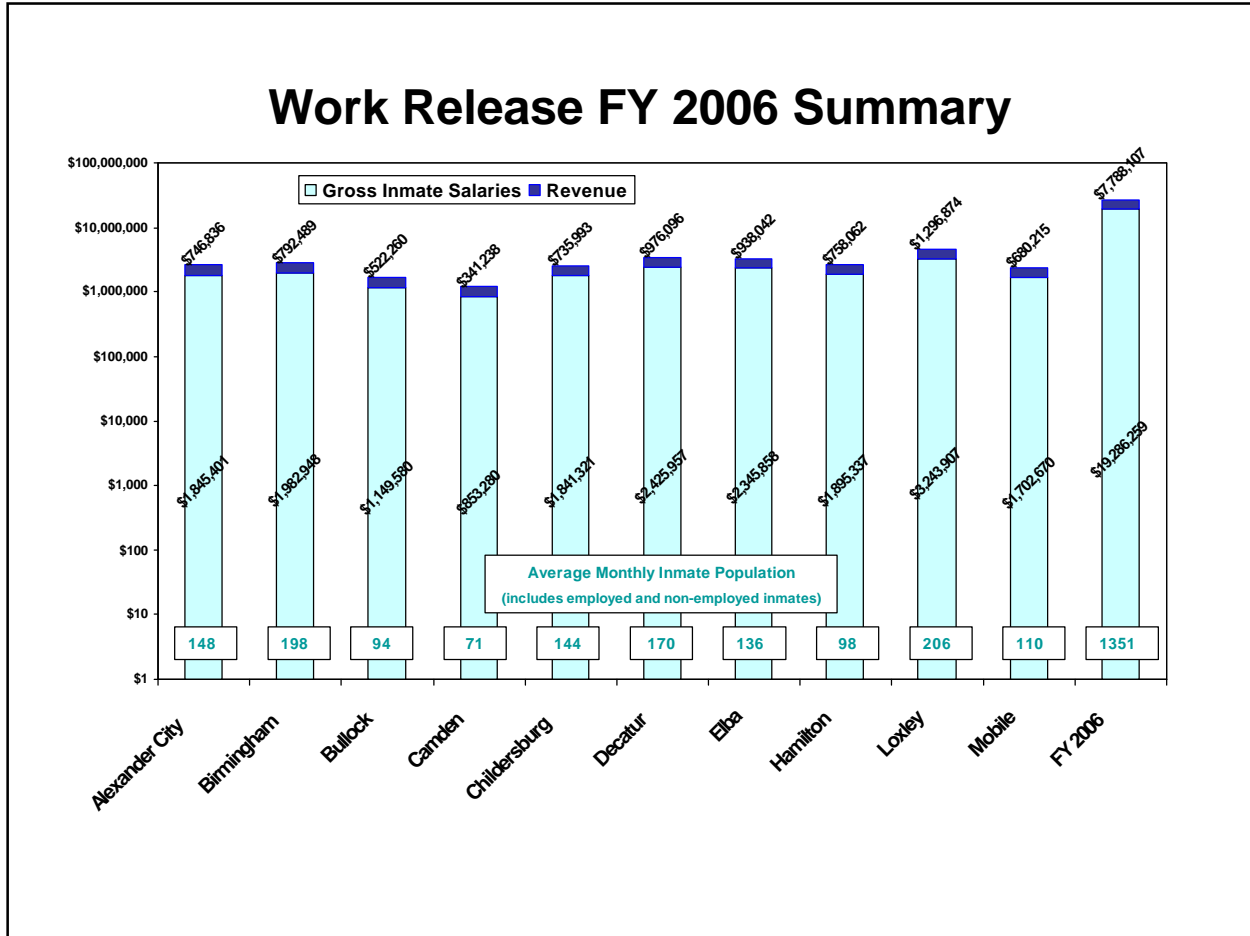


ACI FY 2006 Revenue Summary

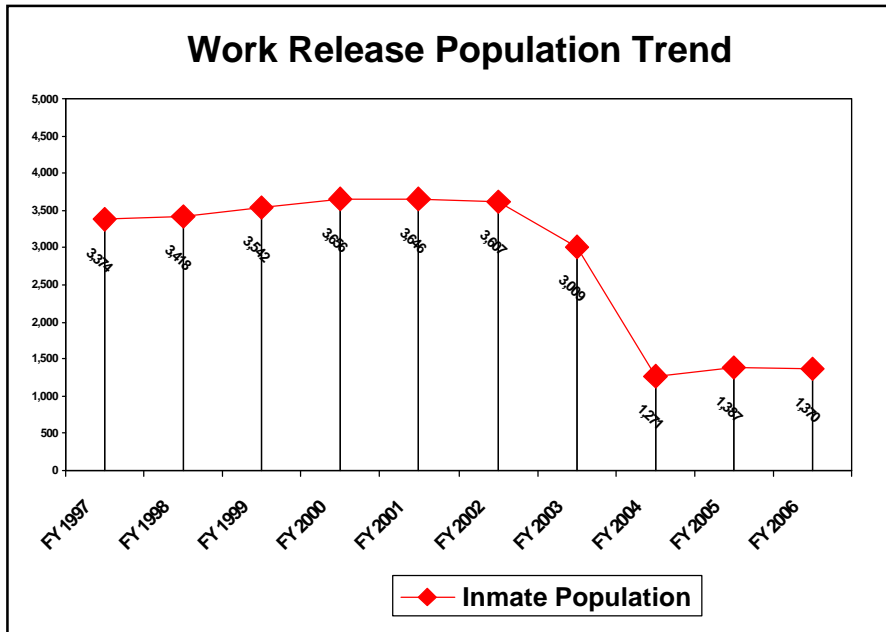


Work Release Program

The ADOC Work Release Program in FY 2006 consisted of 10 facilities with a monthly average of 1,351 inmates working in the program. The net salaries of the more than 1,300 community custody inmates who participated in the Work Release Program were over \$19 million during the 12 month period. The fee collected by the Department was more than \$7.7 million.

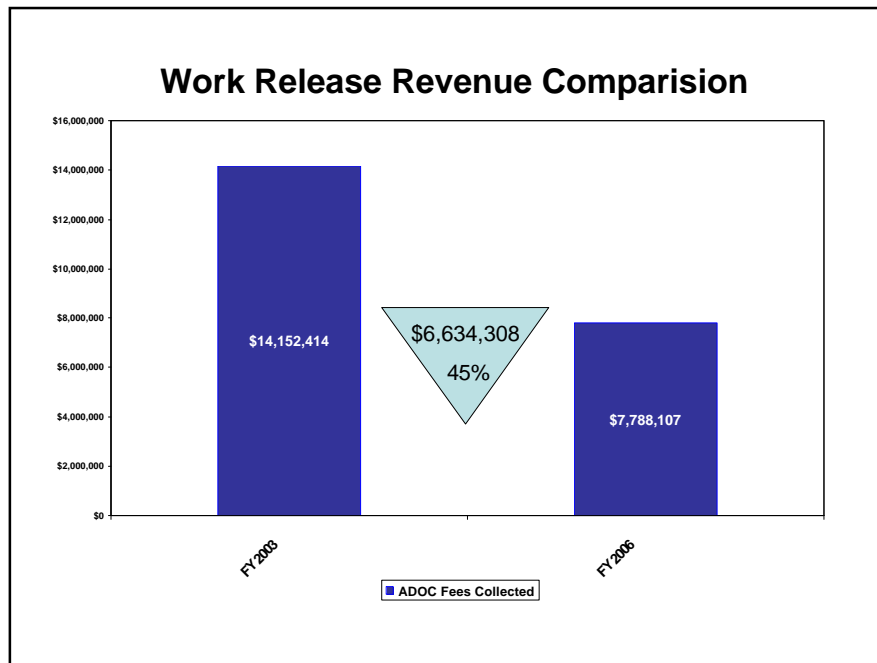


Work Release Program, cont'd



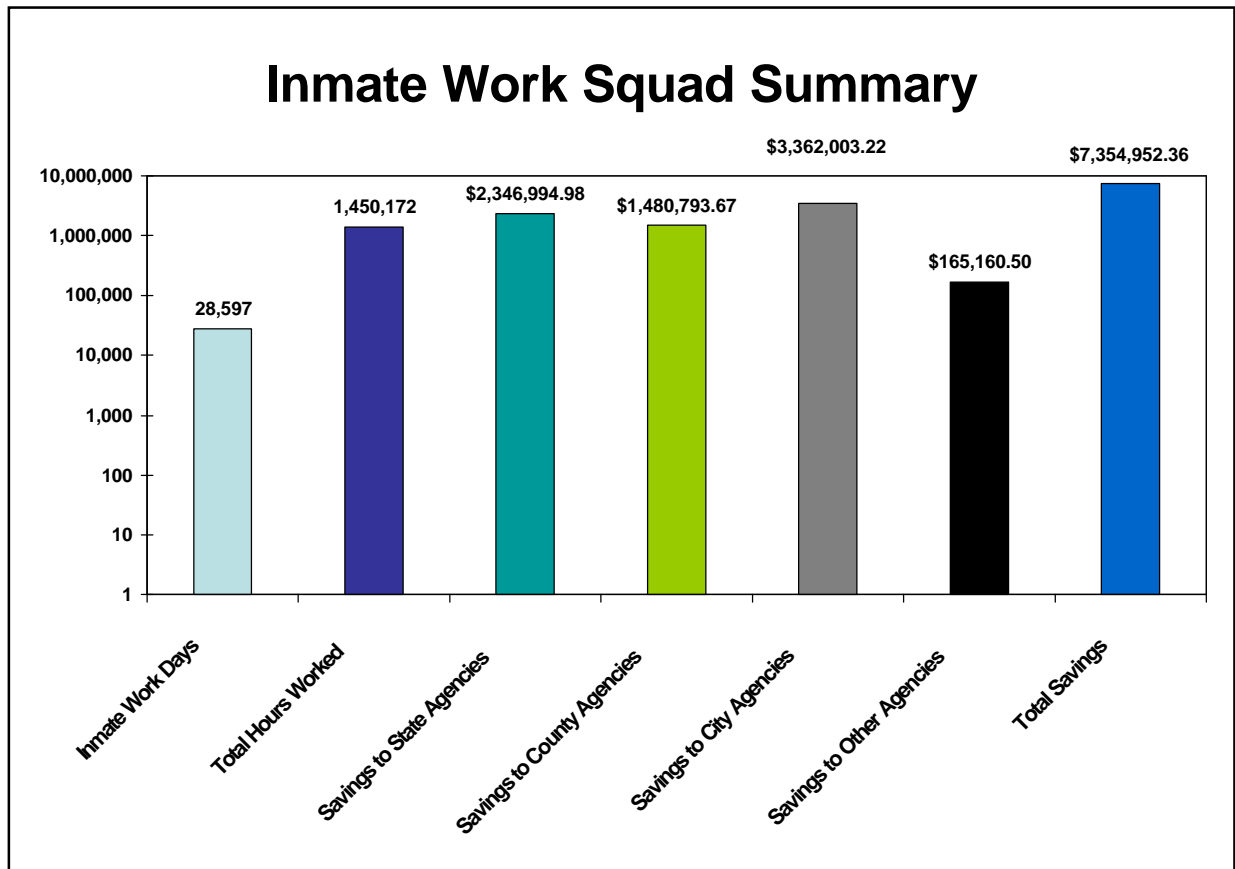
The work release program's inmate population has dropped by more than 60% since FY 2000. The significant decline started in FY 2003 due to the establishment of a second parole board, whose mandate was to accelerate the release of non-violent offenders.

The work release revenue is from a percentage of the salary paid to work release inmates. The revenue from the program dropped 45%, or approximately \$6.6 million, from FY 2003 to FY 2006, corresponding to a 53% inmate population reduction for the same period.



Work Squad Summary

In FY 2006, 19 ADOC correctional facilities or community based institutions provided inmate work crews to perform work for various state, county, and other entities. These 19 ADOC institutions provided over 120,000 man hours per month, worth over \$7 million to government agencies within the State of Alabama. The job categories included street cleaning, roofing repairs, building and grounds clean up, trash pick up, yard work, and road construction work. The Inmate Work Squad Program benefits the inmate, the ADOC, and the community.



Alabama Department of Corrections Training Programs

The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) is the State's largest law enforcement Agency, with the State's most well trained officers. Upon graduation, each new officer is certified by the Alabama Peace Officers Standards Training Commission and required to complete an additional forty hours of In-service training per calendar year.

The purpose of the Department's Training Division "is to establish, develop, and implement training programs that meet the requirements of the Alabama Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission (APOSTC) and provide for the professional development of all Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) personnel."

Training Division Overview

On May 1, 1984, the Alabama Corrections Academy received certification from the Alabama Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission as a Corrections' Law Enforcement Training Academy. The Training Division is responsible for all ADOC training, recruitment, and program development, as well as developing and delivering programs for private prisons and city and county jails.

Training is centrally managed and executed through regionally located training facilities and staff. The Training Division, which is headquartered in Selma, also serves as the Training Academy for Correctional Officers. The Training Academy consists of three buildings, including two former Air Force dormitories and one auditorium. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 150 and is used for classroom instruction. The living quarters can house about 180 residents.

The Academy's "Basic Training" curriculum includes a residential, APOSTC accredited program with 480 instruction hours over a 12 week period. The Training Academy staff includes 12 APOSTC certified instructors.

FY06 Training Statistics

ADOC Training

- 108 Basic Training Graduates
- 30 Lateral Entry/Refresher graduates for re-hired correctional officers
- 2,600 correctional staff received 40 hours of training to meet APOSTC requirements
- 1,000 support staff received eight hours of training for professional development

Non-ADOC Training

- 52 city / county jail staff received 80 hours of instruction as part of the Jail Management Program
- 86 private prison guards received 120 hours of tailored training



Regional Training Site Locations and Point of Contacts

Alabama Corrections Academy
POC: Capt Jeff Boutwell
334-872-6228

Atmore Regional Training Center
POC Lt. Michael Jackson
251-368-7871

Bibb County Regional Training Center
POC: Lt. Eric Teske
205-926-5252, ext 273

Donaldson Regional Training Center
POC: Lt. Bernard McCord
205-436-3681

Draper Regional Training Center
POC: Lt Jerry Chavis
334-567-1594

East Thomas Residential Training Annex
POC: Charles Blevins
205-251-1798

Kilby Regional Training Center
POC: Lt. Vicky Lewis
334-215-6713 or 334-215-6612

Limestone Regional Training Center
POC: Lt. Donna Wise
256-233-8543

St. Clair Regional Training Center
POC: Lt. Karen Carden
205-467-6111, ext 288

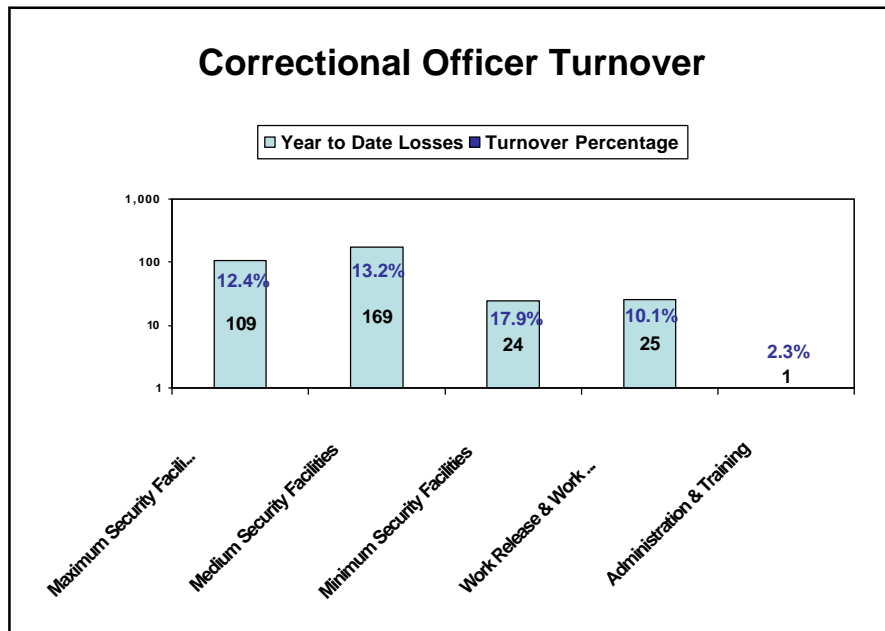
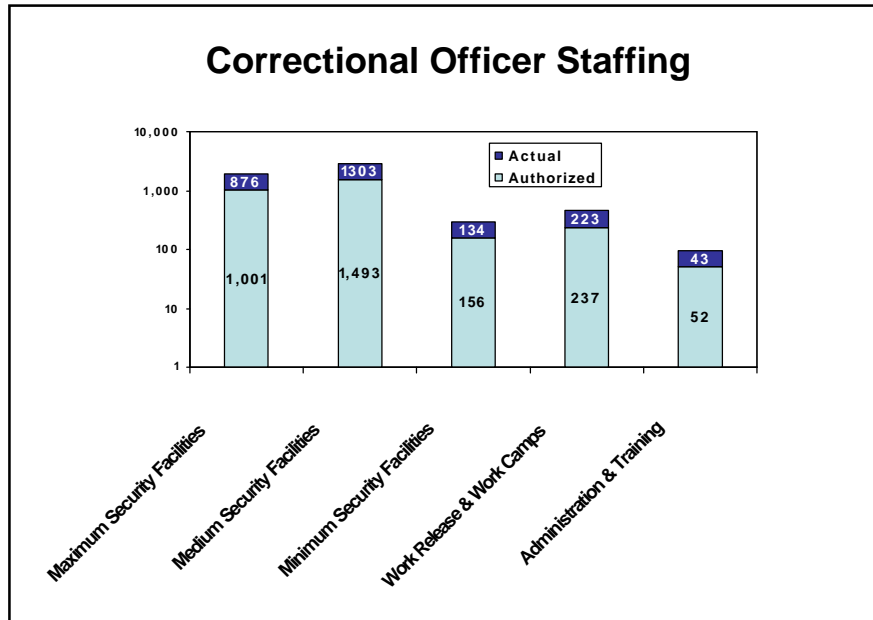
Ventress Regional Training Center
POC: Lt. Clifford Jordan
334-775-3331



Alabama Department of Corrections Recruiting

The goal of ADOC's current recruiting effort is to produce at least 450 new Correctional Officers each year, while at the same time reducing the attrition rate by making employment with the Department of Corrections more attractive to young employees. The Department graduated and brought on-board 108 new Correctional Officers in FY 2006. During that same time, the Department lost 328 Correctional Officers resulting in a shortage of 360 Correctional Officer positions.

The Department is authorized 2,939 correctional security personnel in seven different classifications, ranging from Correctional Officer I through Warden III. At the end of Fiscal Year 2006, 2,579 of those positions were filled, for an employment rate of 87.8% -- a Correctional Staff shortage of 360.



328 Correctional Officers left the Department in FY 2006 resulting in a combined turnover rate of 12.7%. Minimum Security Facilities had the highest turnover rate of 17.9% and Administration & Training had the lowest at 2.3%. In terms of losses, the Medium Security Facilities had the highest at 169 Correctional Officers lost, with Maximum Security Facilities second with 109.

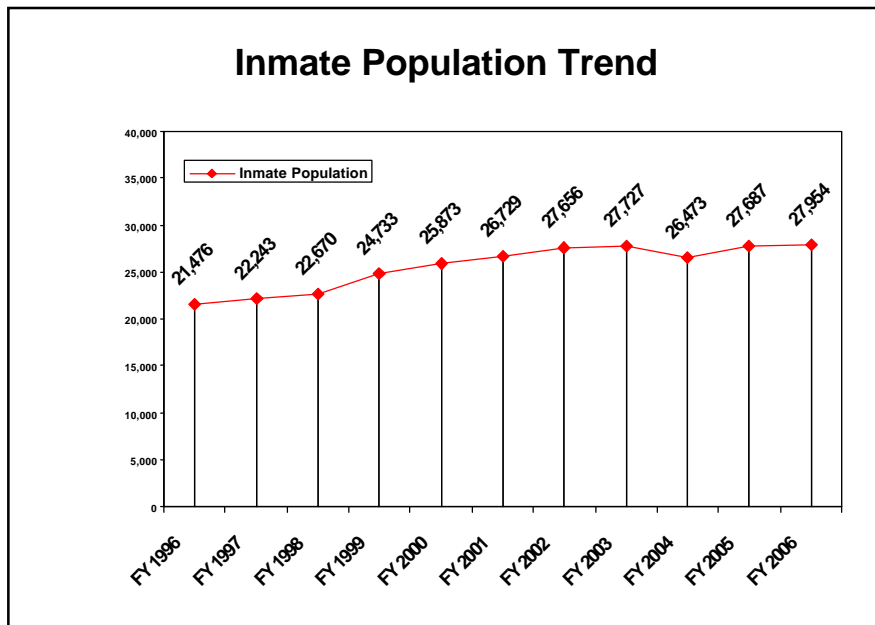
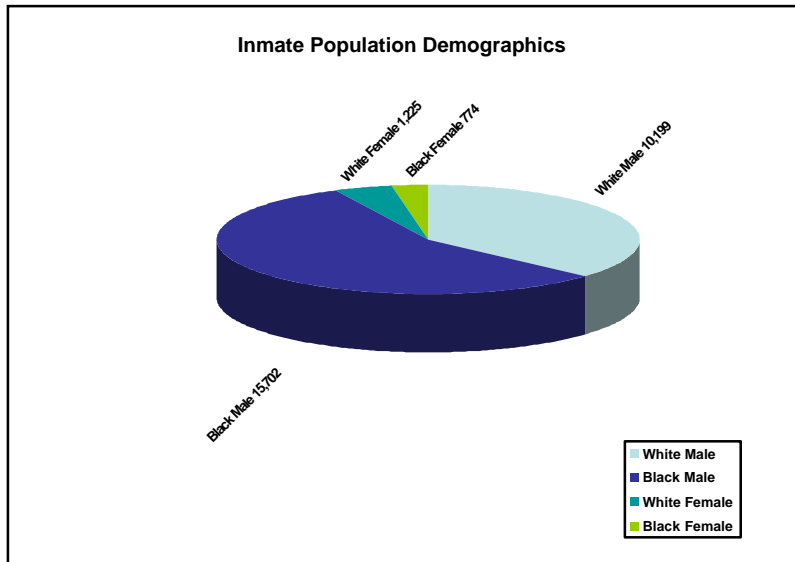


- The ADOC has made great strides in streamlining its hiring process. Facility on-site testing procedures are now standardized and fingerprints are being accurately documented by a new electronic scanner, speeding their review by the Alabama Bureau of Investigations, thus shaving several months off the hiring process.
- The ADOC has also gained approval to pursue a correctional trainee classification, meaning that once a trainee graduates from the academy, he or she will immediately be eligible to be promoted to correctional officer, thereby increasing his or her salary by 5%. As a result, the ADOC will be much more competitive with other law enforcement agencies.
- We have implemented numerous recruiting initiatives to include mass media advertising, in-house advertising campaigns, partnerships with the Alabama National Guard, Army Reserves, Job Corps, Alabama Industrial Relations, job fairs, and more.
- In-house advertising campaigns have been developed at very little cost (less than \$500.00) for both television and radio. These ads are currently airing statewide.
- New recruiting posters and brochures detailing benefits and qualifications are directing interested applicants to our Career Hotline at 1-866-293-7799.
- Since the inception of this recruiting initiative, we've had more than 2,300 persons contact the ADOC's Career Hotline. The ADOC's web site, www.doc.alabama.gov, has a new look, including more job related information. One can simply click the "Join our Team" link and fill out an application online. Numerous internet job sites are also being utilized, with each message creating a more professional law enforcement image for ADOC.
- Relationships have been established with the Job Corps and with the Army's Partnership for Youth Services (PAYS). The Job Corps is training select students with an ADOC friendly curriculum. The Army PAYS program offers the ADOC priority consideration for hiring potential employees upon successful completion of their initial enlistment. The ADOC is also visiting colleges and universities, recruiting through each school's job placement office.
- Additionally, the ADOC has secured Gov. Riley's support for a 10 % Correctional Officer pay raise during the upcoming legislative session.



INMATE STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

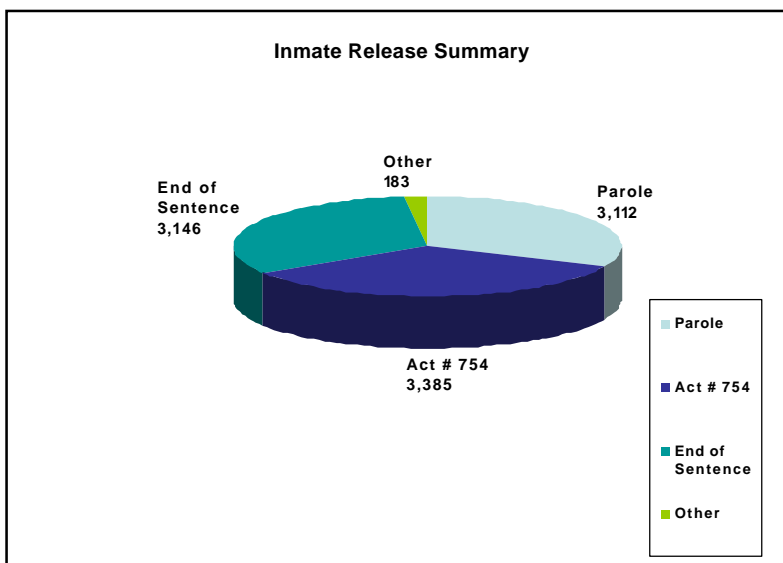
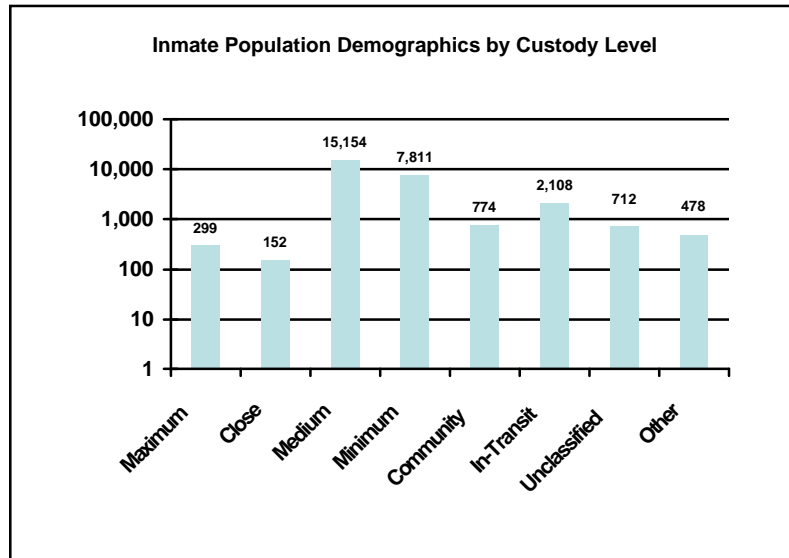
The inmate population within Alabama Prisons is more than 90% male, subcategorized as 56% black male and 36% white male. The female population is relatively small at 7%, which is further detailed at 4% white female and 3% black female. In comparison, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that 40% of inmates nation-wide are black and 20% are Hispanic. Our population is disproportionately overrepresented with black inmates and has a very small, less than 1%, number of Hispanics inmates. The female population is the same number as reported nationally - 7%.



Alabama's inmate population has increased by 6,478 over the last ten years, or a little over 23%. The inmate population has increased steadily over the past 10 years with the exception of FY 2004-2005. During those years, a second parole board was convened which accelerated the release of inmates on parole. The term of the second parole board expired this fiscal year.



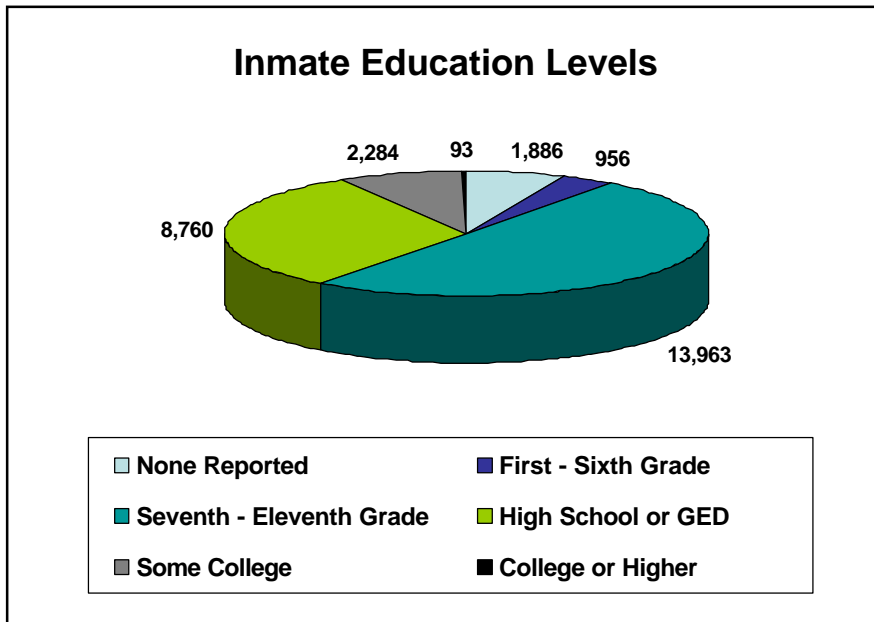
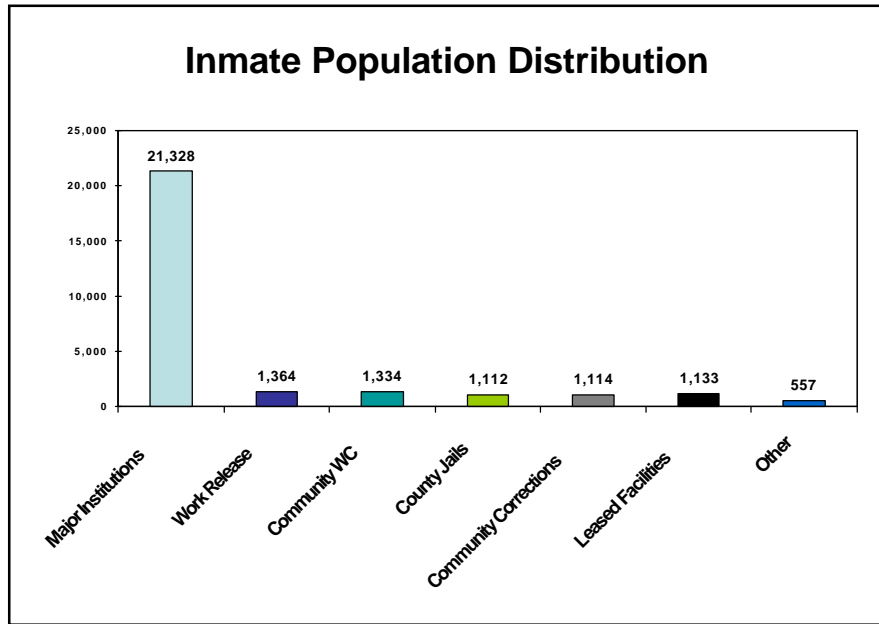
The majority of inmates within the Alabama Prison System are classified as *Medium*, with *Minimum* represented as the 2nd largest custody level. In comparison, less than 2% of inmates are in a *Maximum* or *Close* custody level. Almost 3% of the inmates are classified as *Community* which includes those inmates in the Work Release Program.



During FY 2006, 9,826 inmates were released, 73 inmates escaped, and 18 died in custody. The largest category of releases resulted from inmates sentenced under Legislative Act 754, or what is commonly referred to as the “Split-Sentence”. In this case, the inmate spends a portion of his/her sentence in prison and the remainder on probation. The sentencing judge will reevaluate the case at a predetermined time to decide if the inmate will be granted probation or remain in prison. “End of Sentence” is the second highest means of release.



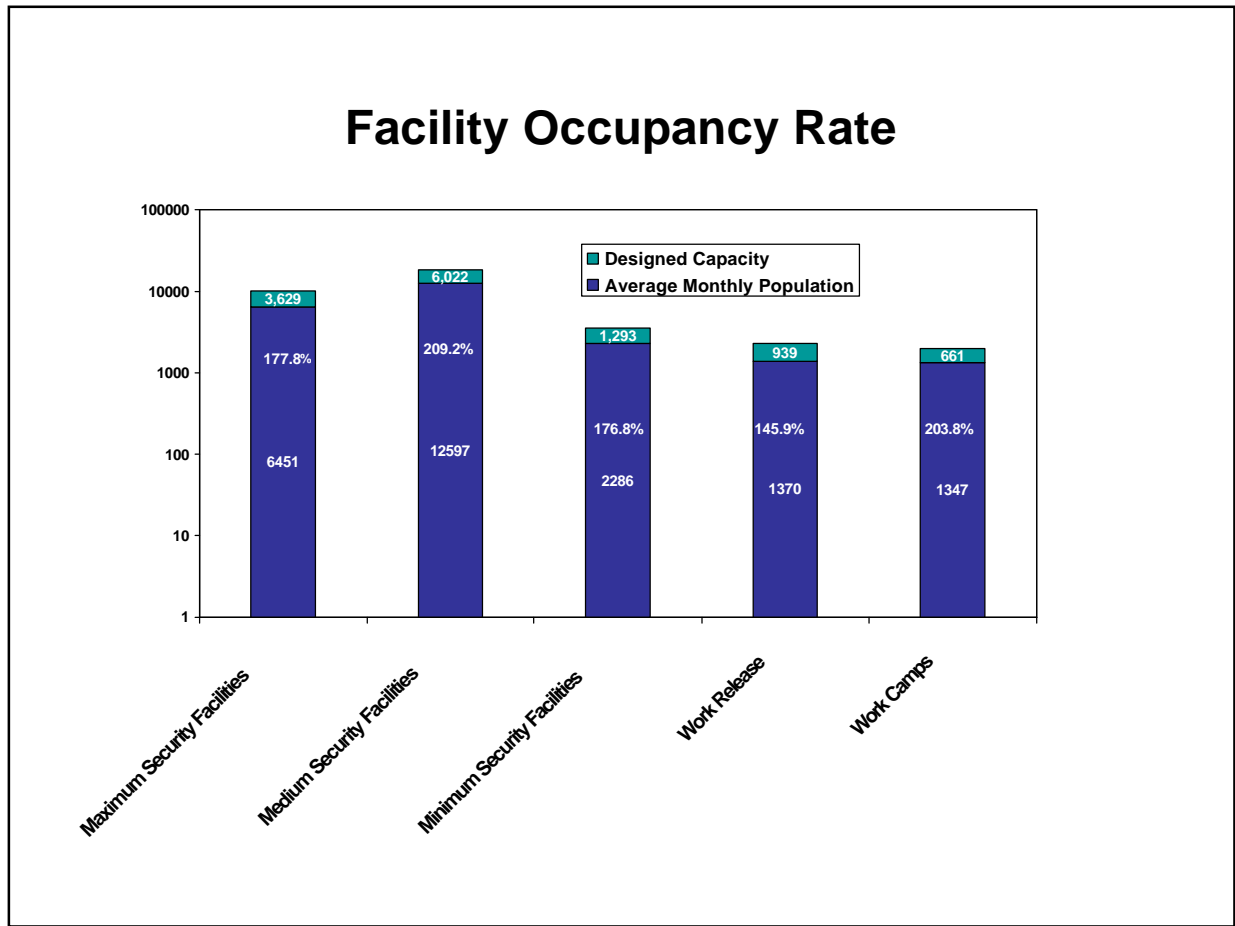
The majority of inmates - 76% of the population - are serving their sentence in one of the 20 major correctional facilities within the state.



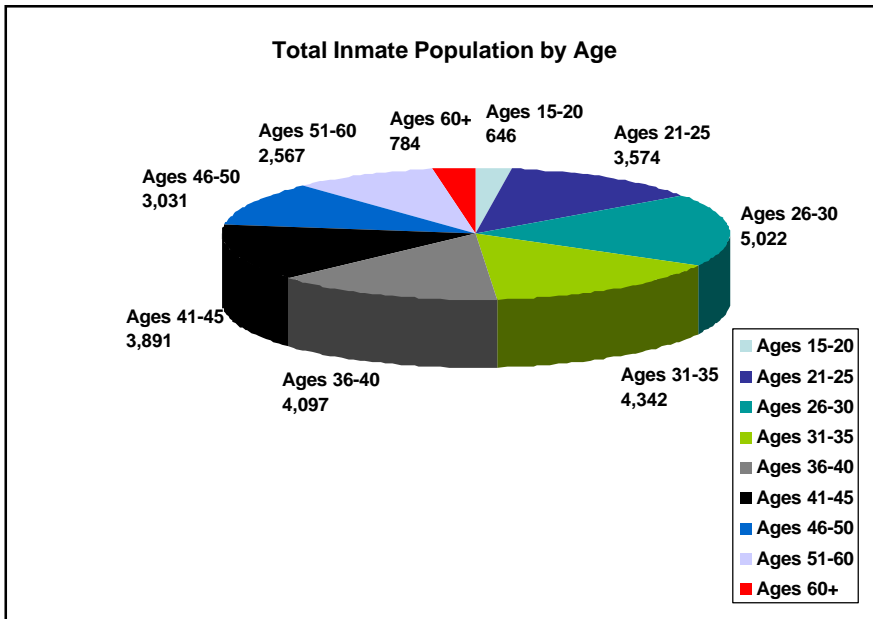
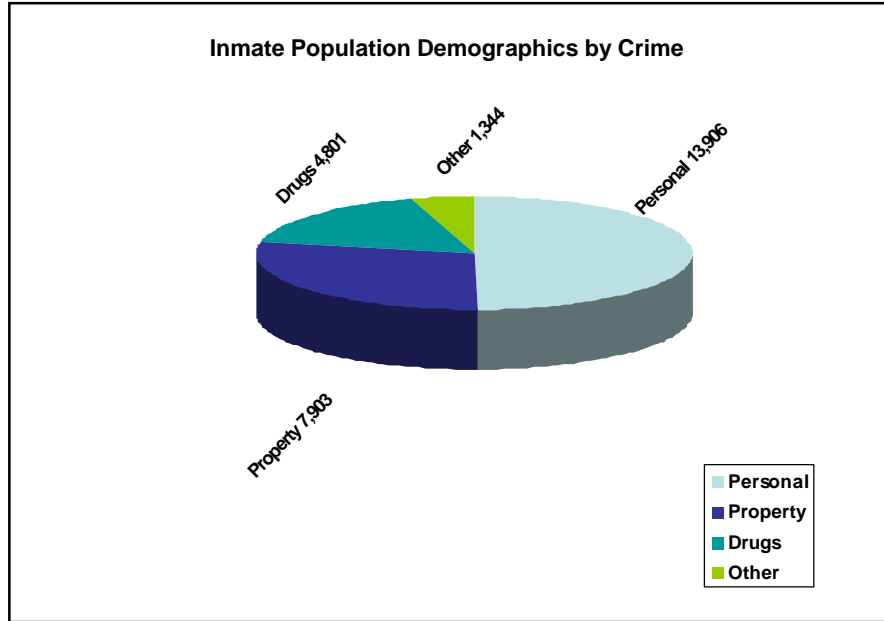
The education levels of inmates are obtained during institutional in-processing at the Kilby Correctional Facility or Tutwiler Prison for Women. The average education level of the inmate population is the 10th grade level. The lowest educational level reported is none and the highest reported is the PhD. level. The number of inmates without a high school diploma or GED is 16,805, or 60% of the total population.



The occupancy rate of the ADOC is nearly double the number of inmates that the facilities were designed to house. The ratio of inmates to housing capacity is commonly referred to as the "Overcrowding Index" which at the end of the fiscal year was 191.7% for ADOC facilities. The majority of medium and higher custody level institutions have an overcrowding index above 200%. Work Release facilities are the only institutions with consistent excess bed capacity.



The over whelming majority of inmates are incarcerated for felonies classified as *personal* crimes (against a person), making up 49.7% of the inmate population. At 28% were *property* crimes, followed by *drug* crimes at 17%. These statistics do not address associated crimes, such as an inmate who commits a *property* crime to support a substance addiction.



The largest population group is the 26 to 30 age group. The analysis of the population, broken into age groups spanning 10 years, shows the 21 to 30 (8596) and the 31 to 40 (8439) age groups to be the two largest groups relevant to age demographics. The 21 to 25 year old age group has increased by 5% since the year 2000, the largest increase of any age group.



Major Facilities' Operations Statistics Fiscal Year End Summary

As detailed in the table below, all operations at major facilities, with a few exceptions, exceed the original design capacity. In comparison to FY 2005, the Occupancy Rate has not significantly changed. The total average monthly population in FY 2006 was 21,334, which was an increase of 483 from the previous year. Note worthy was the 588 increase in the medium security facilities compared to a decrease in maximum security facilities of 65 and in minimum security facilities of 170. The number of escapes for FY 2006 was 6, the same as the previous year. The number of disciplinaries totaled 11,265, a reduction of more than 500 from the previous year. A small decrease in assaults was also noted - less than 5%. Maximum security facilities experienced a little more than a 20% decrease in assaults and medium security facilities had an 8% increase.

FACILITY	Designed Capacity¹	Avg Mon Population	Occupancy Rate²	Escapes	Disciplinaries	Assaults
Holman	584	830	142.1%	0	464	41
Death Row	56	168	300.0%	0	40	3
Kilby	440	1,396	317.3%	0	389	27
St. Clair	984	1,515	154.0%	0	1,255	56
Tutwiler	545	917	168.3%	2	679	58
Death Row	4	3	75.0%	0	0	0
Donaldson	992	1,601	161.4%	0	1,653	87
Death Row	24	21	87.5%	0	1	1
Max Subtotal	3,629	6,451	177.8%	2	4,481	273
Bibb	900	1,801	200.1%	0	887	64
Bullock	891	1,528	171.5%	1	724	91
Bullock MH	(280)	(222)	79.3%	0	52	13
Draper	600	1,229	204.8%	0	731	67
Easterling	652	1,265	194.0%	0	808	75
Fountain	632	1,215	192.2%	0	936	44
Hamilton A/I	123	290	235.8%	0	93	1
Limestone	874	2,040	233.4%	0	220	50
Dorm 6 & 7	(210)	(260)	123.8%	0	114	42
Montgomery PRC	192	211	109.9%	0	26	2
Staton	508	1,374	270.5%	1	430	18
Ventress	650	1,644	252.9%	0	472	27
Med Subtotal	6,022	12,597	209.2%	2	5,493	494
Cattle Ranch	85	101	118.8%	1	2	0
Elmore	600	1,168	194.7%	1	862	17
JO Davis	400	396	99.0%	0	100	3
Frank Lee	104	284	273.1%	0	205	10
Red Eagle	104	337	324.0%	0	122	2
Min Subtotal	1,293	2,286	176.8%	2	1,291	32

1-Original architectural design plus renovations
2-Occupancy Rate is the result of average monthly population divided by designed capacity



Work Release / Community Work Center Facilities' Operations Statistics Fiscal Year End Summary

As detailed in the table below, all operations at work release and community work center facilities, with a few exceptions, exceed the original design capacity. In comparison to FY 2006, the Occupancy Rate has fluctuated by approximately +7% for work release and + 38% for work centers. The occupancy rate was skewed by a 20% reduction in the number of work release beds available and a 4% reduction in the number of work center beds. The total average monthly population for work release was 1,370 (decreased by 206) and for work centers was 1,347 (decreased by 40). The number of escapes for FY 2006 was 18 from work release and 6 from work centers. This represented a reduction of 17 from the previous year. In FY 2006, the number of disciplinarys totaled 1,438 for work release and 1,157 for work centers, with a net reduction of 303 from the previous year. A small decrease in assaults was also noted in both programs - less than 5 for each.

FACILITY	Designed Capacity¹	Avg Mon Population	Occupancy Rate²	Escapes	Disciplinarys	Assaults
Alex City	145	162	111.7%	3	203	0
Birmingham	120	229	190.8%	6	88	4
Camden	40	87	217.5%	0	195	2
Childersburg	135	138	102.2%	1	207	9
Decatur	58	186	320.7%	0	105	0
Elba	40	147	367.5%	2	171	0
Hamilton	91	104	114.3%	0	65	1
Loxley	175	217	124.0%	1	159	1
Mobile	135	100	74.1%	3	87	0
WR Subtotal	939	1,370	145.9%	18	1,438	18
Alex City WC	35	116	331.4%	0	81	1
Atmore WC	144	236	163.9%	0	205	3
Birmingham WC	30	81	270.0%	0	16	0
Camden WC	15	53	353.3%	0	111	0
Childersburg WC	64	243	379.7%	5	292	2
Decatur WC	70	170	242.9%	0	119	0
Elba WC	15	64	426.7%	0	44	0
Hamilton WC	25	98	392.0%	0	38	1
Loxley WC	120	130	108.3%	0	69	0
Mobile WC	15	79	526.7%	1	28	0
Boot Camp	128	77	60.2%	0	0	2
W/BC Subtotal	661	1,347	203.8%	6	1157	11
<i>1-Original architectural design plus renovations</i>						
<i>2-Occupancy Rate is the result of average monthly population divided by designed capacity</i>						



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM REPORT FOR FY 2006

The Community Punishment and Corrections Act of 1991 (§§15-18-170 et al.), amended in 2003, intends to provide safe, cost-efficient programs that include alternative punishment for felony offenders in the community. The development and utilization of a range of sanctions and community services should promote accountability in the offender while also requiring financial restitution to his/her victim. Judges are provided additional sentencing options that will significantly reduce the inmate population in state prisons and county jails. Offenders with special needs are given the opportunity to receive services to enhance their abilities to provide for their families. Additionally, they become contributors to their community and society. The involvement of public officials and community leaders is crucial to the administration and success of the local Community Corrections Program.

The Community Corrections Program (CCP) is designed for offenders who commit felony and misdemeanor offenses. Currently, there are 29 CCPs in 38 counties. 75% of the total ADOC inmate population was sentenced from these counties. Of the 29 programs, 41% of the CCPs have been established since FY 2000. 17% percent were established in FY 2006.

CCPs offer much needed services to the offender population served. The following are services provided by the CCPs: Supervised pre-trial release; County/State Probation; Court Referral; Residential Substance Abuse Treatment; Domestic Abuse Treatment; Adult Basic Education (ABE); Graduation Equivalency Diploma (GED); House Arrest; Residential Work Release; Community Service; Drug Use Testing; Drug Court Programs; and Job Placement Services. Participation in these interventions has proven to be successful in reducing the likelihood of reentry into the criminal justice system.

Community Corrections Programs that contract with ADOC are paid a per diem for monitoring ADOC Diversion; that pay ranges from five to fifteen dollars per day/per offender from the date of entry into the CCP up to a maximum of two years. CCPs also provide overcrowding relief for the state prison system.

Considering that the following counties have expressed an interest in the development of a Community Corrections Program (Autauga/Elmore, Baldwin, Barbour, Chilton, Cleburne, Covington, Morgan, Russell, Talladega, Tallapoosa, and Washington), it is evident that CCPs have the potential to reduce prison overcrowding. Through the use of CCPs, local judicial officials will have greater control over elements of imposed sentencing. This will enhance protection to the public with the safe reentry of offenders, who have completed the terms of their punishment, into the community.

Cost Comparison of Community Corrections Program Offenders

- The daily cost for an offender diverted to a CCP averages approximately \$9.12 per day, as compared to \$36.76 for housing in an ADOC correctional facility. The following calculations depict the estimated annual savings for the 1,187 active offenders in the Community Corrections Program at the close of the fiscal year 2006:

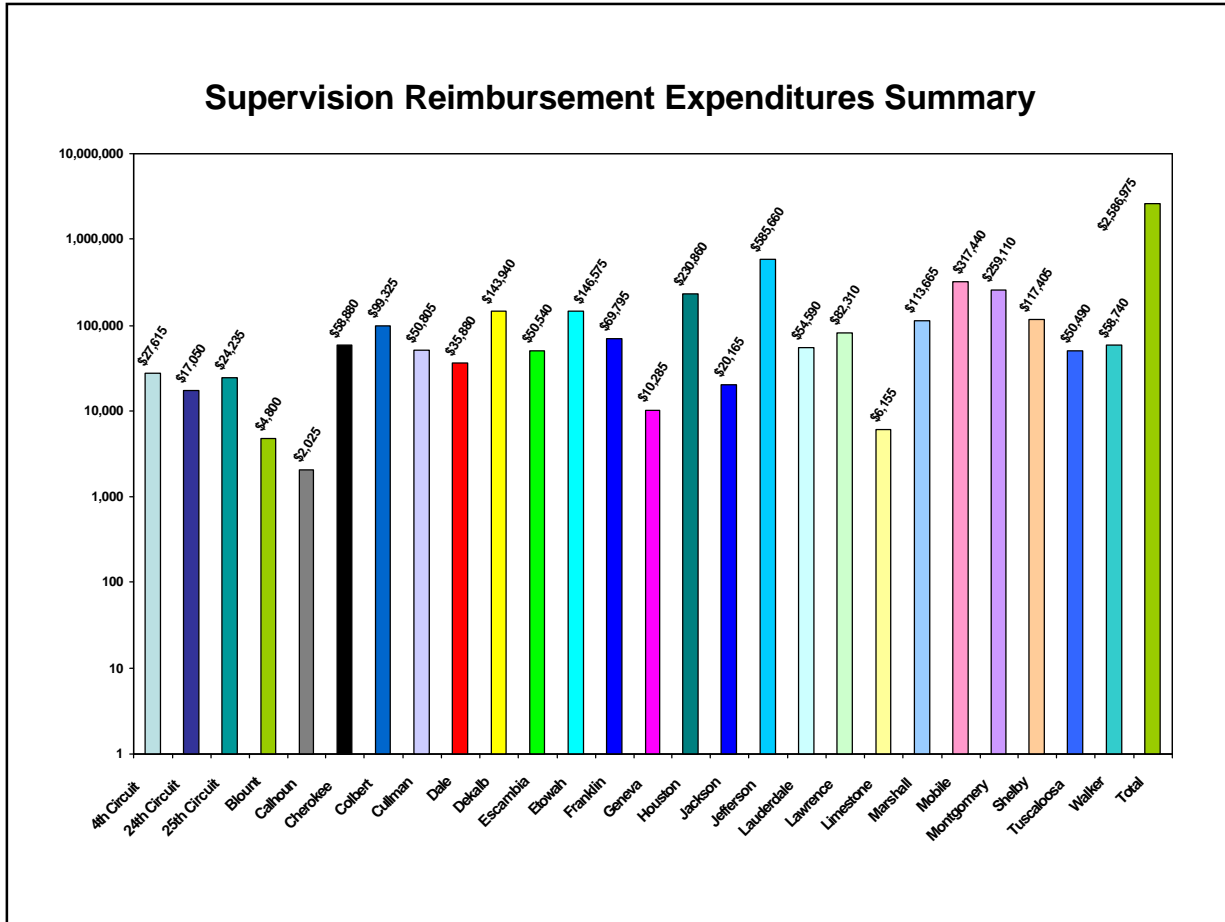
ADOC Cost for 1,187 Offenders	\$15,926,454
CCP Costs for 1,187 Offenders	<u>\$ 3,951,286</u>
Taxpayers Savings	<u>\$11,975,168</u>

- Additionally, if the 1,187 CCP offenders were housed in an ADOC prison, the construction of a 1,200-bed facility would be required at an estimated cost of \$80 million. This estimate excludes the cost for administration, staffing and maintenance.



Community Corrections Program Fiscal Summary

Depicted are the total amounts reimbursed to individual programs. Programs that were not reimbursed in FY 2006 are not listed. The Jefferson County CCP had the largest reimbursement of \$585,660 and Calhoun County CCP had the lowest with \$2,025.



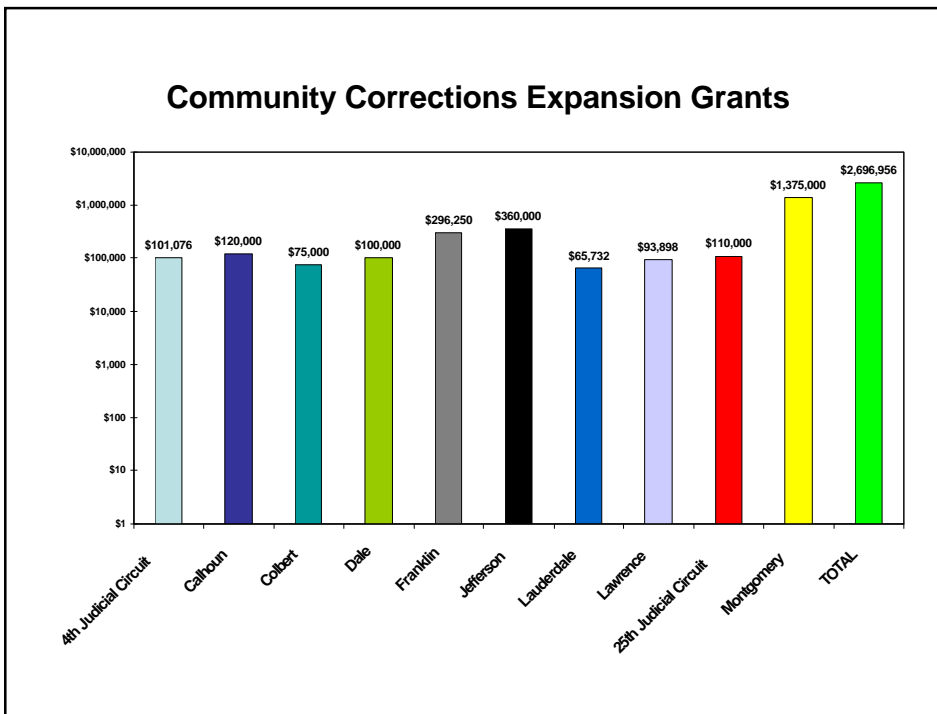
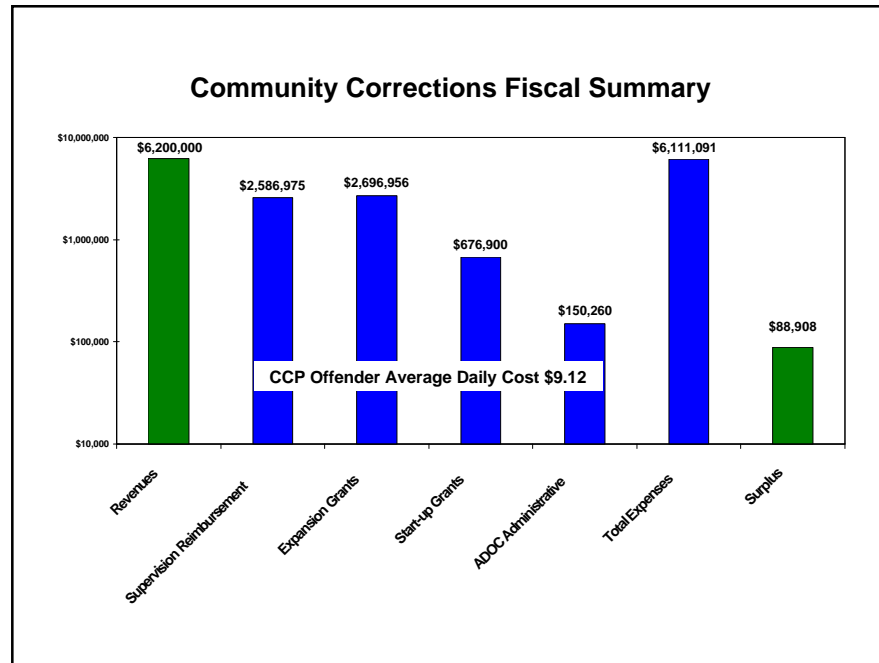
- \$36.76 - the average daily cost of an ADOC incarcerated inmate for FY 2006
- \$9.12 – the average daily cost of a CCP offender for FY 2006
- 1187 – the number of offenders on CCP as of September 30, 2006
- 1836 – the number of diverted CCP offenders which ADOC paid reimbursement for during FY 2006



CCP Revenues are derived from legislative and special appropriations.

Supervision

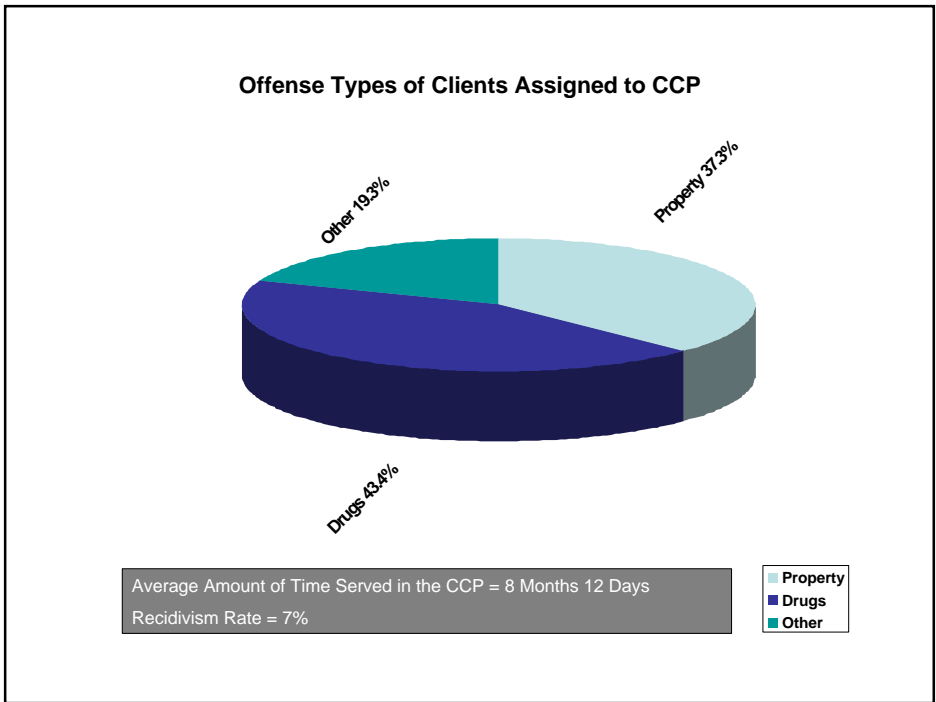
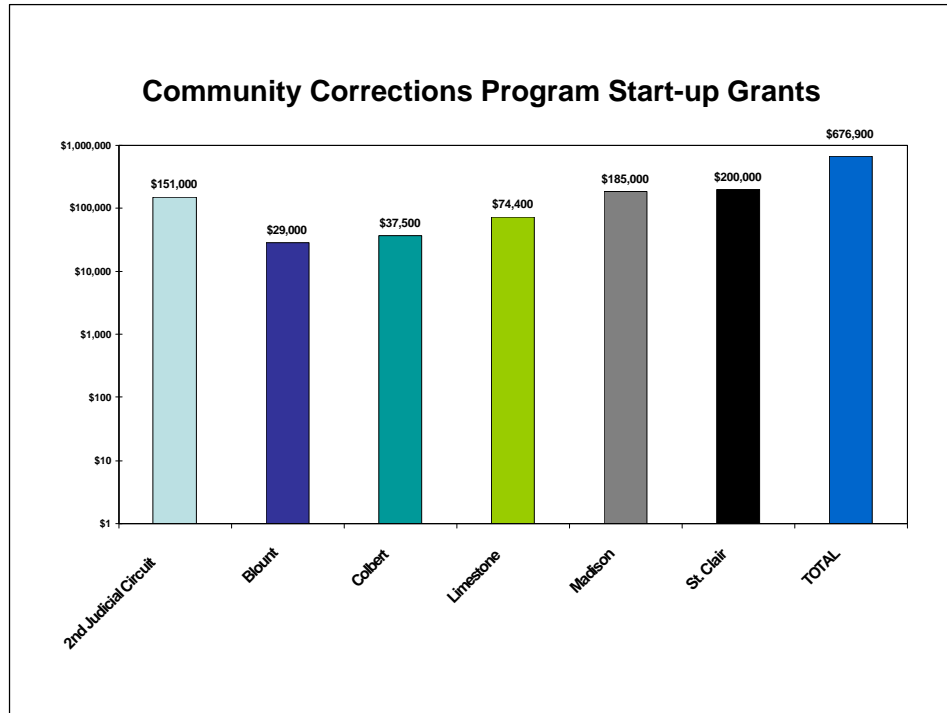
Reimbursement is the per diem rate paid to individual programs for supervising offenders in the CCP. Grants were made directly to individual county CCPs to expand capabilities or to assist with the start-up of new programs.



During FY 2006, grants totaling more than \$2.6 million were awarded to ten individual CCPs for the purpose of expanding offender capacity and treatment programs.



During FY 2006, grants totaling \$676,900 were awarded to six newly established CCPs in eight counties to assist with start-up operating expenses.



Statewide Community Corrections Program Directory

Contracted Community Operated Diversion Programs

Calhoun County
1702 Noble Street Suite 117
Anniston, AL 36201
256-231-1877

Cullman County
500 2nd Avenue South West
Room 31
Cullman, AL 35055
256-775-4734

Dekalb County
P.O. Box 681031
Fort Payne, AL 35697
256-845-8542

**Fayette, Lamar, and Pickens
County**
310 1st Court North West
Fayette, AL 35555
205-932-5624

Houston County
P.O. Box 6406
Dothan, AL 36302
334-671-8725

Lauderdale County
200 South Court Street, Room 506
Florence, AL 35630
256-768-7557

Madison County *
715-C Wheeler Avenue
Huntsville, AL 35801
256-533-8940

Mobile County
111 Canal Street
Mobile, AL 36603
251-574-6444

Shelby County
P.O. Box 1810
Columbiana, AL 35051
205-669-3950

2nd Judicial Circuit * (Butler, Crenshaw,
and Lowndes County)

Colbert County
108 North Water Street
Tuscumbia, AL 35674
256-381-3952

Blount County *
P.O. Box 772
Oneonta, AL 35121
205-274-0624

Escambia County
P.O. Box 1273
Brewton, AL 36427
256-867-0200

Franklin County
P.O. Box 790
Russellville, AL 35653
256-332-8856

Jackson County
301 S. Houston Street
Scottsboro, AL 35768
256-259-3570

Lawrence County
P.O. Box 715
Moulton, AL 35650
256-974-2570

Marion and Winston County
P.O. Box 1555
Winfield, AL 35594
205-487-0608

Montgomery County
251 South Lawrence Street
Montgomery, AL 36104
334-832-7731

Tuscaloosa County
3130 35th Street
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
205-759-2137

4th Judicial Circuit (Bibb, Dallas, Hale,
Perry, and Wilcox County)
P.O. Box 1435
Selma, AL 36702
334-877-1778

Cherokee County
201 South Rover Street
Centre, AL 35960
256-927-3111

Dale County
P.O. Box 2513
Ozark, AL 36361
334-774-9135

Etowah County
801 Forrest Avenue, Suite 102
Gadsden, AL 35901
256-439-6035

Geneva County
208 Colonial Avenue
Dothan, AL 36301
334-792-5945

Jefferson County
401 Beacon Parkway West
Birmingham, AL 35209
205-917-3780 (ext. 247)

Limestone County *
310 West Washington Street
Athens, AL 35611
256-216-3437

Marshal County
119 Sand Mountain Drive West
Albertville, AL 35950
256-894-9969

St. Clair County *
815 Cogswell Avenue
Pell City, AL 35615
256-434-0300

Walker County
P.O. Box 1385
Jasper, AL 35502
205-384-7251

*** New Programs in FY 2006**

