



Association of County Commissioners of Alabama (ACCA)

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Perdido Beach Hotel
and Resort
Orange Beach, Alabama



The Alabama Community Punishment and Corrections Program (CCP)

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OVERVIEW

- What are Community Corrections Programs and why are they important
- How to start a CCP
- How do CCPs work and their importance
- How are CCPs funded
- How CCP costs are shared with the offender
- Can CCPs be self supportive
- Drug Court Program



The Alabama Community Corrections Program (CCP)

Established by the Community Punishment and Corrections Act of 1991 — Alabama Code Section 15-18-170, et al, as amended in 2003.



What are Community Corrections Programs and why are they important (CCPs)?



Why CCPs are Important



- Enhance Public Safety
- Aid Offenders Return to Community as Productive Members
- Reduce Jail/Prison Crowding
- Reduce Recidivism
- Save Taxpayer Dollars



Why CCPs are Important—cont'd



- CCPs hold offenders accountable
- CCPs turn offenders into contributing members of society (Example: pay taxes, provide financial support to families)
- CCPs put offenders to work, paying restitution, fines and court costs



Why CCPs are Important—cont'd



- CCPs save scarce prison beds for violent repeat offenders
- CCPs reduce prison/jail overcrowding w/o forced release of prisoners
- CCPs address source of crime for defendant w/drug/alcohol abuse problems or addictions via drug/alcohol treatment



Why CCPs are Important—cont'd



- CCPs change offenders habits, behaviors vs. incarceration predisposing offenders to commit crime
- CCPs partner with public and private treatment providers



How to Start a Community Corrections Program (CCP) in Your County



Starting a CCP

- Local Support (Public and Criminal Justice)—identifying and engaging key stakeholders in county to assess needs and interests:
 - Circuit, District and/or Municipal Judges, District Attorney, Sheriff, Local Police, Circuit Clerk, County Commission, Defense Bar, and Alabama Department of Corrections
- Alabama Association of Community Corrections (AACC)—contact to receive free technical assistance; attend meetings, and conferences.
- Site Visits—visit existing community corrections programs and tour.



Starting a CCP Cont'd

- Determine CCP Organizational Structure:
 - County: organized within governmental structure of county.
 - Authority: public corporation organized in a county or group of counties.
 - Non-profit, 501(c) (3): agency must provide supervision, treatment, guidance, training and other rehabilitation services for offenders.
- Determine Leadership Responsibility:
 - Presiding Judge, County Commission or Authority/Board of Directors.
 - No county is obligated to fund any activities of a community corrections program without an affirmative vote of the affected county commission.
- Evaluate County Jail Population to Determine What Programs Are Needed:
 - Large % of Pre-Trial Detainees: implement supervision program for those who can't make bond.



Starting a CCP Cont'd

- Determine existing programs and services that are currently available in the community such as Court Referral and Drug Court.
- Evaluate the feasibility of establishing your CCP in conjunction with existing alternatives sentencing programs.



Community Corrections Programs Cost Are Shared



CCP's Costs Are Shared

- CCP Funding:
 - Offender Supervision fees (felony, misdemeanants, pre-trial)
 - ADOC reimbursements(per diem of ten dollars per day per qualified offender)
 - Grants(state and federal)
 - County supported funding
 - Court Referral Fees
 - Drug Testing/Lab fees



Potential Financial Benefits

- CCPs save tax dollars
 - Estimated State-wide Cost of County Jail – average \$56 per inmate per day
 - Montgomery County Jail Estimate: \$77/day
 - Madison County Jail Estimate: \$44/day
 - Tuscaloosa County Jail Estimate: \$44/day
 - ADOC Average Daily Inmate Maintenance Cost is approximately \$41.94 per day
 - ADOC Average Cost per Offender on CCP is approximately \$10.42 per day



Can CCPs be Self Supporting?



CCPs Can Be Self-Supporting

County X Community Corrections Program

- Pre-Trial, Drug Court and Work Release
- 450+ felony offenders/1000+ misdemeanor
- Since '07, 1044 offenders completed CCP; saved County Commission \$1M; collected \$1.2M+ in court cost, fines and restitution
- \$0.00 operating funds from County Commission; pays County Commission \$28,500.00/year for payroll, administer medical/life insurance, issue payments
- Currently employs 11 full time and 2 part time employees
- Provide funding to Circuit Clerk's office to support 5 employees



CCP's and Services Provided

- Morgan County Community Corrections, County CCP; *450+ offenders supervised*. Pre-Trial, Drug Court, Work Release
- Treatment Alternatives to Safer Communities (TASC), Jefferson County; Non-profit 501(c) (3); *2,371 offenders supervised*. Court Referral, Pre-Trial, Drug Court, Mental Health Court
- Houston County Community Corrections, County CCP.; *349 offenders supervised*. Misdemeanor Probation, Pre-Trial, Felony Probation, Work Release (Residential)



CCP's and Services Provided

- Mobile County Community Corrections, County CCP; *208 offenders supervised*. Court Referral, Misdemeanor Probation, Pre-Trial, Drug Court, Felony Probation
- Randolph County Community Corrections, County CCP. *50 offenders supervised*. Court Referral, Pre-Trial, Drug Court, Felony Probation



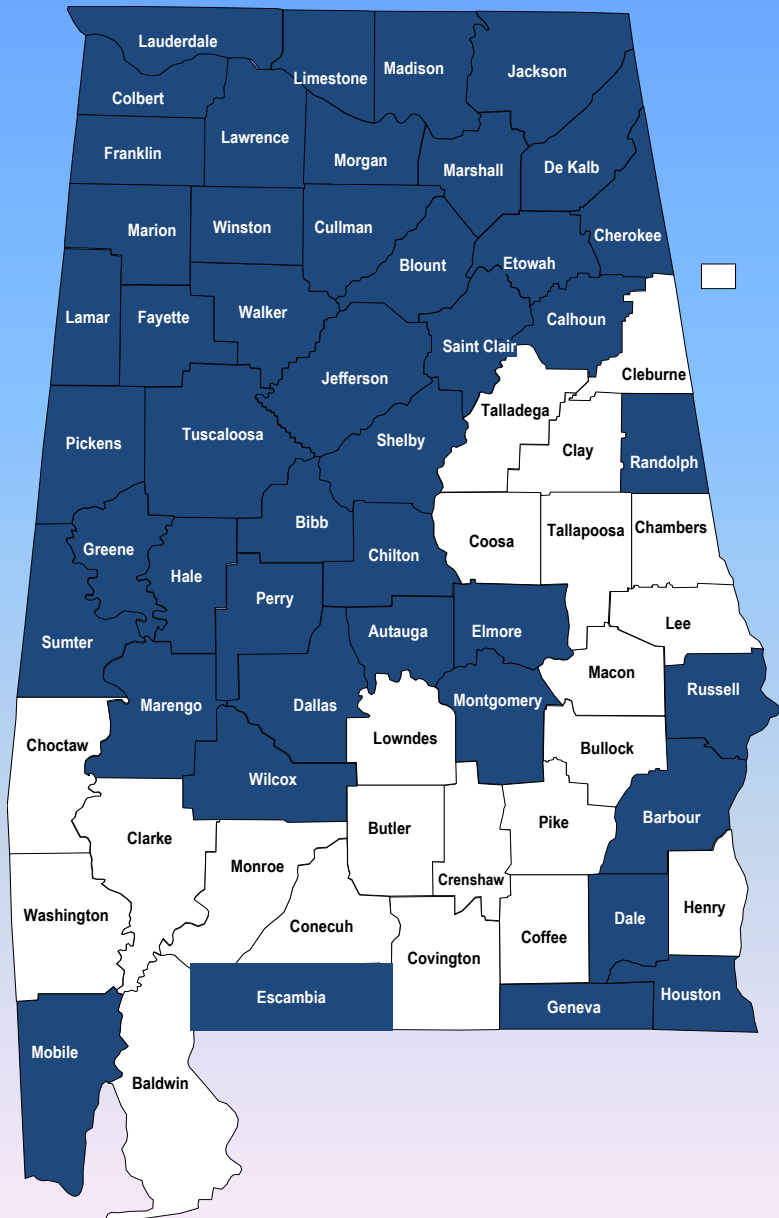
CCP Statistics

- 3,661 felony offenders
- \$10 per day reimbursement for qualified prison-diverted participants
- 1,751 (48%) participants serving for drug offenses
- 11 months average time served in CCP by participants
- 2,921 (80%) population are male offenders
- 729 (20%) population are female offenders



Counties with a CCP

Counties
Highlighted in
Green have a
CCP





Alabama Drug Court

Alabama Code Section 12-23A-4



Specialty Treatment Courts



- **Drug Court**
- **Veterans Treatment Court**
- **Mental Health Court**



Specialty Treatment Courts

- **Drug Court** - program allows a defendant to avoid a prison sentence by successfully completing a substance abuse treatment program and remaining drug free.
- **Veterans Treatment Court**—transforms the roles of both the criminal justice practitioners and the substance abuse treatment providers.
- **Mental Health Court**—allows a defendant with a mental illness to avoid criminalization in the judicial system by successfully completing an appropriate course of treatment, sometimes including concurrent substance abuse treatment as needed, and paying restitution. Failure to remain treatment compliant will delay the defendant's completion of the program.



Drug Court

- 1st Drug Court started in Mobile County in 1993
- Chief Justice Sue Bell Cobb elected in 2007 and she pushed Drug Courts
 - 2007 was 1st year Drug Courts received funding from Alabama Legislature
- *Alabama Drug Offender Accountability Act* became effective July 1, 2010
 - Chief Justice Sue Bell Cobb's Drug Court Task Force Bill— supported by Sentencing Commission
 - Defined Drug Court as a judicial intervention program for drug offenders in the criminal division of the circuit or district courts
 - Presiding judge of each judicial district established a drug court or courts to address drug offender's identified substance abuse problem as a condition of pretrial release, pretrial diversion, probation, jail, prison, parole, community corrections or other release from a correctional facility



Drug Court

- Goals of *Alabama Drug Offender Accountability Act* (Drug Court):
 - Enhance community safety and quality of life for citizens
 - Reduce recidivism
 - Reduce substance abuse
 - Increase the personal, familial and societal accountability of drug offenders
 - Restore drug offenders to productive, law-abiding, and taxpaying citizens

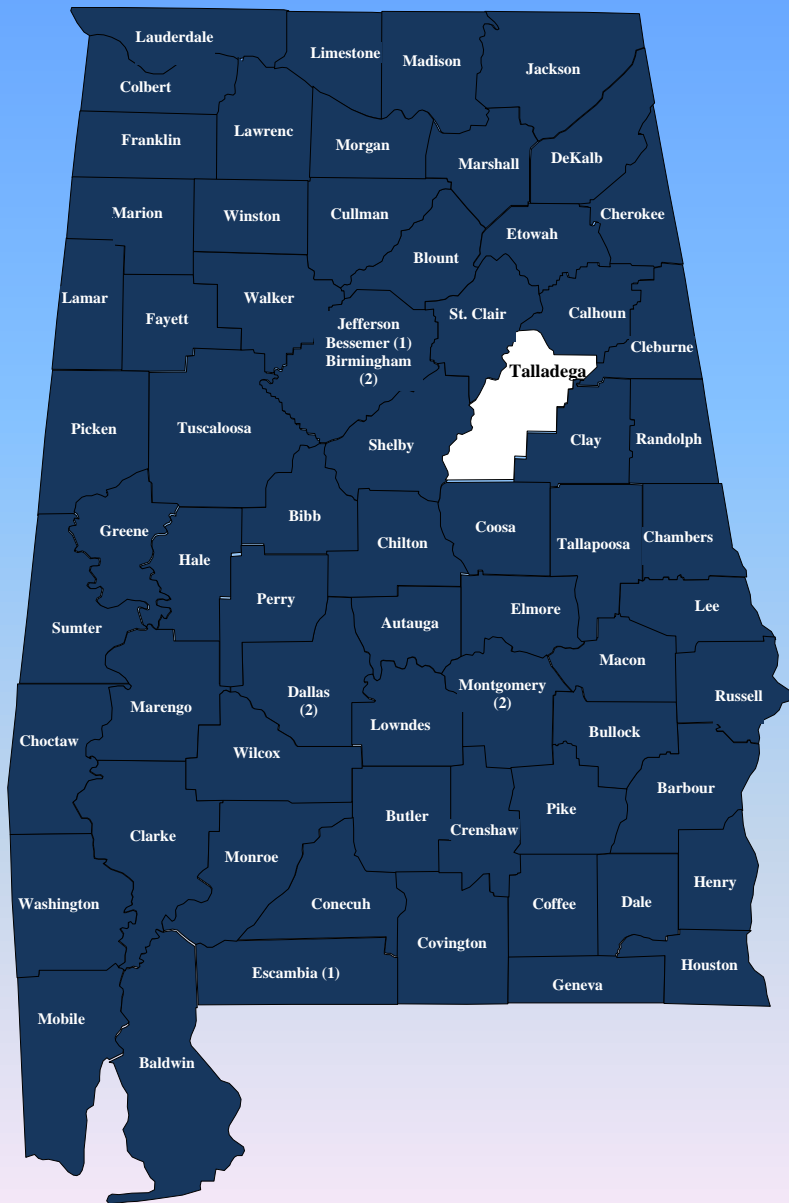


Drug Court

- Offender's are not eligible for Drug Court if :
 - A pending violent criminal charge or any felony charge involving a firearm or deadly weapon or dangerous instrument
 - Has been convicted of a violent felony offense or any felony charge involving a firearm or deadly weapon or dangerous instrument
 - Is required to register as a sex offender or currently charged with a sex offense
 - Is charged with manufacturing, or trafficking of a controlled substance



Counties with a Drug Court





Questions

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