

PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

Public Safety Coordinating Council
2007 Annual Report

Executive Summary

The Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) was established in Leon County in the summer of 2001. The Council has met regularly since that time to monitor the jail's population, increase efforts of coordination between the many agencies of the criminal justice system, and recommend the Board's support of jail diversionary programs designed to alleviate jail overcrowding pursuant to Section 951.26, Florida Statutes.

The report that follows presents an overview of the jail population in relation to previous years and the county's general population. The Report presents jail data including charges, average lengths of stay in the criminal justice system, as well as race, sex, and age of the inmates in the Leon County Jail.

The average daily inmate population of the Leon County Jail remained flat from 2006 to 2007 compared to the Florida Department of Corrections, which saw an increase of 4.8% in inmate population. The PSCC 2007 Annual Report uses a snapshot of statistical data from the Leon County Jail by providing an array of information from November 20, 2007. This specific day was chosen to be consistent with the previous annual reports to illustrate the demographics of the jail population, the presence of violators of probation, the number of drug offenders incarcerated, and other pertinent information for the PSCC.

Over the past few years, the jail's population has been above capacity on a regular basis. The Leon County Sheriff's Office uses the Department of Correction's 80% rule for assessing the facility's capacity. Using this guideline, the jail population exceeds the rated capacity when it reaches a population of 975 or more.

During the FY 2006/07 budget cycle, the Board created a jail diversion account of \$300,000, and charged the PSCC with making recommendations on the appropriate use of those funds to reduce overcrowding at the Leon County Jail. At the annual Board Retreat on December 11, 2006, the Board reaffirmed its concern for overcrowding at the jail by identifying jail diversion programs as one of the Board's top priorities for 2007. Based on the PSCC's previous recommendations, the Board allocated \$15,073 from the jail diversion account to lease additional Secured Continuous Random Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) devices and \$204,802 to provide additional funding for the electronic monitoring of pretrial defendants. The Board also allocated \$80,125 to A Life Recovery Center to provide intense substance abuse counseling to non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems.

During the FY 2007/08 budget cycle, the Board appropriated \$100,000 to the jail diversion account for the same purpose. The PSCC has considered several areas for funding including substance abuse, mental health, and probation programs but a final recommendation had been delayed due to proactive measures taken by the Board in 2007 and early 2008. These proactive measures, outlined in this report, have allowed the PSCC to continue to focus on other programs that may help alleviate jail overcrowding and prepare a recommendation on the \$100,000. The PSCC recommends funding for the Misdemeanor Drug Court in the amount of \$45,000, \$50,000 to Mothers in Crisis, and \$5,000 to A Life Recover Center.

The PSCC will continue to meet to review the jail population, improve upon criminal justice agency coordination, and review alternative programs that help alleviate jail overcrowding while keeping the community safety and health of its citizens as the primary responsibility and goal of the Council.

Table of Contents

I.	Public Safety Coordinating Council.....	5
II.	Leon County Jail Population.....	6
III.	Detention Review Program	13
IV.	Mentally Ill	14
V.	County Probation Programs.....	15
VI.	Sheriff's Work Camp.....	22
VII.	Capital Improvements.....	23
VIII.	Conclusion	23

I. PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL

During the Board of County Commissioners' May 15, 2001 Jail Population Workshop, the Board voted to establish a Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) whose purpose is to meet periodically and make recommendations of new or existing programs or system enhancements that would help effectively monitor and manage the county jail population. The PSCC, by statute, is comprised of the following individuals, or their representatives: the State Attorney, the Public Defender, the Chief Circuit Judge, the Chief County Judge, the Sheriff, a member of the County Commission, the County Probation Director, the Director of a local substance abuse treatment program, and representatives from county and state jobs programs and other community groups who work with offenders and victims.

The statutory responsibility of PSCC, per Section 951.26, Florida Statutes is as follows:

(2) The council shall meet at the call of the chairperson for the purpose of assessing the population status of all detention or correctional facilities owned or contracted by the county, or the county consortium, and formulating recommendations to ensure that the capacities of such facilities are not exceeded. Such recommendations shall include an assessment of the availability of pretrial intervention or probation programs, work-release programs, substance abuse programs, gain-time schedules, applicable bail bond schedules, and the confinement status of the inmates housed within each facility owned or contracted by the county, or the county consortium.

Charge of the PSCC by Board of County Commissioners

During the May 15, 2001 Workshop, the Board indicated that they would like Leon County's PSCC to formulate recommendations to ensure that the detention center's capacity is not exceeded, including the assessment of related programs, and to project future capacity needs. An additional charge of the PSCC is to meet regularly and make recommendations of new or existing programs or system enhancements that would help effectively monitor and manage the county jail population.

Additionally, during the February 26, 2002 regular meeting, the Board conveyed the following:

"It would be appropriate for the PSCC to oversee and monitor the effectiveness of the increased use of tracking technology, and the coordinated assessment and case management of probationers as proposed in this item. The deployment of the tracking devices will be determined by the protocol developed by Court Administration and approved by the PSCC. It is also suggested that the PSCC include a City of Tallahassee representative."

"It is also recommended that the PSCC convene with the specific purpose of meeting with the Citizens' Task Force on Over-Representation of Minorities in the Leon County Jail. Both the PSCC and the Citizens' Task Force have developed recommendations to address jail population issues that have been submitted to the Board in the past. Together, the PSCC and the Citizens' Task Force can develop a common action plan to be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners."

Current membership of the Leon County PSCC consists of the following individuals or their designee:

- State Attorney
- Public Defender
- Chief Circuit Judge
- Chief County Judge
- Chief Correctional Officer (Sheriff)
- State Probation Circuit Administrator
- Member of the Board of County Commissioners
- County Probation Director
- Chief of Police, Tallahassee Police Department
- Director of a local substance abuse treatment program
- Representatives from county and state jobs programs
- Representatives from community groups that work with offenders and victims:
 - Three Representatives from the Citizens' Task Force were added on May 7, 2002 to address the over-representation of black youth and adults in the jail

The following pages constitute the PSCC's 2007 Annual Report to the Board. The Report presents the current status of the Leon County Jail population, including the demography of jail inmates, as well other incarceration alternatives and programs that are currently in use in Leon County.

II. LEON COUNTY JAIL POPULATION

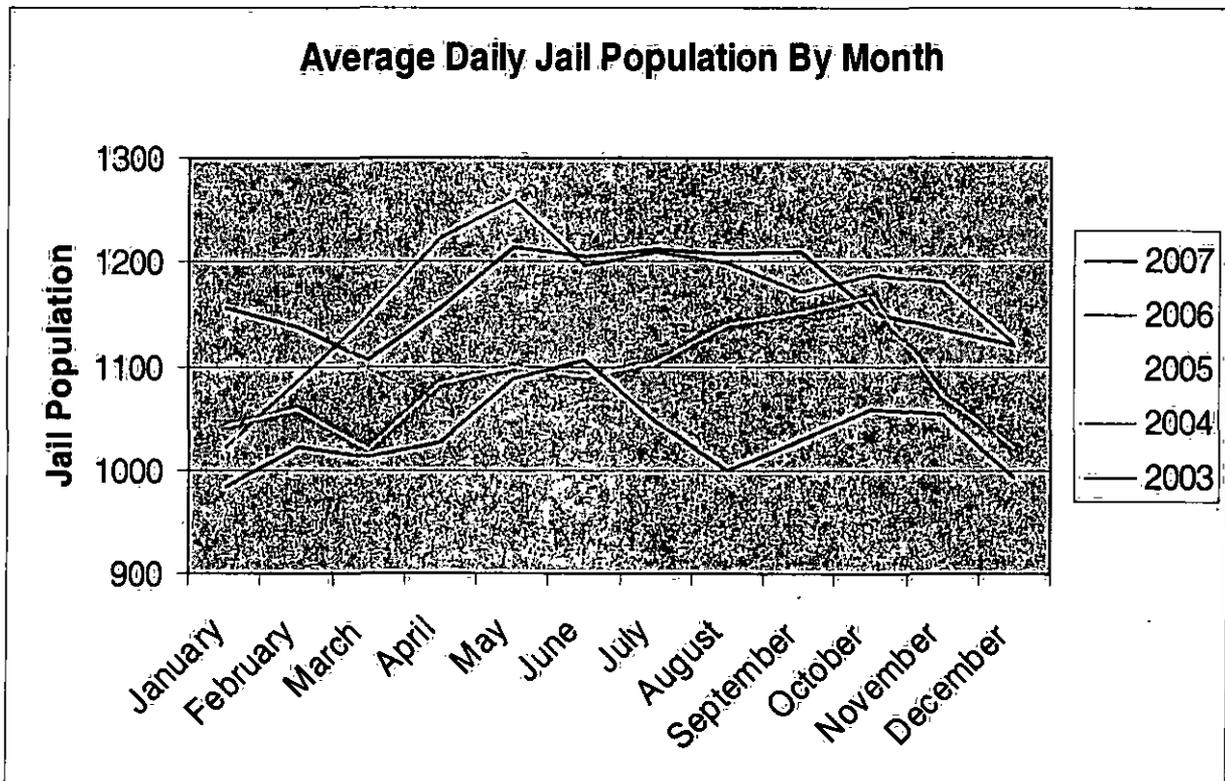
The following information is provided to present an update on the current jail population and relevant population trends over the past few years. It is important to note that the general population of Leon County has grown from 239,452 in the year 2000 to an estimated 272,896 in 2007 (14%). During that same time period, the increase in the county jail population from 2000 to 2007 was 14.1%. With this in mind, it is evident that the jail population has remained fairly consistent with the growth rate of the county population. From 2006 to 2007, the average inmate population in the Leon County Jail remained flat with an average of 1,167 inmates.

In comparison, the Florida Department of Corrections reports in their 2006-2007 Annual Report that inmate populations in Florida's prisons have reached 92,844, which is an increase of 20.1% over the last five years and a 4.8% increase in the last fiscal year (July 2006 through June 2007). On June 30, 2007, 493 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 453 in 2003.

Average Daily Jail Population By Month

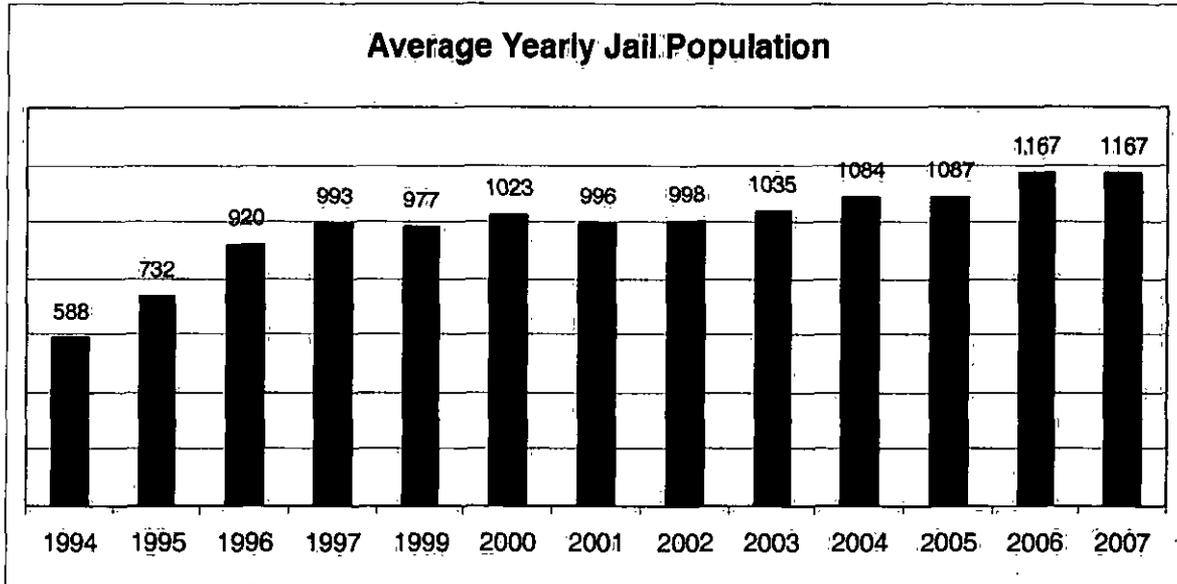
The following data illustrates the average daily jail population over the past five years:

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	984	1009	1042	1023	1155	July	1047	1066	1104	1210	1211
February	1021	1167	1058	1085	1138	August	999	1095	1140	1199	1208
March	1013	1097	1020	1149	1106	September	1028	1141	1151	1171	1210
April	1027	1067	1082	1223	1155	October	1059	1153	1167	1187	1150
May	1087	1045	1099	1259	1214	November	1054	1089	1071	1180	1134
June	1106	1067	1089	1195	1206	December	993	1012	1021	1121	1119



Average Annual Jail Population

Year:	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average:	1035	1084	1087	1167	1167



Demography of Jail Inmates (REP #1072)

A snapshot of the November 20, 2007 jail population resulted in the following race, sex and age breakdown of the inmates:

Age Group	White Males	Black Males	Other Males	White Females	Black Females	Other Females	Total by Age Group
Juvenile	1	11	0	0	0	0	12
18- 29	111	369	0	26	33	0	539
30-39	67	163	0	13	31	0	274
40-49	76	122	0	9	19	0	226
50-59	21	62	0	6	9	0	98
Over 59	7	7	0	0	0	0	14
Total	283	734	0	54	92	0	1163
% of Total	24.3%	63.1%	0.0%	4.6%	7.9%	0.0%	

In comparison, the following is a breakdown of Leon County's general population by sex and race taken from census data (percentages of total population):

- Female - 52.2%
- Males - 47.8%
- White (including Hispanic) - 60.5%
- Black or African American - 32.4%
- Other - 2.9%

Violators of Probation (VOPs) (REP #1156)

The presence of Violators of Probation (VOPs) is also a contributing factor in jail overcrowding. VOPs are often "technical" in nature for violations such as failure to pay probation costs or failure to regularly report to a probation officer. It is important to note that on November 20, 2007, the jail had the following breakdown of VOP detainees whose violations were pending in court:

- 186 Male Felony Probation Violators
- 79 Male Misdemeanor Probation Violators
- 36 Female Felony Probation Violators
- 7 Female Misdemeanor Probation Violators

On the above date, VOPs comprised 26.5% (308 offenders) of the jail's overall population. VOPs remain an overcrowding concern for both the court system and the jail. In December 2006, a special court was created to dispose of felony VOP cases in a timely manner. Additional information on the VOP Court is provided under the Detention Review section (Section III) of this report.

Arrest Data by Agency

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) reports 6,200 arrests in Leon County between January and June 2007. Of those arrests, 20.3% were made by the Leon County Sheriff's Office and 62.8% were made by the Tallahassee Police Department.

Top Five Crimes Arrest Data (REP #1140)

The following tables present the top five felony and misdemeanor arrests made in calendar year 2007.

Top 5 Felony Arrests - Calendar Year 2007

Rank	Description of Felony	Number of Arrests
1	GRAND THEFT IS \$300 OR MORE BUT LESS THAN \$5000 (F.S. 812.014 2C1)	1,320
2	COCAINE-POSSESS POSSESS COCAINE (F.S. 893.13 6A)	791
3	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATION, DRIVE WITH SUSPENDED LICENSE - HABITUAL OFFENDER (F.S. 322.34 5)	393
4	COCAINE-POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO SELL. SCHEDULE II (F.S. 893.13 1A1)	324
5	VEHICLE GRAND THEFT, 3 RD DEGREE (F.S. 812.014 2C6)	279
5	MARIJUANA POSSESS WITH INTENT TO SELL. SCHEDULE I (F.S. 893.13 1A2)	279

Top 5 Misdemeanor Arrests - Calendar Year 2007

Rank	Description of Misdemeanor	Number of Arrests
1	CASH PURGE/CIVIL CONTEMPT/BLUE WRIT (F.S. 038.22 1)	2,463
2	NARCOTIC EQUIP-POSSESS AND/OR USE (F.S. 893.147 1)	1,109
3	MARIJUANA-POSSESS NOT MORE THAN 20 GRAMS (F.S. 893.13 6B)	870
4	NONMOVING TRAFFIC VIOL. DRIVE WHILE LIC SUSP 1 ST OFF (F.S. 322.34 2A)	861
5	BATTERY TOUCH OR STRIKE (F.S. 784.03 1A1)	809

The majority of defendants arrested solely for non-violent misdemeanor charges are released on their own recognizance, pretrial released, or post a nominal bond and are released from custody in a short period of time. These lower-level charges generally do not significantly impact the jail population, but do represent a high number of arrests locally.

Jail Population on November 20, 2007 (REP #1155)

A snapshot of the jail's population on November 20, 2007 reveals that the adult and juvenile population was comprised of offenders of the following crimes. (For the purposes of this report, in those cases in which multiple crimes were committed by an offender, the offender is categorized by the most severe of his/her crimes).

ADULTS:

Felony Offenses	Total Offenders
Drugs	196
Theft Fraud	184
Other Personal/Violent Offenders	182
Other Felony Offenders	136
Burglary	90
Robbery	72
Sex Offense	49
Murder	25
Other Property	2
Bad Check	1
Misdemeanors	
Non Check	141
Traffic	40
Holds	18
Bad Check	6
Civil	13
Total	1155

JUVENILES:

Felony Offenses	Total Offenders
Sex Offense	3
Robbery	3
Misdemeanors	3
Other Personal/Violent Offenders	1
Murder	1
Drugs	1
Burglary	0
Other Felony	0
Total	12

Drug Offenders

On November 20, 2007, it was reported that 197 of the inmates in the jail were incarcerated (sentenced or awaiting disposition) for drug offenses. This number accounted for 16.9% of the total jail population that day. While these numbers represent a significant part of the jail population, there is a large population of inmates that have been charged with other crimes that are caused by substance abuse. There is a strong correlation between substance abuse and domestic abuse, burglary and other crimes that are committed to obtain drugs or while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Many are also repeat offenders that serve their time and then re-enter the community without the necessary skills or support to escape from their addiction.

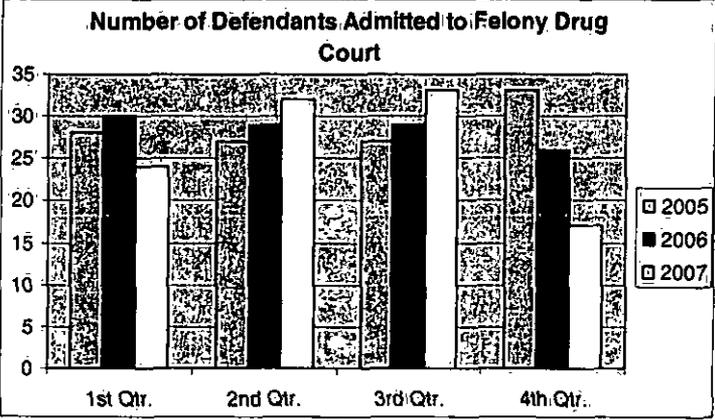
Drug Court

Leon County offers Misdemeanor and Felony Drug Courts for offenders with substance abuse problems. Funding for both programs is derived from monthly fees paid by drug court participants. Additionally, separate grants are provided to the Felony Drug Court by both the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), who reimburses Leon County for the costs of counseling services, and the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF), who reimburses Leon County for the costs of urinalysis services. In 2007, Leon County temporarily expanded its substance abuse services by contracting with A Life Recovery Center for substance abuse counseling.

Felony Drug Court

The Leon County Felony Drug Court is a pretrial intervention program for persons with no prior felony convictions and charged with a second or third degree felony for the purchase or possession of a controlled substance. Candidates must not have any pending felony cases or be on active supervision with the Department of Corrections. Participants accepted to the program

are required to complete a minimum twelve-month, three-phase substance abuse treatment program. Phase I requires weekly or biweekly reporting to with a minimum of two urinalysis tests per week. Phase II requires bimonthly reporting with either a weekly or biweekly urinalysis testing. Phase III requires random urinalysis testing and reporting on a quarterly basis. The frequency of supervision and treatment intensity in the Felony Drug Court declines as participants progress to the next phase. Charges are dismissed if the participant successfully completes the pretrial intervention program. Persons not successfully completing the program are prosecuted through the normal judicial process.



In 2007, 106 defendants were admitted to the Leon County Felony Drug Court, eight less than in 2006. The success of the Felony Drug Court is determined 12 to 18 months after successful graduation of the program by measuring the recidivism rates of Drug Court clients. The PSCC will review the recidivism rates of Drug Court clients as they become available.

Misdemeanor Drug Court

The Misdemeanor Drug Court program was created in 2007 by County Judge Judith Hawkins. This program mirrors the Felony Drug Court Program in all respects except that participants will be selected from eligible Misdemeanor cases, and will complete the program in a period of six months. The Misdemeanor Drug Court Program was initially expected to target approximately 20-25 participants per year.

On September 11, 2007, the Board approved \$40,541 for the Misdemeanor Drug Court Program from funds collected under the County Alcohol and other Drug Abuse Trust Fund, established under Leon County Ordinance Section 7-26, as amended on January 25, 2005. Each participant is also required to pay a \$50 fee per month to participate in this program. The fees are used to support the Misdemeanor Drug Court Program.

Since the Misdemeanor Drug Court program began in July, there is not enough data from 2007 to present in this report. However, it is clear that the program is being utilized more than expected by the County Court, which has been assigning beyond the expected 20-25 participants to this diversionary program. Recent estimates indicate that as many as 75 offenders may be assigned to the Misdemeanor Drug Court program in 2008. Staff will provide more detailed information on the outcomes of this program in the 2008 report.

A Life Recovery Center

On June 26, 2007, the Board approved the final disbursement from the 2006 jail diversion account in the amount of \$80,125 to A Life Recovery Center (ALRC). Based on the recommendation by the PSCC, the Board approved a pilot program for ALRC to provide substance abuse treatment to lower the Leon County Jail population by providing intense substance abuse counseling to offenders with substance abuse problems. ALRC provided six months of six-hour sessions, five days a week, for a total of 30 hours of face time with each of the offenders. A meal was provided by ALRC to each of the offenders participating in the substance abuse program. Each offender assigned to the program appeared before Judge Hawkins for a monthly status update on his or her progress during the program. ALRC also administered random weekly urinalysis tests to each of the offenders participating in the program.

III. DETENTION REVIEW PROGRAM

On November 26, 2001, a Detention Review Coordinator was hired under the Office of Court Administration to facilitate the speedy identification, processing, and case management of jailed criminal defendants to alleviate the criminal justice system at the Courthouse and the county jail. The Detention Review Coordinator prepares weekly lists of jailed misdemeanor and traffic defendants for judges and attorneys to dispose of cases in a timely manner. In addition, the Detention Review Coordinator provides monthly updates to the PSCC on jail population issues and newly created Felony Violators of Probation (VOP) Rocket Docket.

In December 2006, the VOP Rocket Docket was created to alleviate jail overcrowding by reducing the number of days a VOP sits in jail waiting for arraignment. The presiding judge has several options in the VOP Rocket Docket including immediately releasing the defendant, transferring the defendant to the Florida Department of Corrections, ordering a mental health examination or treatment, or sending the VOP back to the Leon County Jail to await trial. Prior to the implementation of the Felony VOP Rocket Docket, VOP inmates averaged approximately 90 days in the jail from arrest to disposition. Since the VOP Rocket Docket has been in place to identify these defendants, VOP cases have been disposed of in just less than 30 days on average. The VOP Rocket Docket is estimated to have saved 10,501 jail bed days in 2007.

Average Length of Stay for Various Offenses (REP #1136 & #1137)

The Detention Review Coordinator monitors the length of stay for inmates in the county jail and will continue to work with the PSCC to identify opportunities to decrease these averages. The following data was compiled from snapshots of the jail population on November 22, 2005, November 21, 2006, and November 20, 2007 to depict the number of days that inmates were held in jail between arrest and arraignment and arraignment and trial:

Inmates Awaiting Arraignment

Days Between Arrest and Arraignment	11/22/2005 (# of inmates)	11/21/2006 (# of inmates)	11/20/2007 (# of inmates)	Two Year Change (# of inmates)
1 - 30 Days	552	374	509	-43
31 - 60 Days	49	40	51	2
61 - 90 Days	6	7	9	3
91 - 210 Days	34	1	9	-25
Over 210 Days	138	2	5	-133

Inmates Awaiting Trial

Days Between Arrest and Trial	11/22/2005 (# of inmates)	11/21/2006 (# of inmates)	11/20/2007 (# of inmates)	Two Year Change (# of inmates)
1 - 30 Days	3	6	8	5
31 - 60 Days	2	11	12	10
61 - 90 Days	4	137	18	14
91 - 210 Days	37	223	405	368
Over 210 Days	733	52	140	-593

IV. MENTALLY ILL

The deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill and their resultant involvement in the criminal justice system continues to be an increasing burden to the jail and the criminal justice system. In recent years, mentally ill inmates have been serving time in the jail more frequently and for longer periods of time. Often times, mentally ill inmates cost more than other inmates in county jails. County jails have become some of largest mental health facilities in the state. The criminal justice system has been ill equipped to handle mentally ill defendants or process their cases efficiently. Prison Health Services, the medical provider in the Leon County Jail, estimates seeing approximately 300 inmates on a monthly basis for psychiatric concerns and spending an average of \$13,000 per month for psychotropic medication in 2007.

During the FY 2003/04 budget process, the Board approved the creation of a Court Mental Health Coordinator position within the Court Administrator's Office. This position is modeled after the success of the Detention Review Coordinator, and is focused on improving case processes, information availability, and problem resolution specifically associated with mentally ill defendants. The Court Mental Health Coordinator's current focus is to facilitate the development and implementation of a jail diversion program for mentally ill defendants along with continuing to identify areas in the criminal justice process where improvements can be made to decrease any and/or all delays with cases involving mentally ill defendants, thus decreasing the cost of caring for this population.

In 2007, the Mental Health Coordinator worked with Judge Sjostrom and County Administration to apply for the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Local Grant created by the 2007 Florida Legislature. On September 11, 2007, the Board adopted a resolution creating the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Advisory Council in order to pursue the grant funds. The Mental Health Coordinator is the lead staff person on the Advisory Council which consists of numerous stakeholders in the substance abuse and mental healthcare professions. On November 1, 2007, the Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Reinvestment Advisory Council submitted a grant on behalf of the County that focused on developing and implementing a comprehensive system that would quickly identify mentally ill defendants and appropriately dispose of their cases in a timely

manner. In January, 2008, Leon County was awarded the grant from the Department of Children & Families in the amount of \$792,624 over a three year period.

The grant funding will be used to implement three programs within the criminal justice system to assist in the timely disposition of cases involving the mentally ill. These programs include a specialized mental health pretrial release program, a mental health court, enhancement of the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training, and a community competency restoration program. As a key component in implementing all of these programs, the Mental Health Coordinator has worked with the County's MIS Department to establish an automated system for identifying mentally ill defendants, scheduling their cases, and generating data reports. Experts from Florida State University will provide data analysis on the impact of the new programs and help identify areas for improvement during the initial year of implementation.

V. COUNTY PROBATION PROGRAMS

The Probation Division is dedicated to restoring and enhancing the quality of life of the clients they serve by assisting them to be productive and responsible citizens for a safer community. The Division is responsible for providing probation, pretrial release, and diversion program information to the courts to ensure the smooth and efficient operation of Leon County's criminal justice system.

Supervised Pretrial Release Programs

The Supervised Pretrial Release (SPTR) program electronically monitors court-ordered defendants through three systems: active global positioning satellite monitoring systems (GPS); passive GPS; and Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM). In 2006, radio frequency telephone-based monitoring of defendants ordered to strict "house arrest" was phased out and replaced with GPS.

Global Positioning Satellite Monitoring Systems (GPS)

Over the last several years, the Board has continued to support the Probation and Supervised Pretrial Release Divisions by funding the electronic monitoring (EM) programs that directly reduce the population of the jail. In April 2005, the Board moved to enter into an agreement with the City of Tallahassee for the funding of the Pretrial/Probation GPS tracking program and received Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding. The Board decided to fund the GPS program with the County's portion of the JAG funding, \$124,590. In February 2006, the Board again moved to provide grant funding for the Pretrial/Probation GPS tracking program with \$106,209 of the JAG grant. In March 2006, the Board moved to expand the GPS program by creating an additional FTE and to increase their funding of the GPS fee waiver system by \$32,350.

Two types of GPS programs are used to monitor defendants, active and passive GPS. Active GPS tracks and records a client's location on a "real time" basis, enables staff to define exclusionary zones where specific clients are prohibited from entering, notifies SPTR immediately if a client enters an exclusionary zone so that law enforcement can be dispatched, and enables staff to monitor court-ordered conditions such as curfews and work attendance. Active GPS also links a defendant's location data to the Florida CrimeTrax system, which correlates the defendant's location with crime incident locations.

Passive GPS systems have limited "real time" response capacity but it does record client locations that are loaded into a centralized computer system for staff retrieval and review the following day. Passive GPS will also notify staff when it detects possible equipment tampering or low batteries and is linked to Florida CrimeTrax.

Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor (SCRAM)

SCRAM is the industry's first and only continuous, automated, remote alcohol-testing ankle bracelet that is used to monitor Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) and other alcohol-fueled offenders at least 24 times a day, regardless of location. SCRAM's technology uses transdermal analysis (through the skin) to determine an offender's blood alcohol content (BAC). The SCRAM bracelets automatically test for alcohol at least every hour by measuring a client's sweat. Positive test results for alcohol are downloaded and responded to by SPTR staff on a daily basis. Unaware of when BAC readings are taken, the offender can maintain normal daily routines such as work, counseling, and familial responsibilities instead of traveling to testing centers. Lastly, SCRAM'S patented tamper-resistant ankle bracelet automatically alerts the supervising authority of any tampering or interference between an offender's skin and the device to ensure accurate readings.

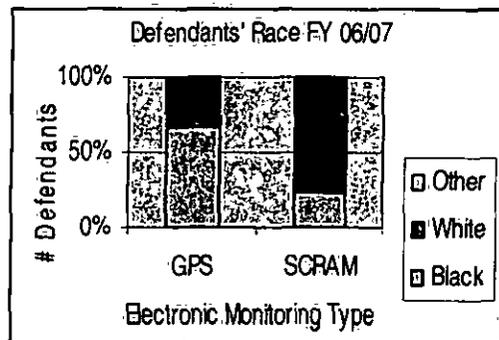
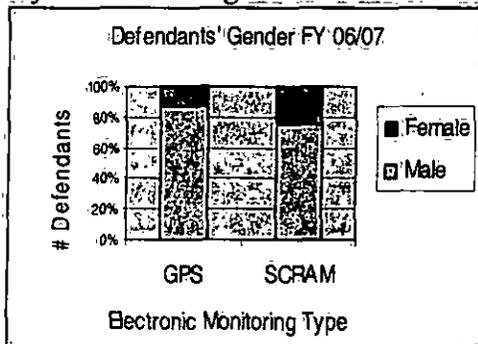
Number of Electronic Monitoring Defendants

Table 1 illustrates the number of EM defendants in FY 2006/07. In FY 07, there were 203 more EM defendants than in FY 06, resulting in a 49% increase in the utilization of the EM programs.

The number of defendants monitored by active GPS increased by 25%; the number defendants monitored by passive GPS increased by 90%; and the number of SCRAM defendants increased by 151%. Nearly all of the GPS defendants (97%) were in a pretrial status and a few (3%) were on probation.

Type of EM	#	Gender		Race		
		Male	Female	Black	White	Other
Active	370					
Passive	141					
Total GPS	511	442 (86%)	69 (14%)	339 (66%)	168 (33%)	4 (1%)
SCRAM	103	78 (76%)	25 (24%)	24 (23%)	78 (76%)	1 (1%)
Total EM	614	520 (85%)	94 (15%)	363 (59%)	246 (40%)	5 (1%)

The graphs below illustrate the gender and race by the type of EM program. Defendants ordered from one type of GPS unit to another during the year are reported based on the type of GPS unit they were last assigned to at the close of the year.



Indigent Fee Waiver

Unless the fees are waived by the courts, SPTR defendants are assessed a one-time administrative fee of \$30 and those assigned to EM are further assessed EM equipment costs. (Active GPS at \$10.15/day; Passive GPS at \$5.50/day; and SCRAM at \$6.00/day). 149 EM defendants (138 GPS and 11 SCRAM) had their fees waived in FY 06/07 (24% of the 614 total EM defendants). EM-equipment waivers ordered during the year totaled \$137,732.37 (including waivers ordered retroactively to FY 05/06). While the percentage of defendants with waivers (24%) is the same percentage as last year, the cost to the County for those waivers more than doubled over last year increasing by \$70,766.42 (105.7%) due to increased utilization of EM programs.

EM Caseloads

SCRAM was added as a pretrial jail diversion component in FY 2005/06. The table below illustrates the increases in EM caseloads between FY 05 through FY 07. The average monthly EM caseload increased by 61 defendants (68%) over the past year.

Table 2: End-of-Month Average EM Caseloads FY 04/05, 05/06, and 06/07

	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	One-Year Change
Active GPS	33	66	96	45%
Passive GPS	23	16	34	113%
Subtotal - GPS	56	*81	130	60%
SCRAM	0	9	21	133%
Total EM	56	90	**151	68%

*Difference due to rounding
 **This figure includes SPTR (146) and Probation (5)

To address the utilization of EM programs, the Board provided funds for additional staffing to manage the increasing EM caseloads in 2006. On March 14, 2006, the Board provided funds for an additional SPTR Specialist to support increased GPS utilization and the SCRAM program. As the caseloads skyrocketed from

FY 2004/05 to FY 2005/06 as shown in the table above, the Board approved the creation of two more SPTR Specialists on March 27, 2007.

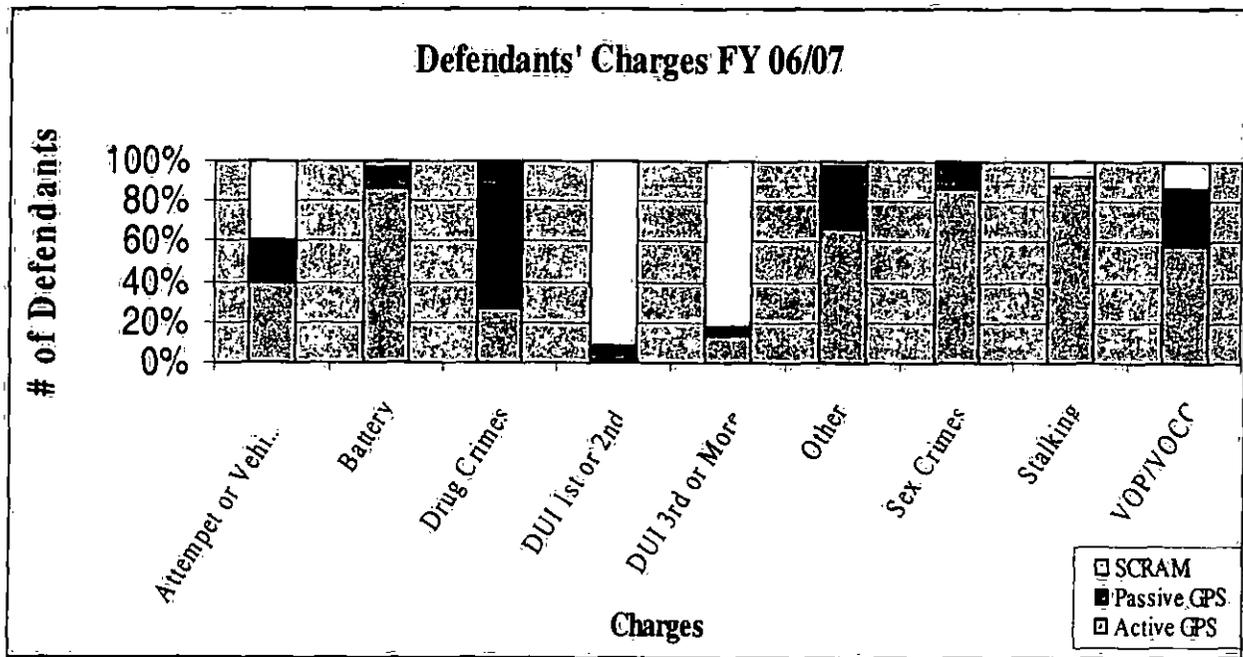
EM Defendants' Charges (Offenses)

The table on the following page provides a summary of EM defendants' most serious charge and offense level (felony or misdemeanor) at the time they were assigned to the program. Many defendants had more than one charge or offense. Most GPS defendants (80%) were charged with felonies and battery-related offenses (domestic battery, aggravated battery, simple battery, etc.). Most SCRAM defendants (66%) were charged with misdemeanors and/or DUI. In comparison with FY 05/06, the greatest change in GPS supervision is the increase in the number of defendants charged with battery and drug crimes.

Table 3: Electronic Monitoring (EM) Defendants' Charges/Offenses FY 06/07 and Change from 05/06

Type of EM	Charge Level		Charge Descriptions								
	Felony	Misd.	Attempted or Vehicular Homicide/Manslaughter	Battery	Drug Crimes	DUI 1 st or 2 nd	DUI 3 rd or More	Other	Sex Crimes	Stalking	*VOP/VOCC
Active GPS	283	87	2	156	18	1	3	103	49	13	25
Passive GPS	127	14	1	18	48	5	1	48	8	0	12
Total GPS	410 (80%)	101 (20%)	3	174	66	6	4	151	57	13	37
511											
GPS Change from 05/06 (# and %)			-1 -25%	54 45%	32 94%	-3 -33%	0 0%	48 47%	7 14%	2 18%	2 6%
SCRAM	35 (34%)	68 (66%)	2	6	0	66	19	3	0	1	6
103											
SCRAM Change from 05/06 (# and %)			0 0%	2 50%	0 0%	46 230%	10 111%	0 0%	0 0%	1 NA	3 100%
Total EM	445 (72%)	169 (28%)	5	180	66	72	23	154	57	14	43
614			614								

*Violation of Probation (VOP) or Violation of Community Control (VOCC)



Successful and Unsuccessful Terminations

Successful participants are those who completed their court-ordered pretrial or probation conditions without being terminated from the caseload for failure to appear in court or being returned to jail for failure to complete their court-ordered pretrial or probation conditions. Unsuccessful participants are those who were terminated from the caseload due to failure to appear in court or were returned to jail for failure to complete their court-ordered pretrial or probation conditions.

In FY 06/07, 511 offenders and defendants were monitored through GPS.

- 15.6% were terminated unsuccessfully
 - 20% with new arrests or charges
 - 80% who were terminated due to technical violations (violated court ordered conditions such as remaining drug free or having contact with the victim).
- 57% were terminated successfully and
- 27.4% remained on the caseload

In FY 06/07, 103 offenders and defendants were monitored through SCRAM.

- 8.7% were terminated unsuccessfully (all due to technical violations)
- 66.9% were terminated successfully
- 24.2% remained on the caseload.

Probation Work Programs and Service Levels

Leon County's Probation Work Program is used as an alternative sanction by the courts in lieu of jail time. County Probation supervises clients sentenced for misdemeanor offenses with, in most instances, a minimum of three months probation and a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment. Offenses vary from a minor possession charge to a second D.U.I. Each offender is required to pay a \$30 one-time fee and is assessed an additional \$30 if they fail to report for scheduled work. The number of offenders ordered to the programs and the number of days worked has decreased somewhat, while the total hours have increased slightly from FY 05/06 to FY 06/07 as shown in the table on the next page.

Community Service

Offenders are ordered to provide community service by working a court-specified number of unpaid hours at a governmental or non-profit agency and are otherwise supervised by county Probation or the State Attorney's Diversion Program. The Community Service Coordinator refers offenders to the agency worksite, verifies completion and disseminates the information to the appropriate supervising agency.

Probation Work Program

Offenders are required to work ten hours of manual labor for each day assigned to the work program and are otherwise supervised by the Probation Division, the State Attorney's Diversion Program, or the Florida Department of Corrections. The Community Service Coordinator instructs defendants on program rules, monitors compliance, documents the completion status

and disseminates information to the appropriate supervising agency. The Division of Operations oversees the defendants' work such as picking up litter, making and stacking sandbags, weeding, cutting brush, graffiti removal, etc.

Table 4: Community Service and Probation Work Program FY 04/05, 05/06 and 06/07					
	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	Change (# and %)	
				From 04/05 to 05/06	From 05/06 to 06/07
COMMUNITY SERVICE					
# Defendants assigned and showed for work	1,083	996	1,543	-87/-8%	547/55%
Total Hours Completed	68,349	66,915	76,853	-1,434/-2%	9,938/15%
Estimated Days (@ 10 hrs per days)	6835	6,692	7,685	-143/-2%	993/15%
PROBATION WORK PROGRAM					
# Defendants assigned and showed for work	2,171	2,271	2,110	100/5%	-161/-7%
Days Assigned to Work	6,183	6,056	5,960	-127/-2%	-96/-2%
Days Worked	4,461	4,406	4,350	-55/-1%	-56/-1%
% of Assigned Days Completed	72%	73%	73%		
Total Hours Completed	44,610	44,060	43,500	-550/-1%	-560/-1%
TOTAL - COMMUNITY SRV. & WORK PROG.					
# Defendants assigned and showed for work	3,254	3,267	3,653	13/0.4%	386/12%
Days Worked	11,296	11,098	12,035	-198/-2%	937/8%
Total Hours Completed	112,959	110,975	120,353	-1984/-2%	9387/8%
Wage Equivalent Value: Offenders and those diverted from prosecution produced the equivalent of approximately \$735,177 in work effort for the county and community service agencies.					

County Probation Cost Savings in Comparison to the Cost of Incarceration

The Pretrial jail diversion programs, including GPS and SCRAM continue to provide viable and less costly alternatives to incarceration. SPTR and EM programs are estimated to have saved more than \$12 million in FY 06/07 jail bed operating costs alone according to the table below:

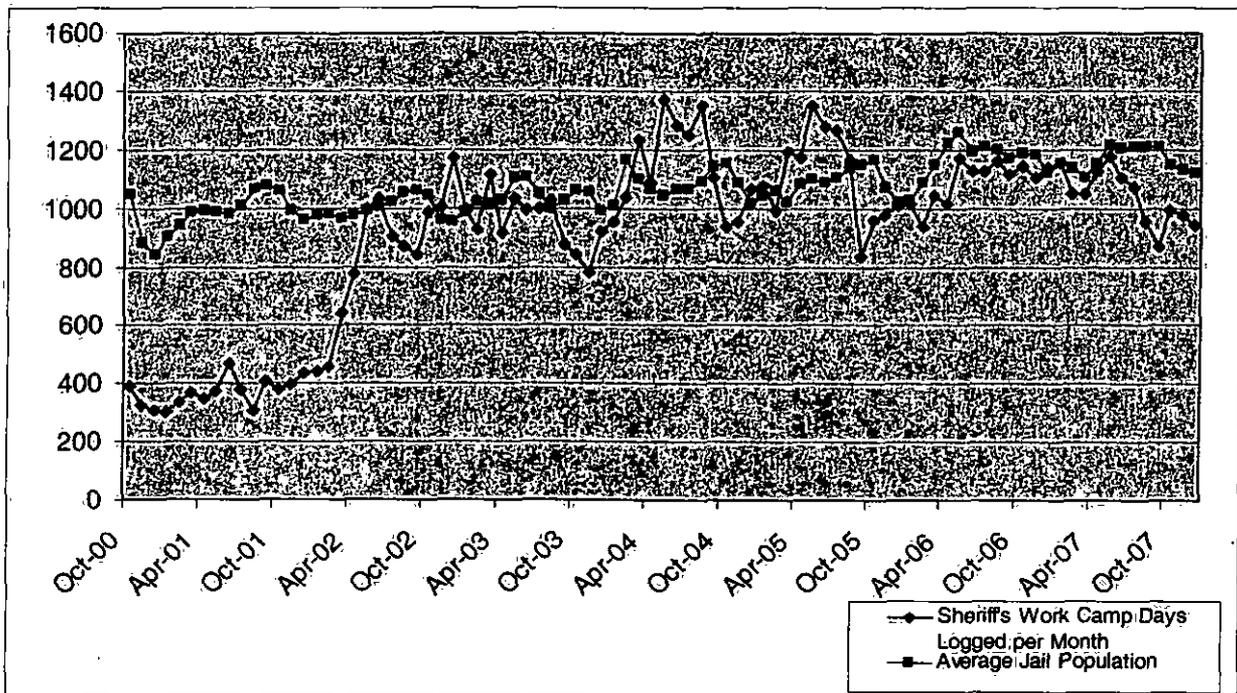
Table 5: Incarceration Alternatives - Estimated SPTR Cost Savings		
Cost of Incarceration:	FY 05/06	FY 06/07
Jail Operating Costs (FY'06 actual expenditures; FY'07 budget)	\$ 24,305,347	\$ 25,583,588
# of Jail Beds	1,200	1,200
Incarceration Cost Per Person Per Day	\$ 55.49	\$ 58.41
Cost of Incarceration Alternatives (SPTR and EM):		
GPS (Equipment Expenses minus Fees)	\$ 50,430	\$ 237,661
SCRAM (Equipment Expenses minus Fees)	\$ (8,976)	\$ 39,126
Drug Testing (Testing Expenses minus Fees)	\$ 5,072	\$ 9,430
Pretrial Supervision and 1st Appearance Assessment Interviews (Operating Budget Expenses minus Fees and Pool Interest)	\$ 444,188	\$ 551,655
Net Expenses (Expenses minus non-General Fund Revenue)	\$ 490,714	\$ 837,872
Average Monthly Active SPTR Caseload (SPTR and EM)	500	640
Annual Client Days (average caseload x 365 days/year)	182,500	233,600
Cost Per Person Per Day for Incarceration Alternatives	\$ 2.69	\$ 3.59
Annualized Jail Bed Savings		
Daily Savings Per Person (Alternatives minus Incarceration)	\$ (52.80)	\$ (54.82)
Annualized Savings (Savings/Person/Day x Client Days)	\$ (9,636,514)	\$ (12,806,708)

VI. SHERIFF'S WORK CAMP

During the FY 2001/02 budget process, the Board funded eight new correctional officer positions in the Sheriff's budget to allow for the expansion of the weekend work camp to a seven day operation. The resources to support this program were reallocated from savings resulting from the closure of the drill academy.

The chart on the following page presents the growth in utilization of the Sheriff's Work Camp since October 2000. This chart also demonstrates the average daily jail population during the same time period. The expansion of this program in FY 2001/02 has clearly allowed more offenders to serve their sentence through the weekly work program while remaining in their jobs, with their families, and in their communities.

Sheriff's Work Camp Attendance



The Sheriff's Office Jail Work Camp Program is a successful alternative to a jail sentence. In addition to keeping offenders out of the jail, the inmates of the Work Camp program provide important services to Leon County. (The Work Camp averaged 37 people each day in 2007 and was in operation ten hours a day for seven days a week. This equates to approximately 2,590 man-hours per week or 134,680 man hours of work per year.)

The following agencies and organizations are a sample list of those that the Work Camp has provided inmate labor assistance: Habitat for Humanity, Mothers In Crisis, Boy Scouts of

America, Leon County Schools, City of Tallahassee Parks and Recreation, Mosquito Control, Leon County Health Department, Leon County Public Works, American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Riley House, Ronald McDonald House, Department of Children and Family Services, Tallahassee Boys and Girls Club, Pyramid Inc., Tallahassee Community College, Florida State University, Red Hills Horse Trials, City of Tallahassee streets and drainage, and Leon County Waste Management. The Work Camp also provides inmate work crews to assist in picking up roadside trash on Leon County roads and streets.

VII. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

At the FY 2006/07 Workshop on the Tentative Budget/Five Year Plan and Capital Improvement Projects, the Board directed staff to immediately proceed to renovate the 10,000 square foot jail annex to a 150 bed minimum security pod to address the ongoing jail overcrowding. Minimum security inmates are those incarcerated on a non-violent charge and have a non-violent criminal history. In total, the Board dedicated \$2 million for the renovation of the jail annex and authorized the inclusion of \$399,612 in ongoing operating funds, including 12 new positions in the Sheriff's budget for the purpose of operating the jail annex. A large portion of the capital funds are dedicated to connect the jail annex into the main jail control system. The jail annex is expected to be fully completed and ready for occupancy by fall 2008.

VIII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report illustrates the Leon County Board of County Commissioners' efforts to manage and reduce jail overcrowding through the creation and expansion of innovative programs. By creating the jail diversion account during the FY 2006/07 budget cycle, and subsequently reauthorizing it in FY 2007/08, the Board tasked the PSCC with making funding recommendations on programs that would reduce overcrowding at the Leon County Jail.

To date, the PSCC has fulfilled its charge for FY 2007 and made three recommendations to the Board to expand both the GPS and SCRAM electronic monitoring programs in the amount of \$219,875. The Board has adopted the recommendations to expand these electronic monitoring programs which allow non-violent offenders to be monitored without serving a sentence in the Leon County Jail. In addition, the Board allocated the remaining \$80,125 to A Life Recovery Center, based on the PSCC's recommendation, to provide substance abuse treatment to lower the Leon County Jail population by providing intense substance abuse counseling to offenders with non-violent substance abuse offenses.

The PSCC has considered several areas for funding including substance abuse, mental health, and probation programs. The recommendation on funding has been delayed due to proactive measures taken by the Board in the past year. For example, the PSCC discussed the need to expand services for mentally ill offenders but chose to wait for the results of the County's mental health grant application, which was approved by the Department of Children and Families and maximizes County funds with the state grant. The Board also increased certain Probation fees to maintain staffing levels upon learning of the reduction in federal Justice Assistance Grant funding.

The Board's proactive actions have allowed the PSCC to continue to focus on other programs to help alleviate jail overcrowding and prepare a recommendation on the \$100,000. The PSCC recommends funding for the Misdemeanor Drug Court in the amount of \$45,000, \$50,000 to Mothers in Crisis, and \$5,000 to A Life Recover Center.

The PSCC will continue to research, benchmark, and use technology to alleviate jail overcrowding while keeping community safety and health of its citizens as the primary responsibility and goal of the Council.