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Corrections and Rehabilitation

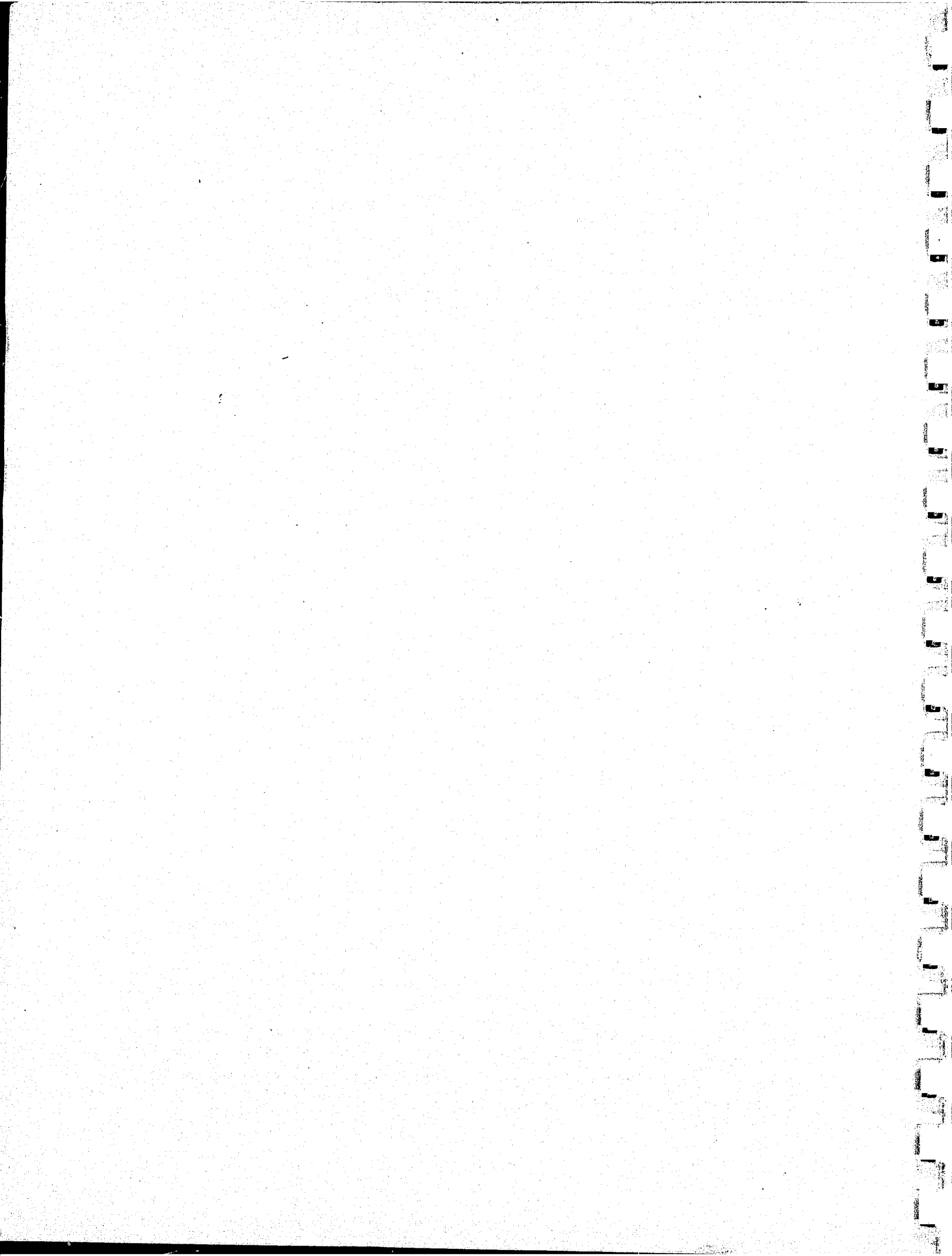
In Dade County, ^(FL) Florida

A Descriptive Report

Project Director: Hall Tennis

Corrections Planners: Walter Anders
Michael Gruber, Ph.D.

Final report to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This investigation was supported by the grant entitled "Program Remedies for Defined Gaps in the Criminal Justice System" (72-DF-04-0013) to the County Manager's Office, Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, September, 1972.



CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

IN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

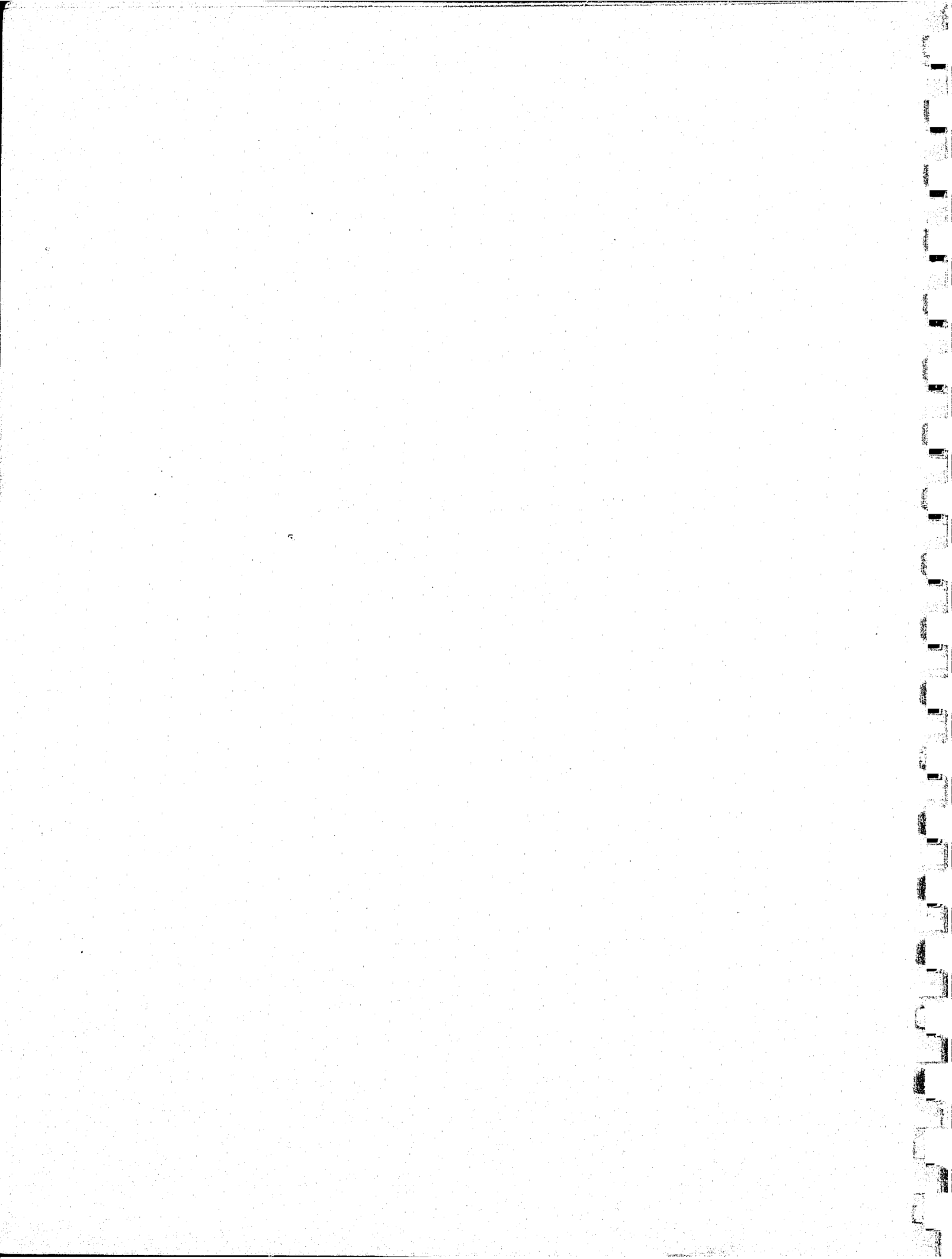


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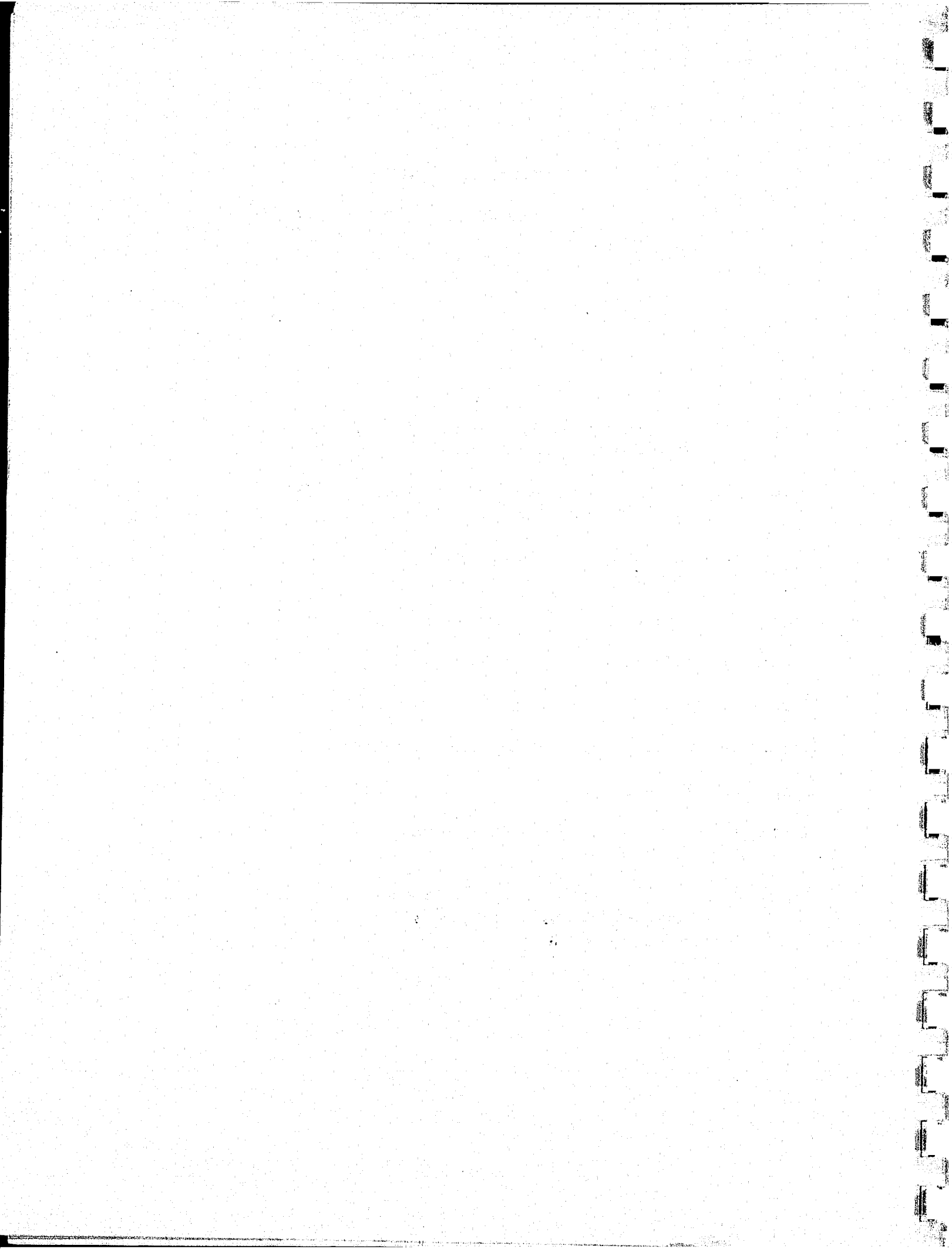
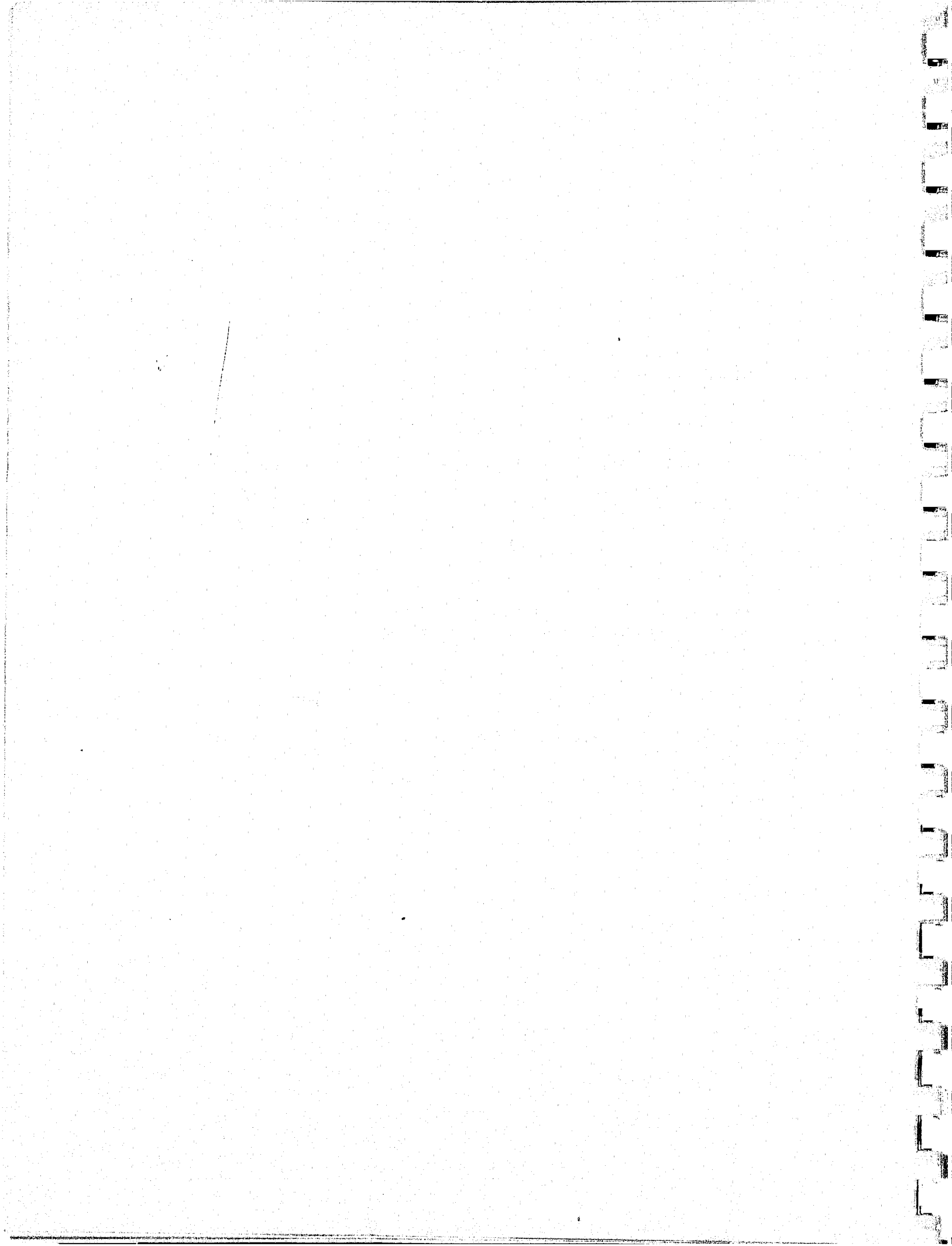


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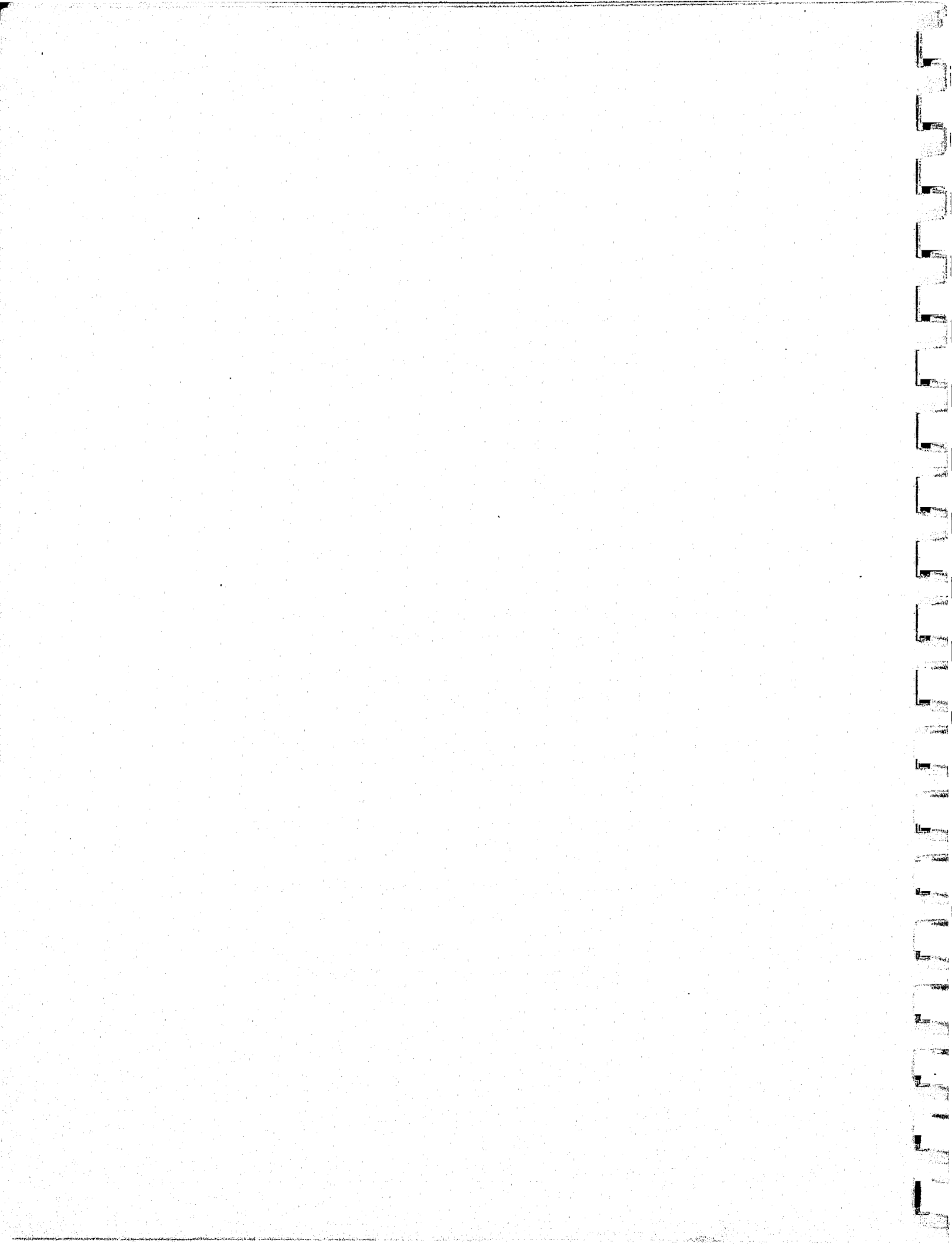
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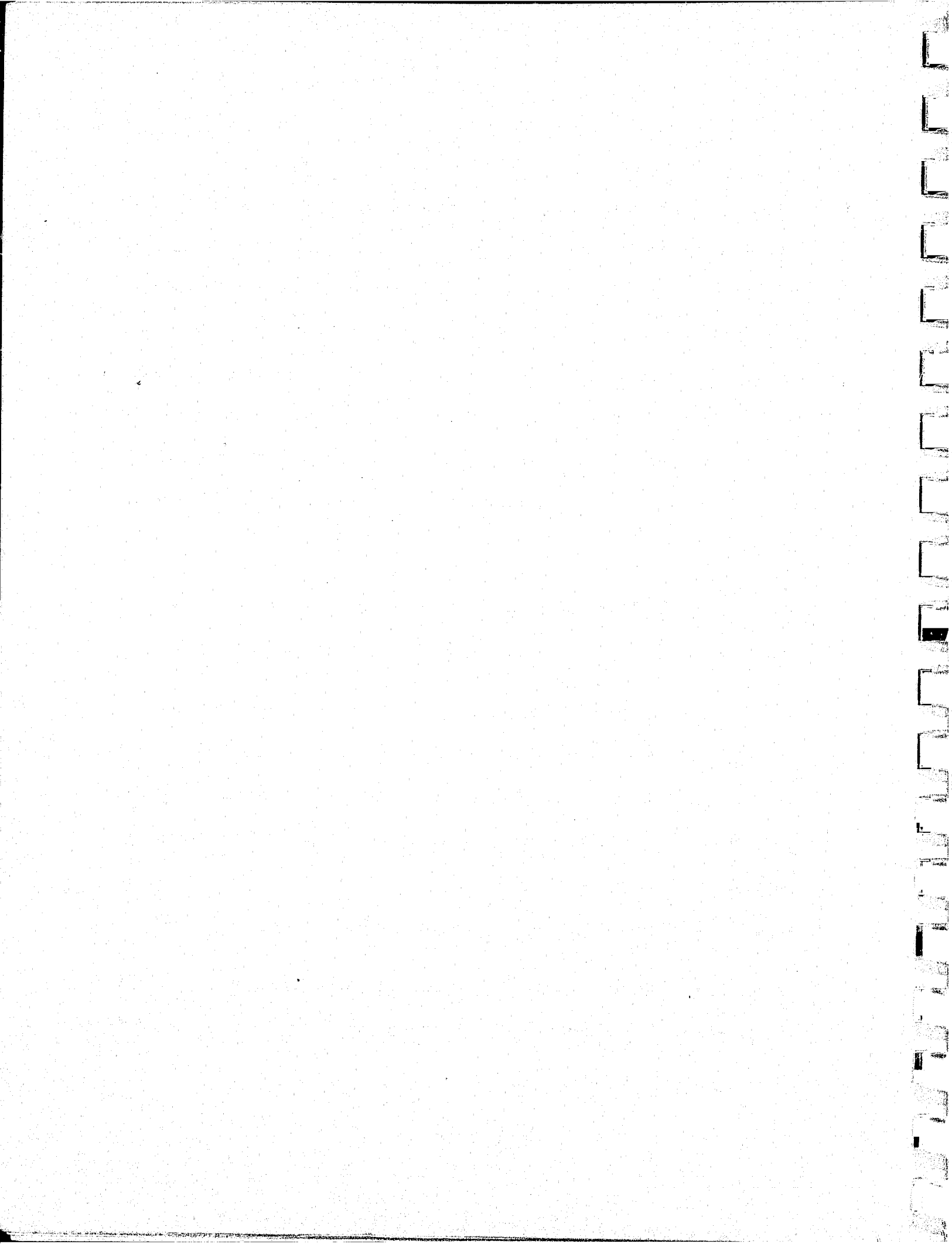
FOREWORD

This is a broad-brush description of the adult corrections and rehabilitation facilities now operating in Dade County, Florida. It is a phase of the corrections planning project authorized by the grant titled "Program Remedies for Defined Gaps in the Criminal Justice System" (72-DF-04-0013) from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This grant authorized four areas for study: alcoholism, arrested drug users, courts improvement, and corrections. The main problem addressed by the grant is a deficiency in planning and coordination among parts of the criminal justice and the health and rehabilitation systems.

The corrections segment of the study is divided into three phases: 1) a descriptive study, 2) a goals model, and 3) strategies for the future report.

The descriptive study that follows covers programs operated by the state, federal, and county governments and by the municipalities within the county, and includes descriptions of physical plants, staff backgrounds and training, programs, services, and the client population. The information is based on personal observations by the project staff, on official documents, and on statements by officials of the various organizations and institutions concerned.

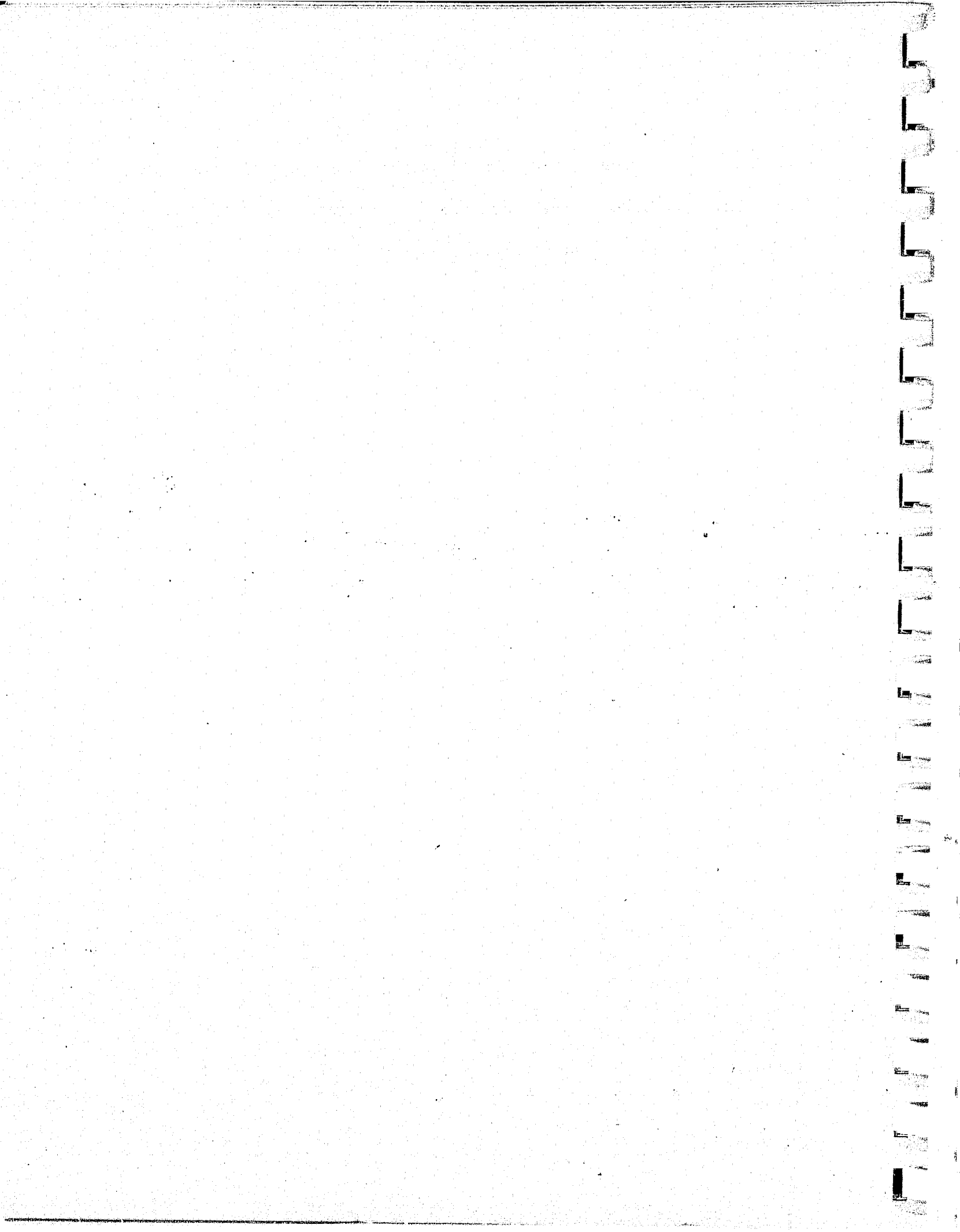
During the last three years major changes have taken place in the organization and programs of the institutions that provide detention and rehabilitative services



in Dade County. Further changes are in the offing, and so the present report should be considered a snapshot of a system in transition, and a background against which the oncoming changes may be better appreciated.

----- Hall Tennis

Project Director



METHODOLOGY

Corrections planners, Walter C. Anders, M. A., and Michael A. Gruber, Ph. D., visited all adult corrections facilities in the County and spoke with the responsible officials about their programs and institutions. In the case of the municipal jails, the data was collected by a survey form used as the basis for an interview with all jail officials.

This questionnaire (see appendix) was designed after a literature search to identify the relevant quantities and variables in corrections design. Each of the municipal chiefs of police received a letter from the County Manager describing the project and asking for cooperation with the corrections planners. The design of the questionnaire was reviewed by the Data Review Panel consisting of:

Jack Sandstrom, Director, Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; William Snyder, Community Relations Officer, United States Bureau of Prisons; Ted Lasoff, Prison Inspector, Florida Division of Corrections:

James R. Albritton, Regional Coordinator, Work Release Program, Florida Division of Corrections; Ms. Daisy Davis, consultant; Frank P. McKain, Regional Supervisor, Florida Probation and Parole Commission; Robert Taro, Director, Bureau of Detention, Florida Division of Youth Services; James Paisley, Director, Dade County Community Improvement Program; Jeffrey M. Silbert, Director, Dade County Criminal Justice Planning Unit.

The data collected from the municipal jails was reviewed by the Data Review Panel as well as the municipal chiefs of police.

The other sections of this report were researched by the corrections planners in addition to data on the Stockade and the Women's Annex supplied by DOJEDA, Inc., a private consulting firm. Research consisted of on-site inspections of facilities, interviews with correctional staffs, and examination of documents and data sources produced in the ordinary course of operation of these programs. Drafts of the reports were sent to the heads of those programs for approval.

This final draft of this descriptive study is presented for review to the Data Review Panel and will subsequently be distributed to the Criminal Justice Advisory Council and to interested organizations and persons.

SUMMARY

The Dade County corrections system affects over 40,000 people a year, of whom more than 11,000 have been arrested for felonies. The system takes these people from the hands of peace officers, detains them in a variety of facilities, transports them to hearings and trials, and after sentencing, attempts to modify their behaviors by a variety of programs, both behind walls and in the community at large. Every level of American government is involved in the process, from the Federal to the municipal (Figures 1 and 2).

Dade County is currently moving from a municipal to a regional consciousness, and the corrections system reflects this change. Historically, the municipalities in the County have operated their own police forces, and these police forces maintained lock-up facilities for the people they arrested. Presently 14 of these facilities are still in use for temporary holding or for the incarceration of misdemeanants sentenced by municipal courts. Municipal courts are scheduled for dissolution by 1977, and it is likely that some of the local detention operations will be closed even earlier. They are generally custodial facilities with little investment in rehabilitative programs, and with few resources to carry out such programs.

The Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation now handles all felony cases in the County and most of the misdemeanors. It operates three major facilities, the Pre-trial Detention Center (the Jail), the Training and Treatment Center (the Stockade), and the Women's Detention Center. A fourth facility,

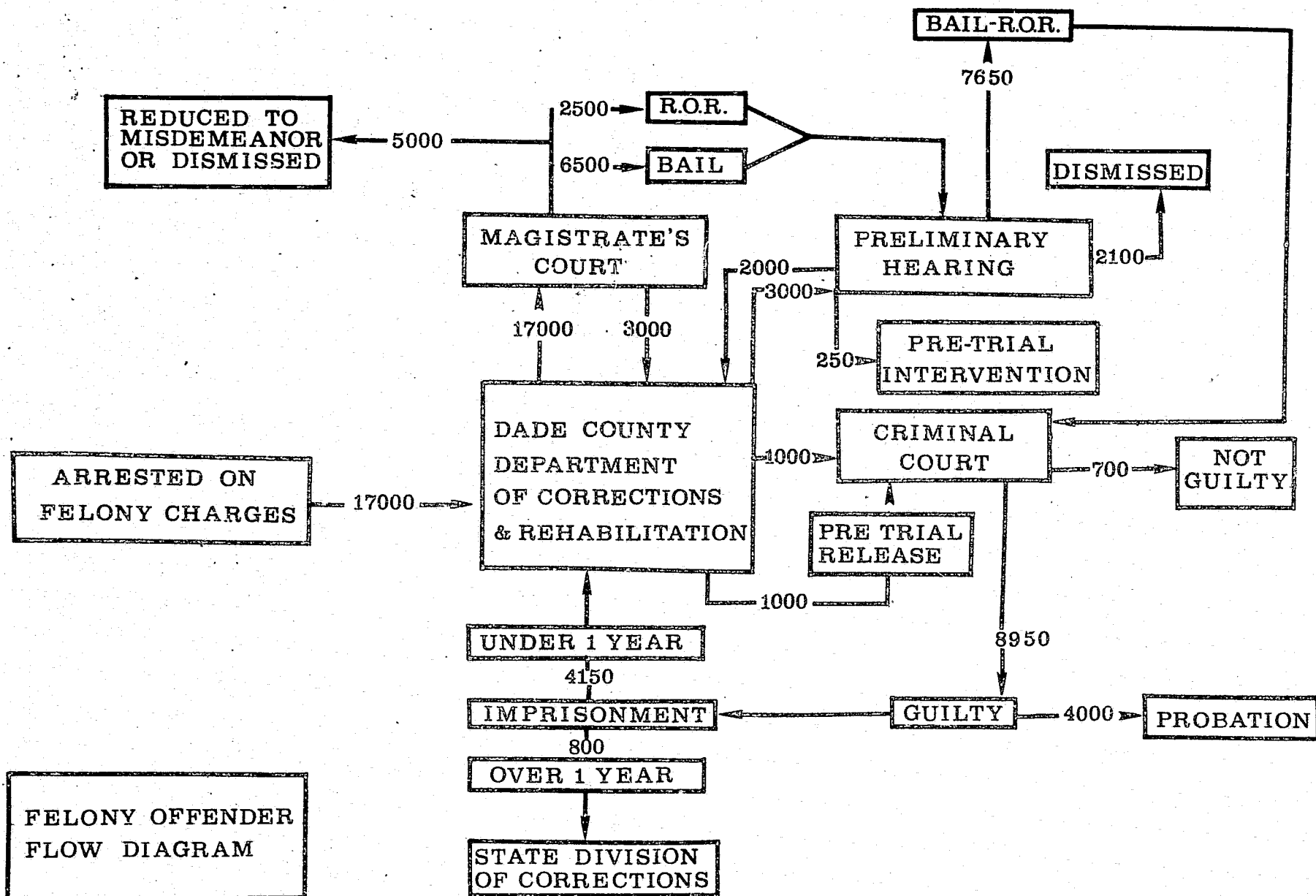
FIGURE 1

MOVEMENT OF FELONY OFFENDERS THROUGH THE DADE
COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

All persons arrested on felony charges in Dade County are booked through the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, either at the Jail or, in the case of women, at the Annex. These accused are all arraigned before a magistrate, where they may have their charges dismissed, or reduced to misdemeanors; may be released on bail or on their own recognizance (R. O. R.); or may be returned to custody. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may also release prisoners through the Pre-Trial Release Program. The Pre-Trial Intervention Program originates in the State Attorney's Office, and represents an attempt to remove selected offenders from the criminal justice system entirely.

At the preliminary hearing, more cases may be dismissed, or released on bail or recognizance, trial dates assigned, and pleas registered. Of those found guilty in the criminal court, nearly half are placed on probation, which includes those placed in drug or treatment programs regarded as alternatives to incarceration.

Figures are approximate and originate from various criminal justice agencies. They refer to persons, not charges; a single felony offender may be booked for several charges.

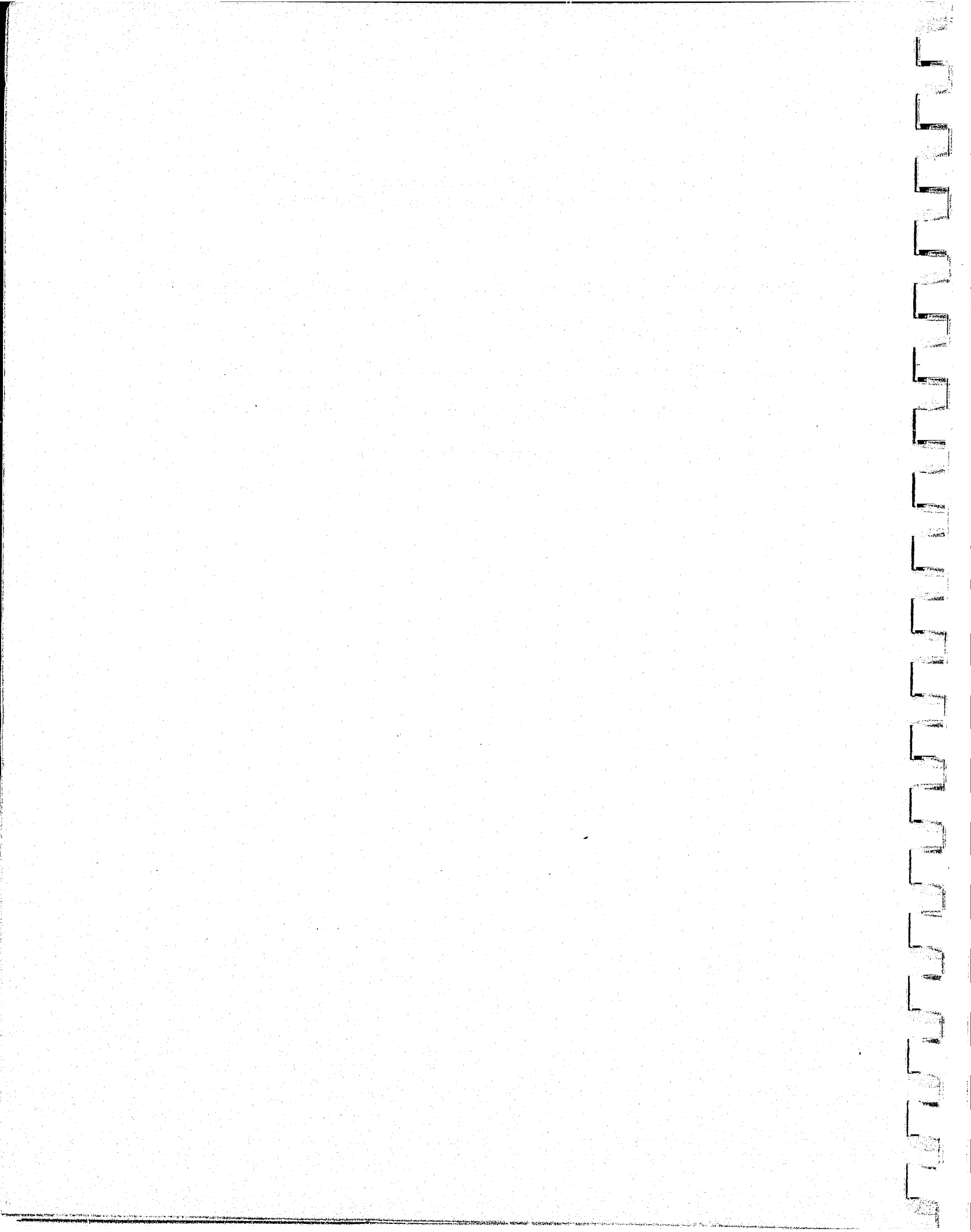


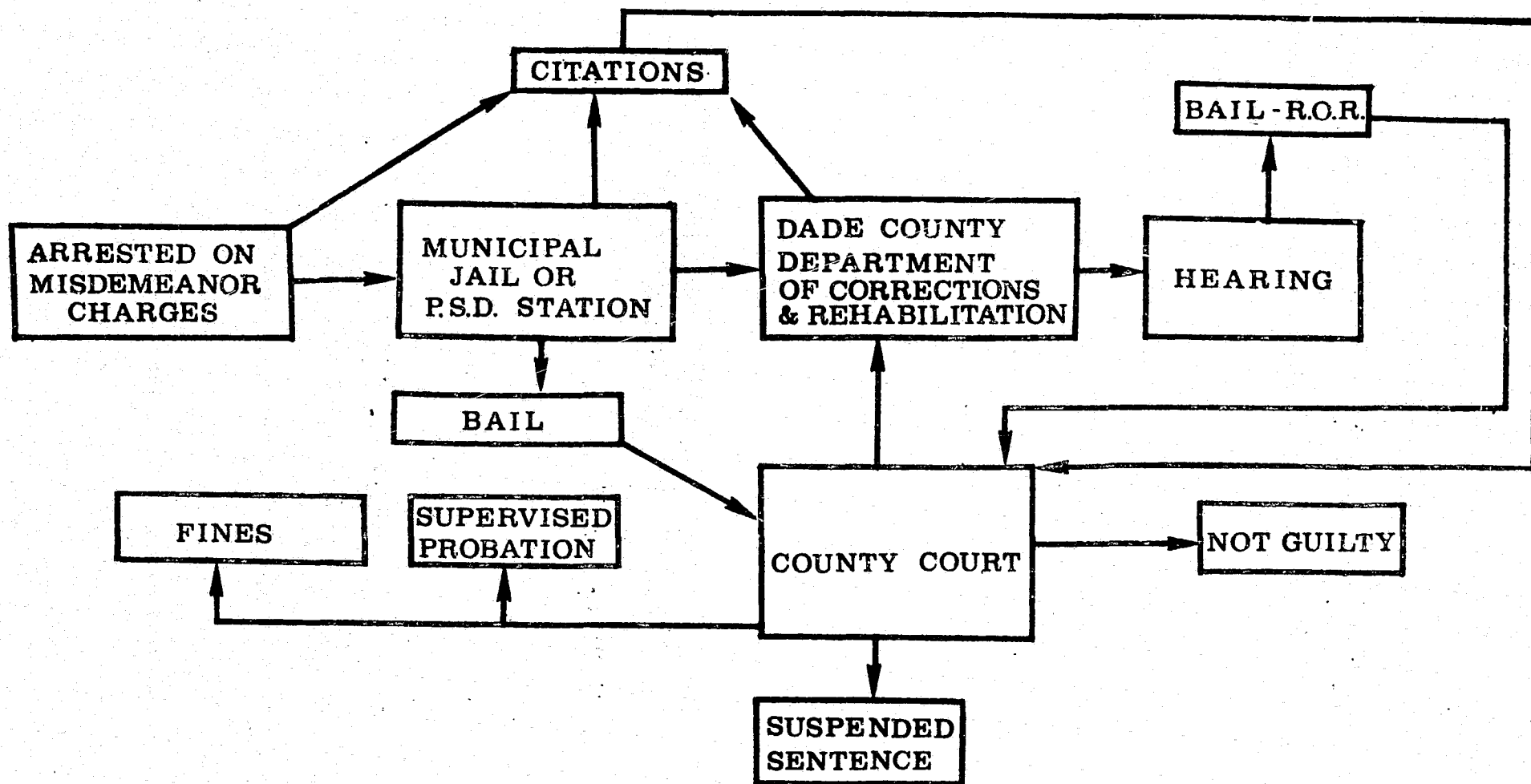
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FIGURE 2

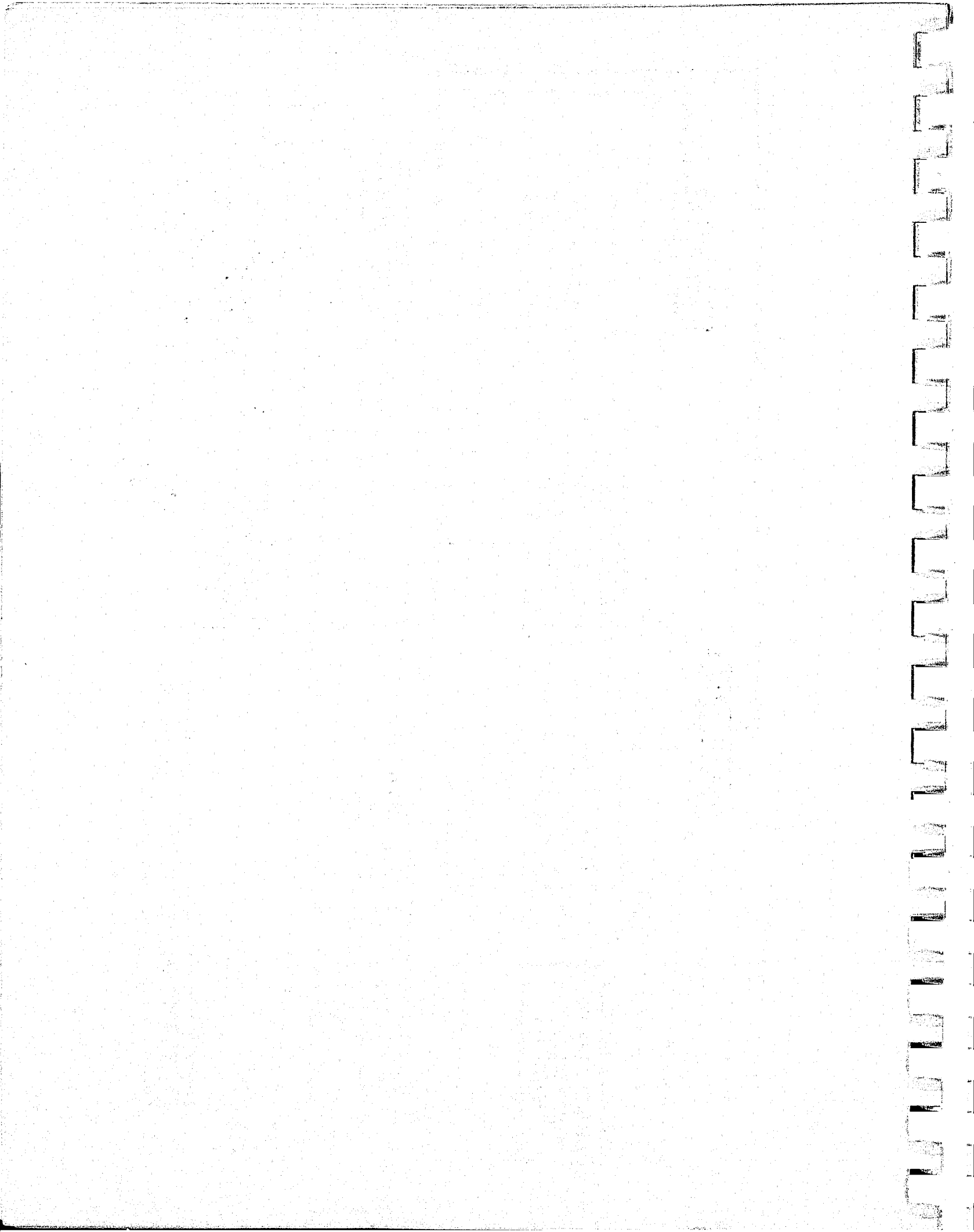
MOVEMENT OF MISDEMEANOR OFFENDERS THROUGH
THE DADÉ COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Misdemeanants detained by city or county officers may be issued citations at the discretion of the arresting officer, or that of the duty officer at the police station or County Jail. Bonding out of a municipal jail is also possible. Offenders held in County Jail are given a hearing from which they may bond out or be released on their own recognizance (R. O. R.).





MISDEMEANANT FLOW DIAGRAM



the North Dade Detention Center, will be built this fiscal year. Further, the 1973-74 County budget recommends approximately \$6 million to build a new main jail at the site of the Stockade, to include a new women's facility; to modify the present Jail to greatly reduce density; and to build another regional center in the southwest area.

Beginning as a detention service of the Public Safety Department, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has now committed itself to the rehabilitative model. Educational and vocational programs are in operation at all of its facilities. The Department also functions as a bondsman, releasing selected prisoners back into the community under the Pre-trial Release program.

Sentenced inmates of the system who qualify may be allowed to hold jobs in the community or study at Miami-Dade Community College.

A variety of special programs operate in the County correctional system. The County provides social workers, correctional counselors, and medical treatment in all its correctional institutions. Alcohol and drug abuse treatment services are provided by a variety of public and private agencies. These specialized functions are discussed at length in other portions of the "Defined Gaps" Study.

The State of Florida's Division of Corrections operates a half-way house residence center in Opa-Locka for State prisoners in their last year of sentence. These men are able to work in the community and thus re-establish community ties before their release. State prisoners are also kept at the Dade County Stockade, both as work releasees and regular prisoners. The County facilities are also inspected

by an official of the same state department. A separate Florida department, the Probation and Parole Commission, also maintains an office in Dade County. Its job is to supervise the more than 4,000 persons per year placed on parole by the criminal courts. There is also a Federal probation office in the County that supplies the same service for Federal parolees. Finally, the Federal Bureau of prisons also maintains a community relations officer in Miami to supervise the treatment of Federal prisoners in local facilities.

PRE-TRIAL DETENTION CENTER

I. THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Dade County Jail is nine stories tall. Located at 13th Street and 13th Avenue, the structure was completed in 1961 and is built in the shape of a letter Y oriented on a north-south axis. Each floor covers an area of 17,300 square feet, with the exception of the first floor, which has been provided with an administrative wing running perpendicular to the stalk of the Y. Two corridors run north from the ends of this wing to join the ends of the Y arms, giving the first floor 31,000 square feet in all. The areas enclosed by these corridors have been roofed over by heavy steel mesh and are used as exercise yards. A second story has been added to the eastern end of the administrative wing. It contains two dormitory cells for misdemeanants who have not made bail.

Only the lower six floors of the Jail have been completed for occupancy; the upper three are shells containing only unfinished internal walls. They are used for storage. The third to sixth floors comprise the main prisoner living areas of the Jail and are identical in design (Fig. 3). The center of each of these floors is a triangular lobby into which open the four elevators and the three corridors leading to the cellblocks. (The eastern arm of the Y is called A-block, the western is B-block, and the stalk is C-block.) A and B blocks are identical, consisting of four prisoner dormitory cells each, two on either side of a central corridor. These cells may be set up to any number of inmates,

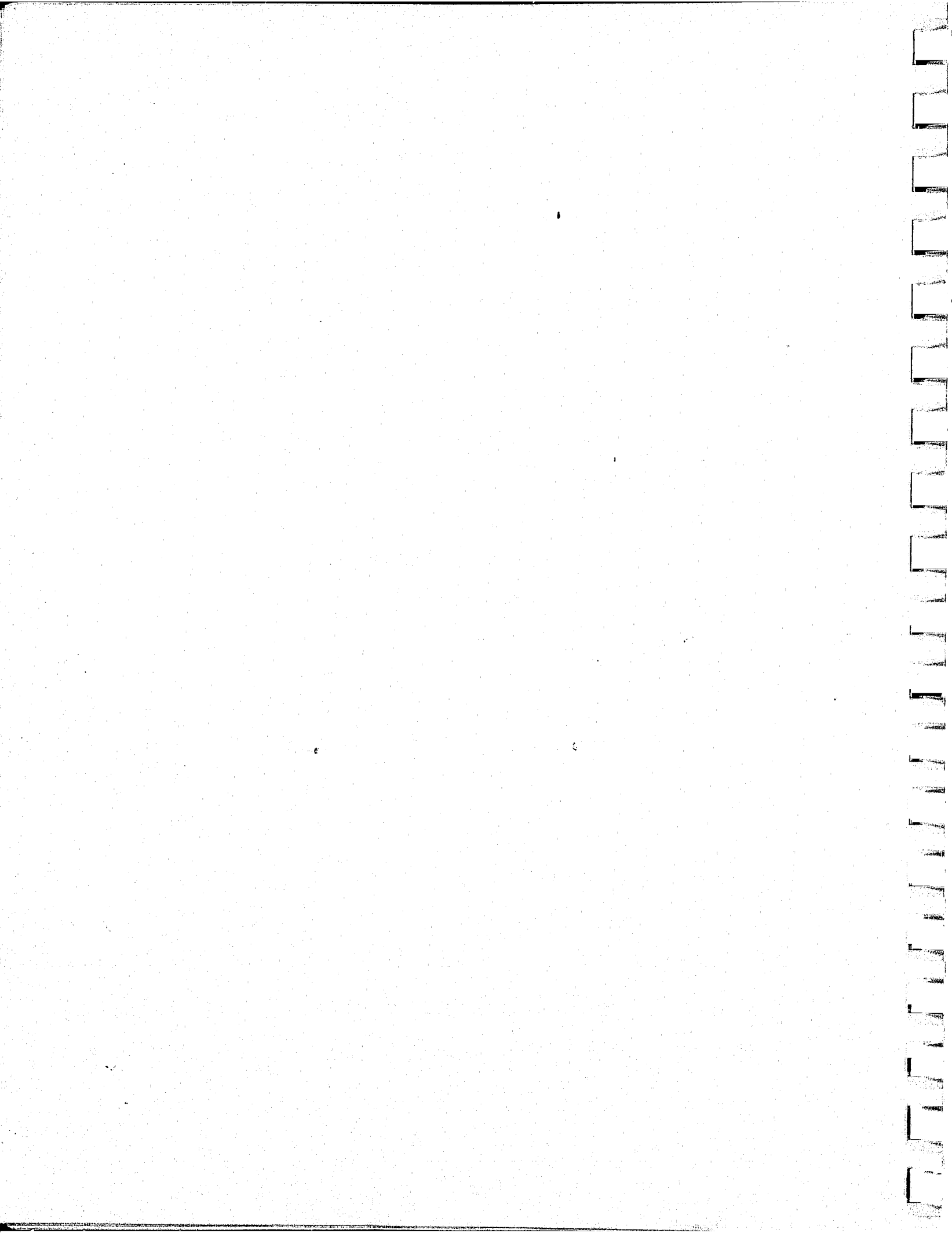
PRE-TRIAL DETENTION CENTER

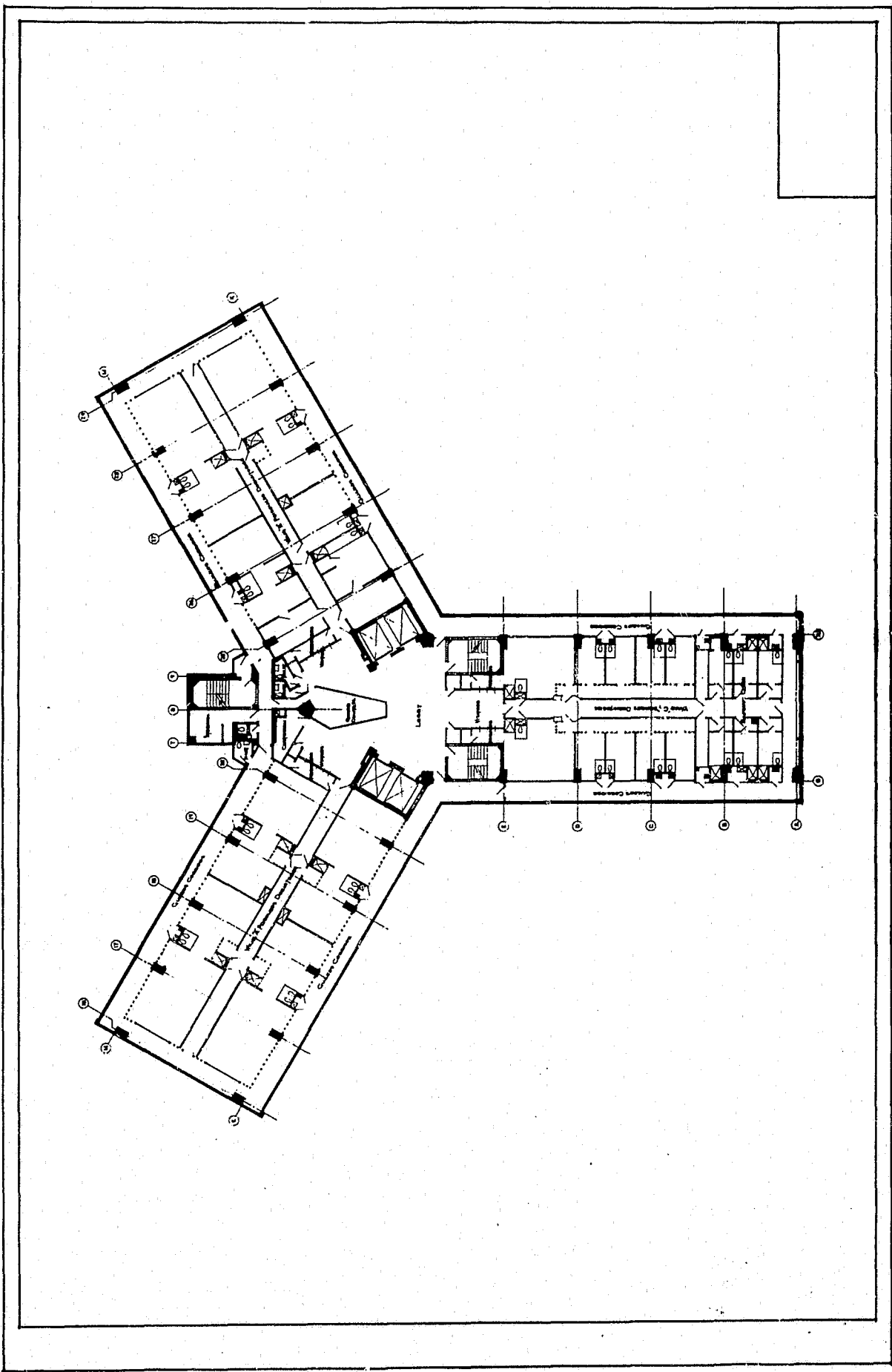
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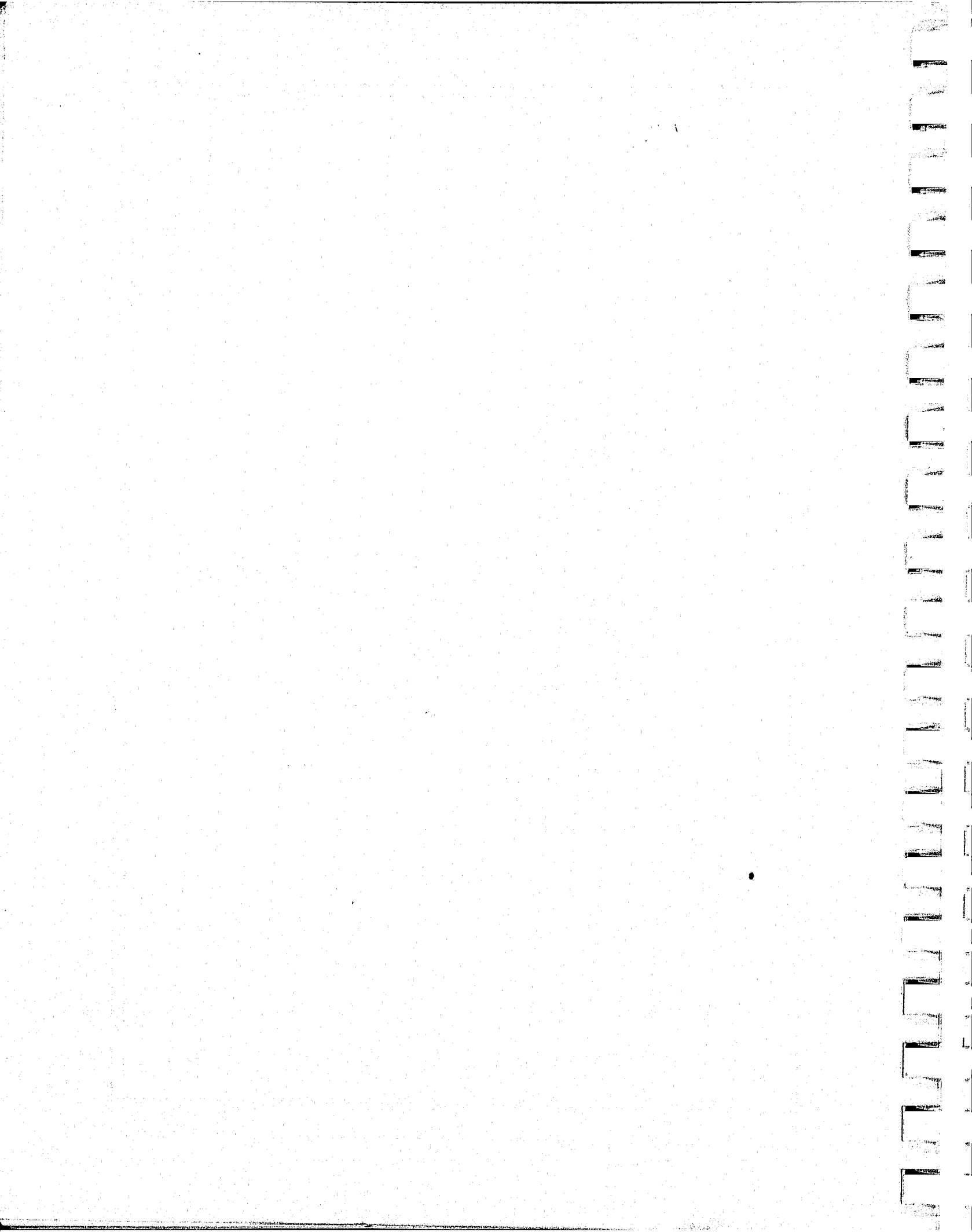
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FIGURE 3
DADE COUNTY JAIL THIRD THROUGH
SIXTH FLOOR PLAN







from as few as eight to as many as 19. The Number 3 and Number 4 cells of each block measure 45 by 17 feet. They are divided into dayroom and dormitory areas by walls, and are each equipped with two toilet-lavatories and one shower stall. The Number 1 and Number 2 cells are similarly divided and provided with sanitation facilities, but are about 10 feet shorter in their long dimensions. In general, the larger cells have higher populations, all of the cells with 19 inmates being of this type. For the entire Jail, the average authorized cell population for A and B blocks was approximately 14 (Cell Vacancy Report, 27 May 73).

There is a five-foot-wide corridor that runs entirely around the periphery of all the blocks, from which patrolling guards are able to inspect the cells. However, the A and B cells are so designed that a portion of their areas, around the toilet facilities, is not visible from the walkaround. This is considered a grave disadvantage by the Jail staff.

The architecture of C-block provides two different kinds of facilities. Starting from the lobby door, there is a 17 x 18 feet room on either side of the central passageway; these serve as dayrooms for the four small (13 x 8 feet) cells on each side further down the corridor. These are normally two-man cells. Each one has its own door, which can be operated from a central control point, enabling the jailer to allow access to the dayroom to any one or combination of cells. Each cell has a toilet-lavatory and a shower stall and another toilet is provided in the dayrooms.

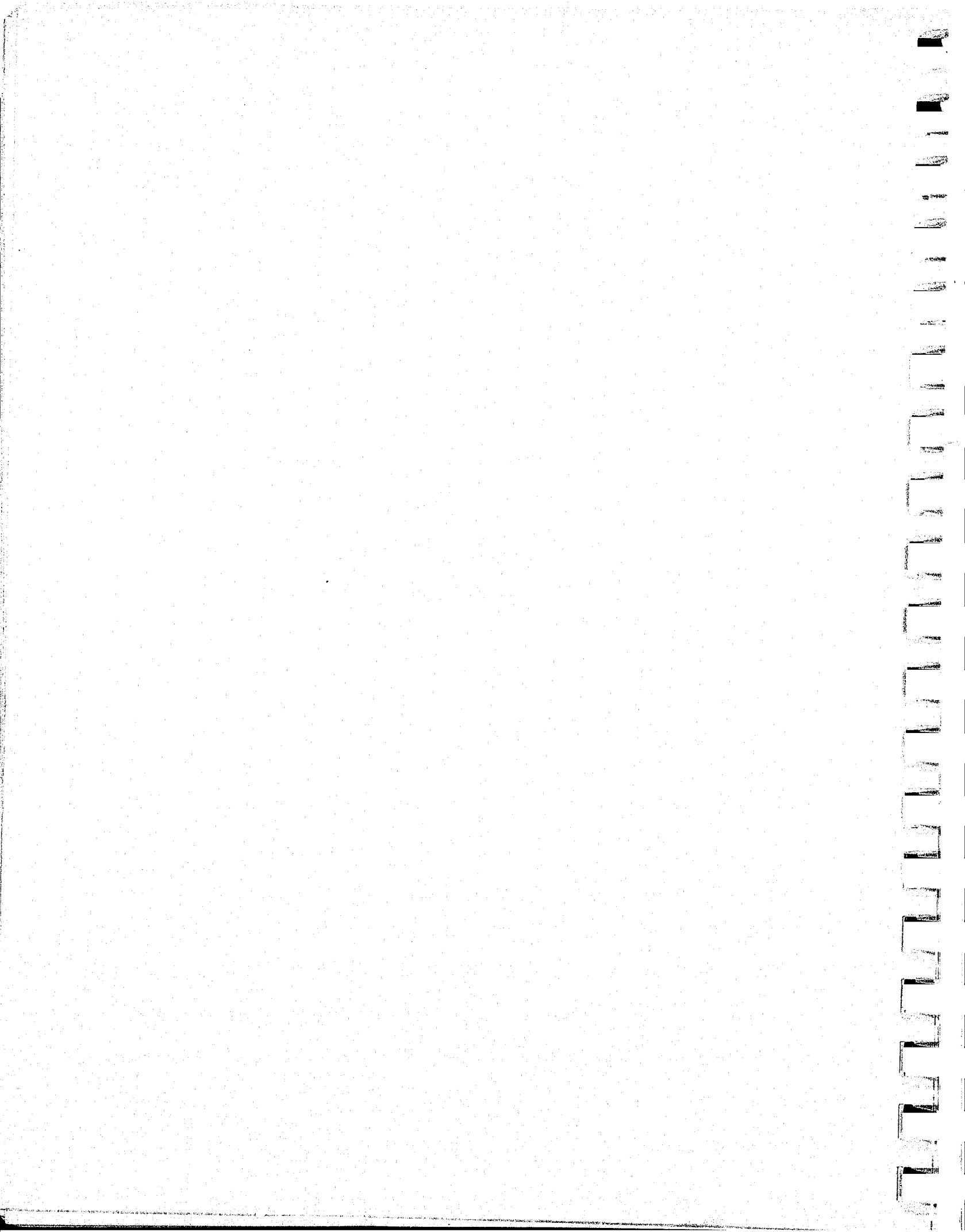
Further down the corridor are six solitary confinement or "safety," cells.

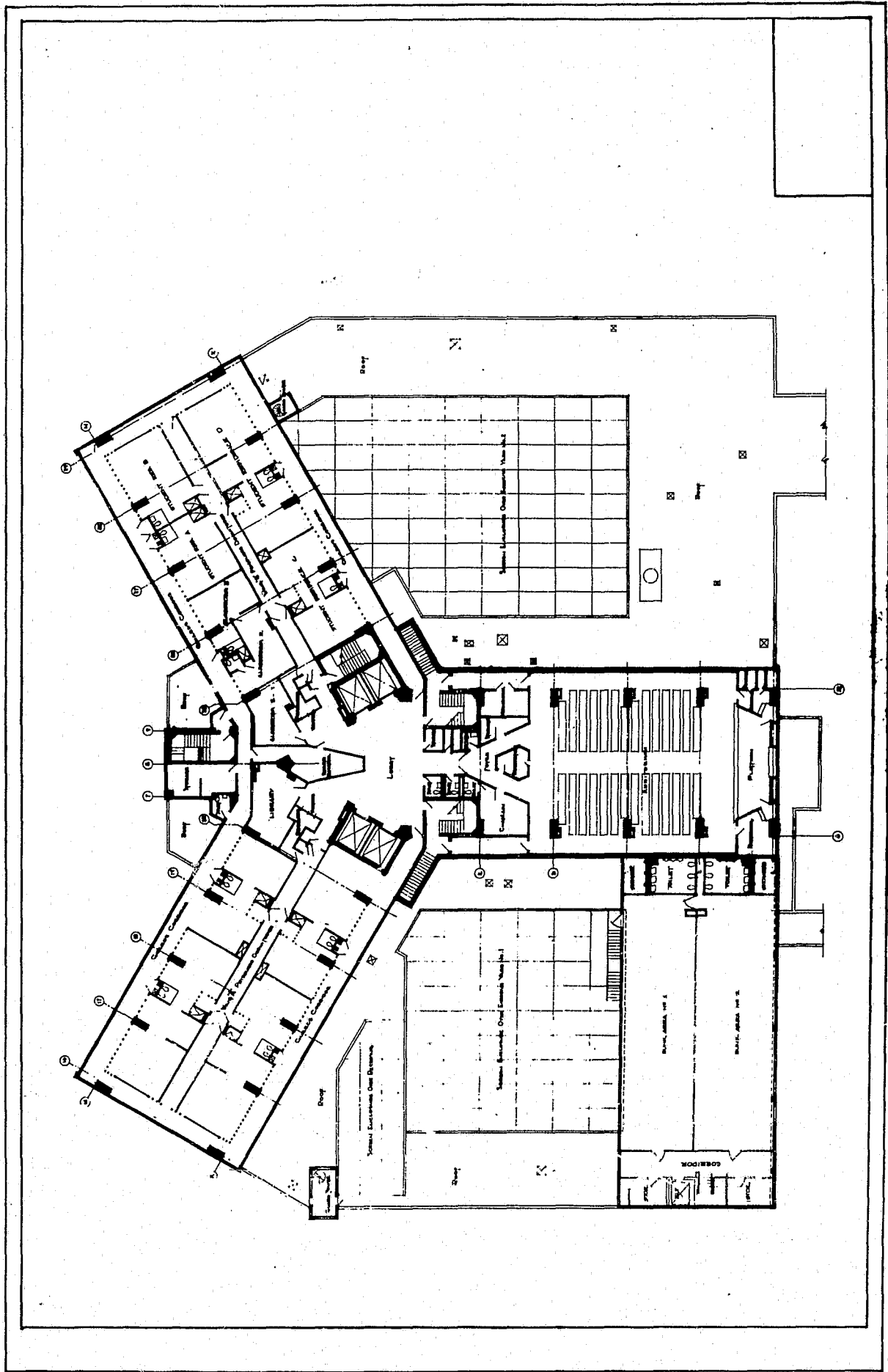
The safety cell is nine by six feet in area and contains a toilet-lavatory, a shower stall and bunk bed bolted to the wall. It is separated from the central corridor by both a barred door and a solid steel door fitted with a glass window.

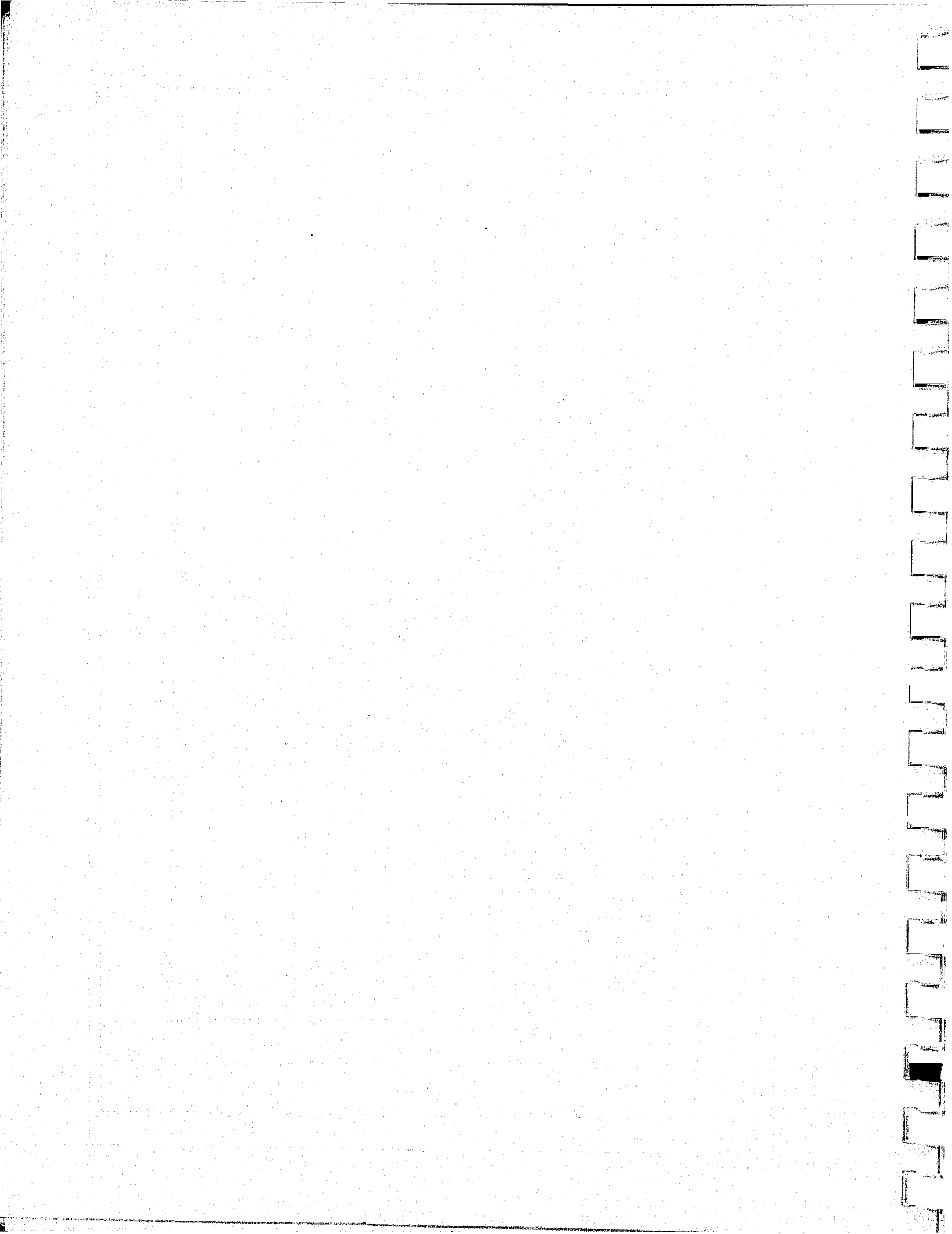
All the cells in the Jail except the safety cells and the C-block two-man cells on the third floor have access to circulating air and sunlight through the windows on the opposite side of the perimeter passage. Each cellblock has two visiting rooms into which inmates can be brought to see visitors. These rooms are located on either side of the entranceways to the cellblocks' central corridors. They measure four by nine feet. The visitors stand on the lobby side and can view the inmates through a glass plate; voice contact is made possible by a small slit fitted with baffles to prevent the passage of objects. Since the cellblock windows give out on public streets, the inmates can hear people shouting up to them, and there is usually a lively exchange going on between those inside and their unofficial visitors below.

The second floor of the Jail has been modified for special purposes, both in the architects plans and quite recently by direction of the Jail administration (Fig. 4). C-block on this floor has been replaced by an auditorium. This is the only large assembly space in the Jail and is used both for religious services and as a classroom for inmates taking courses. In B-block the 2 and 4 cells and the area immediately behind the guard control have been converted into classroom space. The same area on the A-block side of the control booth is now the Jail library. The remainder of B-block is reserved for inmates taking courses, and A-block remains an ordinary cell block as described above.

FIGURE 4
DADE COUNTY JAIL SECOND
FLOOR PLAN







The first or ground floor of the Jail is entirely taken up with administration, booking, and services. (Figure 5). The eastern arm of the Y (under A-block) is the kitchen and food storage area. The bay between this arm and the south wall of the exercise yard is used for receiving and garbage removal; the bay between the east and west arms of the Y is partially walled off to make a visitors' waiting room; and, as mentioned above, the space between the ends of the arms and the ends of the administrative wings is devoted to inmate exercise areas.

The western arm of the Y was converted in 1973 for use as a medical facility. This clinic begins at an inmate holding area that has been made out of the old service corridor. This leads via a double doorway into a central area that contains the nurses' station and the service counter. Leading off this area are three examination rooms, a treatment room, a supply room, a doctor's and an administrative office and a laboratory/pharmacy. West of the service counter there is a hallway leading to the isolation ward, which contains 10 one-man isolation rooms, each with a toilet, a lavatory and a bunk. Behind this there is a sick bay with a 16 bed capacity.

From the visitors' waiting room on the Jail's south side entrance is made through a double-doored vestibule into a triangular lobby. The releasing desk is directly ahead, with two small holding cells on the left. Two corridors lead off this lobby. The eastern one goes past the staff dining room and its kitchen and joins the eastern half of the administrative wing. This part of the floor includes the commissary, the director's offices, and, at the extremity

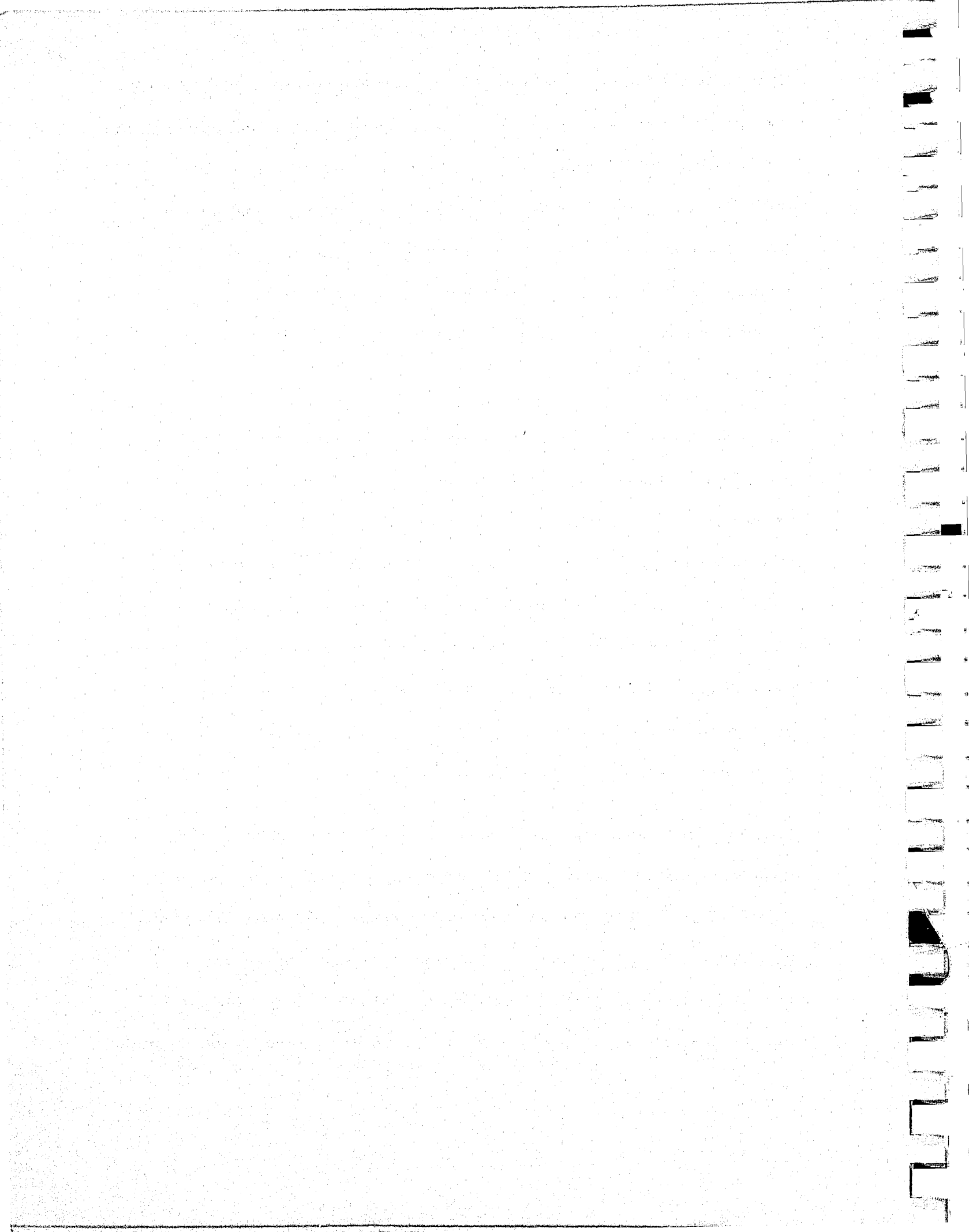
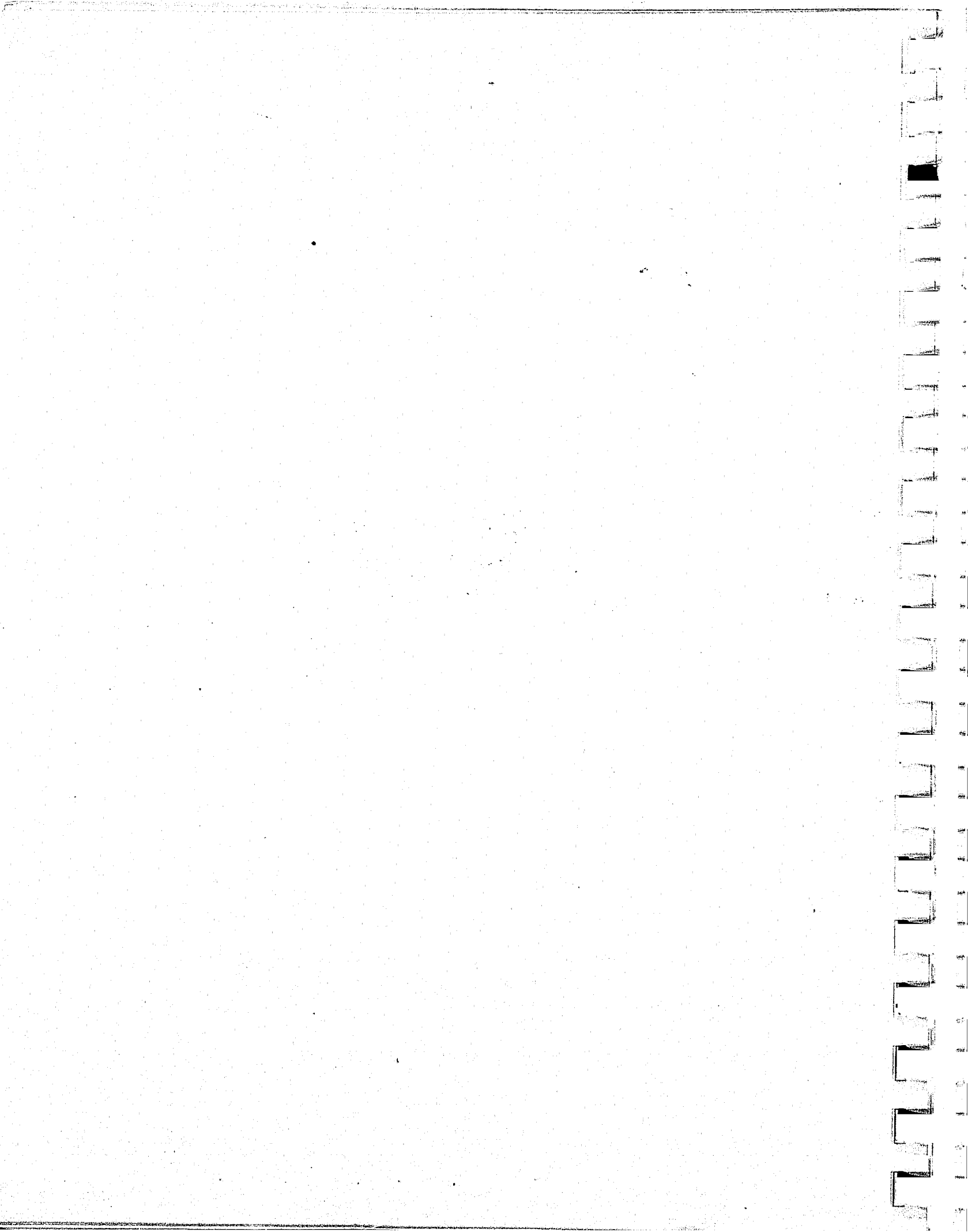
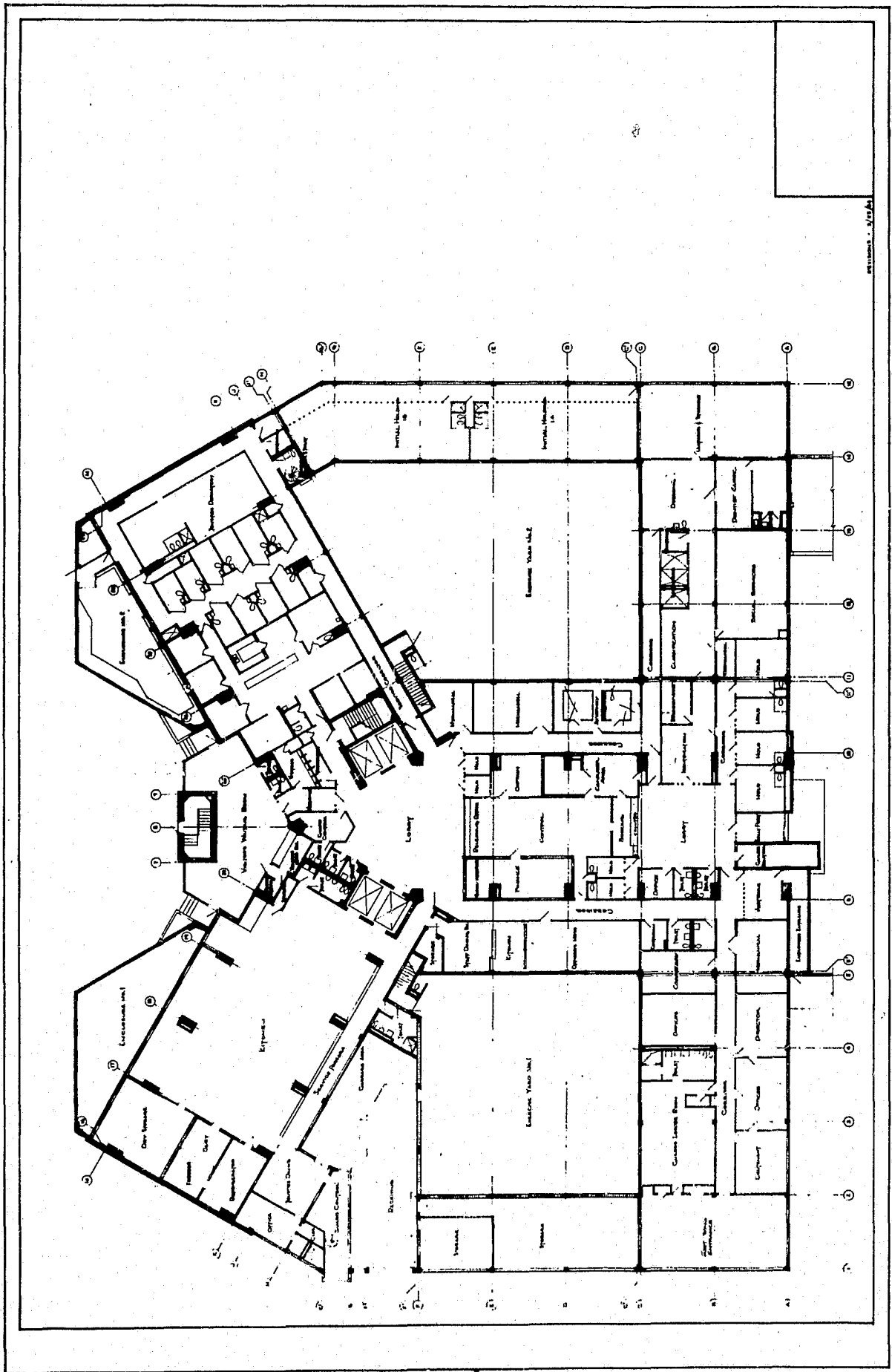
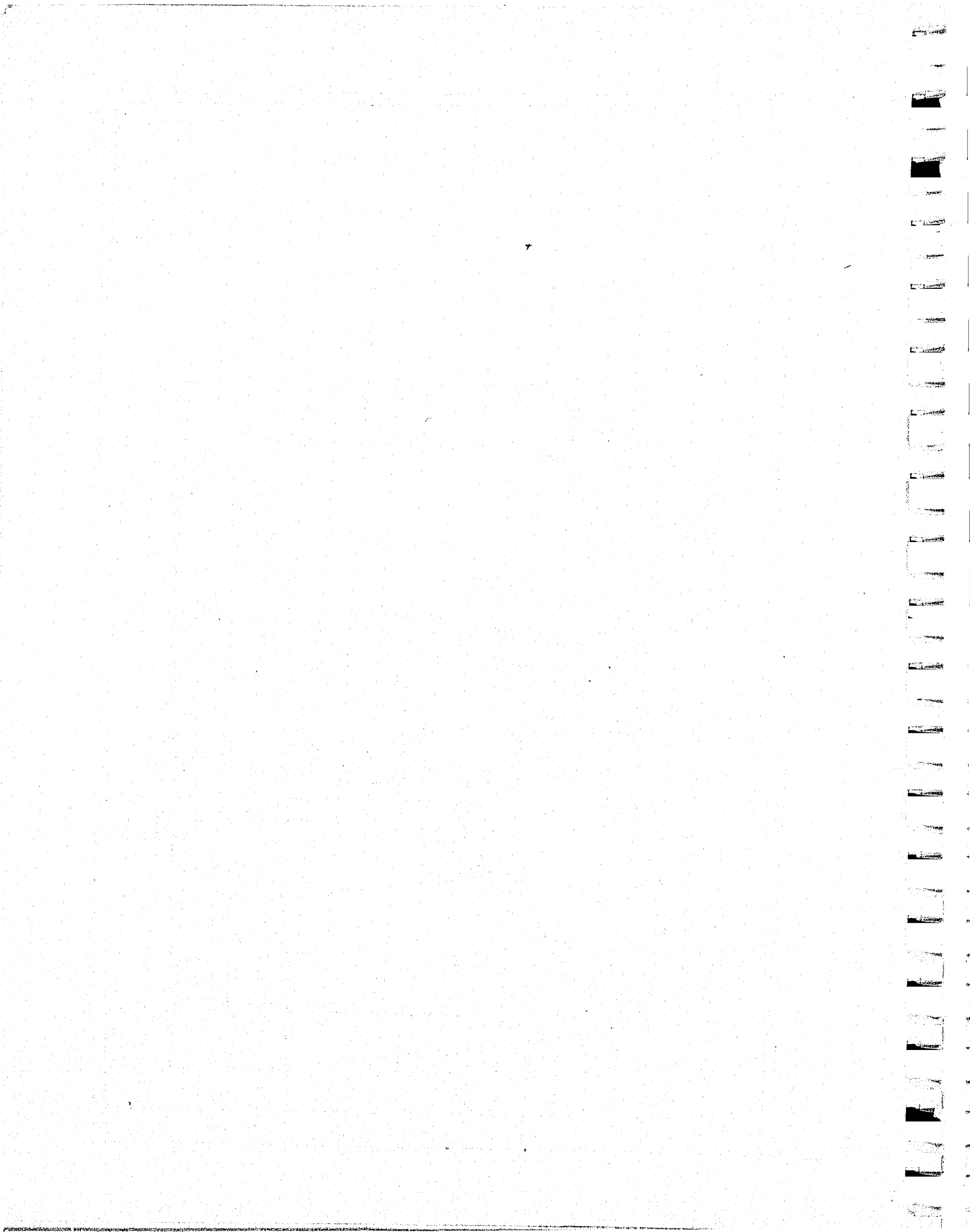


FIGURE 5
DADE COUNTY JAIL GROUND
FLOOR PLAN





SECTION - 3/13/61



of the structure, the misdemeanor booking office. This office has its own entrance, through which officers can bring people charged with public drunkenness, disorderly conduct, traffic violations and other misdemeanors. There is a stairway leading from here up to the holding cells above. There are two of these, each with a 50-bed capacity. Each cell also contains one three-head shower, three lavatories and three toilets. The western corridor leads past the attorney interview room.

Officers escorting other classes of offenders enter the Jail through the sally port at the base of the Y. Directly ahead is the booking lobby and desk. This block of offices, between the booking desk and the releasing desk is "Control," the operation nerve center of the Jail. It includes the computer terminals for the National and the Florida Crime Information Centers, the terminals for the computer used for booking and keeping track of Jail inmates, the Jail financial offices and communications center, linking "Control" with guard booths on the cell floors. To the left of the desk as one faces it are two small holding cells. These are used for holding women who pass through the jail on their way to court, as well as homosexual prostitutes, before classification.

From the booking lobby in the other direction lies the west wing of the first floor. It includes the identification area, the drunkometer operator's office, the inmate classification office, the social workers' office, the shower area where new inmates are required to take a shower and be searched, the dental clinic, and the property office, where inmates must deposit their money and

valuables. To the left of the property office is a corridor leading to cells 1A and 1B, which are used to hold prisoners prior to classification.

port, for holding prisoners before booking. In addition, there is a row of holding cells to the left as one enters the sally port for holding prisoners before booking.

II. ADMINISTRATION

The Jail is a unit of the Dade County Corrections and Rehabilitation Department, which is responsible for operating all the detention facilities for the justice system of the County. Before January, 1970, the Jail was operated by the Public Safety Department, strictly as a detention center. By the late 1960's, however, it had become apparent that if the Jail was still legally a detention center, it had become by reason of court delays, increased County population, and a higher crime rate, a de facto municipal prison. Inmates awaiting trial might be incarcerated for up to a year in extremely crowded conditions; at one time there were over 1300 inmates in the jail, with violence reported frequently in the press. In January, 1971 the Circuit Court set a limit of 600 on the Jail population and the Corrections and Rehabilitation Department began to institute reforms to accomplish this. The presiding judge of Circuit Court has appointed one of the Criminal Court judges to be responsible for conditions inside the Jail. This judge visits the Jail at least once a month, and receives a monthly report listing all those incarcerated therein.

The Jail is under the administration of the Jail Bureau, which in turn is responsible to an Operations Division and thence to the Departmental Director's office. The Jail receives administrative support from the Administrative Division in such matters as personnel, training, and business management. The Jail Bureau itself is divided into an operations and a rehabilitation section. (A Table of Organization of the Jail Administration is in the Appendix.)

The rules and regulations under which the Jail is operated are embodied in

a series of operational and administrative orders. The administrative orders issue only from the director and bear on matters of some permanence that are applicable to the entire Department. Operational orders originate from the supervisor of the Section, Bureau, or Division responsible for the subject matter of the order, and must be passed up through the chain of command to the Director for approval prior to implementation. Copies of these orders are kept in looseleaf binders in the Director's office, the Training Bureau office and the Jail Bureau office. Since March, 1972, when the first administrative order of the new Department was issued, there have been approximately 75 administrative and operational orders written. These represent the only written administrative code specific to the Jail.

The organization of the custodial staff is paramilitary, with five uniformed ranks (Correctional Officer I and II, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain) represented. The personnel in the higher ranks are most often carry overs from the days when the Jail and the other facilities under the Department were operated by police. Legally, every Correctional Officer, regardless of rank, is still a deputy sheriff of Dade County. In addition, there are a number of undeputized administrators at the Jail, especially in the Rehabilitation Section, whose head is an Administrative Officer III, as well as technicians, including clerk-typists, account clerks, and cooks.

Despite the police background of the Jail, there appears now to be a trend toward a professional corrections operation. Most of the members of the Rehabilitation Section wear civilian clothes. A number of female correctional

officers are employed in the Jail, although they are not allowed on the cell-blocks.

Tradition seems to be a factor in the running of the Jail. Individual jailers appear to have considerable discretion in the handling of prisoners and in the general performance of their duties. There seems to be adequate feedback communication from the prisoners through the correctional counselors and social workers, and from the lower officer ranks, informally, through conversations with the personnel director.

III. INTAKE AND CLASSIFICATION

When a prisoner is escorted through the sally port by an arresting officer he begins an experience that may consume as little as an hour of his time, or as much as a year. In any case the procedure is the same. He is taken to a table on the west side of the booking lobby, frisked, and made to empty his pockets. If he has cash in excess of \$10, he is taken to the property office to check it. Then he is placed in a hold cell, and the arresting officer gives the complaint affidavit or warrant to the booking officer. (See Appendix). The prisoner is then given a chance to make a telephone call, booked into the Jail, and taken to be photographed and fingerprinted.

Through the computer terminal at the booking desk a request is made to national, state and local information files to determine whether the subject has any arrest warrants or bench warrants against him, or is on probation or free on bond for a felony. A confinement card is then made out that includes any information so obtained, plus information about the prisoner (e.g., date of birth, appearance, address, occupation, aliases) and the charge against him. It also includes a jail number, which is given to every prisoner on the occasion of his first booking into the Jail. It remains with him permanently thereafter.

The prisoner is then taken to the property office, where he surrenders all his valuables and personal items, including any heeled or heavy boots. He then undresses, showers, and undergoes a strip-search by an officer. After dressing, he is given mattress, sheet, towel, and blanket, given an

opportunity to purchase rubber shower shoes if he has any money, and taken to one of the two holding dormitories on the first floor, where he will remain until either released by magistrate's action or classified and sent to a permanent cell the next day. At this stage, prisoners are segregated, whites in cell 1A, blacks in cell 1B.

In the morning, a classification officer arrives and picks up a booking printout, a bond hearing list and a stack of confinement cards that have been marked as belonging to unclassified prisoners held in 1A and 1B. He eliminates those who have bonded out or have been released on recognizance or through the pre-trial release program, and has those remaining brought out six at a time for interview.

At this juncture prisoners are given another opportunity to make a phone call or to purchase some commissary articles if they have funds deposited in the property office. The classification officer then interviews each prisoner, filling out an Inmate Classification Form in the process (See Appendix). This usually takes from 5 to 8 minutes, and the two classification officers may process from 25 to 35 people a day.

After the interview, all young inmates (17 to 21) are sent to see a social worker. The others return to the holding cells, and a classification officer makes out a preliminary move sheet assigning them to different parts of the Jail. Although the cells in A and B blocks are divided into maximum and medium security, there is no physical difference in the confinement. Attitudinal differences at the interview seem to be the classifying factors as

well as the severity of the crime and the violence reportedly involved in its commission. Light security is the status reserved for so-called day workers, unsentenced prisoners who have volunteered to do certain duties around the Jail.

At a little past noon each day a Cell Vacancy Printout is issued, which a classification officer uses to assign the new inmates to cells. Cells 3B2, 3 and 4 and 3C1 are reserved for dayworkers. Cell 3C2 is for the young and slight or "babyfaced" men who might be particularly susceptible to assault. Cells 4B2 and 4B4 are for Spanish-speaking inmates. Cell 5A1 is for homosexuals and 5A2 is for men over 50 years. Cells 6A1, 2 and 3 are for sentenced prisoners, and cells 6B1 and 6B2 are for federal prisoners being held for the U. S. Marshal's office.

As a matter of practical policy, whites always outnumber blacks in any ordinary maximum or medium security cell. There are no all-white cells, but there are several that are all black. If a man seems ill, drugged or deranged at interview, the classification officer makes out a slip so stating and the man is taken to the Jail clinic for examination.

At the classification session the prisoners also receive their only official orientation to the Jail. This consists of a short walk by the classification officer and a two page pamphlet outlining the rules and procedures of the Jail. (See Appendix).

After assigning inmates to cells, the classification officer makes out a location sheet listing where each inmate has been sent. Sections of this sheet

are given to guard booth officers on each floor, and complete copies are given to the nurse, for medication information, to the guard booth in the visitors' waiting room, to the educational officer, and to the corrections officer in charge of the computer terminal at control. This officer also has the jail cards, who writes the relevant information on them, in addition to the prisoners' location, into the 2740 County computer. The jail cards are also given to a release officer, and after appropriate legal action has occurred, a release date is recorded on the jail card and in a release book. When the release date comes up in the book the people whose names appear under it are brought down from cells or in from the Stockade and released.

Procedures for misdemeanants at the East Wing are approximately the same regarding booking and arraignment, but jail card information for misdemeanor cases is not entered into the computer.

Assignment to safety cells is not made by classification officers. An inmate may be assigned to a safety cell for security reasons, for emotional instability that presents a danger to himself or others, or as a discipline. Shift supervisors may order safety cell confinement, subject to approval by the Jail Bureau chief, and the physician or nurse can request safety cell confinement for medical reasons. Shift supervisors are authorized to permit visitors to prisoners in safety cells, and these prisoners are allowed commissary privileges, unless they are disciplinary cases.

IV. HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of routine medical care at the Jail was the responsibility of Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Jackson Memorial Hospital was used for consultation, emergency treatment, and in-patient care, but on June 7, 1971, the Institutional Health Services, now the Prison Medical Services, was established at Jackson to provide all health services. This Service has a staff of 48, of whom six are physicians and the rest nurses, nurses aides or paraprofessionals. Medical direction of this service rests with the University of Miami Medical School, which contracts with the County to supply the six doctors and a medical director.

The basic unit providing in-patient medical care to the Jail's inmates was formerly Ward D, located next to the emergency room at Jackson. Although many of its functions have been taken over by the newly renovated Jail clinic, Ward D is still in operation, providing emergency care for persons under arrest and in-patient treatment for inmates requiring a doctor's care, but who are not in such critical condition as to need constant monitoring. Since the Jail will not book prisoners who are bleeding or unconscious, arresting officers must take such directly to Jackson.

Prisoners needing surgery or other specialized care are handled by the appropriate units of Jackson. Felons transported to these units are kept shackled.

The Jail clinic now provides all initial health assessment, and management of ordinary health problems for prisoners, as well as emergency treatment

for inmates. This facility is staffed by a nurse 24 hours a day, and there is a doctor continuously available for telephone consultation at Jackson.

The clinic has space for 10 isolation cases and for 16 more patients in sick bay. Patients admitted to sick bay comprise inmates with casts, crutches, braces, prostheses, wheelchairs, and fractured jaws; inmates requiring treatments three or four times daily or special diets for severe problems like brittle diabetes or ulcerative colitis; and inmates who are elderly and infirm, recently postoperative, or who have a recent history of cardiac disorder.

Admission to individual observation rooms is for inmates with communicable diseases, fevers of unknown origin above 101 degrees, acute drug withdrawals or D.T.'s, barbituate detoxification, open or draining syphilitic lesions, or new untreated cases of TB.

Access to health care service begins when the inmate notifies a guard or correctional counselor of a complaint. The officer makes out a slip describing the complaint and passes it on to the nurses. The nurse screens these slips, and, if it seems warranted, sends for the prisoner. Corpsmen are available during the dayshift, seven days a week, but a nurse is on duty continuously.

During the day non-emergency cases are examined by the nurse and treated and dismissed, or are given appointments with the physician who visits the clinic three times a week. The doctor may treat and dismiss, prescribe medication or special care, or refer the inmate to any of Jackson's

out-patient clinics. Inmates with mental-emotional disturbance are referred to hospital psychiatrists for consultation. Also, a nurse can commit an inmate to Ward D for observation. If the court so orders, the Jackson forensic team may be brought in to examine the patient to determine competency. Mentally incompetent inmates are transferred to South Florida State Hospital.

Plans are now being made for an experimental closed-circuit television system between the clinic and the hospital, and a National Science Foundation Grant has been awarded to assist this project. This system should provide two-way audio-visual communication between Jail patients and doctors at the hospital around the clock.

V. EDUCATION

Education has become an important part of the Jail's rehabilitative program since October, 1972, when the first courses were begun. The educational program meets an obvious need, since the majority of the Jail's inmates are young, poor, undereducated, and, because the mills of law grind slowly, those who stay more than a week will spend an average of 45 days in Jail. Last semester (January-June, 1973) 255 inmates were enrolled and earned over 1000 college credits. One student earned 42 credits during his stay in the Jail.

Instruction is by professors from Miami-Dade Community College, North Campus, for whom the Jail courses are an ordinary part of their teaching load. There are 36 professors now teaching college courses at the Jail. They teach two three-hour sessions per week, and will cover a semester's work in eight weeks. Provision is made for inmates who began courses in Jail to continue after release. There are also 11 students going to MDCC from the Dade County Stockade on a study furlough program.

In addition, there are 60 foreign-born inmates enrolled in English language classes. Illiterate inmates have an opportunity to use teaching machines or to receive tutoring in basic skills from University of Miami volunteers working in the SUMMON program. People engaged in the Life Laboratory program at Miami-Dade Community College Downtown come to the Jail twice a week to lead discussions on political subjects and current events.

Other learning resources at the Jail include television sets (45 inmates are engaged in correspondence courses taught over TV), tape cassette players, and the Jail Library. The library holds more than 10,000 volumes, of which only a few thousand are available at any one time because of space limitations. Access to library books for most prisoners is either by request (each cell has a printed catalogue) or by means of the library cart that visits each cell once a week. A prisoner who requests a book from the Jail Library usually gets it within two hours. There are also two volunteers who go to the downtown public library to pick up books requested by inmates. There are no censorship rules. The Jail also offers preparation for and access to the College Level Examination Program of the College Entrance Examination Board. Passage of this examination earns a student 27 hours of college credit at participating schools.

A program of physical education and exercise is also available to the inmates, who have twice-weekly access to ping-pong, volleyball, basketball, and a punching bag.

VI. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

The 600 inmates of the Jail are served by one senior social worker, one social worker and one social work aide. The social work office also supervises some six graduate students doing field work for their degrees and a number of undergraduates from Florida International University during the summer months. Additional help in this area is provided by one part-time (thrice-weekly) social worker who works with returnees from South Florida State Hospital, and there is a therapist who conducts group therapy with the same category of inmates twice a week.

Also in the social work system, but placed under another office of the Rehabilitation Section, are the correctional counselors. These un-uniformed correctional officers are each assigned to one floor of the Jail. They are supposed to become familiar with the inmates and their problems; they represent the immediate link between the prisoners' needs and the social service operations of the Jail and the county beyond. They make their rounds three or four times a day during the day shift, and there is one correctional counselor on duty in the Jail during all hours.

Entry into the social work program is made automatically in the case of young inmates, or via a request slip made out by a guard or correctional counselor. The social worker screens these slips and either handles them herself or refers the problem to an appropriate agency, for example, the various drug programs coordinated through the Drug Treatment Program at the Dade County Stockade. About eight direct referrals a month, for

mental health and alcoholism problems are made to the Family Health Center and about ten a month are made to Center House, operated by the Florida State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

During a recent month the majority of counselor-inmate contracts concerned just four problem areas: legal matters, 30 percent; medication or illness, 19 percent; family troubles, 12 percent; and property, 11.3 percent. There is relatively little complaint about what is happening in the Jail itself; rather, prisoners are concerned with getting out, and with keeping their life on the outside together until their return. The social workers are occasionally able to speed up the court process and to inquire into any policy irregularities claimed by prisoners. Matters involving civil law are handled by a lawyer from Legal Services of Greater Miami who comes to the Jail at approximately weekly intervals.

Other agencies represented in the social work effort include the Model Cities Drug Program, the Model Cities Youth Counseling Service, Black Cross (a settlement house project), the Junior League, and the League of Women Voters. All these organizations have essentially the same purposes: to reduce the time spent in Jail by unconvicted people; to lessen the impact of imprisonment on the individual; and to keep the releasee out of Jail.

Since October, 1971, the Jail has taken on the additional social functions of bondsman and probation officer through the pre-trial release program. Shortly after booking, the accused is interviewed by a pre-trial release

officer. The people picked for this interview must meet certain standards, in that they must not have been charged with a serious violent crime, must not be drug addicts, transients, or bail jumpers. During the interview the release officer gathers the basic facts about the accused, his standing in the community, his family ties, his employment record, and so on (See Appendix). This information is also used to inform the preliminary hearing judge, and to determine if a public defender is necessary. If the man is released, the pre-trial release officer continues to see him at least once a week and to supervise his working and community relationships. There are currently about 110 people in this program, supervised by five release officers. Of the approximately 1,600 people released under this program since October, 1971, only two percent have failed to show for trial.

A certain amount of social work is also accomplished by the Chaplain's office, in addition to the strictly religious function of that unit. One of the Chaplains is of the Latin community and operates as a link between that community and the Latin population of the Jail. The Chaplains coordinate the efforts of informal community organizations and religious centers by providing support and rehabilitation for prisoners. An example now in the organization stage is a half-way house for youthful offenders that will be operated under the auspices of Riverside Church with funds contributed by a local businessman.

The Chaplain's office coordinates religious activities for the entire correctional system. At the Jail weekly Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services,

Bible study, weekly Spanish Bible classes, and meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous and Turning Point are held under its auspices. The Chaplain also distributes Bibles, welfare articles, newspapers, books, and magazines, gives personal counseling, arranges for long-distance calls and cashes checks.

VII. SUPPORT SERVICES

Three meals a day for all prisoners and staff are prepared in the Jail kitchen on the first floor. Approximately 75,000 meals a month are served. Three weeks of menus are written at a time and served in rotation; this block of menus is changed every eight or nine months. A dietician from Jackson Memorial Hospital approves the nutritional value of these meals.

The raw food is ordered directly from purveyors. Averaged over the three meals, the expenditure per man per meal is 41.5¢. Greater economies or more generous meals would be possible if warehousing were available to allow the purchase of commodities in larger lots, according to the Food Service supervisor.

The food is prepared by four cooks, one for each shift. These cooks are helped by 46 inmates from the Stockade, who are brought in on two seven-hour shifts. There is an elaborate sign-out and security system to prevent knives and other potential weapons from being taken out of the preparation area.

Inmates in the cellblocks eat in their cells. The food is brought up to the cells in hot carts by an officer and three trustees who serve as a feeding crew. The food is passed into the cells on steel trays. Liquids, such as coffee and cold drinks, are served in gallon insulated containers, and drunk out of steel cups. The only eating utensils are unbreakable zylon spoons. The feeding officer is responsible for counting the eating gear and making sure that every item brought into the cell is removed from it. The kitchen is capable of producing special

diets on order from the clinic. These are usually served in the clinic, however.

The Jail is cleaned every day by a crew of 16 prisoners from the Stockade.

An officer and two prisoners are responsible for cleaning the cells, with cleaning implements supplied by the Jail. All mops and brooms supplied to cells have their handles cut short to prevent their use as weapons.

Prisoners' uniforms and bedding are supplied and cleaned by the Jail. The laundry is at the Stockade. Jail prisoners also clean the car used to take convicts to the state prison.

Each day one cellblock of one floor is shaken down for contraband. Among the articles searched out are pills or narcotics, narcotics paraphrenalia, marijuana, weapons, and implements used for toasting bread over illegal fires started in the cells. The most common smuggling routes for drugs are the Sunday visiting crowd and the Stockade trustees. The articles are dropped off in public places, such as toilets, and picked up later by the recipient or one of the dayworkers. These areas are shaken down after visiting hours each Sunday.

The manufacture of weapons is a a constant occupation of some prisoners. These weapons reflect considerable ingenuity and the endless patience of people with plenty of time on their hands. They range from something as simple as a razor blade stuck in a toothbrush handle to a scrap metal dagger representing hours of grinding. When the Jail was most crowded, assaults with such weapons occurred daily, but now they are relatively rare, according to sources at the Jail. The prisoners claim the weapons they make are for self-defense.

VIII. INMATES

Every month an Inmate Assignment Data Monthly Report is issued by the Jail, in which a variety of statistical data is given on the inmate population for that month (see below). Since the population of the Jail is virtually constant from month to month, a composite picture can be constructed of the average inmate. He is most probably black and under 25 years old. He has been in jail before and is now awaiting trial on a charge of some crime against property. He is a resident of Dade County, living with his family, and has been through high school. He is unskilled and is either unemployed, or has been on his present job less than six months. He has neither a private attorney nor a wife, and he has never served in the armed forces. He has had some drug contact, but he is not addicted. He will probably be in jail about 43 days, if he does not get out in under 10 days.

Of course, the differences between inmates are as important as the similarities and the Jail staff recognizes this by the system of classification already mentioned, and by daily monitoring of prisoner behavior by guards and correctional counselors. These officers are instructed to be on the lookout for what a training handout (C & R 250A) calls "problem prisoners", that is, the alcoholic, the political organizer, the chronic complainer, the sex deviate, the narcotic addict, the psychotic, the suicide risk and the epileptic or diabetic (see appendix). Once identified, these inmates are dealt with as described above, the idea being to give the most individual treatment possible without upsetting the routine of the Jail. Inmates who break Jail regulations retain certain rights of due process.

According to Operational Order 73-9, prisoners accused of violating regulations will be brought before a panel consisting of a social worker, a rehabilitation officer, and a correctional officer I or II. After this hearing, the panel's recommendation is reviewed by the Jail Bureau Supervisor, whose decision is final. A record of the hearing becomes a permanent part of the prisoner's record. Prisoners on charges are entitled to notice of procedural rights and charges, reasonable time to prepare a defense, the rights to present evidence, to confrontation and cross-examination of adverse witnesses, to retain counsel, paid or unpaid, to a decision based solely on the record of evidence heard.

Punishments may be loss of privileges or gain time, or solitary confinement. The list of punishable offenses, as it is condensed for the information of inmates, is appended.

Recently an Inmate Council was set up so that inmate representatives can meet with administrators to discuss problems. The council consists of the Director or his deputy, a member each from the operational and rehabilitative sections, representatives from each floor (half black and half white) and from the Latin cells and the homosexual group. It meets once a week. An inmate disciplinary committee has been proposed, but has not yet received approval.

The inmates have access to investigating authorities for alleged mistreatment by officers and can press charges against other inmates for assault. There are operational orders dealing with these contingencies. The right of inmates to pass mail out of the Jail is protected. According to Operational Order 73-13:

"Only the security of the institution itself will justify interference with inmate mail." Outgoing mail is inspected, but not censored, and stamped with a stamp advising against sending cash or checks.

PRISONERS CLASSIFIED DURING A ONE-MONTH PERIOD
IN 1973, DADE COUNTY JAIL

<u>TOTAL PRISONERS CLASSIFIED</u>	<u>MAXIMUM</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	21	243	1	265
Black	53	257	0	310
Latin	0	52	0	52
Total	74	552	1	627

<u>COMMITMENT STATUS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Awaiting Trial	469	74.8%
Awaiting Sentence	7	1.1%
Awaiting Appeal	0	0%
Direct Sentence	50	7.9%
Probation or Parole Violation	32	5.2%
Federal	34	5.4%
Other	35	5.6%
Total	627	100.0%

<u>COMMITMENT RECORD</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Prior Commitment	442	70.5%
No Prior Commitment	185	29.5%
Total	627	100.0%

<u>CHARGES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Against Person	166	21.2%
Sex	15	1.9%
Property	234	30.0%
Public Order	70	8.9%
Narcotics	132	17.2%
Other	163	20.8%
Total	780	100.0%

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Under 21 Years	235	37.5%
22 to 25	146	23.2%
26 to 35	149	23.8%
36 and Over	97	15.5%
Total	627	100.0%

AVERAGE AGE: 26.6

<u>LIVING WITH FAMILY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Yes	388	61.9%
No	239	38.1%
Total	627	100.0%
<u>VETERANS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Yes	146	23.3%
No	481	76.7%
Total	627	100.00%
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Married	206	32.9%
Single	421	67.1%
Total	627	100.0%
<u>GRADE LEVEL ATTAINED</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
One Through Eight	105	16.7%
Nine Through Twelve	449	71.6%
Over Twelve	73	11.7%
Total	627	100.0%
<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Under Six Months	218	34.8%
Six Months to One Year	61	9.7%
Over One Year	118	18.8%
Unemployed	205	32.7%
Student	25	4.0%
Total	627	100.0%
<u>WORK SKILLS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Unskilled	358	57.0%
Skilled	236	37.6%
Clerical	0	.0%
Professional	33	5.4%
Total	627	100.0%
<u>DURATION IN COMMUNITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Under Six Months	162	25.8%
Six Months to One Year	23	3.7%
Over One Year	442	70.5%
Total	627	100.0%

<u>PRIVATE ATTORNEY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Yes	<u>136</u>	<u>21.7%</u>
No	<u>491</u>	<u>78.3%</u>
Total	<u>627</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>LATIN</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Venereal Disease	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>.6%</u>
Alcohol Use	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2.7%</u>
Marijuana Use	<u>148</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>50.9%</u>
Pill Use	<u>67</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>18.2%</u>
Narcotic Use	<u>32</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>14.6%</u>
Current Narcotic Usage	<u>27</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>13.0%</u>
Total	<u>281</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

<u>TOTAL PRISONERS RELEASED</u>	<u>MAXIMUM</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	<u>15</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>223</u>
Black	<u>55</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>230</u>
Latin	<u>4</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>40</u>
Total	<u>74</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>493</u>

<u>LENGTH OF STAY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
1 to 3 Days	<u>128</u>	<u>26.0%</u>
4 to 6 Days	<u>105</u>	<u>21.0%</u>
7 to 10 Days	<u>56</u>	<u>11.6%</u>
11 to 20 Days	<u>55</u>	<u>11.4%</u>
21 to 30 Days	<u>31</u>	<u>6.1%</u>
Over 30 Days	<u>118</u>	<u>23.9%</u>
Total	<u>493</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

AVERAGE STAY OVER TEN DAYS: 43.5 DAYS

IX. STAFF

The 1972-1973 budget authorizes a staff of 243, of whom 215 are in the operations division, 22 in the administrative division, three in the director's office, and three in the rehabilitative division. The Departmental employee roster for the Jail shows the following positions:

Director	1	Administrative Officers	2
Division Supervisors	2	Rehabilitative Officers	2
Captains	2	Social Workers	2
Lieutenants	3	Social Work Aide	1
Sergeants (including Correctional Officer III)	18	Activities Coordinators (of whom one works as assistant chaplain)	2
Correctional Officer II	38	Pre-Trial Release Aides	5
Correctional Officer I	158	Secretaries, clerks, typists and other technical help	31
Personnel Officer	1		
Chaplain	1		

A survey of the correctional staff of the Jail using information from the files of the training bureau supplied the following tables, showing characteristics by percentages of personnel group. Some error due to rounding of numbers makes totals less than 100%.

PERSONNEL GROUP: Officers (Sergeant and above) n=26Age

31-40	3%
41-50	50
Over 50	<u>46</u>
TOTAL	99%

Race

Caucasian	100%
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Highest Educational Level

High School Graduate	68%
Some College	26
Graduate Degree	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	97%

Experience Before Entering
Dade County Jail

Only Dade County Corrections	42%
Other Corrections Facilities	11
Police	<u>46</u>
TOTAL	99%

How Long With Dade County

5-10 Years	42%
Over 10 Years	<u>57</u>
TOTAL	99%

PERSONNEL GROUP: Corrections Officers II n=12Age

26-30	8%
31-40	8
41-50	58
Over 50	<u>25</u>
TOTAL	99%

Race

Caucasian	91%
Negro	9
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

Highest Educational Level

High School Graduate	91%
Some College	9
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

Experience Before Entering
Dade County Jail

No Previous Corrections Experience	91%
Police	9
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

How Long With Dade County

2-5 Years	50%
5-10 Years	25
Over 10	25
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

PERSONNEL GROUP: Corrections Officers I n=18Age

18-25	20%
26-30	10
31-40	40
41-50	15
Over 50	15
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

Race

Caucasian	60%
Negro	25
Other	15
TOTAL	<u>100%</u>

Highest Educational Level

High School Graduate	70%
Some College	15
College Degree	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	100%

Experience Before Entering
Dade County Jail

No Previous Corrections Experience	70
Other Corrections Facilities	15
Police	<u>15</u>
TOTAL	100%

How Long With Dade County

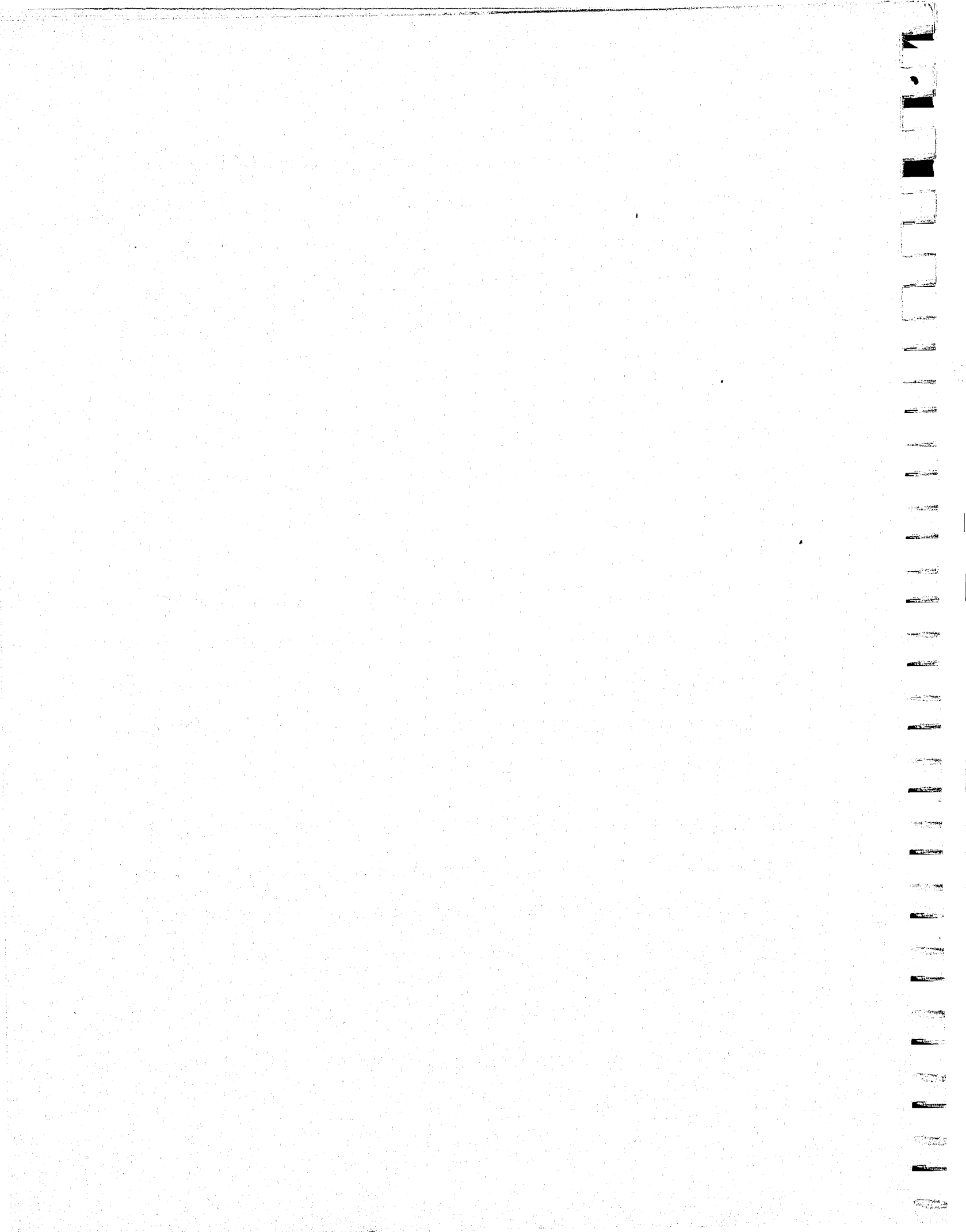
Under 6 Months	5%
6 Months-1 Year	25
1-2 Years	35
2-5 Years	25
5-10 Years	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	100%

Much of the staff derives from either the Public Safety Department period or the annexation of two City of Miami facilities, the city jail (now the "Annex" or the female detention center) and the Stockade. Recruitment of new staff is through newspaper advertisements and public notices. Applicants are asked to fill out the standard Dade County application form and an additional Departmental questionnaire. The information given on these forms is investigated by the Personnel Department. After filling out these forms, the applicant may be scheduled for an examination. The top scorers on this examination, who have not been disqualified for other reasons (unsuitable record or misrepresentations on the application forms), are

brought in for interviews as vacancies open. The interview committee usually consists of the chief of the Administrative Division, the head of the Jail Bureau, and the head of the Personnel Bureau. Prior to hiring, all applicants are given a verbal orientation about what it is like to be a correctional officer. This orientation makes obvious the less pleasant aspects of the job.

Applicants hired begin training under the direction of an officer of the Training Bureau. Most of this training is on-the-job, the new officers being guided around the Jail and its various procedures explained to them. Each has a training book in which is noted the time each facet of the jailer's duty was explained. There is also a series of lectures on jail principles and procedures. The training staff is now working on a training manual, which will be ready in the near future; meanwhile, there is a copy of all administrative and operational orders kept in the Training Bureau Office for the information of the trainees.

The six month probationary period follows County policy. Promotion in the Jail is almost entirely internal, via civil service examination. Education and further training is encouraged, and nearly all the senior staff have had some exposure to professional courses in penology.



TRAINING AND TREATMENT CENTER

I. ENVIRONMENT

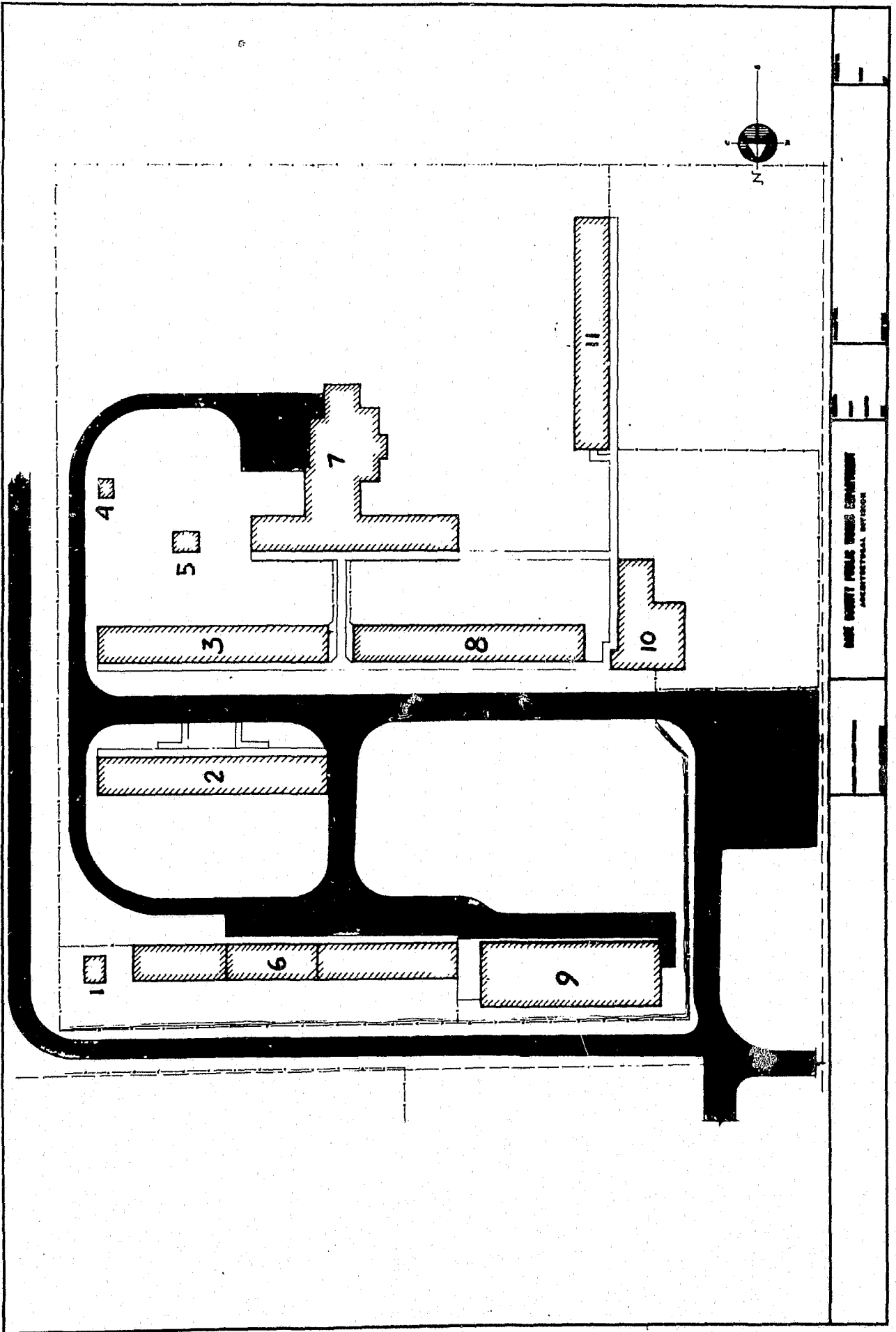
The Dade County Training and Treatment Center -- the Stockade -- was transferred from the City of Miami to Dade County on January 1, 1968, and now operates as a bureau of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. It is a minimum security facility located at 6950 Northwest 41st Street, on 11 acres, separated from the surrounding industrial district by a barbed-wire and steel mesh fence. There are seven buildings, all of the same concrete block construction: three two-story residence dormitories, one one-story dormitory, an administration building, a shop and classroom building, and a dining hall-kitchen. All the residence units are the same, housing 30 inmates in 15 double bunks in a space 34 feet by 24 feet. There is a bathroom attached to each living unit that contains two urinals, two toilets, four sinks and three showers.

FIGURE 6

DADE COUNTY STOCKADE SITE

1. Oil Storage
2. Men's Barracks
Block "C"
3. Men's Barracks
No. 2
4. Sewage Pump House
5. Boiler Room
6. Shop and Laundry
Building
7. Dining Hall and
Kitchen
8. Men's Barracks
No. 1
9. Shop Addition
10. Administration Building
11. Work Furlough Dormitory

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



WEST COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
INDUSTRIAL SECTION

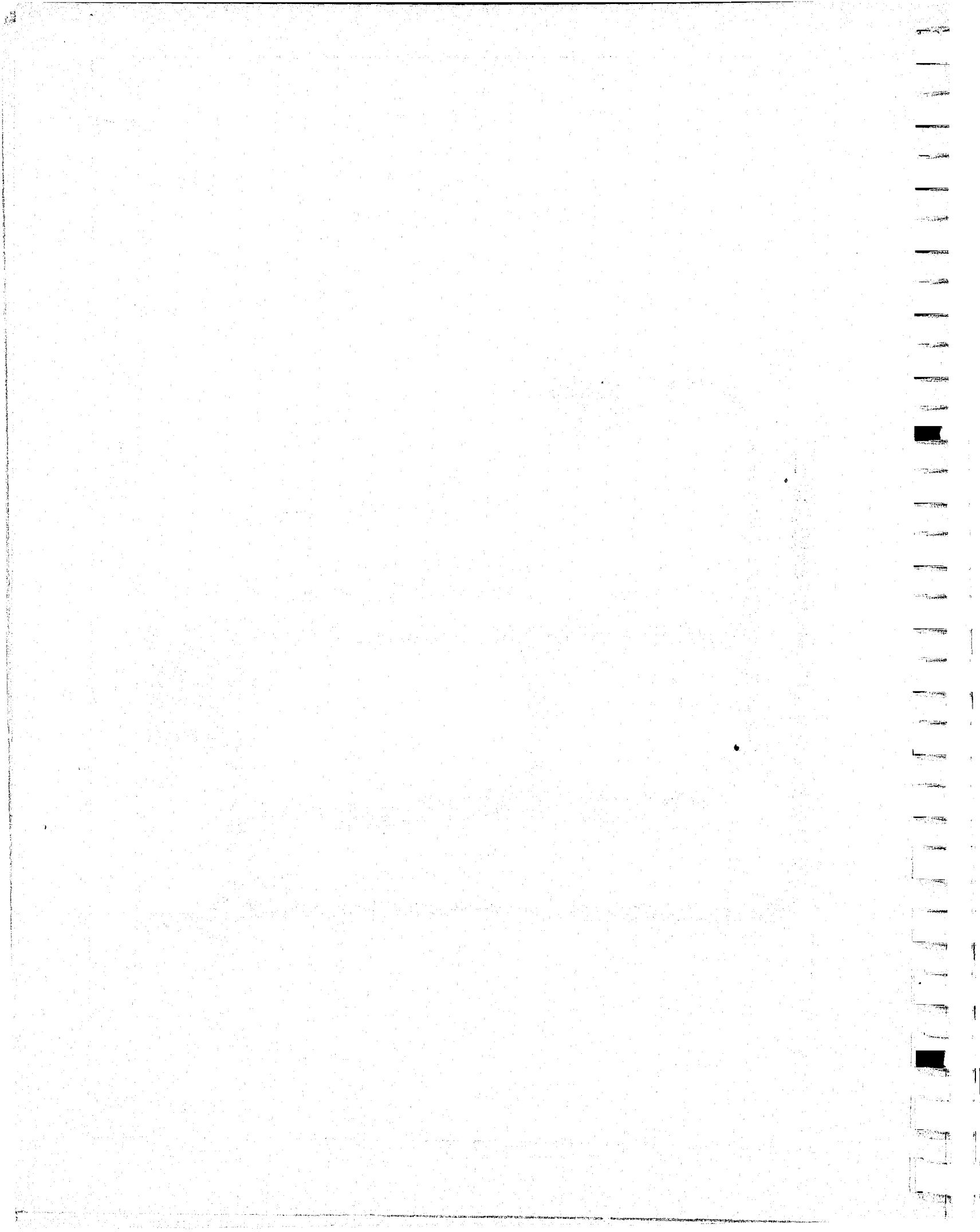
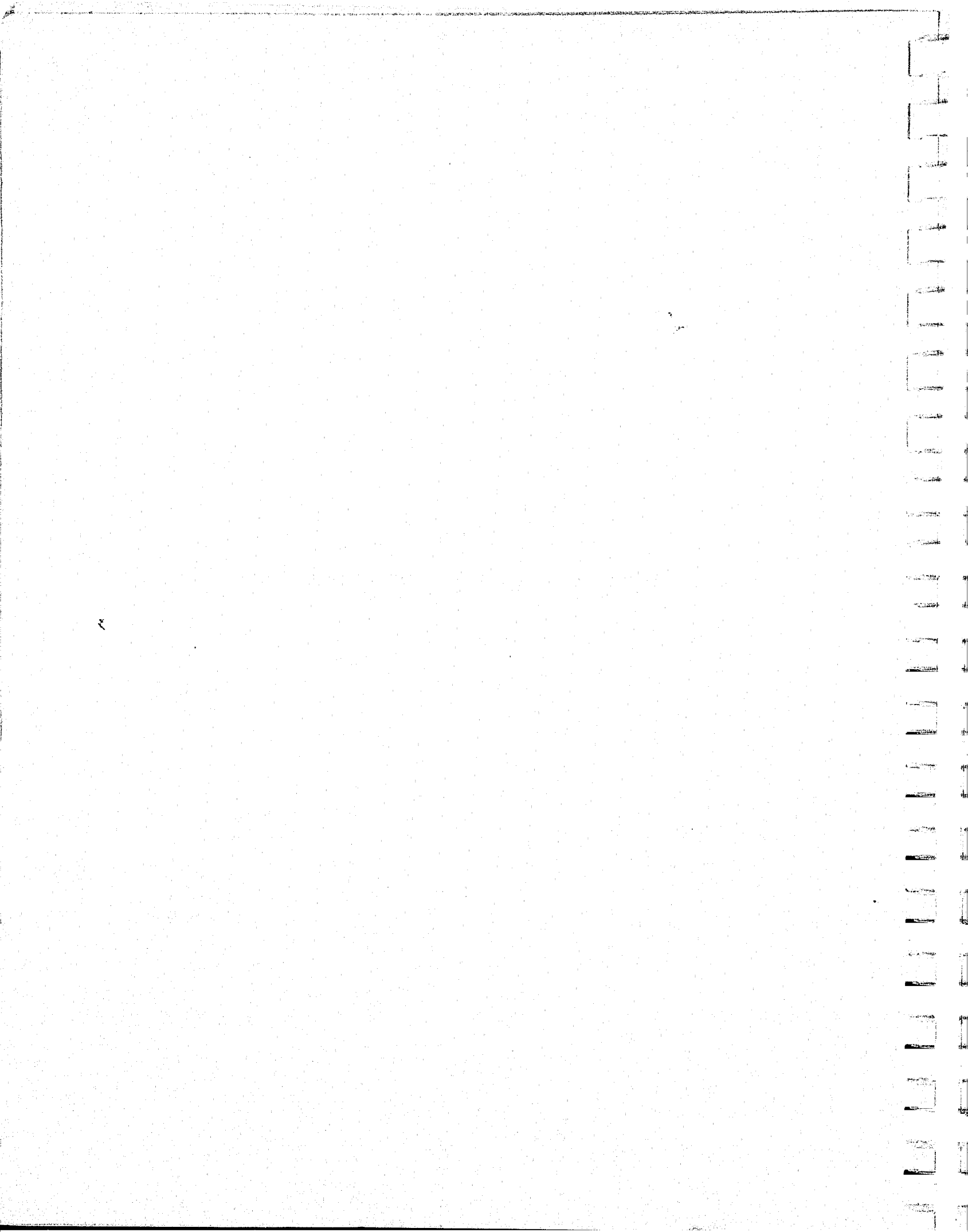
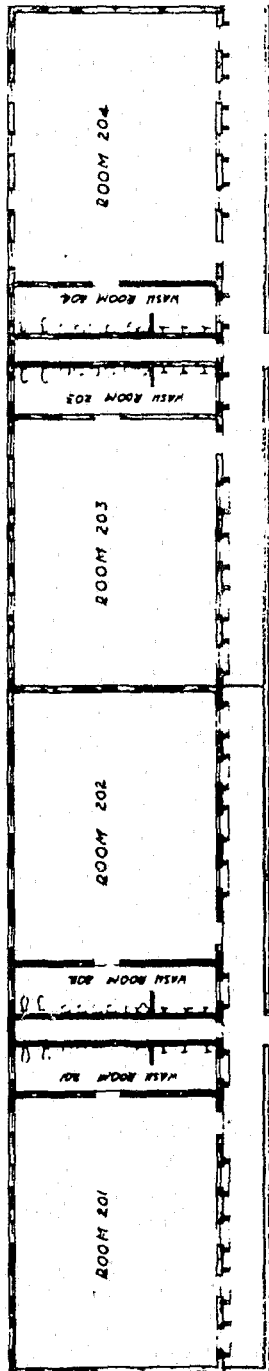


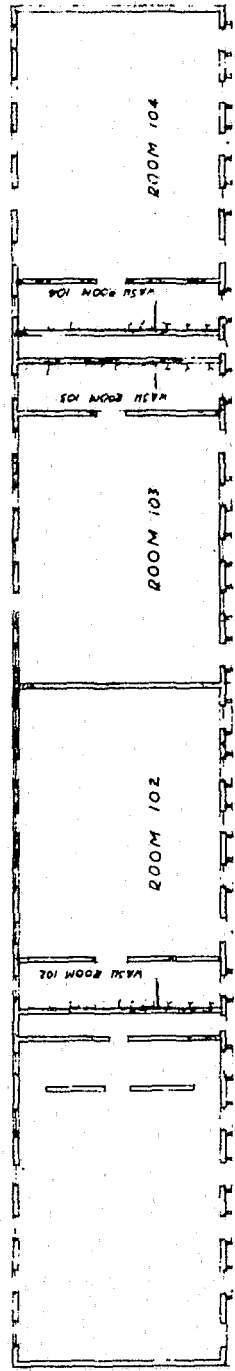
FIGURE 7
DORMITORY PLAN, DADE COUNTY STOCKADE



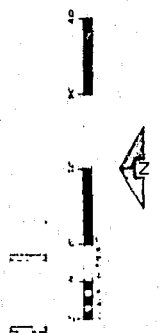
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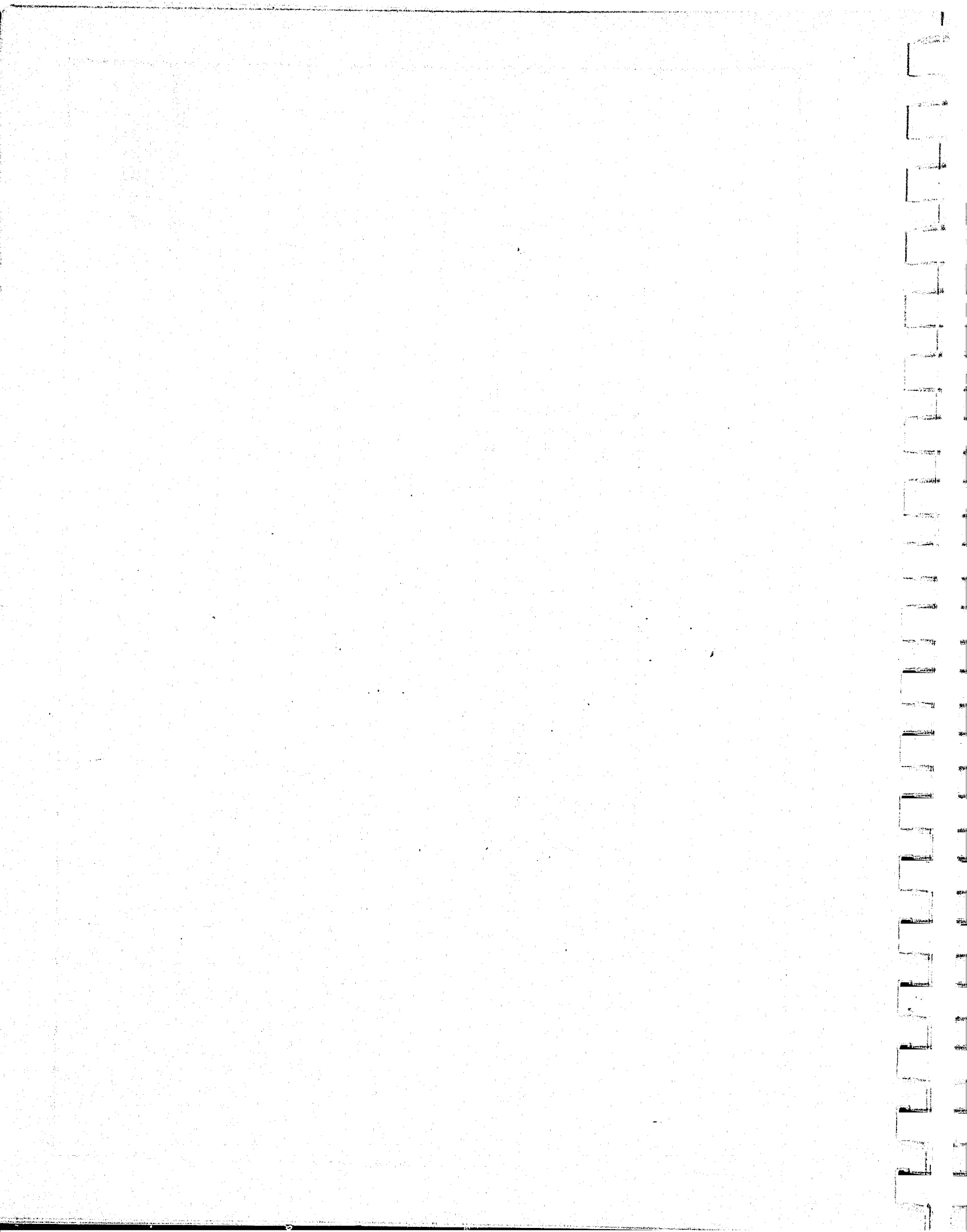
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
4,860 SQ FT



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
4,860 SQ FT



DADE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION
1112 41 STREET COMPLEX
MAY ARRACKS - BLK C
1953-01-00
7199 N.W. 41 ST. MIAMI, FLORIDA



II: ADMINISTRATION

The Stockade is a bureau of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation headed by a bureau chief of Correctional Officer V (captain) rank. It is subject to the administrative and operational orders issuing from the Department, but because it is several miles distant from departmental headquarters (which are in the Jail) and has a different priority of aims from the Pre-trial Detention Center, it tends to operate as an independent command.

Administratively, the Stockade is divided into an operations and a rehabilitation section. The operations section comprises the three shifts, morning, afternoon, and midnight, and the support services. Each shift has one correctional officer III and one correction officer II. The morning shift has a staff of 12 correctional officer I's and the other have II. The service section consists of six correctional officer I's, two cooks, an account clerk and a mechanic, under the direction of a police sergeant.

The rehabilitation section comprises units devoted to work furlough, vocational training, social work, adult education, religious activities, and drug and alcohol treatment under the direction of a rehabilitation administrator. There is one activities co-ordinator assigned to the vocational program, but all the actual instruction is given by employees of the County Board of Public Instruction. The same is true for the adult education program. The drug program has two activities co-ordinators on permanent assignment from the Comprehensive Drug Program of Jackson Memorial Hospital. There are two full-time social workers. Religious activities for the major faiths are co-ordinated by the Jail chaplain, who regularly visits this facility. The alcohol

rehabilitation program is conducted by one activities co-ordinator, with liaison help from Alcoholics Anonymous. Co-ordination of custodial and supporting services is via the ordinary chain of command. Decisions made at the top of the hierarchy are conveyed by informal memos, which are kept posted as long as they are relevant. Since the institution is an open one, there is relatively less concern with control procedures, and hence less administrative detail.

III. SERVICES

Food is prepared and served in the kitchen-dining hall building located at one end of the Stockade grounds. Preparation is under the supervision of one cook for each of two shifts. The cooking and kitchen cleaning is accomplished by inmates. Three meals a day are served, the food and menus being the same as in the main Jail.

Maintenance of building and grounds is carried out by inmate labor. Details of Stockade inmates are also used to perform cleanup and other miscellaneous work at the other correctional facilities, at County parks and beaches and at some City of Miami facilities. The Stockade vehicles are kept painted and repaired by appropriate vocational shops, and County cars are washed. Inmates who work on such tasks are given extra recreational and commissary privileges. Over 200 inmates participated as trustees in fiscal 1972, working over 365,000 hours.

There is a small dispensary at the Stockade, staffed by one nurse from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. There is one medical aide selected from the inmate population on duty for each of the three shifts. In case of emergencies Jackson Memorial Hospital's Ward D is called and either medical advice is transmitted over the phone, or the patient is taken to the hospital.

Sick call is held every day except Sunday. Physicians for this service are medical fellows from Jackson Memorial Hospital. There is no sick bay at the clinic; instead, this facility is located in the B-7 dormitory on the other side of the Stockade. It has 30 beds, most of which are ordinarily occupied by elderly alcoholics.

IV. SOCIAL WORK

The Stockade provides two full-time social workers for its 500 - odd inmates. These social workers interview inmates with sentences over 30 days early in their stay, usually on the first morning after arrival, to decide what course his training or treatment will take. They then make recommendations for the various programs and may additionally make contact with such outside agencies as the public defender, legal aid, or medical services.

Social workers also may mediate relationships between prisoners and Stockade staff, and serve as a sounding board for grievances. They visit the confinement section twice daily to check on problems there and also attend sick call to give or receive information about the inmates' health problems. They supervise telephone calls and may assist the families of inmates when necessary.

V. PROGRAMS

A) WORK RELEASE

The work release, or work furlough, program at the Stockade is designed to enable prisoners to work at jobs in the community while serving their sentences. It has the advantages of reducing the cost of prisoner upkeep to the County, giving the prisoners a sense of usefulness, and hence of self-respect, enabling them to support their families, and generally easing their reintegration into the community.

Applicants to this program are screened and approved by the respective County courts and by a Work Release Advisory Board made up of Department officials and rehabilitation workers. As an indication of the value of this program, the recidivism rate among participants in Work Furlough was only 7 percent, compared to 65 percent among all inmates of the Dade County system.

Work furlough inmates live in a one-story dormitory separated from the rest of the Stockade by a mesh fence. They have their own entrance, and some of them are able to drive their private cars to and from their jobs. Others, particularly those just starting out on the program, must arrange rides. Work furlough inmates turn their paychecks over to the Stockade, which issues them \$15.00 a week expense money and holds the remainder in trust, after deducting a \$3.50 per day room and board charge. The Work Furlough Program was able to return \$92,000 to the County fund from this source for the last fiscal year.

Accommodations in the four work furlough dormitories are similar to those in the other Stockade living units. These inmates, of course, do not occupy

these rooms during their working days, but they must stay in them after sundown. The chief occupation during these hours is watching television; one set is mounted in each dormitory.

At present (July, 1973) there are over 100 prisoners on work furlough. Of these about 90 percent are county prisoners and the remainder people from the state and federal prison systems. From the inception of the program through fiscal 1972, 913 inmates had participated in it. Of these 756 were discharged with no incident, 129 were removed from the program for various causes, and 45 escaped. This last figure represents less than four percent of the total involved. As noted above, recidivism among work furlough participants is about ten percent of the average County system recidivism rate.

B) VOCATIONAL TRAINING

All inmates are encouraged to participate in a vocational training or educational program. Vocational trainees are interviewed and counseled by the Florida State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation also provides the training tools and clothing to inmates who complete the courses. Successful graduates are placed in appropriate jobs in the community by members of the Stockade staff. Placement of qualified graduates does not seem to be a problem.

The following vocational programs are now in operation:

The automotive repair school gives approximately 450 hours of instruction in fundamental engine functions, tune-ups, and brake, front-end, transmission,

and auto air-conditioning repairs. The current enrollment is 87, and there were 16 graduates last year.

The welding school gives approximately 900 hours in training of electric, arc and gas welding, in brazing and oxy-acetylene cutting and in general metal shop work. The enrollment runs around 60, and there were 28 graduates last year.

The typewriter repair school offers 900 hours of training in the repair of all manual and electric typewriters. Enrollment runs around 50, and graduates last year totaled 18.

The cooking and baking school gives 500 hours of instruction in the evenings on the various skills involved in commercial and institutional food preparation and baking. There are 54 enrolled and four graduated last year.

The radio and television repair school gives a 600-hour course in basic electricity and circuits, receiver and transmitter theory, radio repair (both a.m. and p.m.) and television repair, including color alignment. There are six enrolled and there have been two graduates of the course, which is in its first year.

Also new this year is the drafting course, which offers 900 hours of instruction in civil engineering, architectural, electrical and air-conditioning drafting. There are 12 enrolled and 14 have graduated.

In addition, at any one time from 15 to 20 people are usually working toward a High School General Equivalency Diploma. From 45 to 60 diplomas are earned at the Stockade every year. The rate of graduation is higher than

that among people taking the same course at the County's Adult Education Center.

Miami-Dade Community College offers four courses at the Stockade in Black History, Black Literature, Sociology and Mathematics. Inmates may receive college credit for these courses. Fewer courses are offered here than at the main Jail because Stockade inmates are able to qualify for the study furlough part of the Work Furlough Program. The three students currently involved in this program live in the Work Furlough Program Dormitory; instead of going to jobs, they go to classes at Miami-Dade Community College.

There is a library of about 5,000 volumes at the Stockade accessible to inmates largely during off-duty hours. It serves as an informal meeting place as well as a television and G.E.D. school classroom.

C) ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM

There is an alcoholic rehabilitation therapeutic community at the Stockade. Members usually number around 20, ranging from 20 to 55 years of age. Admission to the group is by decision of the members and is based upon motivation to remain sober. Members cannot be on any medication.

The program is based largely on the ideas associated with the Alcoholics Anonymous organization and on various group techniques. There are daily small group sessions, which may include sensitivity training, psychodrama, audio-visual therapy, or group therapy, and weekly Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, with speakers arranged by the group members.

Inmates needing further or more elaborate therapies are referred to the state institution at Avon Park. Those needing a more controlled environment after release have access to several half-way houses: Ozanan House, Surfside Challenge, Anona (operated by Alcoholics Anonymous) or the Salvation Army. The Stockade also provides alcoholic inmates with clothing solicited from the community, with identification and with referrals to community-based agencies and facilities prior to release. The Florida Division of Vocational Rehabilitation provides twice-weekly counseling at the Stockade. Participation in this program must be requested by the inmate at the time of sentencing.

D) DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The therapeutic community for drug abusers at the Stockade is conducted much the same way as the alcoholic community. The group screens and selects candidates who are then subject to a five-day probation period, to see if they will fit into the community. Attitude and motivation are important in this selection process. The group also decides who remains in the therapeutic dormitory. Drug use or violence are the usual bases for eviction. There are currently 16 members in the drug program, although the facility can house 30.

The program includes encounter group sessions twice a week, daily seminars on topics of current interest, weekly recreational field trips, and weekly films through the auspices of Miami-Dade Community College Downtown campus. Individual counseling is provided.

During the summer, inmates have a chance to participate in Junior Achievement Programs that raise funds for amenities in the community cell. An air-

conditioner was purchased last summer . The drug program has important liaisons with both Concept House and Spectrum House. Inmates under 18 may attend Here's Help sessions between 7:00 and 11:00 p.m.

VI. INMATES AND STAFF

The Stockade staff is drawn from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and shows the same distribution of characteristics and backgrounds already described for the main Jail. At the present time, however, the Stockade Bureau chief is a black rehabilitation officer, reflecting the interest of the Department in obtaining better racial balance at high levels, and better representation of the rehabilitation point of view in the command structure.

The inmate data tend to reflect similar figures from the Jail population. On May 31, 1973, for example, there were 556 prisoners of all types in the Stockade, of whom 54 percent were white, and 45 percent black. The Stockade is entirely integrated as to race, age, type of crime, and sexual predilections. Segregation is rather by institutional role. Drug community members, alcoholic community members, trustees, trainees, and work-releasees are all housed in separate quarters, the work-releasees being the most segregated. In the "C" building are kept those inmates who are not allowed to share the openness of the facility. These comprise prisoners from immigration, non-sentenced prisoners sent there to avoid overflow of the Jail's legal inmate limit, and discipline cases, who are kept in one-man cells. There is also a "C" dormitory reserved for reception of new prisoners.

Prisoners arrive at the Stockade from different sources. For example, on June 23, 1973, the breakdown was as follows:

Sentenced Regular Prisoners

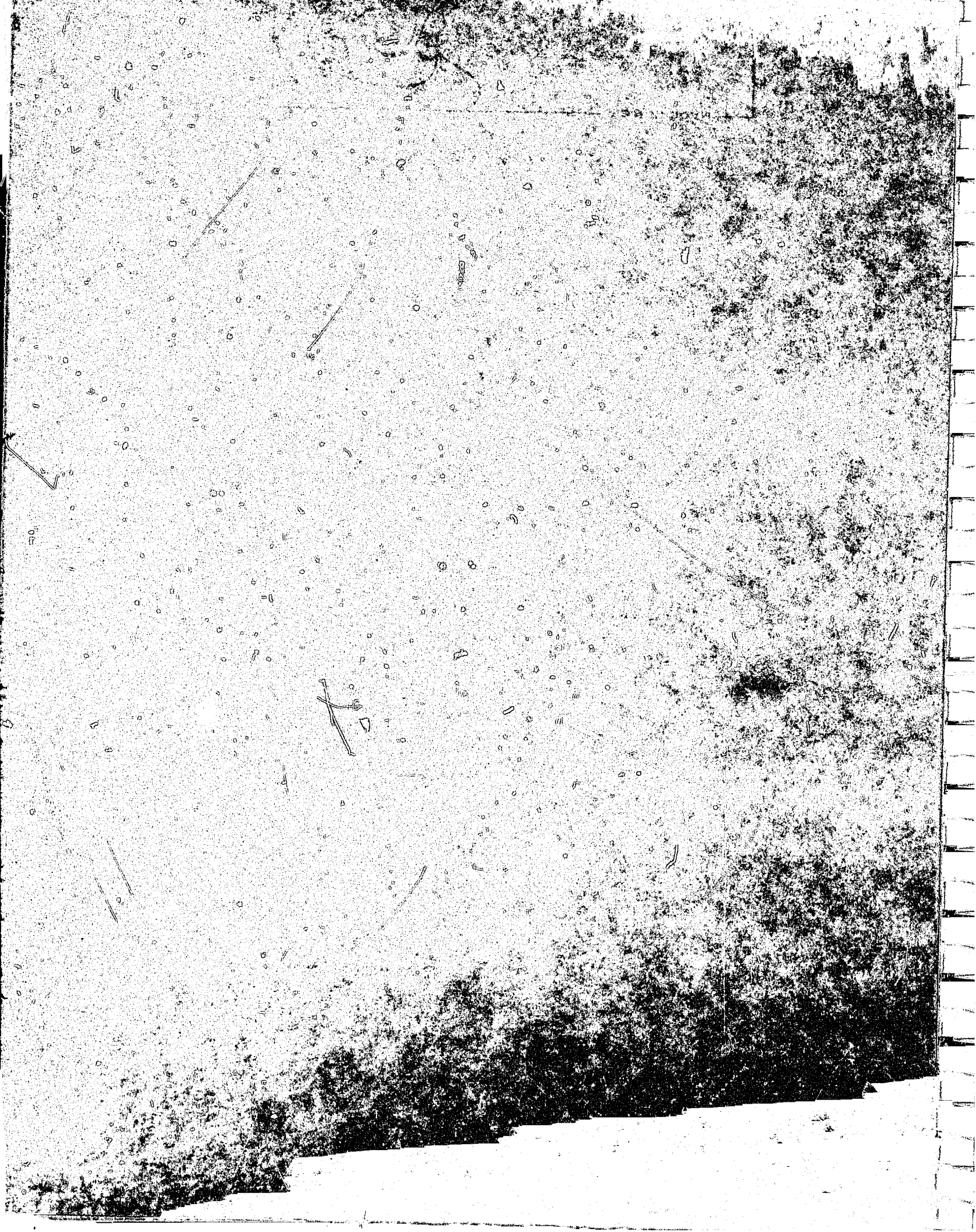
307

County Work Release	91
Unsentenced County Prisoners	45
Raiford Prison Work Release	14
Raiford Prison Overflow*	38
Miami Beach	12
Hialeah	5
Opa Locka	1
Miami Springs	2
South Miami	3
Federal Custody	<u>50</u>
TOTAL	523

* Raiford Prison overflow comprises men who lived in South Florida before their arrest. Being imprisoned near their homes makes reintegration into the community easier.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3



WOMEN'S REHABILITATION AND DETENTION FACILITY

I. ENVIRONMENT

In May, 1972, Dade County assumed administration of the City of Miami Jail for use as a Women's Rehabilitation and Detention Center. This facility, commonly known as the Annex, is located on the second floor of the City of Miami Municipal Building, at 1145 N. W. 11th Street. Previously, female offenders had been detained in a separate section of the main Jail.

The Annex is divided by a central lobby and control area into two sections, one acting as a detainment area for unsentenced arrestees and misdemeanants, the other used as a residence area for sentenced inmates in rehabilitative programs. (Figure 8).

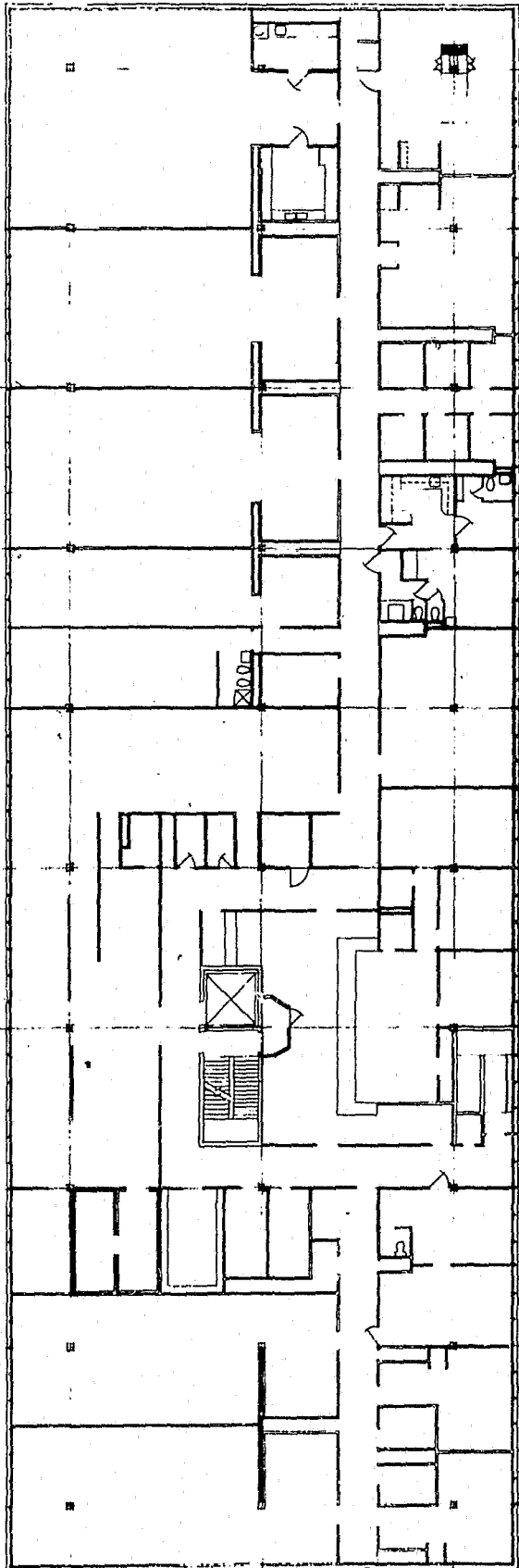
The detainment section comprises four cells, two large and two small. The two large cells (approximately 50 feet by 20 feet) are used to hold unsentenced felony prisoners, one (cell M-29) for first offenders, the other (cell M-30) for the previously committed. The capacity of these cells is 32 and 42 persons, respectively. Toilet and shower facilities were located openly at the front of these cells (and in several others in the Annex) in an apparent attempt to make any activities occurring in them easier to observe from the corridor. These areas are now screened off, in the interests of privacy.

Across the corridor from the felony holding cells are two misdemeanor detainment cells (M-28 and M-25), measuring approximately 21 feet by 16 feet. In practice, one of these cells is used to hold public inebriates,

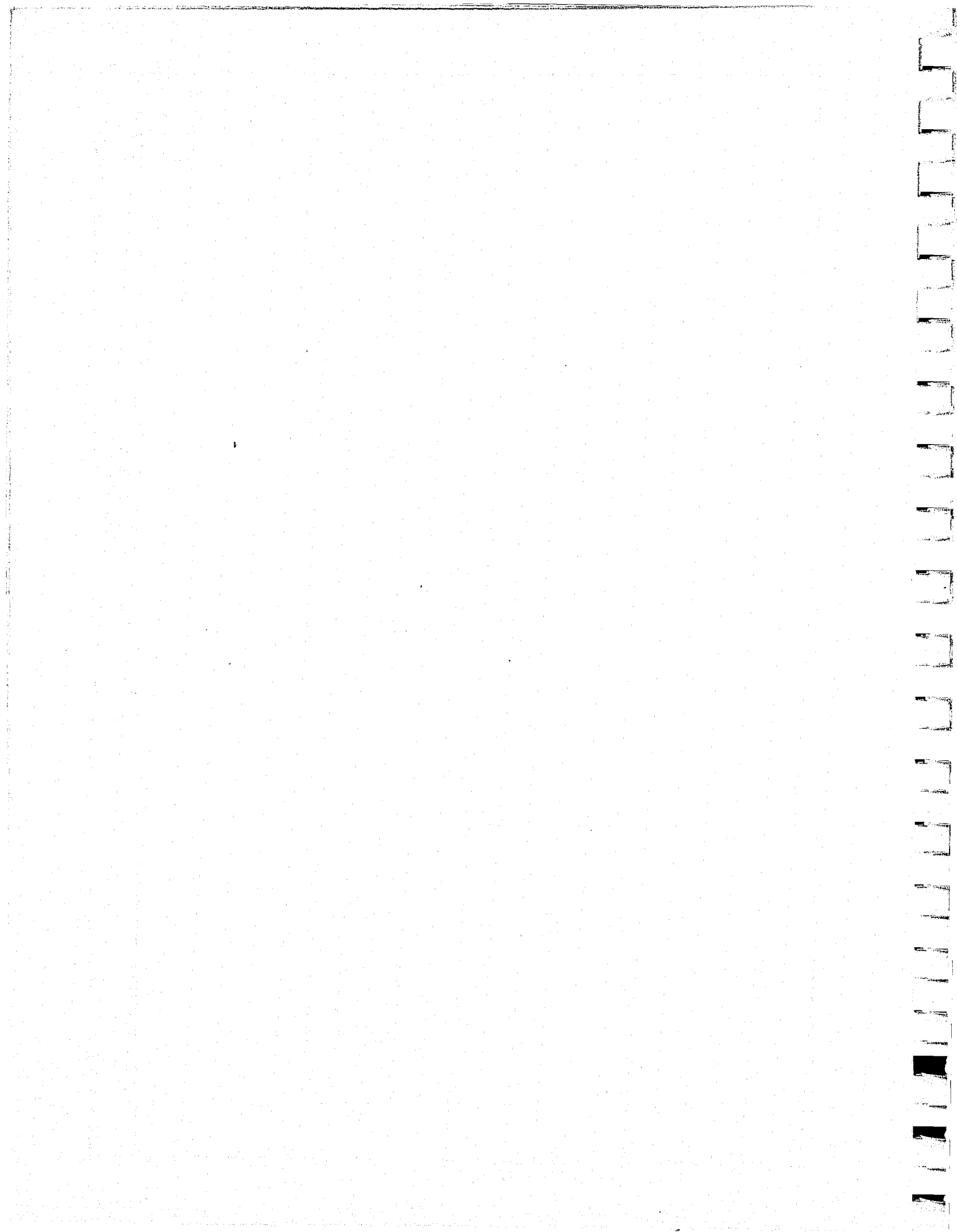
FIGURE 8

WOMEN'S DETENTION CENTER

1. Unsentenced Felons
(First Offenders)
2. Unsentenced Felons
(Recidivists)
3. Conference Room
4. Sentenced Non-Trustees
5. Trustees, Kitchen Workers
(Sentenced and Unsentenced)
6. Federal Prisoners
7. Cosmetology Lab
8. Misdemeanants
9. Social Services Office
10. Infirmary
11. Office Practices
12. Medical Unit
13. Safety Cells
14. Work Furlough
15. Commercial Garment Lab



DADE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION



the other, prostitutes and other misdemeanor arrestees. There are also two one-person cells on that side, used to hold disruptive prisoners. All the cells on the detainment side are kept locked.

Next to the misdemeanor cells is a cell that has been converted into a social services office, and next to that, the infirmary. Across from the social services office is the matron's desk, and beyond that, a doorway leading to a corridor. One branch of this corridor goes into the lobby, the other goes around the lobby to the kitchen, and thence to the dining hall. Leading off this corridor are also doorways to the prisoner property storage room and office.

The lobby includes the booking desk, with its computer terminal, and identification area, and a small holding cell. To the rear of the lobby are the Annex administration offices. On the other side of the lobby is a corridor leading to the commitment section of the facility. There is a matron's desk at the head of the corridor and immediately past that on the left, a door leading to the dining hall. Beyond that, on the same side, there is a small room for initial strip searches and showers, then a conference room, and then four cells. The first of these, M-16, measures 51 by 24 feet, and contains 10 double bunks. It holds trustees and kitchen workers. There are sentenced prisoners included in this cell. Cell M-14 has the same dimensions and capacities and is used to hold Federal prisoners. Cell M-13 is empty, and is used for recreation and storage. None of the dormitory cells on this side are kept locked, and prisoners may be at large throughout this wing.

On the right-hand side of the corridor, cell M-3 is used as a classroom for the office practices class; past that there is a storeroom and a corrections counselor office, and then a block of six safety cells. Each of these cells measures six feet ten inches square, and is supplied with a toilet and a bunk, but no shower. Next to the safety cell block is cell M-11, measuring 21 by 23 feet and containing six single beds; it is used for prisoners on work or study furlough. The last cell in the row (M-12) is 21 by 26 feet, has nine single beds and serves as the drug therapeutic community. There is no real outdoor exercise area available to female inmates. The roof of the municipal building can be used for this purpose but it is often filled with water during the summer.

II. ADMINISTRATION

The Annex is a bureau of the Operations Division of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the smallest bureau in that division. It has a total staff of 73 and an inmate capacity (beds) of 179. Because the facility is so small, both physically and in terms of population, most actual administration is by verbal communication from the bureau supervisor or her lieutenant. Memos are posted in appropriate places when necessary. Almost all supervisory contact with the inmates is by female correctional officers. The male correctional officers carry out control and booking functions in the main lobby.

Booking procedures follow departmental models, and have already been described with respect to the main Jail. All females arrested in Dade County who cannot or may not bond out at the local level are brought to this facility. All prisoners are given an information sheet describing jail procedure on arrival (see Appendix). After booking, felons are separated from misdemeanants and are further separated into first offenders and recidivists. Public inebriates are separated from other misdemeanants. After magistrates hearing, unsentenced prisoners who cannot bond out may volunteer to be moved to the trustee section and put on work detail. Persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to less than one year are also held in this facility. There is no procedural segregation by race, age, crime, or sexual habits. Instead sentenced prisoners are separated into Federal, trustee, sentenced non-trustee, work furlough, and drug therapeutic categories.

III. SERVICES

Food is prepared in the Annex kitchen and served in the dining hall. Except for prisoners confined in the safety cells, all inmates eat in the dining hall, in shifts. There are three meals a day, the menu being the same as in the main Jail. Food costs average out to approximately 58¢ a meal.

The Annex is cleaned by trustee workers. Heavy cleaning, such as operating electric floor buffers, is assigned to a male crew from the Stockade. Institutional linens are also sent to the Stockade for laundering. There are no prisoner uniforms. Inmates wear civilian clothes, which they wash in lavatory sinks and hang up to dry on cords strung across their cells.

The Annex infirmary has a staff of four registered nurses, two practical nurses and a clerk-typist. Two nurses are on duty during each day shift, and one is on duty every afternoon shift. The infirmary is closed from 11 P.M. to 7 A.M., and any emergencies that occur during this time are referred directly to Ward D at Jackson Memorial Hospital. Sick call is from 12:30 to 1:30 P.M., Monday through Friday. A number of resident physicians from Jackson attends the Annex as part of their regular rounds.

Dental care is available at the Jail dental clinic, and emergency oral surgery cases may be referred to the appropriate clinic at the hospital. Routine physical examinations and chest x-rays are given to all inmates going into trustee status.

The social services staff consists of two prisoner rehabilitation workers

and two correctional counselors. The correctional counselors are former correctional officers who have evinced a strong interest in, and talent for, helping inmates with their problems. There is one counselor attached to each wing of the Annex. They come to know the prisoners on a personal basis and are able to pass on any complaints or requests for services to the staff members capable of dealing with them. They also classify prisoners on intake, using the same form used at the Jail.

The prisoner rehabilitation officers are specialized social workers. They offer inmates individual counseling, and mediate their relationships with child protective services, relatives, the welfare departments, the public defender or private attorney, and the parole and probation office. They may also accompany offenders to trial, and offer their opinions to the court.

These officers also supervise the various rehabilitative programs that are carried out in the Annex, described in the following section. In addition, two Spanish-speaking social workers from a Methodist church group visit the Annex twice a week to offer services to Latin American prisoners.

IV. PROGRAMS

Presently an office practices class is the only vocational training given at the Annex, but classes in cosmetology and industrial sewing are planned. Vocational programs are administered by the County Board of Public Instruction, as is the high school equivalency course given at this facility. Currently the enrollment in the office practices and the high school classes stands at about ten in each.

A seminar on black history is sponsored by the Council for Continuing Education of Women, Miami-Dade Community College (Downtown). About 15 inmates attend. The University of Miami provides tutorial service for inmates on subjects of their interest, and the Public Defender's Office sponsors weekly meetings on the law and rights of offenders. A volunteer conducts a rap session one evening a week on the problems of women.

Under Project Transition, students from Florida A. and M. University meet with inmates on a one-to-one basis in the evenings. They attempt to help inmates adjust to life on the outside after release and to find them employment.

The Dade County Comprehensive Drug Program sponsors an Arts and Crafts Workshop, with instruction one day a week. There is an occupational therapy workshop provided for inmates who have some physical or mental impairment.

There is a drug therapeutic community in one of the cells for trustees who have a history of narcotics addiction. The members conduct group sessions, both by themselves and with counselors from the Comprehensive Drug Program,

who visit twice a week. There are liaison programs with community therapeutic residential centers such as Spectrum House, Concept House, The Village, and Here's Help. If the sentencing judge approves, an offender may be released from the Annex to serve her sentence at one of the residential centers.

Project Re-entry is a 12-week intensive course in how to function well in ordinary life situations. Conducted by one of the prisoner rehabilitation officers, the course takes a maximum of six women through the various procedures involved in getting a job and holding it. Instructions in writing resumes and filling out an employment application are given, and participants are taken on tours of common business institutions, such as banks and credit bureaus, and the Released Employment Placement Service, a private agency specializing in placing ex-offenders. Post-release follow up service is expected to be a part of this program as well.

Along approximately the same lines, Miami-Dade Community College offers a six-week course in the skills necessary to obtain employment and hold it.

There are also two programs that enable inmates to leave the confines of the Annex and begin real employment during the sentences. In the Work-Study program, inmates can work three to five hours a day in a Dade County office, and spend the remainder of their day taking G.E.D. courses or improving their office skills. The Work-Furlough program operates in the same way as the one at the Stockade: inmates are employed during regular business hours

and return to the Annex after work. Policies about pay apportionment and payment for room and board are the same as at the Stockade.

V. STAFF

The staff of the Annex is hired and trained by the Administrative Division of the Department in the same way as are the staffs at the other facilities. An effort has been made by the Department Administration, however, to bring more women into the facility and to promote them. The supervisor of the Annex is currently a woman, and it is likely that this position will be occupied by a woman in the future. Half of the sergeants in the Annex, and half of the Correctional Officer II's are also female.

Because of the very high proportion of black inmates in the Annex, the increase in black staff members has been encouraged by the Annex Administration. Blacks now make up 30 per cent of the total staff and 45 per cent of the lowest rank. The rehabilitative staff is half black and half female. A correctional staff census displayed by sex, race, and rank follows.

Women's Annex Staff

Rank	Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black
Correctional Officer IV	1	-	-	-
Correctional Officer III	4	-	2	-
Correctional Officer II	5	-	3	2
Correctional Officer I	3	2	8	7
Total	13	2	13	9

VI. INMATES

There are about 80 inmates in the Annex on an average day. An inspection of the attached inmate data shows that such an inmate is likely to be black and poor and under 30 years old, a high school dropout, single, or at least legally unattached, and a mother. As compared to the average male offender passing through the main Jail, she is more likely to be a first offender, more likely to be black, more likely to be a user of hard narcotics, and less likely to be an alcoholic.

Annex Inmate Background Data

<u>Ethnic Statistics</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Black	60%
White	31%
Cubans	1%
Other (includes Latin American)	8%
Total	100%
<u>Age</u>	
17-21	34%
22-29	37%
30-39	17%
40 and over	12%
Total	100%
<u>Education Level</u>	
Less than 10th Grade	30%
10-12th Grade	44%

Annex Inmate Background Data (Con.)

High School Degree	12%
College Less Than 4 Years	10%
College Degree	<u>4%</u>
Total	100%

Marital Status

Single	54%
Married	16%
Separated	14%
Divorced	10%
Widowed	<u>6%</u>
Total	100%
With Children	60%
Without Children	<u>31%</u>
Total	100%

Awaiting Trial

1st Offender	38%
Previous Commitment	42%

Sentenced

1st Offender	4%
Previous Commitment	<u>18%</u>
Total	100%

Charges

Misdemeanor	12%
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Annex Inmate Background Data (Con.)

Felony	50%
Federal	15%
<u>Attorneys</u>	
Public Defender	82%
Private	<u>18%</u>
Total	100%
<u>Narcotic Use</u>	42%
<u>Alcoholism</u>	5%

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE OF FLORIDA CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS WITHIN DADE COUNTY

I. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

As there are no federal commitment facilities in Dade County, the role of the United States government in the County's criminal justice system is restricted to the detention of offenders awaiting trial on federal charges, and to the supervision of federal parolees and probationers of United States Courts resident in Dade County. Federal agencies are also indirectly responsible for prisoners involved in work-release programs operating out of the Dade County Stockade. Three separate federal agencies are involved in these duties, as follows:

1. Office of the United States Marshal. The Marshal's Office is responsible for keeping in custody all persons under indictment on federal charges in the Southern District of Florida, which includes Dade and eleven other counties. The Marshal is headquartered in Miami. The Marshal is also responsible for federal probation violators, bail jumpers, and prisoners remanded into his custody by the Federal Court or designated by the U. S. Bureau of Prisons.

The Marshal's Office has contracted with the Dade County Department of Corrections to maintain federal prisoners in County correctional institutions. Up to 25 federal prisoners may be kept in Dade County Jail at the rate of \$12 per prisoner/day. In practice, only detainees awaiting trial in the federal courts in the County, or offenders deemed dangerous or prone to escape are housed at the Jail. Others in the Marshal's custody are kept at the Dade County Stockade

and the Women's Annex. These include short time (less than 120 days) federal prisoners and prisoners in transit, as well as individuals involved in the work-release program administered by the County. Prisoners on this program may be releasees from federal facilities who had previous residence in Dade County. Very rarely releasees are allowed to relocate to the Dade County area for personal reasons. A rate of \$8.00 per day for maintenance of these prisoners is paid by the U. S. Bureau of Prisons, out of support-of-prisoners funding, through the U. S. Marshal. An additional \$3.50 per day is paid by the prisoner out of his earned wages.

On May 12, 1973, there were some 45 male federal prisoners in Dade County Jail and seven female prisoners in the Jail Annex. There were 16 in the Stockade, including ten on work-release, although there are usually from 20 to 30. As in the present instance, incarcerations in the Jail often run above the limit of 25.

The Marshal's Office includes 44 Deputy Marshals and a jail inspector, who is responsible for inspecting County facilities in which federal prisoners are kept, and insuring that federal guidelines for the treatment of prisoners are followed.

2. United States Probation Office. This agency is part of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Its probation officers are appointed directly by federal judges in the district of their responsibility, in this case, the Southern District of Florida. The District's probation officers (11 officers and a chief) are headquartered in Miami. It is their job to supervise probationers of the

federal courts and parolees of institutions under the U. S. Department of Justice. In addition, this office investigates the backgrounds of offenders prior to sentencing by federal judges and does pre-release planning for potential parolees who may be entering the District. In both these areas there is cooperation with county and state agencies. Finally, the office is charged with interviewing violators of federal parole apprehended in the District.

3. United States Bureau of Prisons. The Bureau of Prisons maintains a Community Programs Office in Miami. The Community Programs Officer's purview includes the Southern and Middle Districts of Florida, a subdivision of the Bureau of Prisons Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia. The Community Programs Officer is responsible for all facets of community-based programs pertaining to Federal offenders in this geographical area, including residential treatment programs, employment assistance, drug-abuse aftercare liaison, and local detention. He is responsible for negotiating the placement of federal prisoners in local correctional facilities for the U. S. Marshal's Office, as described above. The Community Programs Officer also supervises the transfer of pre-releasees into Work Furlough programs run by Dade County, Florida Division of Corrections, and private agencies. Approximately 100 prisoners per year are participants in these programs. The Community Programs Officer is responsible for insuring that local facilities honor their contracts with the federal government as regards the care and treatment of prisoners, and is concerned with the development of appropriate community resources in line with the needs of all federal offenders.

ii. STATE OF FLORIDA

Two State agencies are involved in corrections and rehabilitation in Dade County: the State Division of Corrections, an agency of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, and the Florida Probation and Parole Commission, a separate agency reporting directly to the Governor.

1. Division of Corrections. The State maintains a single commitment institution in Dade County, the Opa Locka Community Correctional Center. The Center comprises two-story permanent buildings on the grounds of Opa Locka Airport, with facilities for a projected inmate population of 100. This is a work-release center for offenders who have less than a year to go before their parole or release. They work at jobs in the community and return to the Center in their off hours. They are almost all Dade County residents or people who would like to settle in Dade after release. Personnel for this center will total 14 counselors and one clerk-typist. One of the counselors is a job-placement specialist.

In addition to the Center at Opa Locka, the State maintains prisoners in various county and private facilities in Dade County. Approximately 25 state prisoners are kept at the Dade County Stockade under a Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation work-furlough program. The character and activities of these prisoners is essentially the same as in Opa Locka. State prisoners with a history of drug offenses have been remanded to two live-in drug treatment facilities in Dade County, Concept House and Spectrum, approximately five in each. These organizations supply the State with monthly reports on the prisoners' progress.

There are also approximately 50 State prisoners who are kept permanently at the Dade County Stockade because of overcrowded conditions at State prisons. The State pays the County \$7.50 per man/day for this service.

State detainees, including escaped State prisoners, prisoners held for trial, retrial, or as witnesses, and prisoners in transit, are also kept in County facilities.

Beside its commitment and detention functions, the Division of Corrections has the responsibility of insuring that all correctional facilities in the State, at whatever level, conform to State standards. To this end, a Regional Prison Inspector, headquartered in Ft. Lauderdale, regularly inspects municipal and county jails in Dade.

2. Florida Probation and Parole Commission. The FPPC maintains both area and district offices in Miami. The District Office has responsibility for Dade County alone. The FPPC supervises parolees from State prisons residing in Dade and probationers from State courts. It also carries out pre-sentencing investigations of offenders for the State courts, and supplies post-sentence background information on all State prisoners.

The Dade offices of FPPC have a field staff of 119 and a clerical staff of about 40. The field staff has responsibility for approximately 450 parolees and 6,300 probationers. This supervision includes personal contact, at times and frequencies determined by the parole officer.

The FPPC also handles out-of-state parolees resident in Dade under an interstate agreement. It conducts employment investigations for prisoners about to be paroled, and may either find suitable jobs or place them in vocational training programs.

Parolees with drug problems may be sent directly to such agencies as Spectrum. Individuals who have started at Spectrum as prisoners under the Division of Corrections may thus be moved into parole status with no interruption of their treatment. Spectrum handles parolees over 17, and there are currently about 16 in that program. Seed, a program that is designed to help drug offenders under 21 years now has from 100 to 200 probationers enrolled. Genesis House, a residential drug treatment center in Perrine, Surfside Challenge, the Methadone Maintenance and Detoxification Center at Jackson Memorial Hospital, and the St. Luke's Center, also care for probationers under the supervision of the FPPC.

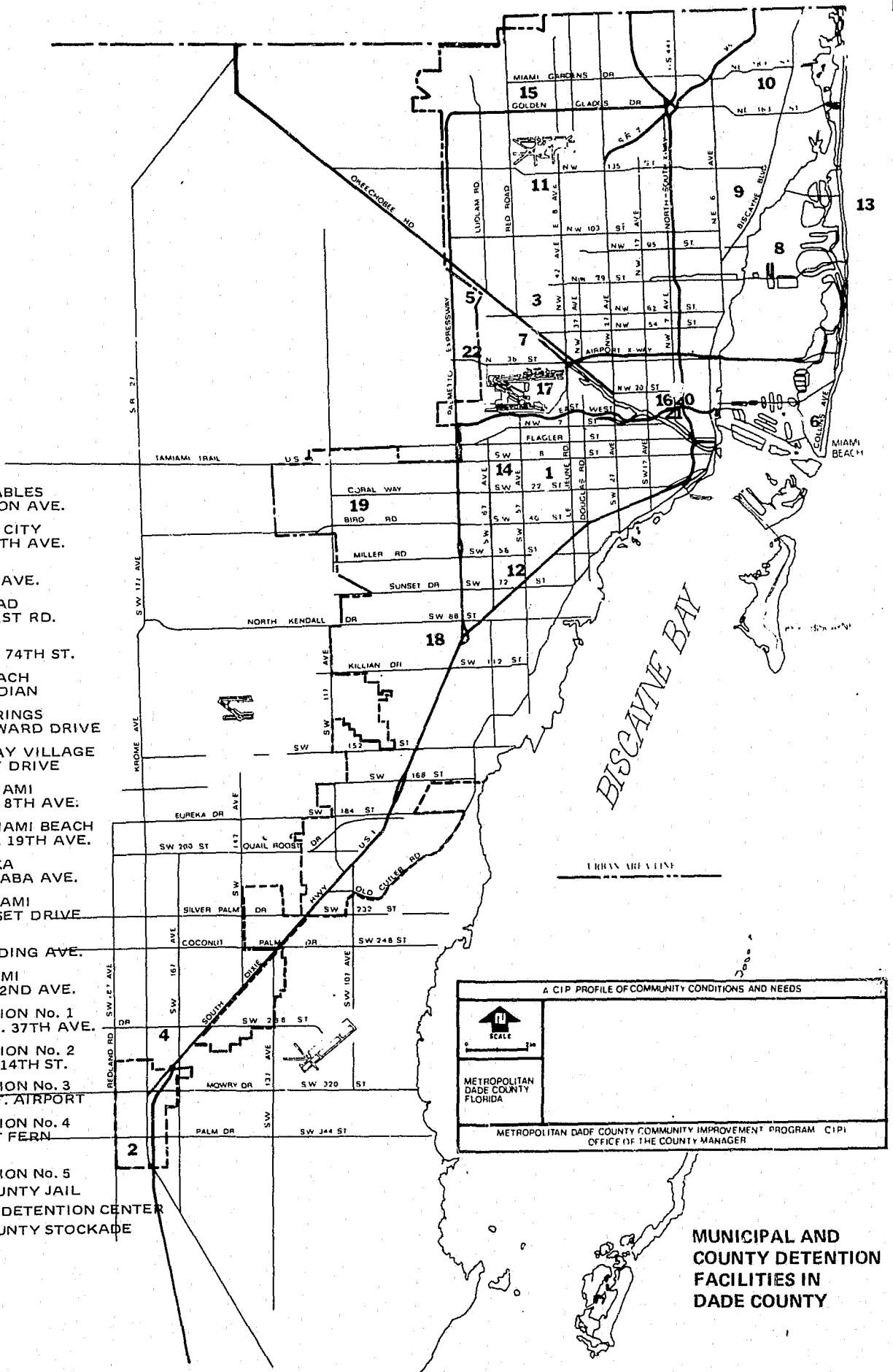
THE MUNICIPAL JAILS

Dade County, Florida, is divided into 27 municipalities, of which most have historically provided police protection and detention facilities. This section describes existing municipal detention facilities in the following municipalities:


<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Municipal Population</u>
Bal Harbour	2,081
Coral Gables	45,598
Florida City	55,524
Hialeah	112,123
Hialeah Gardens	824
Homestead	17,496
Medley	558
Miami Beach	91,235
Miami Springs	13,351
North Bay Village	4,851
North Miami	39,833
North Miami Beach	33,901
Opa Locka	12,587
South Miami	11,996
Surfside	3,649
Sweetwater	6,735
West Miami	6,083

FIGURE 9
LOCATION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY
DETENTION FACILITIES

1. CORAL GABLES
285 ARAGON AVE.
2. FLORIDA CITY
20 WEST 4TH AVE.
3. HIALEAH
501 PALM AVE.
4. HOMESTEAD
711 N. E. 1ST RD.
5. MEDLEY
7231 N. W. 74TH ST.
6. MIAMI BEACH
100 MEREDIAN
7. MIAMI SPRINGS
201 WESTWARD DRIVE
8. NORTH BAY VILLAGE
7903 EAST DRIVE
9. NORTH MIAMI
83830 N.E. 8TH AVE.
10. NORTH MIAMI BEACH
17050 N.E. 19TH AVE.
11. OPA LOCKA
2485 ALIBABA AVE.
12. SOUTH MIAMI
6130 SUNSET DRIVE
13. SURFSIDE
9293 HARDING AVE.
14. WEST MIAMI
901 S.W. 62ND AVE.
15. SUB STATION No. 1
16770 N.W. 37TH AVE.
16. SUB STATION No. 2
1320 N.W. 14TH ST.
17. SUB STATION No. 3
MIAMI INT. AIRPORT
18. SUB STATION No. 4
9850 EAST FERN
PERRINE
19. SUB STATION No. 5
DADE COUNTY JAIL
20. WOMEN'S DETENTION CENTER
21. DADE COUNTY STOCKADE



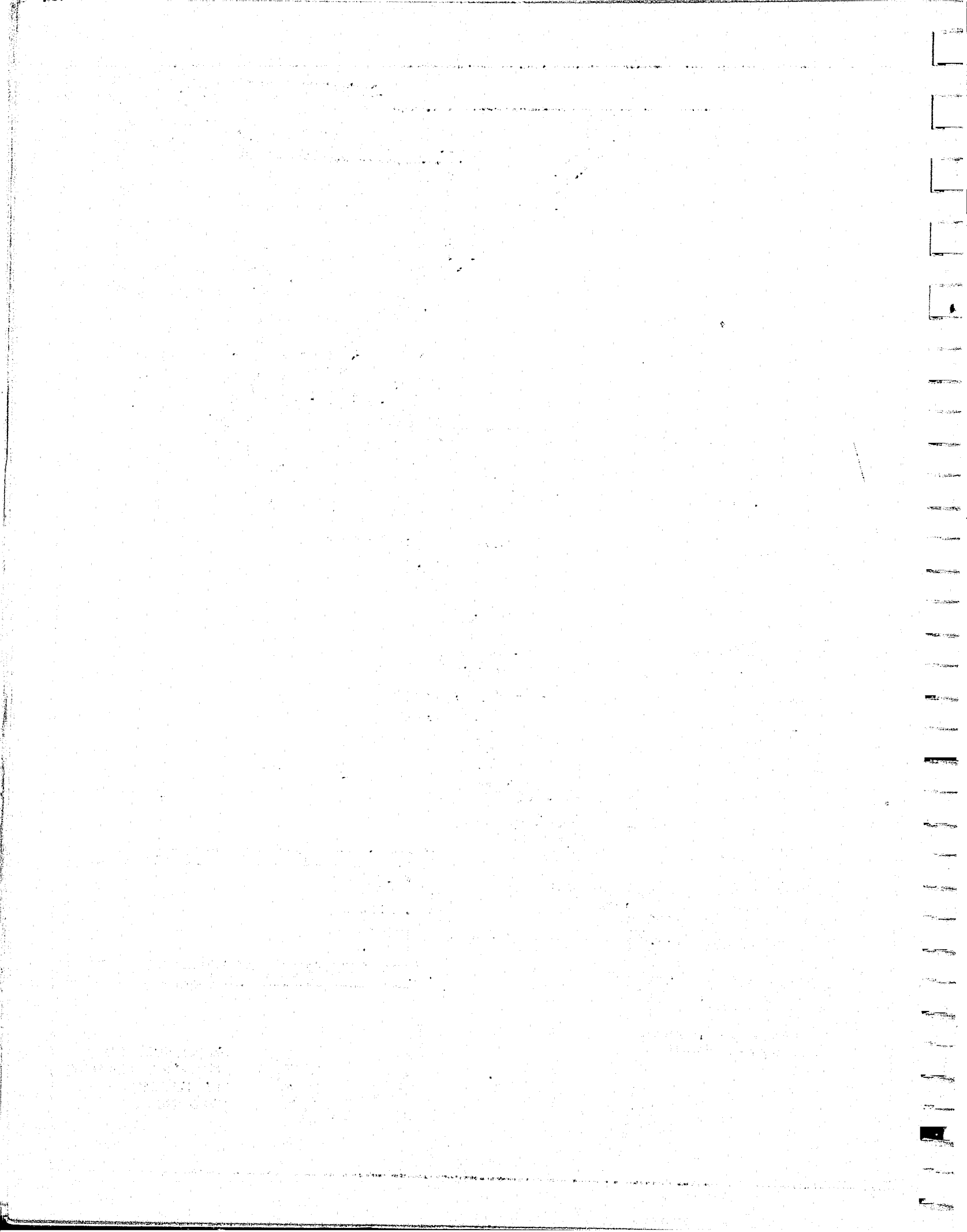
A CIP PROFILE OF COMMUNITY CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

 SCALE 1/4" = 1 MILE

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY FLORIDA

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM CIP
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MANAGER

**MUNICIPAL AND
COUNTY DETENTION
FACILITIES IN
DADE COUNTY**



The Dade County Department of Public Safety has five police sub-stations, which were also included in the survey. These sub-stations are holding facilities, detaining persons awaiting transportation to the Dade County Jail.

Information on these arrestees is included in the first section of this report.

Physical facility information on these sub-stations, including number and size of each cell, is presented in Table I.

Municipalities not included in the survey are:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Municipal Population</u>
Miami	345,623
Bay Harbor Island	4,729
Biscayne Park	2,768
El Portal	2,089
Golden Beach	
Virginia Gardens	2,612
Indian Creek	
Pennsuco	
Islandia	
Miami Shores	9,677

The City of Miami discontinued its jail operation in 1972, transferring all such functions to Dade County. Bay Harbor Islands, Biscayne Park, Indian Creek, Pennsuco, Virginia Gardens, and Islandia send arrestees to Dade County Jail. Golden Beach sends its arrestees to Dade Public Safety Sub-station #1. Miami Shores and El Portal send their arrestees to the North Miami Jail.

II. ADMINISTRATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Municipal authority to provide police and detention service is granted by Florida Statutes, Chapter 168, (Police Power of Municipalities), reproduced in abbreviated form below:

"168.01 Mayor to see that ordinances are executed and appoint police. The mayor shall see that the ordinances of the city or town council are faithfully executed; and he may, be deemed necessary to insure peace, good order and observance of law within municipal limits, the compensation of said police to be fixed and regulated by the city or town council."

"168.02 To cause arrest of offenders and try them. The mayor may, by his mandate, directed to the city or town marshal, have brought before him, at such time and place within the corporate limits as he may designate, any person charged with a breach of the city or town ordinances, and he may require the attendance of the witness, administer oaths, inquire and examine 'into the truth or falsity of such' charge, determine from evidence the guilt or innocence of the accused, fix the penalty within the limits prescribed by this chapter and enforce the same."

The programs and services rendered by municipal jails tend to follow a nationwide pattern, described by the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, 1971, as: (1) short term confinement of criminals and misdemeanants

serving sentences less than one year; (2) preventive detention of persons awaiting trial; and (3) lockups for minor offenders, mainly public drunks.

Misdemeanor arrestees fall within the jurisdiction of local municipal court and related services in the main because of short term sentences given to offenders who commit minor offenses.

Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors by municipal courts generally receive short sentences. A procedure practiced by several municipalities is to send persons with sentences that exceed 30 days to the Dade County Stockade.

During 1972, the following numbers of prisoners were sent to the Dade County Stockade: Miami Beach, 287; Miami Springs, 17; Hialeah, 48; Opa Locka, 20; and South Miami, 6.

Arrested persons charged with felonies are booked and sent to the Dade County Jail; a local jail may hold the arrestee until transportation is available for removal to the Jail.

Under the 1972 revision of Florida Statutes (Article 5, Section 20, D4) municipal court dissolution is scheduled for 1977 at the latest, and with the consent of the municipality, they may be eliminated even earlier. It follows from this that within the next few years municipal jails may be reduced entirely to police holding stations, Coral Gables, for example, is presently constructing a new police station, without a jail. Three municipalities included in the survey sample, namely Bal Harbour, Sweetwater, and Hialeah Gardens have

already discontinued their jail operation. Low population census, the need to make effective use of limited physical facilities and better use of police personnel were reasons given supporting the decision to curtail jail operations. These municipalities send all arrestees to the Dade County Jail.

Local jail architecture in Dade County emphasizes protection, giving secondary consideration to rehabilitation. Data on the environment of municipal jails is given in Table I. Some additional summary information follows: eighteen jails and/or lock-ups, including three Public Safety sub-stations, reported a total of 103 cells, providing 320 sleeping surfaces. Daily population occupancy based on current population the date of the interview, revealed 11 percent occupancy. Population data on the highest and lowest jail census in 1972 listed Homestead and North Miami as two municipalities that reached or exceeded their intended capacities at least once during the year. The highest daily census in the other cities ranged from 25 percent to 50 percent of possible cell occupancy.

Averages of daily populations were not obtained in the survey, but chief administrators in all municipalities reported underutilization of cell resources.

Coral Gables, Hialeah, Miami Beach and South Miami are cities with the largest number of available cells. A larger number of cells allows separation of offenders and increasing safety for all. All of the programs surveyed segregate according to sex and none detained juveniles.

TABLE I PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF MUNICIPAL
DETENTION FACILITIES IN DADE COUNTY

	Number of Cells	Beds per Cell	No. of Sq. Ft. Per Cell	Intended Capacity	Age of Building
Coral Gables	15	2	15 @ 49	30	34
Florida City	2	2	2 @ 49	4	20 (1953)
Hialeah	12	4 2 2	6 @ 85 4 @ 65 2 @ 48	36	5
Homestead	6	6 18	2 @ 96 4 @ 240	60	17
Medley	1	1	1 @ 45	1	3
Miami Beach	13	8 @ 1 2 @ 8 1 @ 22 1 @ 20 1 @ 10	2 @ 46 4 @ 35 1 @ 76 1 @ 51 2 @ 242 1 @ 544 1 @ 461 1 @ 244	76	36
Miami Springs	4	2	4 @ 56	8	9
North Bay	1	1	1 @ 28	1	9
North Miami	5	1 @ 8 4 @ 2	1 @ 220 4 @ 80	16	19
North Miami Beach	4	4	4 @ 120	16	8
Opa Locka	5	2 @ 2 3 @ 4	5 @ 40	16	18
South Miami	21	2	10 @ 60 1 @ 30	20	17
Surfside	1	2	45	2	10
West Miami	2	2	72	4	22
Public Safety Dept Substations					
Station #1	4	2	100	8	11
Station #4	2	2	64	4	13
Station #5	3	2-2 1-4	45 50	8	4

The area per cell averages 28 square feet, including the space occupied by beds. The American Correctional Association recommends 75 square feet of clear space for minimum security inmates. The average age of the jail facilities is 14.7 years. Facility age ranges from a low of four years to a high of 36 years.

The Jail Inspection Unit of the State Division of Corrections evaluates facilities annually and rates them in terms of their suitability to perform their stated function.

III. OPERATIONS AND SERVICES

1. Visiting. Few municipal jails had written policies on inmate visitors. Most allowed two visits per week with additional visitation privileges granted upon special request. The maximum time per visit ranged from 30 minutes to one hour. Four municipal jails provided special visitation facilities.

The visitation areas provided in some jails attempt to give prisoners some privacy. Two municipal jails use the front desk area, one the adjoining courtroom and the other, the detective station. These limited facilities in effect discourage large family visiting.

2. Meals. Inmate meals are prepared by outside agencies. A contract between the jail and a local restaurant to provide food daily is a practice used by all the jails. The survey findings revealed that seven municipalities served three meals per day, five municipalities served two meals per day, and the remaining municipalities contacted local restaurants when needed because of the transient nature of their operations. Jail administrators prefer these arrangements to operating a food service within the facility.

3. Mail. Hialeah, Homestead, Miami Beach, Miami Springs, North Miami, South Miami, Opa Locka, and Surfside screen in-coming and out-going mail. The reason given for mail screening is the possibility of contraband in packages or large envelopes. The practice of opening the letter or package in front of the addressee safeguards some of the inmate's rights. Prisoner mail is of low volume in most jails because of short term commitment.

4. Rehabilitative Services. None of the jails surveyed provided vocational training. The City of Miami Beach provides job referral services through its court social service unit. Nine jails use the inmate population in maintenance work assignments. Prisoners used in these in-house operations are generally trustees or persons scheduled for imminent release.

Work Furlough, Home Release and related vocational programs operative in the Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation are not available to misdemeanants arrested and detained in municipal jails.

Hialeah, Homestead, Miami Beach and Miami Springs provide counseling services to the inmate population. This service is rendered by supportive court functions and special programs such as, Alcoholics Anonymous. There are no probation services for people booked on misdemeanor charges and processed through the local jails, although these services are provided to misdemeanants booked in Dade County Jail.

None of the jails provided television sets or sports for inmates, although several did provide space for exercise. Most of the jails made reading materials available, and there were some radios.

There were no re-entry programs in the municipal jails. Miami Beach has a job placement service, an extension of the job referral service mentioned previously. Miami Springs has a volunteer counseling program.

Several municipalities assist some prisoners by providing clothing and money to individual cases. Informal counseling and supervision are given to offenders in the effort to reduce the conflicts the offender will experience upon return to the community.

5. Health Services. All of the municipal jails provide medical assistance to persons processed through the local system. Coral Gables, Miami Beach, and North Miami have a physician on call to handle medical emergencies. Hospital service is given to persons in the North Miami Jail at the North Miami General Hospital; the Florida City Jail, uses James Archer Smith Hospital and the Miami Beach Jail uses the Miami Beach City Clinic. The remaining eleven municipal jails are served by Jackson Memorial Hospital through its Ward D Corrections Unit. This specialized medical program is described earlier in this report. Policemen are given in-service training in first aid periodically. These formalized courses provide each municipality with a cadre of personnel trained in first aid and survival techniques. All jails are inspected for health hazards by the Dade County Health Department.

IV. STAFF

Most municipalities obtain custodial staff by assigning police personnel to serve as guards on a rotating basis. The exceptions are Hialeah, which has non-police correctional officers, and Miami Beach, which assigns police officers to permanent slots in its jail organization.

The highest level administrator of each jail is the Chief of Police, with delegated responsibility for jail operations given to subordinate officers, in some cases the shift commander, but generally the desk sergeant.

Table II shows that approximately 98 percent of the work force is composed of police officers. The operation of these jails is dependent on employees who devote less than a full work day to jail problems, and their occupational orientations are not identified with corrections.

Non-police correctional officers are employed by the City of Hialeah and the City of Homestead, the latter performing watchman services rather than assuming program responsibilities. The City of Miami Beach has three female matron positions not listed in Table II.

Eighty-six percent of the total field police officers have earned a high school diploma or its equivalent. Ten percent of the total attained two year college training and four percent are recipients of a college degree.

Administrators, representative of high grade officers, have the following group characteristics: high school diploma, 80 percent of the total. Two

TABLE II STAFF CHARACTERISTICS AT
MUNICIPAL DETENTION FACILITIES
(Number of Persons)

	1	2	3
	Police Officers	Correctional Officers	Administrator
<u>Age</u>			
Under 25	50	2	1
25-35	227	3	19
36-50	90	3	51
Over 50	16	1	15
<u>Race</u>			
Caucasian	373	6	86
Negro	8	1	0
Other	2	2	0
<u>Education</u>			
Less than high school	0	2	0
High school	328	7	69
2 years college	39	0	11
4 Years college	13	0	4
Graduate	3	0	2

year college, 15 percent of the total. College graduate, 3 percent of the total.

In the correctional officer category, 22 percent had less than a high school diploma, and 77 percent had a high school diploma or equivalent.

All municipal police officer recruits must receive a minimum of 320 hours of training at a certified academy and/or institution. The Southeast Criminal Justice Institute affiliated with Miami Dade Community College supervises and co-ordinates these training experiences.

Non-police correctional officers are employed without formal training immediately and given on-the-job training.

These police officers also receive a minimum of 80 hours in-service training annually. This is generally planned and co-ordinated by senior departmental line officers. In addition to the above, specialized courses are offered at the Southeast Criminal Justice Institute, Biscayne College, Florida International University, University of Miami and St. Petersburg Junior College. The survey revealed each municipality participating in one of these programs.

Hialeah uses a training course developed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

This curriculum gives a comprehensive overview of jail management, operations and procedures.

V. INMATES

Municipal jail records were surveyed to determine characteristics of inmates and gather demographic data, but the local jails are adjuncts to police operations, and therefore, the only consistent data were information needed to confirm identity and assist in the court processing function. All the jails recorded offender's age, race, sex, residency, type of offense and probable court date. Seventy-eight per cent of the jails recorded offender occupation, ninety-two per cent recorded previous convictions, fifty per cent recorded behavior within the facility, and fourteen per cent recorded family background.

None of the municipalities kept records on offenders' educational background, number of convictions or length of sentence. Municipal jails have little incentive to keep extensive records on offenders, since felony offenders, for whom such records are most appropriate, rarely stay in their hands more than a few hours.

The available information on offender disposition is displayed in Figure 10 and in Table III, below.

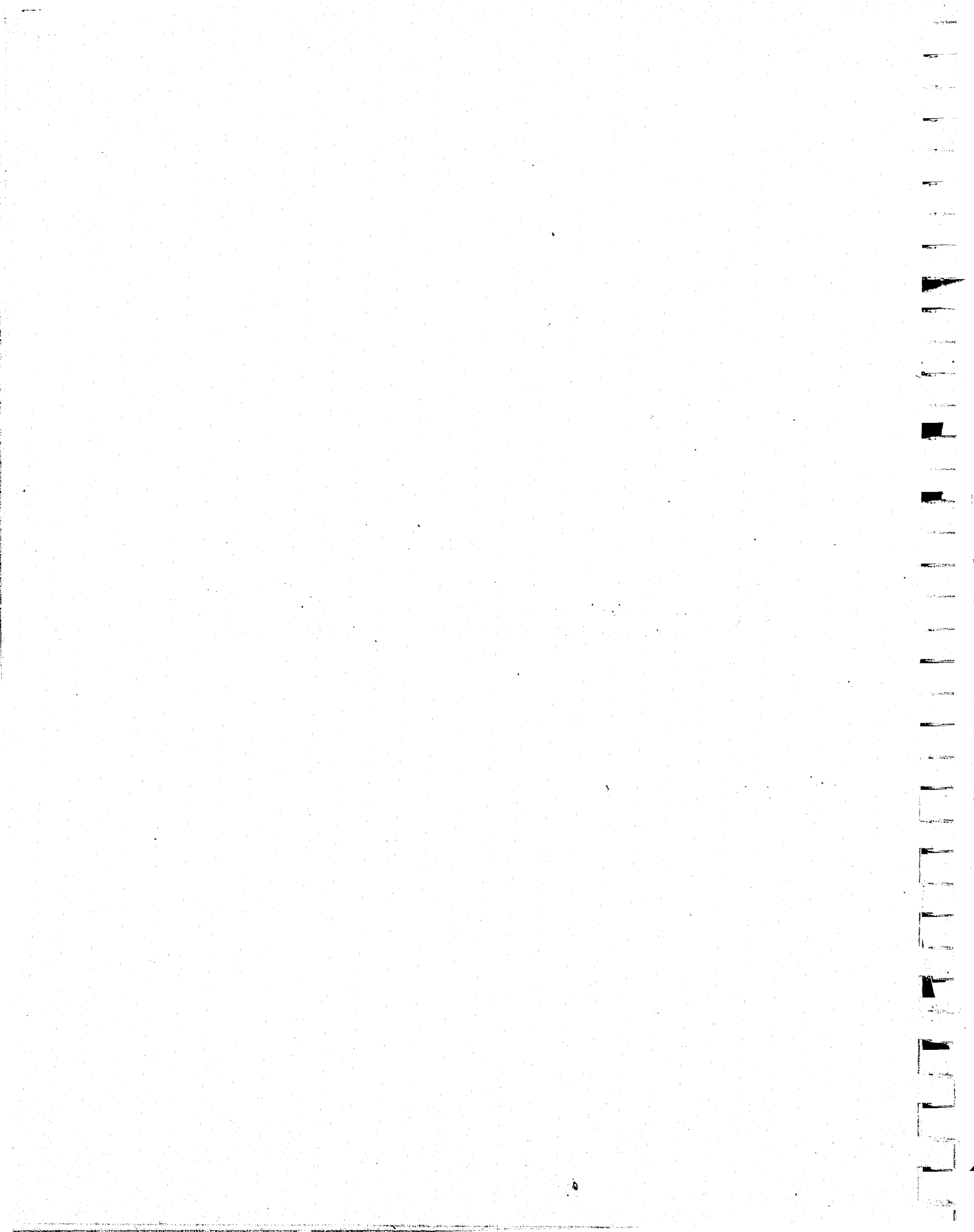
Table III Disposition of Persons Booked Into
Municipal Detention Facilities in
Dade County

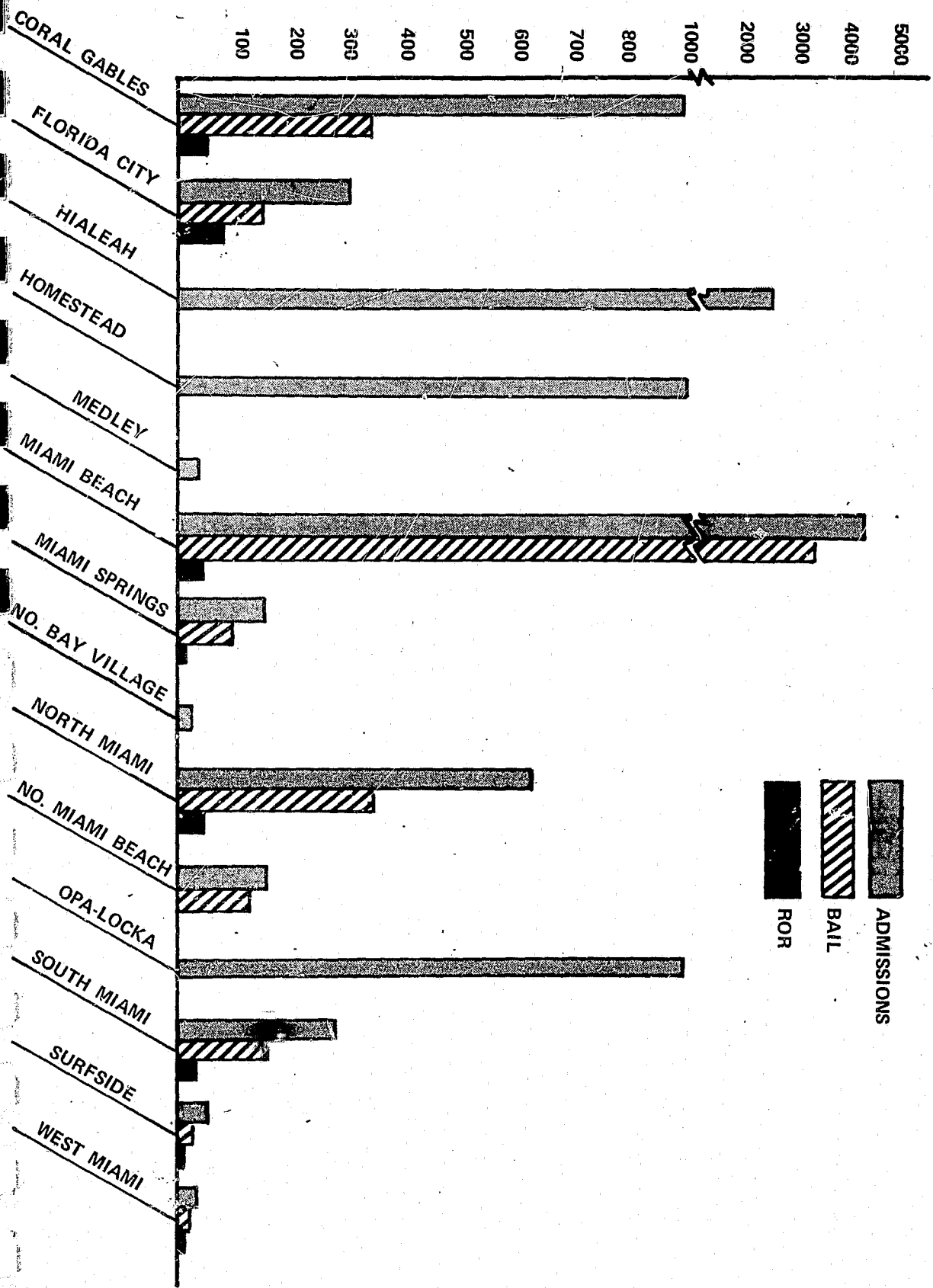
	# Booked	# Released on Bond	# Released on Recognizance
Coral Gables	1,106	358	58
Florida	322	157	91
Hialeah	2,882	No Data	No Data
Homestead	1,312	No Data	No Data




Medley	42	No Data	No Data
Miami Beach	4,642	3,713	50
Miami Springs	174	111	14
North Bay Village	25	No Data	No Data
North Miami	652	385	51
North Miami Beach	183	148	
Opa Locka	1,273	No Data	No Data
South Miami	300	176	37
Surfside	63	21	6
West Miami	30	22	5

FIGURE 10

DISPOSITION OF PERSONS BOOKED INTO
MUNICIPAL DETENTION FACILITIES IN DADE COUNTY





 ROR
 BAIL
 ADMISSIONS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Information on the number of arrestees booked on misdemeanor charges is kept in the municipal courts, and the courts also provide release information on arrestees. The local jail keeps records related to daily census and operational concerns.

The bail process is very important on the municipal level. Sixty-four per cent of a total 8,784 were released on bail. The number of persons entering the system per year through these facilities is estimated at 12,000. Data obtained from five of the 14 municipalities list 2,387 adult males and 278 females, eighty-eight per cent, and twelve per cent respectively. The same municipalities reported a total of 326 sentenced males and 31 sentenced females, ninety-one and nine per cent respectively.

The survey obtained information on race and occupation by using the offender population on the date of interview as a sample. The number of inmates per facility ranged from none in four facilities to 15 in one facility. In addition, three facilities had one inmate and two had two inmates.

These limited results provided the following data: Race-White, 27; Black, 9; Latin, 0; Occupation-Managerial, 1; Clerical and Sales, 44; Craftsman, 1; Service, 33; Labor, 10; and Other, 3.

Florida City, Hialeah, Miami Beach, North Miami, and North Miami Beach released all inmates within 30 days. Homestead and Miami Springs detained some prisoners from one month to three months, however, most of their detainees were released within 30 days. None of the jails kept offenders beyond 90 days.

COMMUNITY REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

COMPREHENSIVE OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROJECT

Dade County Comprehensive Offender Rehabilitation Program is a project designed to serve as a core of coordinated rehabilitative services by providing direct services as well as contracting for the delivery of services, also to act as a model in the delivery of services with social services agencies and employers.

The primary objective is to provide and coordinate comprehensive integrative services to offenders released from correctional institutions who need help in becoming law abiding citizens and independent consumers.

PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION PROJECT

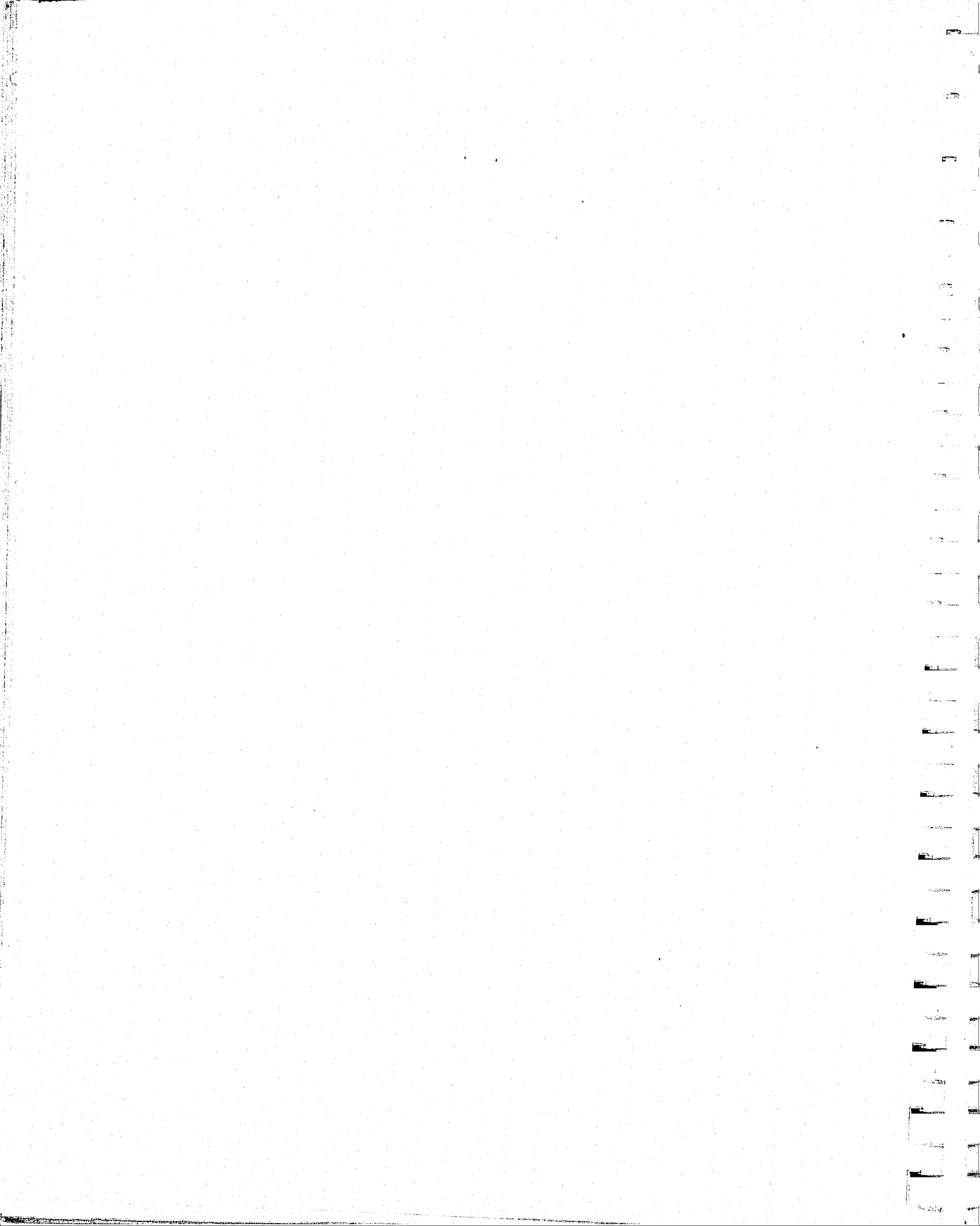
The principal objective of the Pre-Trial Intervention Project is to offer to selected youthful accused first offenders coordinated assistance in the areas of vocational training and job placement, educational assistance, narcotic rehabilitation and intensive personal counseling.

Participants are selected by the Project staff after a review of the pending case, an interview of the potential participant and consultation with the Assistant State Attorney responsible for the case and the victim and/or arresting officer.

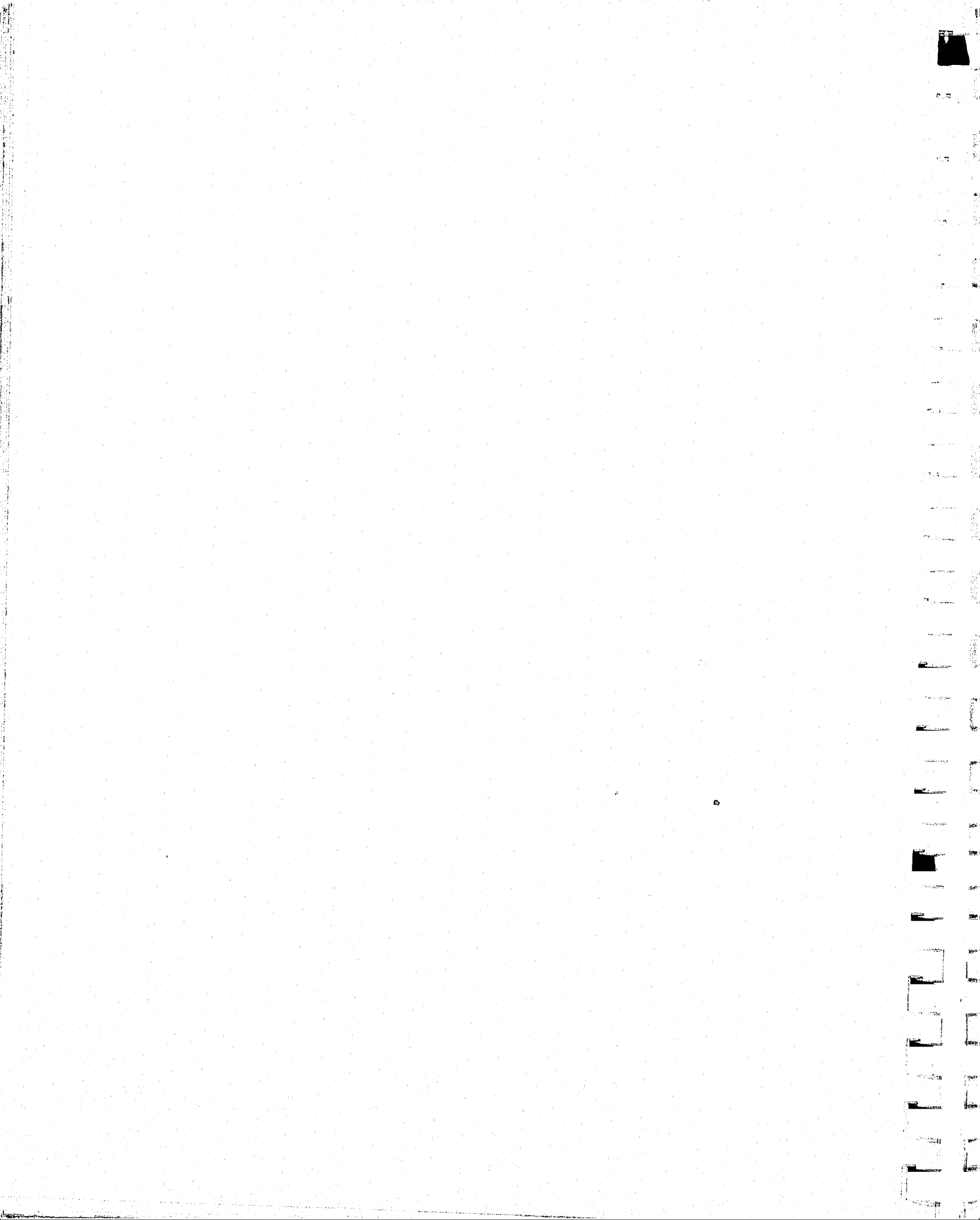
EX-OFFENDERS SERVICE PROJECT

The Ex-Offender Service Project maintains two (2) residential facilities for men and women, providing temporary residence for those ex-offenders returning to Dade County with no apparent housing. Referrals are received from the Florida State Department of Corrections, Florida Probation and Parole Commission and other penal institutions.

The Project's objective is to reduce recidivism, to provide counseling, referral and follow up services to ex-offenders who need temporary housing and to provide the same services to a selected number who are not living in the residence facilities.



APPENDIX



NAME OF FACILITY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/COUNTY _____

INTERVIEWER _____

INTERVIEWEE _____

DATE _____

SURVEY DATA MUNICIPAL JAILS

I. PURPOSES OF FACILITY

A. What is the main purpose of your jail?

B. What is the most important purpose of jail, as you see it?

II. ACTIVITIES OR PROGRAMS

A. Does your jail provide the following services for inmates?

- | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| 1. Vocational Training | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| 2. Job Referral | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| 3. Educational Pro-
gramming | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| 4. Maintenance/Work
Assignments | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| 5. Clinical Treatment
(medical-psychiatric) | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| 6. Social work and/or
Counseling | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| 7. Religious programs | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| 8. Recreational Activities | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| 9. Re-entry Programs | Yes _____ | No _____ |

B. If vocational training and/or job referral is available, list the vocations presently being taught, and kinds of employment successfully found for inmates.

C. If educational programs (other than vocational) are offered, list courses presently available and any inmate requirements imposed for registration.

D. If medical treatment is available, who provides it and how is it done?

E. Does your jail have the following recreational activities, programs, facilities, etc.?

- 1. Competitive or intramural sports and facilities Yes _____ No _____
- 2. Entertainment activities such as radios, televisions, books. Yes _____ No _____
- 3. Exercise area Yes _____ No _____

F. 1. What does the institution do for the inmate to help prepare him for release back into society? Check which of the following are provided.

- Money _____ ; how much _____
- Clothing _____
- Job _____
- Family Counseling _____

2. Are acquitted, unsentenced prisoners given the same

services? If not what do they receive upon release?

III. PHYSICAL FACILITY AND ADMINISTRATION

A. How many persons is the facility designed to handle? _____

B. When was it constructed? _____ Renovated _____

C. Indicate the number of cells and their corresponding bed-spaces for the following kinds of security.

	No. of Cells	Size of Cell	Beds per cell
Maximum	_____	_____ sq.ft.	_____
Medium	_____	_____ sq.ft.	_____
Minimum	_____	_____ sq.ft.	_____
Other; specify	_____	_____ sq.ft.	_____

D. Are cells/bedspaces segregated according to:

Sex	Yes _____	No _____
Adult-Juvenile	Yes _____	No _____
First Offender	Yes _____	No _____
Sentenced-Untersentenced	Yes _____	No _____
Problem inmates	Yes _____	No _____

E. Are meals prepared:

On premises	Yes _____	No _____
By an outside agency	Yes _____	No _____

F. How many meals are provided per resident per day? _____

G. Are there special visitation facilities? _____

H. How many visits is an inmate allowed per week? _____
Per month _____

I. What is the maximum length of time permitted per visit?

J. What procedures are used in distribution of incoming mail?

Posting of outgoing mail?

K. What type of information is kept on each inmate?

Age	Yes	_____	No	_____
Race	Yes	_____	No	_____
Sex	Yes	_____	No	_____
Occupation	Yes	_____	No	_____
Educational level	Yes	_____	No	_____
Family background	Yes	_____	No	_____
Residency	Yes	_____	No	_____
Previous record	Yes	_____	No	_____
Type of Offense	Yes	_____	No	_____
Court dates	Yes	_____	No	_____
Within facility behavior	Yes	_____	No	_____

IV. INMATE DATA

A. Total number of persons admitted during the calendar year 1972. _____

1. Total number of persons released during the calendar year 1972. _____

Total released for each of the following reasons?

- a. Acquittals _____
- b. Sent to State facility _____
- c. Released on own recognizance _____
- d. Bonded _____
- e. Sent to Federal facility _____
- f. At end of sentence _____
- g. Paroled _____
- h. For good behavior _____

2. What were your lowest and highest daily head counts in 1972? lowest _____ highest: _____

3. In 1972, how many inmates were pre-trial pending hearing?

- Male _____
- Female _____
- Juvenile _____

4. In 1972, how many inmates were post-trial?

- Sentenced male adults _____
- Sentenced female adults _____
- Adults awaiting transfer _____
- Juveniles _____
- Others; specify _____

B. How many inmates in custody in the past month: _____

1. Of inmates in residence in the past month, how many fall into each of the following previous conviction

categories?

Never convicted	_____
Once convicted	_____
Two or more times	_____
No data available	_____

2. Of these how many were previously held in your custody? _____

3. How many inmates in 1972 served each of the following sentences?

30 days or less	_____
1 - 3 months	_____
4 - 6 months	_____
6 months - 1 year	_____
1 year or more	_____

C. How many inmates do you have in custody today? _____

1. Of these, how many fall into the following racial/ethnic categories?

White	_____
Black	_____
Latin	_____
Other	_____

2. Of these, how many fall into each of the following educational attainment levels?

6 years or less	_____
7 - 9 years	_____
10 - 12 years	_____
G.E.D.	_____
Some college	_____
Baccalaureate	_____
Vocational training	_____
Other	_____
Data not available	_____

3. Of these, how many fall into each of the following occupational categories?

Professional-technical	_____
Managerial	_____
Clerical and sales	_____
Craftsman	_____
Services	_____
Labor	_____
Domestic	_____
Others	_____
Data not available	_____

V. STAFF CHARACTERISTICS

A. How many full time staff positions does your facility now have? _____ How many part time positions? _____

1. How many of the above are filled by inmates (eg trustees, maintenance staff, etc.)? _____

2. How many volunteers are working in your jail? _____

3. What kinds of tasks are performed by volunteers? _____

4. How many staff members are working in each of the following capacities?

- Administrative _____
- Custodial (deputies and/or officers) _____
- Food preparation and distribution _____
- Educational and/or vocational programs _____
- Health Services _____
- Counseling services _____
- Recreational supervision _____
- Other _____

5. Which, if any, of the above are performed for the jail by other City/County agencies? _____

B. Please indicate how many of your present full and part time staff fall into each of the following categories:

	Administrators	Correctional Officers	Treatment and/or Rehabilitation Personnel
1. Age	_____	_____	_____
Under 25	_____	_____	_____
25 - 35	_____	_____	_____
36 - 50	_____	_____	_____
Over 50	_____	_____	_____

	Administrators	Correctional Officers	Treatment and/or Rehabilitation Personnel
--	----------------	-----------------------	---

2. Race/ethnic group:

White	_____	_____	_____
Black	_____	_____	_____
Latin	_____	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____	_____

3. Educational attainment:

Less than high school	_____	_____	_____
High school diploma or G.E.D.	_____	_____	_____
Vocational training	_____	_____	_____
2 year college degree	_____	_____	_____
4 year college degree	_____	_____	_____
Graduate training or degree	_____	_____	_____

4. Salary level:

Over \$20,000	_____	_____	_____
\$15,000 - \$20,000	_____	_____	_____
\$10,000 - \$15,000	_____	_____	_____
\$5,000 - \$10,000	_____	_____	_____
Under \$5,000	_____	_____	_____

C. How many hours of pre-service orientation are required of your personnel? _____

1. Who administers this training?

2. Can previous experience in corrections replace this training?

D. How many members of your staff have received or are receiving in-service training? _____

1. By whom? _____

2. For how long? _____

E. How many staff members have received or are receiving training outside the facility? _____

1. Where? _____

2. Toward what goal? _____

VI. NEEDS

What do you see as critical correctional needs in your department? Rank them by priority.

**PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT. DADE COUNTY
BOOKING RECORD**

100-100

PRISONER'S LAST NAME		FIRST		MIDDLE		SOCIAL SECURITY NO.		BOOKING OFFICER		CELL	
AGE	SEX	EYES	HAIR	WGT.	HGT.	BIRTHDATE	BIRTHPLACE	ARRESTING OFFICERS		DEPARTMENT	NATIONALITY
OCCUPATION		SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS (Describe)		HOW LONG OFFENDER IN DADE COUNTY		OFFENDER FROM CITY:		TIME BOOKED		STATE:	

DATE RECEIVED		CHARGES AND DETAINERS PLACED		DISPOSITIONS	

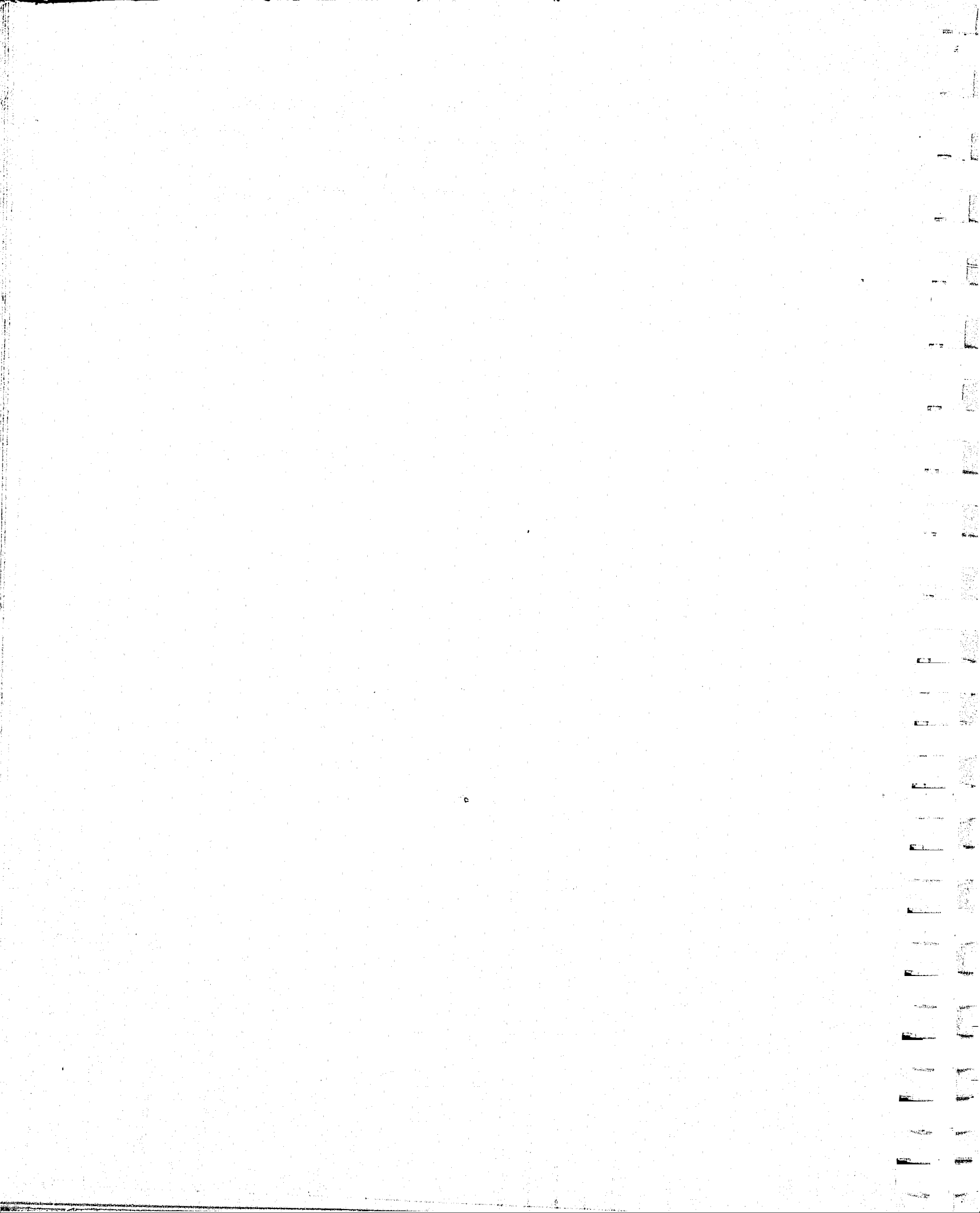
PRISONER'S LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME
PRINTS BY	PHOTO BY	DRUNKOMETER BY			
RELEASE BY	DATE REL.	TIME REL.			

PRISONER'S LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	ADDRESS

LOCATION OFFENSE OCCURRED		UNINCORPORATED DADE COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/>		OUTSIDE DADE COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/>		LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		
PRISONER'S LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME		RACE	SEX	AGE
EYES		HAIR		WGT.		HGT.		TIME OF ARREST
RESIDENCE ADDRESS		PLACE OF ARREST		DATE OF BIRTH		DAY		MO.
DATE OF BIRTH		DATE OF ARREST		OFFENSES: (NUMBER EACH CHARGE)		CITATION NO.		CAFIAS NO.
REASON FOR ARREST								
ARRESTING OFFICERS		BADGE NO.		DAY OF WEEK		GRID		
STATION TAKEN		TIME		DATE		STATION TAKEN		TIME
TRANSPORTING OFFICERS		CAR NO.		TRANSPORTING OFFICERS		CAR		

RECORDS COPY
PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT
DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
OFFICER'S ARREST REPORT

CASE NO.



STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF DADE

COMPLAINT AFFIDAVIT

ARREST FORM

ARRESTING AGENCY _____
(Numeric Code)

RESIDENT OF DADE COUNTY: YES NO
RESIDENT OF FLORIDA YES NO

CASE NO. _____ JAIL NO. _____

Defendant's Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____
(Last) (First) (Middle) (Day, Month, Year)

Place of Birth: _____ Local Address: _____
Scars
Tattoos: _____

Permanent Address: _____ Phone: _____ Occ.: _____

Sec. Sec. No.: _____ Race: _____ Sex: _____ Eyes: _____ Hair: _____ Hgt.: _____ Wt.: _____

Arrest Date: _____ Time: _____ Location: _____
(Day, Month, Year) (Place of Arrest)

Co-Defendant's Name: _____ Taken To County Station: _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Station No.: _____ Capias No.: _____ Other: _____

OFFENSES CHARGED:

_____ In Viol. of F.S. _____ In Viol. of Sec.: _____
_____ In Viol. of F.S. _____ of the Code of Metropolitan
_____ In Viol. of F.S. _____ Dade County
_____ In Viol. of F.S. _____

HOLD FOR MAGISTRATE'S HEARING - DO NOT BOND OUT (OFFICER MUST APPEAR)

WITNESSES AGAINST DEFENDANT:

1. Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____

Physical Evidence against Defendant: _____

Arresting Officers: _____ Ct. ID # _____ Dept.: _____

Transporting Officers: _____ Ct. ID # _____ Dept.: _____

I, the undersigned certifies and swears that he has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe that:

I, the _____ day of _____, 19____, _____
(Last Name) (First Name) (Initial) (Location)

committed the following violation of law:

Narrative: (Be specific) _____

I, _____ to and subscribed before me,
undersigned authority, this _____
_____ day of _____, 19____

Deputy of the Court or Notary Public

I swear the above statement is correct and true
to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Officer's Signature

Dept.:

Ct. ID
Number

(Show full name, street address, city and phone number)

Arresting Officer(s) _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____
Victim/Owner _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____
Other Witness: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____
Other Witness: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____
Other Witness: _____ Address: _____ Phone: _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY OFFICER:

Arresting Officer's Days Off: _____ Duty Hours: _____
Arresting Officer's Days Off: _____ Duty Hours: _____

INFORMATION BETWEEN DOUBLE LINES SHALL BE COMPLETED BY THE COURT!

CASE NO.(s) _____	_____	_____
CHARGE(s) _____	_____	_____

WAIVER OF PRELIMINARY HEARING

I have been advised of my right to a Preliminary Hearing in Case No.(s) _____ in which I am the defendant, and I desire to waive and do hereby waive my right to such Preliminary Hearing concerning all of the charges against me in said Case(s).

Defendant

METROPOLITAN COURT, MAGISTRATE DIVISION, ACTION AND OTHER ORDERS

CHARGE	ACTION	DATE

BOND: Amount \$ _____ CASH/SURETY: Receipt No. _____

Estreated by _____ Judge _____ Date _____

TELEPHONE CALLS

Every person is given an opportunity to make telephone calls during booking-in processing, classification, and weekly thereafter. If you have not called someone in reference to posting your bond, or have not notified your attorney, family or friend of your present circumstances. . . . DO SO NOW

CONDUCT

You must obey all of the rules of the jail and the jailer's instructions and conduct yourself in an orderly manner with respect for the rights of others. Kangaroo Courts, Sanitary Courts and any other type organization within this facility is prohibited. Conversations, yelling, shouting, etc., from within the jail to persons on the outside, is not permitted. Failure to conduct yourself properly can cause the loss of privileges allowed to all persons in good standing; including loss of gain time as provided by Chapter 951.21 of the Florida Statutes. Any willful disobedience of the jail rules and regulations shall be considered a substantive offense, and the offender, upon conviction, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor and such punishment shall be in addition to any existing sentence as cited in Chapter 951.07 of the Florida Statutes.

COUNTY PROPERTY

Blankets, sheets, towels and other County Property assigned to you must be returned by you in good condition when you are released. The transferring of any of these items from one person to another will not be permitted.

CARE OF PROPERTY

Your housing quarters must be kept clean at all times and you will share in this task. Fires are not permitted and the defacing of the walls, ceilings, floors or any equipment is forbidden.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

You are not permitted to keep money or valuable articles in your possession. These articles will be turned in to the Property Room at your time of processing. The Property Officer will give you a receipt for all items. It is your responsibility to take care of this receipt. No more than one (1) change of clothing is allowed in your cell. If additional clothing is anticipated being needed, (for court appearance, etc.) a clothing permit card should be requested from the Property Room for you to send to your family. Clothing packages, with the permit card, will be accepted in the Front Lobby of the Jail between 9:00 a.m., and 2:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (holidays excepted). Court appearance clothing you have in the Property Room will be given to you on the morning you are to appear in court.

MAIL

Incoming Letters are delivered daily Monday through Friday (holidays excepted) by the assigned officer.

Outgoing Letters in UNSEALED ENVELOPES are collected periodically by the officer assigned to your floor.

Your name and return address — 1321 N. W. 13th Street, Miami, Florida 33125 — MUST BE ON EACH ENVELOPE.

MONEY

By Mail:- Only approved Money Orders (Post Office, American Express, Western Union, Nation-Wide, Canadian Postal, Marine Bank and Trust Co., and Republic) and United States Treasury checks, are acceptable.

Deposit:- Currency (cash) will be accepted for your account by the officer in the Front Lobby of the Jail anytime.

COMMISSARY

Commissary is a privilege and may be ordered twice a week. Candy, writing materials, various toilet articles, tobacco (if you are 21 or more years of age), and other listed articles may be ordered on the form provided. A maximum of \$5.00 may be ordered at one time. None of the commissary items listed are acceptable from the outside.

VISITING

Visiting is limited to those three (3) persons, 17 years of age or older, that you indicate on the "Visitor's List" form which is filled out (usually the morning after booking-in) during your classification process.

Visiting Hours: 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

If your last name begins with —
"A" through "L" SATURDAY visit.
"M" through "Z" SUNDAY visit.

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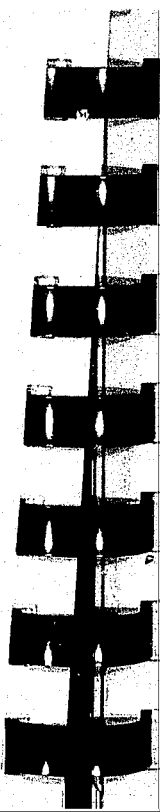
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MEMORANDUM


07.07-17A

TO All Personnel

DATE April 5, 1972

SUBJECT Safety Cells

FROM


Robert C. Hillman
Supervisor
Jail Bureau

OPERATIONAL ORDER 72-13

I Confinement

- A. Inmates may be confined in safety cells for
1. Maximum Security Measures
 2. Medical Reasons, isolation of diseased
 3. Emotional Instability
 4. Disciplinary Measures
- B. Shift Supervisors may order safety cell confinement subject to final disposition of the Bureau Supervisor.
- C. Physicians or Nurse may request safety cell confinement for medical reasons.
- D. Shift Supervisors are authorized to permit visitors to inmates in safety cells.
- E. Outer doors will not be closed or locked except where disciplinary measures are being enforced, or maximum security is desired and only then, with the Bureau Supervisors approval.

II Terminology

To conform with terminology used by the Florida State Corrections Bureau, a one-man cell will be known as a Safety Cell.

III Security Covers

Security covers have been installed on all safety cell inner doors. These covers are designed to prevent an inmate from stuffing the keyway with paper, matches, wooden or plastic spoons, etc.

An Allen Wrench has been placed in the Floor Key Control Box on each floor to be used with the inner key to open these doors. To operate, remove the screw closest to that edge of the door where lock is mounted, swing the plate down and expose the keyway. After an inmate has been placed into or removed from the cell, resecure the plate, even if the cell is to be left open. This will prevent the plate and keyway from being tampered with or the Allen Screw from being lost. Double Check the door, insuring that it is locked properly, upon placing inmate in the cell, then place the cover plate on the door.

These security cell cover plates will not be effective if removed from the doors, and will be a detriment if the Allen Wrench or Screw is lost. Therefore, care must be taken to insure that the covers remain on the doors and the Allen Wrench returned to the Control Booth with the inner key.

IV Jail Uniforms

Inmates confined in the Safety Cells will be stripped, searched and clothed in jail uniforms. These uniforms shall consist of "Red" trousers, "Red" T-shirts, and zories, issued from the third (3rd) floor booth.

No inmates being placed in safety cells will be allowed to keep his shoes, they will be removed and zories or paper shoes issued while incarcerated in these cells.

V Personal Property

Inmates personal property will be taken from the cell at the time the inmate is removed. All personal property including his civilian clothing and shoes, will be placed in property bags clearly marked with inmates name and jail number, turned over to the property room for storage.

No personal property will be permitted in safety cells when an inmate is originally assigned. The Jail Bureau Supervisor will authorize what property is to be permitted when he reviews the incident reports, or medical request.

The officer assigned to transferring an inmate to and from the safety cell will be responsible for insuring that personal property is processed thru the property room.

VI Safety Cell Assignments

- A. Safety cell assignments are to be made on each floor as follows:
1. Third Floor - Female Inmates Only.
 2. Fourth Floor - Emotionally Unstable Inmates
 - a. No Commissary Priviledges
 3. Fifth Floor - Disciplinary Reason Inmates
 - a. No Commissary Priviledges
 4. Sixth Floor - Maximum Security Inmates
 - a. Commissary Priviledges
- B. The above assignments of safety cells will be followed as closely as possible, but can be altered at the discretion of the Shift Supervisor due to existing conditions at the time of assignment.

VII Feeding

- A. As a security measure, all inmates in safety cells will be fed all meals only by the officers assigned to feed the floors. No inmate labor assigned to the feed crews will be allowed near the safety cells.
- B. Inmates assigned to safety cells will only be fed on paper plates with plastic utensils and paper cups. These will be picked up by the feeding officer at the time he secures utensils from general population cells.

VIII Removal from Safety Cells

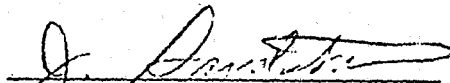
- A. Only the Bureau Supervisor or Shift Commander may authorize the return to population of an inmate in safety cells. Proper procedure will be followed by the transferring officer in insuring that changes of assignments are entered thru control and the floor tab-outs; that personal property is returned, inmate is dressed out and bedding is issued.
- B. All Safety cell inmates that are transported from and returned to these cells for the purpose of interviews, visits, courts, etc., will be completed in the presence of two officers, and the floor officer in the control booth.

IX Safety Cell Checks

All inmates confined in safety cells will be checked at the beginning of each shift by the Security Sergeant and Duty Nurse. Periodic checks will be made throughout the day by Supervisors and Correctional Officers at no less than one hour intervals. Control Booths must be manned when any wing is entered. Safety cell checks must be recorded on the Floor Inspection Report.

Nothing but Departmental issued supplies and equipment is to be given to inmates confined in safety cells, without prior approval of the Bureau Supervisor.

APPROVED:



JACK SANDSTROM
Director

RCH/bk
Distribution

MEMORANDUM

7.07-17A

TO All Bureau Supervisors
Corrections & Rehabilitation
Department

DATE April 9, 1973

FROM *Patrick C. Gallagher*
Patrick C. Gallagher, Supervisor
Operations Division

SUBJECT Due Process Hearings

OPERATIONAL ORDER 73-9

All prisoners who have violated the rules and regulations of the Dade County Corrections and Rehabilitation Department, will be allowed the following rights:

A prisoner will be brought before a panel consisting of:

- 1 Social Worker
- 1 Rehabilitation Officer
- 1 Correctional Officer I or II

After the hearing the panel's recommendation will be reviewed by the Bureau Supervisor and their decision will be final. A complete report of their findings will become a permanent part of the prisoner's record.

Whether segregation of an inmate in a solitary cell is punitive or administrative, it still is such a grievous loss of liberty that the Fourteenth Amendment requires:

1. Notice of procedural rights
2. An impartial tribunal of at least three members
3. Notice of the charges
4. Reasonable time to prepare a defense
5. The right to present evidence
6. Confrontation and cross-examination
7. The right to retained counsel or an unpaid counsel substitute, and a decision based strictly on the record of evidence heard. The same applies to disciplinary proceedings for the loss of gain time.

Some sort of record must be kept of the proceedings. While review is not a constitutional requirement, the review by higher prison officials that Florida does provide, must be based on the entire record. The Court sees no reason to require a public disciplinary hearing, or adherence to the rules of evidence. However, inmates are entitled to use immunity for their disciplinary hearing testimony when the intramural transgressions amount to crimes. Also, conduct must be regulated under a written set of rules stating clearly what constitutes an offense. Fewer procedural protections are required for imposition of administrative segregation, but still the State must afford more protection than it currently does.

Inmates proceeded against must have some appreciation of their procedural rights. A member of the disciplinary committee must inform each such inmate of the procedure to be followed at the hearing, and the inmate's rights to present his own case and protect his own interest. The limited rights against self-incrimination must also be explained.

Hearing must be held before an impartial fact finder and decision maker.

The Court holds that a member of a disciplinary committee is disqualified from service thereon in any and every case in which:

1. He has participated as an investigating or reviewing officer
2. He is a witness
3. He is a person charged with a subsequent review of the decision
4. He has any personal knowledge of any material fact
5. He has any prior material involvement
6. He has any personal interest in the outcome.

The Court holds that notice, in order to be both adequate and timely, must:


1. Be in writing, and
2. Be personally delivered to the charged inmate, and
3. Allow a reasonable interval of time for the inmate's preparation of his defense, and

4. Include a statement of facts which substantially sets out the factual basis for the charge of misconduct, and
5. State the name and number of the offense charged.

Right to retained counsel or volunteer substitute must be afforded, but appointed counsel not required.

PCG/jo

APPROVED BY:


JACK SANDSTROM
Director

MEMORANDUM

07-17A

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Corrections & Rehabilitation
Department

DATE April 9, 1973

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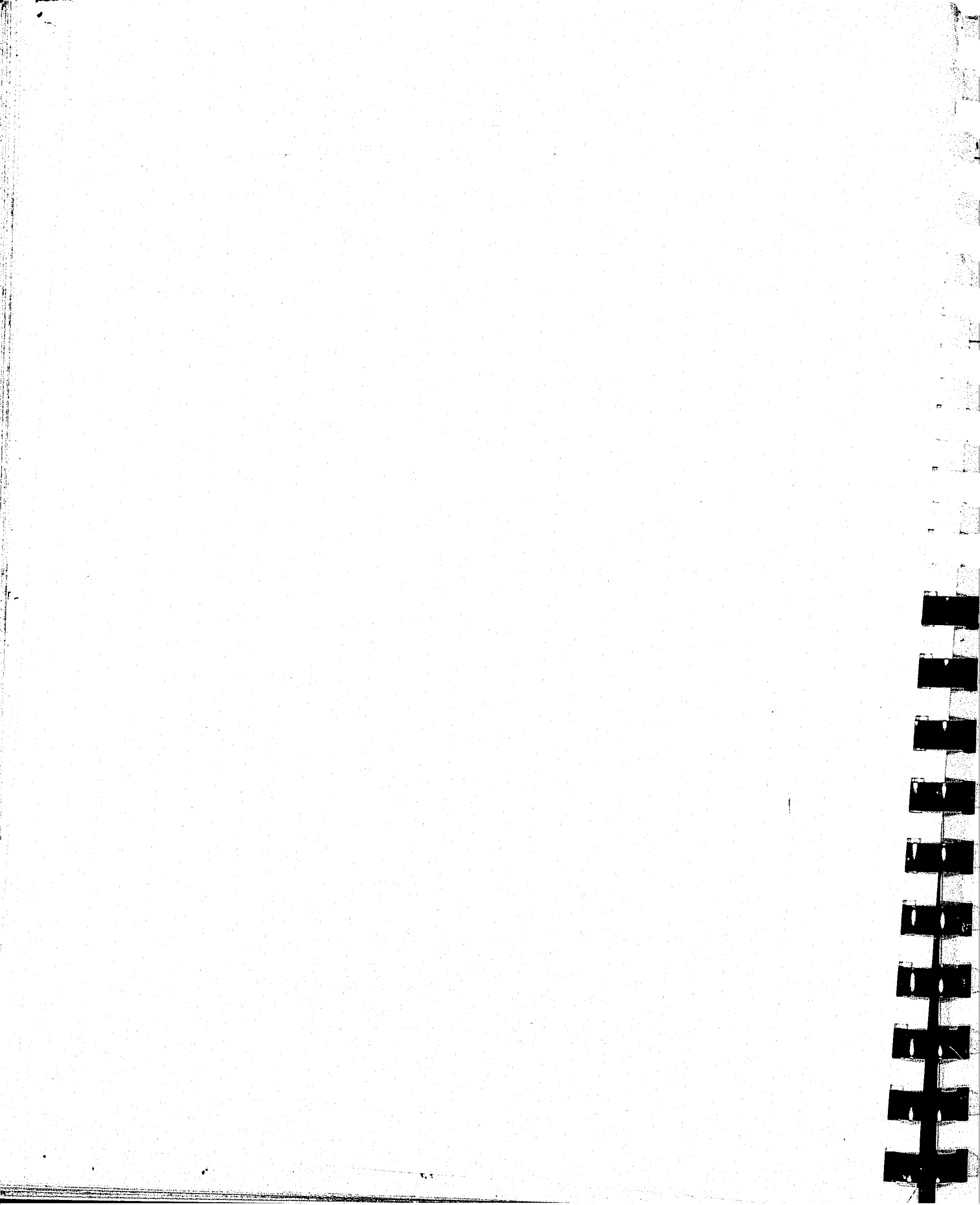
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10
MEMORANDUM

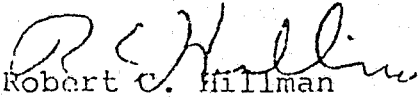
7.07-17A

TO All Personnel

DATE April 5, 1972

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FROM


Robert C. Hillman
Supervisor
Jail Bureau

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2. He is a witness
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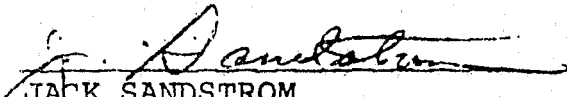
April 9, 1973

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Right to retained counsel or volunteer substitute must be afforded, but appointed counsel not required.

PCG/jo

APPROVED BY:


JACK SANDSTROM
Director

AND REGULATIONS OF THE DADE COUNTY TRAINING AND TREATMENT CENTER

All inmates of this institution are advised of the following:

FLORIDA STATE STATUE 951.07 - PUNISHMENT OF PRISONERS

Grants the Supervisor of the Institution the authority to make rules and regulations and to enforce them and to place prisoners in solitary confinement, to enact restriction of privileges or to impose any other humane and reasonable method of punishment.

You may then be deprived of your freedom by being placed in administrative segregation, upon conviction, for commission of any of the below listed violations:

- (a) Any capital crime.
- (b) Any physical assault upon an inmate
- (c) Any attempted assault or threat to an inmate
- (d) Any physical assault upon an officer or other employee
- (e) Rioting or Striking or Inciting to Riot or Strike
- (f) Inciting any other form of misconduct
- (g) Escape, either attempted or completed, from the Institution
- (h) Escape from the Work Furlough Program
- (i) Wilful destruction or defacing of county property
- (j) Introducing into the institution any item deemed to be contraband
- (k) Disobedience of an officers order
- (l) Neglecting to perform any work, duties or tasks assigned
- (m) Any larceny of property
- (n) Stealing of another inmates property
- (o) Returning to the institution from work under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.

FLORIDA STATE STATUTE 944.28 - GAIN TIME

Authorizes the forfeiture of Gain Time for escape or for the revocation of a pardon or parole.

Paragraph Three: All or any part of the Gain Time earned by a prisoner and any extra gain time allowed him, if any, shall be subject to forfeiture if such prisoner shall unsuccessfully attempt to escape, or assault another person, or threaten or knowingly endanger the life or person of another person, or by action or word refuse to carry out any instruction duly given him, or neglect to perform the work, duties and tasks assigned him in a faithful, diligent, industrious, orderly and peaceful manner, or violates the law of the State or any rule of the Institution.

FLORIDA STATE STATUTE 951.21 - COUNTY PRISONERS

Paragraph Two of this statute gives authority to forfeit Gain Time for escape or attempted escape, mutinous conduct or other serious misconduct, all Gain Time accrued up to that time shall be forfeited.

Paragraph Three gives the authority to grant extra good time for meritorius conduct.

Paragraph Four grants authority for the Board of County Commissioners to forfeit gain time or extra gain time, if any, upon recommendation of the Sheriff for violation of any law of the State of any rule or regulation of the Board or of the Institution.

CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Training Bureau

RECOGNITION AND CONTROL OF PROBLEM PRISONERS

The necessity for housing and control of unusual prisoners is one of many reasons why our jails must be staffed with intelligent dedicated and trained personnel. Experience has proven that there is no one method which can be effectively used in the control of any particular type. Each case must be handled on its own relative merits and specific problems. Control must be based on intelligent use of proven methods, sound judgement, ingenuity and a desire to render a service which emanates from tolerance and understanding. Only a relative few of these types can be discussed in these paragraphs.

THE ALCOHOLIC - must be considered as our most common problem prisoner. The problem is aggravated when we fail to make certain that the prisoner is not suffering from a head injury, heart attack, diabetic shock or other illnesses resembling drunkenness. In all cases the prisoner must be given a thorough examination, either by trained personnel or by the physician or nurse, and placed in appropriate quarters to prevent possible injury during the sobering period. Evidence of delirium tremens should be reported promptly to the physician, and the prisoner should be segregated and closely supervised pending instructions from the physician. The jail is by no means the answer to this basic problem. The levying of fines has solved nothing, but has resulted in additional jail commitments in lieu of fine payments. Work Farms are contributing to some degree by giving constructive work, medical attention, decent food, fresh air and sunlight. Use of Alcoholics Anonymous is also urgently suggested. Thousands are being reached and helped in this program through mutual help and understanding.

THE ORGANIZER - is one of our most difficult problem cases to recognize until such time that he succeeds in getting a following. His methods usually consist in exaggerating the rights and privileges of prisoners to the most gullible types who accept him as their leader or spokesman. He is often the instigator of inmate organizations such as the sanitary or kangaroo court. If physical facilities are available this prisoner should be segregated or kept in the smallest possible group. Where proper segregation is impossible this prisoner should be kept on the move by frequent rotation in quarters. Alert supervision must be given to suppress any attempt toward prisoner organizations. Destroy all prisoner made lists of Jail Rules and Regulations, and display prominently written rules adopted by officials for the guidance of prisoners.

THE CHRONIC COMPLAINER - will quickly make himself known. In the majority of cases he actually has the least to honestly complain about. He is seeking favors instead of fair and impartial treatment. This type gives us our strongest argument for impartial treatment and points up the dangers of favoritism or discrimination. By work and action he must be shown that all are treated alike. A good jailer commands respect even from the worst of our offenders.

At times every jail is required to handle the DANGEROUS and ESCAPE-MINDED problem. All go to jail before the penitentiary. No risks should be taken before the full criminal record is known. Every offender should be treated as a potential escape risk, at least until the full case history is known. Do not be misled by the confidence approach or the sympathy trick. Rely on the record rather than present behavior. This type must of course be kept in the most secure quarters and given constant supervision. Frequent, but irregular shakedowns should be made of the prisoners person and quarters. Precautionary methods should be used in the handling of visits, mail and personal property. In the most extreme cases, it is advisable to prohibit personal telephone calls for any reason. Intelligent use of security facilities and alert supervision is, of course, of extreme importance.

You will have no trouble in recognizing the JUVENILE or youthful offender problem. In some cases the ages of these boys or girls are falsified and in every instance these records should be confirmed. Honor states laws regarding age limits and refuse to accept juveniles when expressly forbidden by state law - except on formal order of the court. Children and adolescents do not belong in our jails unless detention homes, foster homes, or custody of parents have failed. Juveniles should of course, be given segregated quarters, separate and apart from the influence of adult prisoners. Close supervision must be given by interested and experienced personnel. Assistance from interested reputable citizens and agencies should be encouraged in the counseling of juveniles in the jail. A nutritious and well balanced diet should be a part of juvenile treatment. Every effort should be made to speed their departure from the jail.

THE SEX DEVIATE - presents one of the most serious problems to jail personnel in promoting moral damage to the less experienced and younger prisoner. The lewd or obvious type is readily identified, but some are sly, secretive and often very difficult to detect. Fortunately, the homosexual or sex deviate is repulsive to the average individual and help is gained through the prisoner population in detecting them. Basic causes cannot be treated by the jailer. Our first responsibility is to keep the homosexual under close and constant supervision. We cannot control them through kindness, privileges or special treatment. Our one clear responsibility is to control the homosexual, keep him segregated and prevent contamination of other prisoners.

Under ordinary circumstances the NARCOTIC ADDICT will be undergoing withdrawal symptoms for the first week or ten days following commitment. During this period the jailer may expect most anything to happen; self-mutilation, destruction of property to get "just one more shot". Addicts are expert in deception and usually cunning, alert and ingenious in introducing contraband into the jail. During withdrawal, the addict is genuinely sick, and should be so considered. Handle all cases as the doctor prescribes. Keep in safe quarters, closely supervised. Remove every article handy for self-mutilation or suicide. Allow sedatives and narcotics only as prescribed by the physician. Keep the prisoner on a special diet during and a few days after symptoms disappear. Make frequent and thorough searches of the person and quarters of the prisoner. Following withdrawals the prisoner normally reverts to a routine and submissive behavior, but maintains a continuous interest in obtaining narcotics through the most ingenious methods.

There is some difference of opinion regarding the statement that FEMALES are problems, inside or outside the jail. All will agree, however, that a serious problem confronts the jailer who is not provided with competent matron supervision. Our treatment lines are clearly drawn with reference to our obligations in the housing of female prisoners. Full-time, continuous matron service should be provided when possible, especially in the larger jails. In the smaller jails where only a few regular female commitments are made, matron service should be provided during the day, with emergency call service available for the night hours. In the majority of institutions the duties of the matron can be combined with a salaried female cook or nurse. In many cases the Sheriff's or Jailer's wife is used as a resident matron. Under no consideration should a male employee enter female quarters alone. No special favors should be shown. Some type constructive employment should be provided if at all possible. Custody and control procedures should follow the same pattern as practiced for male prisoners.

THE PSYCHOTIC - or insane prisoner is usually divided into two separate groups in the jail: the one charged with a criminal offense and is awaiting trial, and the ones being held pending a sanity hearing or awaiting transfer to hospitals. Every community should have proper facilities for restraining the mentally ill. That place is the hospital - not the jail. Necessary jail commitments of this type of prisoner or patient should be handled with extreme care and patience. In all cases individual rooms or cells must be provided. Special cells for the more violent cases should contain recessed lighting, with no protuberances into the room, floor toilets, flused from corridors, glass block provided for natural lighting or thick glass windows inaccessible to the inmate. The use of padded cells is no longer considered necessary or appropriate. They soon become hiding places for vermin and are often found to be in a filthy, unsanitary condition. Simple restraint rooms, from which all beds, chairs, clothing and equipment of all kinds have been removed, are being used for cases of extreme depression, suicide risks and other violent cases. Constant

supervisor is a necessity. It is suggested that the jailer not attempt to assume the role of the psychiatrist, but follow closely the treatment and diet prescribed by medical personnel. Every effort should be emerted to speed the removal of this type from the jail.

THE EPILEPTIC OR DIABETIC - prisoner may be considered in much the same light. Both appear as perfectly normal until an attack occurs. Advice of the physician should be sought as soon as either type case is detected. The eplieptic should not be kept in regular quarters, yet should not be confined alone. It is advisable to place such a person in a small unit with a reliable trusty who will be able to render immediate aid when needed. During an epileptic seizure it is suggested that a handkerchief, towel or any piece of cloth be wrapped around a small object such as a spoon or pencil and forced between the teeth. Beware of diabetic shock which might be similar to effects of drunkenness. Most diabetics carry cards on their persons stating that they are subject to these attacks and offer some first aid measures. Special diets and regular insulin shots are necessary, but needles and medications should be kept out of quarters and used only by competent personnel.

THE SUICIDE RISK - is normally the quiet, inoffensive, brooding type of prisoner. His intentions are seldom revealed. He who boasts or threatens will seldom carry out his threat, except by mistake or miscalculating in a fake attempt. Suicides have resulted from a feeling of shame or disgrace, despondency over a criminal life continued illness, depression over involving others in crime, capital offense cases, narcotic addicts during withdrawal periods, alcoholics during delirium tremens and innumerable other reasons. Special precautionary methods should be observed in maintaining positive control over poisons, insectides, metal or glass objects, typewriter cleaners, etc. When in doubt provide full-time supervision or assign a trustworthy prisoner to occupy the same cell or keep close watch. Always request advice from the physician or phychiatrist in proper treatment methods.

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

CODE 134.

1973 - 1974

Corrections & Rehabilitation

FUND General

A-1

CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL 70-71	ACTUAL 71-72	BUDGET 72-73	RECOMMENDED 73-74	FINAL 73-74
PERSONAL SERVICES	2,235,322	2,849,870	3,674,476	3,906,009	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	105,383	158,805	96,036	159,788	
COMMODITIES	529,780	824,965	767,137	829,948	
FIXED & SUNDRY CHARGES	15,880	16,189	18,000	13,500	
CAPITAL OUTLAY	30,829	95,888	17,718	100,731	
TOTALS	2,917,194	3,945,717	4,573,367	5,009,976	
PERSONNEL	260	280	385	396	

DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTION

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is responsible for operating and programming detention facilities for the justice system in Dade County. These functions fall into two phases: (1) detention and pre-trial services and (2) detention and rehabilitation following adjudication. The department provides support services for the courts system as established by Article V of the Florida Constitution. This department operates the County Stockade which is used primarily for housing minimum security inmates sentenced by the various courts. In addition to administering incarceration facilities in support of law enforcement and court systems, rehabilitation programs have been developing to the extent that the County's approach is viewed by State and Federal officials as one of the most innovative in the country. These efforts include Pre-Trial Release, Work Furlough, significantly expanded vocational training and basic education programs.

During the current year a significant amount of planning and design work has been completed toward implementing the regional corrections plan adopted in 1971. It is anticipated that a North Dade Regional Corrections Facility will be under construction in the current year and open next year. A new vocational and education facility will open before the end of 1973. Preliminary site consideration has begun for a South Dade facility and \$1,250,000 is budgeted in the Federal Revenue Sharing recommendation for this purpose.

A major new corrections facility and redesign of the existing Civic Center Jail is recommended. Federal Revenue Sharing funds totaling \$6,000,000 for these improvements would provide for a new central jail at the Stockade and for the redesign of the existing

jail. The existing jail would then serve as a central regional booking center and as a court holding facility. This will relieve the inmate housing problems in the existing jail.

The objective of these centers is to expand the capabilities of such rehabilitation programs as Work Furlough and Pre-Trial Release. A second objective is to reduce the amount of time spent by police officers in transporting arrested persons to a classification point (which is now the Central Jail located at the Civic Center Complex) thus keeping both Municipal and County patrolmen in neighborhoods and commercial areas for a greater proportion of their eight-hour patrol. Matching Federal funds will be sought for these projects.

The program structure of the department also will receive significant attention in the coming year. The general goal will be to accelerate the development of alternatives to incarceration. It is anticipated that we will build on the success of the Pre-Trial Release, Pre-Trial Intervention and Work Furlough programs. The expansion of training and educational programs also will be an important part of program development. This will include the expansion of vocational training programs to include a Nurseryman and Landscape School, Air Conditioning Repair Course and a Dry Cleaning and Laundry Course. Each of these is designed to meet specific needs in terms of interests and sentences.

The Nurseryman and Landscape School will be the largest single vocational training undertaking since such training was initiated four years ago. It is anticipated that the program will incorporate training and work experience so that when the course is completed, the trainee will be able to fit into one of the many ornamental shrub and tree nurseries in South Florida. The program design will be developed with the assistance of experienced nurserymen who will be recruiting the graduates. Those enrolled will be paid as on-the-job trainees.

Remodeling of the women's facility is expected to be completed late in the current year. The new training and educational capabilities are expected to add to the motivational tools available to the rehabilitation and counseling staff.

In summary, the major increases in program and operating costs are as follows:

Program Development and Operating Personnel - 11 positions	\$ 121,727
New Vocational Programs	\$ 185,302
New Corrections Facilities as shown in Federal Revenue Recommendations	\$7,250,000

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

CODE 134.01

1973 - 1974

Corrections & Rehabilitation

FUND General

Jail

CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL 70-71	ACTUAL 71-72	BUDGET 72-73	RECOMMENDED 73-74	FINAL 73-74
PERSONAL SERVICES	1,790,091	2,252,449	2,369,000	2,679,265	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	52,780	87,067	23,228	55,873	
COMMODITIES	346,803	424,318	365,811	402,700	
FIXED & SUNDRY CHARGES	9,880	10,189	12,000	10,000	
CAPITAL OUTLAY	22,693	53,144	9,709	23,194	
TOTALS	2,222,247	2,827,167	2,779,748	3,171,032	
PERSONNEL	207	215	244	273	

DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTION

The overall budget for planning, programming and administration of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is included in this budget. Additionally, this division funds the operation of the County Jail which is responsible for the booking, bonding, security, feeding, transportation and rehabilitation of all persons in the Dade County Jail and detention patients at Jackson Memorial Hospital's Ward D. The Dade County Jail is meant to provide short-term care for alleged offenders awaiting trial and sentenced prisoners awaiting transfer to other institutions. The department also provides for the intrastate transportation of prisoners and committed mental patients.

This department provides support and coordination for the various courts including the delivery of confined defendants at the appropriate time and the compilation of the files required by the court including any rehabilitative efforts during detention.

PROPOSED BUDGET

The recommended budget for the jail reflects some necessary organizational changes as well as an increase in service-related appropriations. While the total increase proposed is \$391,284, that amount includes \$187,019 for security personnel transferred from the Women's Rehabilitation and Detention Facility to the jail. These 23 security and support positions were moved to the East Wing of the jail to provide 24-hour security for the male prisoners formerly housed in an isolated area of the Women's Facility. While these male prisoners were moved to the jail shortly after the opening of the women's facility, this shift in personnel and appropriations is required in order to assure fiscal accountability.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Director of Corrections	1
1	Assistant Director	1
1	Department Head Secretary	1
<u>1</u>	Clerk Stenographer II	<u>1</u>
4		4

OPERATIONS DIVISION		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Jail Bureau Supervisor	1
2	Police Lieutenant	2
3	Correctional Officer IV	3
5	Police Sergeant	5
13	Correctional Officer III	12
34	Correctional Officer II	36
144	Correctional Officer I	160
1	Administrative Officer III	1
1	Administrative Officer II	1
6	Clerk Typist II	9
1	Clerk II	1
3	Clerk I	3
1	Cook III	1
1	Custodial Work Supervisor	1
0	Building Maintenance Foreman	<u>1</u>
<u>216</u>		<u>237</u>

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Administrative Division Supervisor	1
1	Police Lieutenant	1
2	Correctional Officer III	2
1	Correctional Officer II	1
4	Correctional Officer I	4
1	Department Personnel Officer	1
4	Account Clerk	5
1	Inventory Clerk	1
6	Stores Clerk	8
<u>1</u>	Clerk Typist II	<u>1</u>
22		<u>25</u>

REHABILITATION DIVISION		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Administrative Officer III	1
0	Prisoner Rehabilitation Officer	1
0	Clinical Psychologist	1
1	Jail Chaplain	<u>1</u>
<u>2</u>		<u>4</u>

Three new positions are recommended to increase prisoner services. A clinical psychologist is recommended to meet three needs. First, the design of an improved inmate classification system would provide a significant deterrent to behavior problems in confinement areas. Secondly, the availability of this type of resource person to train and counsel correctional officers hopefully will lead to the identification of seriously maladjusted inmates before they act against others or themselves. Finally, the availability of this type of counseling to sentenced and unsentenced inmates could well be a first step to personal and personality problem solving. A Prisoner Rehabilitation Officer is recommended to implement and coordinate educational and social programs at the jail. Further, a maintenance foreman is recommended to expedite repairs and coordinate preventive maintenance in the jail. This will relieve demands on the Public Works Department for a large amount of minor maintenance work.

The Contractual Services code reflects an increase of \$32,645. This figure includes \$23,500 increase in costs for the transportation of prisoners to and from the various institutions within the state. This code also will provide \$1,920 for rental of a facsimile machine so bookings can be sent promptly to the jail from the Women's Facility. This will centralize information about arrested persons so that a single arrest information telephone number can be provided for the public. Other codes reflect increased telephone, service contract, and special services costs. The Commodities Codes are increased by \$36,889. This is due primarily to the increase of food costs by \$20,000. Other increases include photo-copy supplies for records required by the courts, linen and clothes for inmates and maintenance materials.

Capital expenditures totaling \$23,194 are recommended. Of these expenditures, \$11,355 is required for the replacement of three station wagons used for the intra-state transportation of prisoners, \$7,851 for new and replacement food service equipment and \$1,000 for building maintenance equipment. The proposed budget also will provide office equipment for new positions and necessary replacement equipment.

WORK PROGRAM

The Dade County Jail program is one component of a much larger system dealing with the administration of justice. The jail function interfaces on the one hand with the activities of police agencies and on the other hand with the judicial processes. The Dade County Jail was originally intended to serve as a short-term facility for housing individuals awaiting arraignment hearings, trials or subsequent assignment to long-term penal institutions. However, in recent years, conditions have changed, such as increased arrests and commitments, and an increasing backlog of unsentenced prisoners.

The February, 1971 Circuit Court order reducing the central jail population to 600 is being met through cooperative efforts of several Federal, State and local agencies in the criminal justice system. Additional Criminal Court Judges were assigned to reduce the backlog of pending criminal cases and the County Commission has authorized additional staff and necessary equipment to accommodate the court order. The use of plea bargaining, expanded use of the Pre-Trial Release Program, expedited transfers of Federal and State prisoners, the transfer to certain inmates to the Stockade and the Committing Magistrate Program also have contributed to keeping

the inmate population below 600. It is anticipated that Article V and the Meyers Act will further relieve the Corrections system.

Several operational changes aimed at reducing tensions and animosity within the jail have been implemented, and others are proposed. A number of changes are a result of recommendations from the Federal Bureau of Prisons including the issuance of uniforms to inmates, improved hot food service methods, improved communications between staff and inmates through trained counselors, improved lighting and new staff training resources. The addition of the social services group has led to new efforts to resolve the family, job or other problems that may have contributed to the decisions that led to incarceration. At the present time there is a professional social services group of Social Workers, Activities Coordinators and counseling personnel working among the inmates of the jail and the Stockade to resolve disruptive problems.

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

CODE 134.02

1973 - 1974

Corrections & Rehabilitation

FUND General

Stockade

CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL 70-71	ACTUAL 71-72	BUDGET 72-73	RECOMMENDED 73-74	FINAL 73-74
PERSONAL SERVICES	410,487	518,886	513,000	556,000	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	49,561	60,267	45,900	53,513	
COMMODITIES	178,415	192,172	198,300	225,300	
FIXED & SUNDRY CHARGES					
CAPITAL OUTLAY	7,780	16,652	4,218	18,488	
TOTALS	646,243	787,977	761,418	853,301	
PERSONNEL	46	54	54	57	

DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTION

The Stockade, formerly operated by the City of Miami, was transferred to the County effective January 1, 1968 and now operates as a bureau under the Operations Division of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. This minimum security facility has become an important adjunct to the County Jail because of its capacity to house the type of offenders who do not require maximum security. An extensive rehabilitation program of work therapy and vocational training has been implemented. The City of Miami still selects crews from the Stockade for its park cleanup program, repair shop program and other tasks suitable for inmate labor. The County periodically transports work crews to several County parks as cleanup details. During the current fiscal year, the Stockade has continued to develop as a center of intensive rehabilitation programs including a wide range of vocational training, high school equivalency education and drug and alcoholic rehabilitation.

PROPOSED BUDGET

The recommended budget is increased by \$91,883. This increase is necessary for improved rehabilitative, security and support services. The Personal Services code is increased by \$43,000 to provide for three new positions and built-in salary increases. A Correctional Officer IV is recommended to provide increased supervision of security measures. This will provide the Bureau Supervisor with significantly more time to devote to improving existing and implementing new training and rehabilitation activity. A Correctional Counselor is recommended to expand the personalized problem solving activities of the Social Worker. The Correctional Counselor concept has worked very well at the Jail in solving inmate problems before they are expressed in terms of hostility. This position also would permit the Social Worker to concentrate on problems requiring his specialized expertise. The third position recommended is an Inventory Clerk. The growth of the training schools has reached a point that requires significant amounts of equipment and supplies. The responsibilities for this growing inventory now takes the time of teachers and correctional officers. This clerk also would establish

OPERATIONS DIVISION		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
$\frac{1}{1}$	Supervisor	$\frac{1}{1}$

STOCKADE BUREAU		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Supervisor	1
0	Correctional Officer IV	1
$\frac{1}{2}$	Clerk Typist II	$\frac{1}{3}$

SERVICE SECTION		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Police Sergeant	1
6	Correctional Officer I	6
2	Cook III	2
1	Account Clerk	1
1	Maintenance Foreman	1
0	Inventory Clerk	$\frac{1}{12}$
<u>11</u>		

SOCIAL SERVICE		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
0	Social Worker II	1
0	Correctional Officer Counselor	$\frac{3}{4}$
0		

PRISONER CONFINEMENT SECTION

8 TO 4 SHIFT		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Correctional Officer III	1
1	Correctional Officer II	1
12	Correctional Officer I	12
0	Correctional Officer Counselor	$\frac{1}{15}$
<u>14</u>		

4 TO 12 SHIFT		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Correctional Officer III	1
1	Correctional Officer II	1
$\frac{11}{13}$	Correctional Officer I	$\frac{11}{13}$

12 TO 8 SHIFT		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Correctional Officer III	1
1	Correctional Officer II	1
$\frac{11}{13}$	Correctional Officer I	$\frac{11}{13}$

inventory procedures for food service equipment and supplies.

The Contractual Services code reflects the increased operating requirements of the various vocational schools. The projected cost of utilities above represents 86% of the increase. Other codes indicate increased cost of such contract services as waste disposal and repair to equipment. The Commodities code is increased by \$27,000 of which \$20,000 is due to increased food costs. It is recommended that \$6,000 be spent on the necessary supplies for inmates to construct individual property cabinets. This will help alleviate contention over personal property.

Capital expenditures totaling \$18,488 are recommended. Of that amount, \$10,500 will provide for the replacement of a transportation van to move groups of prisoners to court, training, work and recreational activities. This van would be available to any of the facilities of the department. The replacement of doors and windows due to deterioration and age will cost \$5,000. Other equipment for the new positions and necessary replacement items for the kitchen and maintenance will cost \$2,988.

WORK PROGRAM

This facility is intended primarily to provide rehabilitation and vocational training programs for sentenced prisoners. However, in an effort to maintain the County Jail population below 600, certain non-sentenced inmates will continue to be transferred to the Stockade.

Workshops and training programs are being expanded. The following divisional budgets reflect these programs that are designed to provide training for incarcerated offenders as well as productive work projects during the period of confinement at this facility.

REHABILITATION DIVISION

WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
2	Rehabilitation Officer	2
2	Account Clerk	2
1	Clerk Typist I	1
<u>1</u>	Correctional Officer	<u>1</u>
6		6

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

CODE 134.03

1973 - 1974

Corrections
& Rehabilitation
Work Furlough Program

FUND General

CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL 70-71	ACTUAL 71-72	BUDGET 72-73	RECOMMENDED 73-74	FINAL 73-74
PERSONAL SERVICES	20,915	23,322	50,542	55,450	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	1,824	3,349	3,891	4,037	
COMMODITIES	218	299	300	300	
FIXED & SUNDRY CHARGES					
CAPITAL OUTLAY	258	293	75	1,000	
TOTALS	23,215	27,263	54,808	60,787	
PERSONNEL	5	5	6	6	

DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTION

This program is established to provide a procedure by which selected inmates can leave their place of confinement during working hours to maintain their regular occupations and provide support to their families. Applicants to this program must be screened and approved by the appropriate court. Employers must be furnished instructions and certain data concerning the inmate. Earnings must be received and distributed to serve the best interest of the inmates' families; therefore, the function of this program involves detailed record keeping for the inmates, coordination with the courts, employers and members of each family of those assigned to the program. The basic objective of this program is to provide a method by which the sentence of the court can be carried out with a maximum disruption to the family and community.

PROPOSED BUDGET AND WORK PROGRAM

The recommended appropriation for this program is increased \$5,979 over the current year. The Personal Services code reflects an increase of \$4,908 due to built-in salary adjustments. Contractual Services is increased to cover additional telephone service, and Commodities expenditures will remain the same. Capital Outlay of \$1,000 is recommended to provide metal lockers for the program participants.

Since the program began in fiscal year 1968-69, the recidivism rate has been reduced by more than 50% among those in the program. At the same time the number of persons eligible to take part has been expanded by 234%. The operating cost of the program is offset by the statutory requirement that room and board payments be deducted from the wages earned as a result of the daily furlough. In the current year it is anticipated that these payments will total \$95,000.

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

The success of the program is evident from the table below. The Work Furlough Program has had apparent impact on both individual offenders and the community. The recidivism rate among offenders in general has been relatively constant at 65%. During the same period, recidivism among Work Furlough participants declined from 15% in 1968-69 to 9% in the current year.

WORK FURLOUGH PARTICIPANTS AND
BENEFITS

	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1969</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1972</u>
Inmates Selected	393	492	826	913
Gross Inmate Income	\$153,220	\$200,209	\$332,861	\$428,415
Inmates Family Support	\$ 98,895	\$129,536	\$212,463	\$284,749
Inmate Support	\$ 33,982	\$ 43,264	\$ 72,132	\$ 92,264
Program Recidivism	15%	15%	12%	9%
Local Recidivism	65%	65%	65%	65%

The families and communities of the participants also benefited directly and indirectly. Those on furlough sent approximately \$284,749 to their families last year. These figures represent self-sufficient families that otherwise might be forced into welfare or other relief programs. Thus, the direct and indirect benefits of the program far exceed the recommended budget. The benefits in terms of family and community organization cannot be estimated.

The overall goal of the program is to provide adequate classification, guidance and counseling for inmates so that the cycles of crime represented by the 65% recidivism rate can be broken. This is accomplished by preserving family units and strengthening inmate self-value even though a sentence for misconduct must be served.

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

CODE 134.04

1973 - 1974

Corrections & Rehabilitation

FUND General

Vocational Training Programs

CLASSIFICATION	ACTUAL 70-71	ACTJAL 71-72	BUDGET 72-73	RECOMMENDED 73-74	FINAL 73-74
PERSONAL SERVICES	13,829	12,859	13,125	42,559	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	1,218	1,830	6,920	32,900	
COMMODITIES	4,344	6,832	17,320	94,000	
FIXED & SUNDRY CHARGES					
CAPITAL OUTLAY	98	1,153	1,546	54,754	
TOTALS	19,489	22,674	38,911	224,213	
PERSONNEL	2	2	2	5	

DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTION

Vocational training is an important aspect of the County's Corrections and Rehabilitation program. During the current fiscal year, training programs have expanded from five schools to seven:

1. Typewriter Repair
2. Automotive Mechanics School
3. Automotive Paint and Body Shop
4. Cooks' and Bakers' School
5. Welders' School
6. Electronic and T.V. Repair
7. Mechanical and Engineering Drafting

This budget recommendation provides for three new vocational schools:

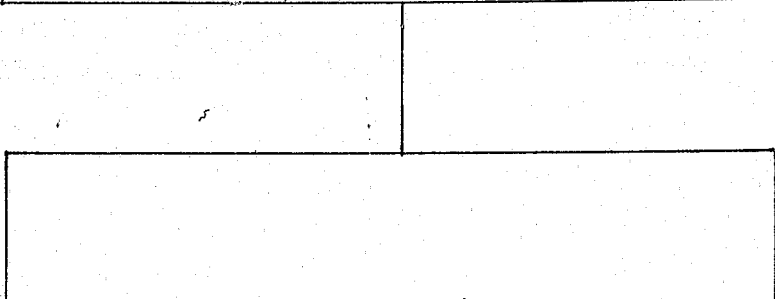
1. Nurseryman and Landscape School
2. Dry Cleaning and Laundry Operation
3. Air Conditioning Repair

In addition to vocational training, basic education courses are offered to prepare inmates for the high school equivalency examination. Courses and teachers are provided through the Board of Public Instruction and the department provides facilities and materials.

PROPOSED BUDGET

The Vocational Training Program budget is increased by \$185,302 in order to significantly expand the vocational training component of the Corrections and Rehabilitation

REHABILITATION DIVISION

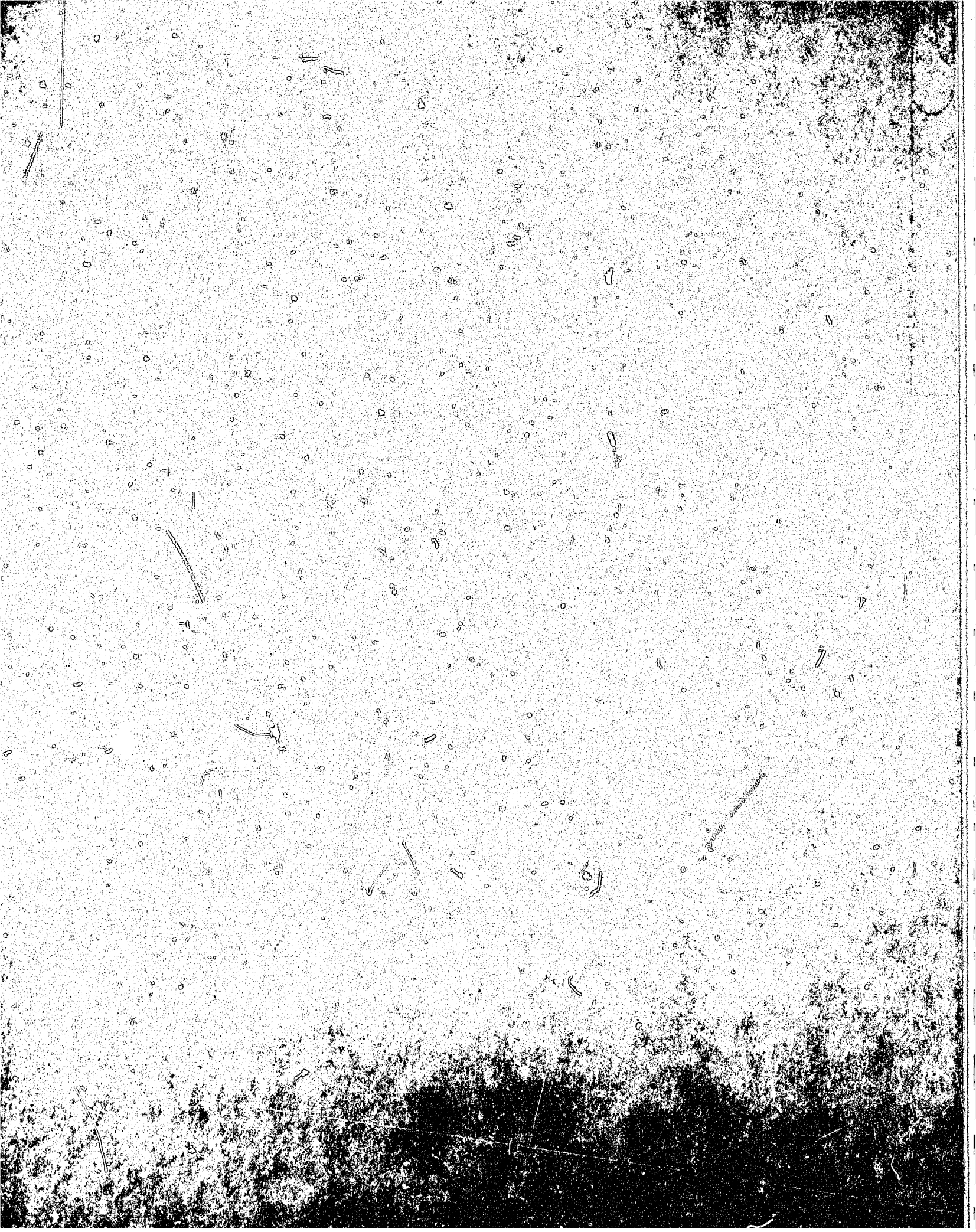


VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
1	Correctional Officer I	1
<u>1</u>	Clerk Typist I	<u>1</u>
2		2

NURSERYMAN & LANDSCAPE SCHOOL		
<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
0	Landscape Architect	1
0	Clerk Typist II	1
<u>0</u>	Landscape Foreman	<u>1</u>
0		3

CONTINUED

2 OF 3



Department. The largest undertaking will be the establishment of a Nursery and Landscape School which will require approximately \$161,744 for the first year. It is anticipated that these funds will be matched with federal funds in order to provide for the facilities, instructors, trainee salaries and equipment required. The three new positions will be the staff and coordinating group as indicated in the Nurseryman and Landscape School section on the organization chart. It is anticipated that they will work in close harmony with the Nurserymen's Association in planning programming and job placement.

The Nurseryman and Landscape School will meet some long-term needs that are being perceived as we come to understand more about offenders, their incarceration and finally their post-release problems that relate to recidivism. This new school will provide training for sentenced inmates as well as for ex-offenders. It is anticipated that this program will be designed in objective and process much like the successful State model. This new program also will provide assistance to the landscape and beautification efforts of the Parks and Recreation Department. This school will represent a new departure in training programs in that those who are admitted to the program will be employees of the nursery and will be experiencing the full benefits and responsibilities of a regular job. This will add to the training aspect of the program two important elements: Pay and Responsibility. An additional \$25,870 in equipment and supplies will be required in order to set up the Dry Cleaning and Air Conditioning Repair Schools. The Dry Cleaning School will provide those with short sentences some specific skills that are in regular demand in the community. These include the proper operation of dry cleaning equipment and spot removal. The air conditioning school, while of somewhat longer duration, will meet apparent community demands for more people with these types of skills.

WORK PROGRAM

Inmates are provided with an opportunity to learn or begin learning a marketable trade during incarceration. There are several different skill and trade programs offered now and more are planned. As in previous program design, offender circumstances and potential job markets will be major considerations. Further, inmates entering a program while at the Stockade are permitted and encouraged to complete the course after release.

In addition to the training opportunity provided, a significant amount of County maintenance and repair work is done at a cost savings. Repairs to office and other equipment extends the life of the furniture and equipment thus reducing the amount of necessary capital replacement.

REHABILITATION BUREAU

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM

<u>72-73</u>		<u>73-74</u>
2	Rehabilitation Officers	1
0	Administrative Officer	1
1	Clerk Typist II	1
5	Pre-Trial Release Aides	6
<u>8</u>		<u>9</u>

ATTITUDES OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS

IN THE DADE COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

I. Introduction

This study is a very elementary survey of the attitudes and opinions of correctional officers working in the Dade County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Although considerable surveying has been carried out on the perceptions of felons (Irwin, 1970) and of policemen (Niederhoffer, 1969), similar work on correctional officers at the line level does not appear in the correctional literature. People who plan correctional system changes must therefore rely on conversation, anecdote, and the opinions of senior officials for information about the characteristic attitudes of the staff. This information is necessary for intelligent planning, since the realization of any proposed changes in the atmosphere, purpose, or functioning of jails rests largely in the hands of the line staff. Such sources as are ordinarily available, however, are subject to distortion by reason of ignorance, misinformation or special pleading.

It is far simpler and surer to ask direct and relevant questions of the staff via a standard questionnaire. This technique was used by Niederhoffer in examining the growth and variation of cynical attitudes among New York City policemen, and the present study is closely modeled on that one.

II. Methods

The survey instrument consisted of 18 questions, which the respondents were asked to answer by picking one of three statements listed under the question. Respondents were told, in writing, that the survey was being conducted because the County Manager's Office was considering changes in

the corrections system and wanted the opinions of some line personnel about the functioning of the system -- in short, the truth.

In administering the survey, an appointment was made with the respondents through a superior officer. At the time so established, the respondent entered a room set aside for the purpose at the facility in which he or she was ordinarily employed. The interviewer introduced himself as being from the County Manager's Office, gave the respondent the survey instrument and asked him or her to fill it out. There was no further contact between interviewer and respondent until after the form was filled out. All information about the survey was included in a top sheet read by all respondents before answering the questions.

Respondents were chosen from a roster at the Department personnel bureau. Three officers (sergeant or above), three Correctional Officer II's and four Correction Officer I's were selected for each of the three incarceration facilities in the Department -- the Jail, the Stockade, and the Women's Annex. (Because of vacation scheduling, a C.O. I was substituted for one of the C.O. II's at the Women's Annex.) This sample represented about ten percent of the staff. Choice was randomized, except that at least one black person was included for each facility, and officers whose duties were exclusively technical (such as data control or food service) were eliminated from choice.

In designing the questionnaire, the answers were phrased so as to fall into three different attitudinal groups, which were always designated by the same letter. The letter A designated a sociologically sophisticated, humanistic model, sympathetic to change, and prisoner oriented. The letter B designated an administratively oriented, middle-of-the-road model. Most of the statements in this group reflected current departmental policy. The letter C designated a more conservative model, oriented toward security, protection of society, established forms and punishment.

III. Results

The total distribution of responses for all subjects is given in Table 1 for each question. The highest number of answers fell in the B category (42%), the next highest in the A category (38.5%), and the lowest in the C (19%). Analysis of variance detected a significant difference ($p < .01$) between the totals. Scheffe post tests showed that the C responses were significantly lower than the A and B responses ($p < .05$) but that there was no significant difference ($p > .05$) between A and B responses.

The distribution of A, B, and C responses were not the same in the three facilities studied (Table 1). The Women's Annex was the source of almost all this variation, with an A response higher than either of the other two facilities and a C response half as high (at 11%) as the next highest score. The percentage distribution of responses in the Jail and in the Stockade were very similar, the Stockade having a slightly higher C response and a slightly lower B response. Analysis of variance did not detect significant

differences among the B response at the three facilities, but did detect such differences ($p < .01$) among the A and C responses. Scheffe post tests applied to these data showed that the responses from the Annex differed from the other two sets ($p < .05$) but that they did not differ significantly from one another.

Responses from the three facilities arranged by officer rank in Table 2. The percentage responses are very similar to one another. By inspection, there do not seem to be important differences associated with rank, taken across all Departmental facilities. However, comparison between the superior officers (grades III, IV, and V) included in the sample, arranged by facility (Table 3), shows that while responses from the Jail and the Stockade were almost exactly the same, responses from the Annex showed much lower C values, and proportionally higher A and B figures. The C responses for Annex officers were less than a third of the same measure for the other two facilities.

The response distribution at the Annex is displayed in Table 4 by sex. The percentage of A responses is higher among the female staff members, and the percentage of C responses is lower by more than half.

IV. Discussion

A. Grouped Data

The grouped data on the distribution of answers (Table 1) suggests a staff strongly oriented towards a treatment model of corrections. Slightly

over 80% of the answers fell in the A and B categories. It should be noted that the C answers (and the B answers to some extent) were meant to indicate a general conservative attitude, including administrative and organizational aspects, and not only what is commonly regarded as social conservatism. Taken as a group, then, the staff sample exhibited a readiness to try more sophisticated sorts of corrections policy, provided they are grounded in ordinary administrative forms.

Perhaps more important than the overall figures, however, is the remarkable variations in response between the Annex and the two larger institutions and among the 18 questions. The Annex sample was the only one, for example, in which the A response was predominant. The C response proportion was far below that of either of the other two facilities. This difference is also apparent in a comparison of superior officers scores in the three institutions (Table 3). Annex officers have a lower C response than the Annex sample as a whole, although in the other responses the B category is more strongly represented than in the whole sample. These figures suggest that the Annex staff may be more innovative and socially sensitive than those at the other two facilities. The women in the sample tended more in this direction than the men; the men in the Annex responded with proportionally less C responses than their colleagues at the other facilities, but rather more B's than A's. This may have something to do with the fact that two of the three males in this sample were officers, who characteristically show a higher administratively oriented response.

B. Analysis by individual question

Question 1

Before you started working in a jail, you may have had some idea of what it was like to be a correctional officer. Which of these statements best reflects the way in which your ideas have changed?

- A. I thought I would have more of a change to work with people and influence them.
- B. It is pretty much the way I thought it would be.
- C. I thought we would have more control over the inmates. They get away with too much.

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Jail	3	4	3
Stockade	4	2	4
Annex	8	1	1
Total	15	7	8

Half of the officers expressed what amounts to a desire for more of a rehabilitative role, but more than half of these were from the Annex. A majority of the officers at the other two facilities either accept their institutions as they are, or wish for more control.

Question 2

Which of the following reflects your experience in learning your job?

- A. I learned the most from instructors in classroom situations or from studying.
- B. Classroom experience is interesting, but it has to be combined with practical experience.
- C. On-the-job training and working experience are the only ways to learn this job.

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Jail	0	3	7
Stockade	0	7	3
Annex	0	8	2
Total	0	18	12

This was the only question to which there were no A answers. The majority gave the response most closely associated with current Departmental practice, but these respondents appear to have little interest in, or respect for, academic instruction.

Question 3

Which of the following best describes the way you would like your job to be?

- A. I like to have a lot of responsibility for the way I do things.
- B. I like to have clear guidelines to follow.
- C. I like to have my directions obeyed and to be firmly backed up by my superior officer.

	A	B	C
Jail	3	5	2
Stockade	1	6	3
Annex	3	4	3
Total	7	15	8

Half the respondents opted for the bureaucratic solution--reliance on rules--while the independent and authoritarian answers split the remainder almost equally. The very low choice for the A answer at the Stockade may be connected with the difficulty of running an institution that is both open and large. Personal responsibility may seem unpalatable to someone trying to maintain a typical correctional officer role in such a facility. It is interesting to compare this question with Question 1, in which the Stockade respondents indicated the most desire for control.

Question 4

Which statement best expresses your opinion on Departmental promotion policies?

- A. Promotion should be based mainly on performance and interest in the job.
- B. Promotion should be based mainly on examinations.
- C. Promotion should be based mainly on recommendations from a superior officer.

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Jail	7	3	0
Stockade	9	1	0
Annex	9	1	0
Total	25	5	0

These distributions are remarkable in that the respondents indicated little faith in the method the Department actually uses to assign promotions (standard examinations) and none at all in the ability of their superior officers to assign promotions properly. Almost all wanted to be rated on the basis of performance, but in the absence of recommendation and examination one may speculate how they expected such performance should be judged. This appears to be an example of undirected idealism.

Question 5

Bringing in superior officers from outside the department...

- A. Should be encouraged, since new ideas are needed to make important changes in the way the Jail is run.
- B. Is all right, if they are willing to learn something from those who are here already.
- C. Should not be allowed. People who have been working here a long time deserve a turn at the top.

	A	B	C
Jail	4	1	5
Stockade	4	2	4
Annex	4	5	1
Total	12	8	10

There was strong polarization in the matter of lateral transfer to superior positions within the Department, with most of the respondents either strongly favoring or strongly rejecting the idea. There may be some connection between this pattern and the dissatisfaction with the promotional system evidenced in Question 4. There was very little difference between responses at the Jail, whose supervisor was selected from the ranks, and the Stockade, where the supervisor was brought in laterally.

Question 6

Hiring reformed felons as correctional officers...

A. Is a good idea. They will really understand and work effectively with the inmates.

B. Depends on how they do their job. They should be rated along with everybody else.

C. It is not a good idea. I would not like to depend on somebody like that in a pinch.

	A	B	C
Jail	0	5	5
Stockade	1	5	4
Annex	1	7	2
Total	2	17	11

A majority of respondents (band C combined) were at least hesitant about working on an equal footing with reformed felons, and a substantial minority rejected the possibility on the basis of safety and security. Thus it seems that idealism about the possibilities of rehabilitating felons is tempered in

these officers by an empirical assessment of how unlikely such reform really is.

Question 7

The main purpose of a corrections and rehabilitation department is...

- A. Reducing crime.
- B. Holding offenders securely and safely before and after sentencing.
- C. Locking up dangerous people.

	A	B	C
Jail	2	8	0
Stockade	8	1	1
Annex	7	3	0
Total	17	12	1

Over half the respondents distinguished between what their Department did and what its purpose was. Almost everyone who did not do so chose the more administratively-stated, less blunt description of function. This question was phrased in a rather quiz-like form, which might have tended to produce "book" rather than "gut" responses.

Question 8

Most of the inmates in this facility...

- A. Suffer very much from having their freedom taken away.
- B. Are used to it by now.
- C. Really are getting better than they deserve.

	A	B	C
Jail	5	3	2
Stockade	5	2	3
Annex	6	2	2
Total	14	11	5

Little under half the respondents made a connection between confinement and suffering. The combined B and C responses make up a majority, and suggest that desensitization to a greater or lesser degree is a fact of life for corrections officers. The uniformity of responses across facilities further bears this out.

Question 9

About 65 percent of the people booked into Jail in Dade County have been jailed before. The criminal justice system is not working for these people. This is because...

A. Crime is a problem of society. It is foolish to expect the police and the jails to stop crime while slums and unemployment exist.

B. The system is too crowded, there are not enough personnel, and they don't have enough time to do their jobs well.

C. The police and the courts are not tough enough with people who break the law. You can't expect people to reform if you make it easy for them when they do wrong.

	A	B	C
Jail	6	2	2
Stockade	4	4	2
Annex	5	4	1
Total	15	10	5

The sociological explanation drew half and the administrative explanation of recidivism drew one third of the responses. Blaming correctional failure on "permissiveness" was not a view that correctional officers found sympathetic. However, compare the answers to Question 14, where an important minority believed that the police were unduly restricted by the courts.

Question 10

Which statement best sums up the way you feel about the moral qualities of the majority of prisoners?

- A. They are pretty much like me, except I've had more advantages in life.
- B. They are losers now, but can be brought up to normal by their experiences here.
- C. They are generally an inferior type person and will probably never be any different.

	A	B	C
Jail	4	5	1
Stockade	2	7	1
Annex	5	4	1
Total	11	16	3

The majority chose the treatment point of view, in agreement with present Departmental practice; that there seemed to be considerable sympathy with the inmates as well is indicated by the large A response. A similar sympathy is also shown in Question 8. The Stockade staff showed the least willingness to offer the sympathetic answer in both questions.

Question 11

If the administration of your facility were to change, would you like to see someone with a rehabilitation or a social work background at the head of it? Which statement best expresses your opinion?

- A. Yes, rehabilitation is the main purpose of the Department, so the chief should be an expert at it.
- B. Only if they had a good deal of experience in running a jail.
- C. No, rehabilitation people are unreliable and take the side of the prisoner all the time.

	A	B	C
Jail	2	6	2
Stockade	6	4	0
Annex	6	4	0
Total	14	14	2

The totals for this question are probably less important than the distribution among facilities. The Stockade and the Annex are currently run by supervisors with rehabilitation backgrounds, and so the answers from these facilities may reflect more loyalty than private opinion. Staff at the Jail, which has a former police officer as chief, express more suspicion of the rehabilitative orientation.

Question 12

The population of Dade County is 15 per cent black, but about 50 per cent of the felons booked into Dade County Jail are black. Which statement best sums up your attitude about this large discrepancy?

- A. Crime is tied to poverty and powerlessness. The blacks are the poorest and least powerful group, so they have the most crime.
- B. Many blacks have weak family organization and most of them don't want to work hard to get ahead. That is why they turn to crime.
- C. Blacks have natural criminal tendencies, and most of them are less intelligent.

	A	B	C
Jail	10	0	0
Stockade	6	4	0
Annex	8	2	0
Total	24	6	0

No one in the sample opted for the C choice.

If correctional officers hold such views, they are unwilling to commit them to paper. The remarkable unanimity of response at the Jail may have been influenced by the fact that the interviewer who distributed these forms at the Jail was a senior county official and a black. The issue of race is so loaded in the corrections field today, that it would probably take a far more elaborate questionnaire than this one to get at real attitudes about it.

Question 13

Which statement best expresses your opinion about the performance of the

courts in the criminal justice system?

- A. The courts tend to side with the rich, who can afford good lawyers. The poor don't get an even break.
- B. The courts are generally fair, but overcrowding makes it hard for judges to do a good job.
- C. The courts have become so lenient that it is hard to convict criminals nowadays.

	A	B	C
Jail	2	7	1
Stockade	2	5	3
Annex	3	6	1
Total	7	18	5

The majority of respondents chose the administrative answer (B), while the A and B answers were about equal. The Stockade sample made the largest contribution to the C answer total.

Question 14

Which statement best expresses your opinion about the performance of the police in the criminal justice system?

- A. The police tend to make too many un-called-for arrests, clogging the courts and the jails with people who do not belong there.
- B. The police are doing an adequate job, but society asks them to do too many different things. They should just catch criminals.
- C. The police could do a better job if they did not have so many restrictions put on them by the courts.

	A	B	C
Jail	4	3	3
Stockade	1	1	8
Annex	4	4	2
Total	9	8	13

The question received the highest C answer of any in the survey, but

nearly two-thirds of the C responses came from one facility, the Stockade. The desire for more arbitrary police action expressed here contrasts with the attitude expressed in Question 9, where "lack of toughness" as an explanation for recidivism was rejected.

Question 15

In your opinion, probation officers should spend most of their effort...

- A. Helping their clients live a normal and satisfying life on probation.
- B. Seeing that a client does what he is supposed to do under the terms of the probation.
- C. Checking up on clients to insure that they do not slip back into their criminal ways.

	A	B	C
Jail	5	5	0
Stockade	5	4	1
Annex	7	1	2
Total	17	10	3

The differences between the three answers in this question were ambiguous, the discriminations being based mainly on tone of language. The majority of the sample chose the answer that suggested that the probation officer should act as a friend and a peer to the client. A large minority saw the officer's role as paternalistic, and only a few saw that role as repressive.

Comparing Questions 13, 14 and 15, which are all about other branches of the criminal justice system, it appears that the sample exhibited three different patterns. They were idealistic about probation, administratively oriented about the courts, and conservative about the police.

Question 16

Which statement most closely expresses your opinions about the rights of

the imprisoned in jails?

- A. Most of the people in jail have not been convicted of a crime. These people should have the same rights as people on the outside.
- B. Any rights prisoners have must be earned and maintained by good behavior in the jail.
- C. Giving in to prisoners' demands for rights is dangerous and could result in loss of control.

	A	B	C
Jail	3	4	3
Stockade	1	6	3
Annex	5	4	0
Total	10	14	6

Only one third of the sample agreed with the legal principle that jailed people convicted of no crime retain the same rights as the free. A near majority failed to see that "rights" exercised at the pleasure of a jailer are not rights at all.

Question 17

Which statement most closely expresses your opinions about the wearing of uniforms by correctional officers?

- A. Uniforms create a repressive feeling in the jail. They should be replaced by ordinary civilian clothes with an identifying badge.
- B. Security personnel should wear uniforms for easy identification. Rehabilitative personnel can wear civilian clothes.
- C. Prisoners should be taught respect for the correctional officer, and the uniform helps to do this.

	A	B	C
Jail	0	8	2
Stockade	2	5	3
Annex	3	6	1
Total	5	19	6

The majority of the respondents preferred that the policy on uniforms

remain what it presently is. This was especially true at the Jail, and it may be that with the large population of continually changing inmates and the large staff, Jail officers fear that security would be seriously compromised by the removal of the uniforms.

Question 18

Which statement reflects most closely your opinion on the problem of "victimless crimes," such as gambling, public intoxication, narcotics possession, prostitution, and homosexual soliciting?

- A. Crimes without victims are no business of the law. These offenses should be taken off the books.
- B. These crimes need treatment instead of imprisonment. People who commit these acts should be arrested and placed in special facilities where they can receive special attention.
- C. The law is the law, and people who break the law should be punished for it. Otherwise, society will fall apart.

	A	B	C
Jail	1	9	0
Stockade	1	8	1
Annex	0	9	1
	2	26	2

Almost all respondents agreed that imprisonment was the wrong solution for the types of crime mentioned. The large majority still opted for an institutional solution, however.

Table 1. Responses to Correctional officer attitude questionnaire by different institutions and individual question

Question Number	Jail			Stockade			Annex			Totals		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	3	4	3	4	2	4	8	1	1	15	7	8
2	0	3	7	0	7	3	0	8	2	0	18	12
3	3	5	2	1	6	3	3	4	3	7	15	8
4	7	3	0	9	1	0	9	1	0	25	5	0
5	4	1	5	4	2	4	4	5	1	12	8	10
6	0	5	5	1	5	4	1	7	2	2	17	11
7	2	8	0	8	1	1	7	3	0	17	12	1
8	5	3	2	5	2	3	6	2	2	14	11	5
9	6	2	2	4	4	2	5	4	1	15	10	5
10	5	4	1	2	7	1	5	4	1	11	16	3
11	2	6	2	6	4	0	6	4	0	14	4	2
12	10	0	0	6	4	0	8	2	0	24	6	0
13	2	7	1	2	5	3	3	6	1	7	18	5
14	4	3	3	1	1	8	4	4	2	9	8	13
15	5	5	0	5	4	1	7	1	2	17	10	3
16	3	4	3	1	6	3	5	4	0	10	14	6
17	0	8	2	2	5	3	3	6	1	5	19	6
18	1	9	0	1	8	1	0	9	1	2	26	2
Totals	61	80	39	62	74	44	85	75	20	211	229	99
Per cent	34	44	22	34	41	24	47	41	11	39	42	18

Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table 2. Distribution of responses by rank in three correctional institutions. Each number refers to one individual, the first digit being their rank. N=30

1. JAIL

50	31	32	21	22	23	11	12	13	14
A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
6 8 4	6 8 4	6 8 4	4 10 4	5 8 5	4 8 6	5 9 4	10 7 1	8 9 1	6 7 5

2. STOCKADE

41	33	34	24	25	26	15	16	17	18
A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
9 8 1	5 6 7	3 11 4	10 8 0	6 10 2	4 6 8	10 6 2	2 5 11	5 6 7	8 8 2

3. ANNEX

42	35	36	27	28	19	110	111	112	113
A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
8 9 1	12 6 0	2 13 3	5 7 6	10 6 2	14 4 0	8 7 3	8 8 2	11 7 0	7 9 2

	Officers (3,4,5)			Correctional Officer II			Correctional Officer I		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Totals	57	77	28	61	68	33	102	92	40
Per cent	35	47	17	37	40	20	43	39	17

Table 3. Distribution of responses by superior officers (grades III, IV, and V) at three different correctional institutions

n=3 for each

Jail

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Totals	18	24	12
Per cent	34	45	23

Stockade

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Totals	17	25	12
Per cent	32	47	23

Annex

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Totals	22	28	4
Per cent	41	52	7

Table 4. Distribution of responses at the Women's Detention Center (Annex) by sex.

males=3, females=7

Males

A B C

Totals 15 28 9

Per cent 28 53 17

Females

Totals 70 47 11

Per cent 54 36 8

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END