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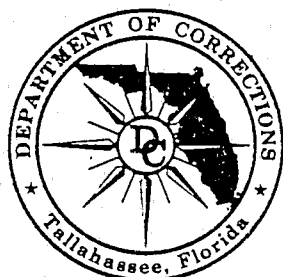
U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice 98317

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Louie L. Wainwright, Secretary

COMMUNITY CONTROL PROGRAM UPDATE

OCTOBER 1983 - JANUARY 1985

Probation and Parole Services Program Office

FEBRUARY 1985

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10-4-85

Department of Corrections
Probation and Parole Services

COMMUNITY CONTROL PROGRAM UPDATE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

98317

February 12, 1985

NO. 1

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ACQUISITIONS

- * THE COMMUNITY CONTROL PROGRAM HAS BEEN OPERATIONAL SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1983.
- * MONTHLY INTAKES ARE CURRENTLY AVERAGING ABOUT 240 PER MONTH. BASED ON A SENTENCING GUIDELINE SCORESHEET SURVEY, 72.5% OF COMMUNITY CONTROLEES WERE "BONA FIDE" PRISON DIVERSIONS AND WITHOUT COMMUNITY CONTROL, CURRENT PRISON COMMITMENTS WOULD BE MUCH HIGHER.
- * THE CURRENT ACTIVE CASELOAD AS OF JANUARY 31, 1985 IS 3,256 COMMUNITY CONTROLEES.
- * THERE WAS AN AVERAGE MONTHLY REDUCTION IN PRISON COMMITMENTS OF 180, WHEN COMPARING THE FIRST 12 MONTHS OF COMMUNITY CONTROL TO THE 12 MONTHS PERIOD BEFORE COMMUNITY CONTROL BECAME OPERATIONAL.
- * TOTAL NUMBER OF REVOCATIONS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF COMMUNITY CONTROL IS 444 OF THIS TOTAL, 252 HAVE BEEN REVOKED FOR TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS OF THEIR SUPERVISION, AND 192 HAVE BEEN REVOKED FOR NEW OFFENSES WHILE UNDER SUPERVISION.
- * THERE HAVE BEEN 126 SUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS OF COMMUNITY CONTROL SUPERVISION.
- * CURRENTLY, THERE ARE 172 COMMUNITY CONTROL OFFICERS STATEWIDE.
- * THE CASELOAD FOR EACH COMMUNITY CONTROL OFFICER IS LIMITED TO 20 CASES.

NOTE: As of 2/28/85 there were 3,423 community controlees under supervision. Since the beginning of the program there have been 521 revocations, 294 for technical violations and 227 for committing new offenses.

February 12, 1985

Department of Corrections
Probation and Parole Services

COMMUNITY CONTROL PROGRAM UPDATE

-2-

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Community Control Program was implemented October 1, 1983 as part of the Correctional Reform Act of 1983, and is currently operational in all judicial circuits. Close surveillance and control has been provided through strict contact standards to enforce the house arrest and confinement to residence provisions of the Community Control Order. The program emphasizes the development of offenders' responsibility and accountability with punishment sanctions through small caseloads, and includes public service, payment of Victim Restitution and Cost of Supervision fees. Supervision and surveillance is provided on Saturday and Sunday, as well as weeknights to help insure that all conditions of supervision are being met.

II. PROGRAM UPDATE

The Community Control Program continues to expand at a very fast rate. There are currently 3,256 cases under supervision statewide, with caseloads in all twenty judicial circuits. Continued emphasis on punishment sanctions, offender accountability and responsibility, and small caseloads by field staff allow the program to maintain credibility within the community, as well as with local law enforcement agencies and the courts.

Emphasis on officer training remains a top priority. Training in crisis prevention, surveillance and search and seizure techniques were well received, and additional training areas have been identified as a result of a recently completed Community Control Job Task Analysis. In addition, Mental Health and Behavior Disorders training was completed by all Community Control Officers.

Portable radios are being used in most locations and the continued cooperation of local law enforcement has been instrumental in providing increased safety for Community Control Officers in the field. In addition, the increased safety provided by this arrangement reinforces the recognized dangers that are associated with frequent field visits and late night and weekend supervision. It also increases protection to the community.

III. STATISTICS

Through January 31, 1985, there were 3,256 active community controlees under supervision. Monthly intakes continue average about 240 per month continuing the trend of decreases reflected in the number of people sentenced to state prison, when compared to the year prior to implementation of Community Control. (See Attachment A) Commitments are reduced by 174 per month for each 240 monthly intakes to the Community Control Program, based on the assumption that 72.5% of Community Control intakes are "bona.fide" prison diversions. This assumption is based on a survey of Sentencing Guideline Scoresheets completed on Community Controlees that found these Community Control cases were cases whose score recommended a prison commitment. (See attached diversion analysis, Attachment B)

Current Criminal Justice Estimating Conference forecasts project a caseload of 3,375 by the end of June, 1985. If the current pace of intakes continue, and terminations and revocations remain at present levels, the caseload mark should be well exceeded and the program's rate of diversions from incarceration will remain stable.

Revocations remain acceptable for the rigorous standards of supervision required of the offender. Through January 31, 1985, 444 offenders have been

revoked and sent to prison. Of the 444 revocations, 252 were revoked for technical violations of supervision, and 192 revoked for committing a new offense while under supervision. The continuing high percentage of technical violations suggests the close supervision aspect of the program, and also suggests support from the court for following the intent of the program.

Prison commitments dropped during the first year of implementation and averaged approximately 180 per month less than the preceding twelve month period. (The periods compared were October, 1982 - September, 1983 and October, 1983 - September, 1984.) The attached graph comparing the number of prison commitments received monthly reflects trends before and after the implementation of the Community Control Program. (See Attachment C)

IV. PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The increased officer training curriculum in the last six months continues to enhance the professionalism demanded by the responsibilities of community control supervision. Serious training efforts have taken place to help officers improve recognition of offender problems, improve identification of possible mental health problems, and help the officer attain an improvement in leadership capabilities to deal more effectively with their caseload.

Probation and Parole Program Office staff have ridden with officers during the late night hours and during the weekends, to gain actual "hands-on" experience about Community Control supervision. This experience has given the staff additional insight into the unique problems confronting Community Control Officers.

V. PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Community Control remains a strong and viable diversionary alternative, as illustrated by the increasing caseload and strong monthly intakes. However, regular probation services are an integral part of and supportive to Community Control. The courts are very sensitive of the need to limit the size of probation caseloads to ensure reasonable safety to the community. If funding and staff provided do not keep pace with the growth, the quality of supervision for both probation and community control will suffer.

The following recommendations are designed to address these concerns:

1. Full funding of Community Control at the recognized caseload level of 20 cases per officer, to maintain program integrity.
2. Maintain caseloads of regular probation officers at a maximum of 1:81 for adult offenders and 1:56 for youthful offenders.
3. Upgrade of all Community Control Officers to Correctional Probation Officer II class, as recognition for the unusual requirements placed on staff as a result of this type of offender supervision. An additional concern in South Florida is the inclusion of Competitive Area Differentials, to keep salaries competitive with the local law enforcement agencies in those areas.
4. Increased travel allowances for Community Control Officers to maintain the required surveillance and control necessary to make this program a viable alternative to prison.
5. Allocation of portable radios and firearms along with appropriate training for community control officers to improve the safety of those who are required to make field contacts in dangerous areas at night and on weekends.

6. Develop and implement a Minimum Professional Standards Training Curriculum for all officers, especially Community Control Officers, to increase the professionalism and correctional knowledge of the field staff.

In summary, Community Control has exceeded expectations in regard to prison diversions, as well as other aspects of the program. However, it is appropriate to note that Sentencing Guidelines was also implemented on October 1, 1983, and it could have contributed to the reduction in prison commitments. Another important factor to be considered is that approximately one-half of the remaining non-prison diversions represent diversions from county jail. These diversions when coupled with the prison diversions, indicate an effectiveness rate well beyond the 72.5% cited.

The potential for continued successful use and expansion of community control appears to be dependent upon proper staffing for both probation and community control, in order to maintain them as effective diversionary alternatives.

COMMUNITY CONTROL/EE CASELOAD ANALYSIS
(Based on Sentencing Guideline Scoresheets)

Page 1

SUPERVISION SITES	(1) TOTAL CASES SCORED	SCORE SHEET RECOMMENDATIONS - PRISON								TOTAL PROBATION VIOLATORS (6)		TOTAL (7) SCORE SHEET RECOMMENDATIONS		
		(2) PRISON COMMITMENTS	%	(3) COMMUNITY CONTROL/ PRISON	%	(4) PROBATION VIOLATORS/ PRISON	%	(5) TOTAL PRISON/ COMMUNITY CONTROL/ PROBATION VIOLATORS	%	PRISON	NON- PRISON	PRISON	NON PRISON/ COUNTY JAIL	
REGION ONE	111	7	6.3	60	54.1	20	19.0	87	73.4	20	10	87	24	(13)
REGION TWO	157	18	11.5	62	39.5	16	10.2	96	61.1	16	14	96	61	(14)
REGION THREE	344	39	11.3	164	47.7	30	8.7	233	62.7	39	39	233	111	(39)
REGION FOUR	297	30	10.5	116	40.4	41	14.3	187	65.2	41	40	187	100	(40)
REGION FIVE	1,014	159	15.7	475	46.8	150	14.6	734	77.3	150	83	784	230	(83)
STATEWIDE TOTAL	1,913	253	13.2	877	45.8	257	13.4	1,387	72.5	257	186	1,387	526	(186)

NOTES: (1) Represents cases sentenced under sentencing guidelines as well as those not sentenced under guidelines. These latter cases were then scored by Probation and Parole Field Staff, according to guideline criteria to identify cases diverted.

(2) Cases scoring prison as a result of the sentencing guidelines score sheet total.

(3) Cases scoring from 12-30 months incarceration or community control, as a result of the sentencing guidelines score sheet total.

(4) Probation violators scoring prison or community control, as a result of the sentencing guidelines score sheet total.

(5) Total cases scoring prison or community control, and probation violators who scored prison or community control.

(6) Represents all probation violators. These are divided into a group who scored a prison sentence, and a group who scored placement in a non-state prison sanction.

(7) Total of all score sheet recommendations. These are divided into a prison category and a non-state prison sanction or county jail category. (n) denotes probation violators scoring non-state prison sanctions (county jail, probation, etc.)

February 12, 1985

COMMUNITY CONTROLLEE CASELOAD ANALYSIS
(Based on Sentencing Guideline Scoresheets)

Page 2

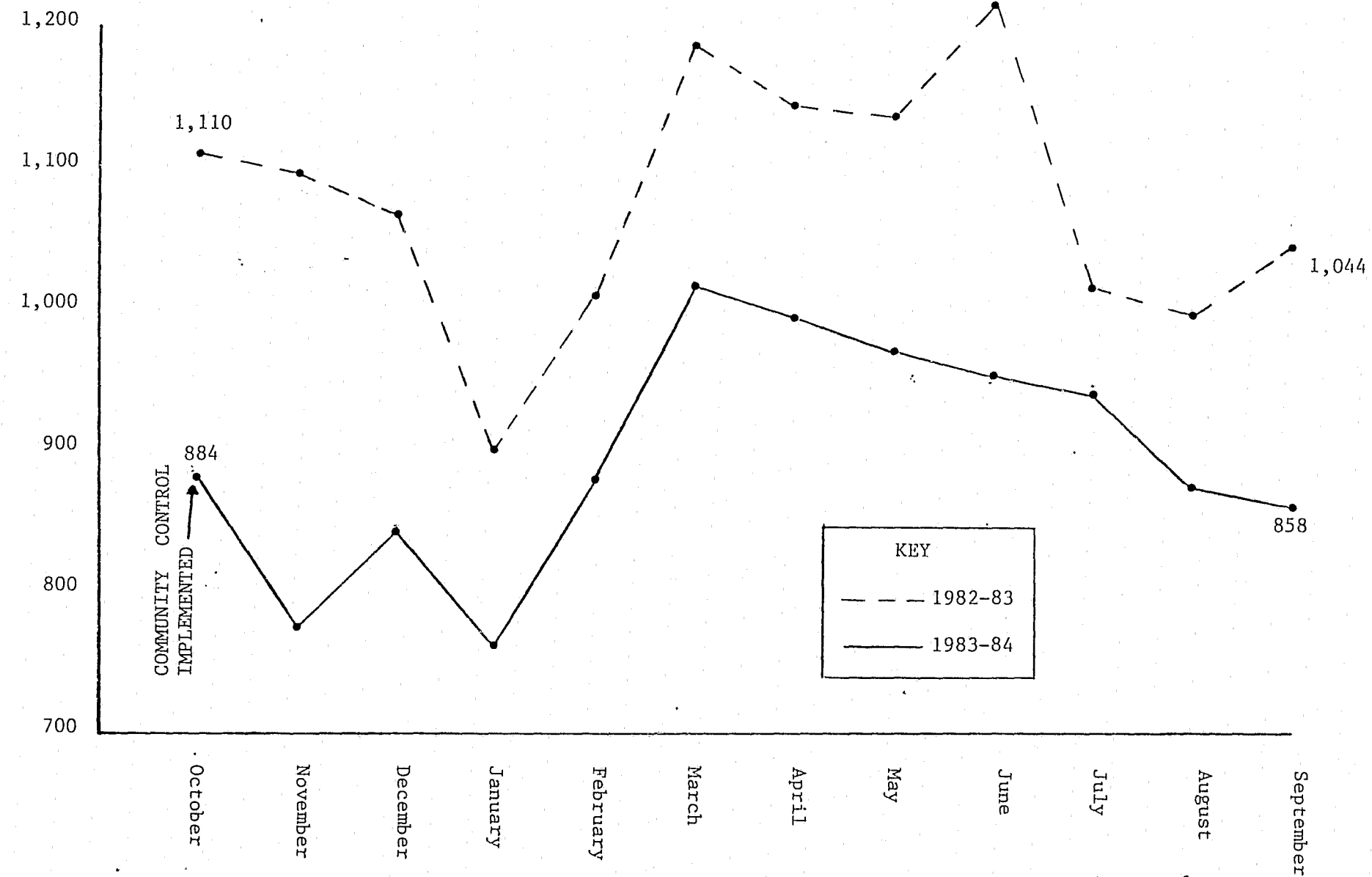
SUPERVISION SITES	(1) TOTAL CASES SCORED	SCORE SHEET RECOMMENDATIONS - PRISON								TOTAL PROBATION VIOLATORS (6)		(7) TOTAL SCORE SHEET RECOMMENDATIONS	
		(2) PRISON COMMITMENTS	%	(3) COMMUNITY CONTROL/ PRISON	%	(4) PROBATION VIOLATORS/ PRISON	%	(5) TOTAL PRISON/ COMMUNITY CONTROL/ PROBATION VIOLATORS	%	PRISON	NON- PRISON	PRISON	NON PRISON/ COUNTY JAIL
PENSACOLA	70	4	5.7	31	44.3	19	27.1	54	77.1	19	9	54	16 (9)
TALLAHASSEE	15	2	13.3	10	66.7	0	-	12	80.0	0	1	12	3 (1)
PANAMA CITY	26	1	3.8	19	73.1	1	3.8	21	80.8	1	0	21	5 (0)
LAKE CITY	45	3	8.7	15	33.3	4	8.9	22	48.9	4	6	22	23 (6)
JACKSONVILLE	28	3	10.7	13	46.4	0	-	16	57.1	0	0	16	12 (0)
DAYTONA BEACH	69	11	15.9	27	39.1	10	19.5	48	69.6	10	5	48	21 (5)
GAINESVILLE	15	1	6.7	7	46.7	2	13.3	10	66.7	2	3	10	5 (3)
TAVARES	96	17	17.7	43	44.8	7	7.3	67	69.8	7	8	67	29 (8)
ORLANDO	89	8	9.0	53	59.6	4	4.5	65	73.0	4	12	65	24 (12)
SANFORD	157	14	8.8	68	42.8	19	11.9	101	63.5	19	19	101	58 (19)
MIAMI	125	17	13.6	57	45.6	17	13.6	91	72.8	17	14	91	34 (14)
WEST PALM BEACH	8	1	12.5	3	37.5	1	12.5	5	62.5	1	0	5	3 (0)
KEY WEST	9	0	-	5	55.6	0	-	5	55.6	0	2	5	4 (2)
FORT LAUDERDALE	93	10	10.8	29	31.2	18	19.4	57	61.3	18	12	57	36 (12)
FORT PIERCE	52	2	3.8	22	42.3	5	9.6	29	55.8	5	12	29	23 (12)
ST. PETERSBURG	504	53	10.5	257	51.0	79	15.7	389	77.2	79	39	389	115 (39)
BARTOW	32	5	15.6	10	31.3	9	28.1	24	75.0	9	5	24	8 (5)
SAFASOTA	186	23	12.4	105	56.5	26	14.0	154	82.8	26	14	154	32 (14)
TAMPA	277	77	27.8	95	34.3	34	12.3	206	74.4	34	23	206	71 (23)
FORT MYERS	15	1	6.7	8	53.3	2	13.3	11	73.3	2	2	11	4 (2)
STATEWIDE TOTALS	1,913	253	13.2	877	45.8	257	13.4	1,387	72.5	257	186	1,387	526 (186)

February 12, 1985

Department of Corrections
Probation and Parole Services

ATTACHMENT C

COMMITMENTS TO PRISON
(October 1982 - December 1984)



ALLOCATION OF NEW POSITIONS - FY 1984-85
EQUALIZATION OF SUPERVISORS AND CLERICAL STAFF

OFFICE SITES	TOTAL SUPERV. GENERATED	CURRENT SUPERV. ASSIGNED	EQUAL. OF POSITIONS	TOTAL CLERICAL GENERATED	CURRENT CLERICAL ASSIGNED (less pos. in Region)	EQUAL. OF POSITIONS	ALLOCATION OF NEW POSITIONS FY 84-85	
							CLERICAL	SUPERV. IT
Pensacola	7.5	7.5		28	26	- 2		
Tallahassee	4	3.5	- .5	14	15	+ 1		
Panama City	3	3		11	10	- 1		
REGION ONE	14.5	14	- .5	53	51	- 2	1	(98%)
Lake City	2.5	2.5		8	8			
Jacksonville	9.5	11.5	+ 2	33	35	+ 2		
Daytona Beach	5.5	5.5		19	17	- 2		
Gainesville	3	4	+ 1	11	9	- 2		
REGION TWO	20.5	23.5	+ 3	71	69	- 2		(97%)
Tavares	6	3.5	- 2.5	21	17	- 4		1
Orlando	8	9	+ 1	28	30	+ 2		
Sanford	7	6	- 1	24	22	- 2		
REGION THREE	21	18.5	- 2.5	73	69	- 4	2	(97%)
Miami	18	24	+ 6	60	70	+10		
West Palm Beach	8	10	+ 2	27	31	+ 4		
Key West	1.5	1.5		5	4	- 1		
Fort Lauderdale	20	17	- 3	66	54	-12		
Fort Pierce	3.5	3.5		11	10	- 1		
REGION FOUR	51	56	+ 5	169	169	0		(100%)
St. Petersburg	16.5	15.5	- 1	55	49	- 6		
Bartow	6	6		21	22	+ 1		
Sarasota	5.5	3.5	- 2	19	17	- 2		
Tampa	14	18	+ 4	48	52	+ 4		
Fort Myers	5	4	- 1	16	14	- 2		
REGION FIVE	47	47	0	159	154	- 5	1	(97%)
STATEWIDE TOTALS	154	159	+ 5	525	512	- 13	4	1

Department of Corrections
Probation and Parole Services

April 11, 1985

ALLOCATION OF NEW POSITIONS - FY 1984-85
AND EQUALIZATION OF OFFICER POSITIONS

Page 1

OFFICE SITES	INTERSTATE OFFICER AT ONE PER REGION	ONE OFFICER PER 100 MONTHLY INTAKES	INVEST. - FUNDED AT WORKHOUR FORMULA	COMMUNITY CONTROL, AT 20:1	PROB./PAROLE SUPERVISION		TOTAL OFFICERS GENERATED	CURRENT OFFICERS ASSIGNED	EQUAL. OF POSITIONS	ALLOCATIONS OF NEW POSITIONS - FY 84-85	
					YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AT 56:1	ADULT OFFENDER AT 81:1 Actual 101:1				CFO 11	CFO 1
Pensacola		1	18	11	8	31	69	66	- 3	1	1
Tallahassee		1	11	4	5	15	36	35	- 1		
Panama City			8	5	4	11	28	22	- 6	1	4
REGION ONE	1	2	37	20	17	57	134	126	-10	2	5
Jake City			5	4	2	8	19	17	- 2		1
Jacksonville		2	22	7	10	38	79	84	+ 5		
Daytona Beach		1	15	5	6	19	46	39	- 7	1	1
Gainesville			8	2	3	10	23	20	- 3		1
REGION TWO	1	3	50	18	21	75	168	161	- 7	1	3
Tayates		1	15	7	7	22	52	45	- 7		
Orlando		1	19	6	10	37	73	83	+10		
Sanford		1	14	9	9	27	60	59	- 1		
REGION THREE	1	3	48	22	26	86	186	188	+ 2		
Miami		3	32	15	22	76	148	158	+10		
West Palm Beach		1	17	4	10	35	67	67			
Key West			5	1	1	5	12	12			
Fort Lauderdale		4	44	25	23	78	174	154	-20	1	1
Fort Pierce			9	2	4	12	27	26	- 1		
REGION FOUR	1	8	107	47	60	206	429	418	-11	1	1
St. Petersburg		2	30	27	17	58	134	133	- 1		
Bartow			15	6	7	25	53	55	+ 2		
Sarasota		1	14	7	6	19	47	47			
Tampa		2	24	21	16	55	118	134	+16		
Fort Myers		1	12	5	6	18	42	38	- 4		
REGION FIVE		6	95	66	52	175	395	408	+13		
STATEWIDE TOTALS	5	22	337	173	176	599	1,312	1,299	-13	4	9

- NOTES: (1) Total Officers Generated Column includes one officer for Interstate Compact totals that are not reflected within the individual circuit totals.
- (2) Figures used represent field reported statistics for the months of September, 1984 through February, 1985, and come directly from the Monthly Recap Reports.
- (3) Adult offender supervision was determined using staff remaining after allocating all other categories using the appropriate columns. Supervision of adult offenders was then calculated at a ratio of 101:1, instead of the 81:1 budget allocation last fiscal year, due to the implementation of Community Control.
- (4) Allocations of 1984-85 positions assigned according to areas of most critical need, as well as to help fill gaps that have occurred.
- (5) Current plans are to finalize equalization when staffing allocations for FY 1985-86 are received from the Legislature.

END