

Jail Oversight in Retrograde - The Pendulum Swings Right

On October 1st, 1996 the State of Florida took a giant leap backwards in correctional oversight at county and city jails. On this date, mandatory, enforceable standards for these institutions (Florida Administrative Code 33-8) were replaced with voluntary, unsanctioned standards (Florida Model Jail Standards). These new standards were and are developed by the very groups (Florida Sheriffs Association (FSA) and Florida Association of Counties (FAC) that they are meant to govern. Over the thirteen years that FMJS has been in effect, it has put life and limb in jeopardy due to its ever reducing level of standards. The FMJS do not encompass all the responsibilities of the previous standards. Further, they have negated many state and federal mandates that had governed county and city correctional institutions, thus removing all disinterested checks and balances from this process. For Florida to regain the leadership role it once held and become progressive in the field of corrections once again, reform must take a swift and decisive path toward truth and transparency for the inspections of its jails. The corruption that has been allowed to fester since the inception of FMJS has to be stopped and a credible system with accountability and enforcement needs to put in its place.

Prior to the 1970's, Florida jails were mere warehouses for people convicted of crimes and those awaiting trial. In the late 1970's to early 1980's standards were developed, driven by lawsuits, to ensure the basic human constitutional rights of all Florida inmates. These rights included housing, medical and food services, regular access to courts, programs, outside recreation, and any other issues dealing with a person's basic needs. The Florida legislature

authorized the Florida Department of Corrections (FLDOC) to develop a series of standards and rules to govern county and city jails. These standards were adopted and became part of Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) .These series of standards were incorporated under the Florida Department of Corrections (FLDOC), and titled 33-8. This chapter and section of the F.A.C. gave the FLDOC the authority and responsibility to inspect county and city jails, thus making the local jails directly answerable to the FLDOC with mandatory sanctions for noncompliance.

In the late 1980's there was another push for reform in the corrections community, this time by the Florida Sheriffs Association (FSA). The goal of the push was to relieve the FLDOC from its responsibilities in governing jail inspections. On May 29th, 1996, the Florida Legislature passed HB1411 doing just that. The repeal of 33-8 and the inception of new standards called Florida Model Jail Standards (FMJS) took effect on October 1st of that same year. These new standards were modeled on the bones of the old 33-8, since there was only five months from the passing of the bill to the implementation in October of 1996. Since that date, FMJS has consistently diminished those initially adopted 33-8 standards. This, coupled with the fact that these diminished standards have zero enforcement powers, leaves one to question whether there is an effective oversight system in place at all.

Kenneth Kerle is one of the foremost experts on American jails and prisons with over 25 years experience in the field. He authored several books on this subject and is the founder and managing editor of American Jails, a magazine of the American Jail Association. In his book, American Jails Looking to the Future (1998), Kerle points out in chapter 8, that many jails have done away with the inspection process due to sheriffs, jail administrators and county politicians wanting to keep the problems in-house. Kerle states " Inspection takes on an overriding importance when one realizes that many lawsuits could probably have been avoided if only the

states had stepped up to the plate and assumed their responsibility in regards to this subject. Politically, you will discover, jail inspection is about as popular in many places as a skunk in the living room, and many county officials, including sheriffs, would just as soon avoid it altogether. It is no accident that 15 states today have no jail inspection; some never bothered with it to begin with, and others discarded it in the interest of political harmony and budget savings”(Kerle,102). Although Kerle wrote this book in 1998, the same is true today.

In an unrelated incident in 1998, Osceola County paid the largest settlement in the county’s history, 2.2 million dollars, for the brutal beating, resulting in the death of an inmate while in custody. In this case, three out of half a dozen officers were eventually indicted for their role in this death. The Orlando attorney, E. Clay Parker, who filed the lawsuit for the family, stated “Maybe, just maybe, this can be the first step toward a better jail and better treatment of people” (Cobbs,1998). The family of the inmate Daniel B. Sagers was highly upset because the county refused to accept fault or liability for their brother’s death. Brenda Sagers Adams, the victim's sister, states “No amount of money would have made me feel better about what happened. What was my brother’s life worth? I wish this had gone to trial so the county’s actions would have been more exposed.”(Cobbs,1998). This statement is of great importance to this topic because no one can put a price on human life. Therefore, Florida counties will continue to pay large sum lawsuits due to blatant violations like described above.

It appears that since the inception of FMJS, Florida has put the almighty dollar before the safety and security of its citizens. It is ironic that according to an Orlando Sentinel article, “the legislature, as part of broad budget cutting, deleted the \$800,000 that had been used to pay for eight inspectors who kept a watchful eye on more than 200 jails.”(Cobbs,1997). Now, I’m not a mathematician, but even I can see the math doesn’t add up here. Cut \$800,000 dollars and pay

out millions, where are the budget savings that the public was promised? These new FMJS standards were supposed to save the taxpayers money and with only one of the many lawsuits settled, they are already grossly in the red. It is my opinion that the argument of budget savings and cost effectiveness is, as is usually the case, nothing but smoke and mirrors. The Florida Sheriffs Association was and is one of the biggest supporters of the FMJS and is the controlling body for FMJS. This could be seen in some circles as a conflict of interest. It is my opinion that budget savings and having the FSA be the self controlling body are the main reasons that the FSA pushed so hard for these new standards.

It is important to point out that Sheriff Dean, holds many titles, Sheriff of Marion County, Chairman of FMJS, and a member of the FSA, to name a few. I think it would be safe to say that his allegiance is just a little skewed toward self inspecting as is evident in his statement made at the February 2, 2007 FMJS committee meeting, which was recorded in the minutes of this meeting. Sheriff Dean “thought the inspection reports were important due to the fact that the state had put a great stake in the fact that we have a volunteer system and this board, while it doesn’t have any enforcement power, I think it ought to go the extra mile to remind people of their obligation because it is better to be self governed than to have someone else charged with governing you so we need to keep our books and records straight on that matter.”(Dean,2007). Here Sheriff Dean openly admits that FMJS is all voluntary and they are self governing. He also admits that this body has zero enforcement powers to boot.

In my tenure at the Volusia County Jail as a nurse in the 1990’s, I can remember when the staff was told that the prison inspector was in the building, everyone would start shaking and become very nervous. We all knew that he had the powers to not only sanction the jail with fines, or have us fired, but also have us thrown in jail ourselves, for violations of F.A.C.33-8. His visits

were at times unannounced and he was subject to show up at any time. His duties included inspecting the jail and medical, investigating inmate complaints, in-custody deaths and escapes, among other things. Ed Soback, chief inspector for the FLDOC states that the former inspection program (33-8) “Raised the consciousness level of corrections officials and county commissioners.....”(Cobbs, 1997) This quote was in response to a May 2nd, 1997 article written by Chris Cobbs of The Orlando Sentinel titled “Should Jail Inspections Be Revised?” The article detailed a March 1997 in-custody death at the Osceola County jail, in which three corrections officers were indicted for brutally beating an inmate to death. It is important to point out that this article came out only six months after FMJS took effect.

In the Flagler County jail in 2008, there were questions as to some of the jail’s practices being violations of FMJS. These violations were brought to light during an inspection of the facility by neighboring county officers from Clay and St John’s counties. The jail was violated twice for the same offense during this inspection. The jail Director, Maj. Greg Futch had this to say in an article published in the local newspaper “It has always been my interpretation of the Florida Model Jail Standards that taking away recreation privileges as a disciplinary sanction was an allowable practice” (Scofield, 2008) This goes to show that FMJS standards are open for interpretation unlike the F.A.C. 33-8 standards. Due to the ambiguity of these standards and the fact that there is no real enforceable oversight or counsel for these standards, many counties and officers are left hanging in the lurch as to what they can and can’t do under FMJS. Others simply could care less either way.

Another downfall of FMJS is that there is no oversight for in-custody deaths of inmates at county facilities. In Volusia County, two such deaths occurred that obviously needed an independent review. This review or investigation would have been mandatory under 33-8.

In 2006 , Jack Vincent Nelson, a 63 year old panhandler from Daytona Beach died at the Volusia County Branch Jail while in custody. While the jail admits no wrongdoing in this man's untimely death, it was brought out that jail officers did not make their proper safety and security rounds to check on inmates the night Mr. Nelson died. He was found in his cell the next morning after breakfast and after the day shift had reported to work. The night shift officers had documented in their log book that they had done their mandatory hourly rounds, but in fact had not. These officers finally admitted to falsification of the documentation, in response to media attention regarding the death. It is believed that Mr. Nelson died of a heart attack, but the question remains, would he still be alive if officers would have made their rounds properly?

Another death at the Volusia County Jail happened in September of 2009. Tracy Lee Veira was a 28 year old mother of two, in jail on fleeing and eluding and driving on a suspended license charges. She was placed on a medical fifteen minute watch due to the fact that she was going through drug withdrawals. Once again, documentation was falsified. Mrs. Veira was found dead face up on the floor in her cell with rigor mortis and lividity, within six feet of three to four officers. Officers documented that they had spoken to and seen Mrs. Veira only minutes before they found her dead in her cell. Sheriff investigators made note of the disparity in the staff observations of Ms. Veira alive and the severity of the rigor mortis and lividity of her body on their police reports, but the investigators failed to follow up on these inconsistencies. The medical examiner's report states that Mrs. Veira died of aspiration bronchopneumonia due to aspirating vomit. Essentially she choked on her own vomit, which is an extremely loud and violent death. Left unanswered is, how such a loud and violent death could go undetected on an inmate no more than six feet from the officer's station and who was on a fifteen minute watch?

Under FMJS, it is up to the individual jail and or county to investigate in-custody deaths. Mrs. Veira's investigation was nothing more than four sentences of an Internal Affairs final report detailing the fact that she died and admitting no wrongdoing by the County or its officers. I know from experience, being involved in two death investigations, that under 33-8 the prison inspector would have had to be called and a detailed, thorough, and unbiased investigation would have ensued. Mr. Nelson wasn't so lucky; he never got a final Internal Affairs report, because he never received an internal investigation at all.

One thing is clear in both of these situations; mandatory rounds were not done according to the law and officers falsified log book entries to make it look like they had been done. Under 33-8, these situations would have called for an investigation that would have handed down the appropriate discipline for such blatant violations, something on the order of a possible suspension or demotion to termination or arrest. Under FMJS, the officers involved received a written oral reprimand, in Viera's case, and a couple of day's suspension, in the Nelson case. A slap on the wrist and don't do it again...Wow, is that what a human life goes for these days? Apparently it is at the Volusia County Jail.

Obviously, Volusia is not the only bad boy on the block. Several other counties have been caught in similar situations with the same or similar outcomes .Osceola County has been in the news recently, with their share of mistakes too. Recently, an inmate escaped through lifting his toilet off the floor and crawling out of the jail through the pipe chase and making it over the fence without being detected. The jail estimates that the inmate was gone at least twelve hours before they noticed. At least one supervisor falsified the bed checks among other violations, and according to the Orlando Sentinel, Twenty one staff members are looking at possible disciplinary action due to this incident. This inmate was arrested for attempted murder on February 19th, 2010

and remains at large. This unfortunately is not the only problem at the Osceola jail, last summer; an employee brought a gun to work and tried to use it to help another inmate escape. Apparently, in both instances officers did not follow the rules laid out in FMJS. In their defense, the rules are made to be broken because there is no penalty for not following them. One Osceola resident stated, "Osceola County now has a stigma against it because you can't run a jail. Someone needs to be in charge" (Vin Zant, 2010).

Osceola County jail did an extensive investigation into the escape and found several areas where the jail was in violation of FMJS and its own policies. Were these areas that were missed on their last FMJS inspection in July of 2009? Some of the areas cited in the new investigation were "lights found to be in not working order outside the inmate housing areas, And razor wire supposed to keep inmates from climbing the jail's fences was substandard, insufficient and poorly placed" (Curtis, 2010).

The problem isn't that no one is in charge; the problem is that those in charge expect little, so they get little. Under 33-8, officers took pride in their work, tried harder, were more efficient and aspired to a higher place. Under FMJS, because of the ever changing and gutting of standards, officers are not only confused as to what the rules are, they have become lazy and complacent because there is no fear of outside enforceable scrutiny. It can all be covered up and kept in-house. "Violations led directly and indirectly to the inmates escape." (Curtis, 2010). said county manager, Michael J. Freilinger "Not following rules and procedures is not acceptable. Taking shortcuts is not acceptable. Now that we have adequate staffing there is no excuse for that" (Curtis, 2010). These serious violations did not appear overnight, they were probably present during the county's July 2009 FMJS inspection. Which begs the question, what did the FMJS inspectors really inspect if they missed these blatant violations? What else did they miss or

choose to not inspect or report? And, how reliable are the inspections? When asked how long an inspection takes, Sgt. Owens, Accreditation Manager at the Marion County Sheriffs office, responded that “Many inspections could be done in a day and that his experience in Marion County supports that.”(Owens, 2010). Jails are big buildings with sophisticated security and complex procedures due to the nature of their business. Inspection, if done right, should take days, not hours. But under FMJS, this is what it has been reduced to.

Many counties that participate in FMJS, and supply resources and inspectors, have been noted complaining about the financial cost of providing these inspectors. They state they simply can't afford to send their staff to inspect for more than a few hours, due to the cost involved. The standard for FMJS inspectors was a forty hour training class and at least two inspections every four years, to keep an officer's certification as an inspector. This standard has been reduced several times over the thirteen year lifespan of FMJS and today is nothing more than twenty questions online to keep one's certification.

For FMJS to be productive, several things need to happen. Inspectors need to be an entity of their own. They do not need to be officers one day and inspectors the next. Inspection must be their primary task. These inspectors need to be given enforcement powers so that they can enforce the standards, if rules are in place, but there is no one to enforce them, they will not be followed. The standards must be upheld, and the continuous reduction of these standards needs to quickly stop. The checks and balances of 33-8 must be restored to the inspection process for it to be sustainable. Without checks and balances these inspections are nothing but a luncheon and a possible love fest between neighboring counties. Very little inspecting is being done.

The practice of self inspecting has been riddled with problems and puts jails on a slippery slope toward the litigation abyss. Kerle states “To have your crew go to a neighboring county and inspect its jail and give it the A-OK and document it, I don’t think means boo, I really don’t. Literally when you don’t have inspection standards, you’re on your own, you have to depend on your own policies and procedures to save the day, including with litigation. If you have state standards, you’re pretty much protected.”(Waters, 2008). Therefore, through Kerle’s argument, FMJS provides little to no litigation protection to the county jails.

Litigation is the rule of the day and counties play the roulette wheel and pray for sympathetic juries to take their side or pay settlements with tax dollars from you and me. Either way is ok with them. Kerle states in his book, “Like the state of Washington, Florida will evolve into a system of local inspections by county officials. In my long held opinion, this is the equivalent of the fox guarding the hen house. One need only look at the reasons why Florida counties were hauled into court in the first place for violations of state jail standards to understand the implications of this new approach.” (Kerle, 111) I would agree with Kerle whole heartedly, county jail inspections have been reduced to the fox and the hen house scenario. Because of this, the general public has been put at risk in several ways. The first and most severe is that due to poor or non existent rules and inspections, important violations are being missed or overlooked by inspectors, thus allowing inmates to die preventable deaths alone behind locked cell doors, and allowing dangerous inmates to escape jails and enter into general society putting the public at risk.

Second, the taxpayers are required to foot the bill for lawsuits filed by inmates and their families for violations that should have been caught by inspection. Many times the general public is unaware of the severity of the violations or that these violations even exist.

Third, by reducing the standards for FMJS, the public has been given a false sense of security, by this I mean that the public is left believing that there are tough standards in place to insure that dangerous criminals will be locked up in jail, not running around loose in their neighborhoods.

Fourth, budget savings are taking precedence over the lives and safety of the inmates, officers and the community. Lastly, FMJS has impeded the anonymous reporting of violations and concerns to an outside, disinterested authority.

In a perfect world, the honor system that the FMJS promotes would be the answer to all these problems. The bigger and more concerning problem is that apparently the law enforcement members of the commission of FMJS think we live in a perfect world. When not challenged to do the right thing and when given no consequences for doing the wrong thing, human nature dictates that humans will always side with the devil in us. If Florida wants to regain a progressive leadership role in this field, changes must occur and fast. The honor system must be replaced by strict rules with consequences such that they act as a deterrent for bad behavior, by inmates, officers, and jail administration. State standards must be reinstated to protect officers, inmates and the public. Jails must take responsibility for the inmates that they house and the officers they employ. The “good ole boy network” must be disbanded and replaced with transparency and truth. Politicians need to support tougher legislation, even if the initial upfront costs are more, to ensure the safety of their constituents. Their focus should be the public’s safety and not the votes they will receive or what perks they can get from the lobbyist.

Running a jail in the 21st century is a high tech, complex endeavor. We wouldn’t put the inmates on the honor system, would we? This scenario has been discussed at a recent FMJS

meeting. It was proposed that inmates, under the FMJS standards, should be given keys to machinery that they need to use to accomplish jobs given to them both inside and outside of the jail. This change in the standard was reviewed in the August 2008 meeting of FMJS. The proposal was , “ (11.05) A key control system which provides a means for issuing , controlling, and accounting for keys issued to inmates for the purpose of completing work assignments”.(FMJS Minutes,2008). This situation is absurd, to think that officers entrusted to protect and serve are honestly thinking of giving inmates keys to **anything** makes me fearful. Not only is the fox guarding the hens but he is letting the hens have their way with him. I’ve heard of thinking outside the box, but no one ever told me that we had to give away the key to the box too!! The whole premise for one being in jail is that you are locked up, nowhere does it say you are locked up with keys. If this change is to take effect, and I’m praying it never does, then the public will not be safe and will definitely have a false sense of security. The inmates will rule the jails and the officers charged with supervising them will be the ones being supervised. I’m sure this is not what our legislators had in mind when they gave FMJS their authority, limited as it may be.

Another major problem with FMJS is the apparent move to limit inmate access to the courts or the law library. Pro se inmates, those representing themselves, along with those inmates with attorneys, are having their access to the courts and legal materials significantly reduced by FMJS due to the financial cost attached to providing them. There was also a proposal that was brought up in the FMJS meeting on August 1st, 2008 that limits the access to these materials for federal inmates housed in county jails. The standard before this meeting read,” At a minimum, pro se inmates who are actively representing themselves in a case, will be provided reasonable access to legal materials to assist them in filing any type of action cognizable in Florida or federal

courts”(FMJS,2008). Now the standard reads like this, with the changes made; “Pro se inmates are provided reasonable access to legal materials to assist them in filing any type of action cognizable in Florida courts” (FMJS, 2008) the rationale for this change was “Providing reasonable access to legal materials for federal courts could have a huge financial impact on facilities. If it is not required, then it should not be included as a minimum in the standard.”(FMJS, 2008). This is alarming in so many ways. This tells me that there are people in county jails in the state of Florida that are being restricted or denied access to legal materials based on financial gain/loss and based on what is required or who is responsible for this action. In discussing this change, the FMJS committee brings up a lawsuit filed in 2004, Henderson v. Crosby, with an opinion from the 1st DCA court. This opinion handed down what the minimum requirements were to be in the state of Florida concerning this issue. FMJS has wrangled with this standard many times in its thirteen years and has flip flopped this standard many times to be in compliance with this ruling from the DCA. I have a feeling this is not the last time they will revisit this standard.

Still another area of concern under FMJS is the treatment of inmates with mental health issues. Two cases in Volusia County’s jail were so disturbing that they screamed for reform. The first was the case of Ronnie Wadsworth, a 43 year old man with decreased mental capacity and diagnosed five years earlier with Parkinson’s disease. He was arrested and jailed due to his socially unacceptable behavior. Ronnie walked into the Branch jail after his arrest, but due to his unacceptable behaviors was quickly placed in isolation and confined to a cell in the jail’s medical unit. Ronnie spent four months in isolation which, according to his family, was the catalyst for his downward spiral.

During his time in isolation, once again, according to his family, Ronnie did not get the proper medical attention he should have been given. Although Ronnie walked into the jail under his own power, he was carried out on a stretcher, due to the lack of medical care for his Parkinson's disease. He was also covered in bedsores and was considered an invalid because the months spent in isolation had rendered his limbs rigid and useless. Ronnie died on June 30th, 2007, shortly after his release from jail, at a local nursing home in Ormond Beach, Florida. To the general public this is just a sad story, but to those in the corrections community, this is an outrage. Even the judge that signed Ronnie's arrest warrant did not know how sick he was, "No one knew how deteriorated he was because initially, he walked into the jail, but when (Judge) Clayton found out how sick he was he ordered him released" (Longa, 2007). Under the auspice of 33-8, this scenario would have never taken place. Family members would have had resources to institute an investigation into Ronnie's care while incarcerated at the Volusia County Jail. Because the jail is governed under FMJS, there is no avenue for anyone to report neglect or abuse to, other than the jail itself. The same people who were neglecting him to begin with.

The second case is that of Ciara-Page Green, a 19 year old woman with several behavior/mental health issues. She was incarcerated at the Volusia County jail due to behavior problems that escalated into striking at a police officer, among other things. The problem with the Green case is not the reasons why she was incarcerated, but more in the treatment she received while in custody. The list of incidences is long. Green was placed in mental health lockdown for all but three days of her stay at the jail. She was denied many of her mental health medications and was confined to a restraint chair for hours at a time, she was videotaped naked in her cell on and off for three days due to being on a suicide watch. Green's family continuously reported these concerns to the jail administration, but their pleas for help fell on deaf ears. Had

the jail been governed by the prison inspector, these incidents could have been reported to the prison inspector and been quickly and properly addressed. The lack of checks and balances, coupled with the lack of proper medical attention has created a giant hole in the care, custody, and control of local jails.

Under 33-8, persons could anonymously report violations to the prison inspector. This way there would be no reprisal to the one who reported the violation. This is a huge loss for inmates and officers under FMJS. In Florida, we have hotlines to report abuses and violations for children, animals and the elderly, all protected classes. But for inmates, who should also be a protected class, there is no longer a “hotline”. Under 33-8, these inmates were a protected class and had a “hotline” that they could use. Today, there are no provisions for outside intervention when concerns of violations or abuse and neglect are brought to light. This is not only a loss for the inmates and their families, but for the community as a whole. It reeks of cover- up and puts a cloud of suspicion over the entire corrections profession.

Since this anonymous form of reporting is no longer available, newspapers have reported that officers have come forward to report violations directly to the administrations of their jails. According to these officers, they have come under severe retaliation themselves for these reports. A recent example is Officer Albert L. Prevatt Sr., a 19 year veteran with Volusia County. He was the subject of an April 22, 2009 article in the Daytona Beach News Journal, which chronicled his plight in attempting to report these violations.

Under the F.A.C. 33-8 reporting process, Mr. Prevatt could have reported these violations anonymously, thus not exposing himself to retaliation. Mr. Prevatt is not a lone wolf in this fight for reform; several officers have come forth to report wrongdoings in their departments. These

officers are usually met with disdain and severe discipline from their administrators for, what the officers insist, are fabricated reasons. According to The Daytona News Journal, “Prevatt said he was targeted when he wrote a letter to Florida Department of Law Enforcement Director Michael Crews, detailing the preferential treatment of the captain’s son, the lies the guards told investigators looking into the inmate’s death, and threats made to inmates by officers.” (Balona, 2009) If true, all of these allegations would be violations of FMJS. It should be noted that county records indicate that Mr. Prevatt was officially terminated for lying on official documents and insubordination.

It is important to understand that because of the loss of the anonymous reporting, these types of situations are the norm under FMJS. Officers who intentionally and blatantly lied while committing FMJS violations received only minor discipline, but those that reported such violations, were terminated. These officers paid the ultimate price of losing their careers for the sake of justice. Prevatt and many other officers continue to fight for reform today.

In conclusion, most, if not all, of these violations could have been avoided with stricter oversight on county jails. The thirteen year reign of the honor system, under the auspice of FMJS, has wreaked havoc on our jails, our laws, our reputation, and our communities and its citizens. The time for action has come to fruition. These things can no longer be put on the shelf to be discarded at a later, more convenient time. They must be dealt with now and swiftly. Every day that Florida remains under the FMJS umbrella, we take giant leaps backwards, to a time when civil rights were unheard of. I for one would like to see us progress from a draconian age into the age of transparency, truth and accountability. We can accomplish this by letting our legislature know that the status quo is not working and that the safety of the public, to include

inmates, is of the utmost importance. Budget savings and the good ole boys need to be taken out of the equation.

My research into this topic has brought me to some revealing conclusions, one of which is, that asking questions relating to this subject makes people in the law enforcement community very nervous. Another is that it is far cheaper to have state standards and be protected from litigation than it is to have no protection under FMJS. Authority without enforcement is no authority at all, rules without consequences will always be broken, substandard care, custody and control will lead to anarchy, and the safety of the public, to include inmates, will continue to decline under FMJS. People will and have died because of the substandard ways we run our county jails in Florida.

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