

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

Annual Report 2025

DOC Mission

To protect the public and promote successful reentry through safe and secure facilities, effective supervision, and rehabilitative services supported by a professional and diverse workforce

Produced by the Office of Planning, Research, and Reentry

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Anniversary Edition

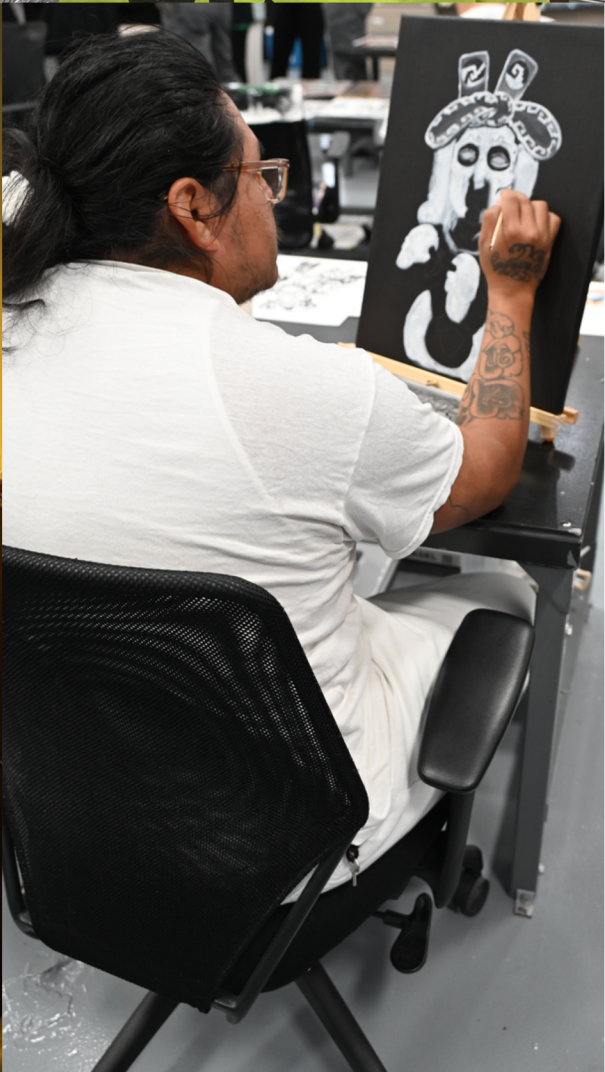
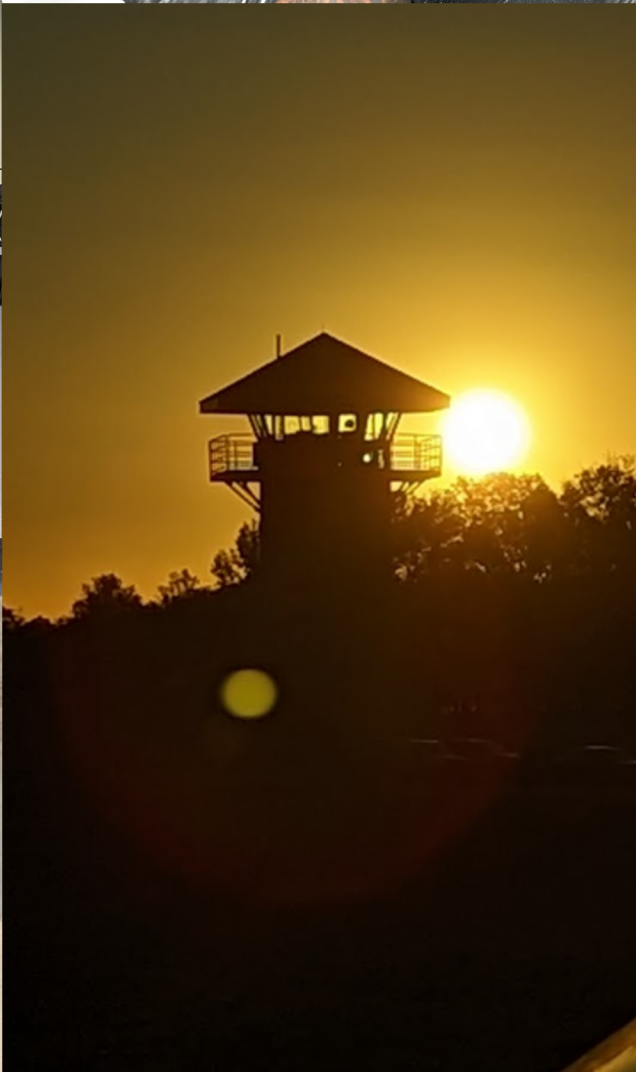




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Message from the Commissioner



Dear Fellow Delawareans,

In 2026 we proudly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Delaware Department of Correction. It's a milestone that marks five decades of dedicated service, professionalism, and a commitment to public safety and second chances.

Since it was established in 1975, the Department of Correction has remained true to a critical mission: to protect the public and promote successful reentry through safe and secure facilities, effective supervision, and rehabilitative services supported by a professional and diverse workforce. While many community members may associate the DOC most with the imposing walls, fences and towers of our facilities, our real and lasting community impact is driven by individual people – thousands of men and women who answered the call to serve by working as correctional professionals in a difficult and challenging environment. Guided by integrity, courage, and an unwavering sense of duty,

our Correctional Officers, Probation and Parole Officers, administrators, civilian staff, healthcare professionals, educators, and counselors pull together as a team every single day to meet our mission and they engage face-to-face with the individuals we supervise to support rehabilitation and help chart brighter paths forward.

As we mark our first half century, we reflect on our progress and achievements. I invite you to read the retrospective highlights presented on the following pages, along with program, demographic and financial information from the past fiscal year. In the years to come, these historical constants will continue to drive our work forward: a commitment to constant evolution and innovation, an eagerness to embrace proven best practices and the latest technology and a desire to continually strengthen community and stakeholder partnerships.

On behalf of the Department of Correction, I want to thank all of our employees, past and present, who have contributed to our important work over the last fifty years. I also want to gratefully acknowledge support from policymakers, funders, public and non-profit service providers, employers, family members, and many others who have helped us create a strong, responsive, and effective correctional system.

Sincerely,

Terra Taylor
Commissioner



Workforce Spotlight Commissioner's Awards



**Correctional Officer of the Year:
Sergeant Dion Brown, Sussex Correctional Institution**



**Probation & Parole Officer of the Year:
Senior Probation Officer Gavin Bethell, Cherry Lane Probation & Parole**



**Employee of the Year:
Correctional Counselor Supervisor Elizabeth Hopkins,
Plummer Community Corrections Center**



**Team of the Year:
DOC Recruitment Team – Sergeant Jamie Bartlett, Sergeant Richard
Bulson,
Human Resources Manager Doris Tatman,
Director of Recruitment, Retention, and Background Michael Nichols,
Community Relations Officer Kate Weber, DOC Central Administration**



**Commissioner's Award for Heroism:
Sergeant Chavonne Shepherd,
Baylor Women's Correctional Institution**



A New Era

This special edition of the Department of Correction (DOC) annual report reflects on the Department's 50 year history—highlighting the milestones, challenges, and progress that have defined its role for half a century. This report offers a glimpse into some of the key moments that helped shape the journey.

While the DOC was officially established by the Delaware Senate in 1975, its origins trace back earlier. In 1955, the State Board of Corrections was created and became fully operational on July 1, 1956. The Board was responsible for the care, custody, control, management, administration, and supervision of all incarcerated individuals in the state.

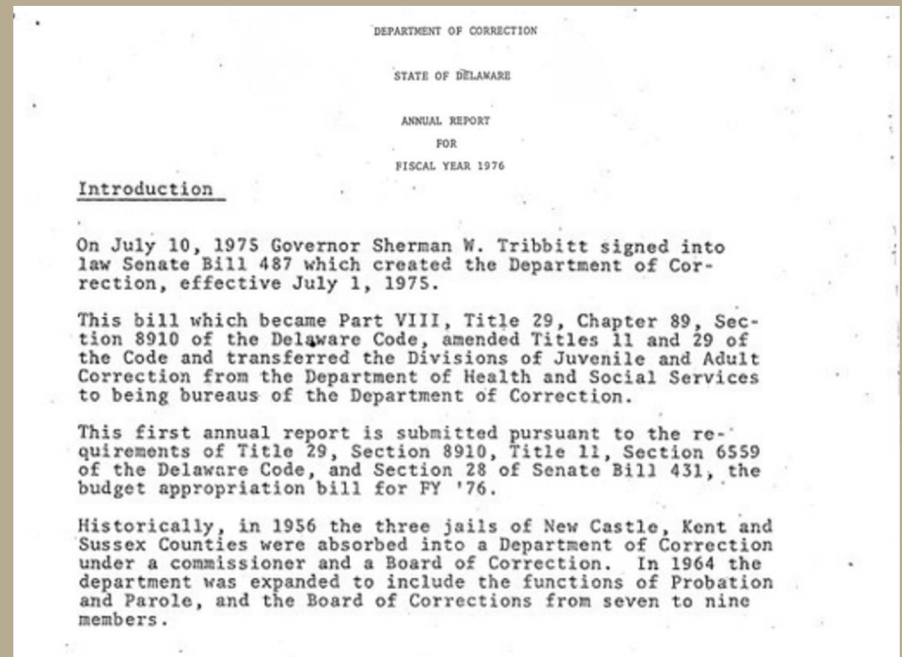
In 1964, the State Board of Corrections was replaced by a newly formed Department of Correction. However, during a reorganization of state government in 1969 the Department of Correction was dissolved. Duties were transferred to a newly established Division of Corrections, placed within the Department of Health and Social Services.

In 1972, the Division of Corrections was further reorganized and divided into the Division of Adult Corrections and the Division of Juvenile Corrections. This marked the final change before the legislature removed the Division of Corrections from the Department of Health and Social Services and restored it as an independent agency in 1975. This transition marked the beginning of what is now more than 50 years of service as the Delaware Department of Correction.

July 10, 1975 - Senate Bill 487, signed into law by Governor Sherman W. Tribbitt, created the Delaware Department of Correction as an independent cabinet agency led by Paul W.

Keve. This legislation transferred the Divisions of Adult and Juvenile Correction from the Department of Health and Social Services to the new Department of Correction.

Nationally, the 1970s were a period of shifting philosophies in corrections, balancing rehabilitation ideals from the 1960s with growing public concern about crime and safety. The Delaware DOC mirrored this mix, striving to improve conditions while facing increasing demands on its systems. Strengthening security measures amid rising crime rates and overcrowding competed with the expansion of rehabilitation efforts.



Excerpt from the DOC's first annual report 1976

¹ Source: <https://archives.delaware.gov/delaware-agency-histories/department-of-correction-division-of-corrections/> ; Section 1605

Defining Moments

The early years of the modern Department of Correction were marked by significant personnel changes and institutional development. Within its first five years, the Department had three different Commissioners, centralized its administration in Smyrna, and established standardized training for correctional officers. This period also saw important milestones in leadership diversity, including the appointment of the first African American Warden and the promotion of the first woman to that role.

The 1970s also saw significant increases in the prison population as well as the beginning of expanded rehabilitation efforts. The DOC began adopting a more formal classification system and introduced or expanded basic education programs. Vocational training and work programs aimed to teach skills for post release employment, and treatment for substance use and mental health started to gain attention.



Delaware Correctional
Center, Prison Industries
1981
DOC Annual Report 1981-82

Prison Industries: DCC Print Shop,
where this report was published

1975 Department of Correction established, Paul W. Keve Commissioner

1976 James T. Vaughn appointed Commissioner

180-hour basic training course developed for all Correctional Officers

Office of Education created

DOC publishes first annual report

1977 K-9 Corps created to provide perimeter security at the Delaware Correctional Center (DCC) in Smyrna

Overcrowding prompts implementation of furlough program at all male facilities

1978 The New Castle County workhouse built in 1929 as the state's first women's prison, converted for use as the Pretrial Annex under John L. Webb, the first African American appointed to the position of Warden

Central Office of Administration opened in Smyrna

Classification Officer employed and classification system revamped

Inmate Grievance Officer employed and inmate grievance mechanism developed

Standardized selection process developed for Correction Officers

1979 John L. Sullivan appointed Commissioner

Delores J. Baylor promoted to Warden of the Women's Correctional Institution, the first female warden of a state prison

Prison Industries Building opened at DCC offering furniture refinishing and upholstery, metals shop, a greenhouse project, and print shop

A Lasting Impact

During the 1980s, Delaware, like many other states, faced challenges with prison overcrowding. The decade is largely defined by a "tough on crime" shift that introduced mandatory minimum sentences and sentencing guidelines that reduced early release options. These changes led to overcrowded facilities, and additional strain on staff, resources, and infrastructure.

In 1984, Delaware established the Delaware Sentencing Accountability Commission (SENTAC) creating a voluntary, structured sentencing system focused on accountability and consistency.

In 1987, Delaware adopted its current five level continuum of supervision providing a graduated framework ranging from incarceration to community-based supervision:

- Level V: Incarceration
- Level IV: Work Release
- Level III, II, I: Community Supervision

In 1989, Delaware enacted the Truth in Sentencing Act abolishing parole and requiring individuals to serve most of their imposed prison time. The law took effect in 1990 and had a profound and lasting impact on the Department, reshaping sentencing practices, supervision structures, and population management across the system.

Overall, the 1980s set the foundation for how Delaware's correctional system operates today, notably in terms of supervision structure and long-term incarceration policies.

- 1981** Bureau of Administration and Operational Support formed
 - Aquisition of a computer system allowing on-line data entry and inquiry of inmate recods
- 1982** Multipurpose Criminal Justice Facility (MPCJF) in Wilmington opened under Warden Howard R. Young with a capacity of 360 beds
 - Elizabeth Neal is first woman appointed Director of Community Corrections
 - Maximum Security Institution opened on the grounds of DCC with 64 maximum security beds
 - Establishment of Corrections Emergency Response Teams (CERT)
- 1984** DOC contracted with Correctional Medical Systems requiring them to seek accreditation and maintain American Medical Association standards for medical services in correctional facilities
 - SENTAC was established, making sentencing more transparent and predictable, and included a shift towards treatment
 - Division of Juvenile Corrections moved to the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and their Families
- 1986** Delaware became the first state in the nation to have its entire correctional medical system accredited for two-year period
 - Home Confinement Program established
- 1987** Robert J. Watson appointed Commissioner
- 1988** The Key Program, a substance use treatment program, launched at MPCJF
- 1989** Elizabeth Neal named warden of MPCJF, first female warden of an all-male prison
 - Newly constructed pistol range opened on the grounds of DCC, improving delivery of firearm training to Officers
 - Sussex Work Release Center opened, Vince Bianco Warden

A Growing Correctional System

During the 1990s, the national “tough on crime” movement continued to shape corrections in Delaware. The implementation of the Truth in Sentencing Act led to longer periods of incarceration and contributed to a steady rise in the prison population. This resulted in significant prison expansion of MPCJF (renamed HRYCI), the Sussex Correctional Institution (SCI), and the DCC (renamed JTVCC). The addition of 600 maximum-security cells, among other additional beds made JTVCC the largest adult male correctional facility in Delaware.

During this period, capital punishment resumed in the state, the Department opened its first inmate Boot Camp program as well as the first Violation of Probation Center, and Delaware Probation and Parole Officers were granted the authority to carry firearms. The decade also saw the launch of Operation Safe Streets, an initiative between the Wilmington Police Department and Probation and Parole aimed at improving community safety through coordinated supervision and enforcement.

Despite the prevailing “tough on crime” approach, the 1990s also showed early signs of a growing focus on rehabilitation. By the end of the decade, Delaware had established statewide substance use treatment programs available both in prison and within work release settings. Work release centers operated in every county, providing access to treatment, employment opportunities, and structured support as individuals prepared to transition back into their communities.

- 1990** Truth-in-Sentencing Act (TIS) implemented, replacing Parole system
Bureau of Community Corrections formed, Harold Stafford appointed Bureau Chief
- 1991** Women’s Correctional Institution (WCI) opened in New Castle
Probation and Parole (P&P) Officers granted authority to carry firearms
CREST substance use treatment program launched as a work-release therapeutic community component of the correctional treatment continuum
- 1992** MPCJF expanded by 480 beds
First Delaware execution carried out since 1946
- 1993** DOC held its first coed High School GED Graduation
- 1994** Pre-Trial Annex renamed Webb Correctional Facility (WCF)
- 1995** Stan Taylor appointed Commissioner
First known organ donation in the nation from a death row inmate when Steven Shelton donated a kidney to his mother
WCI renamed the Delores J. Baylor Women’s Correctional Institution
- 1996** Delaware carried out the first execution by hanging since 1946, the last execution by hanging in the United States
New Castle County Probation Office at Hares Corner opened
- 1997** First inmate Boot Camp opened on the grounds of SCI
Operation Safe Streets launched in response to a dramatic increase in gun violence and drug-related crime in Wilmington
- 1999** Betty Burriss named first female Deputy Warden of DCC
Sussex Violation of Probation Center (SVOP) opened a 250-bed facility on the grounds of Sussex Work Release Center
Morris Correctional Institution is converted into a work release center, Morris Community Corrections Center (MCCC)

Foundation for the Future

In this first decade of the new millenium, the Department increasingly relied on technology to improve the management, security, and efficiency of the correctional system. One of the most important technological developments during this time was the implementation of the Delaware Automated Correction System (DACS). DACS allowed for the electronic management of many operational functions and connected with the state's Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), enabling courts, probation officers, and correctional staff to exchange data electronically.

During this same time period, Probation and Parole adopted new technologies to supervise individuals in the community. Electronic monitoring tools such as SCRAM and GPS allowed Officers to track behavior and ensure compliance with court-ordered conditions. GPS monitoring for Tier III sex offenders became law in 2007, allowing Probation and Parole Officers to track high-risk individuals after their release from prison and placement on community supervision.

Technological innovations along with legislative and operational changes during this decade provided the foundation for change within the DOC culminating in the beginning of a new decade focused on reentry reforms aimed at improving rehabilitation, reducing recidivism, and helping individuals successfully transition back into their communities.

- 2000** Central Violation of Probation Center (CVOP) opened in Smyrna
- Department of Education (DOE) assumed responsibility for Adult Prison Education
- SCI completed a significant expansion, adding 760 beds, the last construction of new prison housing in Delaware
- 2001** Delaware Automated Corrections System (DACS) deployed
- 2003** Senate Bill 50 passed, setting limits on probation sentence lengths
- P&P implements the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) an evidence-based tool used to evaluate recidivism risk, determine service levels, and guide supervision planning
- 2004** MPCJF renamed the Howard R. Young Correctional Institution (HRYCI)
- 2005** Office of Health Services (OHS) created to maintain and improve the health status of the incarcerated population
- Womens Work Release Treatment Center (WWRTC) opened in New Castle
- 2007** Carl C. Danberg appointed Commissioner
- P&P implements GPS monitoring, a condition imposed by a court order
- P&P launches Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) pilot program
- WCF converted from a prison to a Level IV community corrections center
- 2008** DCC renamed James T. Vaughn Correctional Center (JTVCC)
- Northern New Castle County Probation Office opened on Cherry Lane in New Castle
- 2009** Consolidation of Offender Records staff into the Central Offender Records Unit in the administration building
- Bureau of Correctional Healthcare Services formed to maintain National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) standards

Reform, Resilience, and Reflection

Since 2010, the Department has experienced a period of significant policy reform, operational challenges, and institutional change. This period was shaped by legislative initiatives aimed at reducing recidivism, expanding reentry services, and modernizing correctional practices, while also confronting one of the most tragic events in the Department’s modern history.

Legislative Reform

A major turning point came with the passage of Senate Bill 226 in 2012. SB 226 introduced a series of evidence-based reforms intended to improve public safety and reduce recidivism such as the use of risk and needs assessments to guide supervision decisions, earned good time credits for incarcerated individuals who complete programming, and compliance credits for probationers who follow the conditions of supervision. The legislation standardized responses to probation violations and expanded intermediate sanctions, aiming to reduce unnecessary incarceration while focusing resources on higher-risk individuals. These reforms reflected a broader shift within the DOC toward data-driven correctional practices and community supervision strategies designed to reduce recidivism.

Reentry Reform

The Individualized Assessment, Discharge, and Planning Team (IADAPT) was established in 2010 to improve reentry planning for incarcerated individuals. IADAPT emphasized early assessment and coordinated planning during incarceration. This multi-agency collaboration brought together professionals from various state and community organizations. Stakeholders worked together to develop personalized discharge plans for individuals leaving prison. IADAPT also worked alongside healthcare and mental health staff within the prisons to ensure continuity of care. By identifying needs such as housing, mental health services, employment training, or substance use treatment, the program helped ensure services were available at the time of release.

IADAPT created specialized Reentry Officers within Probation and Parole. These officers were responsible for reentry planning, beginning approximately six months prior to release, and following the individual upon release to community supervision. They collaborated with partner agencies, presented workshops in the facilities to educate incarcerated individuals on reentry services, and ensured eligible individuals were released with a comprehensive discharge plan. During the IADAPT era, the Department entered into agreements with DMV, DHSS, and the Social Security Administration, allowing DOC to obtain Delaware identification, birth certificates, and a replacement social security card prior to release. By emphasizing individualized planning and cross-agency collaboration, IADAPT represents a proactive approach to reentry that continued under the Delaware Correctional Reentry Commission (DCRC).

*In Memoriam:**Lt. Steven R. Floyd, Sr.*

Amidst progress and policy reforms, this period was marked by tragedy. On February 1–2, 2017, inmates staged an uprising at the James T. Vaughn Correctional Center. During the uprising staff members were taken hostage and Lieutenant Steven R. Floyd, Sr. was killed.

Lt. Floyd’s line of duty death is the first of a Delaware correctional officer in the department’s modern history.



Artist Credit: Jonathan Castro, Philadelphia Police Department

From Challenge to Transformation

By the late 2010s, the state further formalized its reentry strategy. In 2018, Governor John Carney issued an executive order creating the Delaware Correctional Reentry Commission (DCRC) and establishing an Office of Reentry within the DOC. DCRC aimed to improve education and vocational programming for incarcerated individuals, strengthen data sharing across agencies, and reduce barriers faced by individuals returning to the community. This decade of reentry initiatives reflected a growing recognition that successful reintegration through connection to employment, housing, and treatment services is essential to reducing recidivism and improving public safety.

From 2010 through today, the Department has undergone significant transformation. Legislative reforms, a focus on evidence-based practices and data driven decision making, expanded reentry initiatives, and facility accreditation by ACA, PREA, and NCCHC have strengthened accountability, improved operational standards, and enhanced outcomes for both correctional staff and the incarcerated population.

This period also revealed the risks inherent in correctional work. The death of Lt. Steven R. Floyd, Sr. in 2017 serves as a solemn reminder of the dangers faced by correctional officers and remains a defining moment in the Department's history. Together, these developments illustrate a period of reform, resilience, and reflection within the Department of Correction.

- 2011** WWRTC is renamed Hazel D. Plant Womens Treatment Facility (HDP)
- 2012** Passage of Senate Bill 226 established the use of evidenced-based practices as a standard in decisions concerning bail, rehabilitation programs, and probation supervision
 - Partnership with DMV provided state issued identification at the time of release
 - The last execution in Delaware took place at JTVCC
- 2013** Robert M. Coupe appointed Commissioner
 - Use of LSI-R expanded to state prison facilities
 - Bureau of Prisons Special Operations Group launched intelligence system to track security threat group activity across facilities
- 2014** Boot Camp Program at SCI closed
 - DOC contracted with the American Correctional Association (ACA) to begin the accreditation process of all DOC facilities and buildings
 - Planning and Research Unit established
- 2015** DOC's Central Administration Building is the first to achieve ACA Accreditation
- 2016** JTVCC became the final DOC facility to achieve certification through the 2012 Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)
 - Webb Community Corrections Center decomissioned
- 2017** Perry Phelps appointed Commissioner
 - Introduction of medication-assisted treatment (MAT) across DOC facilities
 - Evidence Based Risk, Need, Responsivity (RNR) tool launched in Level V to assist in program placement and classification decisions in state prisons
- 2018** Governor Carney signed Executive Order 27 establishing the DCRC

Delivering Results

Recent DOC history is marked by swift progress and measurable gains in safety, services, and operations. The 2017 inmate uprising, followed by a global pandemic posed significant challenges for the Department—challenges that were met with decisive action and sustained commitment. Radio systems were upgraded to provide a higher range of in-building coverage reducing or eliminating “dead zones.” Numerous cameras were installed both inside and outside of each facility increasing safety and security for staff and inmates. A comprehensive mail screening system was expanded, virtually eliminating mail contraband in the facilities. Strengthened partnerships between P&P, local, and federal law enforcement agencies brought tangible public safety results, seizing over 250 firearms and 20,000 grams of heroin in one year alone.

At the same time, DOC expanded access to critical services and opportunities. Federal grant funding supported the development of vocational training pathways including Commercial Driver’s License and construction programs. A dedicated education and vocational building in maximum security allows more programming options for a hard to serve population. The Second Chance Pell Grant Program offers incarcerated individuals the chance to earn an Associates Degree. Together, these efforts reflect a Department that not only responded effectively to unprecedented challenges, but also advanced a comprehensive, forward-looking strategy to strengthen safety, expand opportunity, and deliver lasting impact.

- 2019** Claire DeMatteis appointed Commissioner, the first female to lead the DOC
 - Office of Planning, Research, and Reentry established
 - Employee Development Center renamed the Steven R. Floyd, Sr. Training Academy (SRFTA)
 - Tablet program piloted in Level V facilities, one tablet per 6 incarcerated individuals
 - Women’s Health Initiative (WHI) created, providing expanded reproductive choices for incarcerated women
 - Closure of CVOP
- 2020** Morris Community Corrections Center closed
 - Community Corrections Treatment Center (CCTC) opened
 - Redesigned substance use disorder treatment program launched, Road to Recovery (R2R)
 - First inmate tested positive for COVID-19, in person visitation suspended
- 2021** Monroe B. Hudson Jr. appointed Commissioner
 - Passage of HB26 prohibited the transfer of juveniles to DOC custody, ending DOC’s Youthful Criminal Offender Program (YCOP)
- 2022** K-9 Lux dies in the line of duty while patrolling at JTVCC
 - Final COVID era visitation restrictions lifted
- 2023** Tablet program expanded to Level IV facilities
- 2024** Terra Taylor appointed Commissioner
 - DOC contracts with the Maternity Care Coalition to provide doula and reentry support for incarcerated women
 - Tablet program expanded to 1:1 ratio, all incarcerated individuals are provided with a tablet

A Look Ahead

As the DOC enters its 51st year, the Department does so in a new era defined by legislative and operational initiatives that strengthen accountability, enhance transparency, and advance public safety. These efforts reflect the DOC's continued commitment to responsible governance, effective operations, and the safety of the communities it serves.

Legislation and Government Initiatives

Compassionate Release legislation significantly expands the criteria and streamlines the process of compassionate release from prison.

Probation Reform legislation focuses on rehabilitation by tailoring conditions to individual needs, allowing for flexible, less restrictive supervision, removing barriers to employment and housing, and aims to reduce returns to incarceration for technical violations.

The Governor's Reentry Collaborative will focus on identifying barriers and coordinating solutions to ensure individuals leaving prison are able to successfully reintegrate into the community.

Operational Initiatives 2026

The closing of the Plummer Community Corrections Center marks a significant step in modernizing operations and reallocating resources toward more efficient supervision and rehabilitation strategies.

Leveraging technology to expand access to education and vocational training will allow incarcerated individuals greater opportunities to build skills that support successful reentry.

Developing a comprehensive wellness program supporting the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of all sworn and non-sworn staff will help foster a culture of health and support.

Maintaining safe, secure, and well monitored facilities will remain a top priority. The Department will sustain and expand its investments in advanced security infrastructure, ensuring that existing systems are properly maintained while also adopting modern technologies that enhance overall effectiveness. This includes ongoing upgrades to surveillance cameras as well as the continued use and modernization of body scanner technology to better detect prohibited items and reduce the risk of contraband from entering facilities. Implementation of a pilot body-worn camera program and strengthening detection K-9 units trained specifically to identify contraband will help ensure safer environments for staff, visitors, and those in custody while supporting the Department's broader mission of rehabilitation and public safety.

Turning Ink Into Opportunity: JTVCC Tattoo Studio

Delaware's largest state prison, the James T. Vaughn Correctional Center, launched a new career pathway training program. Six incarcerated students began the Tattoo Artist Career Pathway Program aimed to set incarcerated individuals up for success when they return to the community. This pilot vocational training program meets the built-in demand for prison tattoos in a safe, hygienic, and supervised environment, and creates new opportunities for incarcerated individuals to perform meaningful work. The DOC's tattoo program gives incarcerated individuals with an interest in tattooing the opportunity to develop a marketable skill, achieve industry recognition, and get practical hands-on experience.

Student tattoo artist candidates must demonstrate artistic ability and are carefully selected among individuals who have taken responsibility for their crimes, demonstrated consistently good behavior, and exhibited a strong commitment to their own rehabilitation. The program is broken down into three phases with the first two being programming and the third being a paid apprenticeship. Training begins with 24 weeks of comprehensive classroom instruction and practice that emphasizes health and safety, proper use of tools, artistic design, and tattooing technique. Once the first two phases are complete, the participants transfer into a work assignment and begin tattooing live skin.

Six students have completed the classroom training and have begun to ink tattoos for incarcerated customers in JTVCC's tattoo studio located on the prison campus. Incarcerated customers pay for tattoos using personal funds.

After completing the apprenticeship training, tattoo artist students will continue working in the JTVCC tattoo studio serving incarcerated customers and building up a professional portfolio. Each graduate will be released from incarceration with a portfolio that showcases their completed tattoos and artistic skill. If the tattoo artist student completes all phases while incarcerated the program guarantees a job upon release at a professional studio.



Wellness in the Palm of Your Hand

The DOC is committed to responding effectively to the impact of trauma. This starts with recognizing that employees and their families are faced with trauma in the workplace. In 2024, the DOC launched the free Cordico wellness app* available to all DOC employees, their families, and DOC retirees. The app features resources on topics to support physical, emotional, and mental health – from managing everyday stress and fatigue to more serious concerns like preventing suicide and addressing substance use. It offers self-assessments and wellness toolkits and provides connections with support such as qualified therapists, peer support, and 24/7 crisis hotlines. The app also features information and help on nutrition, getting better sleep as shift workers, dealing with critical incidents, anxiety, resilience, family support, financial health, and much more. Current and retired staff can access this app to help develop healthy stress management, proactive habits, and resilience to help both inside and outside of the workplace.

Cognitive Community Brings New Opportunities to Maximum-Security Facility

The DOC launched its first standalone long-term program in maximum security in June of 2025. The Cognitive Community, piloted at JTVCC, prepares incarcerated individuals with the cognitive and behavioral tools needed for a successful reentry. The program focuses on individuals in maximum security who are in need of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) with a substance use disorder. The Cognitive Community integrates proven elements of the Modified Therapeutic model and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), using the structured framework and social

learning principles of a Therapeutic Community while fully incorporating cognitive restructuring and skills-building approaches.

Participants in the program receive cognitive behavioral interventions and participate in TAMAR (Trauma, Addictions, Mental Health and Recovery), a psychoeducational group designed to help participants develop skills for coping with the effects of trauma and learn to identify triggers that impact trauma symptoms. Self-Management interventions teach the overall importance of psychological health. Participants will also receive supplemental materials covering topics such as anger management, conflict resolution, problem solving, and emotional regulation.

DOC Significantly Reduces CO Vacancies

Departments nationwide are struggling to fill correctional officer positions. These staffing shortages influence safety, facility operations, and the wellbeing of those both living and working in correctional facilities. Reducing Correctional Officer vacancies has been one of the DOC's most meaningful achievements this past year. In September 2023, the Department was facing a serious staffing challenge, with roughly 350 vacant Correctional Officer positions across all facilities. Through targeted recruitment efforts, expanded outreach, improved compensation, and a strong emphasis on retention and employee wellness, the DOC has made remarkable progress. As of early 2026, vacancies have been reduced to 175, marking a 50% improvement in staffing levels. This accomplishment is more than a number; it directly enhances safety within our facilities, boosts staff morale, and strengthens overall operational stability, positioning the Department for continued success.

*This project was supported by the Delaware Criminal Justice Council, Grant No 2023-15PBJA-23-GG-02971-MUMU awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

K-9 Partners: Detection Dogs Support Correctional Safety

In 2025, the DOC announced that it will strengthen correctional K-9 teams statewide to aid in contraband detection. This supports a multi-layered initiative to enhance safety and curb the influx of illegal or harmful substances and dangerous contraband into DOC facilities. The focus on contraband detection and mitigation aligns with national correctional K-9 best practices and supports the goals of enhancing the safety, security, and wellness of all those who live and work within Delaware's correctional system. Detection dogs will be deployed in alignment with the specific safety needs of each facility.

K-9 detection dogs are bred to be social by nature, with temperament and capabilities that make them well-suited to work in controlled correctional environments. Detection dogs operate safely among people in all areas, including high-traffic gatehouses, entry points, housing units, and close quarters of individual cells. Detection dog breeds have a heightened sense of smell that is highly effective at scanning people, property, and vehicles to locate narcotics, other illicit substances, and electronic contraband such as cellular devices.

K-9 detection dogs have a particular value in pinpointing individuals with contraband at entry points, identifying contraband concealed in spaces within facilities, and detecting drugs and contraband on people while moving across facilities. The expanded physical presence of K-9 detection teams is also designed to have a deterrent effect on attempts to introduce life threatening contraband into correctional facilities, further reducing the risk of drug overdose.

All DOC working K-9 dogs, upon retirement, are adopted to carefully selected and loving families. Adopted families receive financial support for the ongoing care of retired DOC K-9s through the provisions of Senate Bill 176, which was enacted into law in 2023.



50 Years Honoring the Past....

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
STATE OF DELAWARE
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1976

Organization

The Department of Correction is composed of a Central Office, an Adult Bureau, and a Juvenile Bureau. The Adult Bureau has responsibility for offenders age eighteen and over; the Juvenile Bureau for those committed prior to their eighteenth birthday. Both bureaus operate institutions and administer services in the community.

The departmental headquarters and that of the Adult Bureau are located adjacent to the Delaware Correctional Center at Smyrna, and the Juvenile Bureau at the Ferris Campus, Wilmington.

The department is staffed as follows:

	Authorized Personnel Ends of Fiscal Years			
	State Funded		Special/Federally Funded	
	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>
1975	400	260	41	24½
1976	416	282	41	25½

Excerpt from the DOC's first annual report 1976

Then and Now

The Department of Correction is comprised of five distinct sections. The Office of the Commissioner includes Internal Affairs, Media and Community Relations, Victim and Family Services, Information Technology, as well as Planning, Research, and Reentry. The Bureau of Administrative Services includes the Central Business Office, Recruitment and Retention, Legal Services, DOC4 Inclusion, Inspections, and Central Offender Records. The Bureau of Healthcare, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services is responsible for overseeing medical and mental health services within the facilities. The Bureau of Prisons includes Level V facilities, the Special Operations Group, Food Services, Facilities Maintenance, and Delaware Correctional Industries (DCI). The Bureau of Community Corrections includes Probation and Parole, pretrial services, work release centers, and a Violation of Probation Center.

The Department is now staffed as follows:

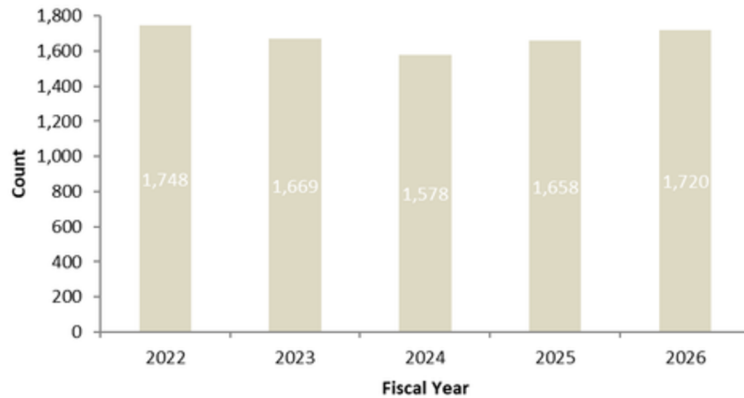
	Authorized Personnel Ends of Fiscal Years			
	<u>State Funded</u>		<u>Special/Federally Funded</u>	
	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>
2025	2,642	0	10	0
2026	2,643	0	10	0

Workforce Profile

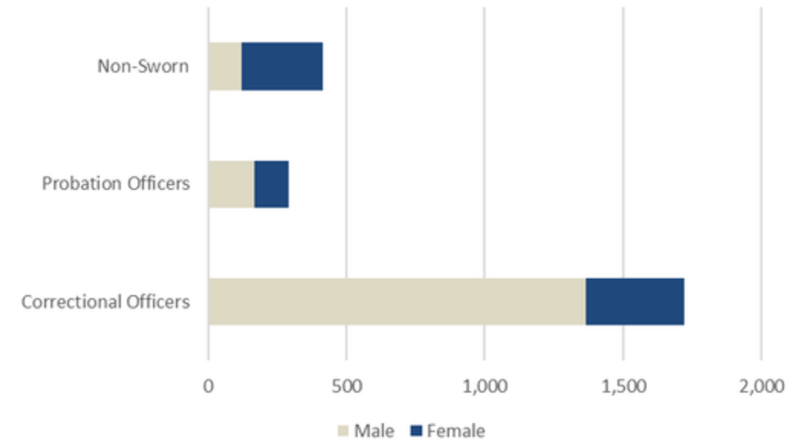
Number of Sworn and Non-Sworn Staff as of June 30 of Each FY			
	Correctional Officers	Probation Officers	Non-Sworn
2022	1,748	293	364
2023	1,669	300	387
2024	1,578	303	320
2025	1,658	305	420
2026	1,720	292	415

Number of Sworn and Non-Sworn Staff as of June 30, 2025			
	Correctional Officers	Probation Officers	Non-Sworn
Male	1,367	167	120
Female	353	125	295
Total	1,720	292	415

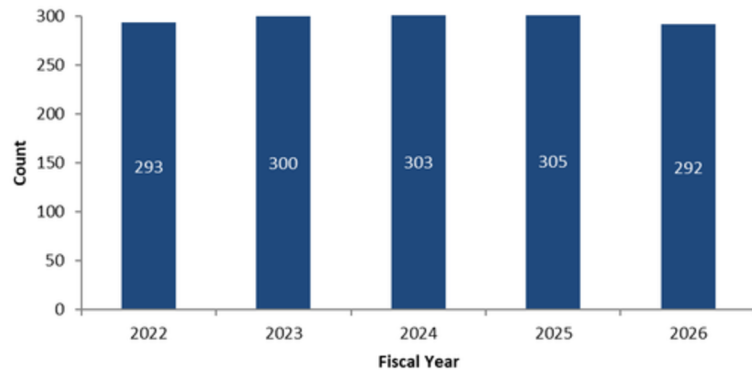
Total CO Positions Filled on June 30 of Each FY



Non-Sworn, PO and CO by Sex as of June 30, 2025



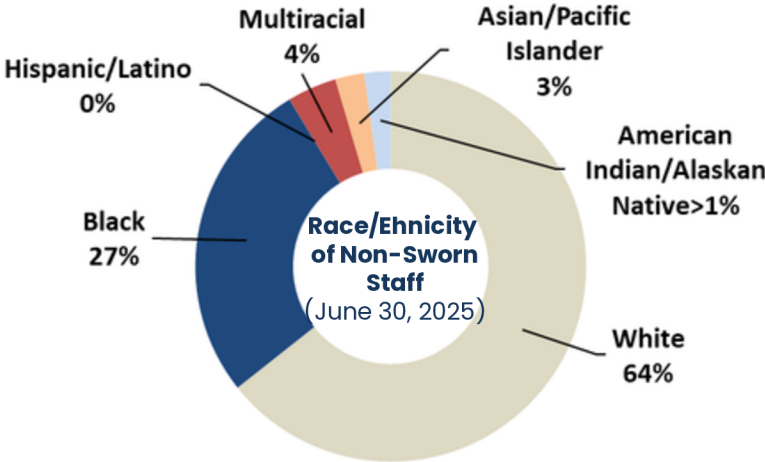
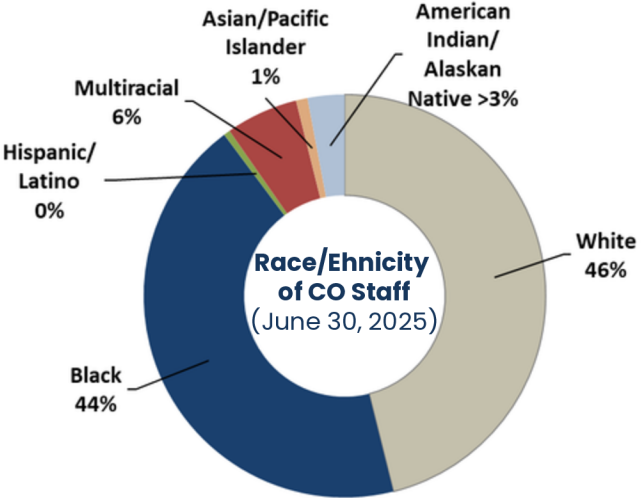
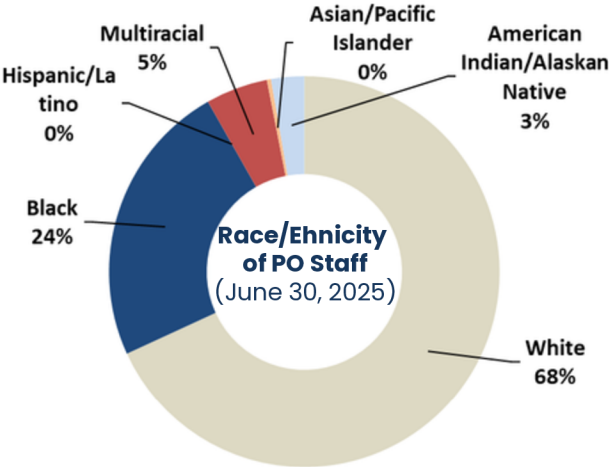
Total PO Positions Filled on June 30 of Each FY



Most Correctional and Probation Officers are male, 80% and 57% respectively. Non-Sworn staff are primarily female at a rate of 71%.

Workforce Profile

Number of Sworn and Non-Sworn Staff as of June 30, 2025			
	Correctional Officers	Probation Officers	Non-Sworn
White	793	199	267
Black	751	69	112
Hispanic/Latino	9	0	0
Multiracial	100	15	17
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	1	10
American Indian/Alaskan Native	51	8	9
Total	1,720	292	415

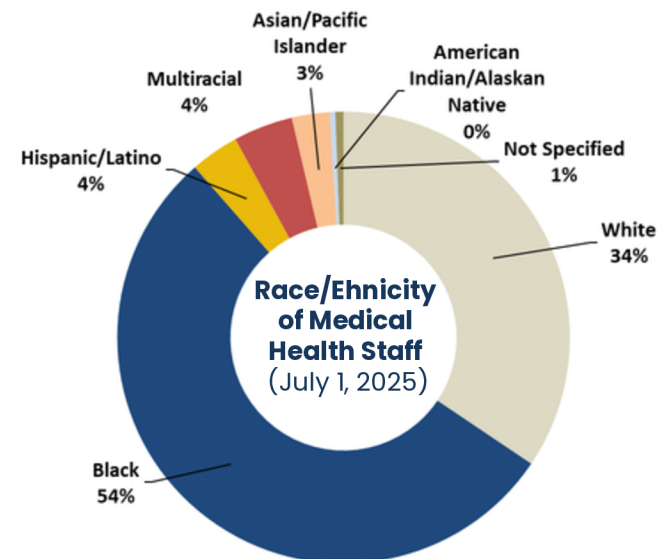
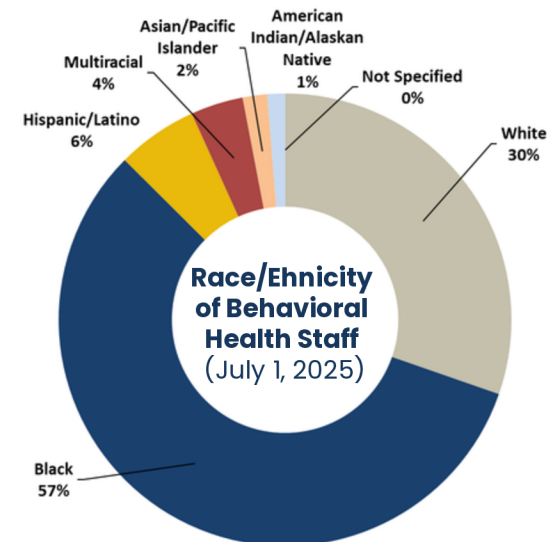


Medical and Behavioral Health Staff Demographics

Staff by Sex as of July 1, 2025		
	Behavioral Health	Medical
Male	114	78
Female	285	437
Not Specified	0	2
Total	399	517

Staff Race/Ethnicity as of July 1, 2025		
	Behavioral Health	Medical
White	121	178
Black	228	280
Hispanic/Latino	23	18
Multiracial	15	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	14
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	2
Not Specified	0	3
Total	399	517

VitalCore Health Strategies was the DOC's contracted Medical and Behavioral Health vendor in FY25. VitalCore is comprised of 79% female and 21% male staff. Behavioral Health staff are 57% Black, 30% White, 6% Hispanic/Latino, 4% Multiracial and the remaining 3% are Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native or Not Specified. Medical Staff consists of 54% Black, 34% White, 4% Hispanic/Latino, 4% Multiracial, 3% Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% American Indian/Alaskan Native or Not Specified.

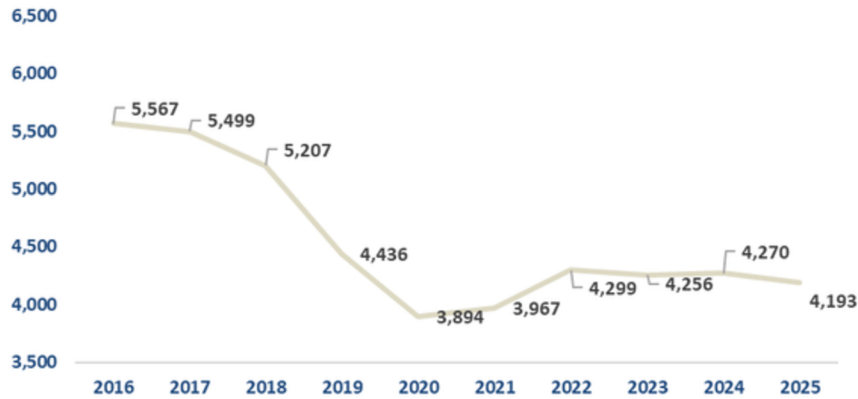


Most Serious Offense Types

Lead Charges		Level V (Number)	Level V (Percent)	Level IV (Number)	Level IV (Percent)
	Total	4,193	100%	370	100%
Violent		1,672	39.9%	41	11.1%
	Murder	553	13.2%	3	0.8%
	Manslaughter	105	2.5%	1	0.3%
	Rape/Sexual Assault	393	9.4%	5	1.4%
	Other Sex Offenses	164	3.9%	3	0.8%
	Robbery	207	4.9%	15	4.1%
	Aggravated/Simple Assault	174	4.1%	9	2.4%
	Kidnapping	23	0.5%	0	0.0%
	Other Violent	53	1.3%	5	1.4%
Property		118	2.8%	17	4.6%
	Burglary	68	1.6%	10	2.7%
	Larceny Theft	49	1.2%	6	1.6%
	Fraud	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Other Property	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Drug		151	3.6%	18	4.9%
	Drug Possession	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Drug Trafficking	150	3.6%	18	4.9%
	Other Drug	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Public Order		1,159	27.6%	245	66.2%
	Weapons	634	15.1%	29	7.8%
	Driving Under the Influence	111	2.6%	3	0.8%
	Violation of Probation/Parole	365	8.7%	203	54.9%
	Other Public Order	49	1.2%	10	2.7%
Detentioners		1,093	26.1%	49	13.2%

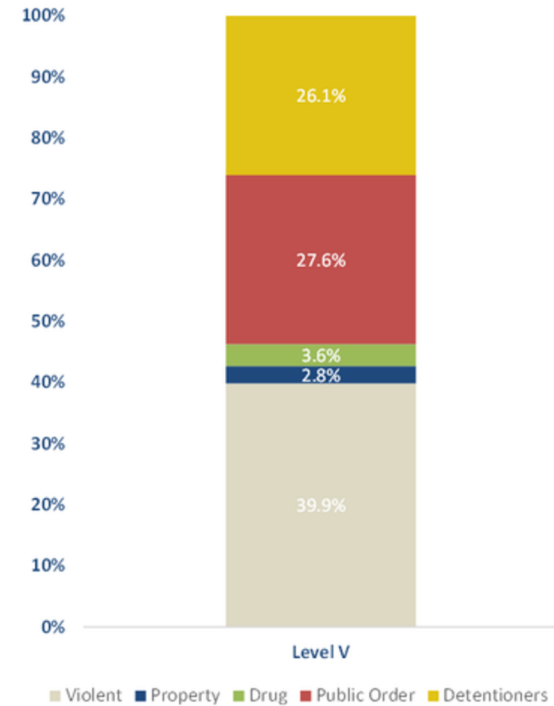
The BOP operates one female and three male Level V facilities. The four prison facilities house both sentenced individuals and those held in detention awaiting trial, hearing or sentencing.

Level V Population on June 30th of each Fiscal Year



Nearly 40% of individuals at Level V on June 30, 2025, were held for a Violent crime as the lead charge in their sentenced term (39.9%). Those with lead offenses in the Public Order category accounted for 27.6% of the population, 3.6% had a Drug Offense, and 2.8% had a Property Offense as the lead sentenced offense. The detention population, which includes those awaiting trial, hearing, or sentencing accounted for 26.1% of the total Level V population.

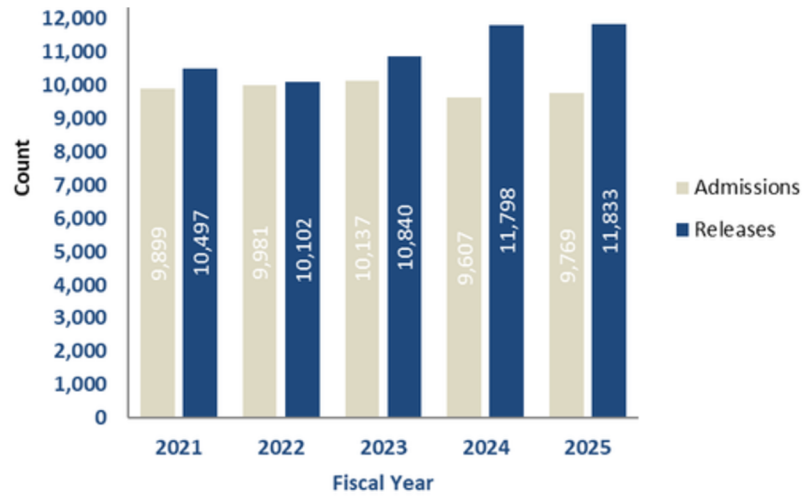
Lead Charge by Supervision Level V (June 30, 2025)



Lead Charge by Supervision Level on June 30, 2025	
	Level V
Violent	1,672
Property	118
Drug	151
Public Order	1,159
Detentioners	1,093

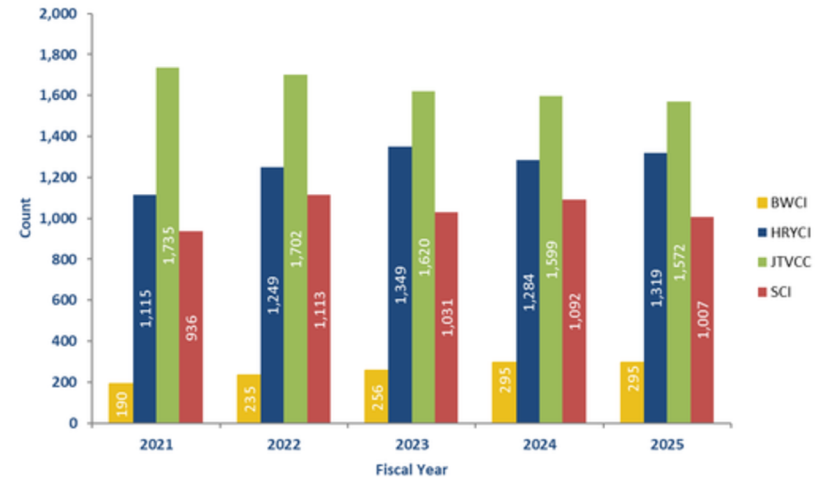
Level V Admissions and Releases					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Admissions	9,899	9,981	10,137	9,607	9,769
Releases	10,497	10,102	10,840	11,798	11,833

Level V Admissions and Releases in Each FY



Level V Population by Facility on June 30th of Each Fiscal Year					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BWCI	190	235	256	295	295
HRYCI	1,115	1,249	1,349	1,284	1,319
JTVCC	1,735	1,702	1,620	1,599	1,572
SCI	936	1,113	1,031	1,092	1,007
Total	3,976	4,299	4,256	4,270	4,193

Level V Population by Facility (June 30th of Each FY)



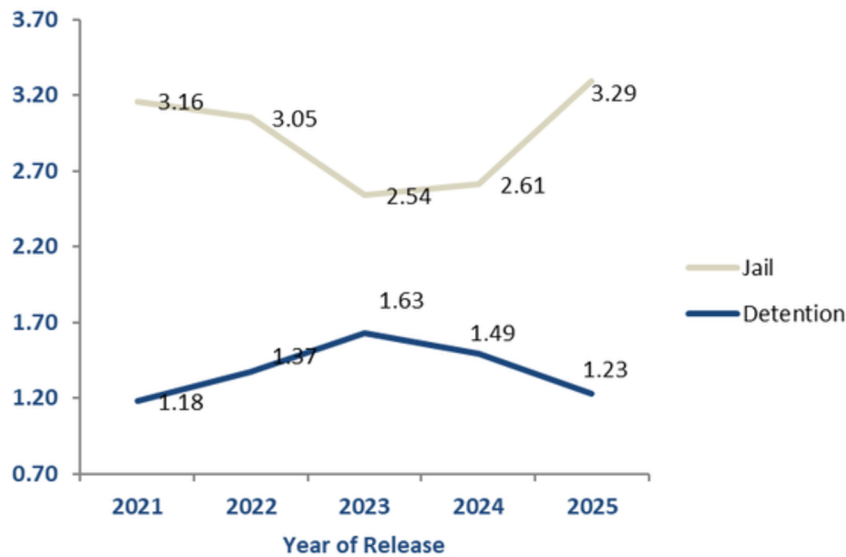
Institution and Facility Populations At Ends of Fiscal Years				
	1974	1975	1976	Change
Delaware Correctional Center	472	543	696	+47.5%
Pre-Trial Annex	NA	46	57	+23.9%
Sussex Correctional Institution	218	202	210	
Women's Correctional Institution	24	23	50	+108.3%
Plummer Center	25	25	28	---
Total	740	837	1,041	+40.7%

Excerpt from the DOC's first annual report 1976

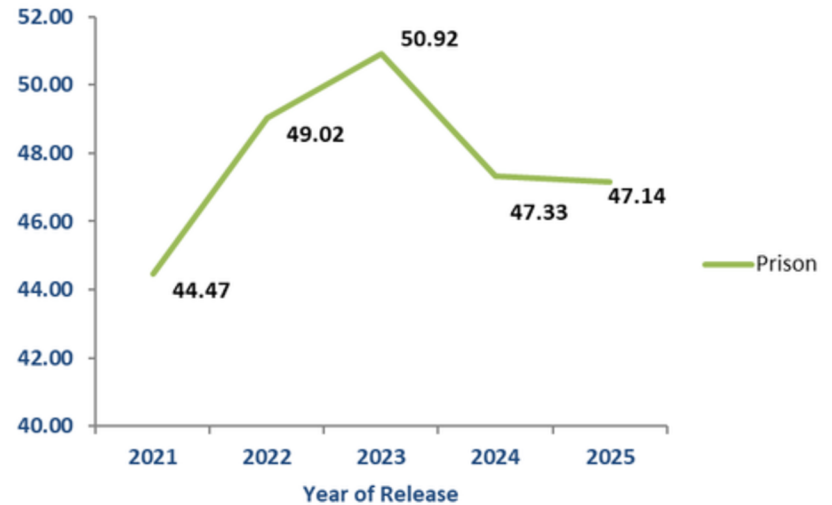
Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

Average Length of Stay (in Months) at Level V for Jail Inmates & Detentioners Released in Each FY					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jail	3.16	3.05	2.54	2.61	3.29
Detention	1.18	1.37	1.63	1.49	1.23

Average Length of Stay (in Months) at Level V for Jail Inmates & Detentioners Released in Each FY



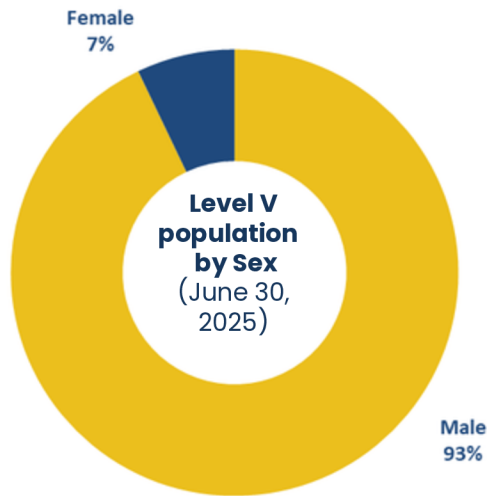
Average Length of Stay (in Months) at Level V for Prisoners Released in Each FY



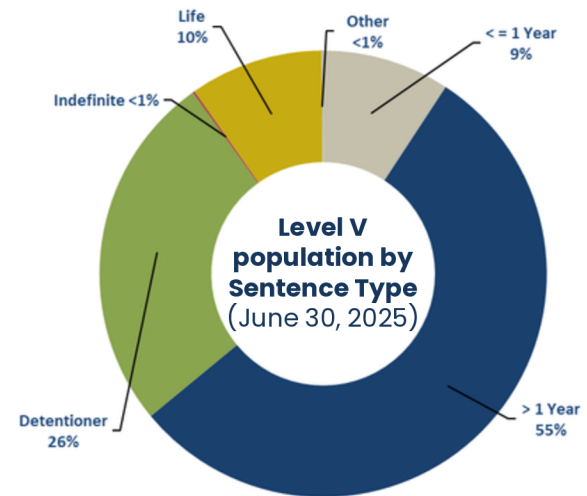
Average Length of Stay (in Months) at Level V for Inmates Released in Each FY for Prison Sentences					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Prison	44.47	49.02	50.92	47.33	47.14

On June 30, 2025, the total population residing in Delaware’s Level V facilities was 4,193. Prison, or those with sentences greater than 1 year, accounted for 55% of incarcerated individuals. Those serving 1 year or less, or jail sentences, made up 9% of the population. The remaining 36% of the population was made up of detainees, those individuals awaiting trial or sentencing (26%), life sentences (10%), indefinite sentences (<1%), and other sentences (<1%).

Level V Population by Sentence Type on June 30, 2025	
	Count
<= 1 Year	387
> 1 Year	2,297
Detentioner	1,093
Indefinite	7
Life	405
Others	4
Total	4,193

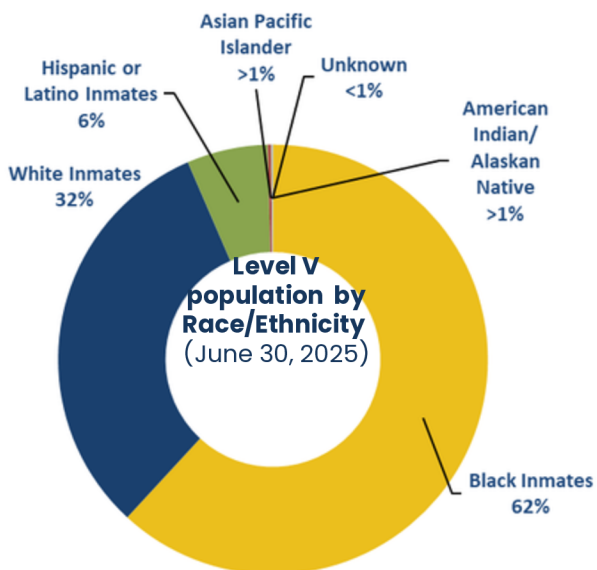


Level V Population by Sex on June 30, 2025	
	Count
Male	3,896
Female	297
Total	4,193



Bureau of Prisons (BOP)

Level V Population by Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2025	
	Count
Black Inmates	2,594
White Inmates	1,327
Hispanic or Latino Inmates	256
Asian/Pacific Islander Inmates	10
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1
Unknown	5
Total	4,193



The Level V population is 62% Black, 32% White, and 6% Hispanic. Less than 1% each are Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native or Unknown.

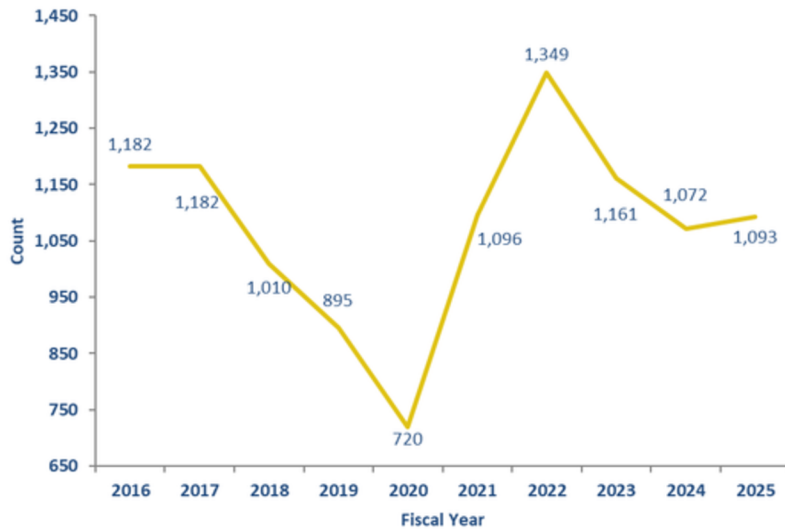
More than half (65%) of the Level V population is between the ages of 18 and 40, with 27.5% of the 18 to 40 age range being between 26 and 35 years of age. Less than 10% of the Level V population is over the age of 60 (9.7%).

Age of Level V Population on June 30, 2025		
	Count	%
18-20	142	3.39%
21-25	403	9.61%
26-30	510	12.16%
31-35	641	15.29%
36-40	653	15.57%
41-45	546	13.02%
46-50	371	8.85%
51-55	286	6.82%
56-60	235	5.60%
61-65	213	5.08%
66-70	112	2.67%
71-75	51	1.22%
76 and older	30	0.72%
Total	4,193	100.00%

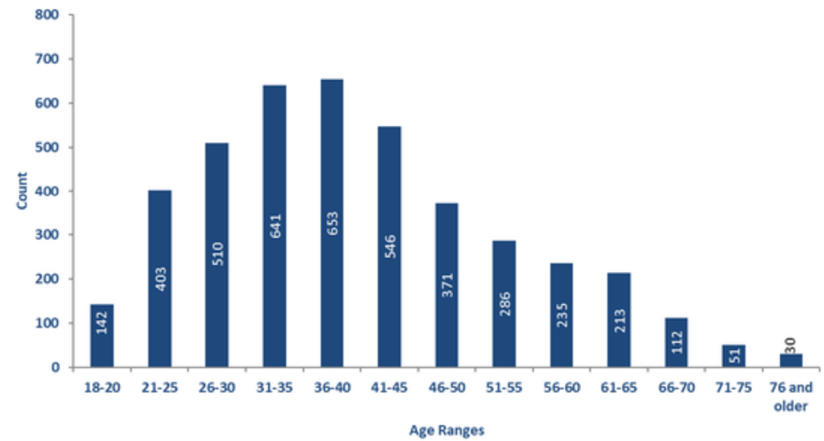
Level V Detention

The pretrial detention population at Level V has decreased 19% from FY22 to FY25. The population increased in 2021 and 2022, likely because of the lasting effects of COVID-19 related court closures. There was a slight decrease in the pretrial detention population, of 7.7% from FY23 to FY24. This may be the result of increased volume being processed through the criminal justice system as statewide criminal justice agencies continue to rebound from the effects of COVID. There was a negligible increase of 1.9% from FY24 to FY25.

Level V Detention Population (June 30th of Each FY)



Population by Age Range for Level V (June 30, 2025)



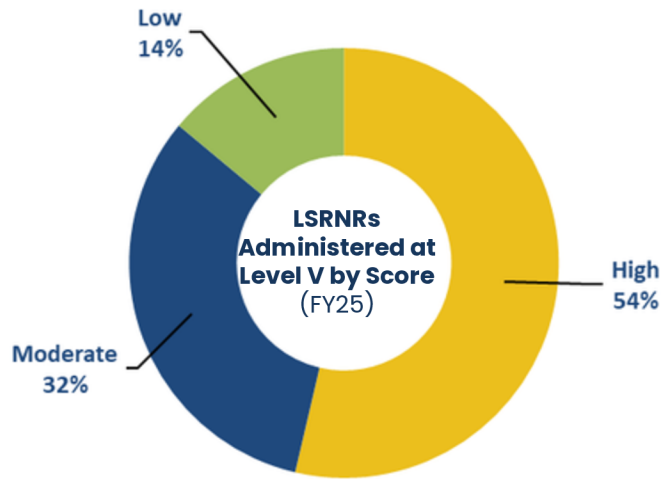
Level V Detention Population (June 30th of Each FY)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1,182	1,182	1,010	895	720	1,096	1,349	1,161	1,072	1,093

Assessments

The Department administered 1,461 Level of Service Risk Needs Responsivity (LSRNR) assessments to individuals sentenced to a period of six months or more at a Level V facility. Assessment results are used in part to determine program placement. Of these completed assessments, the majority score in the high or moderate categories, 54% and 32% respectively. Only 14% scored low risk. The department cautions the reader in making comparisons to years prior to 2022 due to a transition in assessment tools.

LSRNR's Administered at Level V by Score During FY25	
High	784
Moderate	473
Low	204
Total	1,461



Institutions

With idleness a major problem, the inmates need programs designed to improve institutional life and the probability of their achieving a law-abiding post-institutional adjustment. The dearth of staff, space and funds militated against satisfying this need.

Delaware Correctional Center

The training of inmates in vocational skills with the greatest probability of use points to the need for a program of aptitude testing by the education unit.

A program for the orientation of new inmates is recognized. Without such a program, an individual newly admitted receives all of his information from other inmates and proceeds in his adjustment by trial and error. A program of orientation helps an individual focus his attention on himself, his problems and his goals.

By minimizing the influence of the prison society in this way, the inmate can be expected to take more advantage of the opportunities offered by the institution, or at least not as easily fall prey to the detrimental influences of the prison society and culture.

The need for spiritual guidance remained unsatisfied following the death of Chaplain Leland Hall in February 1976.

Sussex Correctional Institution

Because of the shortage of space and the inability to employ qualified personnel, the medical and educational programs have been less than ideal.

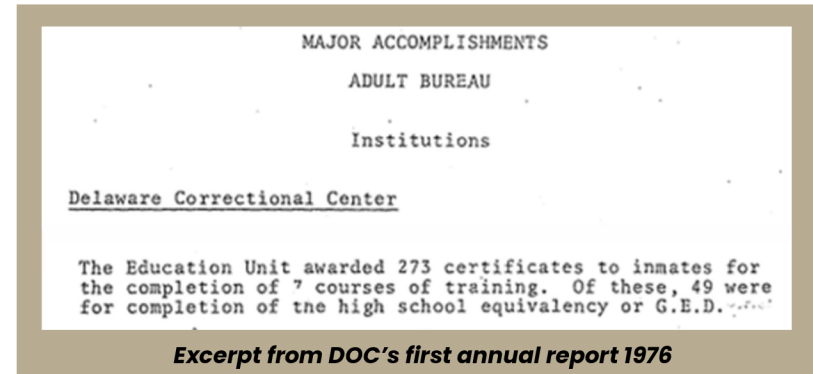
Womens' Correctional Institution

While every effort was made by the institution administration to provide programs of education and vocational training which would be useful to inmates in finding employment following release to the community, overcrowding, lack of space and budget were formidable obstacles.

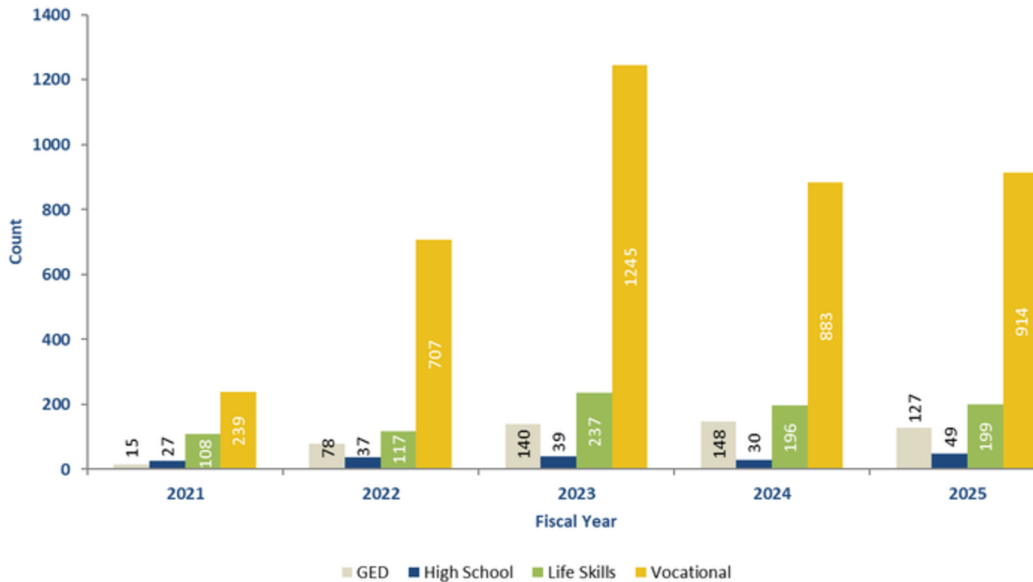
Excerpt from the DOC's first annual report 1976

Prison Education

Prison Education Successful Completions FY21-FY25					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GED	15	78	140	148	127
High School	27	37	39	30	49
Life Skills	108	117	237	196	199
Vocational	239	707	1245	883	914



Prison Education Successful Completions FY21-FY25

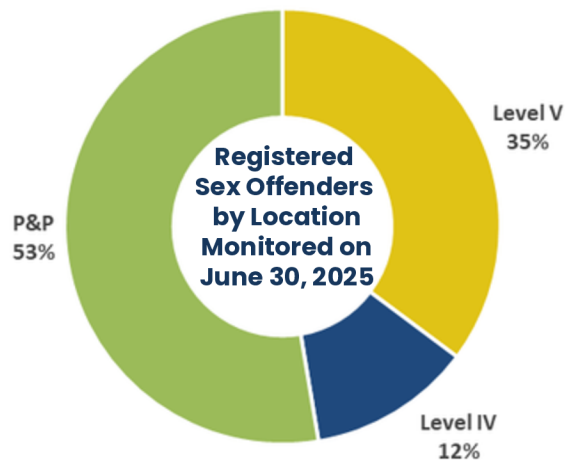


Successful completions of courses offered by the Department of Education began returning to pre-COVID levels in FY22 and continued to increase through FY23. The FY21 low is a direct result of COVID-19's operational impacts on education. In FY25, high school diploma and GED attainment rose above pre-COVID levels despite facing continuous staffing shortages.

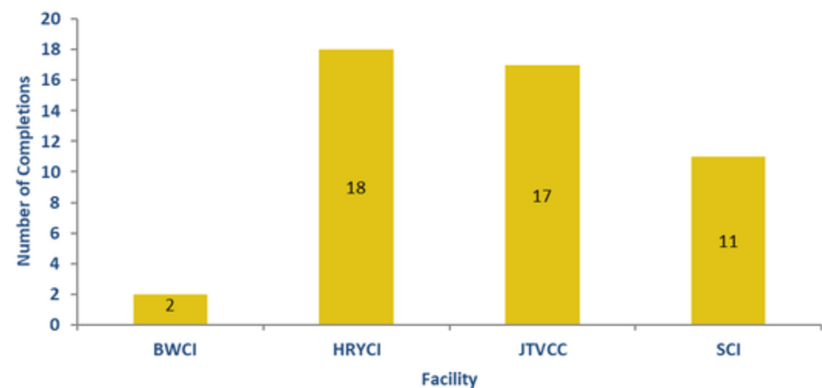
Sexual Offenses

Sexual assault or rape is the most serious conviction of approximately 9.4% of Delaware’s Level V population. On June 30, 2025, the Department was monitoring 1,096 sex offenders in the following environments: 35% at Level V; 12% at Level IV; and 53% at Probation & Parole. Individuals at Level V and IV facilities who have been convicted of a sexual offense are classified to participate in the Department’s structured sex offender intensive group program, Transitions, administered by the Department’s behavioral health provider. The program addresses sex offender accountability, behavior, beliefs, values, victim impact, and relapse prevention. There were 48 Transitions completions during FY25. Probation & Parole also contracts with a community provider for treatment for probationers with sexually based convictions.

Transitions Completions	
	Number of Individuals
BWCI	2
HRYCI	18
JTVCC	17
SCI	11

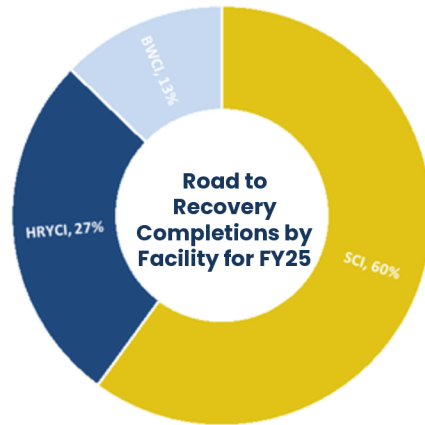


Transitions Program Completions for FY25



Road To Recovery (R2R)

This program, launched in November 2020, is an evidence-based program designed to address substance use disorder among the inmate population. R2R utilizes a modified Therapeutic Community model, where participants live in a dedicated dormitory-style setting and engage in structured activities like classes, counseling, and recreation together. The program incorporates cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and offers three different tracks based on the severity of the individual's substance use disorder. The ultimate goal is to support health, well-being, and successful reentry into the community.

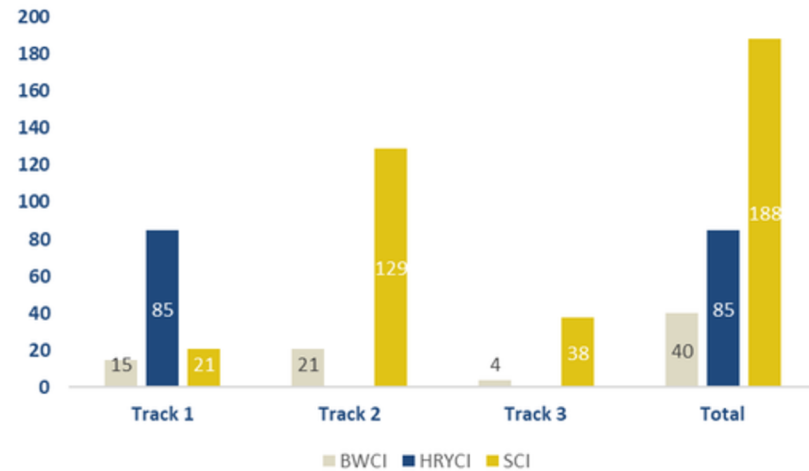


Reflections

In FY25, the Reflections DUI program graduated a total of 82 program participants. Individuals who are convicted of a 3rd or subsequent Driving Under the Influence (DUI) offense are enrolled in a 90-day treatment program at Sussex Correctional Institution or Baylor Women's Correctional Institution. DUI sentences in FY25 were comprised of 85% males and 15% females.

R2R Completions for FY25				
	Track 1	Track 2	Track 3	Total
BWCI	15	21	4	40
HRYCI	85	0	0	85
SCI	21	129	38	188
Total	121	150	42	313

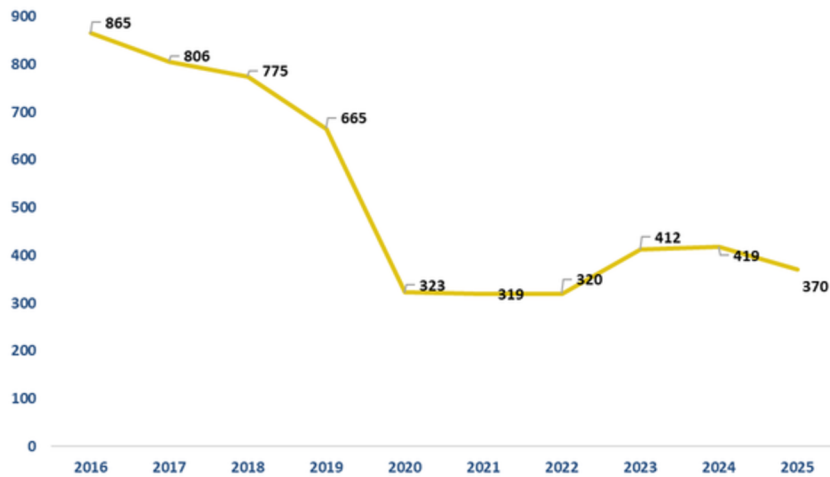
Road to Recovery Program Completions for FY25



Reflections Completions for FY25	
BWCI	12
SCI	70
Total	82

The BCC operates four Level IV facilities (three male; one female) that house individuals serving court-ordered sentences at Level IV or Level V inmates classified by the Department to a lesser security environment. Morris Community Corrections Center was decommissioned in 2020 and transitioned to administrative offices and a training facility for DOC staff.

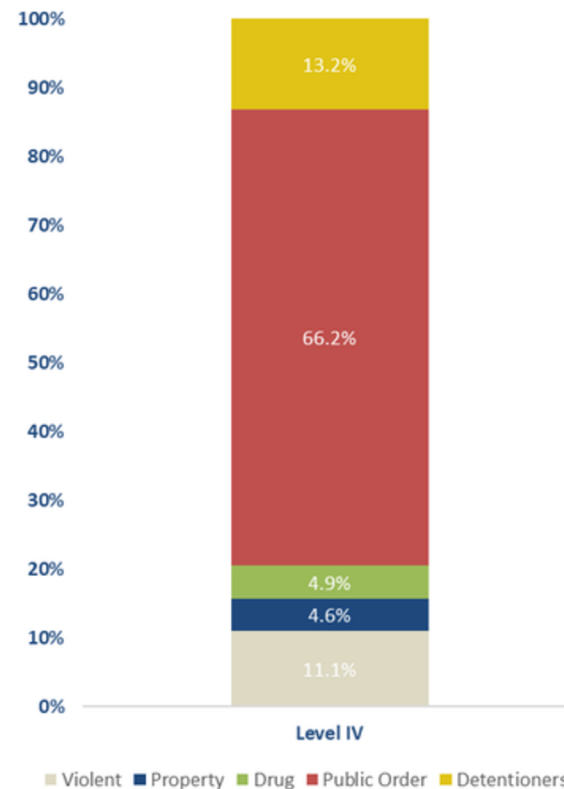
Level IV Total Population on June 30th of Each Fiscal Year



The majority of individuals at a Level IV facility on June 30, 2025 had a Public order offense as the lead sentenced charge (66.2%), and of those Public Order offenses, over half were a Violation of Probation. There were 11.1% of individuals at Level IV with a Violent crime, 4.9% with a Drug crime, and 4.6% with a Property offense. The detention population, which includes those awaiting trial, hearing, or sentencing accounted for 13.2% of the total Level IV population.

Lead Charge by Supervision Level on June 30, 2025	
	Level IV
Violent	41
Property	17
Drug	18
Public Order	245
Detentioners	49

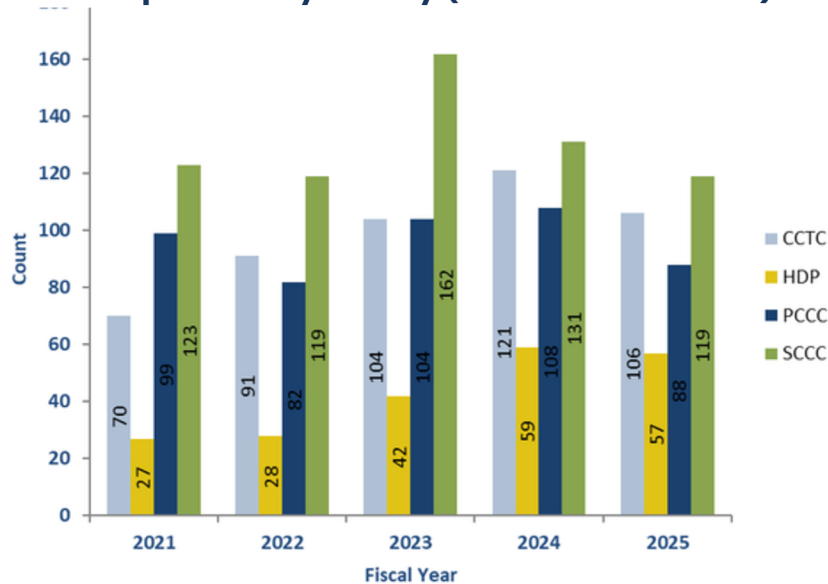
Lead Charge by Supervision Level IV (June 30, 2025)



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CCTC	70	91	104	121	106
HDP	27	28	42	59	57
PCCC	99	82	104	108	88
SCCC	123	119	162	131	119
Total	319	320	412	419	370

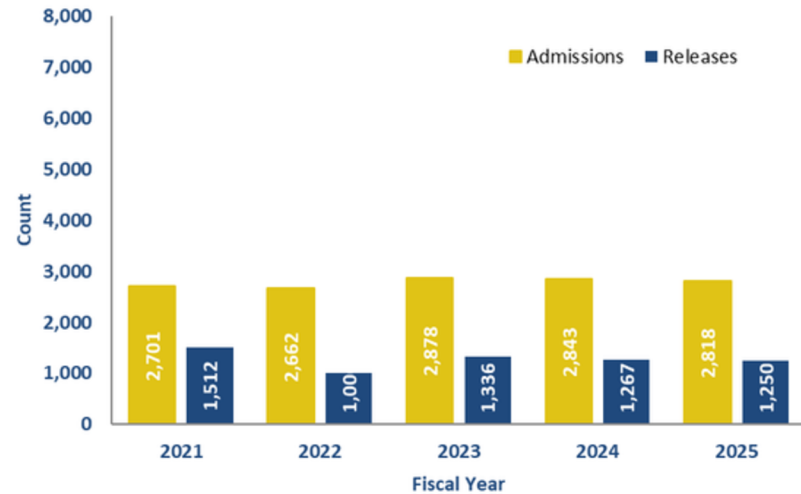
On June 30, 2025, the total population at Delaware’s Level IV facilities was 370, down 11.7% from FY24. Individual facilities have experienced a mix of increases and decreases. The Level IV population on June 30, 2025 was serving sentences of a year or less at 74.3% and a year or more at 11.6%. Detentioners made up 13.2% of the population.

Level IV Population by Facility (June 30th of Each FY)



Admissions decreased slightly (2.1%) from FY23 to FY25. While releases also decreased (6.4%) during the same period.

Level IV Admissions and Releases by Fiscal Year



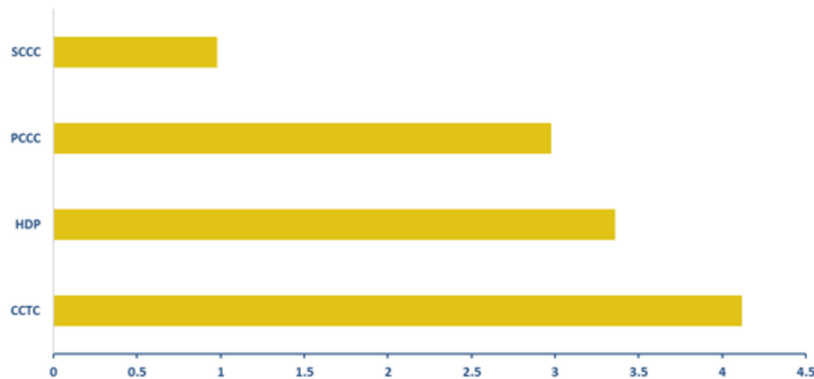
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Admissions	2,701	2,662	2,878	2,843	2,818
Releases	1,512	1,000	1,336	1,267	1,250

Bureau of Community Corrections (BCC)

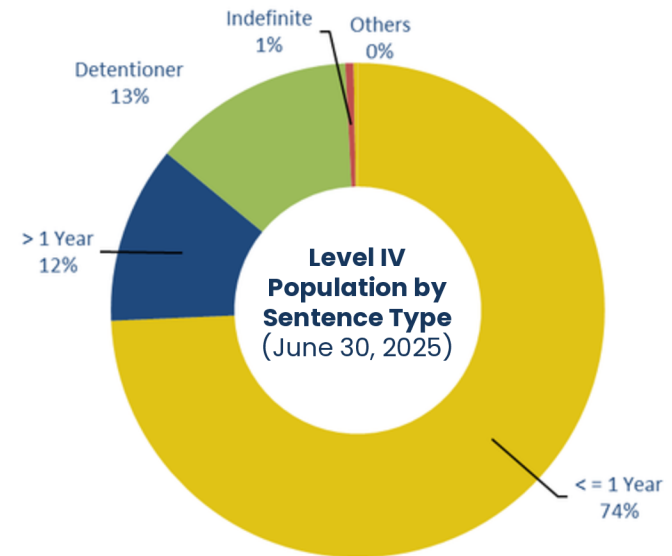
Average Length of Stay (in Months) by Level IV Release Facility for FY25	
Facility	Months
CCTC	4.12
HDP	3.36
PCCC	2.98
SCCC	0.98

Introduced in FY22, and continued in this year's reporting, is Level IV length of stay by facility. CCTC and HDP operate primarily as substance use disorder treatment facilities offering Tracks 1, 2 and 3 of the Road 2 Recovery (R2R) Program. PCCC operates primarily as a work release facility. SCCC operates primarily as a work release facility and violation of probation center.

Average Length of Stay (in Months) by Level IV Release Facility for FY25



Level IV Population by Sentence Type on June 30, 2025	
	Count
<= 1 Year	275
> 1 Year	43
Detentioner	49
Indefinite	2
Others	1
Total	370

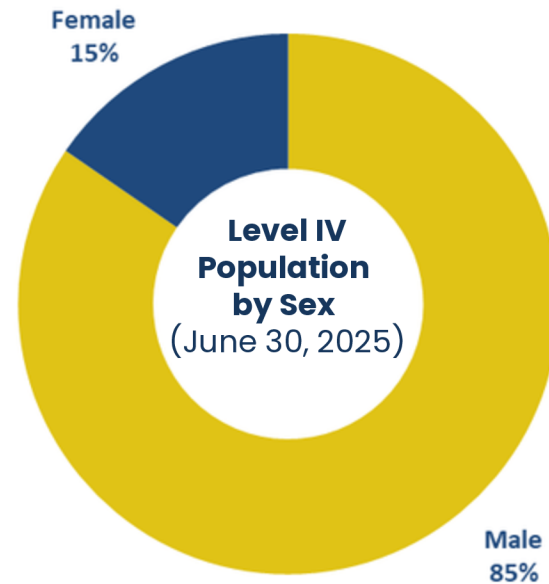
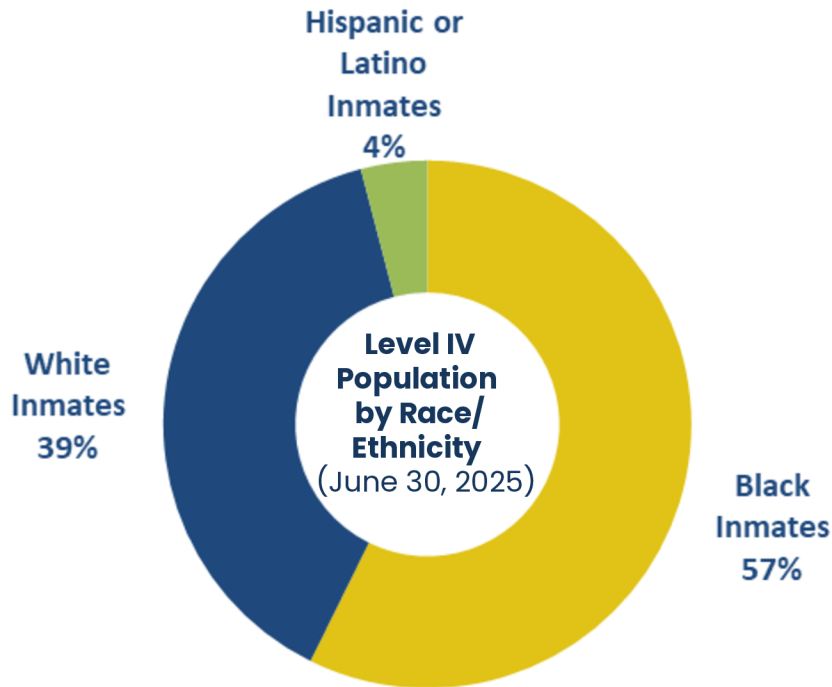


Level IV Population by Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2025	
	Count
Black Inmates	212
White Inmates	143
Hispanic or Latino Inmates	15
Asian/Pacific Islander Inmates	0
Total	370

Level IV Population by Sex on June 30, 2025	
	Count
Male	313
Female	57
Total	370

Delaware's Level IV population identified as 57% Black, 39% White and 4% Hispanic.

The Level IV population as of June 30, 2025, was 85% Male and 15% Female.

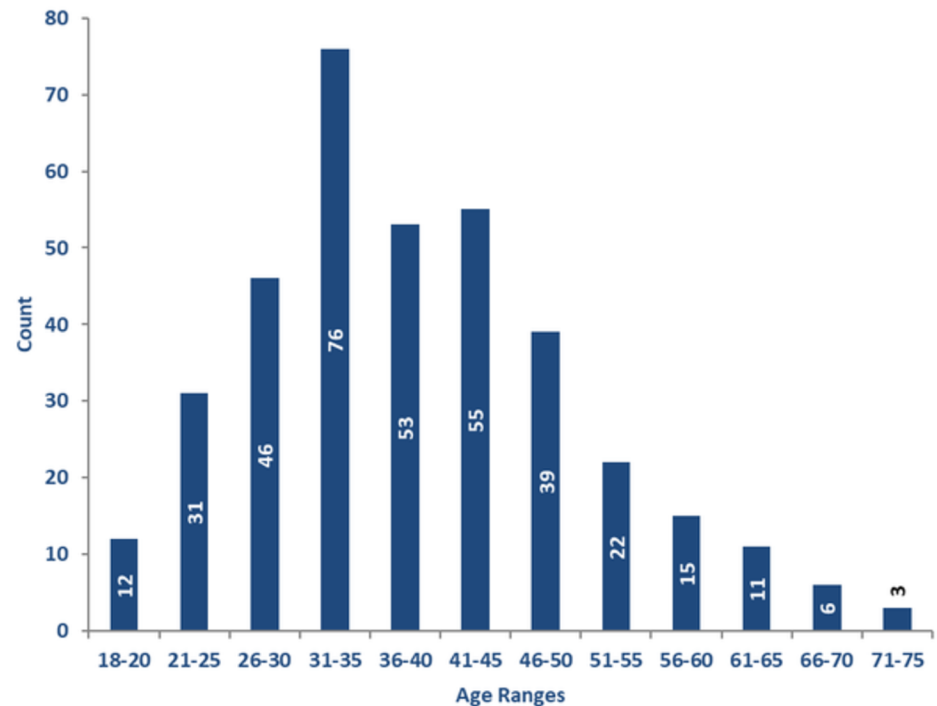


Bureau of Community Corrections (BCC)

Over 75% of the Level IV population on June 30, 2025 was between 18 and 45 years old. With the largest contingent being between the age of 31 and 35.

Age of Level IV Population on June 30, 2025		
	Count	%
18-20	12	3.24%
21-25	31	8.38%
26-30	46	12.43%
31-35	76	20.54%
36-40	53	14.32%
41-45	55	14.86%
46-50	39	10.54%
51-55	22	5.95%
56-60	15	4.05%
61-65	11	2.97%
66-70	6	1.62%
71-75	3	0.81%
76-80	1	0.27%
Total	370	100.00%

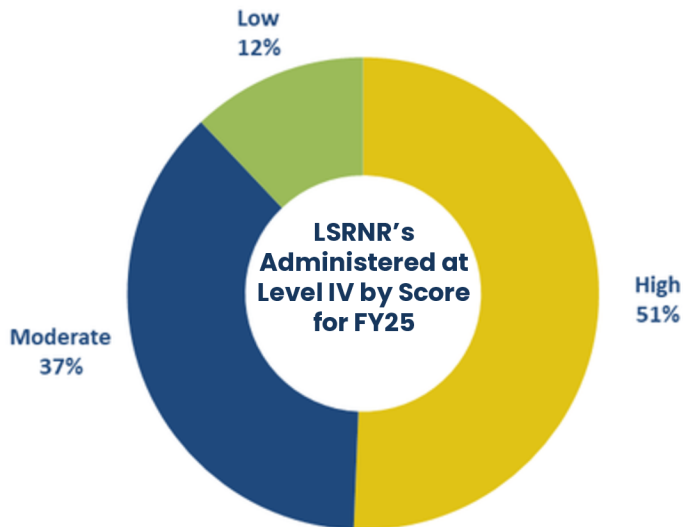
Population by Age Range for Level IV (June 30, 2025)



Assessments

Score	Count
High	277
Moderate	204
Low	66
Total	547

The total LSNR assessments administered to those serving a sentence at a Level IV facility in FY25 was 547. Of these completed assessments, the majority scored in the high or moderate categories, 51% and 37% respectively. Only 12% scored low risk. The department cautions the reader in making comparisons to years prior to 2022 due to a transition in assessment tools.



Work Release Program

The program has continued to prove its worth by helping to reduce institution populations, by permitting inmates to work at gainful employment, to earn money with which to pay taxes, fines and costs, pay family support, conduct themselves as average citizens, and generally reduce the load on the taxpayer. This is illustrated by the following:

**Accomplishments of the
Work Release Program**

Inmates participating	422
Federal taxes paid by inmates	\$ 399,549
State taxes paid by inmates	33,372
City taxes paid by inmates	8,685
Social Security payments made	19,063
Fines and costs paid	9,352
Family Support paid	59,024
Room and board paid	72,286

An additional building was started at the Sussex Correctional Institution to replace the old warden's residence which had housed the inmates on the Work Release program. The inmates on Work Release have been moved to the new building which will hold 91 when fully completed. Full utilization awaits legislative authorization for sufficient staff.

Excerpt from DOC's first annual report 1976

Probation and Parole (P&P)

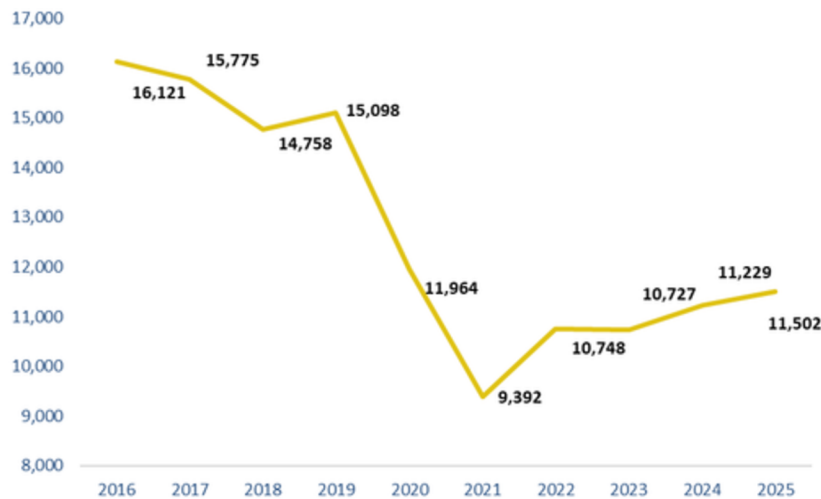
Level 4HC, III, II, I

Probation and Parole Supervision begins upon completion of the incarceration portion of a sentence or upon direct sentence by the court to Home Confinement (HC), Electronic Monitoring (EM), or supervision Levels III, II, or I. P&P supervises over 10,000 probationers and over 600 pre-adjudicated individuals on Pretrial Supervision (PTS) in the community.

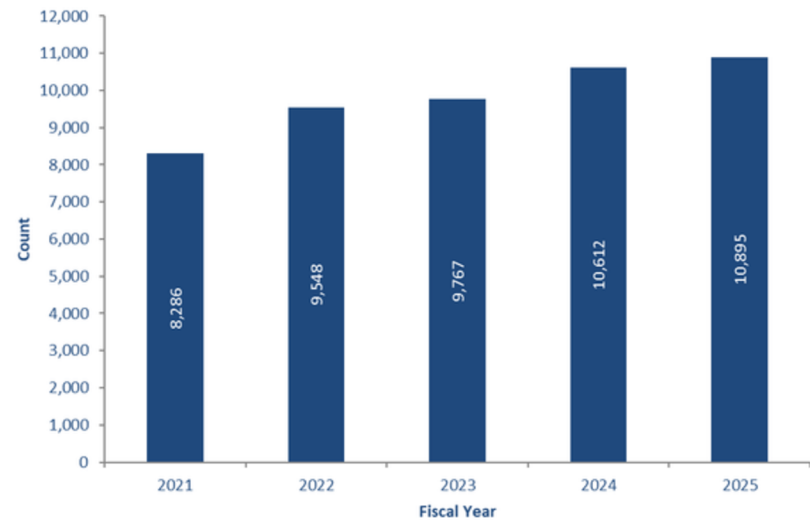
The use of EM continues to expand. Of the 10,895 probationers, 784 were on electronic monitoring. A variety of devices are deployed including House Confinement Radio Frequency units, House Confinement Cellular units, Alcohol Monitoring Devices, and Global Positioning Satellite (GPS units).

P&P and PTS Populations on June 30th of Each Fiscal Year					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
P&P	8,286	9,548	9,767	10,612	10,895
PTS	1,106	1,200	960	617	607
Total	9,392	10,748	10,727	11,229	11,502

**Probation & Parole and Pretrial Services Population
June 30th Each Fiscal Year**

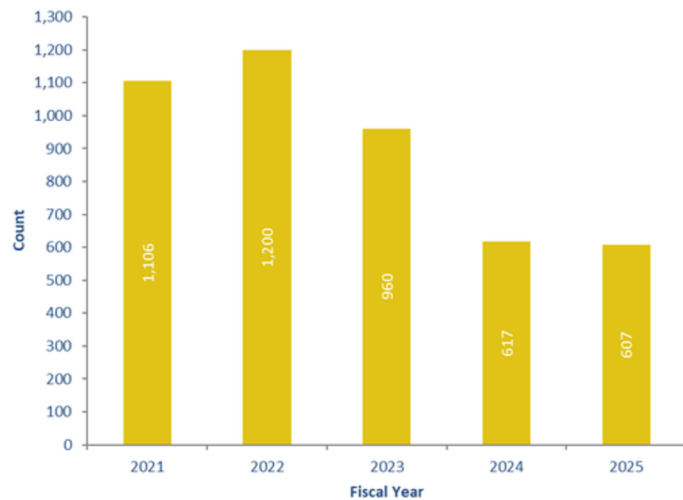


P&P Population (June 30th of Each FY)

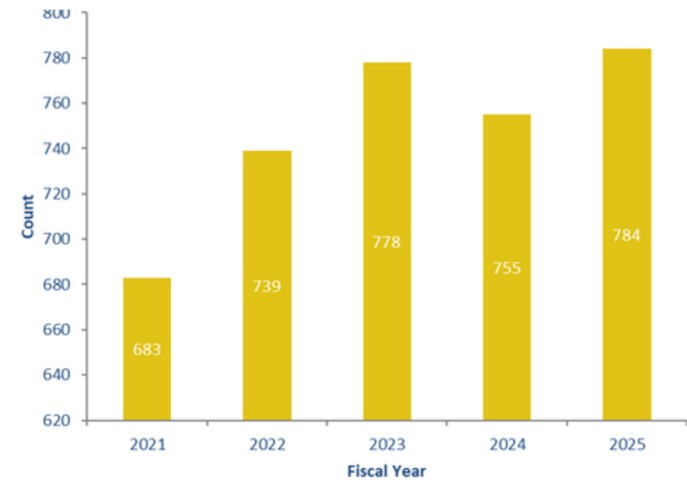


Probation and Parole (P&P)

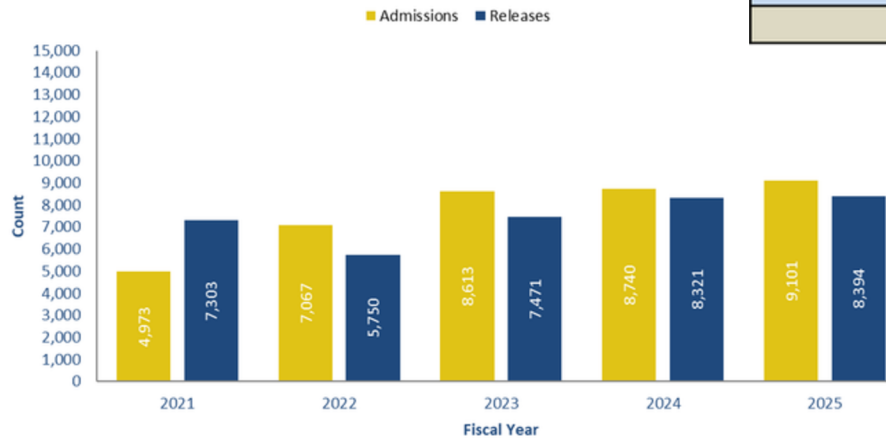
Pretrial Services Population (June 30th of Each FY)



Electronic Monitoring Population (June 30 of Each FY)



Probation and Parole Admissions and Releases by Fiscal Year					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Admissions	4,973	7,067	8,613	8,740	9,101
Releases	7,303	5,750	7,471	8,321	8,394



Admissions increased slightly (4.1%) from FY24 to FY25, while releases remained steady from FY24 to FY25. Admissions exceeded releases for the fourth consecutive year. However, releases have increased for the third consecutive year. Methodology for counting admissions and releases for P&P has changed slightly to more accurately reflect the flow of individuals under supervision. Previously, transfers between District Offices were counted as new admissions which artificially inflated admission numbers. The new methodology takes this into account and has been applied retroactively for FY20 to the Present FY25.

Probation and Parole (P&P)

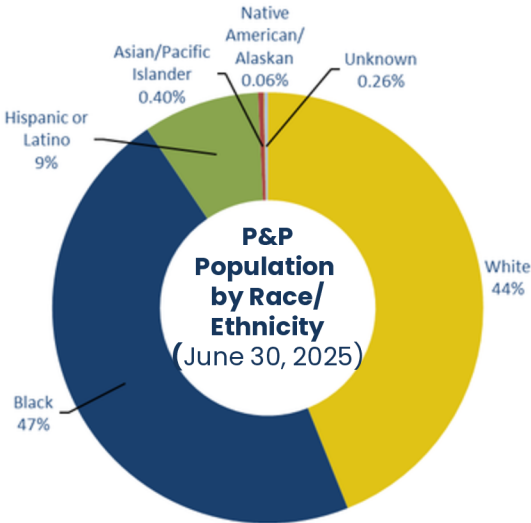
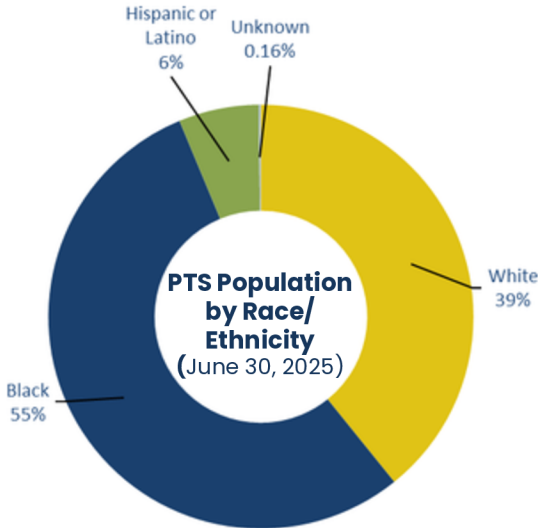
P&P by County, Interstate or Restitution		
	Count	%
NCC	5,274	48.4%
KC	1,502	13.8%
SC	2,743	25.2%
Interstate	587	5.4%
Restitution	789	7.2%
Total	10,895	100.0%

PTS by County		
	Count	%
KC	128	21.1%
NCC	333	54.9%
SC	146	24.1%
Total	607	100.0%

Populations by Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2025		
	Count for P&P	Count for PTS
White	4,788	238
Black	5,077	331
Hispanic or Latino	952	37
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	0
Native American/Alaskan	6	0
Unknown	28	1
Total	10,895	607

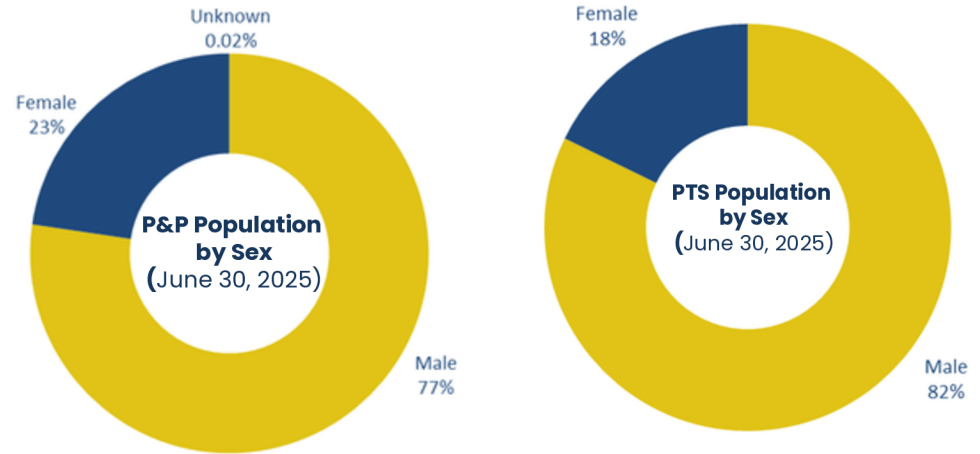
The P&P population identified as 47% Black, 44% White and 9% Hispanic or Latino. Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan and Unknown make up less than 1%.

The PTS population on June 30, 2025, identified as 55% Black, 39% White and 6% Hispanic or Latino.



Probation and Parole (P&P)

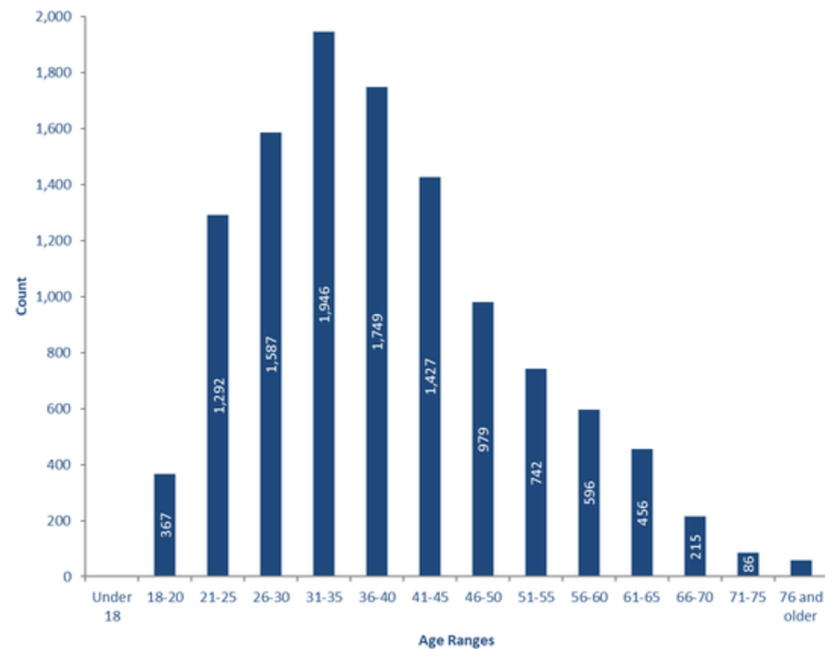
Population by Sex on June 30, 2025		
	Count for P&P	Count for PTS
Male	8,424	499
Female	2,469	108
Unknown	2	0
Total	10,895	607



The Probation & Parole population was comprised of 77% Male and 23% Female, while the Pretrial Supervision population was 82% Male and 18% Female on June 30, 2025.

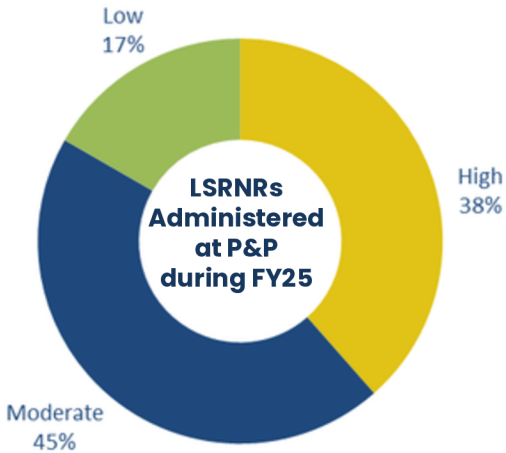
Age of P&P and PTS Populations on June 30, 2025		
	Count	%
Under 18	3	0.03%
18-20	367	3.19%
21-25	1,292	11.23%
26-30	1,587	13.80%
31-35	1,946	16.92%
36-40	1,749	15.21%
41-45	1,427	12.41%
46-50	979	8.51%
51-55	742	6.45%
56-60	596	5.18%
61-65	456	3.96%
66-70	215	1.87%
71-75	86	0.75%
76 and older	57	0.50%
Total	11,502	100.00%

Population by Age Range for P&P, and PTS (June 30, 2025)



Probation and Parole (P&P)

LSRNR Administered at P&P by Score During FY25	
High	1,114
Moderate	1,296
Low	483
Total	2,893



There were 2,893 LSRNR assessments administered in FY25 to those serving a probation or parole sentence. Of these completed assessments, 45% scored in the moderate category. The remaining scores, for high and low risk were 23% and 28%, respectively. The Department cautions the reader in making comparisons to years prior to 2022 due to a transition in assessment tools.

MAJOR OPERATING PROBLEMS
ADULT BUREAU
Community Based Services

Probation and Parole

Seventy-five percent of the adult offenders under the jurisdiction of the department were supervised by the probation and parole unit.

Probation and Parole Caseload
At the End of Three Fiscal Years

	1974	1975	1976	2 Year Change
Probationers under supervision in Delaware	1638	2039	2504	+52.8%
Parolees under supervision in Delaware	255	340	379	+48.5%
Probationers and parolees supervised for Delaware in other States under terms of the Interstate Corrections Compact but involving staff time in Delaware	188	248	296	+57.4%
Total	2081	2627	3179	+52.8%

While major publicity and attention has been given to the institutions, the caseload of Probation and Parole has been steadily increasing (as noted above) at the rate of approximately 200 cases per year average for the past seven years. This was the workload for 4 additional Probation and Parole Counselors each year. Yet no new staff has been added since 1972.

The major operating problem is in providing adequate protection to the community with inadequate resources.

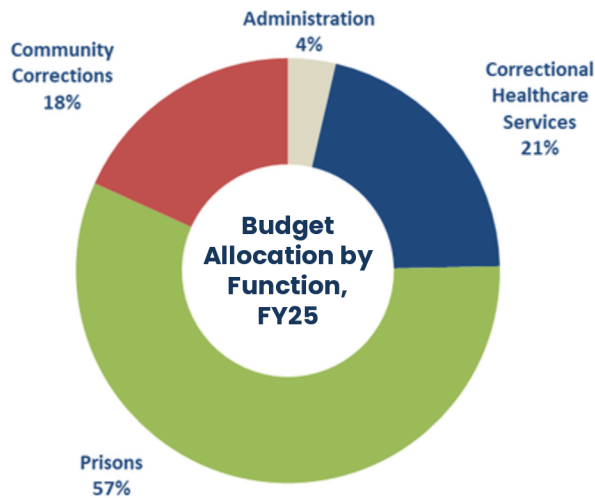
Excerpt from DOC's first annual report 1976

Budget Analysis

Senate Bill 325 of the 152nd General Assembly authorized General Fund (GF) Operating Budget of \$434,233.0 million for the DOC mission for Fiscal Year 2025.

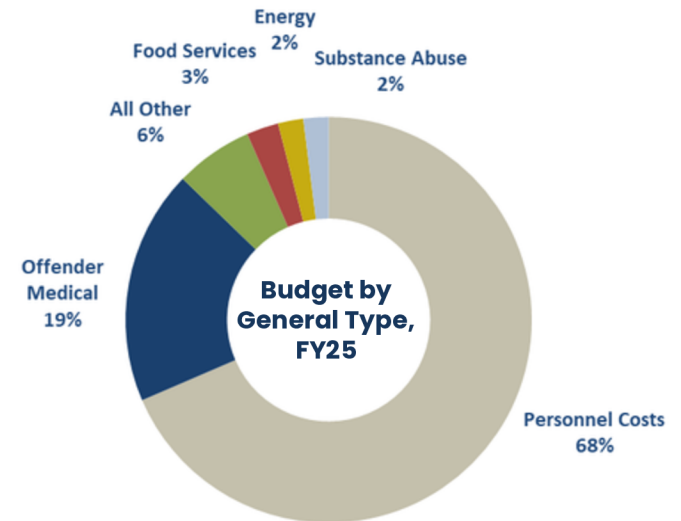
Budget by allocation includes:

Budget Allocation by Function (thousands)	
Administration	\$15,810.7
Correctional Healthcare Services	\$91,298.2
Prisons	\$247,843.0
Community Corrections	\$79,281.1
Total	\$434,233.0



Budget by general type includes:

Budget by General Type (thousands)	
Personnel Costs	\$297,580.4
Offender Medical	\$81,251.7
All Other	\$26,913.6
Food Services	\$11,071.2
Energy	\$8,726.3
Substance Abuse	\$8,689.8
Total GF Budget	\$434,233.0

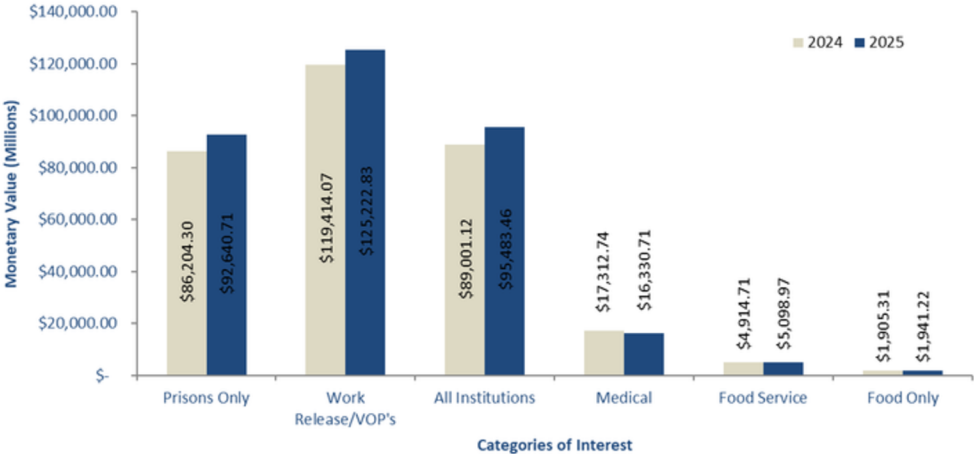


Budget Analysis

Comparisons of Yearly Offender Cost (Thousands)			
	2024	2025	Variance
Prisons Only	\$ 86,204.30	\$ 92,640.71	\$ 6,436.41
Work Release/VOP's	\$ 119,414.07	\$ 125,222.83	\$ 5,808.76
All Institutions	\$ 89,001.12	\$ 95,483.46	\$ 6,482.34
Medical	\$ 17,312.74	\$ 16,330.71	\$ (982.03)
Food Service	\$ 4,914.71	\$ 5,098.97	\$ 184.26
Food Only	\$ 1,905.31	\$ 1,941.22	\$ 35.91

	2024	2025	Variance
Net Amount of Expenditures	\$ 413,864,237.24	\$ 438,163,648.27	24,299,411.03
Inmate Count Days	1,697,287	1,674,947	(22,340.00)
Avg Daily Population	4,650	4,589	-61

Comparison of Yearly Offender Cost, FY25

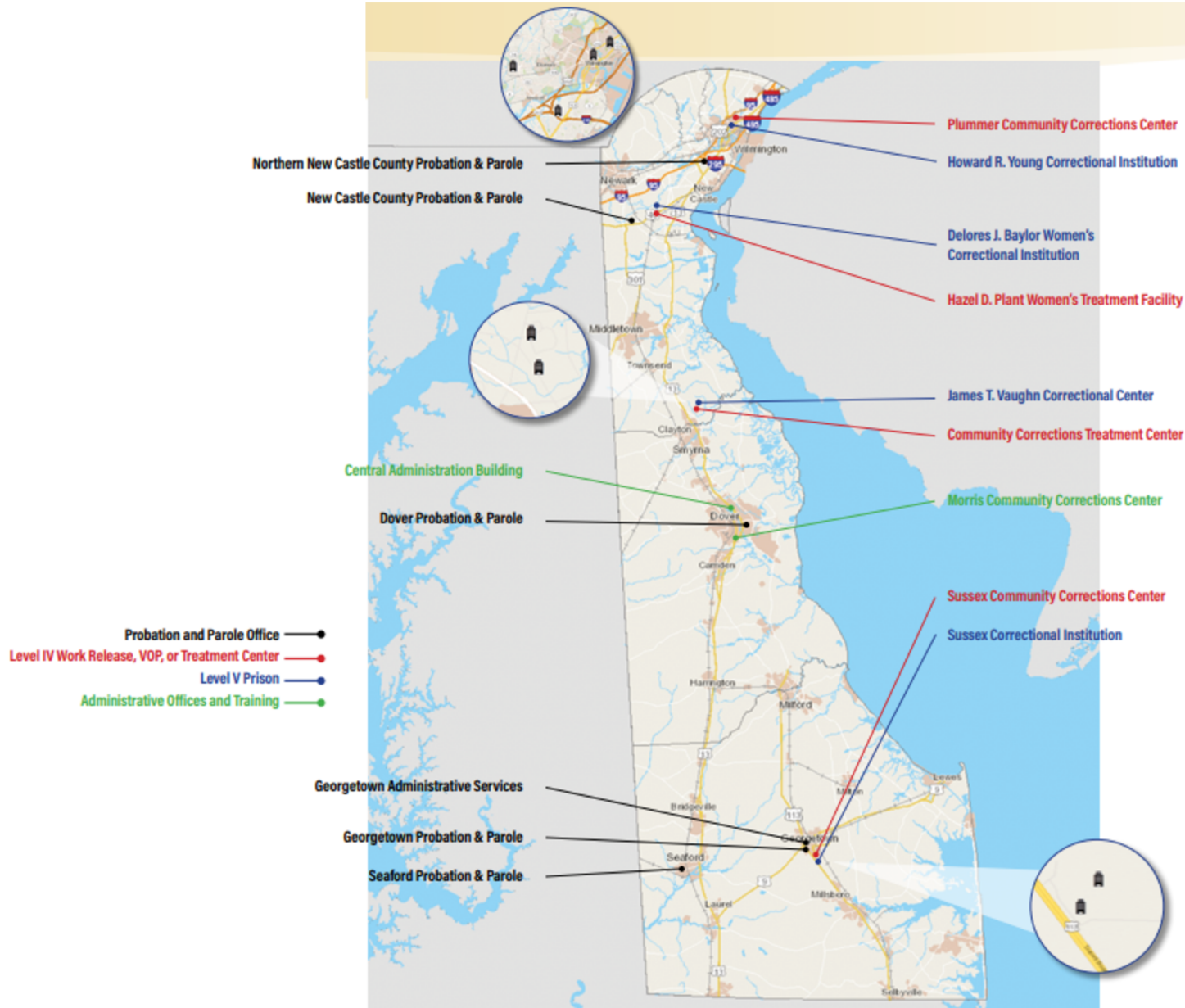


Medical Per Diem figure does not include Substance Abuse. Substance Abuse is included in the per Diem figure listed for all institutions. Decrease can be related to staffing withholds from vendor.

Department net expenses increased in FY25 by \$24,299,411.03 compared to FY24 with a decrease in the offender population of 61, resulting in an overall increase in the offender per diem rate.

Major contributing factors to the increase in expense in FY25 are increased personnel costs to include sign-on bonuses and staff pay increases, cadet lodging program, and overall inflationary increases in supplies, materials and equipment due to the current economic climate.

DOC Facilities Location Map



Howard R. Young Correctional Institution (HRYCI)

1301 E.12th Street	HRYCI Visiting Calls (M-F 8:30 - 3)
Wilmington, DE 19801	Phone: 302-575-0330
Phone: 302-429-7700	
Fax: 302-429-7707	
Warden: Philip Parker	
Deputy Warden: Natasha Hollingsworth	

Delores J. Baylor Women's Correctional Institution (BWCi)

660 Baylor Boulevard	BWCI Visiting Calls (M-W 9-3)
New Castle, DE 19720	Phone: 302-577-5837
Phone: 302-577-3004	
Fax: 302-577-7460	
Warden: Kimberly Hughey	
Deputy Warden: Jason Schaffer	

James T. Vaughn Correctional Center (JTVCC)

1181 Paddock Road	JTVCC Visiting Calls (M-F 8 -4)
Smyrna, DE 19977	Phone: 302-653-4828
Phone: 302-653-9261	A - J: 800-282-8602
Fax: 302-653-2855	K - Z: 800-722-0252
Warden: Brian Emig	800# for in-state calls only
Deputy Wardens: Jon Beck and John Brennan	

Sussex Correctional Institution (SCI)

23203 DuPont Boulevard	SCI Visiting Calls (M-F 9-3)
Georgetown, DE 19947	Phone: 302-856-5245
Phone: 302-856-5280	
Fax: 302-856-5103	
Warden: Scott Ceresini	
Deputy Warden: Marvella Wise	

PROBATION & PAROLE OFFICES

**Northern New Castle County
Adult Probation & Parole**

314 Cherry Lane
New Castle, DE 19720
Phone: 302-577-3443
Fax: 302-577-3670
District Manager: Marcus Thompson
& Mike Gomez

New Castle Probation & Parole

26 Parkway Circle
New Castle, DE 19720
Phone: 302-323-6050
Fax: 302-323-6066
District Manager: Jeff Boykin

Dover Probation & Parole

511 Maple Parkway
Dover, DE 19901
Phone: 302-739-5387
Fax: 302-739-6198
District Manager: Kecia Winchester

Seaford Probation & Parole

Shipleigh State Service Center
350 Virginia Ave
Seaford, DE 19973
Phone: 302-628-2016
Fac: 302-528-2030
District Manager: Dave Johnson

**Georgetown Probation & Parole/
Home Confinement**

22855 Dupont Blvd.
Georgetown, DE 19947
Phone: 302-856-5243
Fax: 302-856-5109
District Manager: Dave Johnson

Administrative/Pretrial Services

22883 Dupont Blvd.
Georgetown, DE 19947
Phone: 302-856-5795
District Manager: Dave Johnson

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTERS

**Hazel D. Plant Women's
Treatment Facility (HDP/WWRTF)**

620 Baylor Blvd.
New Castle, DE 19720-1140
Phone: 302-777-6800
Fax: 302-777-6849
Warden: Carole Evans

**Community Corrections Treatment
Center (CCTC)**

875 Smyrna Landing Road
Smyrna, DE 19977
Phone: 302-659-6100
Fax: 302-659-6602
Warden: Kent Raymond
Deputy Warden: Timothy Radcliffe

**Sussex Community Corrections
Center (SCCC)**

**Sussex Work Release Center
(SWRC)**

**Sussex Violation of Probation
(SVOP)**

23207 Dupont Blvd.
Georgetown, DE 19947
Phone: 302-856-5790
Fax: 302-856-5133
Warden: William Oettel
Deputy Warden: Travis Lowe



