



Florida Department of Corrections 2003-2004 Annual Report

The Online Guidebook to the Florida Prison System

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Secretary's Message



James V. Crosby, Jr.
 Secretary

In accordance with Florida Statutes we present this year's annual report. The Department of Corrections' mission is to protect the public by operating a safe, secure, humane and efficient corrections system.


As the crime rate in Florida continues to fall to its lowest level in 30 years, the number of people sentenced to prison has increased. From July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004, the number of inmates admitted to prison increased 10.4%.

Working outside the fence, as our thousands of Correctional Probation Officers do daily, can be equally dangerous. Supervising the 151,150 offenders on some form of community supervision (probation, community control, etc.) as of June 30, 2004 requires the combined skills of counselor, warden and teacher. More than half of the offenders on supervision (52.4%) were sentenced for drug crimes (26.9%) or property crimes such as theft, forgery or fraud (25.5%). Over 100,000 offenders (100,557) were admitted to community supervision from July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004, and most of them (56.0%) had no prior DC supervision commitments. Almost one-third of those admitted (32.5%) were sentenced for drug crimes. The number of offenders released from supervision has increased in the last five years, from 94,765 in FY 1999 - 00 to 100,259 in FY 2003 - 04. Of the 100,259 offenders released in FY 2003-04, 28.7% were released from community supervision through satisfaction of their sentences.

This fiscal year the department faced challenges unlike any in our history. With four major hurricanes striking the state, all department staff were affected. In storm damaged regions, employees reported to work, sometimes leaving their families to contend with the storm damage to their homes and property. But we were not only helping each other internally; we were helping in local communities. Inmates worked over 90,000 hours clearing felled trees, sandbagging, unloading and distributing supplies and building materials, working roof repair on prison dorms, and clearing

public roadways. Acts of kindness and personal sacrifices were repeated multiple times across the state in a variety of ways and I'm proud of how our employees responded during this historic hurricane season.

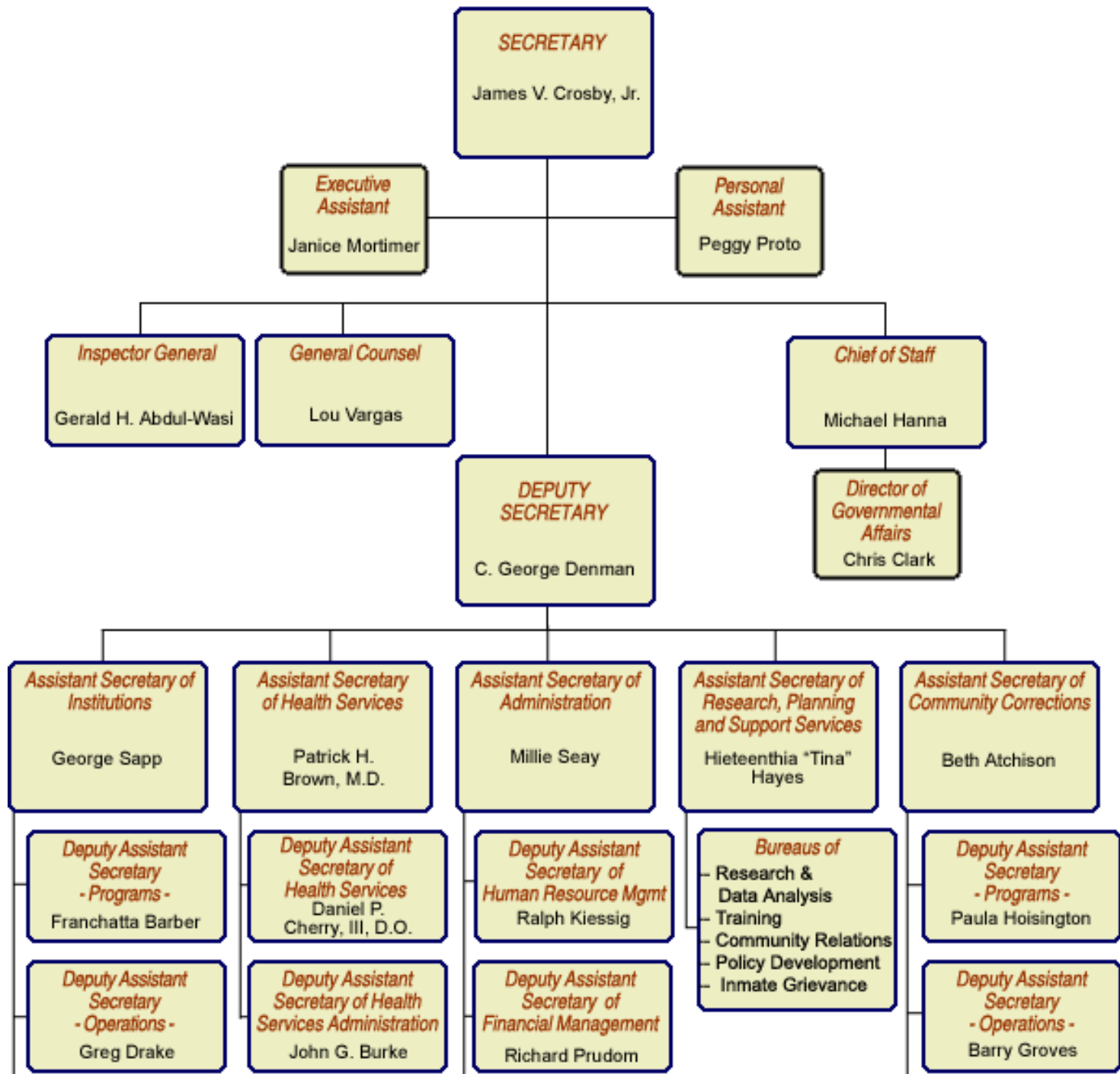
The work of the Department of Corrections stretches over the entire state. I am proud of our team and we will continue to strive for excellence as we serve the citizens of the state of Florida.

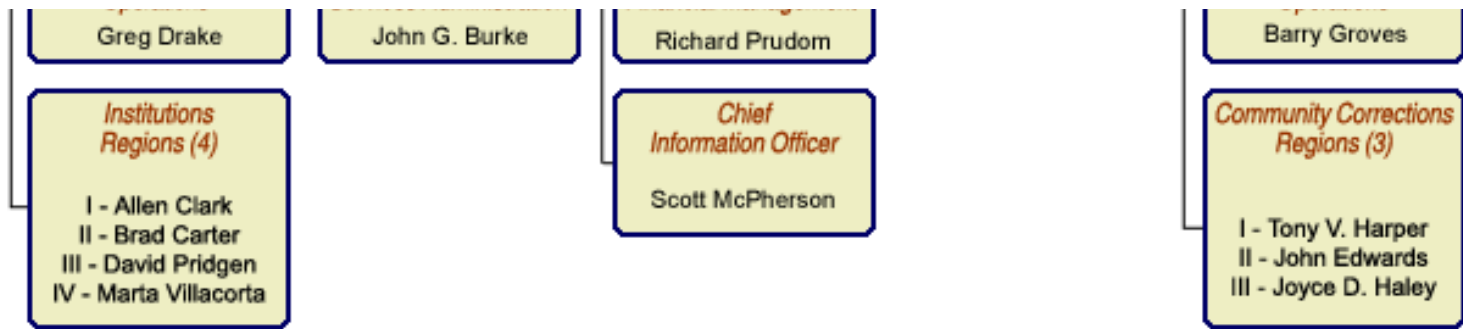

Secretary



Organization

Organization Chart







Facilities on June 30, 2004

Summary of Florida State Correctional Facilities

Florida correctional facilities are divided into major institutions, work camps, work release centers and road prisons. The classification of inmates into these different facilities takes into account the seriousness of their offenses, length of sentence, time remaining to serve, prior criminal record, escape history, prison adjustment, and other factors. The most serious offenders with the longest sentences and those least likely to adjust to institutional life are placed in more secure facilities.

SUMMARY					
Facility Summary	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2004	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions*	58	52	6	69,301	84.5%
Work Camps, Stand Alone Work/Forestry Camps,	35	34	1	9,763	11.9%
Treatment Centers	2	2	0	155	0.2%
Work Release Centers	23	17	6	2,292	3.2%
Road Prisons	5	5	0	411	0.5%
Total Facilities	123	110	13	81,922	99.9%
Contract Jail Beds				52	0.1%
Population Total				81,974	100.00%

* Institutions with separate units and hospitals are counted as one institution. These institutions are Apalachee East and West units; CFRC Main, East and South units; Gulf CI Main and Annex units; Hamilton CI Main and Annex units; Liberty CI and Quincy Annex; Lowell CI, Lowell Annex and Boot Camp units; New River CI East and

West units; RMC Main and West units; South Florida Reception Center (SFRC) and SFRC South; Sumter CI and Boot Camp units; and Taylor CI Main and Annex units. The total includes five private correctional facilities.

Correctional Institutions are prisons with fences, razor wire or ribbon, electronic detection systems, perimeter towers with armed correctional officers and/or officers in roving perimeter vehicles. Contrary to popular belief, most of these inmates do not reside in cells, but in open bay dormitories with bunk beds. Some exceptions include those confined for disciplinary or security reasons, and those on death row. These facilities are divided into seven levels of security ranging from minimum custody facilities to maximum custody facilities. About 84.5 percent of the Florida prison population is housed in a major institution.

Correctional Institutions (CI's)							
Year Open	Facility Code	Facility	Gender	Population Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2004
REGION 1							
1959	101	Apalachee CI - West Unit	M	A	4	Jackson	884
1949	102	Apalachee CI - East Unit	M	A	4	Jackson	1,062
1991	103	Jefferson CI	M	A	4	Jefferson	1,106
1991	104	Jackson CI	M	A	5	Jackson	1,316
1988	105	Calhoun CI	M	A	4	Calhoun	1,114
1991	106	Century CI	M	A	5	Escambia	1,302
1988	107	Holmes CI	M	A	4	Holmes	1,111
1991	108	Walton CI	M	A	4	Walton	1,187
1992	109	Gulf CI	M	A	5	Gulf	1,441
1995	110	Washington CI	M	A	5	Washington	1,232
1995	111	Gadsden CI (Private) Corrections Corp. of Amer.	F	A	{3}	Gadsden	1,035
1995	112	Bay CF (Private) Corrections Corp. of Amer.	M	A	{3}	Bay	748
1983	115	Okaloosa CI	M	A	5	Okaloosa	868
1997	118	Wakulla CI	M	A	4	Wakulla	1,226

1996	119	Santa Rosa CI	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,115
1988	120	Liberty CI	M	A	4	Liberty	1,282
1973	139	Quincy Annex (supervised by Liberty CI)	M	A	4	Gadsden	404
1999	150	Gulf CI-Annex	M	A	5	Gulf	1,316
REGION 2							
1992	201	Columbia CI	M	A	5	Columbia	1,326
1972	205	Florida State Prison - Main Unit	M	A	7	Bradford	1,450
1982	206	New River CI - West	M	A	4	Bradford	796
1990	208	Reception & Medical Center - West Unit*	M	RC	4	Union	1,081
1968	209	Reception & Medical Center - Main Unit*	M	RC	6	Union	1,404
1982	210	New River CI - East	M	A	4	Bradford	992
1973	211	Cross City CI	M	A	5	Dixie	931
1984	212	Mayo CI	M	A	5	Lafayette	1,163
1913	213	Union CI	M	A	7	Union	1,953
1987	215	Hamilton CI	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,184
1989	216	Madison CI	M	A	4	Madison	1,152
1995	218	Taylor CI	M	A	5	Taylor	1,211
1997	219	Lake City CF (Private) Corrections Corp. of America	M	YO	{4}	Columbia	350
2002	224	Taylor CI - Annex	M	YO	5	Taylor	487
1995	250	Hamilton CI- Annex	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,341
1977	255	Lawtey CI	M	A	3	Bradford	751
1991	277	Gainesville CI	M	A	2	Alachua	352

1978	279	Baker CI	M	A	5	Baker	1,149
1979	281	Lancaster CI	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	561
REGION 3							
1984	214	Putnam CI	M	A	4	Putnam	449
1981	282	Tomoka CI	M	A	5	Volusia	1,258
1959	304	Marion CI	M	A	4	Marion	1,261
1965	307	Sumter CI	M	A	5	Sumter	1,384
1987	308	Sumter BTU (Boot Camp)	M	YO	2	Sumter	79
1978	310	Brevard CI	M	YO	4	Brevard	981
1973	312	Lake CI	M	A	5	Lake	1,073
1956	314	Lowell CI	F	RC	4	Marion	785
1988	320	Central Florida Reception Ctr- Main Unit	M	RC	6	Orange	1,552
1991	321	Central Florida Reception Ctr- East Unit	M	RC	4	Orange	852
1992	323	Central Florida Reception Ctr- So. Unit	M	A	5	Orange	113
1992	336	Hernando CI	F	YO	2	Hernando	423
1997	366	Lowell CI - Women's Boot Camp	F	YO	2	Marion	8
2002	367	Lowell Annex	F	A	5	Marion	844
1957	503	Avon Park CI	M	A	4	Polk	943
1976	529	Hillsborough CI	F	A	4	Hillsborough	200
1977	573	Zephyrhills CI	M	A	5	Pasco	642
1978	580	Polk CI	M	A	5	Polk	1,199
REGION 4							
1995	401	Everglades CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,621
1985	402	South Florida Reception Ctr- Main Unit	M	RC	6	Miami-Dade	1,095

2002	403	South Florida Reception Ctr-South Unit	M	A	4	Miami-Dade	409
1995	404	Okeechobee CI	M	A	6	Okeechobee	1,597
1997	405	South Bay CF (Private) The GEO Group, Inc.	M	A	{5}	Palm Beach	1,316
1932	406	Glades CI	M	A	4	Palm Beach	1,011
1976	418	Indian River CI	M	YO	4	Indian River	385
1976	419	Homestead CI	F	A	4	Miami-Dade	642
1985	430	Martin CI	M	A	6	Martin	920
1996	463	Dade CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,427
1977	475	Broward CI	F	RC	7	Broward	743
1991	501	Hardee CI	M	A	6	Hardee	1,415
1969	564	DeSoto CI - Annex	M	A	4	DeSoto	1,371
1989	510	Charlotte CI	M	A	6	Charlotte	1,005
1995	511	Moore Haven CF (Private) The GEO Group, Inc.	M	A	{3}	Glades	742
1979	576	Hendry CI	M	A	2	Hendry	173

{ } Indicates comparable security level under DC criteria

*Reception and Medical Center (RMC) was formerly known as North Florida Reception Center

Gender and Type:			
M:	Houses Male Inmates	RC:	Reception Center
F:	Houses Female Inmates	YO:	Youthful Offender
		A:	Adult Facility

Security Level			
1	Minimum Custody	4,5,6	Close Custody
2,3	Medium Custody	7	Maximum Custody

Work Camps, Forestry Camps and Drug Treatment

Centers

Work/Forestry Camps are minimum to medium custody facilities surrounded by fences and razor ribbon. Inmates are usually transferred to a work camp after completing part of their sentences at a correctional institution and demonstrating satisfactory adjustment. Most of these work camps are located next to correctional institutions so that they can share facilities like laundry and health services. The inmates housed at these facilities may be assigned to community and public work squads. Their jobs include cleaning up roadways and rights-of-way, performing grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state offices and cleaning up forests. About 11.9% percent of the prison population resides in work camps.

Work Camps, Forestry Camps and Drug Treatment Centers							
Year Open	Facility Code	Facility	Gender	Population Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2004
REGION 1							
1974	114	River Junction Work Camp (Apalachee CI)	M	A	3	Gadsden	395
1994	121	Liberty Work Camp	M	A	3	Liberty	280
1959	136	Caryville Work Camp (Washington CI)	M	A	2	Washington	125
1989	160	Graceville Work Camp (Jackson CI)	M	A	2	Jackson	283
1989	161	Okaloosa Work Camp	M	A	3	Okaloosa	273
1994	162	Holmes Work Camp	M	A	3	Holmes	275
1994	165	Calhoun Work Camp	M	A	3	Calhoun	279
1994	166	Jackson Work Camp	M	A	3	Jackson	278
1994	167	Century Work Camp	M	A	3	Escambia	273
1988	170	Gulf Forestry Camp (Gulf CI)	M	A	3	Gulf	279
1989	171	Franklin Work Camp (Gulf CI)	M	A	3	Franklin	275
1995	172	Walton Work Camp	M	A	3	Walton	276
2002	173	Wakulla Work Camp	M	A	3	Wakulla	143

1976	177	Berrydale Forestry Camp (Century CI)	M	A	2	Santa Rosa	132
REGION 2							
1994	204	New River "O" Unit	M	A	2	Bradford	476
1951	240	Gainesville Work Camp (Gainesville CI)	M	A	2	Alachua	260
1990	261	Baker Work Camp	M	A	3	Baker	276
1989	262	Cross City Work Camp	M	A	3	Dixie	268
1990	263	Hamilton Work Camp	M	A	3	Hamilton	284
1994	264	Columbia Work Camp	M	A	3	Columbia	284
1995	265	Mayo Work Camp	M	A	3	Lafayette	284
1989	280	Lancaster Work Camp	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	273
1988	289	Madison Work Camp	M	A	3	Madison	291
REGION 3							
1987	284	Tomoka Work Camp	M	A	3	Volusia	292
1988	287	Levy Forestry Camp (Lowell CI)	F	A	3	Levy	269
1989	363	Brevard Work Camp	M	YO	3	Brevard	282
1989	364	Marion Work Camp	M	A	3	Marion	279
1987	365	Sumter Work Camp	M	A	3	Sumter	286
1993	504	Avon Park Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	431
1987	562	Polk Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	285
REGION 4							
1983	420	Martin Work Camp	M	A	3	Martin	188
1990	462	Glades Work Camp	M	A	3	Palm Beach	287
1981	544	Ft. Myers Work Camp (Hendry CI)	M	A	2	Lee	117
1990	560	DeSoto Work Camp	M	A	3	DeSoto	288
1986	561	Hendry Work Camp	M	A	3	Hendry	209
1995	563	Hardee Work Camp	M	A	3	Hardee	288

Work/Forestry Camps that are not adjacent to a major institution are listed with a () indicating the facility to which they are assigned.

Stand Alone Work / Forestry Camps and Treatment Centers							
Year Open	Facility Code	Facility	Gender	Population Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2004
REGION 3							
	285	Reality House (contract treatment center)	M	A	1	Volusia	85
REGION 4							
2003	481	Martin Unit - Treatment Center	M	A	1	Martin	70

Work Release Centers and Road Prisons

Work Release Centers (WRC) house two categories of minimum custody inmates: those who are participating in community work release and work at paid employment in the community and those who are participating in a center work assignment and work in a support capacity for the center. They must be within two or three years of their release date, depending on their job assignment. No sex offenders may participate in work release or center work assignments. Those working at the WRC perform such tasks as providing transportation, working in food service and maintenance of the center. There are no perimeter fences and they must remain at the WRC when they are not working or attending programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous. Inmates participating in work release must save part of their earnings for when they are released and pay toward victim restitution, as well as room and board. Approximately 4,500 inmates participate in Florida's 24 work release programs annually, with about 2,265 or 2.8 percent of the prison population enrolled at any given time. Work release centers are supervised by the Department's Office of Institutions.

Work Release Centers							
Year Open	Facility Code	Facility	Gender	Population Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2004
REGION 1							
1972	163	Panama City WRC	M	A/YO	1	Bay	67
1973	164	Pensacola WRC	M	A/YO	1	Escambia	83
1973	168	Tallahassee WRC	M	A/YO	1	Leon	121
	187	SHISA House West (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Leon	23

REGION 2							
1985	243	Dinsmore WRC	M	A/YO	1	Duval	141
1972	249	Lake City WRC	M	A/YO	1	Columbia	105
1972	266	Santa Fe WRC	M	A/YO	1	Alachua	111
	278	SHISA House East (contract)	F	A/YO	1	Duval	28
REGION 3							
1974	242	Daytona WRC	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	78
1972	341	Cocoa WRC	M	A/YO	1	Brevard	81
1973	361	Orlando WRC	F	A/YO	1	Orange	82
1975	374	Kissimmee WRC	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	111
1972	540	Bartow WRC	M	A/YO	1	Polk	76
1973	554	Pinellas WRC	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	41
1976	572	Tarpon Springs WRC	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	83
1986	583	St. Petersburg WRC	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	145
REGION 4							
1973	444	Ft. Pierce WRC	M	A/YO	1	St. Lucie	79
1974	446	Hollywood WRC	F	A/YO	1	Broward	116
1971	452	Atlantic WRC	F	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	40
1975	457	Miami North WRC	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	183
1974	465	Pompano Beach WRC	M	A/YO	1	Broward	206
1989	469	West Palm Beach WRC	M	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	149
1985	473	Opa Locka WRC	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	143

Road Prisons house minimum and medium custody inmates and have perimeter fences. Most of these inmates work on community work squads and the highways doing road work. Their jobs also include support services to state agencies such as collecting recycling materials and moving furniture. Less than one percent of the prison population is housed in road prisons.





The Florida Department of Corrections has five Road Prisons among its 123 facilities statewide, including Arcadia Road Prison in DeSoto County. Arcadia Road Prison was built in 1964 and houses approximately 100 inmates Arcadia Road Prison

Special thanks to photographer and Correctional Officer Howard Tucker and to Major David Lawrence for their assistance.

Road Prisons							
Year Open	Facility Code	Facility	Gender	Population Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2004
REGION 1							
1940	134	Tallahassee Road Prison	M	A	2	Leon	96
REGION 3							
1993	552	Largo Road Prison	M	A	2	Pinellas	63
REGION 4							
1951	426	Big Pine Key Road Prison	M	A	2	Monroe	64
1951	431	Loxahatchee Road Prison	M	A	2	Palm Beach	92
1964	525	Arcadia Road Prison	M	A	2	DeSoto	96

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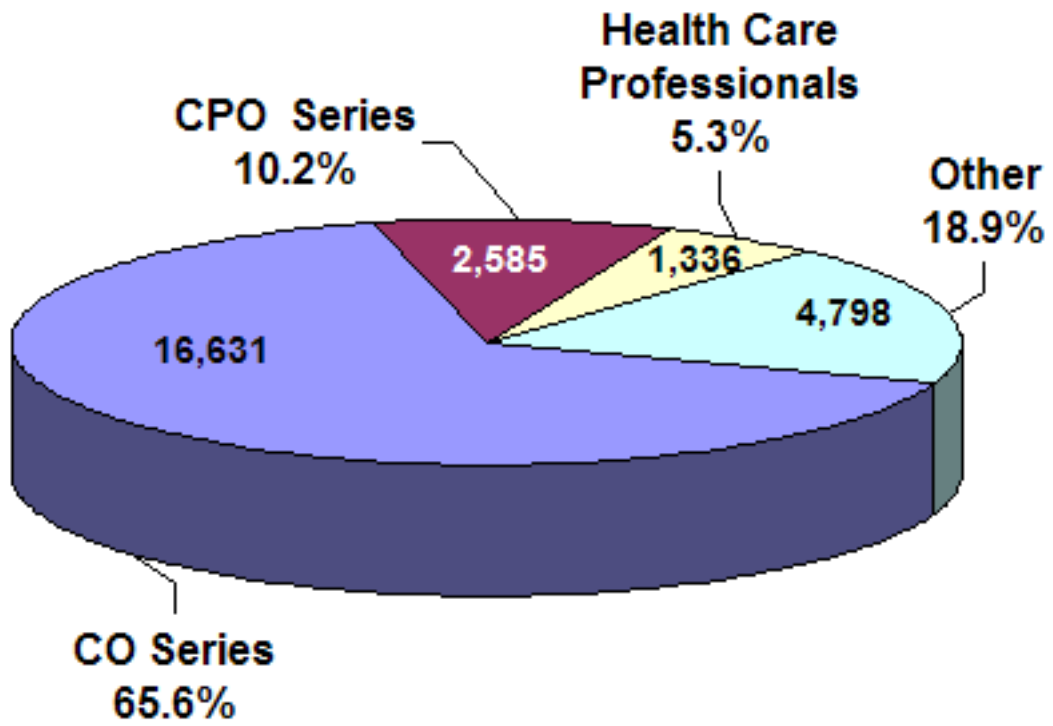
Personnel

Three of Every Four DC Employees is a Correctional Officer or Correctional Probation Officer

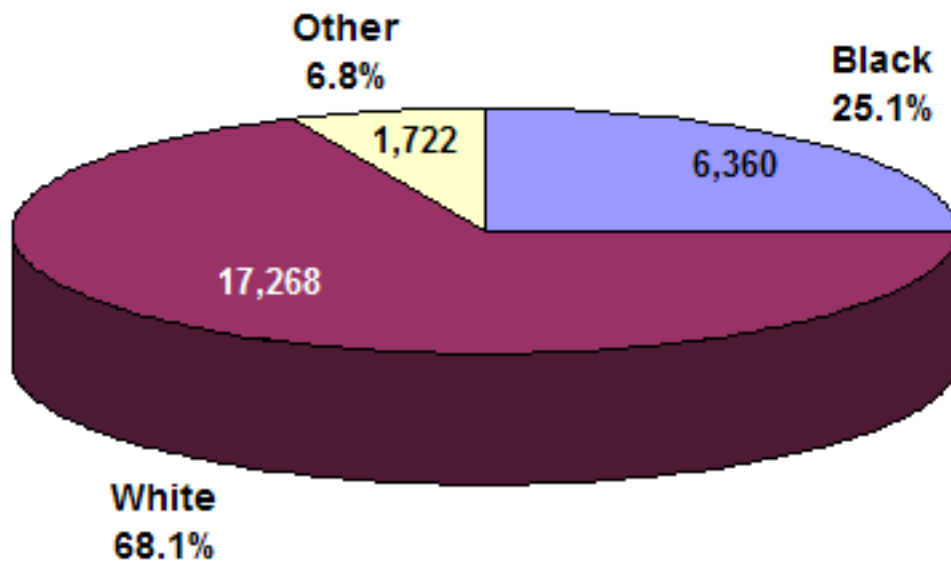
On **June 30, 2004**, the Florida Department of Corrections had **25,350** employees including **19,216** or **75.8%** in the Correctional or Correctional Probation Officer series.

- The average employee is 41 years old and has been with the agency for eight years.
- Of the 16,631 officers within the Department in the Correctional Officer series 11,738 are classified as correctional officers (70.6%) and 3,964 are correctional officer sergeants (23.8%). Lieutenants make up 2.6% (433) of the CO series,, while captains comprise 1.7% (283).
- Majors, colonels, CO Inspectors and CO Senior Inspectors comprise only 1.3% (213) of the entire CO series.
- The racial breakdown of those in the CO series is 67.2% white, 26.6% black, and 6.1% other.
- Most (69.3%) of the CO's are male.
- In the correctional probation officer series 50.2% are female and 49.8% are male.
- The racial breakdown of the 2,585 officers in the CPO series is 59.3% white, 33.0% black and 7.7% other.

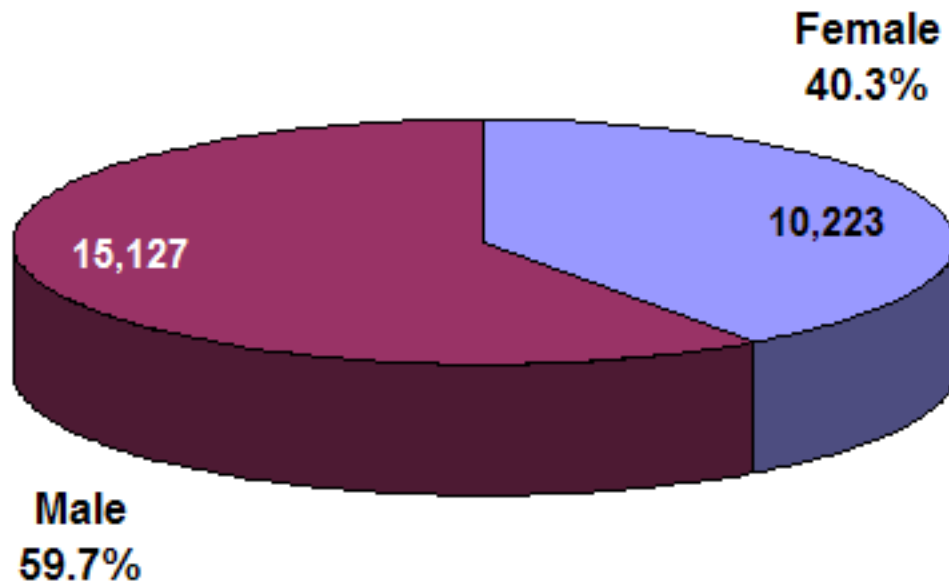
Staff by Position Total 25,126



Staff by Race



Staff by Gender



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Budget

Budget Summary (FY 2003-04)

Operating Funds

Expenditures by Budget Entity:

Department Administration	\$ 54,852,108
Security and Institutional Operations	\$ 1,144,147,508
Health Services	\$ 307,400,119
Community Corrections	\$ 221,208,055
Information Technology	\$ 24,562,233
Programs	\$ 39,621,718
Total Operating Funds	\$ 1,791,791,741

Fixed Capital Outlay Funds

Expenditures by Project Classification:

To provide additional capacity through expansion and new construction	\$ 25,381,014
To maintain existing facilities and meet requirements of regulatory agencies	\$ 3,773,958
Total Fixed Capital Outlay Funds	\$ 29,154,972

Total

\$ 1,820,946,713

Local Funds**Volume of Collection Activities:**

Cost of Supervision Fees	\$ 25,874,735
Restitution, Fines and Court Costs	\$ 56,757,490
Subsistence, Transportation, and other Court-Ordered Payments	\$ 18,909,204

Inmate Banking Activities:

Total Deposits	\$ 75,895,080
Total Disbursements	\$ 76,383,668
June 30, 2004 Total Assets	\$ 8,552,567

Inmate Welfare Fund Activity:

Revenue from Canteen Operations	\$ 20,980,163
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$ 17,596,450

Summary of Average Inmate Costs (FY 2003-04)

Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Department Facilities (Excluding Private) (3)	75,273	\$48.23	\$36.36	10.83	\$1.04
Total Major Institutions (Excluding Private)	75,133	\$48.28	\$36.38	10.85	\$1.05
Adult Male Custody (1)	42,930	\$39.28	\$32.75	5.63	\$0.90
Male Youthful Offender Custody	2,978	\$52.23	\$42.43	5.79	\$4.01
Receptions Centers	5,976	\$87.86	\$45.68	41.44	\$0.74
Adult and Female Youthful Offender Custody (2)	3,876	\$58.52	\$41.76	15.07	\$1.69
Specialty Institutions	17,046	\$56.05	\$41.09	13.97	\$0.99

Work Release Centers	2,327	\$33.40	\$28.04	5.30	\$0.06
Private Institutions (1) (3)	4,185	\$56.11	\$55.14	0.97	\$0.00
Probation and Restitution Centers and Bradenton DTC	140	\$29.98	\$29.98	0.00	\$0.00

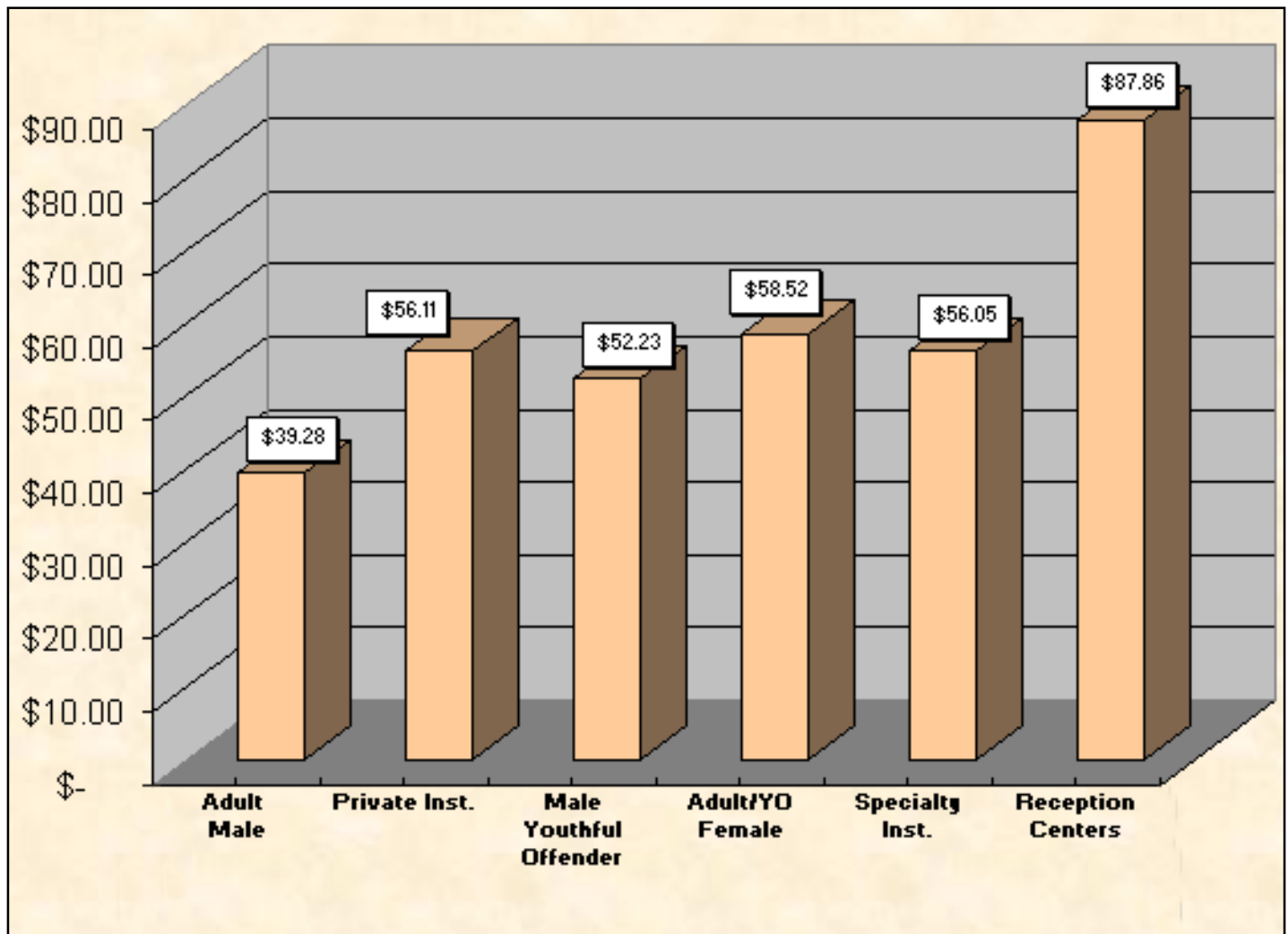
(1) These facilities exclude debt service costs, which if included would increase the department's average major institution per diem by \$ 0.16 and the private institutions' per diem by \$ 6.36.

(2) Also serving as reception centers (Broward CI and Lowell CI) for female inmates.

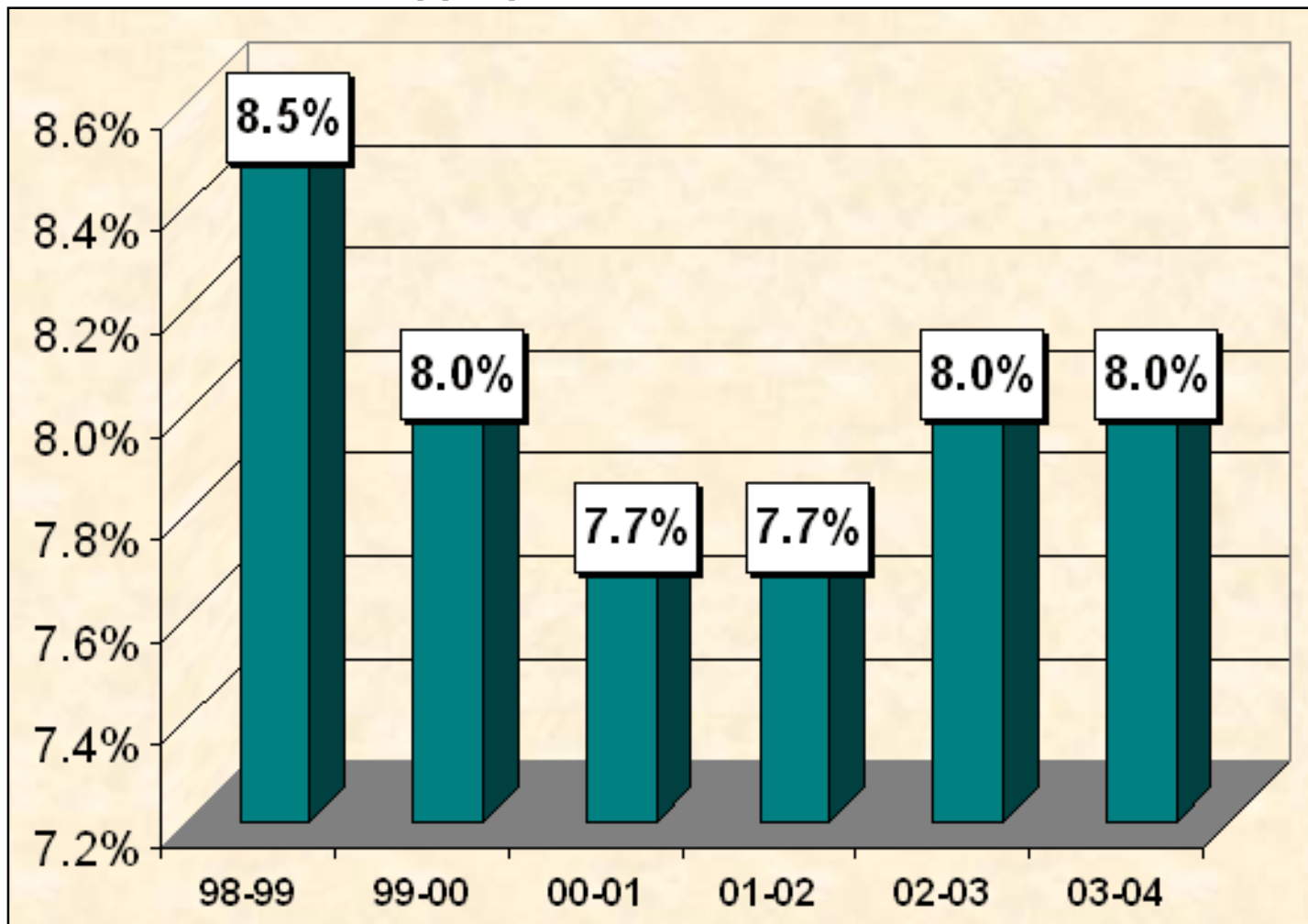
(3) Per diem figures do not include indirect and administration costs of \$ 4.99 for major institutions (operations \$ 4.16, health services \$ 0.69 and education \$ 0.14), and \$0.86 for private institutions.

NOTE: Administration costs equal 3.04% of total Department expenditures.

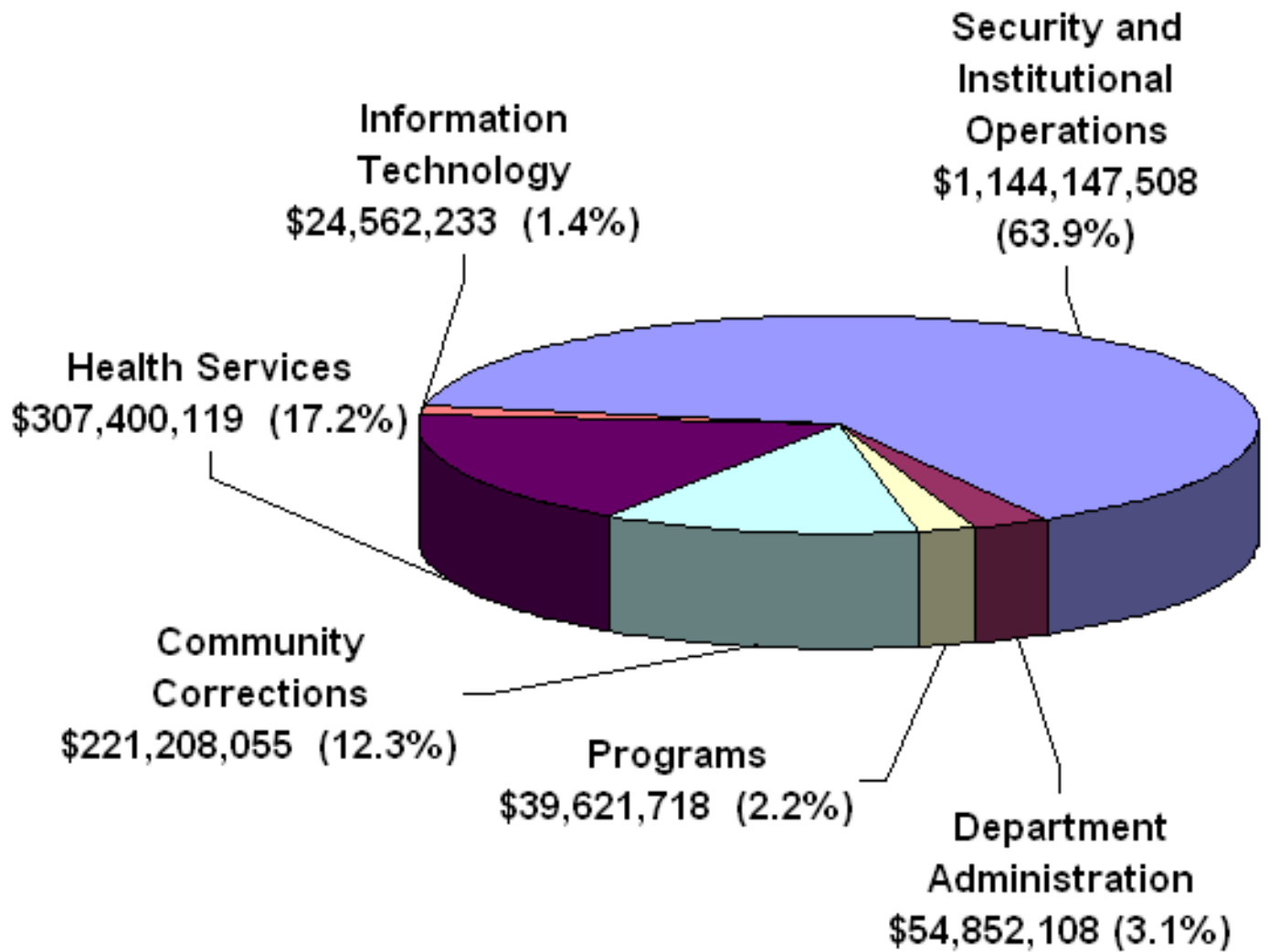
Inmate Cost Per Day by Type of Facility



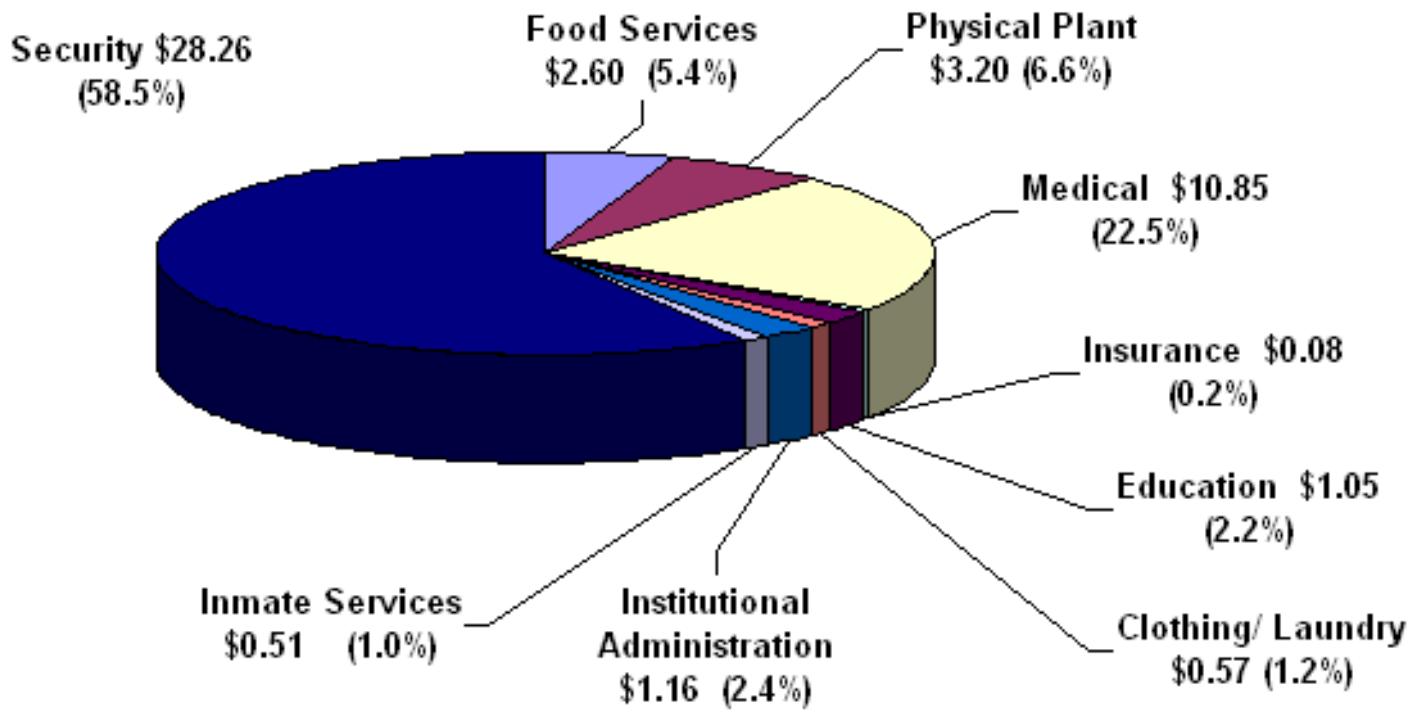
Percent of State General Revenue Budget Appropriated to Corrections



**FY 2003-04 Correctional Budget
Total Expenditures \$1,791,791,741**



Inmate Cost Per Day for FY 2003-04
\$48.28 (\$17,622 annually)
(Major Institutions Only)



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Community Supervision: CPOs

CPOs Supervise More Than 151,000 Offenders

The Bureau of Probation & Parole Field Services is responsible for developing, implementing, revising and monitoring programs in the areas of probation and other field supervision operations, sentencing scoresheets, probation and parole databases, court-ordered payments, and sexual offenders/predators. Employees in this bureau are also responsible for developing policy for over 3,430 staff members, including over 2,500 probation officers and supervisors. Along with supervising more than 151,000 offenders requiring community supervision, correctional probation officers (CPOs) are required to collect the following fees from offenders, when applicable: cost of supervision, victim restitution and court fines and costs. CPOs are also required to conduct more than 208,000 investigations each year, including pre-sentence investigations and other state investigations.

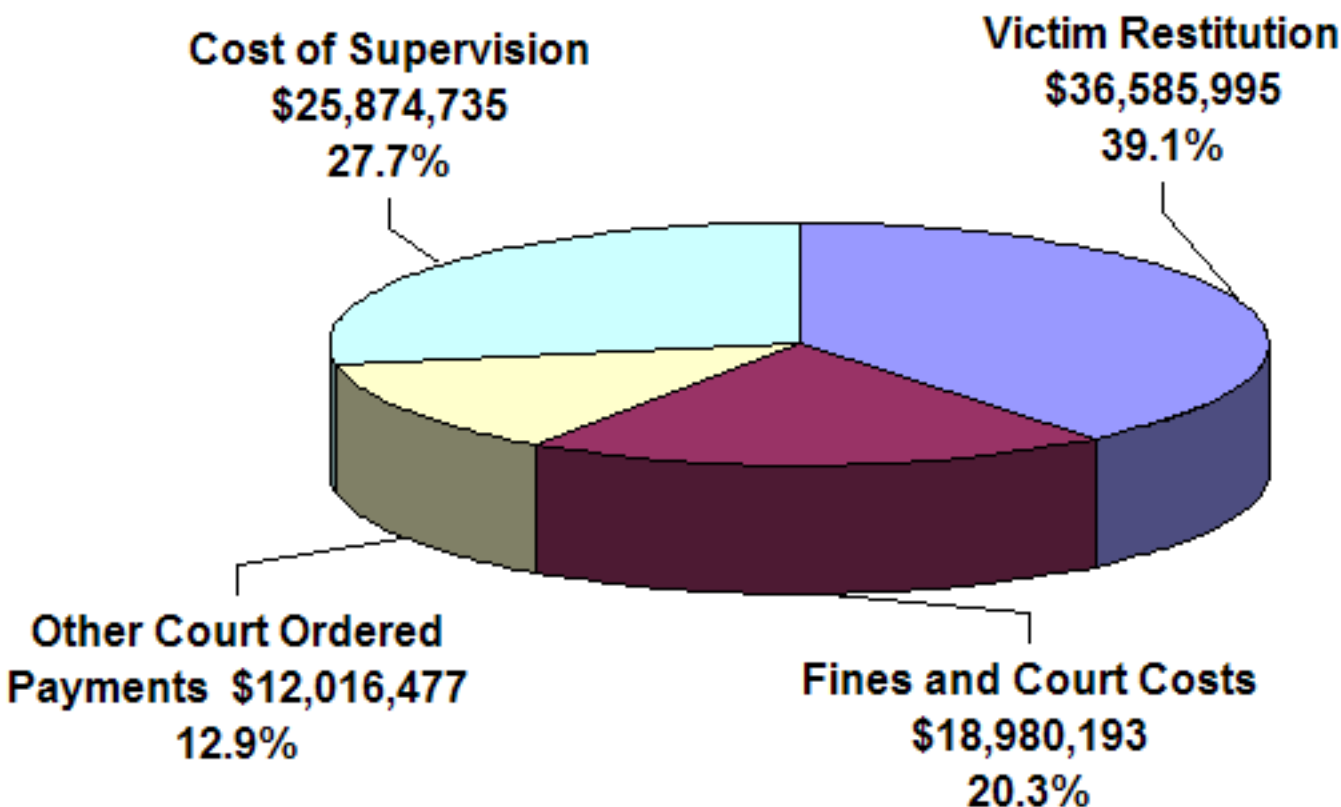
The Fugitive Apprehension Coordination Team (FACT), implemented in 2001, assisted in reducing their original number of outstanding warrants on probation/parole violators in Absconder status by over six percent. This unit has accomplished this by working closely with field staff, local, state and federal law enforcement authorities and the public through an Absconder/Fugitive Search Web Site where the public can call or e-mail tips about absconders' whereabouts. This page is located at <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/wanted.html> and contains information regarding absconders including photos, when available.

In FY 2003-04, the Office of Community Corrections provided specialized training opportunities for all staff in areas such as Supervision of Sex Offenders, Supervision of Female Offenders and Officer Safety and Survival training. Long distance training over the Department's intranet continues to be utilized to allow officers to complete training as their schedules permit, thus increasing time spent by staff on supervision activities.

The "Community Supervision" ratio is based on the number of offenders on supervision and the number of certified officers available to supervise the population. This number varies by circuit. Caseloads for supervision categories that have statutorily mandated caseload ratios are listed below.

Statutorily Mandated Caseload Ratios	
Community Control	25:1
Post Prison Release Supervision	40:1
Drug Offender Probation	50:1

**Payments Collected During FY 2003-04
Total \$93,457,400***



* Community Corrections also collects other fees (crimes compensation, electronic monitoring, drug testing fees, surcharge, substance, and additional costs).

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Drug Testing

Random Drug Testing

Random Drug Test Results In FY 2003-04

	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total
Random	44,718	43,835	883	1.97%	0	849	44	2	12	907
For Cause	5,747	4,342	1,405	24.45%	46	1,268	108	8	28	1,458

* Inmates can test positive for more than one drug.

The Inmate Drug Testing Unit currently oversees the inmate random drug testing program, substance abuse program drug testing and “for cause” drug testing for all Correctional Facilities statewide. Inmates are chosen for random and substance abuse program drug testing based upon a random computer generated selection system. Selection of inmates for “for cause” drug testing is based upon reasonable suspicion of involvement with drugs or alcohol. Drug testing enables the Department to detect and identify inmates using illicit drugs, including abuse of prescription drugs and/or alcohol. Furthermore, the role of drug testing, as an integral part of effective substance abuse programs, has been recognized as highly effective in identifying those who have substance abuse problems, getting them into treatment, and monitoring them during the treatment process.

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Youthful Offenders

Youthful Offenders

- The Court may sentence a person as a youthful offender if the crime was committed prior to his or her twenty-first birthday (F.S. 958.04(1)(b)).
- The Department of Corrections may classify an inmate as a youthful offender if he or she is 24 years old or under, with a sentence of 10 years or less (F.S. 958.11(4)).
- Vulnerable inmates who are 19 or under with a sentence of more than 10 years may also be classified as youthful offenders, if their safety would be jeopardized in an adult institution (F.S. 958.11(6)).
- Capital or life felons may not be classified or sentenced as youthful offenders.

Youthful Offender Population by Facility

CURRENT LOCATION	Designated by Dept. of Corrections as Youthful Offenders ages 19-24 with sentences less than or equal to 10 Years (F.S. 958.11 (4))	Designated by Dept. of Corrections as Youthful Offenders due to emotional/ physical vulnerability (F.S. 958.11(6))	Designated by Courts as Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.04(1)(b))	Total Population
Brevard CI	611	15	348	974
Brevard Work Camp	187	1	93	281
Hernando CI	128	0	20	148
Indian River CI	209	4	168	381
Lake City CI	250	1	99	350
Lancaster CI	365	7	169	541

Lancaster Work Camp	177	0	96	273
Lowell CI	56	0	11	67
Lowell CI - Boot Camp	6	0	2	8
R.M.C.- Main Unit	88	0	35	123
Sumter B.T.U.	12	0	67	79
Taylor Annex	299	3	174	476
C.F.R.C. Main Unit	76	0	39	115
S.F.R.C.	27	0	14	41
Work Release Centers	93	0	54	147
All Other Facilities	43	0	19	62
Total	2,627	31	1,408	4,066

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Florida Department of
CORRECTIONS

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Education

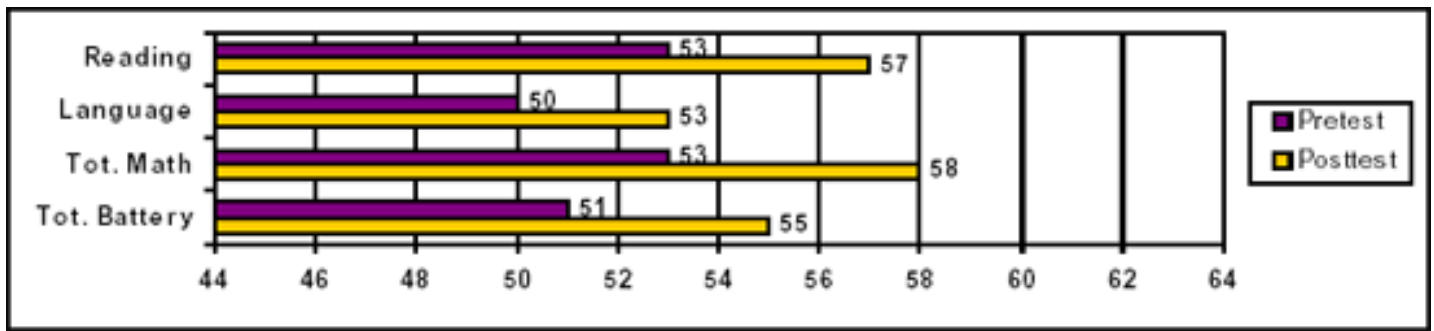
Results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) For Correctional Education (CE) Students in FY 2003-04

Purpose: As per Section 944.801(3)(f), F.S., this page summarizes the average change in literacy levels of Correctional Education (CE) students from July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004.

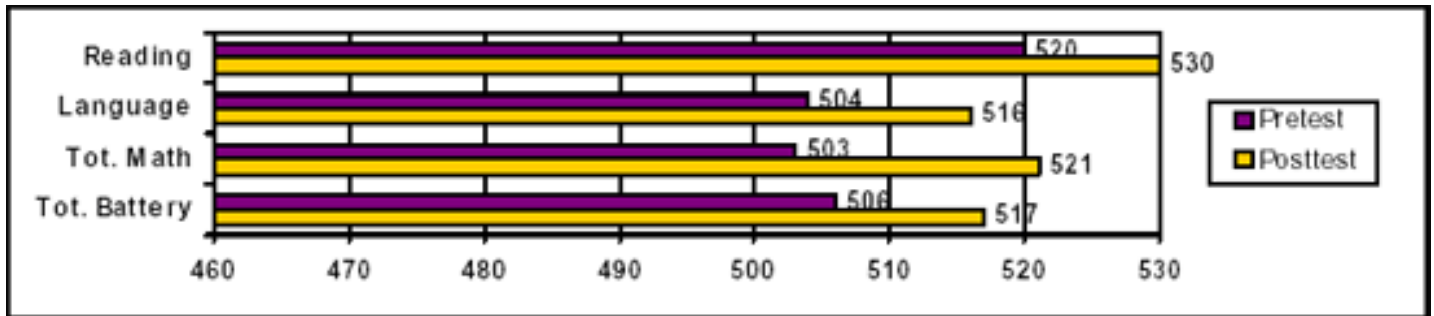
Methodology: TABE tests administered to students during FY 2003-04 were scored using TestMate and the Advanced Module of the TestMate System (test scoring and reporting system). Inmate names and DC numbers were used to track those who had both pretest and posttest scores during this period. This summary includes all inmate students who, during this period, had at least one matched set of scores (pretest and posttest scores) in at least one subject area. A total of 2,272 students had matched scores for all three of the subject areas (Total Battery) of Reading, Language, and Total Mathematics. The total sets of matched scores for each subject area were: (a) 2,530 for Reading, (b) 2,548 for Language, and (c) 2,811 for Total Mathematics.

Results: The three charts below show the average gains made in each subject in terms of grade equivalents (GE), scale scores, and normal curve equivalents (NCE), respectively. To be included, students had to have both a pretest and posttest. Gain was made in all three subject areas and for total battery. For an average of three months of instruction, the overall (total battery) gain was four points for the NCE scores and on average there was an 11-point increase in scale scores. This translates into four months gain (.4) in GE scores.

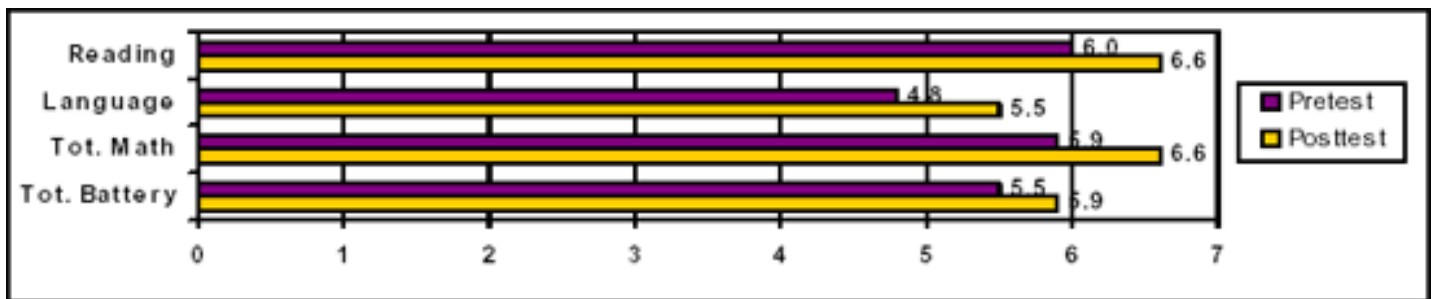
Gains Expressed in Normal Curve Equivalents (NCE's)



Gains Expressed in Scale Scores



Gains Expressed in Grade Equivalents (GE's)



Reading (N=2,530), Language (N=2,548), Total Math (N=2,811), Total Battery (N=2,272)

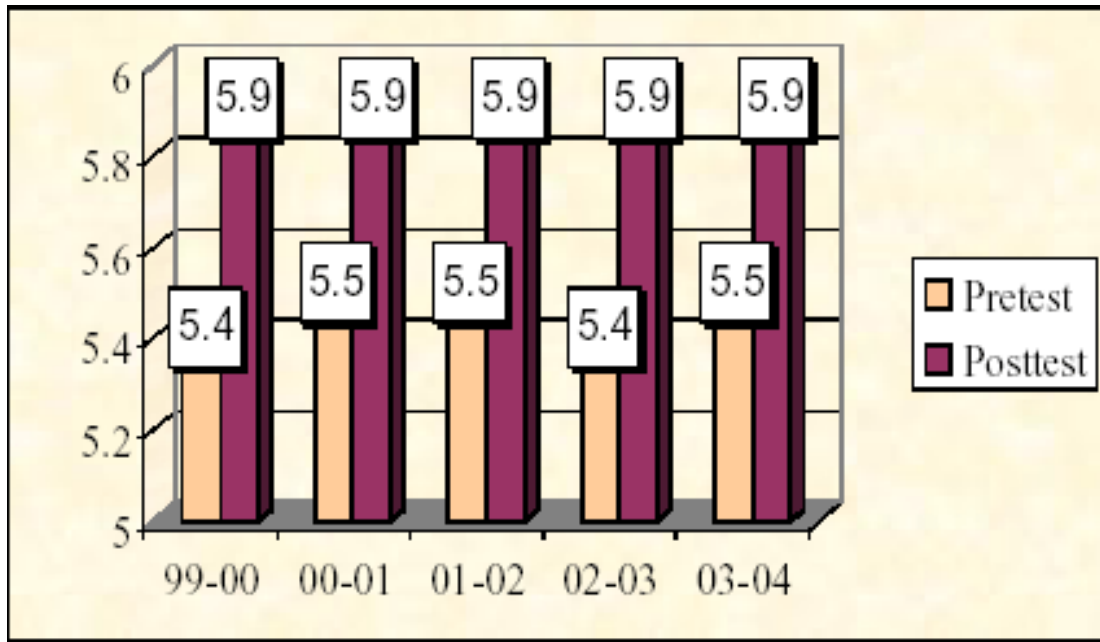
Over 1,100 Inmates Earned GED's in FY 2003-04

- 995 inmates earned GED certificates while in the Florida prison system in FY 2003-04. An additional 128 had their GED's verified while in Florida prisons, meaning they earned their GED's elsewhere such as contract drug facilities, county jails or from other states.
- The number who enrolled in GED courses during the fiscal year was 1,820, and the completion rate for the year was 55%.
- 20,700 inmates participated in 21,442 courses during the fiscal year. "Number of

courses" and "number of inmates" are different for adult education and vocational counts, since it is possible for a given inmate to be involved in more than one course in either program during the year.

- Note that none of the counts in these charts include program participation or certificates earned at private facilities.

Change in Inmate Literacy Levels Over Five Years



FY 2003-04 GED and Vocational Certificates Awarded

Types of Award Locations	GED Certificates Awarded	Vocational Certificates Awarded	Total Certificates Awarded
Correctional Institutions	894	2,012	2,906
Other DC Facilities*	101	19	120
Non-DC Entities**	128	0	128
Total	1,123	2,031	3,154

* Other DC includes work release centers, work/forestry camps, road prisons, boot camps.

** Non-DC includes contract drug facilities, counties, and other states.

Participation in Correctional Education Classes in FY 2003-04

	Mandatory Literacy	Adult Basic Edu.	GED	Vocational	Total
Enrollments*					
Number of Courses	3,423	9,908	1,820	6,291	21,442
Number of Inmates	3,423	9,908	1,820	5,549	***20,700
Completions**					
Number of Courses	1,022	757	995	2,031	4,805
Number of Inmates	1,022	757	995	1,692	***4,466
Other Exits**					
Number of Courses	1,923	7,586	960	3,527	13,996
Number of Inmates	1,923	7,586	960	3,060	***13,529

* "Enrollments" includes inmates enrolled as of 7/1/03 and new enrollments through 6/30/04.

** "Completions" and "Other Exits" are from 7/1/03 through 6/30/04.

*** Inmates who participated in Mandatory Literacy, Adult Basic Education, GED and Vocational courses get counted for participation in all four programs.

"Number of courses" and "number of inmates" are different for vocational counts since it is possible for a given inmate to be involved in more than one course in this program during the year.

For greater detail, Adult Basic Edu. (course "9900004") is shown in a separate column from the GED (course "9900026").

"Completions" are defined as a CMP, ATT or CXS code on the DC32 screen for MLP and ABE participants, a GED certificate for course "9900026" participants, and a vocational certificate for vocational program participants.

"Other exits" are defined as any exit code on the DC 32 screen except for ATT, CXS and CMP.

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Inmate Programs

Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2004

Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2004							
Correctional Institutions (CIs) (Includes work camps & annexes)	Mandatory Literacy Program	Adult Education (ABE/GED)	Special Education	Volunteer Literacy	Even Start	Title I	Computer Assisted Instruction
Apalachee CI	X, ANX	X, ANX	X, ANX	X	X	X	X, ANX
Avon Park CI	X, WC	X, WC	X, WC	X			X
Baker CI	X	X	X, WC	X			X
Brevard CI	X, WC	X, WC	X, WC			X	X
Broward CI *	X	X	X		X		X
Calhoun CI				X			
Central Fla Rec Ctr							
Century CI				X			
Charlotte CI		CMO	CMO	X			
Columbia CI	X	X	X, WC	X			X
Cross City CI	X	X	X, WC	X			X
Dade CI				X			
DeSoto CI	ANX, WC	ANX, WC	ANX	X		ANX	ANX
Everglades CI				X			
Florida State Prison		CMO	CMO				
Ft. Myers Work Camp							
Gainesville CI							
Glades CI							
Gulf CI				ANX			
Hamilton CI	X, ANX, WC	X, ANX, WC	X, ANX, WC	ANX		X	X, ANX
Hardee CI				X		X	
Hendry CI							
Hernando CI	X	X	X	X		X	X

Hillsborough CI *	X	X	X	X			X
Holmes CI	X	X	X, WC	X			X
Homestead CI *				X			
Indian River CI	X	X	X			X	X
Jackson CI				X			
Jefferson CI				X			
Lake CI	X	X	X	X			
Lancaster CI	X, WC	X, WC	X, WC			X, WC	X, WC
Lawtey CI				X			
Liberty CI				X			
Lowell CI *	X, ANX	X, ANX	X, BTU	X	X	X	X
Madison CI				X			
Marion CI	X	X	X, WC	X	X		X
Martin CI	X	X, WC	X, WC	X			X
Mayo CI				X			
New River CI	X, ANX	X, ANX	X, ANX			X	X, ANX
Okaloosa CI				X			
Okeechobee CI				X			
Polk CI	X, WC	X, WC	X, WC	X			X
Putnam CI				X			
Quincy Annex							
Rec. & Med. Ctr			X, HU				
River Junction WC				X			
Santa Rosa CI		CMO	CMO	X			
South Fla Rec Ctr							
Sumter CI	X	X, BTU	X, WC, BTU			X, BTU	X, BTU
Taylor CI	ANX	X, ANX	ANX	X		ANX	ANX
Tomoka CI				X			
Union CI		CMO	CMO				
Wakulla CI				X			
Walton CI				X			
Washington CI				X			
Zephyrhills CI							

* = Female Facility

X = Program(s) at this institution, or main unit of institution if it has 2 or more units; ANX = Annex; WC=Work Camp; RP=Road Prison; HU=Hospital Unit; BTU = Basic Training Unit; Law Library Programs: MJ = Major Collection; MN= Minor Collection; ST = Starter Collection; CMO = Close Management Only

Inmate Programs (continued)

Correctional Institutions (CIs) (Includes work camps & annexes)	Vocational Programs (number of)	Library Program	Law Library Program	Transition Programs	Wellness Education	Substance Abuse (Type)	Chaplaincy Services
Apalachee CI	3	X, ANX	MN, MJ	X	X, ANX		X, WC
Avon Park CI	6	X	MJ, MN	X	X		X, WC
Baker CI	4	X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Brevard CI	6	X	MN	X	X		X, WC
Broward CI	3	X	MJ	X	X	2	X, WC
Calhoun CI	1	X	MJ	X	X		X, ANX, WC
Central Fla Rec Ctr		X, ANX	MJ, MN	X	X, ANX		X, ANX
Century CI		X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Charlotte CI		X	MJ	X	X		X
Columbia CI	2	X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Cross City CI	4	X	MJ	X	X	1	X, WC
Dade CI		X, ANX	MN, MJ, ST	X	X	1	X
DeSoto CI	4	ANX	MJ ANX	X	ANX		X, ANX, WC
Everglades CI		X	MJ	X	X	1	X, FBD
Florida State Prison		X, WC	MJ, MN	X	X		X
Ft. Myers Work Camp				X			X
Gainesville CI		X	MN	X	X	2	X, WC
Glades CI	2	X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Gulf CI	1	X, ANX	MJ, MN, ST	X	X, ANX	1, ANX	X, FBD, ANX, WC
Hamilton CI	3, 2 ANX	X, ANX	MJ, MN	X	X, ANX		X, ANX, WC
Hardee CI	1	X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Hendry CI							X, WC
Hernando CI	3	X	MN	X	X	1	X, WC
Hillsborough CI	2	X	MN	X	X		X, WC, FBI
Holmes CI	3	X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Homestead CI	2		MJ				X
Indian River CI	3	X	MN	X	X		X, ANX
Jackson CI		X	MJ	X	X		X, ANX, WC
Jefferson CI		X	MJ	X	X	AM2	X, WC
Lake CI	3	X	MJ	X	X		X
Lancaster CI	7	X	MN	X	X	1	X, WC, FBD

Lawtey CI	1	X	MN	X	X	AM1	X, FBI
Liberty CI		X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Lowell CI	4	X, ANX	MJ, MN	X	X	T1@BTU	X, FBD, ANX,
Madison CI		X	MJ	X	X	1	X, WC
Marion CI	7	X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Martin CI	1	X	MJ	X	X, WC		X, WC
Mayo CI		X	MJ	X	X	1	X
New River CI	4, 3 ANX	X, ANX	MN, MJ	X	X, ANX		X, WC
Okaloosa CI		X	MJ	X	X	1	X, WC
Okeechobee CI		X	MJ	X	X	1	X
Polk CI	4	X	MJ	X	X		X, FBD, WC
Putnam CI		X	MN	X	X		X
Quincy Annex		X	MN	X	X		X
Rec. & Med. Ctr		X, ANX	MJ, MN	X	X, ANX		X
River Junction WC		X	MN	X	X		X
Santa Rosa CI		X	MJ	X	X		X
South Fla Rec Ctr		X, ANX	MJ	X	X		X
Sumter CI	5	X	MJ	X	X		X, WC
Taylor CI	2 ANX	X	MJ	X	X	1	X, ANX
Tomoka CI	1	X	MJ	X	X	2 (Reality House)	X, FBD, WC
Union CI		X	MJ (2)	X	X		X, FBD
Wakulla CI		X	MJ	X	X	1	X, FBD, WC
Walton CI		X	MJ	X	X	2, 1 WC	X, WC
Washington CI		X	MJ	X	X	1	X, WC
Zephyrhills CI		X	MJ	X	X	2	X

* = Female Facility

X = Program(s) at this institution, or main unit of institution if it has 2 or more units; ANX = Annex; WC includes Work Camps or Road Prisons or Forestry Camps; HU=Hospital Unit; BTU = Basic Training Unit; FBD = Faith Based Dormitory; FBI = Faith Based Institution; Law Library Programs: MJ = Major Collection; MN= Minor Collection; ST = Starter Collection Substance Abuse: 1 = Modality 1 (Intensive Outpatient, Old Tier 2); 2 = Modality 2 (Residential, Old Tier 3 & 4) ; T1 = Tier 1/Prevention; 2); AM1 = Alternative Modality 1 (Intensive Outpatient, Old Tier 2); AM2 = Alternative Modality 2 (Residential, Old Tier 4)

Inmate Programs (continued)

Work Release Centers	Adult Education (ABE/ GED)	Special Education	Volunteer Literacy	Even Start	Title I	Vocational Programs (number of)	Transition Programs	Substance Abuse (Type)	Chaplaincy Services
Atlantic WRC		X		X			X		X
Bartow WRC		X					X		

Bradenton DTC		X				X		
Cocoa WRC		X				X		
Daytona Beach WRC		X				X		
Dinsmore WRC		X				X		X
Ft. Pierce WRC		X				X		
Hollywood WRC		X	X	1		X	2	X
Kissimmee WRC		X				X		X
Lake City WRC		X				X		X
Marianna WRC		X				X		
Miami North WRC		X				X		
Opa Locka WRC		X				X		
Orlando WRC		X				X		X
Panama City WRC		X				X		X
Pensacola WRC		X				X		
Pine Hills WRC		X				X		
Pompano WRC		X				X		X
St. Petersburg WRC		X				X		
Santa Fe WRC		X				X		X
Shisa House		X				X		
Shisa House East		X				X		
Shisa House South		X				X		
Tallahassee WRC		X				X		X
Tarpon Springs WRC		X				X		
West Palm Bch WRC		X	X			X		X

X = Program(s) at this facility
 Substance Abuse: 2 = Modality 2 (Residential, Old Tier 3 & 4)

98 Inmate Workforce Development Programs Offered Statewide

There are a total of 96 Workforce Development Programs at 32 facilities statewide, including 26 male and six female facilities. All are located at major institutions (prisons) except Hollywood Work Release Center.

Inmate Programs (continued)	
Facility / # of Programs	Workforce Development Programs
Apalachee CI (3)	Auto Collision Repair & Refinishing, Cabinetmaking, Welding Technology
Avon Park CI (6)	Automotive Service Technology, Cabinetmaking, PC Support Services, Printing/Graphic Arts, Turf Equipment Technology, Welding Technology
Baker CI (4)	Cabinetmaking, Electricity, Masonry, Plumbing Technology

Brevard CI (6)	Autotronics/Automotive Service Technology, Carpentry, Commercial Foods & Culinary Arts (contract), Electronics Technology, Masonry, Welding Technology
Broward CI * (3)	Commercial Art Technolgy, Fashion Design & Production, PC Support Services
Calhoun CI (1)	Printing/Graphic Arts
Columbia CI (2)	Masonry, PC Support Services
Cross City CI (4)	Auto Collision Repair & Refinishing, Cabinetmaking, Plumbing Technology, PC Support Services/Business Supervision/Computer Programming & Technology
De Soto CI (4)	Automotive Service Technology, Carpentry, Masonry, Welding Technology
Glades CI (2)	Computer Electronics Technology, PC Support Services
Gulf CI (1)	Cabinetmaking
Hamilton CI (3)	PC Support Services/Business Computer Programming, Cabinetmaking, Masonry
Hamilton Annex (2)	Computer Electronics Technology, Electricity
Hardee CI (1)	Carpentry
Hernando CI * (3)	Computer Applications (contract), Digital Design, Diversified Career Technology
Hillsborough CI * (2)	Carpentry, Commercial Foods & Culinary Arts
Hollywood WRC * (1)	PC Support Services
Holmes CI (3)	Auto Collision Repair & Refinishing, PC Support Services, Welding Technology,
Homestead CI * (2)	Autotronics, Automotive Service Technology
Indian River CI (3)	Building Construction Technology, Masonry, PC Support Services
Lake CI (3)	Cabinetmaking, Gas Engine Service Technology, Wastewater/Water Treatment Technologies
Lancaster CI (7)	Autotronics/Automotive Service Technology, Carpentry, Commercial Foods & Culinary Arts, Computer Applications (contract), Environmental Services, Gas Engine Service, Printing/Graphic Arts
Lawtey CI (1)	Drafting Architectual
Lowell CI * (4)	Cosmetology, Drafting Architectural, Fashion Design & Production (Garment Making), PC Support Services
Marion CI (7)	Cabinetmaking, Drafting Mechanical, Electricity, Equine Care Technology, Gas Engine Service Tech., PC Support Services, Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies
Martin CI (1)	Masonry
New River CI - E (4)	Consumer Electronic Repair, PC Support Services, Plumbing Technology, Printing/Graphic Arts

* Denotes female facility



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Programs



Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE)

Authorized by the Legislature

Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. (PRIDE) is a state-authorized, not-for-profit manufacturing and services corporation. Since 1981, when the Florida Legislature authorized the company to manage and operate the state's correctional industries, PRIDE has trained thousands of prison inmates and has provided them with marketable and accredited job skills.

Inmate Workers Generate Revenue

According to PRIDE's 2003 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,245 inmates who worked over three and one-half million hours in 40 diverse industries, farms and operations located in 21 correctional institutions. Many of these inmates were trained in modern high technology trades in the areas of print and digital information, garments and apparel, furniture manufacturing, vehicle renovation, metal fabrication, optical and many more.

Recommitment Study

According to PRIDE's 2003 Annual Report, they placed 85% of PRIDE-trained former

inmates in relevant jobs. In addition, the report says that PRIDE's 2003 recidivism study indicates only 17% of PRIDE's former workers returned to prison.

For more information, please contact:

PRIDE Enterprises

12425 - 28th Street, North

St. Petersburg, Florida 33716

(727) 572-1987 or SunCom 568-1300

FAX: (727) 570-3366

Or visit PRIDE's web site at www.pride-enterprises.org

Pride Programs in FY 2003-04

Apalachee C.I.

- **Beef Cattle Industry** - (4 inmates) Contracted Herd Management/Beef/ Cattle. Raw crops (corn, sorghum, hay and other cattle feed) and field crops (watermelons).
- **Mattresses, Blankets & Gloves Industry** - (18 inmates) Sewing machine, die clicker, and glove turner/former machine operation, equipment maintenance. Certified by Clemson University.
- **Warehouse** - (16 inmates) Product repackaging, forms storage and retrieval, filing, copying, reshipment, warehousing functions, and clerical.
- **Dairy Calf Management** - (31 inmates) Animal husbandry including nutrition, identification and treatment of common calf illnesses, growth standards for calves and computer operations to manage herd data.

Avon Park

- **Sanitary Maintenance & Supplies Industry** - (31 inmates) Receiving, warehousing and shipping; manufacturing machine operation, chemicals handling. Certified by Florida A&M University/ Florida State University. ISO 9001:2000 Certified.
- **Tire Re-Manufacturing Industry** -(62 inmates) Cut tread, build tires, run chambers, mount and dismount tires. Certified by the Department of Education.

Baker C.I.

- **Traffic Paint Industry** - (8 inmates) Manufacturing and testing paint, inventory control, handling hazardous material, quality control, forklift and computer operations.

Broward C.I.

- **Optical/Eyeglasses Industry** - (34 inmates) Training in the use of polishers, generators, tool cutters, computers, hand and machine edgers, pattern maker, dye machine and bead pans. Certified by the Departments of Education and Labor.

Calhoun C.I.

- **Printing Industry** - (159 inmates) PC and Macintosh desktop work stations, large sheet-fed presses, cutters, folders, perfect bound and saddle bound binding equipment, etc. Certified by the Department of Education.

Cross City C.I.

- **Signage / Vinyl Products Industry** - (129 inmates) Presses, cutting devices, desktop publishing, engraving and ring binder manufacturing equipment. Certified Department of Education.

Glades C.I.

- **Sugar Cane Industry** - (25 inmates) Machinery operators, equipment repair, welders, and diesel/gas engine mechanics. Certified by United States Sugar Corporation.

Hendry C.I.

- **Beef Cattle Industry** - (7 inmates) Fence repair/building, farm equipment operation, horse handling, animal care including vaccinating and herding of livestock. Certified by the Department of Education.
- **Citrus Processing** - (59 inmates) Citrus equipment operation, chemical irrigation system, tree planting/pruning, tractor and pump maintenance. Certified by University of Florida.

Lawtey C.I.

- **Garments Industry** - (107 inmates) Material cut and layout, sewing machines, and general office duties. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University. ISO 9001:2000 Certified.

Liberty C.I.

- **Digital Information Services Industry** - (78 inmates) Computer software, graphical and data conversion processes. Certified by the Department of Education.

Lowell C.I.

- **Garments Industry** - (75 inmates) Sewing and pressing machine operation and maintenance, garment clipping and inspection, shipping and receiving. Certified by Clemson University.

Madison C.I.

- **Shoes & Garments Industry** - (117 inmates) Stitching, cutting leather with dies, vulcanizing, and milling rubber, forklift operation, equipment maintenance. Certified by Clemson University.

Marion C.I.

- **Garments Industry** - (112 inmates) Sewing, material and quality control

standards. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

- **Corrugated Box Industry** - (30 inmates) Die cutter, bandsaw, slotter machine, maintenance, warehouse and general corrugated floor work. Certified by the Department of Education.
- **Textile Cutting Operation** - (17 inmates) Inventory control, marker making, spreading, cutting and bundling operations. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.
- **Material Storage** - (8 inmates) Warehouse stores operations. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

New River C.I. (West Unit)

- **Garments Industry** - (98 inmates) Sewing, material cutting and quality control. Certified by Clemson Apparel Research, Clemson University.

New River East "O" Unit

- **Beef Cattle Industry** - (14 inmates) Contracted herd management/beef cattle, raw crops (corn, sorghum, hay and other cattle feed) and field crops (watermelons).
- **Food Processing** - (97 inmates) Meat processing, quality control testing, shipping, receiving, maintenance and administrative functions, Certified by IFAS - The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. The plant is USDA certified and inspected.

New River Work Camp

- **Forestry** - (83 inmates) Operation of saw mills, lumber grading, planer mills, diesel mechanics, forest management, heavy equipment operation. Certified by Department of Education.
- **Material Storage** - (4 inmates) Warehouse stores operations.

Okeechobee C.I.

- **Citrus Processing & Juicing Industry** - (150 inmates) Fruit processing

(sectioning, packing, etc.) and juicing. The plant is USDA certified and inspected.

Polk C.I.

- **Modular Office Systems Furniture Industry** - (33 inmates) Metal fabrication, wood milling, industrial machinery, Computer Aided Design Drafting. Certified by Department of Education.
- **Seating (Chairs/Furniture) Industry** - (54 inmates) Woodworking and welding equipment, fabric layout, upholstering and assembly. Certified by the Department of Education.
- **Refurbishment (Furniture) Industry** - (14 inmates) Table saws, cold presses, computer optimization programs for saw operations. Certified by the Department of Education.
- **Customer Service Industry** - (11 inmates), resolution skills for customer related issues. Certified by the Department of Education.

South Bay Correctional Facility (C.F.)

- **Transmission Refurbishing Services** - (24 inmates) Core identification, breakdown and cleaning, refurbishment, use of shaker washers, parts cleaners, and pressure washers.

Sumter C.I.

- **Forms & Letterhead Printing Industry** - (92 inmates) Desktop publishing, camera/plating equipment, presses and duplicators, bindery equipment. Certified by the Department of Education.
- **Wood Casegoods (Furniture) Industry** - (67 inmates) Machining, assembling, finishing and shipping, drafting and design. Certified by the Department of Education.

Tomoka C.I.

- **Heavy Vehicle Renovation Industry** - (74 inmates) Heavy equipment operation, application of chemical solvents, fabrication of metal parts. Certified

by the Department of Education.

Union C.I.

- **Dental Prosthetics Industry** - (51 inmates) Fabricates dental prosthetics including full and partial dentures. Certified by the Department of Education.
- **Metal Furniture Industry** - (112 inmates) Shear operator and repairer, punch and notching press operator, weld grinder/ finisher, computer operator, CAD designer. Certified by the Department of Education.
- **Tag Industry** - (97 inmates) Quality assurance, laminating machine, embossing press, dip tank operator, machine mechanic, and plant electrician. Certified by Florida A&M University/ Florida State University.



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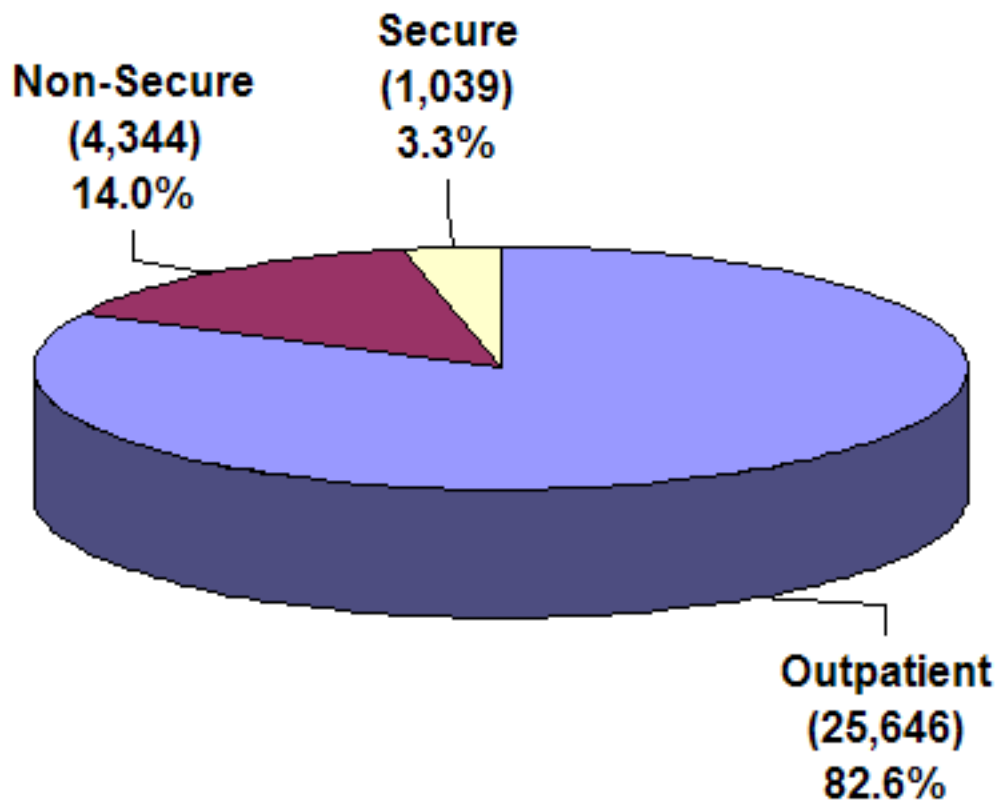
Community Supervision Drug Programs

Many Community Supervision Offenders Participate in Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

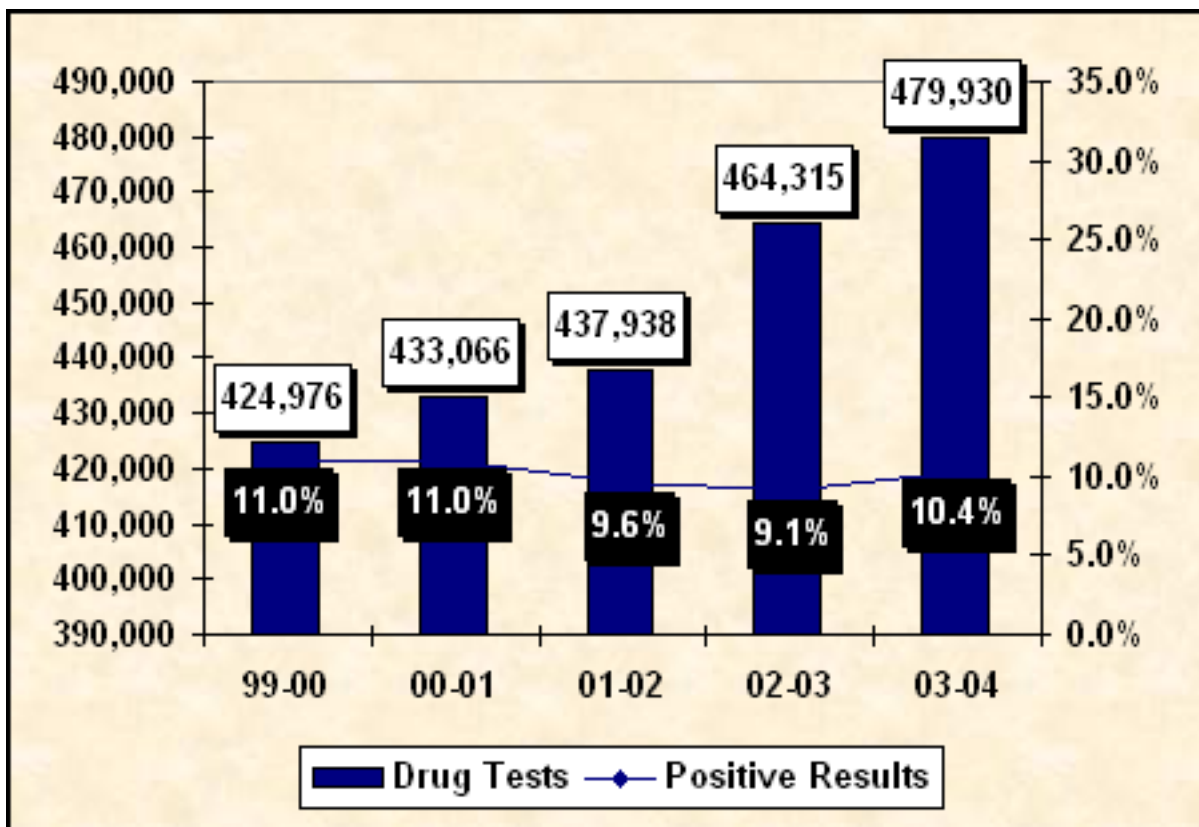
Many offenders on community supervision participate in substance abuse programs or are routinely tested for drugs as part of their probation or supervision sentences.

- The pie chart above shows that the majority (82.6%) of those on community supervision who are participating in community-based substance abuse treatment programs do so on an outpatient basis. The other types of programs available to these offenders include secure (movement beyond the facility is restricted) and non-secure (movement is less restricted) programs.
- The bar chart to the right shows that of those who entered residential community-based drug treatment programs in FY 2001-02, 82.7% of those who successfully completed secure programs and 64.8% of those who completed non-secure programs have had no recommitment to Florida state prison or supervision after two years.
- While the number of offenders being tested for drugs increased again last year (bar chart above), the percentage of those testing positive for drugs increased (10.4%).

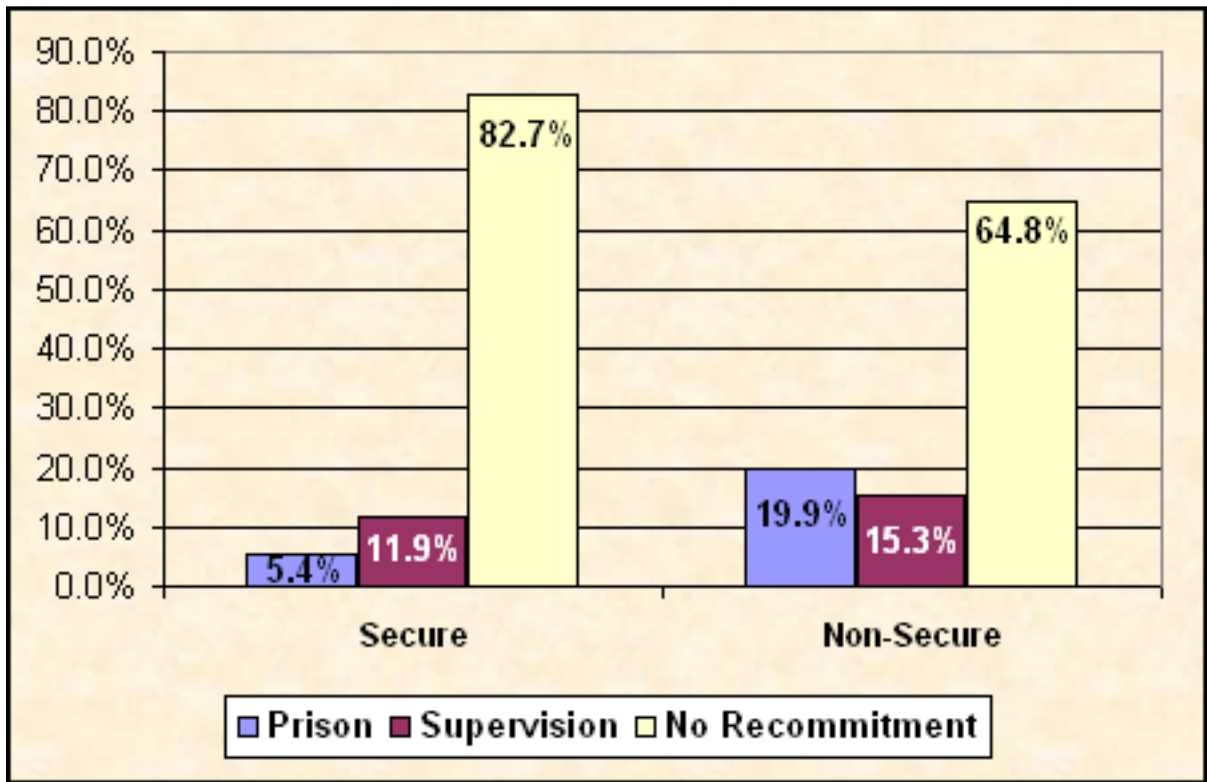
**Total Offenders Participating in
Community-Based Substance Abuse
Programs - FY 2003-04
Total = 31,029**



**Community Corrections Statewide
Offender Drug Testing
Over Five Years**



**Recommitment Rates
Two Years After Program Entrance (in FY 2001-02) for
Successful Completions for Residential Community-
Based Substance Abuse Programs**



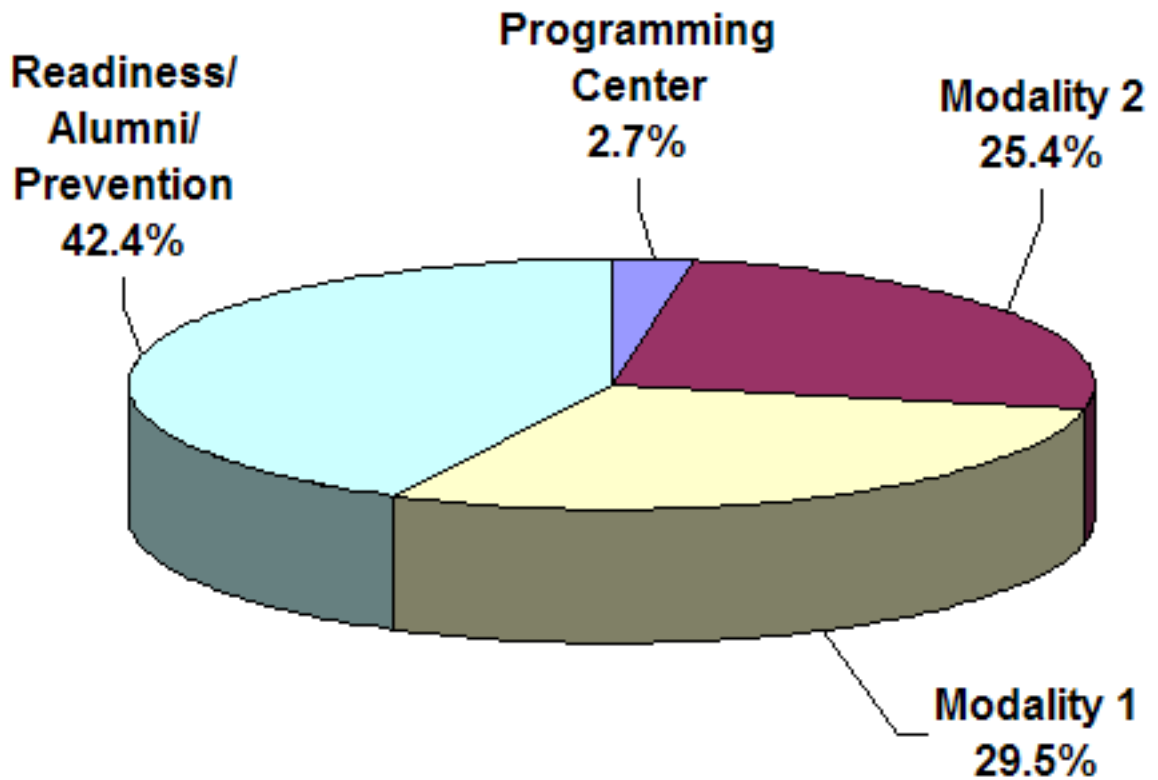


Institutional Drug Programs

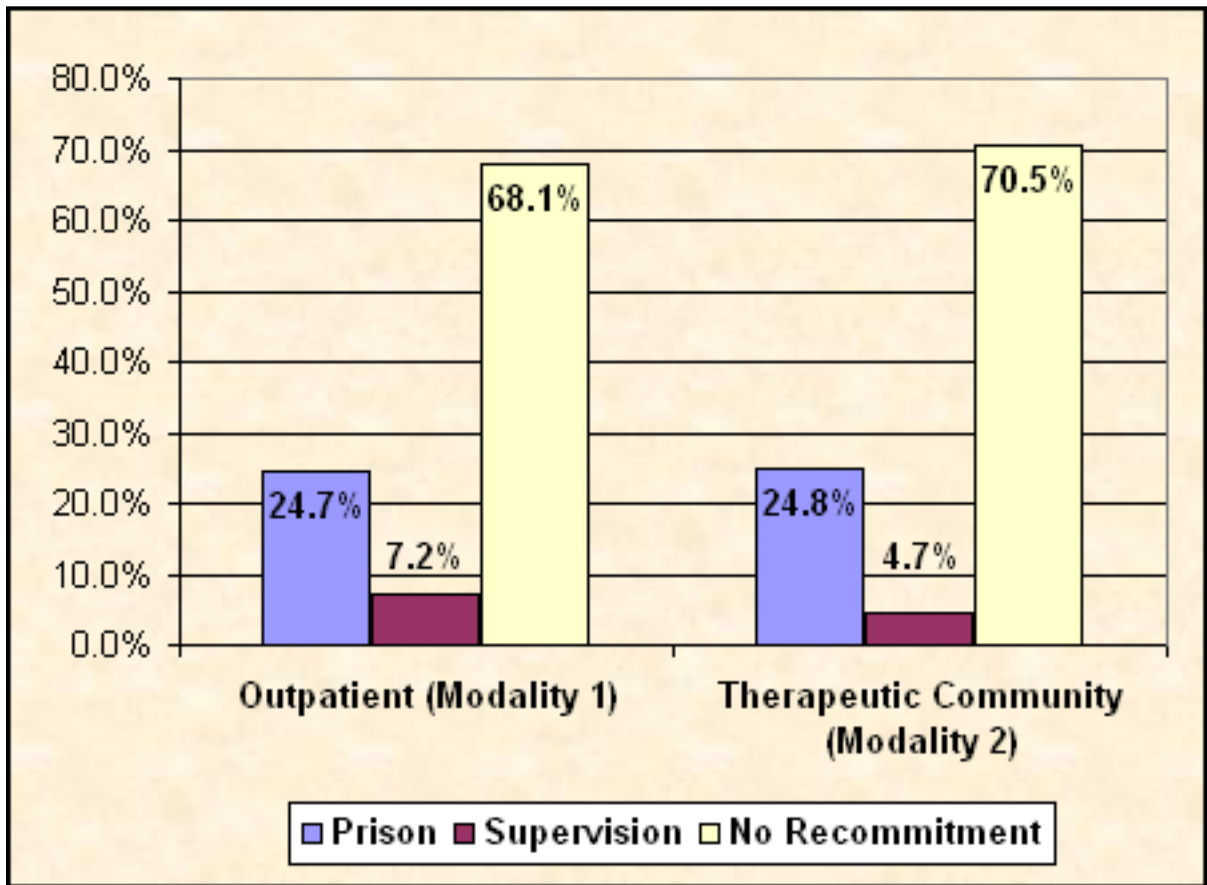
Institutional Drug Programs

- The [pie chart](#) below shows that of those inmates participating in Substance Abuse programs in FY 2003-04, 57.6% received treatment services (those in Modalities 1 and 2 and Programming Center).
- The [bar chart](#) below shows that for those inmates released in FY 2001-02 who had been in Substance Abuse treatment programs, 68.1% of those who successfully completed Outpatient (Modality 1) programs and 70.5% who completed Therapeutic Community (Modality 2) programs have had no recommitment to a Florida state prison or supervision within two years after release.

**Total Inmates Participating in
Institutional-Based Substance Abuse Programs - FY
2003-04 Total = 8,032**



**Recommitment Rates Within Two Years
After Release (in FY 2001-02)
for Successful Completions of Inmate Substance
Abuse Programs**





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Community Supervision

Futch Bill

Senate Bill 428 from the 2003 Legislative session requires: *"In its annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, under s. 20.315 (5), the department shall include a detailed analysis of community control programs and the department's specific efforts to protect the public from offenders placed on community control. The analysis must include but need not be limited to, specific information on..."*

The Department's Ability to Meet Minimum Officer to Offender Contact Standards

In order to ensure community control contact standards are met, with virtually no exceptions, revisions were made in the contact policy in February 2003 to implement a process where contact requirements are reviewed at increased intervals, prior to the end of the work week, as required.

Since implementation of this policy, community control officers are now meeting contact requirements on 98.6% of the community control supervised population. This is up from 95.2% in the previous year.

A proactive, offender based information system (OBIS) generated report was developed for officers and supervisors to run periodically to ensure contact standard compliance is met.

Number of Crimes Committed by Offenders on Community Control

In order for the department to provide information regarding crimes committed by offenders as directed in SB 428, database programming was enhanced in July 2003 to record the alleged violation(s), new offense, and final outcomes or dispositions of

violations submitted to the court or releasing authority.

The department's database reflects 1,377 community control offenders committed a new crime while on supervision. Of those, 433 were for misdemeanor offenses. Among the 944 felony offenses remaining, 110 were for Cocaine Possession, 102 were for Driving While License Suspended/Revoked and 46 were for Grand Theft less than \$5,000. The 686 offenses remaining ranged from Battery on a Law Enforcement Officer to Trafficking in Stolen Property to Forgery and Others.

Level of Supervision Provided

In October 2003, enhanced database programming was added to the Offender Classification System to provide two community control supervision levels. The supervision levels are derived from a risk assessment system which is similar to the probation risk assessment instrument established by the National Institute of Justice. The risk system assigns a supervision level based on the offender's probability of re-offending, committing a technical violation, or absconding. This distinction assists the community control officer in identifying which offenders require the highest level of monitoring and surveillance.

In the two risk categories established within community control, as of June 30 2004, 29.7 % were in the higher community supervision level.

Additional specific efforts to protect the public from offenders placed on community control include:

Zero Tolerance Policy

The most recent policy changes regarding reporting violations began in June 2003, when the department implemented a zero tolerance policy. The department targeted the most serious offenders, in order to ensure that violations were being reported consistently statewide. Community control procedures were revised in June and July 2003, emphasizing and reinforcing the zero tolerance policy.

"Zero tolerance" is simply enforcing offenders' conditions of supervision imposed by the court or parole commission with zero tolerance for non-compliance. Zero tolerance ensures consistency in policy enforcement is being followed to enforce conditions of supervision; it stresses to offenders that the department has a "no nonsense" policy, and ultimately serves as a means to prevent new victims by removing non-compliant offenders from the community.

Completed community control violation investigations overall increased from a monthly average of 1,331 in FY 2002-03 to a monthly average of 1,479 in FY 2003-04. While completed violations for technical noncompliance were up from a monthly average of 986 in FY 2002-03 to 1,199 in FY 2003-04, the average number of completed violations for a new arrest was down during this same period from 340 in FY 2002-03 to 276 in FY 2003-04.

Violent Offenders and Warrantless Arrests

The department currently supervises 54,670 offenders with a history of violence. Of those, 4,730 are community controlees (8.7%). On August 11, 2004, the department re-emphasized the necessity of immediate arrest for offenders with violent criminal histories and asked each sheriff and state attorney for support and assistance in conducting warrantless arrests to remove (and keep) dangerous offenders off the street (Section 948.06, Florida Statutes).

Since August 20, 2004, probation officers have taken a more aggressive approach in obtaining booking and arrest information from local law enforcement agencies in order to identify offenders under supervision who have been arrested. Probation officers are also partnering with law enforcement on a more frequent basis to assist in serving outstanding violation warrants in order to remove offenders who are a threat to the community.

Each circuit is actively pursuing and renewing partnership agreements with law enforcement to coordinate serving warrants, conducting warrantless arrests, searches, and curfew checks.

Quality Assurance Contacts

In order to monitor the quality of contacts being made with community control offenders, in March 2003, the contact procedure was revised to implement "quality assurance contacts." Each month supervisors randomly contact community control offenders (5% of the community control caseload), discuss the quality and level of their supervision, and document these responses accordingly.

Ineligible Community Control Sentences

In order to determine ineligible community control sentences, the department developed a program to identify ineligible community control sentences based on the forcible felony criteria and the current offense. Officers review the complete criminal history of these identified offenders for a prior forcible felony, and if the offender is determined to be ineligible for community control, the sentencing judge is notified via

letter for further review of the sentence.

The "Howard E. Futch Act", effective July 1, 2003, has been successful in reducing ineligible sentences. Prior to the implementation of the Futch Bill, 171 (2.7%) of the 6,256 offenders placed on community control from July 1, 2002 until December 31, 2002 by the courts were ineligible for placement under s. 948.01(10), F.S.

Following the passage of the Futch Bill during the time period July 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003, 103 (1.5%) of the 6,786 offenders placed on community control by the courts were ineligible for placement. The most recent statistics reflect that from April 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004 there were 38 ineligible placements reported to the sentencing judge.

No action was taken on 30 and of the eight remaining, three were placed on Drug Offender Probation and five were placed on regular probation.

Electronic Monitoring Systems Procedure Revisions

In May 2004, revisions were made to the electronic monitoring procedure to ensure the following:

- Offenders with the Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) electronic monitoring system have tracking points reviewed by the officer at least three times a week to compare each daily schedule with an offender's movements.
- Monthly visual and physical inspection of offender bracelet, strap, and electronic monitoring equipment installed in the offender's residence.
- Technical information regarding appropriate response to alarm notifications



Special thanks to photographer Paula Bryant and Shawn Satterfield, Correctional Programs Administrator for their assistance.

enhanced and moved to a technical manual.

The Department's first and primary responsibility is to protect the public. Ongoing efforts continue to be developed toward that end.

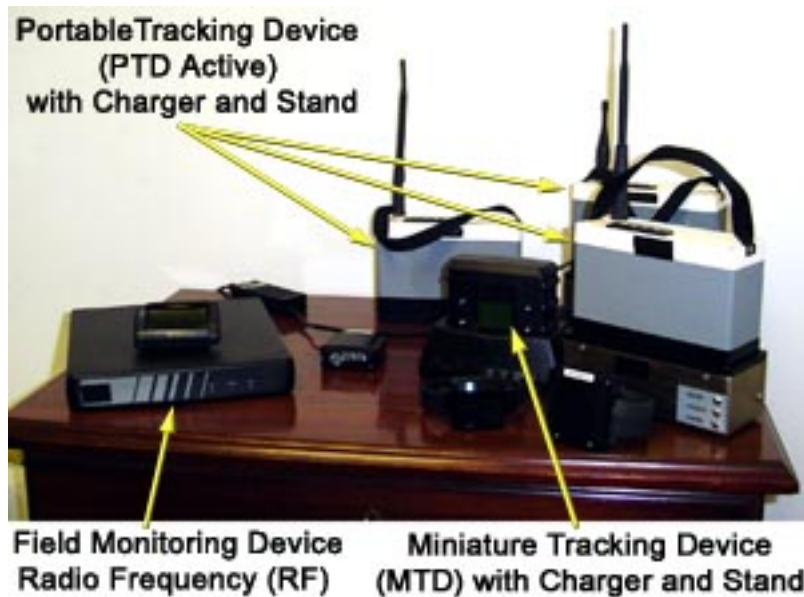


Active Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) Bracelet



MTD Passive

Active/Passive GPS Bracelet





How the Statistical Pages that Follow are Organized

In the pages that follow, statistical information is provided on offenders in the custody of, or supervised by, the Florida Department of Corrections. This information is organized in two main sections: Inmates in Prison and Offenders Under Community Supervision. Each section is then divided into three distinct populations: Admissions (those who entered the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004), Inmate or Offender Population (those inmates in the Florida prison system or those on Community Supervision on June 30, 2004) and Releases (those released from the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004). The Inmate Population section also includes a section on death row inmates. These statistics reflect demographic characteristics, as well as aspects of the offenders' criminal histories.

Violent Offense Definition

The Florida Department of Corrections has developed the following definition of violent crime to guide the way in which it categorizes crimes as violent and non-violent in the following statistical pages. A crime is defined as violent if it involves actual physical harm or the threat of physical harm to a person, or the crime has a reasonable probability of causing unintended physical harm or physical threat of harm to a person. Crimes are defined as violent from the statutory reference only. Therefore, a judgment has to be made based on this sometimes limited information whether the crime fits the DC definition. For example, if the crime is shooting into a vehicle, it is not known if actual or the threat of physical harm occurred. But in this case we assume there is a reasonable probability that violence could have resulted.

Where Can I Get More Information?

Statistical information from previous annual reports is available upon request from the Bureau of Research and Data Analysis, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500. Or call (850) 488-1801 or SunCom 278-1801, Fax (850) 488-1967.

Statistics:

Inmates

- [Admissions](#)
- [Population](#)
- [Death Row](#)
- [Releases](#)
- [Escapes](#)

Community Supervision

- [Overview](#)
- [Admissions](#)
- [Population](#)
- [Releases](#)





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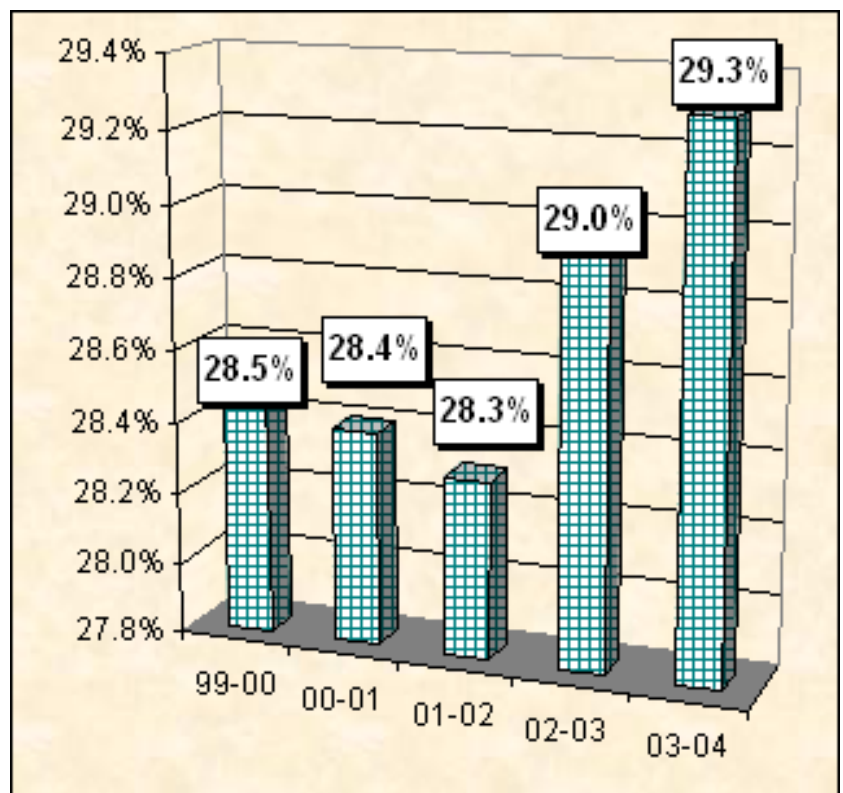
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Inmate Admissions

Inmate Admissions Rise Sharply (10.4%) this Fiscal Year

Inmate admissions refer to the number of offenders admitted into the prison system during a given period of time. In this report, fiscal years run from July 1 to June 30. The following tables and charts will detail the characteristics of inmates who were admitted into Florida state prisons from July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004. Other fiscal years may also be featured to illustrate trends.

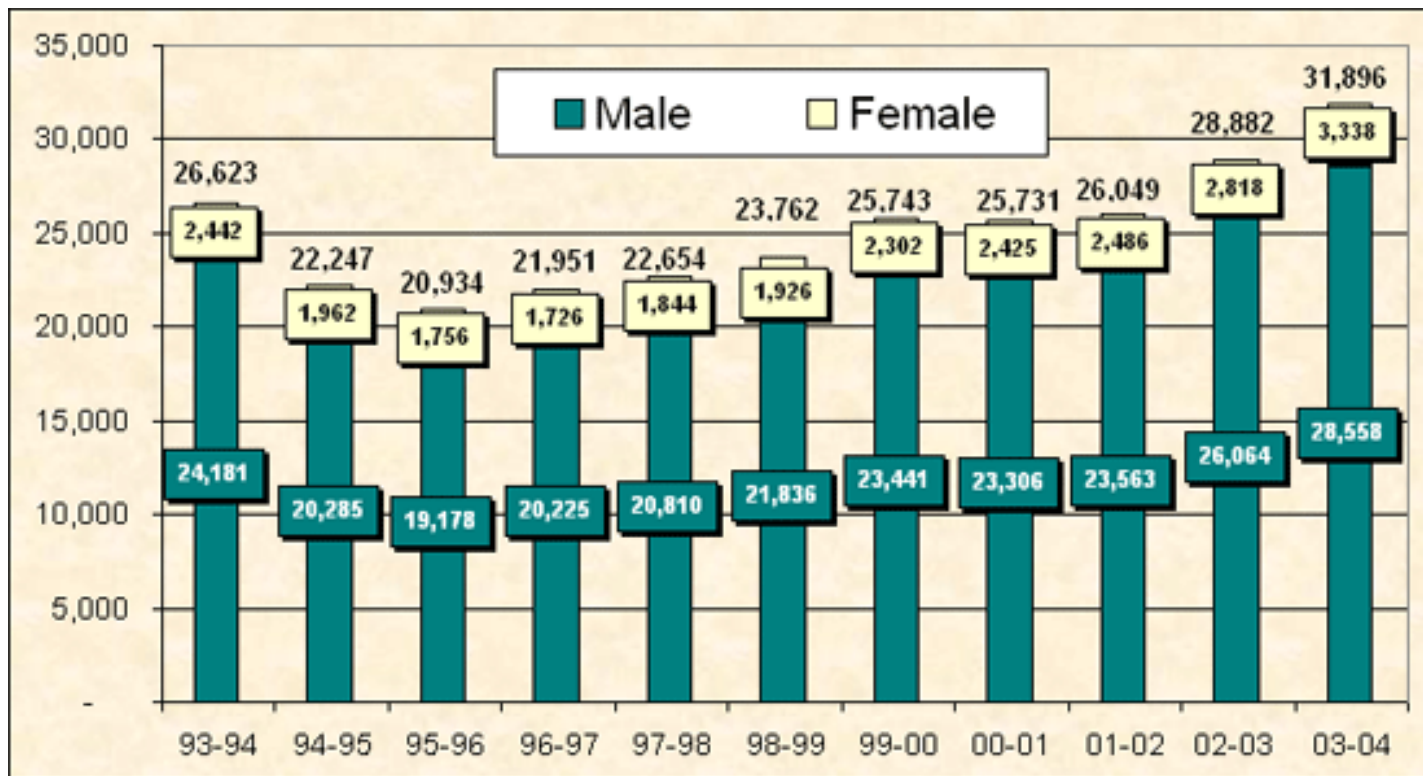
**Inmates Admitted
to Prison for Drug Crimes Over Five
Years**



- Inmate admissions increased 10.4% in the last year, from 28,882 in FY 2002-03 to 31,896 in FY 2003-04.
- For each of those ten years, the single largest group of prison admissions was incarcerated for drug crimes. These incarcerations increased from 27.9% in FY 1993-94 to 29.3% in FY 2003-04.
- Those who enter prison today for a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995 will serve a minimum of 85% of their sentences.

- Approximately 97.5% of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2003-04 were sentenced under the 85% law and will therefore serve a minimum of 85% of their sentences.

Inmate Admissions FY 1993-94 to FY 2003-04



This section of the 2003-04 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the eighteen-page section \(560K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.

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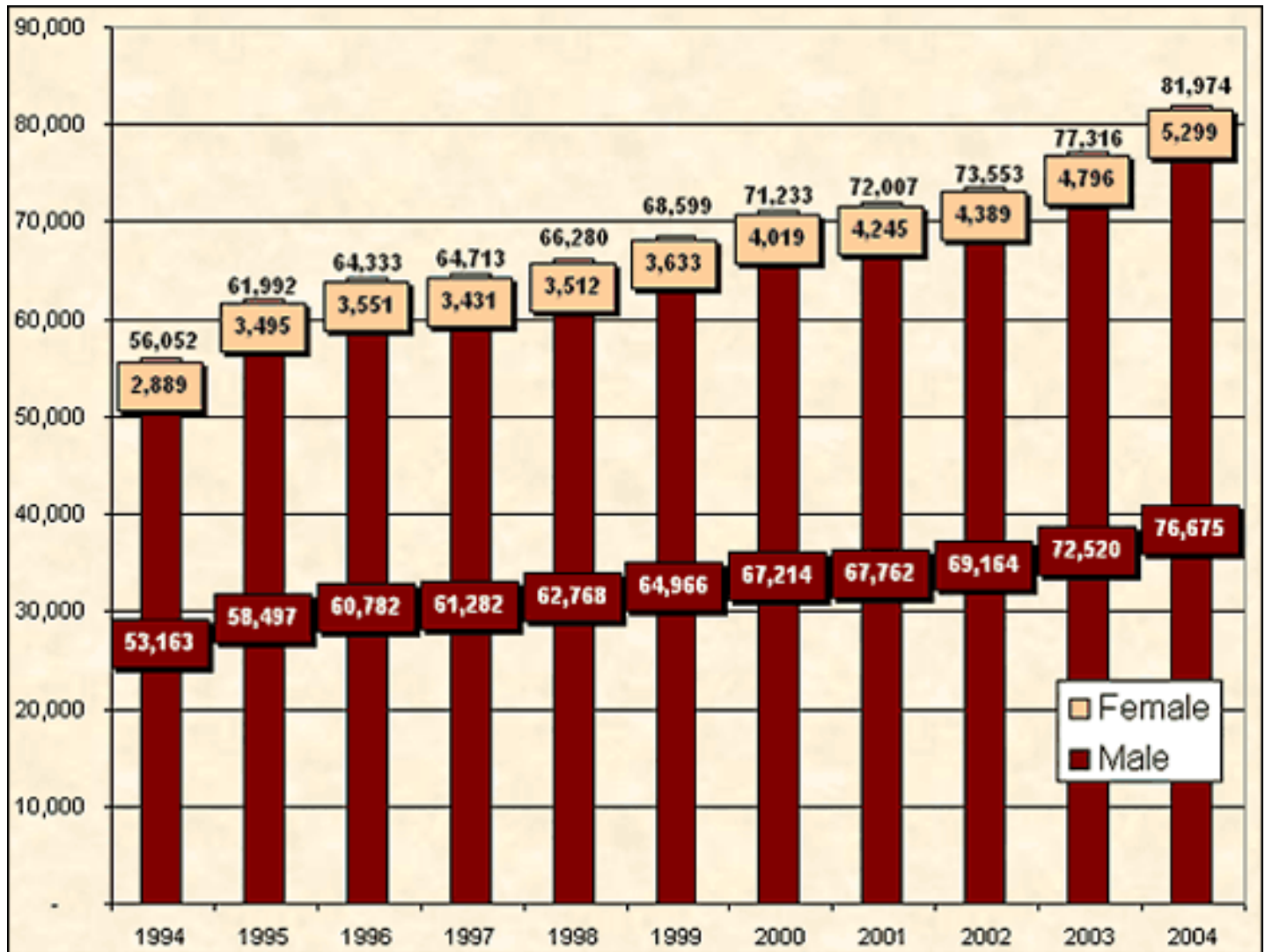
Inmate Population

Florida Prison Population Jumps 6.0% Since Last Fiscal Year

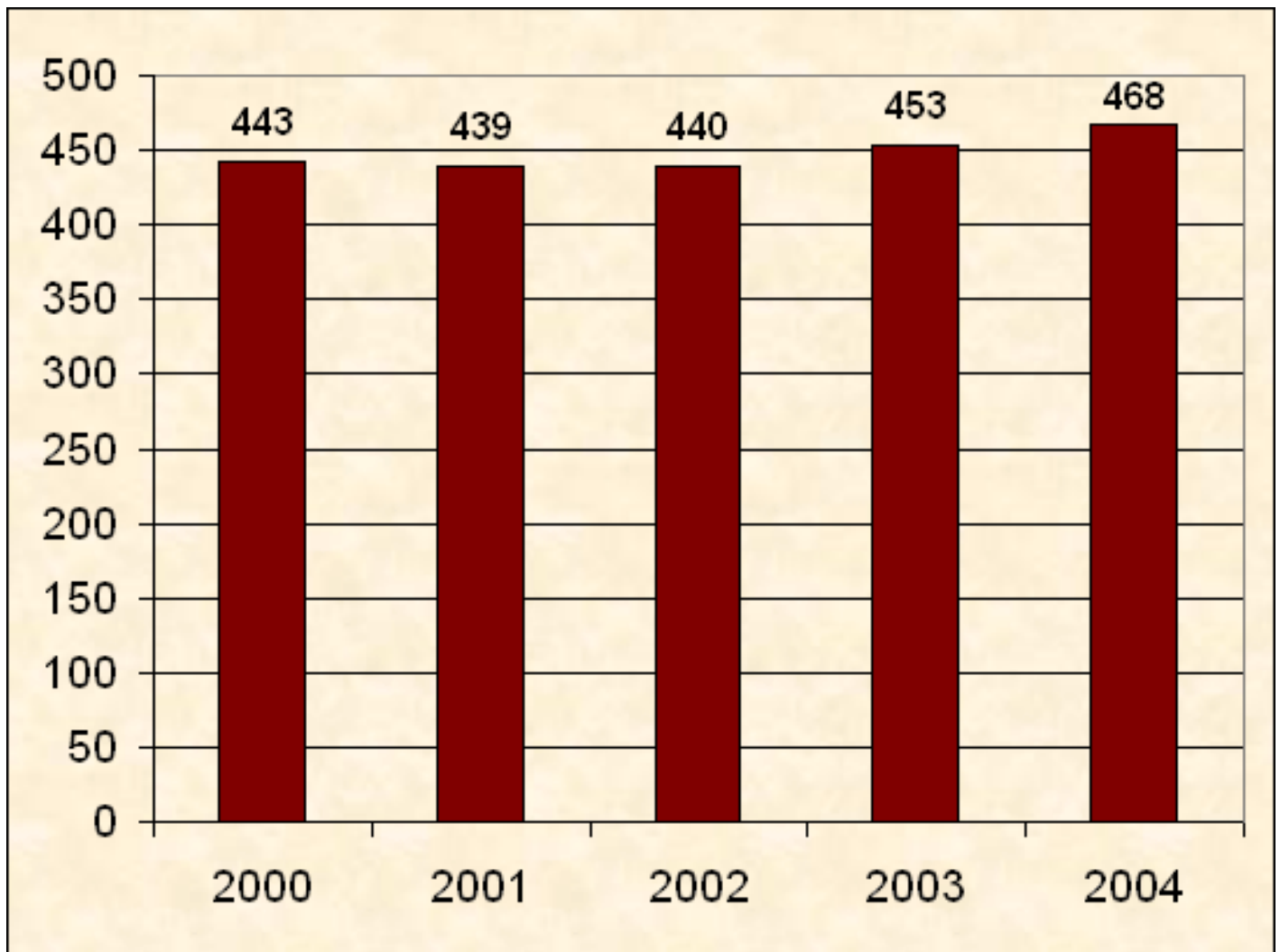
Inmate population refers to the 81,974 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2004. The following tables and charts will detail the characteristics of these inmates. Other fiscal years are also featured to illustrate trends.

- The number of inmates in prison rose 46.2% over the last 10 years, from 56,052 in June 1994 to 81,974 in June 2004. There was only a 19.5% rise in inmate population since 1999, but a hefty 6.0% jump from last fiscal year.
- The majority of inmates in prison on June 30, 2004 are male (76,675 or 93.5%) and black (42,572 or 51.9%). However, the percentage of black inmates in prison is decreasing (58.0% in June 1994 to 51.9% in June 2004.)
- The top five categories of primary offenses for which inmates are incarcerated are: drugs (19.5%), burglary (15.1%), murder/manslaughter (13.8%), robbery (12.8%) and violent personal offenses such as carjacking and aggravated assault (12.2%).
- On June 30, 2004, 468 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 443 in 2000.

Inmate Population on June 30, 1994-2004



Inmates Incarcerated on June 30 (per 100,000 Florida Population)



This section of the 2003-04 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the fifteen-page section \(422K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.

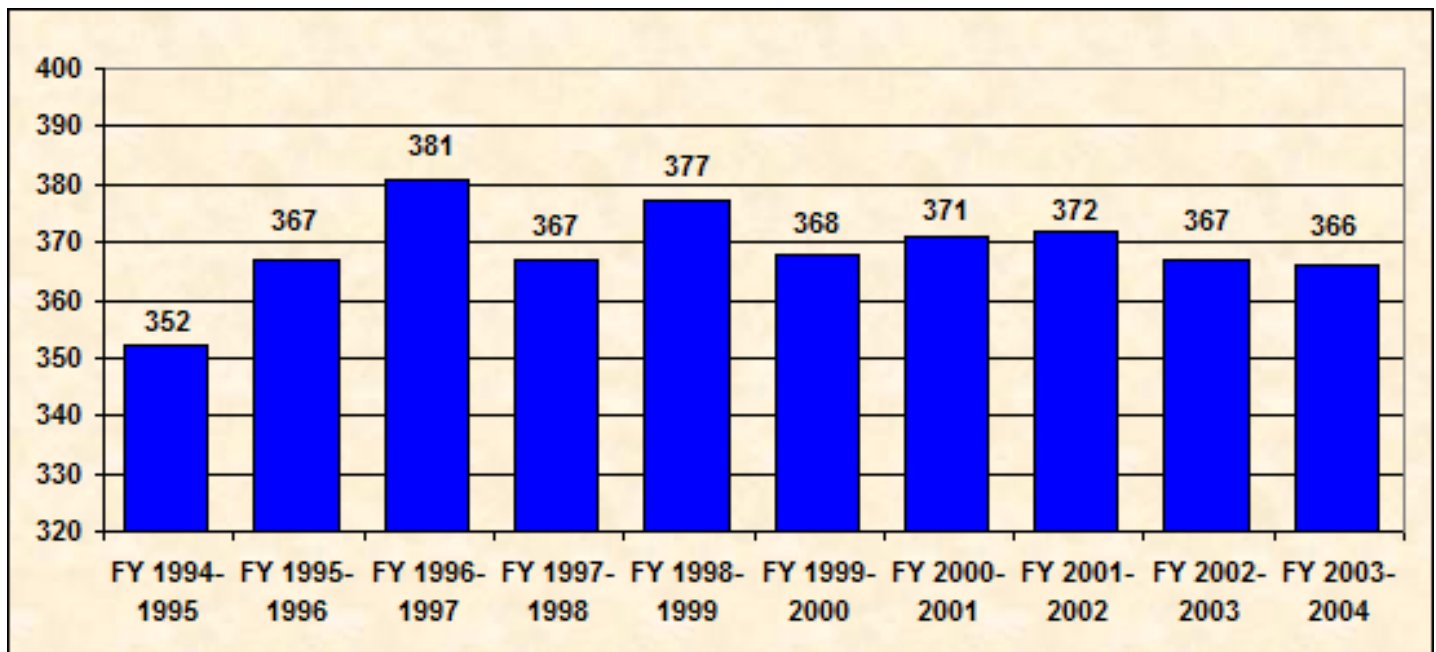


Death Row

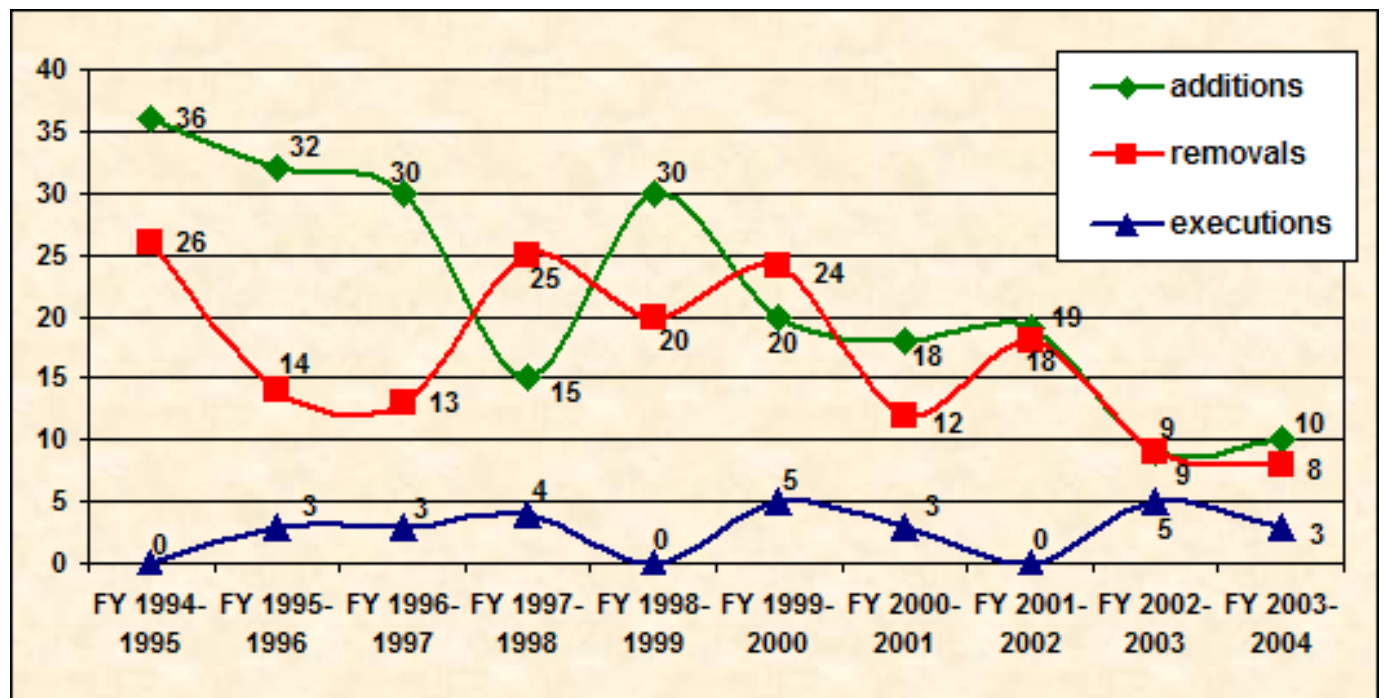
Three Inmates Executed in FY 2003-04

- On June 30, 2004, there were 366 inmates on Florida's death row.
- Florida administers execution by electric chair or lethal injection. Lethal injection became an option for death row inmates in FY 1999-00.
- The first inmate to die by lethal injection was Terry Sims on February 23, 2000.
- While tobacco was banned inside Florida prisons on January 1, 2000, death row inmates were exempted from this rule since they have no access to designated smoking areas.
- The executioner is an anonymous, private citizen who is paid \$150 cash per execution.
- A death row cell is 6 X 9 X 9.5 feet high.
- Three death row inmates were executed in FY 2003-04.

Death Row Population at the end of each Fiscal Year



Additions and Removals from Death Row FY 1994-95 to FY 2003-04



This section of the 2003-04 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the two-page section \(139K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.



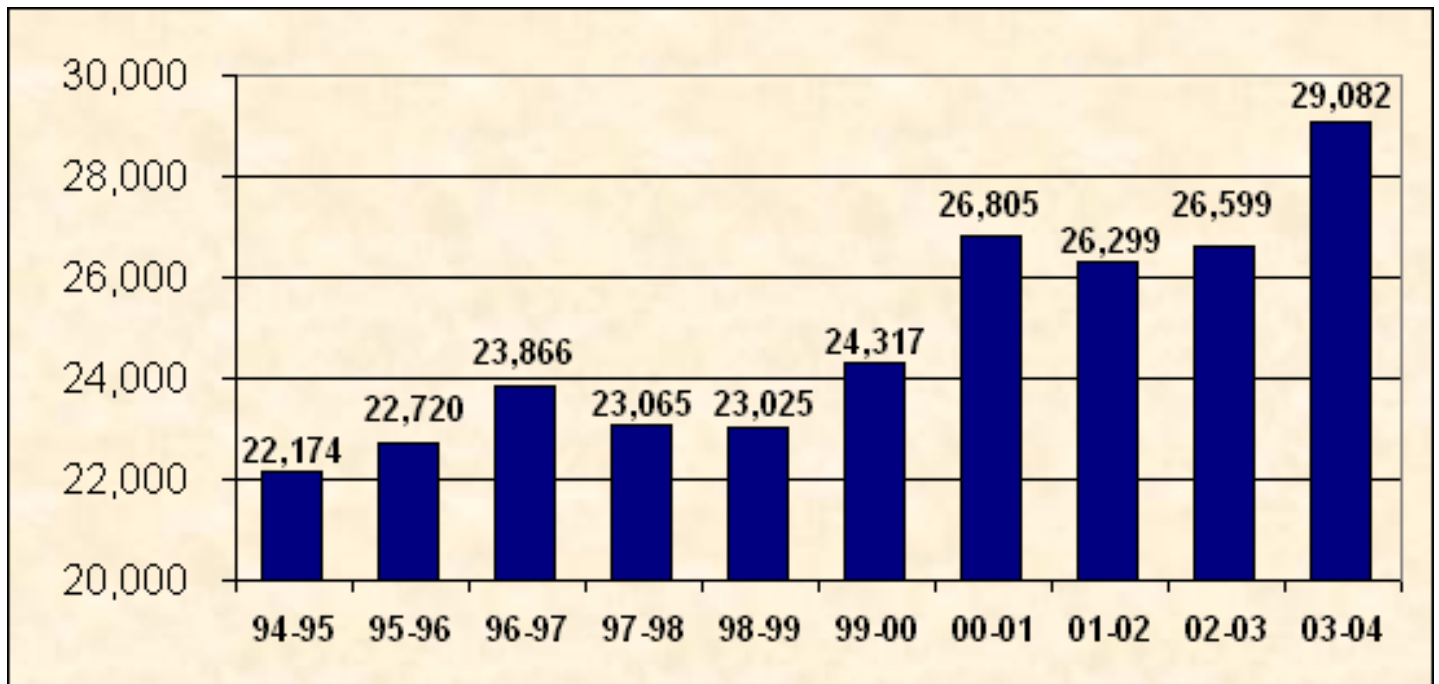
Inmate Releases and Time Served

29,082 Inmates Released; Averaged 84.9% of Sentence Served

This section includes statistics on the number of inmates who were released from the Florida prison system during the period of July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004. Time served refers to the percentage of a sentence that the inmate actually served in prison, including jail time. For example, an inmate may have been sentenced to ten years in prison, but his actual time served will be about eight and a half years, once his gain time has been subtracted from his sentence.

- In FY 2003-04, 29,082 offenders were released from Florida's prisons.
- Most of them (18,116 or 62.3%) were released because their sentences expired.
- Over 16% (4,786) were released to probation or community control.
- Slightly more than 16% (4,733) were released to conditional release supervision, a type of supervision for more serious offenders.
- The majority of offenders released in FY 2003-04 were black (14,889 or 51.2%) and male (26,199 or 90.1%).
- Over 40% were between the ages of 35 and 49 (11,706).
- Almost a third were serving time for a violent offense (9,408).

Permanent Inmate Releases From FY 1994-95 to FY 2003-04



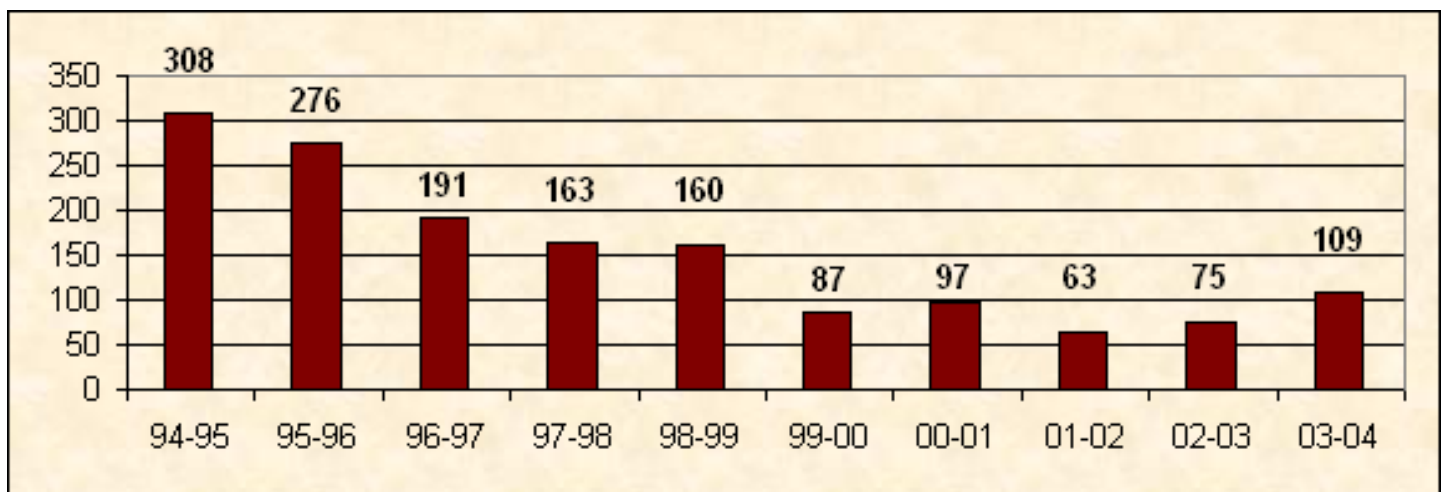
This section of the 2003-04 Annual Report is also provided as an Adobe Acrobat file. Acrobat Reader, a [free program](#) is required. [Download the four-page section \(216K PDF file\)](#) for printing or viewing.

Escapes

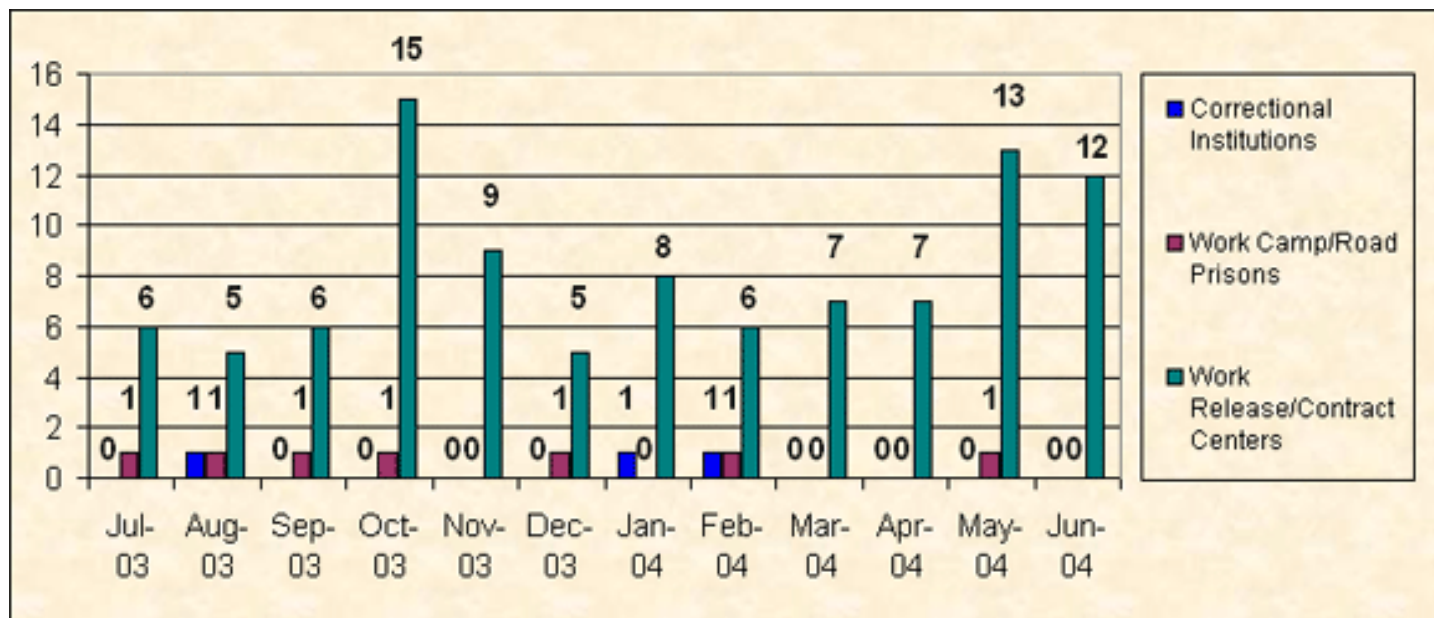
Escape Report Summary for FY 2003-2004

- In FY 2003-04, there were 109 completed escapes, 102 or 93.6% were recaptured as of July 1, 2004. Of the 102 who were recaptured, 58 or 56.9% were recaptured within 24 hours of their escape.
- One of those 109 escapes was in a state prison facility when they escaped. 99 (90.8%) were from non-secure work release/contract centers; seven (6.4%) were from a work camp/road prison, and two (1.8%) of the inmates who escaped were housed in prison but were on an outside work detail when they escaped.
- There were two attempted (and foiled) escapes in FY 2003-04 compared to 16 in FY 2002-03.
- The low number of escapes from inside prisons can be attributed to three factors: a zero tolerance policy for escapes; the implementation of a comprehensive security audit program; and replacing and upgrading perimeter barriers including fences, razor wire and installing electronic detection systems.

Escapes Over a Ten Year Period



Escapes by Month



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Community Supervision

Overview of Community Corrections

Community Corrections is responsible for the supervision of over 151,000 offenders under community supervision on a daily basis. Comprehensive community supervision comprises a multitude of human resources, programs, automation and communication systems and specialized supervision approaches. The following is a brief overview of the types of supervision and programs that make up this area of the Florida Department of Corrections.

Original Sentence

Probation

Probation is a court-ordered term of community supervision under specified conditions for a specific period of time that cannot exceed the maximum sentence for the offense. The probationer is required to abide by all conditions ordered by the court. Violation of these conditions may result in revocation by the Court and imposition of any sentence which it might have imposed when originally placing the offender on probation. The probationer is generally required to pay the cost of supervision to the state of Florida, and may have additional conditions requiring payment of restitution, court costs and fines, public service and various types of treatment.

The probationer is usually required to visit his supervising officer in the local office at least once a month and depending on the probationer's status, the officer may visit the offender at his/her home and/or place of employment.

Administrative Probation

Administrative Probation is a form of non-contact supervision in which an offender who represents a low risk of harm to the community may, upon satisfactory completion of half the term of regular probation, be placed on non-reporting status until expiration of the term of supervision. The department is authorized to collect an initial processing fee of up to \$50 for the offender reduced to administrative probation. Periodic record checks are completed to ensure the offender has not violated the law.

Drug Offender Probation

Drug Offender Probation is an intensive form of supervision, which emphasizes treatment of drug offenders in accordance with individualized treatment plans. The program includes elements of surveillance and random drug testing. Contacts are made by correctional probation senior officers to ensure offenders remain drug free.

Sex Offender Probation

Sex Offender Probation is designated for offenders placed on probation whose crimes were committed on or after October 1, 1995, and who are placed under supervision for violation of Chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145. Per Florida Statute, the court must impose specific special conditions, as set forth in s. 948.30, in addition to all other standard and special conditions imposed. Additional conditions are imposed if the offender committed a crime on or after 10/1/97 for violation of Chapter 794, s. 800.04, s. 827.071 or s. 847.0145. Sex Offender Probation is designed to enhance the protection of the community and to require treatment/counseling for the offender. The offender is also required to submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA data bank.

Community Control

Community Control is a form of intensive supervised house arrest in the community, including surveillance on weekends and holidays, administered by officers with limited caseloads. It is an individualized program in which the freedom of the offender is restricted within the community, home or noninstitutional residential placement, and specified sanctions are imposed and enforced. As with probation, violation of any community control condition may result in revocation by the court and imposition of any sentence which it might have imposed before placing the offender on community control supervision. Many of the offenders who are placed on community control are prison diversions.

Community Control II (Electronic Monitoring)

The use of electronic monitoring is an enhancement to community control. Radio frequency (RF) electronic monitoring is utilized in all 20 judicial circuits. This system electronically tethers offenders to their homes during specified periods of the day or night, with violations noted and investigated. This system, however, is unable to determine offenders' whereabouts during approved absences from their residences. Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) system electronic monitoring, presently in use in 19 judicial circuits, continuously tracks offender movements at home and in the community with uniquely defined inclusion and exclusion zones for each offender. Violations of this monitoring system are immediately sent to an on-call officer in the circuit for resolution. Another GPS technology used with less frequency is "passive" GPS, where the offender is tracked 24 hours a day, but this information is reported only once a day instead of continuously. This tool for offender supervision is less expensive than the active GPS system, but is unable to immediately notify of non compliance.

Electronic Monitoring ON June 30, 2004			
Supervision Type/Device Type	Sex Offenders	Others	Total
Radio Frequency			
Probation	15	11	26
Community Control	15	181	196
Post Prison	6	13	19
Subtotal	36	205	241
Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) System*			
Probation	69	22	91
Community Control	151	225	376
Post Prison	36	15	51
Subtotal	256	262	518
TOTAL	292	467	759

* Includes active and 44 passive GPS.

Community Control-Sex Offender

Sex Offender Community Control is designated for offenders placed on Community Control whose crimes were committed on or after October 1, 1997, and who are placed under supervision for violation of Chapter 794 or s. 800.04, s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145. Per Florida Statute, the Court must impose specific special conditions, as set forth in s. 948.30(2) in addition to all other standard and special conditions imposed. Sex Offender Community Control is designed to enhance the protection of the community and to require treatment/counseling for the offender. The offender is also required to submit two specimens of blood to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to be registered with the DNA data bank.

Pretrial Intervention (PTI)

Any first offender, or any person previously convicted of not more than one nonviolent misdemeanor, who is charged with any misdemeanor or felony of a third degree, is eligible for release to the pretrial intervention program. Approval for eligibility must first be obtained from the administrator of the program, and consent must also be obtained from the victim, the state attorney, and the judge who presided at the initial appearance hearing of the offender. The criminal charges against an offender admitted to the program shall be continued without final disposition for a period of 90 days after the date the offender was released to the program, if the offender's participation in the program is satisfactory, and for an additional 90 days upon the request of the program administrator and consent of the state attorney, if the offender's participation in the program is satisfactory. Resumption of pending criminal proceedings shall be undertaken at any time if the program administrator or state attorney finds that the offender is not fulfilling his or her obligations under this plan or if the public interest so requires.

Pretrial Intervention - Drug Offender

Any person charged with a felony of the second or third degree for purchase or possession of a controlled substance under Chapter 893, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony, nor been admitted to a pretrial program, is eligible for admission into a pretrial substance abuse education and treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge of the circuit, for a period of not less than one year. At the end of the pretrial intervention period, the court shall make a decision as to the disposition of the pending charges. The court shall determine, by written finding, whether the defendant has successfully completed the pretrial intervention program. Failure to successfully complete the program shall result in the continued prosecution of the case by the State Attorney's Office.

Post-Prison Release

Parole

Parole is a post-prison supervision program where eligible inmates have the terms and conditions of parole set by the Florida Parole Commission. The period of parole cannot exceed the balance of the offender's original sentence. Under parole, the offender is to be supervised in the community under specific conditions. Parole supervision is provided by the Florida Department of Corrections. Although Florida no longer has parole except for those offenders sentenced for offenses committed prior to October 1,

1983, caseloads have increased. These increases are attributed to other state cases, which have transferred supervision to Florida. On June 30, 2004, there were 2,172 parolees in Florida (669 Florida cases and 1,503 other state cases). On June 30, 2004 there were 5,443 inmates in the Department of Corrections' custody who were parole eligible.

Conditional Release

An inmate sentenced to murder/manslaughter, sexual offenses, robbery or other violent personal crimes, and who has a previous commitment to a state or federal institution or has been convicted as a Habitual Offender or Sexual Predator, meets the criteria for conditional release. Upon reaching the release date with accrued gaintime, an inmate is placed on conditional release to serve up to the remainder of the length of sentence. A conditional release eligible inmate often accrues less gaintime than other inmates due to the nature of the offense. Conditional release is not technically an early release mechanism as it merely provides for post-release supervision for those considered serious offenders for up to the amount of gaintime accrued.

Other Post-Prison Releases

Other types of post-prison release supervision include control release, administrative control release, provisional release, supervised community release, conditional release, and program supervision.

Community Supervision Statistics:

- [Admissions](#)
- [Population](#)
- [Releases](#)



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Community Supervision Admissions

Community Supervision Admissions on the Rise

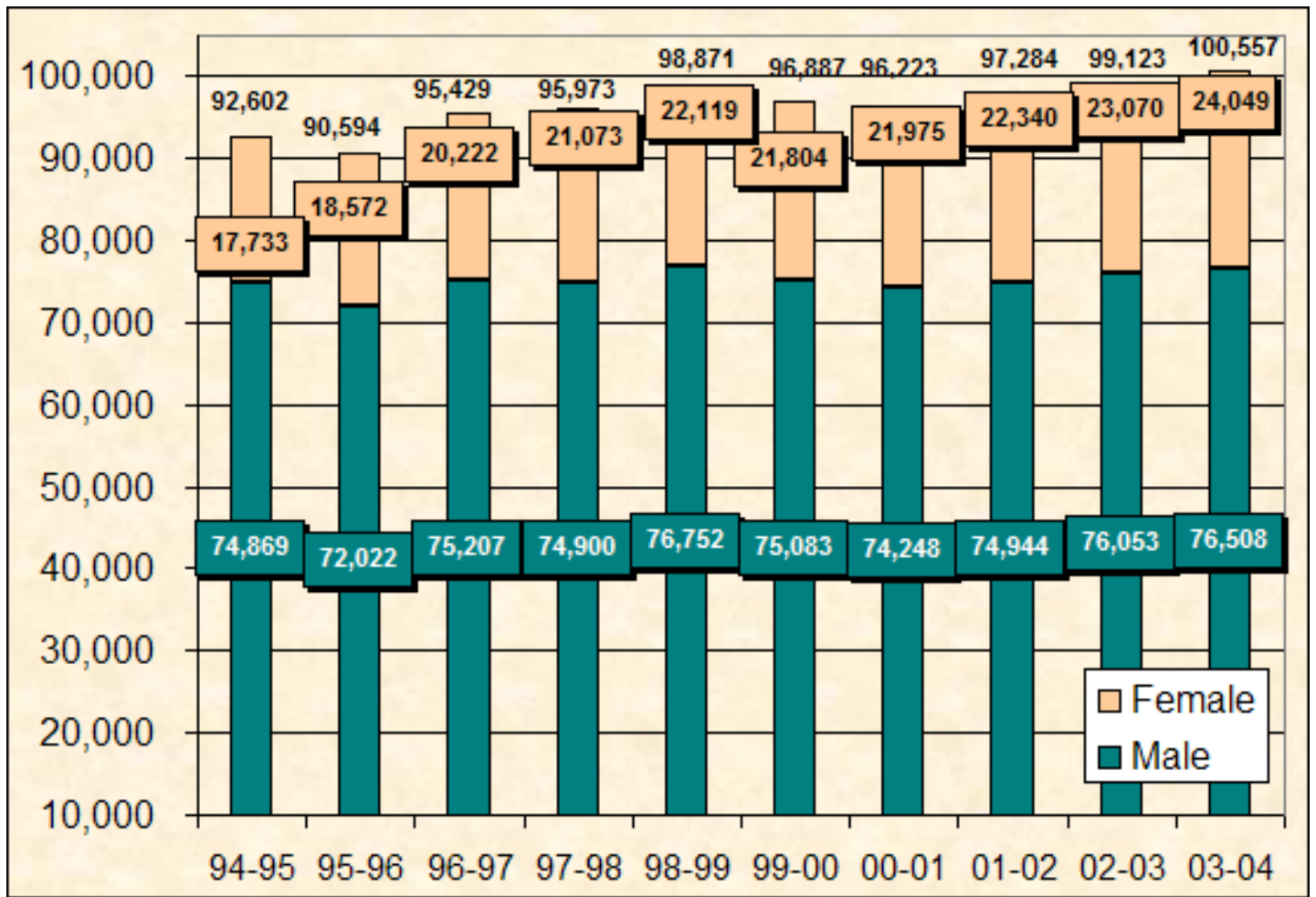
Supervision admissions refer to the number of offenders beginning a new period of community supervision by the Department of Corrections. This may be the result of either a new offense or a revocation of a previous supervision period. It does not include offenders already on supervision who receive an additional sentence for an offense different from the one that initially placed them on supervision.

Supervision sentences include:

- an original sentence by the court to probation, community control or a pretrial intervention program, or;
- the supervision portion of a "split" sentence - prison followed by community control or probation, or;
- assignment to supervision as a condition of prison release, or;
- offenders from other states that Florida supervises through Interstate Compact agreements.

In this report, fiscal years run from July 1 to June 30. The following tables and charts describe offenders admitted to supervision from July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004. Other years are sometimes featured to illustrate trends. For example, as the table below illustrates, community supervision admissions increased over the last four fiscal years.

Supervision Admissions FY 1994-95 to FY 2003-04



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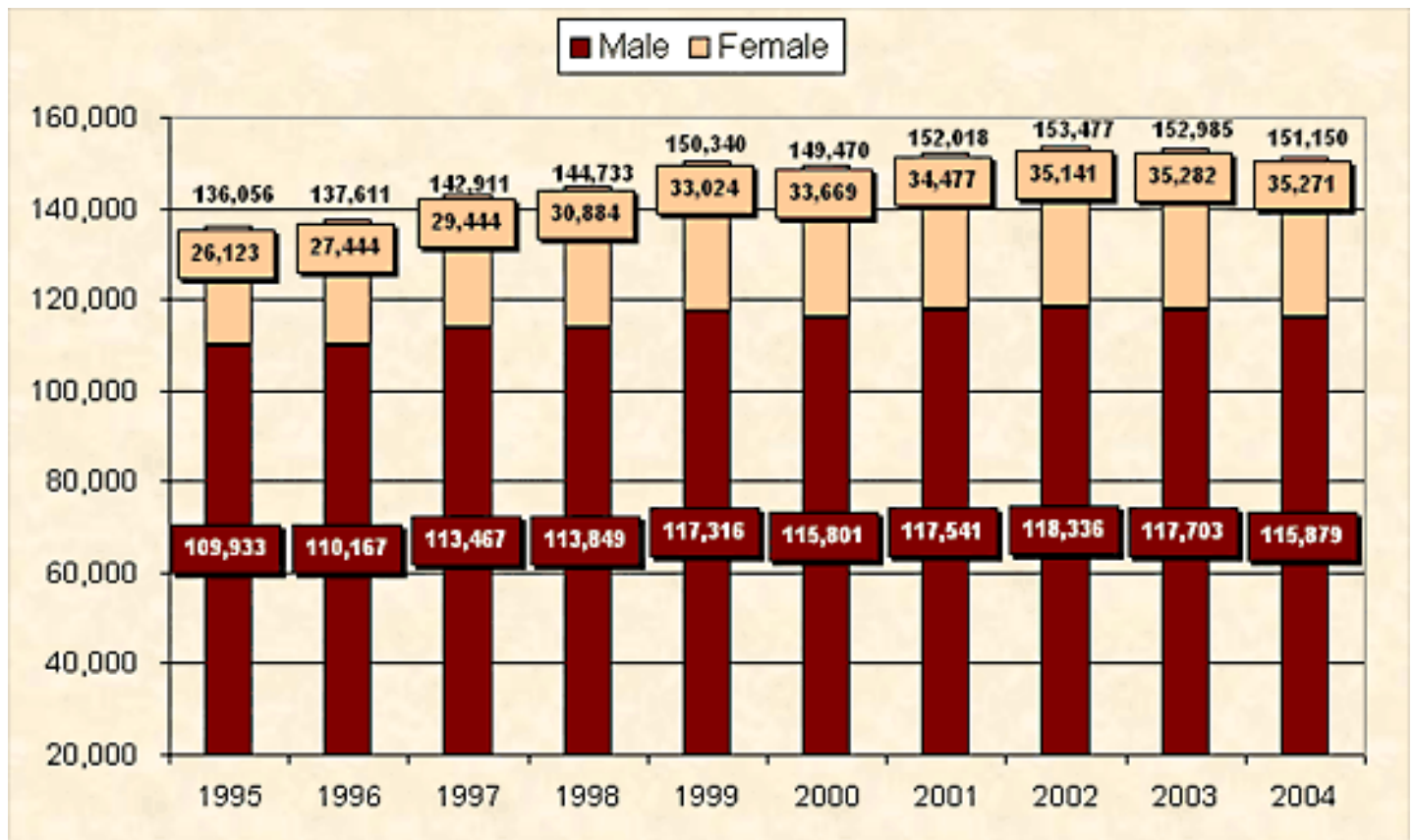
Community Supervision Population

Community Supervision Offender Population Decreases Slightly

For any specified date, the community supervision offender population consists of all offenders actively under supervision and those on supervision caseloads but temporarily unavailable for direct supervision because of known and designated reasons, such as hospitalization or incarceration.

Statistics on the offender population are those for June 30, the final day of the fiscal year. The table below shows that there was a slight decrease for the second year in a row in the number of offenders on community supervision.

Offenders Under Community Supervision* A Ten Year Overview



* Historical figures differ from previous reports due to the inclusion of the offenders in suspense status.

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Community Supervision Releases

Community Supervision Releases

The community supervision release population consists of all offenders permanently removed from the Florida Department of Corrections from a specific term of supervision due to satisfaction of the sentence, pardon, return to another state, death, revocation, or other court action.

Reason for Release and Type of Supervision (Supervision Releases for FY 2003-04)											
	Revocation For New Felony	Revocation For New Misdemeanor	Revocation For Technical Violation	Pardoned	Death	Normal Term	Early Term	Court Action	Return of Other State Case	Total	Percent
ORIGINAL SENTENCE											
PROBATION TOTAL	7,513	3,457	17,984	0	728	15,874	3,711	12,080	1,858	63,205	63.0%
Felony Probation	7,225	3,215	17,033	0	690	13,964	3,514	11,281	1,793	58,715	58.6%
Misdemeanor Probation	166	181	546	0	11	1,127	131	466	53	2,681	2.7%
Administrative Probation	42	28	62	0	11	612	44	236	0	1,035	1.0%
Sex Offender Probation	80	33	343	0	16	171	22	97	12	774	0.8%
DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION TOTAL	1,880	736	6,472	1	113	1,531	547	2,327	13	13,620	13.6%
COMMUNITY CONTROL TOTAL	1,038	430	5,899	0	94	585	127	706	2	8,881	8.9%
Community Control	1,029	427	5,835	0	91	581	127	700	2	8,792	8.8%
Community Control Sex Offender	9	3	64	0	3	4	0	6	0	89	0.1%
PRETRIAL INTERVENTION TOTAL	252	221	2,055	0	27	2,178	1,565	2,437	2	8,737	8.7%
Pretrial Intervention	182	160	1,431	0	14	2,031	1,133	613	2	5,566	5.6%

Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	70	61	624	0	13	147	432	1,824	0	3,171	3.2%
ORIGINAL SENTENCE TOTAL	10,683	4,844	32,410	1	962	20,168	5,950	17,550	1,875	94,443	94.2%
POST-PRISON RELEASE											
<i>PAROLE TOTAL</i>	11	13	25	2	24	111	8	32	546	772	0.8%
Florida Parole	10	13	25	2	24	109	8	32	537	760	0.8%
Other State Parole	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	12	0.0%
<i>CONDITIONAL RELEASE TOTAL</i>	298	202	1,244	2	17	2,141	4	548	3	4,459	4.4%
<i>CONTROL RELEASE TOTAL</i>	5	1	12	0	2	9	1	10	0	40	0.0%
Control Release	4	0	12	0	2	7	1	7	0	33	0.0%
Administrative Control Release	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	7	0.0%
<i>CONDITIONAL MEDICAL RELEASE TOTAL</i>	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	8	0.0%
<i>PROGRAM SUPERVISION TOTAL</i>	6	3	34	0	1	341	1	76	0	462	0.5%
<i>OTHER POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL</i>	1	2	2	1	1	63	0	4	0	74	0.1%
POST-PRISON RELEASE TOTAL	321	221	1,319	5	50	2,665	14	670	550	5,815	5.8%
GRAND TOTAL	11,004	5,065	33,729	6	1,012	22,833	5,964	18,220	2,425	100,258	100.0%

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