

Florida Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 2008-2009

ANNUAL REPORT



We Never Walk Alone



Table of Contents

Secretary's Message	5
Agency Overview	6
Organizational Chart.	8
Budget	9
Prisons	10
Facilities.	11
Inmate Admissions	12
Inmate Population	13
Inmate Releases.	14
Inmate Re-Entry.	15
Education.	17
GED/Vocational Certificates	18
Substance Abuse Treatment in Prisons	19
Keeping Our Communities Safe.	20
Inmate Health Care.	21
Inmate Health Needs	22
Cost Savings	23
Prison Budget	24
Death Row	25
Community Corrections	26
Offender Admissions.	27
Offender Population	28
Offender Releases	30
Offender Re-Entry	32
Offender Substance Abuse.	33
Community Corrections Budget	34

Partnerships	36
Corrections Foundation	37
Re-Entry Council	37
PRIDE	38
Prison Dog Programs	38
Community Corrections.	39
Agency Accomplishments	40
Security	41
Community Corrections.	43
Re-Entry.	45
Health Services Savings	45
Our Staff	46
Additional Facts	48
Victims Assistance	49
Collection of Restitution	50
TABE, GED and Education Results.	51
Elderly Inmates	52
Youthful Offenders	53
Escapes	54
Random Drug Testing	55

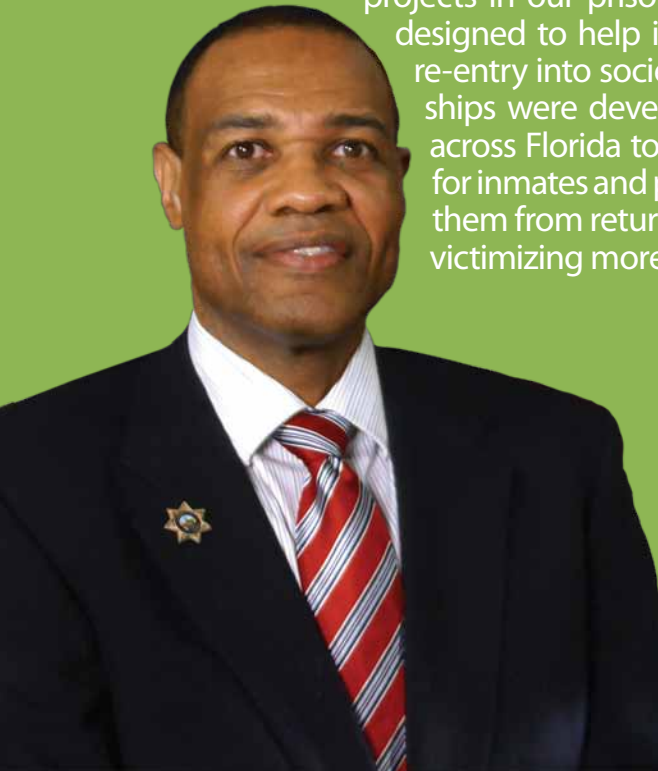
Secretary's Message

Fiscal Year 2008 -2009 was the first time in history Florida's inmate population exceeded 100,000. Like all state agencies, we faced a challenging economy and shrinking budget, but despite these obstacles Department employees succeeded on many fronts.

The mission of the Florida Department of Corrections is to protect public safety, ensure the safety of Department personnel, and provide proper care and supervision of all offenders under our jurisdiction while assisting, as appropriate, their re-entry into society.

While achieving our mission in Fiscal Year 2008-09 proved challenging, with innovative ideas, hard work and determination we met our goals.

We moved forward with launching our re-entry agenda, despite limited resources. Throughout the system we initiated innovative projects in our prisons and probation offices designed to help inmates prepare for their re-entry into society. Community partnerships were developed and strengthened across Florida to create a support system for inmates and probationers to help keep them from returning to a life of crime and victimizing more of our citizens.



Two re-entry institutions (Demilly and Baker Correctional Institutions) were opened, and an additional Faith and Character-Based Institution (Glades Correctional Institution) was added. Florida also received the maximum funding allowed under the Federal Second Chance Act to assist us in our re-entry efforts in the Jacksonville area. On the education front, the number of inmates earning GED certificates jumped 49% over the last two years.

In Community Corrections, we've also made great strides forward. The percentage of offenders who successfully completed probation increased 14.7 percentage points (29.4% in January 2007 to 44.1% in July 2009). In addition, the number of offenders who committed a technical violation of supervision and were sent to prison decreased by almost 19% or 1,971 offenders. We partnered with law enforcement agencies from Volusia, Seminole and Orange Counties every quarter, making surprise visits to the homes of over 5,000 violent felony offenders. These contacts resulted in the arrests of 246 violent felons who had violated their probation and the seizure of a methamphetamine lab, weapons, narcotics, drug paraphernalia, and pornographic images from sex offenders.

If you are looking for additional statistics about our agency, go to www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0809/stats/toc.html for complete tables and graphs.

A handwritten signature in white ink that reads "Walt O'Neil". The signature is stylized and cursive.

"We Never Walk Alone"

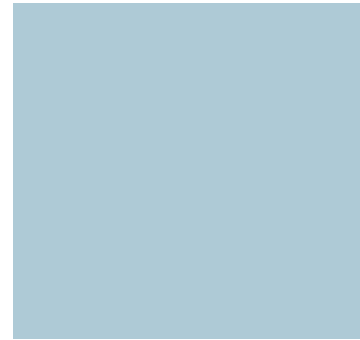
Agency Overview

Mission:

To protect the public safety, to ensure the safety of Department personnel, and to provide proper care and supervision of all offenders under our jurisdiction while assisting, as appropriate, their re-entry into society.

Vision:

To utilize effective and innovative correctional strategies that make Florida's Department of Corrections the best in the world.

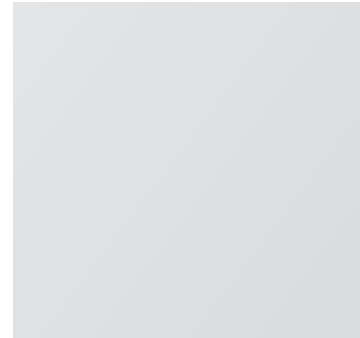


Quick Facts:

- Inmates who commit state felonies and are sentenced to at least a year and a day are sent to state prison in Florida, and are under the jurisdiction of the Florida Department of Corrections
- The Florida Department of Corrections houses 100,894 inmates in 146 facilities
- The Department employs approximately 18,200 Correctional Officers
- Florida's recidivism rate is 32.8%, which means one of every three inmates released from a Florida prison returns to prison in Florida within three years (This does not include the number of inmates who return to county jails, federal prisons or prisons in other states)
- The Department of Corrections houses 7,037 female inmates
- In Florida there are six Private Prisons housing more than 8,000 inmates
- The Florida Department of Corrections employs 2,334 Correctional Probation Officers who supervise more than 119,000 active offenders on community supervision at 154 probation offices throughout the state

Goals:

- Ensure the safety of the public
- Ensure the safety of Department of Corrections personnel
- Provide the appropriate care and supervision of inmates under the Department's jurisdiction
- Provide the appropriate supervision to offenders on probation in our communities
- Ensure inmates and offenders are prepared for successful re-entry into our communities. Our goal is to reduce recidivism from its current level of 32 percent to 20 percent by 2014
- Cultivate a servant-leadership organizational culture that sustains professionalism and success at all levels of the Department
- Optimize organizational performance



A Career of Courage

The Department of Corrections is made up of professionals who protect our communities by securing our prisons and supervising offenders in our communities. If you would like to be a part of *A Career of Courage*, visit www.fldocjobs.com

- Correctional Officers
- Probation Officers
- Doctors and Nurses
- Maintenance
- Construction
- Administrators



DOC Leadership Team

The Department of Corrections is Florida's largest state agency employing over 28,000 employees with a budget of \$2.2 billion. The third largest state prison system in the country, we operate 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Our leadership ensures resources are available to meet our crucial mission of public safety at all times and under all conditions.

Department of Corrections

2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500
(850) 488-7480

Secretary *Walter A. McNeil*

Institutions & Re-Entry *George Sapp, Assistant Secretary, (850) 488-4757*

Health Services *Dr. Olubenga (Olu) Ogunsanwo, Assistant Secretary, (850) 922-6645*

Deputy Secretary *Richard D. Davison, (850) 488-7480*

Community Corrections *Jenny Nimer, Assistant Secretary, (850) 488-7567*

Office of Information Technology *Douglas B. Smith III, Chief Information Officer, (850) 488-6316*

Staff Development & Training *Audrey Noble, Chief, (850) 487-2875*

Chief of Staff *Bonnie Rogers, (850) 488-7480*

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Communications *Gretl Plessinger, Director, (850) 488-0420*

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Human Resources Management *Glory Parton, Director, (850) 488-9940*

General Counsel *Kathleen Von Hoene, (850) 488-2326*

Inspector General *Gene Hatcher, (850) 488-9265*

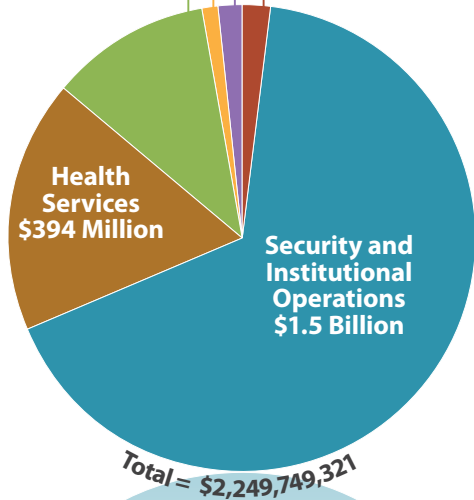


Budget

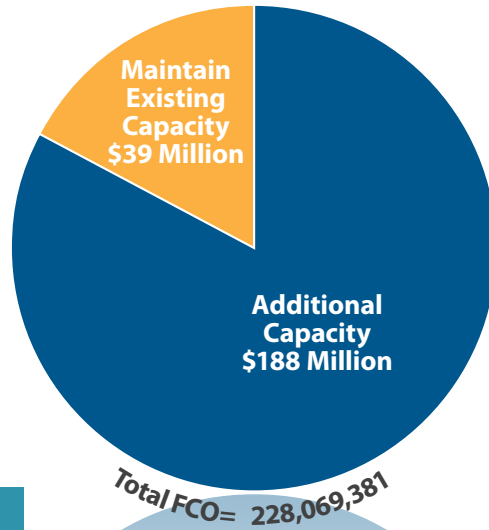
The Department is funded primarily through general revenue. The majority of the budget is spent on prison security and operational costs. Less than 3 percent is spent on administrative costs.

Operating Budget

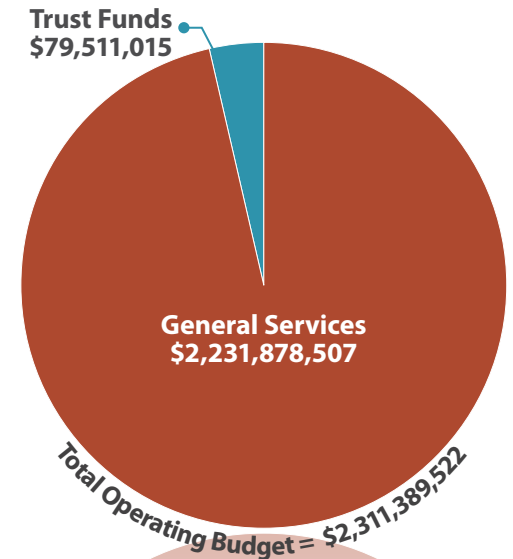
- Information Technology \$23 Million
- Community Corrections \$247 Million
- Health Services \$394 Million
- Security and Institutional Operations \$1.5 Billion
- Department Administration \$44 Million
- Programs \$36 Million



Fixed Capital Outlay



Total Operating Budget

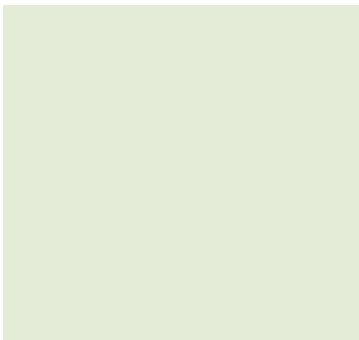


Prisons

Overview

Florida correctional facilities are divided into major institutions, work camps, work release centers and road prisons. Inmates are assigned to certain facilities based on offense, length of sentence, time remaining to serve, prior criminal record, escape history, prison programs and other factors.

Upon entry into prison, inmates are sent to a prison reception center. Inmates usually spend four to six weeks in the reception process before being sent to a more permanent facility. During reception, an inmate's custody level is determined, healthcare and programming needs are assessed and inmates learn the rules and regulations of prison life.



Facilities

Florida houses 100,894 inmates in 146 facilities across Florida.

About 80% of Florida prison inmates are assigned to work or a program activity while incarcerated.

Inmate labor is used to perform work on prison farms. They help to prepare and serve all prison meals, maintain prison grounds and construct new prisons.

Additionally, inmates are assigned to community work squads to perform services for state and local agencies and non-profit organizations. This past year, inmate work squads worked 6.5 million hours in Florida communities saving Florida taxpayers more than \$57.5 million.

Summary of Florida State Correctional Facilities

Facility Summary	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2009	Percentage of Population
Summary					
Correctional Institutions*	62	56	6	85,479	84.7%
Work Camps, BootCamps, Stand Alone Work/Forestry Camps, Treatment Centers	46	42	4	11,373	11.3%
Work Release Centers	33	25	8	3,574	3.5%
Road Prisons	5	5	0	402	0.4%
Total Facilities	146	128	18	100,828	99.9%
Contract Jail Beds				66	0.1%
Population Total				100,894	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 and Annex; New River CI East and West units; NWFRC and Annex; RMC Main and West units; South Florida Reception Center (SFRC) and SFRC South; Santa Rosa CI and Annex; Columbia CI and Annex; Taylor CI Main and Annex units; and Wakulla CI and Annex. The total includes six private correctional facilities.

In Fiscal Year 2008-09, DC's community work squad inmates worked 6.5 million hours in our communities, saving Florida taxpayers more than \$57.5 million.



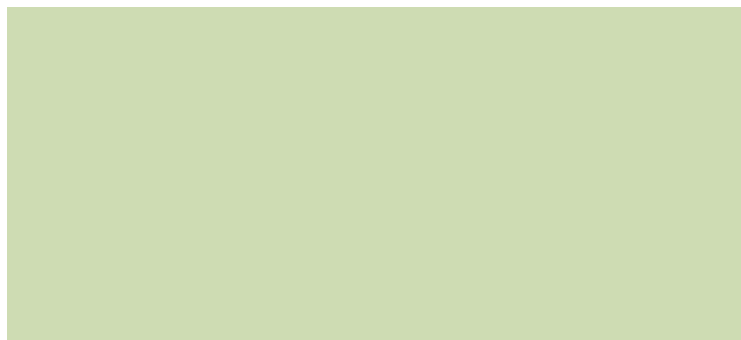
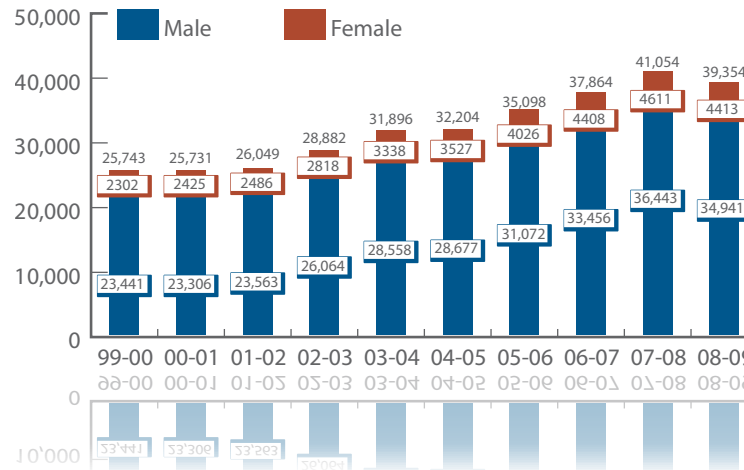
Inmate Admissions

The Florida Department of Corrections receives nearly 40,000 inmates each year. The three counties sending the most inmates are Hillsborough, Broward and Pinellas. To see a list of admissions by county, visit our website at http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0809/stats/ia_county_commitment.html

General Characteristics of Admissions

Category	FY 2008-09	
Total Admissions	39,354	100.00%
Gender		
Male	34,941	88.80%
Female	4,413	11.20%
Race		
White	19,634	49.90%
Black	18,224	46.30%
Other	1,496	3.80%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	515	1.30%
18-24	10,377	26.40%
25-34	12,686	32.20%
35-49	12,364	31.40%
50-59	2,903	7.40%
60+	509	1.30%
Data Unavailable	0	
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	22,380	57.70%
1	7,740	20.00%
2	3,714	9.60%
3	1,971	5.10%
4+	2,942	7.60%
Data unavailable	607	

Admissions Compared Over Ten Years

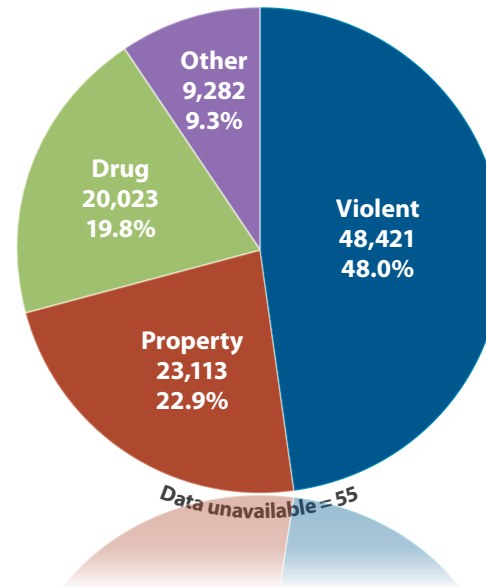


Inmate Population

General Characteristics of Population

Category	FY 2008-09	
Total Population	100,894	100.00%
Gender		
Male	93,857	93.00%
Female	7,037	7.00%
Race		
White	46,769	46.40%
Black	50,106	49.70%
Other	4,019	4.00%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	393	0.40%
18-24	15,447	15.30%
25-34	31,592	31.30%
35-49	38,261	37.90%
50-59	11,671	11.60%
60+	3,530	3.50%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	54,991	54.50%
1	20,316	20.10%
2	10,806	10.70%
3	6,284	6.20%
4+	8,480	8.40%
Data unavailable	17	

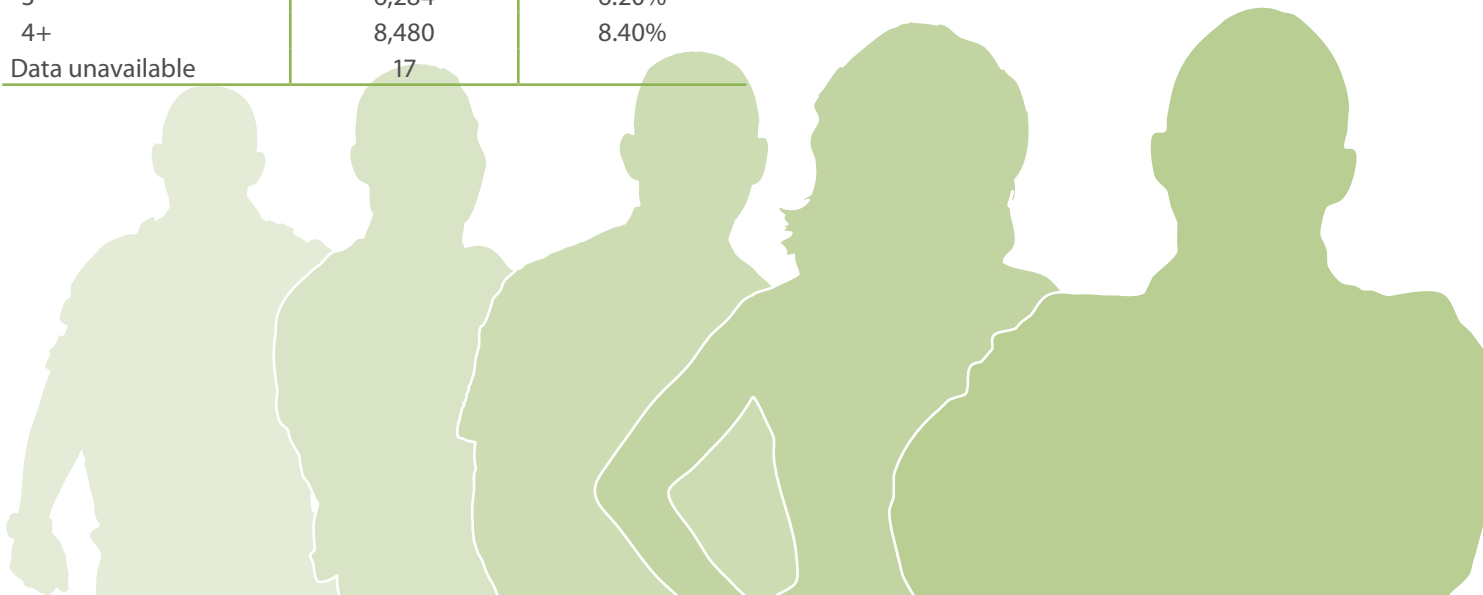
Types of Offenses



Did You Know?

Only ten of the major state-managed prisons in Florida have air-conditioning in some portion of the facility housing inmates, and many of these are in South Florida.

Prisons do not have cable television. However, television privileges provide a valuable management tool to influence inmate behavior and serve to eliminate inmate idleness. The Department maintains televisions for general inmate use in dayrooms. Local channel broadcast signals are received through antennas.



Inmate Releases

Offenders who committed offenses on or after October 1, 1995 are required to serve a minimum of 85% of their court-imposed sentences. Offenders released in May 2009 served an average of 86.8% of their sentences.

Most inmates were released back to Hillsborough County (3,402), Broward County (2,655) and Miami-Dade County (2,277). For a complete list of releases visit our website at http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0809/stats/ir_county.html

General Characteristics of Releases

Category	FY 2008-2009	
Total Inmate Releases	37,391	100.0%
Gender		
Male	33,147	88.7%
Female	4,244	11.3%
Race		
White	18,394	49.2%
Black	17,623	47.1%
Other	1,374	37.0%
Age at Release		
17 & Under	50	0.1%
18-24	6,324	16.9%
25-34	12,143	32.5%
35-49	14,350	38.4%
50-59	3,778	10.1%
60+	746	2.0%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	20,357	54.5%
1	7,707	20.6%
2	3,927	10.5%
3	2,174	5.8%
4+	3,214	8.6%
Missing	12	

Types of Offense for Inmate Releases

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	794	2.1%	17.4	40.9
Sexual Offenses	1,602	4.3%	8.5	40.8
Robbery	2,468	6.6%	7.9	33.6
Violent Personal Offenses	4,934	13.2%	3.4	35.2
Burglary	5,223	14.0%	4.2	33.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,792	15.5%	2.3	36.7
Drug Offenses	10,931	29.2%	2.7	35.9
Weapons	1,291	3.5%	3.3	33.7
Other	4,355	11.6%	2.1	37.5
Data Unavailable	1			

“Correctional officers put themselves in harm's way each day to ensure public safety. Florida's prisons serve a vital role in keeping our communities safe by providing secure and safe housing of inmates and ensuring they complete their prison sentences.”

George Sapp,
Deputy Secretary of Institutions

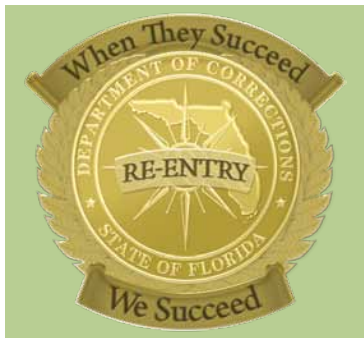
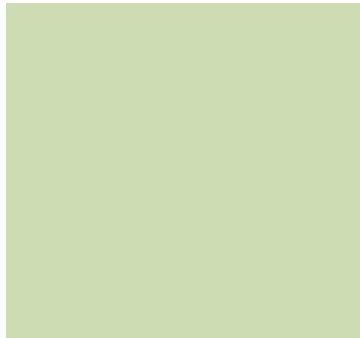
Inmate Re-Entry

Preparing inmates to return to society is one of the most important things we can do to protect public safety. Our re-entry philosophy is simple: if inmates spend their time in prison getting an education or vocation, attending substance-abuse treatment programs, learning skills like how to successfully interview for and hold a job, they are more likely to become productive citizens and less likely to commit new crimes.

Our research tells us that for every three inmates released from Florida prisons, one will return within three years. In fact, just last year more than 37,000 inmates were released from Florida prisons, meaning if statistical history holds true, more than 12,000 people will commit new crimes and return to our custody. And at least 12,000 more Florida citizens will become new crime victims.

Inmate Programs

For a list of inmate programs such as academic education, technical education, substance abuse, among others, by facility see our web site at <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/facilities/ciindex.html>



- 32.8% of the inmates who leave Florida's prisons will return within 3 years.
- The average inmate reads at a seventh grade level; many are illiterate.
- Providing basic education and/or vocational training lowers recidivism.

“It’s not about the inmates; re-entry is about keeping our communities safe.”

Secretary
Walt McNeil

Under the direction of Secretary Walt McNeil and the Office of Re-entry, prisons across Florida, utilizing existing resources, began their own re-entry efforts. Enlisting community volunteers to expand educational and vocational programs, offering mock job fairs and re-entry seminars for inmates soon to be released, each institution is shaping its own re-entry plan. Here are what a few are doing:



Demilly and Baker Correctional Institutions - Demilly C.I. in Polk County became the Department’s first Re-Entry facility with an emphasis on programs and treatment for inmates nearing release. Baker Correctional in Baker County followed shortly behind, offering re-entry services to inmates released in Duval and surrounding counties.



Century Correctional Institution in Escambia County - Century Correctional is a leader in working with volunteers to develop re-entry programs for inmates. Century inmates rotate between four classes: Florida Ready to Work, Impact of Crime on Victims, Personal Financial Management, and the Alcohol and Chemical Treatment Series (ACTS). With the help and dedication of community volunteers, staff at Century started with virtually no programming. Today other institutions follow the re-entry example set by Century.



Glades Correctional Institution - Glades C.I. became Florida’s fourth Faith and Character-Based (FCB) prison. FCB institutions are designed to help inmates build moral character, develop spiritual resources and acquire life skills that will lead them to positive behavior both in prison and once they are released. An inmate’s faith is not considered in determining their admission to a FCB institution. In fact, 11% of those in FCB institutions say they have no religious affiliation.



Lowell Correction Institution - 120 inmates at Lowell C.I. participated in a day-long Re-Entry Seminar. Representatives from organizations such as the Social Security Administration, the Health Department, Department of Children and Families, the Division of Drivers Licenses, the Florida Parole Commission, One Stop Workforce Connection and the Marion County Homeless Coalition provide invaluable information to female inmates as they prepare for a successful re-entry into society.



Mock Job Fair Success for Holmes C.I.

On September 16, Holmes C.I. held a mock job fair for inmates soon to re-enter society. Guest employers from local businesses provided a great community service by participating in the fair and interviewing inmates for mock positions.



Education

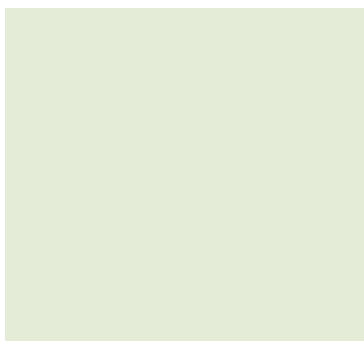
TABE Results

Tested Education Grade Level

(Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education [TABE] Scores as of June 30, 2009)

Grade Level	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 - 5	34,912	1,946	36,858	39.2%	39.2%
6	9,874	724	10,598	11.3%	50.5%
7	6,114	499	6,613	7.0%	57.5%
8	6,034	554	6,588	7.0%	64.5%
9	9,527	830	10,357	11.0%	75.5%
10	3,931	367	4,298	4.6%	80.1%
11	6,318	737	7,055	7.5%	87.6%
12	10,529	1,205	11,734	12.4%	100.0%
Missing	6,618	175	6,793		
Total	93,857	7,037	100,894	100.0%	100.0%
Median	6.7	8.3	6.9		

For every education level an inmate gains, that person is 3% to 4% less likely to come back to prison. Inmates with a vocational certificate at release recidivate 14% less than inmates overall.

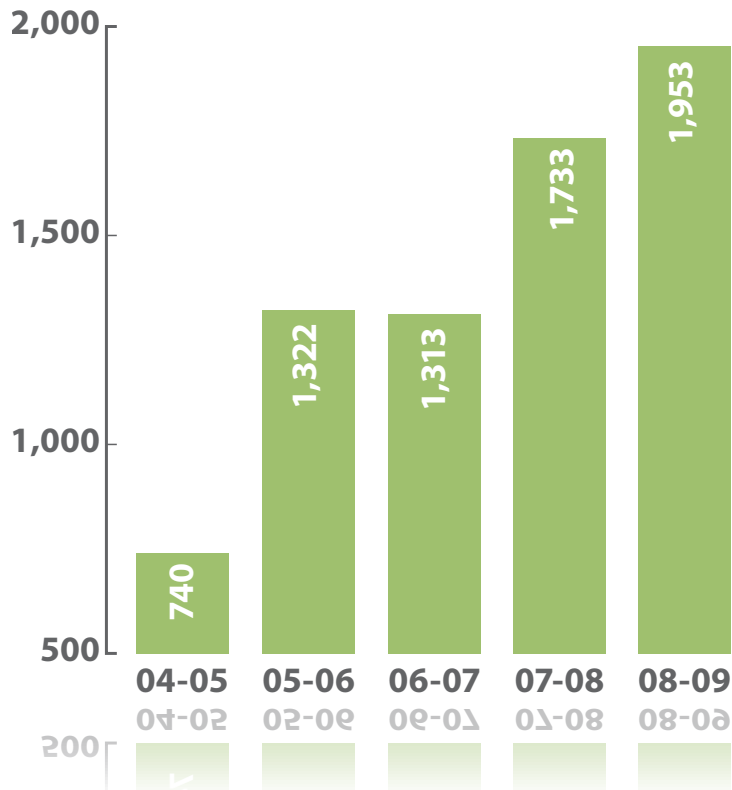


GED/Vocational Certificates

The number of inmates earning GED certificates jumped 49% over the last two years, with 1,953 GED certificates earned in Fiscal Year 2008-09, compared to 1,313 in FY 2006-07, an increase of 640 certificates earned. The increase reflects the number of inmates who passed all parts of the test: reading, language, writing, math, social studies and science.

Studies show that inmates who have a GED upon release from prison recidivate 7.9% less than inmates overall. An inmate with an education has a better chance of getting a job and not coming back to prison.

GED certificates earned by inmates



The increase in GEDs earned can be attributed to a combination of factors, including:

- redirecting academic teachers to establish 18 additional institutional education programs and increasing the total student enrollment by 70%;
- implementing quarterly testing cycles, which allow education programs to more quickly identify students' educational deficiencies and to provide remedial instruction;
- increase use of inmate teaching assistants working under the supervision of academic teachers to provide small-group instruction and one-on-one tutoring;
- establishing computer-based reading/testing laboratories in 18 education programs;
- supporting literacy programs at work camps.

For more education information, please see Additional Facts on page 48.

When They Succeed, We Succeed.

“Our re-entry slogan highlights the reality that when an inmate or an offender succeeds in becoming a law abiding, functioning member of our society, our communities succeed because they are safer and taxpayer dollars can be spent in other community areas.”

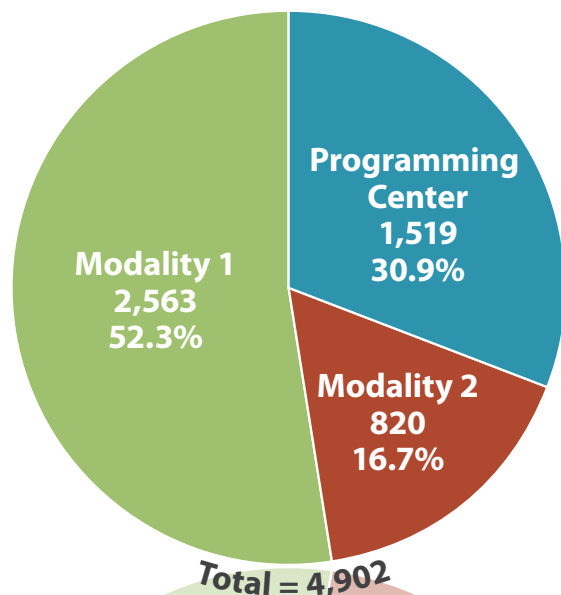
Franchatta Barber,
Assistant Secretary
of Re-Entry



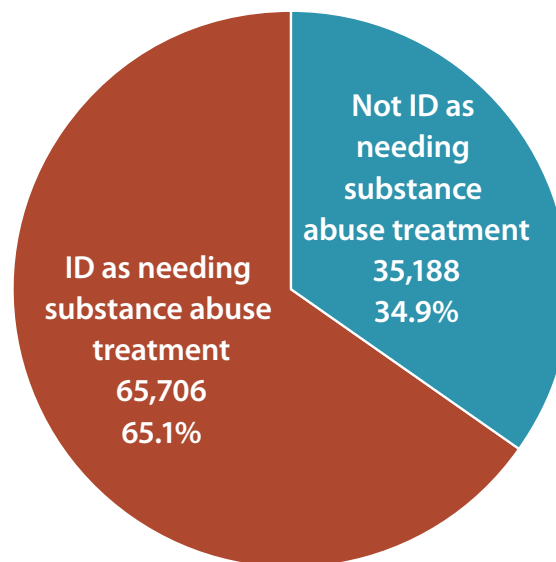
Substance Abuse Treatment in Prisons

Almost two-thirds of inmates are classified as having a substance abuse problem. 82% of those inmates are released with no treatment.

Total inmates participating in Institutional- Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs - FY 2008-09



Inmates in need of treatment vs inmates who do not need treatment



Modality 1 - A four (4) to six (6) month substance abuse intensive outpatient (within the prison setting) program provided to inmates at designated institutions throughout the state. Treatment occurs for half a day, at least four days per week and inmates participate in a minimum of twelve (12) hours of counselor supervised activities. These activities include group and individual counseling. The inmates spend the remainder of their days performing institutional work assignments.

Modality 2 - A nine (9) to twelve (12) month residential Therapeutic Community (TC) program housed within the institution or at a designated community based facility. The program is divided into four phases. Inmates are housed together in the same dormitory, apart from non-program inmates. Services are provided in a positive, supportive environment wherein participants share similar problems of chemical abuse and patterns of criminal thinking. They live and work together to change their lives while residing in the therapeutic community. The TC model emphasizes structure, responsibility, credibility, accountability, discipline, consistency and limit setting with consequences.

Program Centers - The Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Transitional/Re-Entry Program is a 16-24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. Inmates who successfully complete the initial intensive programming component (9-12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component.

“It is costing Florida Taxpayers (you and me) \$20,000 per inmate per year to keep each of those inmates incarcerated. Do the math. The 12,360 inmates who return to prison cost Floridians \$249 million dollars per year. I believe we can use that money more wisely and efficiently.”

**Secretary
Walter McNeil**

Keeping Our Communities Safe

As part of the Department's re-entry effort, we are:

- ensuring inmates are placed in appropriate program slots like education and treatment;
- increasing the number of re-entry centers with the goal of placing a center in each of the Department's four prison regions;
- creating or enhancing pre-release re-entry services;
- coordinating with other state agencies whose responsibilities intersect with re-entry efforts;
- partnering with faith-based and other non-profit organizations that are engaged in the continuum of providing services.

Single Point of Entry

In the interests of public safety, fiscal responsibility, and criminal justice effectiveness, the Department is reconfiguring one existing prison per region into a Re-Entry Center. Re-Entry Centers are located in areas that receive a large number of inmate releases. Local communities are partnering with the Department by establishing a Single Point of Re-Entry to assist inmates in successfully returning to that community. The community's Single Point of Re-Entry will receive released inmates and coordinate community services which will help these inmates make a successful transition into the community.



Thank You Note

To whom it may concern:

My name is [Name redacted] and being a former inmate many would of thought I had very little going for myself, but I refused to allow this experience to be a stumbling block but rather reversed it into a stepping stone. This could not have been possible of course, without the help of the stretched out hand of Marion Correctional Institution vocational programs and the wonderful opportunity given to me. I consider myself very blessed.

To the employees who still hold on to the hope for the inmates and count it joy when even one surpasses and betters themselves -- there is great reward in their work because not only is the financial need met by work, but there is also satisfaction in the work performed.

One of these employees happens to be Mr. Willard of the Wastewater Tech. Vocational Program to whom I am greatly indebted for his knowledge in the water field and life in general, his understanding, patience and encouragement. I have been a free man for almost two years now and in that time I have married, purchased a home, and I have maintained a stable job in the water/wastewater field. The lord has blessed me with a new family and with that a new life.

Respectfully,
[Name redacted]

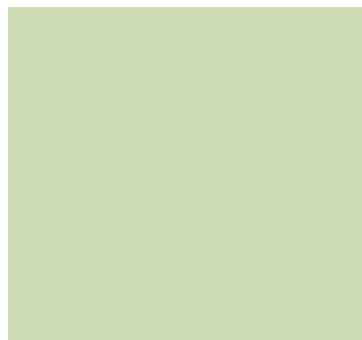
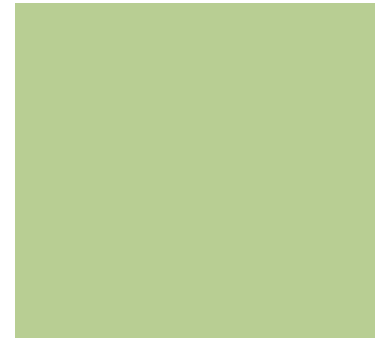
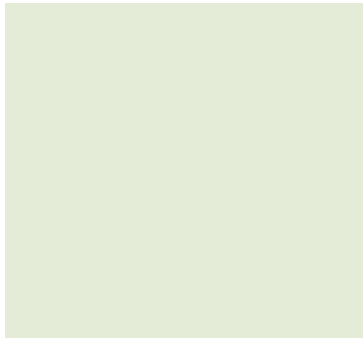
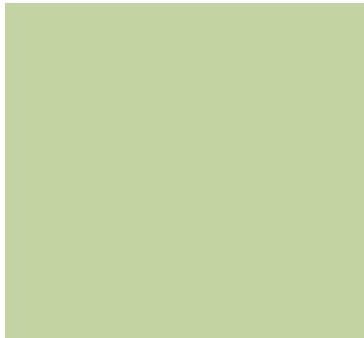
Inmate Health Care

More than 2,300 health services staff members provide health care around the clock at all major institutions and at the Department's hospital, Reception and Medical Center. Access to health care for inmates is also provided at various other satellite facilities.

The Office of Health Services consists of two management areas: clinical and administration. The clinical area ensures inmates receive appropriate, constitutionally mandated healthcare. Administration manages all operations which support the delivery of offender health care.

The Office of Health Services continues to make positive changes to increase efficiency in the delivery of inmate health services while ensuring quality and preventative care for its patients.

The Office of Health Services supports the Department's Re-Entry initiatives by providing prompt and effective care while collaboratively addressing the physical and mental health needs of offenders transitioning into the community. Mental illness and health issues can pose a significant risk to a successful re-entry, and the Department's Office of Health Services works to overcome these barriers.



Inmate Health Needs

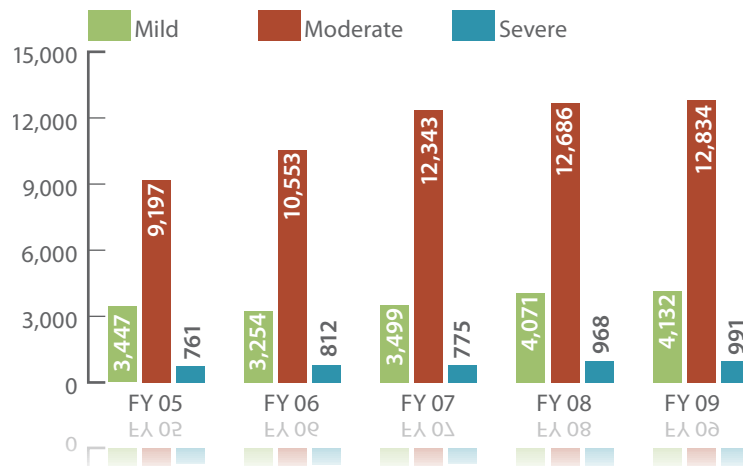


The Florida Department of Corrections is mandated to provide appropriate healthcare to its inmate population. Inmates present with a wide variety of healthcare needs ranging from a minor cold to chronic diseases such as diabetes or cancer. Medical doctors, nurses, psychiatrists, dentists and pharmacists provide services to the inmate population.

Inmates receive medical attention immediately in emergency situations and for minor ailments they can be seen during sick call. Each major institution has an inmate infirmary. In addition, the Department operates a licensed 120-bed hospital to provide acute care for inmates. Reception and Medical Center is located in Lake Butler, Florida. Reception and Medical Center also maintains a 28-bed unit at Memorial Hospital in Jacksonville for inmates requiring additional care.



Inmates with Mental Disorders on June 30 Compared Over Five Years



Generally accepted epidemiological studies indicated that between 10 and 20% of the mentally ill in state and federal prisons suffer from serious mental disorders. In Florida, about 17.8% of the inmates receive ongoing mental health care.

Mental health grades range from S-1 to S-6. S-1 grade (Normal) indicates no significant mental health problems are present. Inmates may need only episodic outpatient care and/or crisis intervention. S-2 grade (Mild) indicates the inmate needs ongoing services of outpatient psychology either intermittent or continuous. S-3 grade (Moderate) indicates inmate needs ongoing services of outpatient psychiatry (case management, group and/or individual counseling, as well as psychiatric or psychiatric Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP) care). Clinical management may require periodic administration of psychotropic medication, although the inmate may exercise her/his right to refuse the medication. S-4, S-5 and S-6 grades (Severe) indicate inpatient mental health services in a transitional care unit (TCU), a crisis stabilization unit (CSU), or an assignment to the Corrections Mental Health Institution (CMHI).

Over a five year period, the percentage of the prison population without significant mental health problems has remained relatively stable: 84.2% in 2005; 83.4% in 2006; 82.1% in 2007; 81.9% in 2008; and 82.2% in 2009.

During that five-year period, the percentage of women falling into the moderately impaired category has fluctuated, but shown a decrease the past year: 27.2% in 2004; 33.6% in 2005; 36.3% in 2006; 38.6% in 2007; and 34.7% in 2008.

In comparison, the number of males considered moderately impaired has remained relatively stable: 9.3% in 2004; 9.2% in 2005; 9.2% in 2006; 11.5% in 2007; and 11.3% in 2008.



Cost Savings

Through a series of cost-cutting measures, the Florida Department of Corrections reduced its expenditures by \$24 million from the previous fiscal year while improving the quality of its inmate health care.

Cost cutting efforts include:

- a more-efficient utilization management nursing program;
- replacing expensive temporary contracted staff with full-time state employees;
- enacting legislation limiting non-contracted hospital and physician charges to 110% of Medicare rates;
- expanding secure private hospital bed capacity, which costs less and is safer than having inmates monitored by officers at multiple hospitals;
- revising pharmaceutical purchasing and dispensing practices;
- de-privatizing dental services; and
- renegotiating many contracts with health care providers at reduce payment rates.



“Secretary McNeil has allowed us to focus on providing prompt acute care and proper chronic care to inmates in our custody, and this preventive, evidence-based approach has yielded tremendous cost efficiencies.”

Dr. Sandeep Rahangdale,
Deputy Secretary
for Health Services



Prison Budget

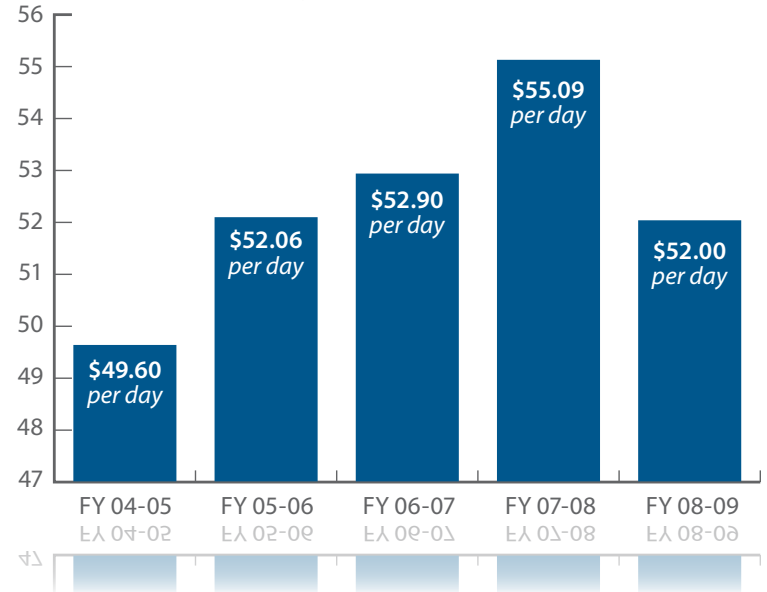
At \$1.5 billion dollars, the prison budget makes up the largest portion of the Department's operating budget. With fiscal responsibility as one of the agencies top priorities, employees often find creative ways to trim costs.

Cost cutting efforts include:

Jerrell Everett, Vocational Instructor at Cross City CI, received a Davis Productivity Award by building furniture with inmate labor. The savings amounted to approximately \$100,000.

Charlotte Correctional Institution librarian Willie Davenport established a relationship with various individuals, organizations and book stores to obtain continuous donations of new and used books for inmate libraries. Over the last year, Davenport collected approximately 13,000 books with an estimated value of \$60,000.

Inmate Costs over 5 years



Revenue from inmate canteens and telephone commissions

Revenue from Canteen Operations **\$30,973,262**

Inmate Telephone Commissions **\$5,383,690**

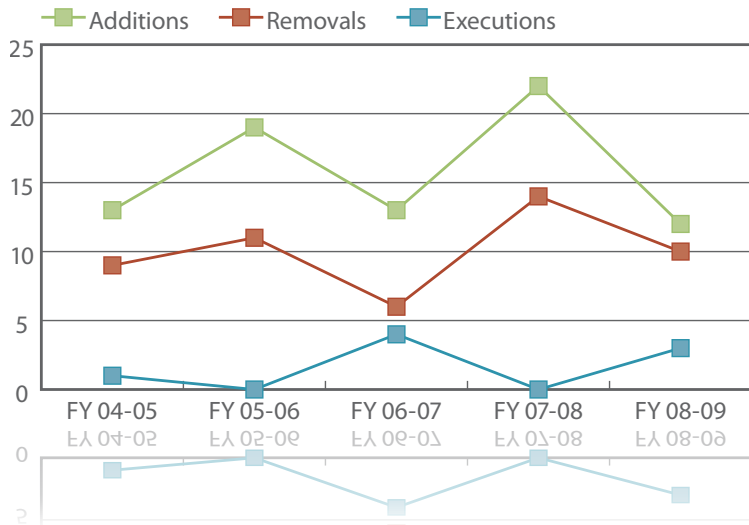
Summary of Average Inmate Costs (FY 2008-2009)

Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Security Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Facilities (excluding private)*	91,862	\$ 52.00	\$ 39.56	\$ 11.47	\$ 0.96
Adult Male Custody	51,055	\$ 42.31	\$ 35.71	\$ 5.79	\$ 0.80
Male Youthful Offender Custody	2,693	\$ 60.37	\$ 51.04	\$ 5.26	\$ 4.07
Reception Centers	9,357	\$ 85.94	\$ 47.56	\$ 37.75	\$ 0.63
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	4,888	\$ 69.30	\$ 46.14	\$ 21.46	\$ 1.70
Specialty Institutions	20,388	\$ 59.06	\$ 44.29	\$ 13.84	\$ 0.93
Work Release Centers/Other Contracted	3,481	\$ 30.80	\$ 28.71	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.97
Private Institutions	7,716	\$ 45.53	\$ 45.53	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

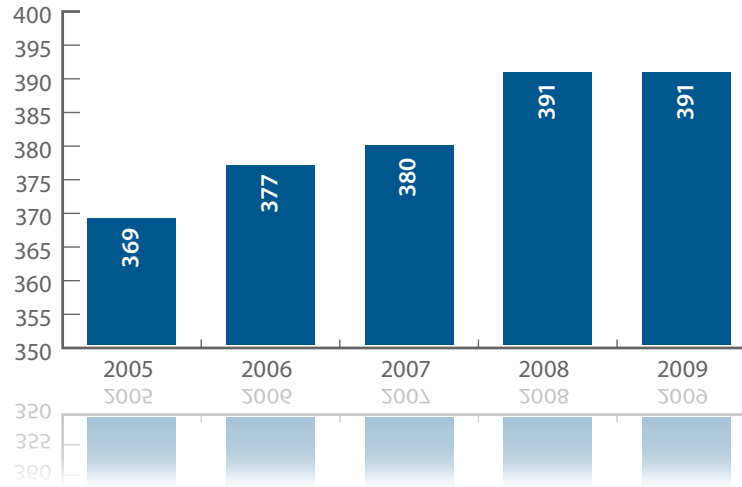
*Note: Per diem figures do not include indirect and administrative costs of \$0.80 for private institutions and \$3.54 for major institutions (operations \$1.69, health services \$0.32, education \$0.09, substance abuse \$0.02, and departmental administration \$1.42).

Death Row

Executions, Additions, and Removals from Death Row Compared Over Five Years



Death Row Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Years



Death Row Population on June 30			
2000	368	2005	369
2001	371	2006	377
2002	372	2007	380
2003	367	2008	391
2004	366	2009	391



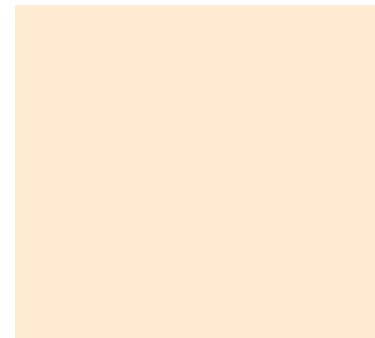
Death Row inmates can be distinguished from other inmates by their orange t-shirts.



Community Corrections

Overview

The Office of Community Corrections protects the public by providing appropriate supervision of offenders placed on community supervision. Programs include pre-trial intervention, probation, community control, drug offender probation, sex offender probation and post-release supervision. Correctional probation officers provide referrals to the resources that assist offenders in successfully completing their conditions of supervision.



Offender Admissions

2,334 probation officers across Florida supervise more than 119,000 active offenders placed on supervision by the court or Florida Parole Commission. Community supervision includes monitoring and enforcing the conditions imposed by the court or Florida Parole Commission. Conditions can include treatment, curfews, drug testing and/or restitution. Probation officers evaluate offender progress, refer offenders to treatment and evaluate their desire to live within the law. Officers also refer offenders to community resources for assistance with job placement, education or other needs.

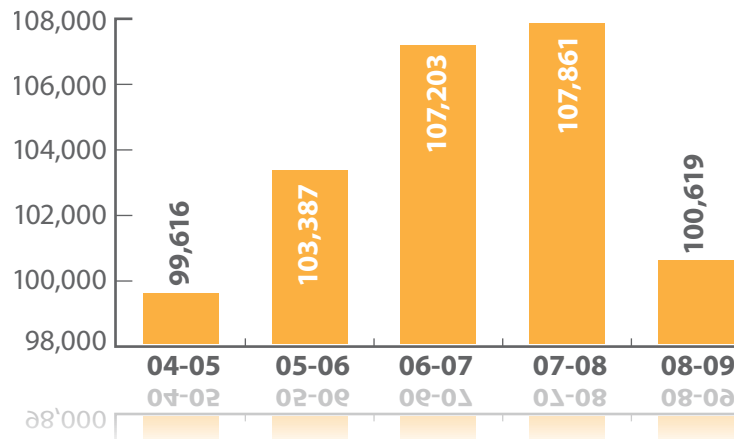
General Characteristics of Admissions

Category	FY 2008-09	
Total Admissions	100,619	100.0%
Gender		
Males	74,960	74.5%
Females	25,659	25.5%
Race		
White	61,470	61.1%
Black	33,631	33.4%
Other	5,503	5.5%
Data Unavailable	15	0.0%
Age At Admission		
17 & Under	786	0.8%
18-24	32,198	32.0%
25-34	29,830	29.6%
35-49	28,522	28.3%
50-59	7,355	7.3%
60+	1,928	1.9%
Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	57,716	57.4%
1	21,251	21.1%
2	9,845	9.8%
3	5,167	5.1%
4+	6,640	6.6%

Top 10 Counties with the highest percentage of offender admissions

County	Total	Percent	Rank
Broward	9,567	9.5%	1
Hillsborough	8,924	8.9%	2
Miami-Dade	7,998	8.0%	3
Pinellas	5,928	5.9%	4
Orange	5,311	5.3%	5
Polk	4,375	4.4%	6
Brevard	3,673	3.7%	7
Palm Beach	3,298	3.3%	8
Lee	2,880	2.9%	10
Volusia	2,723	2.7%	11

Admission over the last 5 years.



Probation-
A Force
For Positive
Change

Offender Population

Approximately 23% of offenders are on supervision for the commission of a violent offense and 12% have spent time in prison.

An offender is placed under supervision by a sentencing authority (a court or Florida Parole Commission) and must abide by conditions of supervision. Violation of these conditions may result in revocation and imposition of any sentence which may have been imposed before placing the offender on supervision (including prison) or a return to prison in the case of prison release.

Offender Population Chart

Category	Population on June 30, 2009	
Total Community Supervision Population	157,222	100.0%
Gender		
Male	119,239	75.8%
Female	37,983	24.2%
Race		
White	97,989	62.3%
Black	50,166	31.9%
Other	9,044	5.8%
Data Unavailable	23	
Age on June 30, 2005		
17 & Under	419	0.3%
18-24	36,403	23.2%
25-34	45,871	29.2%
35-49	51,927	33.0%
50-59	16,598	10.6%
60+	6,004	3.8%
Prior Supervision Commitments		
0	97,574	62.1%
1	32,675	20.8%
2	13,385	8.5%
3	6,512	4.1%
4+	6,990	4.5%
Data Unavailable	86	

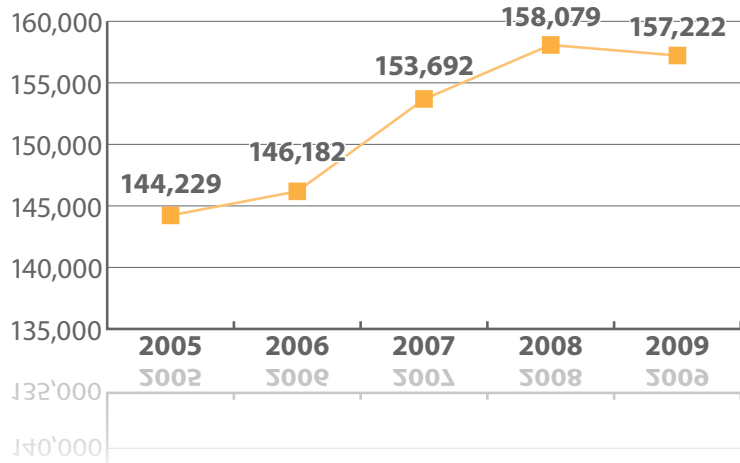
Type of Offense Chart

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,212	1.4	15.1	28.6
Sexual offenses	6,545	4.2	9.9	34.5
Robbery	4,990	3.2	6.2	23.9
Violent Personal offenses	22,952	14.6	3.8	31.5
Burglary	15,505	9.9	3.7	25.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	42,040	26.8	3.7	31.5
Drug offenses	42,186	26.8	2.9	31.3
Weapons	3,701	2.4	3.0	29.0
Other	17,004	10.8%	2.7	34.4
Data Unavailable	87			

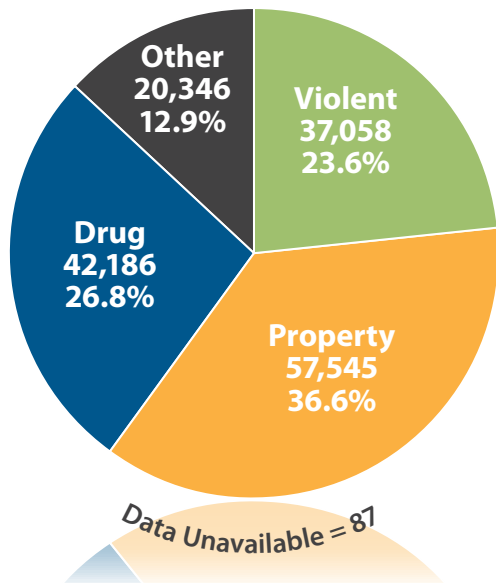
*Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.



Population of June 30 Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense



Thank you Letter

To Whom It May Concern:

I'd like to personally thank all Florida State Correctional personnel as well as Correctional Probation Senior Officer K. Duff for their professional expertise, guidance, support and concern with regard to my probation. It is because of their unwavering duty, I am a successful case with a bright restorative future. I'd like it to be duly noted I am sincerely and genuinely thankful for the services I received. Thanks to all for a job well-done! Truly.

DC# (redacted)
 (Never to be heard from thankfully/gratefully again!!)

Most sincerely,
 (name redacted)



Offender Releases

Did You Know?

Probation officers routinely partner with local law enforcement on surprise offender sweeps. These Planned Compliance Initiatives ensure offenders are abiding by the law and the offenders who are not, are taken into custody.

General Characteristics

Category	FY 2008-09	
Total Releases	103,392	100.0%
Gender		
Males	77,767	75.2%
Females	25,625	24.8%
Race		
White	62,878	60.8%
Black	34,974	33.8%
Other	5,533	5.4%
Data Unavailable	7	
Age At Release		
17 & Under	208	0.2%
18-24	26,635	25.8%
25-34	32,295	31.2%
35-49	32,485	31.4%
50-59	9,069	8.8%
60+	2,700	2.6%
Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	55,648	53.8%
1	24,098	23.3%
2	10,962	10.6%
3	5,730	5.5%
4+	6,954	6.7%

Offense Type

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	545	0.5%	9.9	28.5
Sexual offenses	1,788	1.7%	7.6	33.4
Robbery	2,480	2.4%	4.7	25.1
Violent Personal offenses	13,879	13.4%	2.8	31.9
Burglary	9,260	9.0%	2.9	26.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,663	23.9%	2.5	30.8
Drug offenses	33,251	32.2%	2.3	31.2
Weapons	2,510	2.4%	2.3	29.2
Other	15,016	14.5%	2.1	33.6

*Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculations of averages.

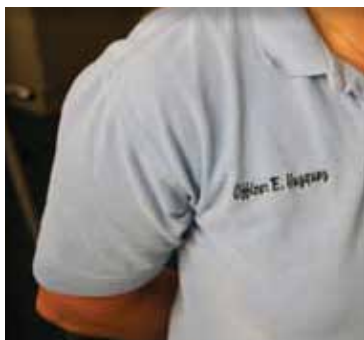


Top 10 Counties of Releases

County of Supervision	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Hillsborough	10,164	9.83	1
Broward	9,493	9.18	2
Miami-Dade	9,138	8.84	3
Pinellas	6,850	6.63	4
Orange	6,259	6.05	5
Polk	4,478	4.33	6
Palm Beach	3,889	3.76	7
Brevard	3,549	3.43	8
Duval	3,141	3.04	9
Volusia	2,992	2.89	10
All Others	43,439	42.01	
Total	103,392	100.00	

“ The priorities of a probation officer are multifaceted. First probation officers protect the public by monitoring and enforcing the conditions of supervision. Secondly officers make appropriate referrals to community resources to assist the offender in living a law abiding life. ”

Jenny Nimer,
Assistant Secretary of Community Corrections



Offender Re-Entry

In Community Corrections, probation officers pick up where the institutions or jails leave off in the re-entry process. Probation officers work with offenders ensuring they receive education, vocation or treatment programs that will assist in the offenders' success in re-entry. With public safety their number one goal, probation officers know that urging offenders to lead productive, crime-free lives means that our communities will be safer, and costs to taxpayers will be reduced.

Plant City Office - Conducts employment and resume writing workshops for offenders providing them with a list of frequently asked interview questions, sample resumes and guidance on how to apply for a job.

Tampa 13-3 Office - Regularly holds voluntary re-entry classes for offenders, teaching them career development skills, budgeting and how to dress for success. "I have seen classes where there were so many offenders that showed up, that we ran out of room in the lobby and some had to stand in the hallway," says Correctional Probation Officer Mark Mason.

Dade City Office – Started a Healthy Relationships Class for offenders who would benefit from learning how to effectively communicate with their families. The course objective included making the offenders and their family members aware of patterns of communication through generational charts, developing healthy habits toward finances through budgeting and setting boundaries.

Circuit 11 - Homestead Weed and Seed hosted a Community Resource Fair. Local organizations offering job placement assistance, parenting classes, housing assistance and education opportunities were on hand to assist offenders and members of the community.

ChIPLEY Office – Partnered with the local One-Stop Career Center to hold employability skills workshops for offenders. One-Stop Career Center staff instructs offenders in preparation for successful job interviews, conduct and communication skills, career center resources and proper completion of job applications and resumes.

Thank You Note

An offender writes to thank a Lee County probation officer for helping him become a sober, law abiding member of society.

I write you a letter every year marking the anniversary of my sobriety. On 9/1/09, I celebrated my 3rd year of sobriety. I write this letter to you to thank you for your impact on my life while I was your probationer at The Salvation Army.

I believe that it was God's will for me to be there, and for you to be in my life at the crucial time of my recovery. Again, thanks for always telling and doing for me what I never wanted done, but rather needed to be done. You're very very very tough love was an essential building block of my continuing recovery and sobriety.

K., thanks again for your positive impact on my life from September 2006 — March 2007. The impact you had on my life can't ever be expressed in spoken or written word.

“I've seen classes where there are so many offenders' that showed up, we ran out of room in the lobby and some had to stand in the hallway.”

**Correctional Probation Officer Mark Mason
commenting on a re-entry class for offenders.**

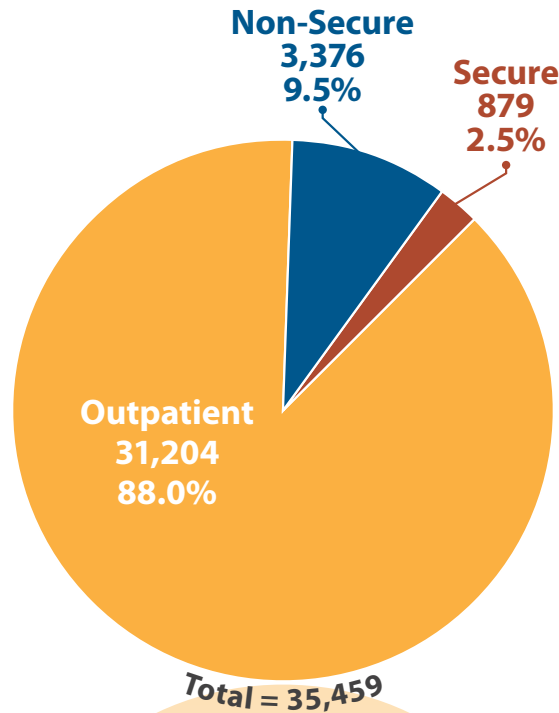
Offender Substance Abuse

Outpatient - Provides substance abuse treatment for offenders who maintain residence and employment in the community. Services are provided on a variety of intensity levels including individual, group or family sessions along with drug education classes.

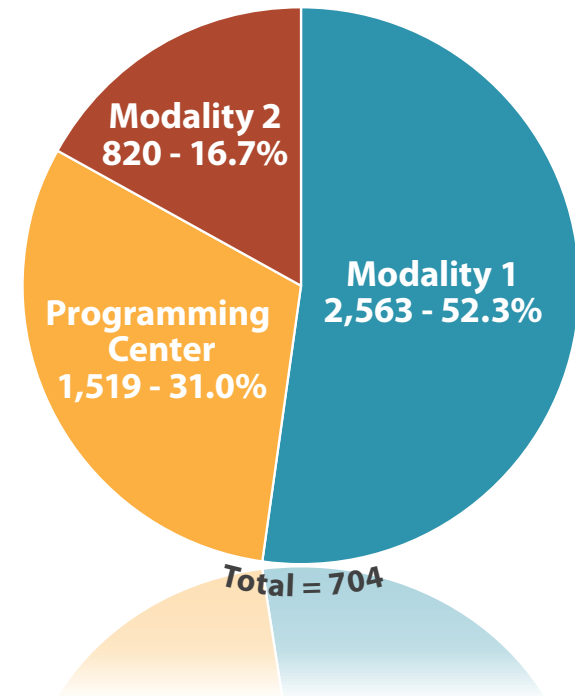
Non-Secure - Non-secure substance abuse treatment is a six-month program consisting of a two-month intensive treatment component followed by a four-month employment/re-entry component.

Secure - This long-term treatment program involves a structured, live-in, non-hospital environment focusing upon all aspects of substance abuse rehabilitation including vocational and educational programs. This therapeutic community consists of up to twelve months of intensive treatment and up to six months of an employment and re-entry component.

Total Offenders Participating in Community-Based Substance Abuse Programs FY 2008-09



Total Inmates Participating in Institutional-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs FY 2008-2009
(For definition of modalities, see page 19)

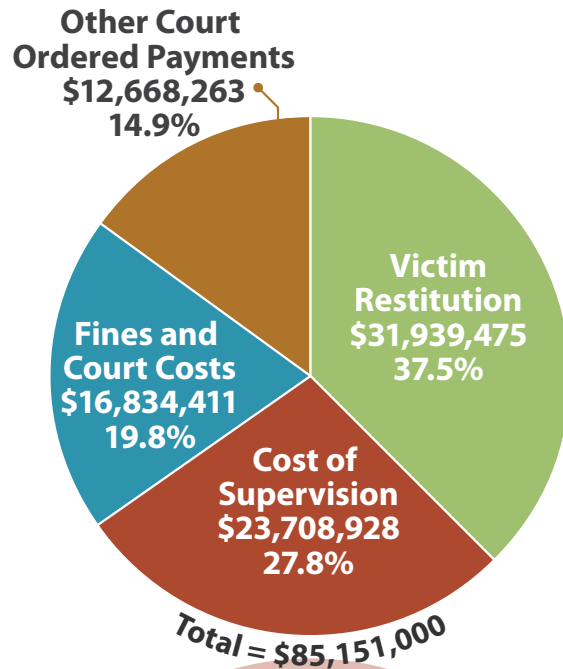


Community Corrections Budget

The Community Corrections budget is \$247 million to supervise more than 119,000 active offenders. One of the jobs of a probation officer is to ensure offenders pay back their debt to society.

The Department has a computerized payment system. Money is collected and distributed to victims, or payees of those offenders. At the beginning of supervision, a financial agreement is established based on the payees the offender has been ordered to pay (restitution, court costs, fines, costs of supervision, etc).

Restitution and Other Monetary Obligations Collected from Offenders Under Supervision in FY 2008-09*



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





Thank you Letter

Hello Ms. Brooks:

I would like to bring to your attention an exemplary employee - CPSO M. Wilson of your Ocala East Office. In early June, one of our senior citizens, a 72 year old disabled man, had a problem with one of your supervised offenders. He paid in advance for some "handyman" services around his home. The handyman, one of your supervised offenders, took the money but failed to perform the work. The supervised offender ignored phone calls from our client so the client came to our office for assistance.

The supervised offender also ignored our phone calls and our letters so we decided to contact his probation officer and ask for assistance. We finally got CPSO M. Wilson, who was most cooperative, sympathetic, and professional. She had a talk with the supervised offender, who then contacted our client, and they have amicably worked out their differences and a suitable repayment plan.

Officer Wilson's actions were totally professional and reflect the highest degree of concern not only for the senior citizens of Florida but for the supervised offenders under your supervision. Her proactive actions, spirit of cooperation, and cheerful response to my staff reflect the highest degree of professionalism on her part. Her actions reflect great credit upon herself and the Department of Corrections.

Please pass on to Officer Wilson our sincere thanks for all her assistance in amicably and agreeably resolving this relatively minor dispute. Her efforts on our behalf were truly appreciated.

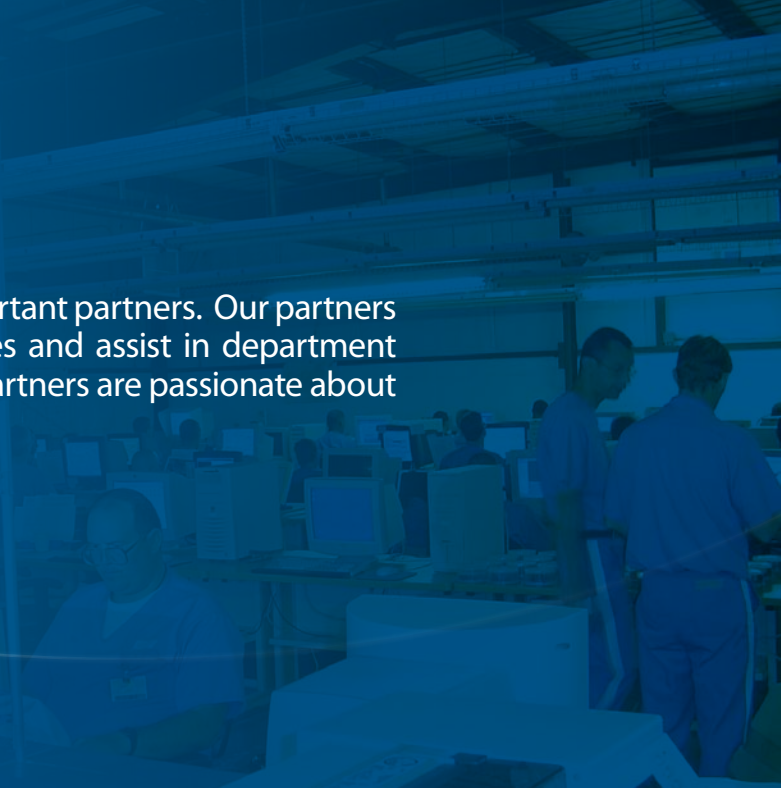
Yours Truly,

[Name Redacted]

Partnerships

Overview

The Department of Corrections could not accomplish its mission without important partners. Our partners provide inmate programming and offender services, support our employees and assist in department policy development. From individual volunteers to large organizations, our partners are passionate about the work they do.



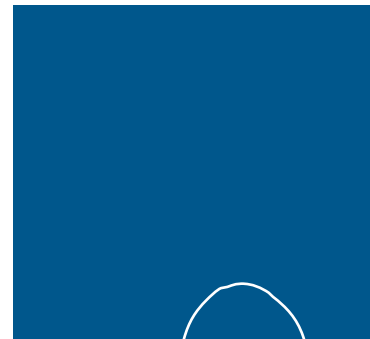
Corrections Foundation

Supporting Department of Corrections Employees

The mission of the Corrections Foundation is to support the programs, personnel and services of the Department of Corrections through grants, contributions and community partnerships in the interest of public safety. In FY0809, the Corrections Foundation assisted 417 employees with \$445,000 in assistance checks for family emergencies, house fires, floods and out-of-town travel due to death or illness. The Foundation also organized the collection and mailing of numerous packages to our employees who are serving in Iraq, Afghanistan and other areas of unrest.



Corrections Foundation



Re-Entry Council

The Department of Corrections established a Re-Entry Advisory Council of professionals and victim advocates throughout the state. Together the Council and the Department have built valuable partnerships with key stakeholders, including county re-entry coalitions, faith-based organizations, community-based service providers, law enforcement and various governmental entities that provide re-entry programs and services.



PRIDE

Prison Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) plays a vital role in the department's re-entry effort providing inmates with hands-on job training and instilling in them a solid work ethic. In addition, PRIDE inmates are required to set aside a percentage of their earnings for victim restitution. Each year, PRIDE trains and employs from 3,000 to 4,000 inmates at 31 institutions in 41 vocational programs. The programs range from building modular office furniture to manufacturing eyeglasses for prescription use.

Partnering with PRIDE assists us in reducing recidivism by giving inmates additional skills and knowledge before they re-enter society. By teaching inmates specific job skills and giving them on-the-job training, PRIDE and the Department are committed to working together to help inmates find employment and stay out of prison.

This past year, 62% of PRIDE-trained inmates were placed in relevant jobs upon release from prison. Only 14% of PRIDE's former workers returned to prison.



Prison Dog Programs

The Department began its first inmate dog training program (UTOPIA) at Taylor Correctional Institution in July 2008, and since then four more have been implemented at Wakulla CI (Paws in Prison), Gulf CI (DAWGS), Gainesville CI (Paws on Parole) and Sago Palm Work Camp in Pahokee (Prison Pup Program). Except for the puppy program, all dogs involved are trained for eight weeks at prisons in Florida by state inmates, who were trained by a professional dog trainer, in the hopes that they may find gainful employment in animal services when released from prison. These inmate

vocational programs allow inmates to earn vocational certificates in dog grooming and training while simultaneously preparing puppies to assist persons with disabilities or training dogs to be more adoptable.

You can go online at our website www.dc.state.fl.us and scroll down until you see on the left a box that says "Will you adopt me?" and view all dogs currently available for adoption.



Department's Dog Programs Take a Bite out of Time and Provide Vocational Skills

Community Corrections

Partnerships with Community Corrections

Neighborhood Sweeps

Community Corrections probation officers partner with local police and sheriffs, state attorneys, the U.S. Marshal Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation when they perform sweeps at offenders' homes. These sweeps have netted large numbers of weapons including rifles, handguns, swords and knives; large amounts of drugs and cash and have resulted in offenders' arrests. Officers also examine the contents of sex offenders' computers for pornography during these sweeps.

Job and Resource Fairs

Other Community Corrections partnerships focus on our re-entry goals. Every region has a detailed community resource directory listing the many partners probation officers refer their offenders to for assistance. The general areas where assistance is provided include: employment, social services, counseling, educational and vocational, health services, transportation, housing and consumer services. Community Corrections staff has diligently developed these resources to better assist offenders in their transition to the "real world." From showing offenders how to write a resume to how to prepare for a job interview to how to apply for a job online, Community Corrections staff is going above and beyond in assisting their offenders.

Panama City/Port St. Joe Probation and Parole Resource/Job Fair attendees lined up at 8 a.m., even though the Fair didn't begin until 10 a.m.



Panama City Job / Services Fair

On Friday, December 12, 2008, Panama City and Port St. Joe Probation & Parole Offices 140, 144 & 142 joined forces to provide the 1st Job /Services Fair for offenders in Bay and Gulf Counties. This event assisted offenders in locating employment and educated them to a variety of community-based services that will assist them and their family members. The Fair was held from 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. with nine vendors participating, including the Workforce Center, Gulf Coast Community College Passport Program, Social Security Administration, Haney Vocational Center, Eastern Shipbuilders, the Census Bureau, CARE, Rescue Mission/Catholic Services, and Cottage House. The participants were able to answer offenders' questions about jobs, help complete applications, and assist offenders and their family members with securing social security cards, clothing and other needed services.

With 260 offenders participating, the Fair was considered a huge success, with many participants lining up at 8 am, even though the Fair wasn't scheduled to open until 10 am.

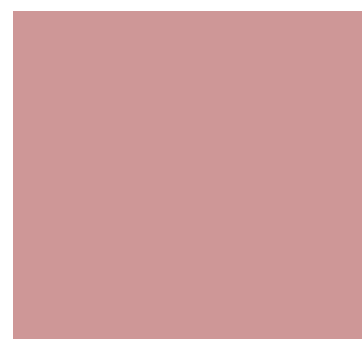
Plans for future events will incorporate lessons learned and new service contacts made.



Pictured Left:
Cash and drugs found at an offender's house.

Pictured Far Left:
Marijuana plant found growing in a closet at an offender's house during a sweep.

Agency Accomplishments



Security

No escapes from secure perimeters

There were no escapes in FY0809 from the security perimeter of a correctional institution. This success can be attributed to a number of factors, including better technology for perimeter fences, better training for our officers, improved contraband control, better coordination with classification for placing the appropriate inmates in the correct custody level; and multiple layers of security auditing. We also learn from our mistakes, so when a rare escape does occur, we refine our system to eliminate the problem that contributed to that escape.

Combating contraband and cell phones

The Department's dogged determination to remove contraband cell phones from within its prison walls got a helping hand, or nose, with the addition of a second cell-phone sniffing dog this year. Funds to purchase Razor, a female Malinois, and Uno, a male German Shepherd were donated by the Animal Welfare Foundation of Winter Garden. Cell phones are considered contraband in prison because they are used by inmates to coordinate escape attempts, run criminal enterprises, extort other inmates, intimidate witnesses, and introduce contraband like drugs and actual weapons into prison. Those who smuggle cell phones into Florida prisons may be charged with a third degree felony, punishable by up to five years in prison, in accordance with s. 944.47, F.S. The statute, which went into effect on October 1, 2008, expands the definition of contraband to include cellular telephones and similar portable communication devices like hand held radios, personal digital assistants (PDAs) and Blackberry-type devices, among others.

Inmate Labor saves millions

More than 80% of prison inmates work in jobs ranging from laundry, cooking and prison maintenance to prison industries and outside work squads. Community Work Squad inmates perform services under agreements with the Department of Transportation, other state agencies such as the Division of Forestry, counties, cities, municipalities, and non-profit organizations. In Fiscal Year 2008-09, the DC's Community Work Squad inmates worked 6.5 million hours in our communities, saving Florida taxpayers more than \$57.5 million. For example, inmate labor squads from Reception and Medical Center (RMC) report taxpayers of Union County were saved approximately \$341,000 by pressure washing, painting and installing a steel roof on the existing Union County Emergency Management Services building; construction of the Recreation Complex; and construction of the new Public Library this fiscal year.



Florida's cell phone sniffing duo:
Uno (left) and Razor (bottom)



Inmates Growing Crops

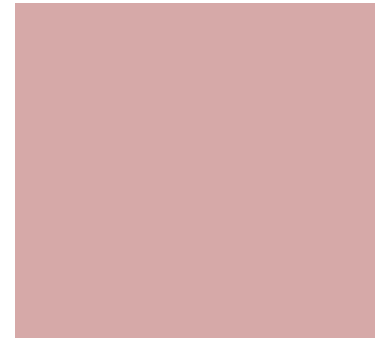
Inmates grow crops every year. In Fiscal Year 2008-09, the Department cultivated approximately 1,700 acres at over 30 different farms and gardens and harvested over 2.83 million pounds of produce including broccoli, cabbage, cantaloupe, and watermelon. These crops are used to supplement inmate meals, but because of unpredictable weather and the (100,000+) number of inmates, the Department cannot depend on the crop program to sustain our inmates.

Providing Food Services

In Fiscal Year 2008-09, the Department re-assumed responsibility for Food Service operations at all state-run facilities when the contracted vendors relinquished their contracts. The Department of Corrections spends less than \$3 per day per inmate, or about one dollar per meal, to feed more than 100,000 inmates in our facilities statewide.

Inmate Dog-training Programs

This year we began featuring pictures of the inmate-trained dogs who graduated from our prison dog programs in our electronic newsletter that reaches over 26,000 employees, and on our public website. This gives exposure to the program and also provides another avenue for the dogs to possibly be adopted. We provide a link to the shelters where these dogs go after graduation for those interested in learning more about the program or in adopting the dogs.



Community Corrections

Catching Absconders

Slightly more than 12,000 absconders from supervision were tracked down and apprehended in FY 0809 thanks to the ongoing efforts of the absconder unit and key field staff." Here's how it sometimes works: On September 9, 2008 the Community Corrections' Absconder Unit received a tip informing them that a designated Sexual Predator Absconder had recently moved to a new address in Flint, Michigan. The offender was residing there with his wife and two small children. The Unit's work led to a warrant being issued and the offender being successfully extradited back to the Marion County jail. The offender is currently awaiting his violation hearing plus a new charge for failure to register as a sex offender in the state of Michigan. This is a good example of how the Absconder Unit can utilize its resources, including its well established rapport with other Law Enforcement agencies, to efficiently serve warrants on high risk offenders, no matter how far away they may be hiding.

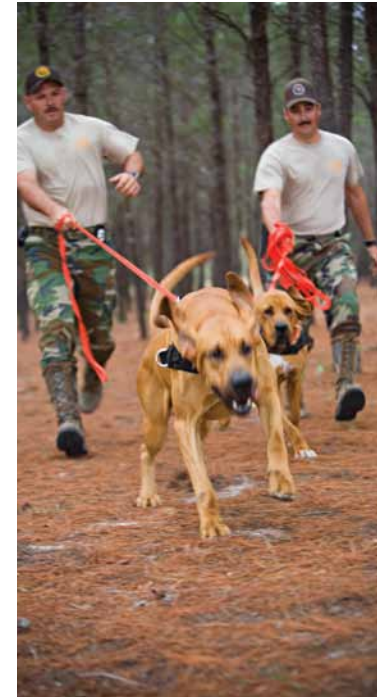
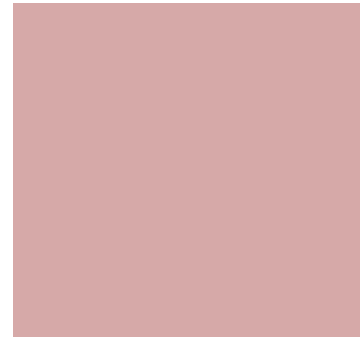
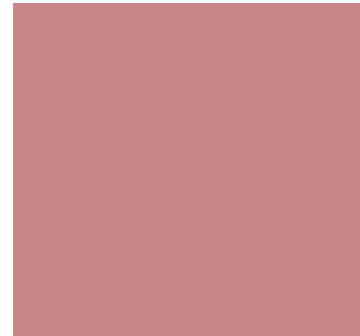
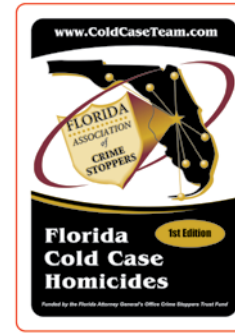
Job Resource Fairs

Staff from Community Corrections offices also conducted numerous offender Job Resource Fairs throughout the year. The purpose of the Resource Fairs is to assist offenders on supervision to successfully re-enter society by helping them find jobs and housing, and to connect them to local resources for health care, education, etc.

Probation officers contact local businesses, health care providers, educational institutions and community resource organizations to attend and provide applications for the offenders who participate. The Fairs are so well organized and successful that non-offenders have asked to attend, and are of course welcomed.

Cold Case Playing Cards

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Department of Corrections (DC), the Attorney General's Office, and the Florida Association of Crime Stoppers teamed up in FY0809 with Florida sheriffs and police chiefs to create a new deck of statewide cold case playing cards. The third edition features 52 of Florida's unsolved homicide and missing person cases. The decks were distributed to inmates in all 67 county jails and to supervised offenders reporting in through the state's 156 probation offices. Each card features a photograph of the victim and factual information about the case. By distributing the cold case playing cards to offenders, law enforcement is reaching thousands of potential sources who may be able to provide critical information about an unsolved case. Printing for the third edition deck was funded through federal grants.

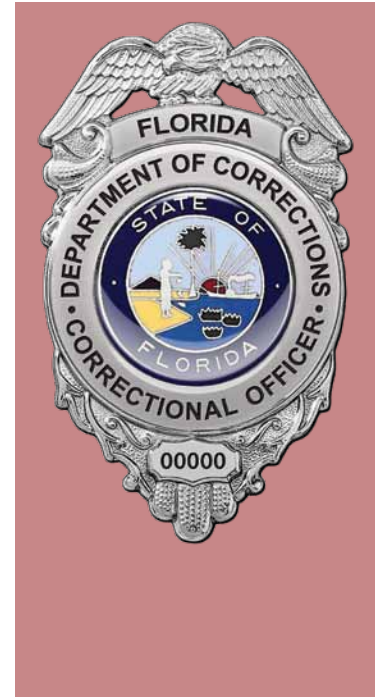


Improved Tracking of Sex Offenders

The Department unveiled its new Mobile Data Access System (MDAS) in FY0809. MDAS provides real-time updates on sex offender probationers to officers both in the office and the field via laptop. The program, created by DC staff in-house, also gives probation officers instant access to law enforcement data and contacts, and GPS location data for sex offenders who are on active GPS monitoring.

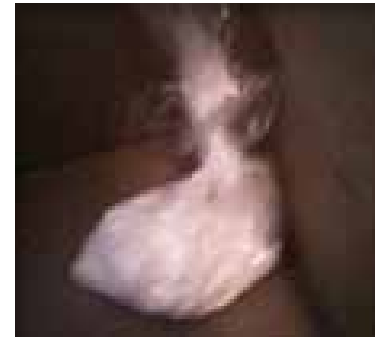
Neighborhood Sweeps

Community Corrections staff statewide partnered with local law enforcement to participate in sweeps of offenders' homes throughout the year, arresting violators and seizing illegal weapons, ammunition, and narcotics, and confiscating pornography from sex offenders.



Circuit 5 Belleview Probation Officers Keeping Our Streets Safe

On November 19, 2008 05-5 Belleview CPSO Sherri West and CPSO Theresa A King, along with local law enforcement conducted a plain view search of an offender's residence. Located on the offender's nightstand in plain view was a loaded 9 mm handgun and one "cookie" of cocaine. Additionally, an open box sitting next to the night stand contained cocaine, marijuana, scales and baggies. Local law enforcement then secured the residence, contacted the local drug unit, and a search warrant was obtained by them. A total seizure at the offender's residence yielded five handguns, 2.32 ounces of powder cocaine, 2.85 ounces of crack cocaine, 8.81 pounds of marijuana, \$13,422 in U.S. currency, .58 ounces of ecstasy, 62 Alprazolam pills and one 6 ton shop press used for cocaine distribution. Just another example of how our probation officers are ensuring public safety.



Pictured Left:

CPSO Theresa King and CPSO Sherri West

Pictured Right:

Powder cocaine found at the residence

Re-entry

The Department's first transitional prison, Demilly Correctional Institution in Polk City, officially opened on Friday, March 20, 2009. Demilly's mission is to prepare inmates for re-entry back into communities by emphasizing education, substance abuse treatment and re-entry skills. Re-entry is an anti-crime approach that reduces victimization, recidivism and state spending. The goal of the re-entry effort is to bring our 32.8% recidivism rate down. Demilly CI houses 350 adult male inmates with three years or less remaining on their sentences, preparing many for work release and providing life skills training in areas such as budgeting and preparing for job interviews and vocational training.

Health Services Savings

Through a series of cost-cutting measures, the Florida Department of Corrections' Office of Health Services (OHS) reduced its 2008-2009 expenditures by \$24 million from the previous fiscal year while improving the quality of its inmate health care, even as healthcare costs increased nationwide. Contracted specialty physician appointment waiting times were substantially reduced, and clinical care improved statewide. The savings are attributed to a number of successful cost-cutting efforts by the DC's Office of Health Services, including:

- a more-efficient utilization management nursing program;
- replacing expensive temporary contracted staff with full-time state employees;
- enacting legislation limiting non-contracted hospital and physician charges to 110% of Medicare rates (a cost avoidance of \$17 million);
- expanding secure private hospital bed capacity, which costs less and is safer than having inmates monitored by officers at multiple hospitals;
- revising pharmaceutical purchasing and dispensing practices;
- de-privatizing dental services; and
- renegotiating many contracts with health care providers at reduced payment rates.

The Office of Health Services also established an agreement with Nova University Dental School to perform oral surgery and complicated dental procedures for inmates at greatly reduced rates (100% of Medicare). This will allow inmates to remain in South Florida rather than transporting them to North Florida, saving on travel and staff expenses and averting security concerns.



Our Staff

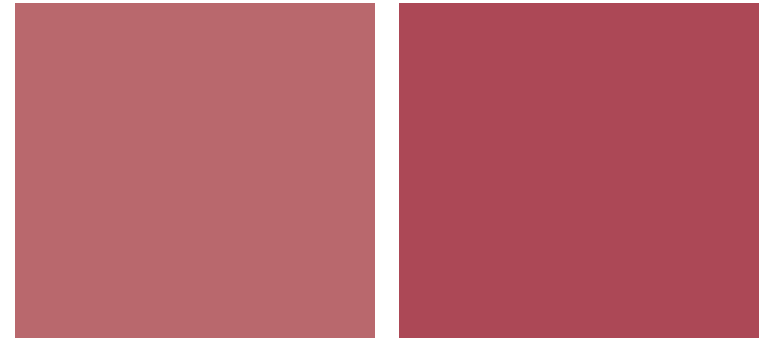
Special Olympics

The Florida Department of Corrections was selected the 2009 recipient of the "Cal Henderson Award" recognizing the Department as the top fundraising statewide agency for the 26th Annual Florida Law Enforcement Torch Run. This is the third consecutive year the Department has received this honor from Special Olympics Florida. Department of Corrections employees have consistently and generously supported the Law Enforcement Torch Run/Special Olympics throughout the years, raising close to \$130,000 this year, and an equal amount last year. The Department's statewide barbecues alone raised \$57,900 for this worthwhile cause, and nearly every correctional institution and probation and parole circuit participated.



Davis Productivity Awards

Florida Department of Corrections employees garnered 15 Prudential Davis Productivity Awards this year for innovative and money-saving ideas ranging from reconfigured inmate dormitory locks and in-house sewage treatment services to renegotiated healthcare costs and fire hydrant repair. Savings ranged from \$200 per redesigned lock to \$8.9 million on renegotiated inmate healthcare costs. Two of the 15 award winners earned \$400 and \$700 cash awards in addition to their plaques. In both cases, the winners elected to share their winnings with others. Pictured are some of the Lowell staff who were members of the award-winning team. (Left to Right): Lowell C.I. Lt. Michael Quimby, Angela Rizzo, SRN, Sgt. Jacalyn Mike, Lowell C.I. Warden Brian Riedl.



Drug Detection Dogs

During the first week of November 2008, the Inspector General's Drug Detection Canine Unit competed against 60 other teams nationwide in the Southern Hill's Kennel annual seminar and recertification program. For the second year in a row our teams finished the competition with the top two prizes, and we placed in the top five in all the competition categories. These dogs are trained to detect drugs, weapons, and other contraband and are used in prisons and on prison grounds, including parking lots, throughout the state.



Pictured are some of the Lowell staff who were members of the award-winning team.

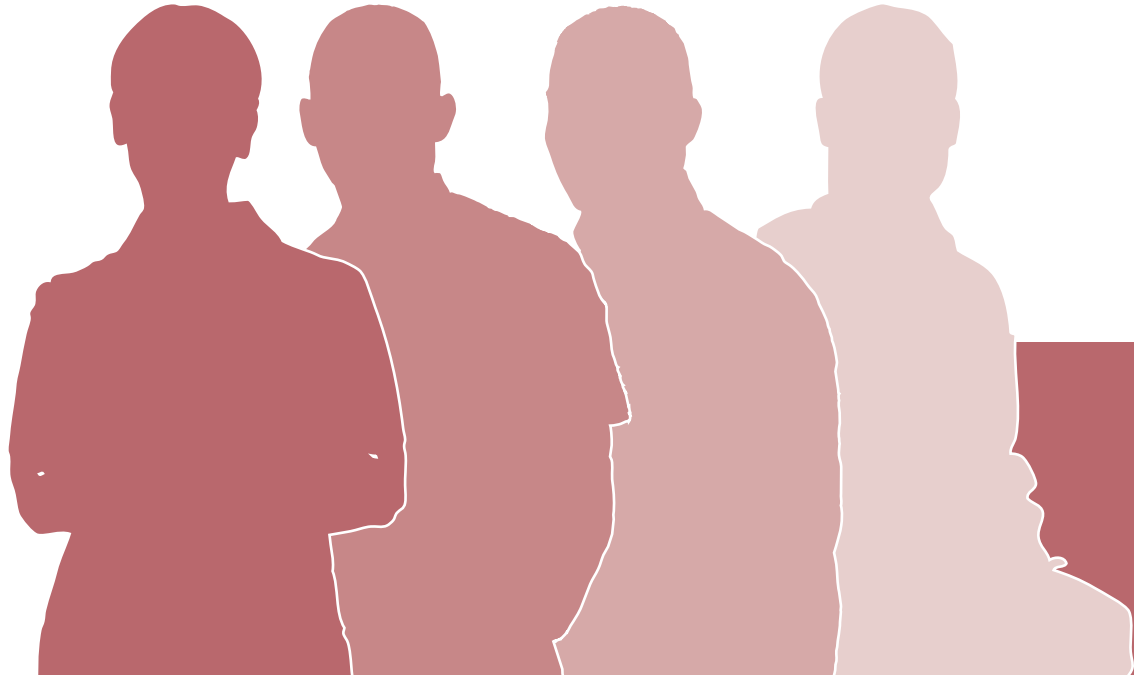
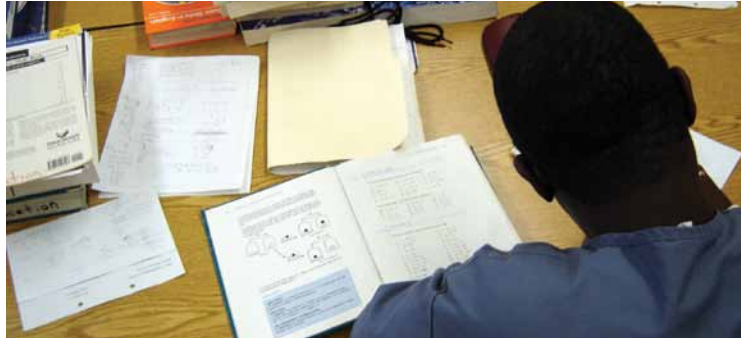
(Left to Right): Lowell C.I. Lt. Michael Quimby, Angela Rizzo, SRN, Sgt. Jacalyn Mike, Lowell C.I. Warden Brian Riedl.



Region 1 Canine Inspector Chris Mears and Harley took first place in vehicle and building searches.



Region 2 Inspector Brett Handley and Fido won Top Dog award.

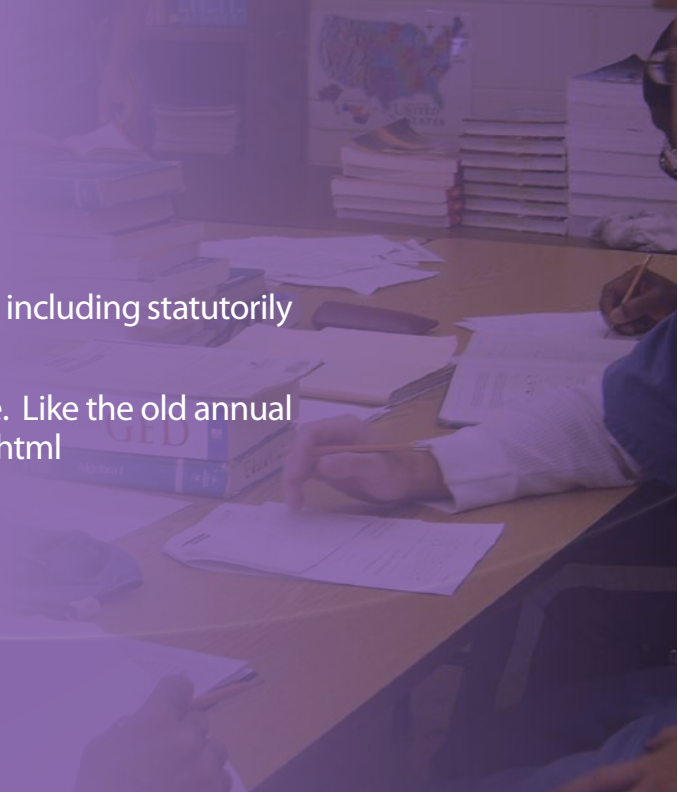


Additional Facts

Overview

This section contains further information about the Florida Department of Corrections including statutorily mandated graphs and other facts you're used to seeing in our annual report.

This Annual Report was revised to make the information easier to understand and use. Like the old annual report format? It's available on-line at www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0809/stats/toc.html



Victims Assistance

Here are some Frequently Asked Questions of our Victims Assistance Office

1. I am a crime victim. How do I contact the Department of Corrections' Victim Assistance Office to give them my contact information or update my address with them so they can notify me when an inmate gets out, moves to a different prison or goes on probation?

For information and assistance with inmates in the custody of the Department:

Victim Assistance Office
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida
32399-2500
(850) 488-9166
FAX: (850) 487-7092
1-877-8-VICTIM (1-877-884-2846) Toll-Free

E-mail victims.assistance@mail.dc.state.fl.us for additional information.

For information and assistance with offenders on supervision:

Probation and Parole Services
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida
32399-2500
(850) 487-2165

E-mail co-supervision@mail.dc.state.fl.us for additional Probation information.

2. How much notice will I get before the inmate is released?

If we have a current address, you will receive a written notice between 30-120 days prior to the inmate's release, unless there is a court action that reduces the inmate's sentence.

3. What should I do if I am receiving unwanted contact from the inmate?

You should call the Department of Corrections - Victim Assistance Office as soon as possible at 1-877-8-VICTIM.

4. How do I get notified of future court appearances or appeals?

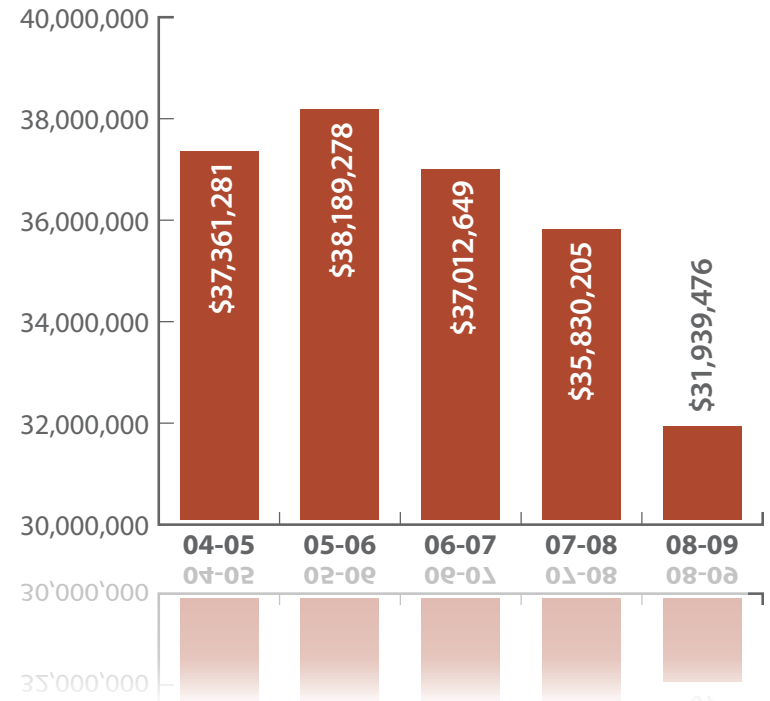
The Office of the State Attorney in the judicial circuit where the inmate was prosecuted should inform you of judicial and post-judicial proceedings relating to your case. The Office of the Attorney General should notify you of all post-judicial proceedings that their office handles.

Collection of Restitution

To pay court-ordered restitution, fines and court costs, some inmates have the opportunity to work at paid employment, either through the Community Work Release Program or PRIDE (Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises). Payments are distributed on a regular basis to victims who are awarded restitution by the court and maintain a current address with the Department.

- **Community Work Release:** Inmates who work outside the confines of a Community Work Release Center, in private industry, are required to use 10% of their net wages to pay court ordered restitution, fines and court costs. Victims may request notification of an inmate's transfer into a Community Work Release Facility by calling our Release Management Office at (850) 410-4381.
- **PRIDE:** sets aside a portion of their corporate profits to pay court ordered restitution, fines and court costs for inmates who are employed in one of their industries. Payments are based on the number of hours an inmate works in a PRIDE industry and the type of job performed.
- **Probation:** Offenders are required to pay court ordered restitution, fines and court costs while being supervised by Probation and Parole Services. To obtain additional information and assistance, contact the offender's Probation Officer, or the Probation and Parole Services Office. Victim Restitution Collected from Inmates and Offenders on supervision was almost \$32,000,000.

Victim Restitution Collected from Inmates and Offenders on Supervision



Victim Restitution Collected from Inmates and Offenders on Supervision Totaled \$31,939,476

TABE, GED and Education Results

Results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) For Correctional Education (CE) Students, FY 2008-2009

Purpose: As per Section 944.801, (3), (f), F.S., this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2008-2009 (July 2008 – June 2009).

Methodology: TABE tests administered to students during FY 2008-2009 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 3,997 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) 4,825 for Reading, (b) 4,811 for Language, and (c) 5,311 for Total Mathematics.

Results: Average gains were made in each subject in terms of normal curve equivalents (NCE), scale scores, and grade equivalents (GE), respectively. To be included, students had to have both a pretest and posttest. Gain was made in all three subject areas and for the total battery. For an average of three months of instruction, the overall (total battery) gain was four points for the NCE scores and on the average there was a 12-point increase in scale scores. This translates into five months gain (.5) in GE scores.

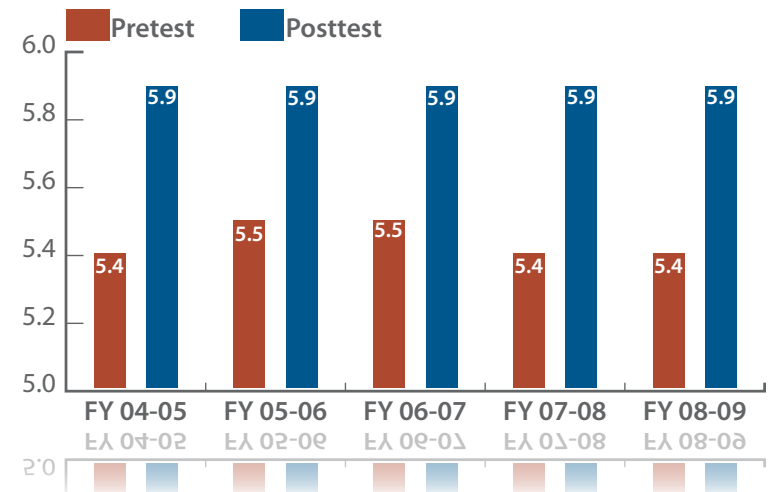
FY 2008-09 GED and Vocational Certificates Awarded

Types of Award Locations	Certificates Awarded		
	GED	Vocational	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,820	1,848	3,668
Other DC Facilities*	117	33	150
LEA-Based**	16	0	16
Total	1,953	1,881	3,834

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

** LEA-Based includes Local Educational Agencies such as community colleges.

TABE Results Pre-test and Post-test



Participation in Correctional Education Classes in FY 2008-09

Enrollments*	Mandatory Literacy	Adult Basic Education	ITA1	GED	Vocational	Total
Number of Courses	1,700	8,086	6,201	2,064	5,034	23,085
Number of Inmates	1,700	8,086	6,201	2,064	4,789	***22,840
Completions**						
Number of Courses	412	557	1,953		1,881	4,803
Number of Inmates	412	557	1,953		1,562	***4,484

* "Enrollments" includes inmates enrolled as of 7/1/08 and new enrollments through 6/30/09.

** "Completions" are from 7/1/08 through 6/30/09.

*** 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 year.

For greater detail, Adult Basic Education (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.

ITA=Inmate Teaching Assistant Program.

Note that none of the counts in the above tables include program participation or certificates earned at private facilities.

Elderly Inmates

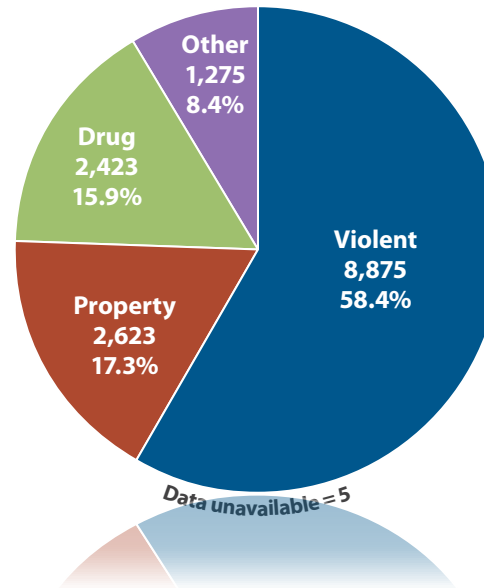
Elderly (50 or older) Population

Category	June 30, 2009	
Elderly Population	15,201	100.00%
Gender		
Male	14,389	94.7%
Female	812	5.3%
Race		
White	8,245	54.3%
Black	6,480	42.6%
Other	476	3.1%
Current Age		
50-55	8,702	57.3%
56-60	3,485	22.9%
61-65	1,716	11.3%
66-70	751	4.9%
71-75	333	2.2%
76+	214	1.4%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	7,315	48.1%
1	2,457	16.2%
2	1,670	11.0%
3	1,241	8.2%
4+	2,518	16.5%

Type of Offense Chart

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	3,140	20.7%
Sexual offenses	3,121	20.5%
Robbery	1,324	8.7%
Violent Personal offenses	1,346	8.9%
Burglary	1,499	9.9%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,124	7.4%
Drug offenses	2,423	15.9%
Weapons	314	2.1%
Other	905	5.9%
Data Unavailable	5	

Types of Offenses



Youthful Offenders

Youthful Offender Population (YO)

Current Location	Department Designated Youthful Offenders	Youthful Offenders with emotional/physical vulnerability (F.S. 958.11(6))	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders	Total Population
Brevard C.I.	628	1	366	995
Broward	0	0	0	0
CFRC-Main	106	0	28	134
Hernando C.I.	106	0	20	126
Indian River C.I.	276	1	197	474
Lake City C.F.	638	0	261	899
Lancaster C.I.	438	0	178	616
Lancaster W.C.	199	0	68	267
Lowell Annex	23	0	15	38
Lowell Boot Camp	7	0	3	10
Lowell C.I.	93	0	29	122
NWFRC Annex.	47	0	8	55
R.M.C.- Main Unit	132	1	35	168
S.F.R.C.	35	0	16	51
Sumter B.T.U.	38	0	39	77
Work Release Center	108	0	52	160
All Other Facilities	11	0	6	17
Total	2,885	3	1,321	4,209

Section 958.04, F.S., authorizes the court to sentence as a youthful offender any person:

- Who is at least 18 years of age or who has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to chapter 985;
- Who is found guilty of or who has tendered, and the court has accepted, a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to a crime that is, under the laws of this state, a felony if the offender is younger than 21 years of age at the time sentence is imposed;
- Who has not previously been classified as a youthful offender under the provisions of this act; and
- Who has not been found guilty of a capital or life felony.

Section 958.11(4), F.S., authorizes the Department to classify as a youthful offender any person:

- Who is at least 18 years of age or who has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to chapter 985;
- Who has not previously been classified as a youthful offender under the provisions of this act;
- Who has not been found guilty of a capital or life felony;
- Whose age does not exceed 24 years; and
- Whose total length of sentence does not exceed 10 years.

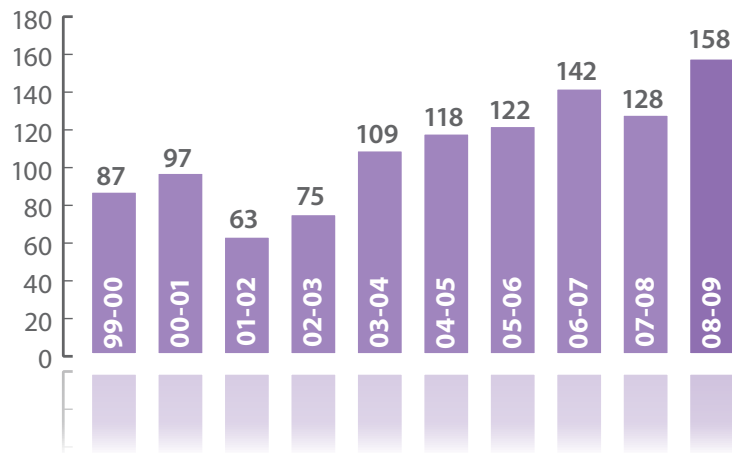
In addition to the above, s. 958.11(6), F.S., authorizes the Department to assign inmates 19 or younger (except capital or life felons) to youthful offender facilities if the Department determines that the inmate's mental or physical vulnerability would substantially or materially jeopardize his or her safety in a non-youthful offender facility.

Escapes

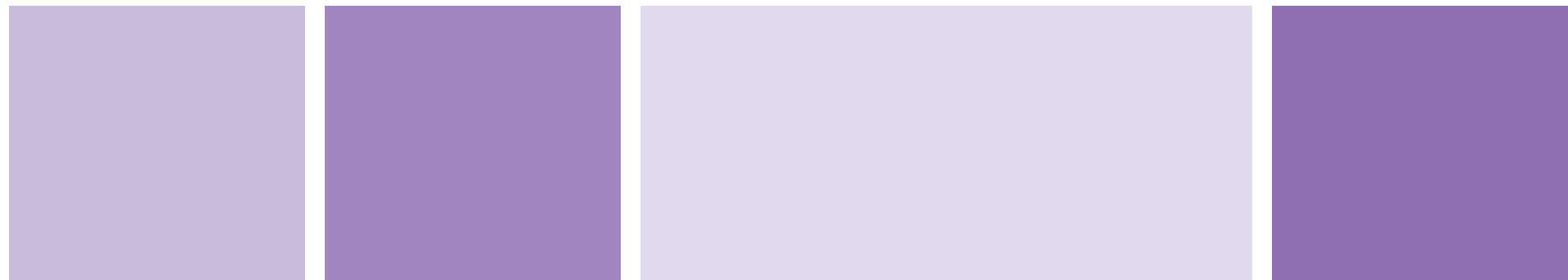
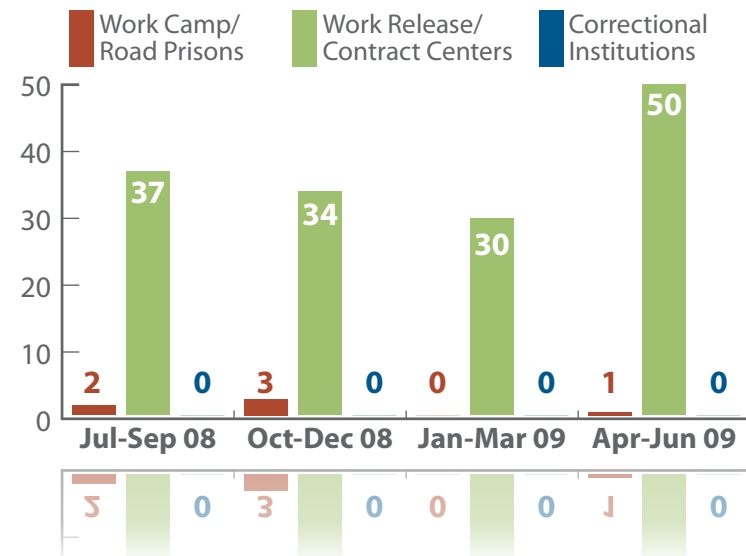
Fugitive Unit

The Florida Department of Corrections Fugitive Unit was created in January 2007, using existing staff and resources. Since then, 396 fugitives have been captured. An inmate is eligible to be placed on the list if he has been missing for more than 30 days. Some cases are older (and colder) than 60 years.

Escapes From Florida Prisons Compared Over Ten Years



Escapes by Quarter



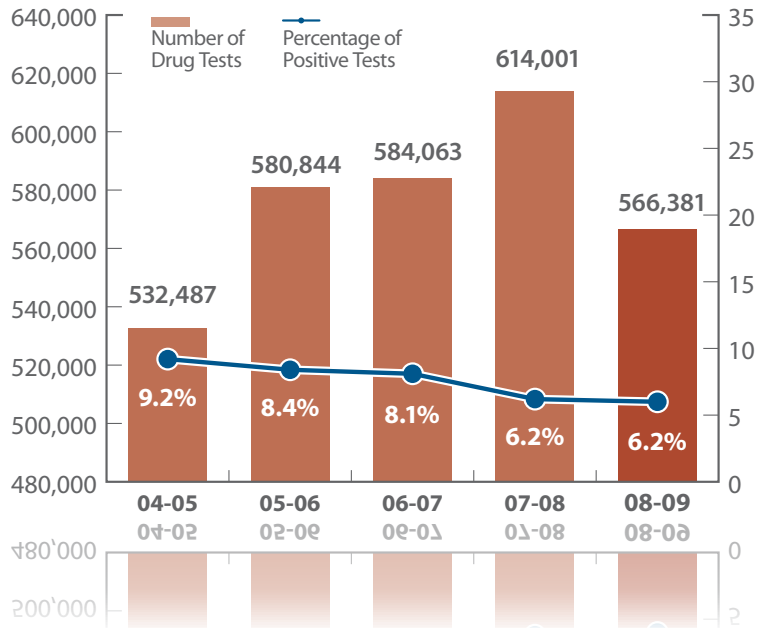
Random Drug Testing

Random Drug Testing

Random Drug Test Results in Accordance with (F.S. 944.473(1)) for FY 2008-09										
Type of Test	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total*
Random	70,741	69,609	1,132	1.6%	0	1,013	65	21	56	1,155
For Cause	6,333	5,246	1,087	17.2%	52	964	54	22	45	1,137

*Inmates can test positive for more than one drug on a test.

Community Corrections Statewide Offender Drug Testing Over Five Years



The background of the page features a large, faint, light-green seal of the Florida Department of Corrections. The seal is circular and contains a central emblem with a sunburst and a scale of justice. The words "DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS" are inscribed around the top inner edge, and "STATE OF FLORIDA" is inscribed around the bottom inner edge. Two stars are positioned on the left and right sides of the seal.

**Prepared by the Florida Department of Corrections
Walter A. McNeil, Secretary**

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