

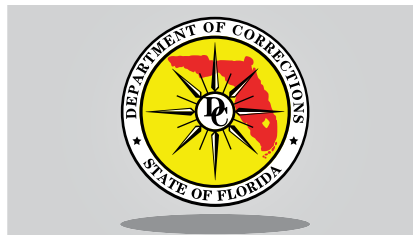
# Florida Department of Corrections 2010 Annual Report

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## Fiscal Year 2009-2010







**WE NEVER  
WALK ALONE**

Prepared by the Florida Department of Corrections

Walter A. McNeil, Secretary

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For more information, or to download a copy of this report visit our website at [www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual).

Inmates working at Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) at Calhoun Correctional Institution printed this annual report as part of their vocational training in the printing process.





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# Secretary's Message

**In FY 2009-10 we continued to expand our efforts to ensure public safety by developing productive citizens who would not return to prison, but instead would contribute to society in meaningful ways.**

Since eighty-eight percent of all state inmates will eventually be released into society, it makes sense for us to concentrate on educating them and providing them an opportunity to learn a trade and to be treated for their substance abuse problems. To that end, we have made tremendous progress this year. GED rates are climbing, and we expanded our programs to our work camps so that inmate teaching assistants are helping give back by preparing other inmates for the GED tests.

In August 2009, we dedicated our second re-entry facility, Baker Correctional Institution in Sanderson, which joins Demilly Correctional Institution in Polk County as the only facilities in the state completely dedicated to our unique re-entry mission. In addition to academics, staff at these facilities are schooling soon-to-be released inmates in vocations such as plumbing, electrical and carpentry/woodworking, so they will have hands-on experience upon release and when they start looking for work.

Just two months after the opening of Baker CI, and despite our challenging economy, our Department, along with the City of Jacksonville and the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office, received a \$750,000 federal grant from the Federal Second Chance Act to be used to further our re-entry efforts.

We also joined forces with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) by entering into a three-year agreement to identify military veterans being released from prison and those on

community supervision. With that information, the VA is assisting eligible inmates with their mental health, medical, substance abuse, and housing needs.

In Community Corrections, our probation officers have partnered with local law enforcement and stepped up our unannounced sweeps of offenders' homes. As a result, law enforcement officers have confiscated everything from a half a gallon of a date rape drug to automatic weapons, large sums of cash and drugs, and related paraphernalia. These sweeps are a good example of our commitment to public safety outside the prison walls, and through them a number of offenders who have proven they have no intention of changing their ways have been removed from the streets.

I invite you to turn the page for more details about all we have accomplished in the last year. If you are looking for additional statistics about our agency, please go to [www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0910/stats.toc.html](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0910/stats.toc.html) for complete tables and graphs.



**"We Never Walk Alone"**



# Agency Overview

The Florida Department of Corrections is the state's largest agency, employing more than 27,700 people to oversee 102,000 inmates and 152,000 offenders on community supervision in FY0910. The third largest state prison system in the country, we operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Department has an operating budget of \$2.3 billion.

## 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

## Facts and Figures:

- There were 102,232 inmates in Florida prisons and 152,928 offenders being supervised by probation officers on June 30, 2010.
- Eighty-eight percent of all inmates in Florida prisons will eventually be released to our communities.
- One third of all inmates return to prison within three years of release.
- Inmate work squads worked 6.6 million hours in our communities in FY0910, saving Florida taxpayers more than \$59 million.
- Only seven percent of all inmates in Florida prisons on June 30, 2010 were women.
- The majority of offenders on supervision on June 30, 2010 (63.1%) were white.
- 42,898 offenders on supervision successfully completed their terms during FY0910.
- \$50,166,362 was collected from offenders on supervision for victim restitution, court costs, and fines in FY0910.
- Offenders on supervision completed 1,636,252 hours of community service in FY0910.
- The state of Florida carried out the executions of two inmates in FY0910: John Marek on August 19, 2009 and Martin Grossman on February 16, 2010.
- On June 30, 2010 there were 394 inmates on death row.



People of Florida



Governor  
Charlie Crist



Secretary  
Walter A. McNeil



Chief of Staff  
Bonnie Rogers



Financial Management  
Richard Prudom



Human Resource Management  
Glory Parton



Communications  
Gretl Plessinger



Legislation  
Jason Welty



General Counsel  
Kathleen Von Hoene



Inspector General  
Gene Hatcher



Deputy Secretary Institutions & Re-Entry  
George Sapp



Institutions  
Wendel Whitehurst



Re-Entry  
Franchatta Barber



Information Technology  
Doug B. Smith III

Regional Directors for  
Institutions (4)



I - Tim Cannon



II - David Pridgen



II - Gerald Abdul-Wasi



IV - Marta Villacorta



Deputy Secretary  
Richard D. Davison



Community Corrections  
Jenny Nimer

Regional Directors for  
Community Corrections (4)



I - Barry Groves



II - Barbara Scala



III - Cliff Rowan



IV - Beth Atchison



Deputy Secretary of Health Services  
Olugbenga Ogunsanwo, M.D.



-Clinical-  
Frank Johanson, M.D.



-Health Administration-  
George MacLafferty

Medical Executive Director of  
Health Services (5)



I - Dr. David Rummel



II - Dr. Ronald Solorzano



III - Larry Baker



IV - Dr. David Reddick



RMC - Dr. Page Smith

# Budget

## Budget Summary for FY 2009-2010

### Operating Funds

#### Expenditures by Budget Entity:

- Department Administration \$42,413,977
- Security and Institutional Operations \$1,553,958,458
- Health Services \$414,665,509
- Community Corrections \$240,909,947
- Information Technology \$17,619,857
- Programs \$34,130,731

**Total Operating Funds \$2,303,698,479**

#### Fixed Capital Outlay Funds

- Construction\* \$29,196,517
- Debt Service \$40,520,354

**Total Fixed Capital Outlay Funds \$69,716,871**

*\*Excludes projects funded with bond proceeds.*

**Total Expenditures  
\$2,373,415,350**

10.5% Community Corrections  
\$240,909,947

1.8% Department Administration  
\$42,413,977

1.5% Programs  
\$34,130,731

0.8% Information Technology  
\$17,619,857

### Local Funds

#### Collections:

- Cost of Supervision Fees \$22,353,861
- Restitution, Fines and Court Costs \$50,166,362
- Subsistence, and other Court-Ordered Payments \$18,184,408

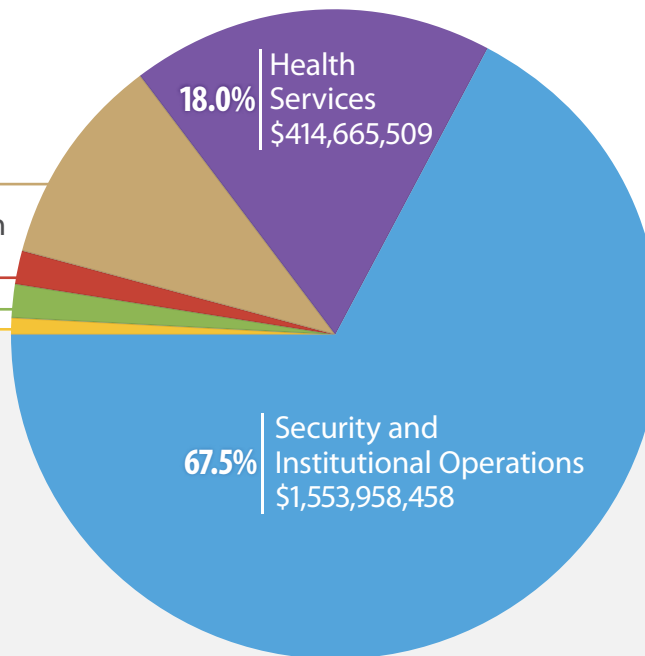
#### Inmate Banking:

- Deposits \$112,812,931
- Disbursements \$114,397,489

**Total Assets \$14,129,246**

#### Other Activity:

- Revenue from Canteen Operations \$31,382,286
- Inmate Telephone Commissions \$5,294,749

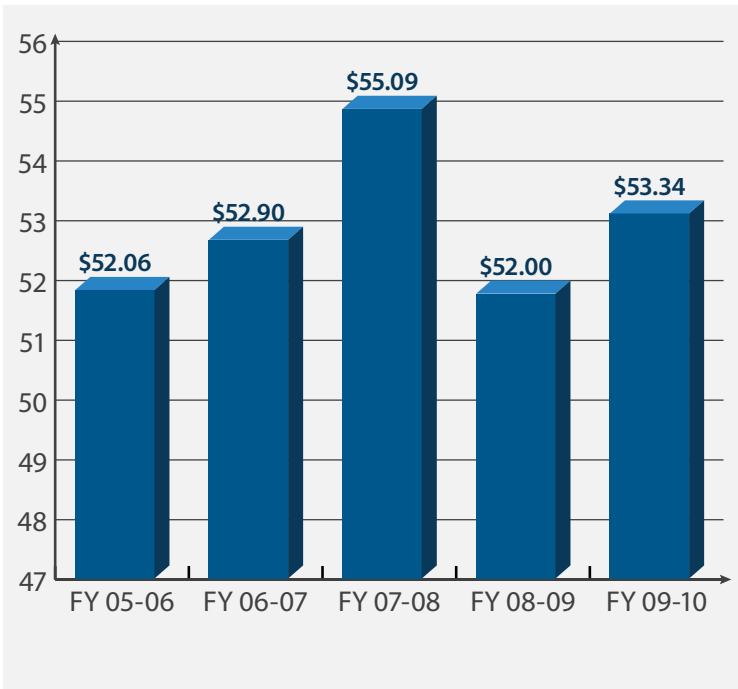


### Summary of Average Inmate Costs (FY 2009-2010)

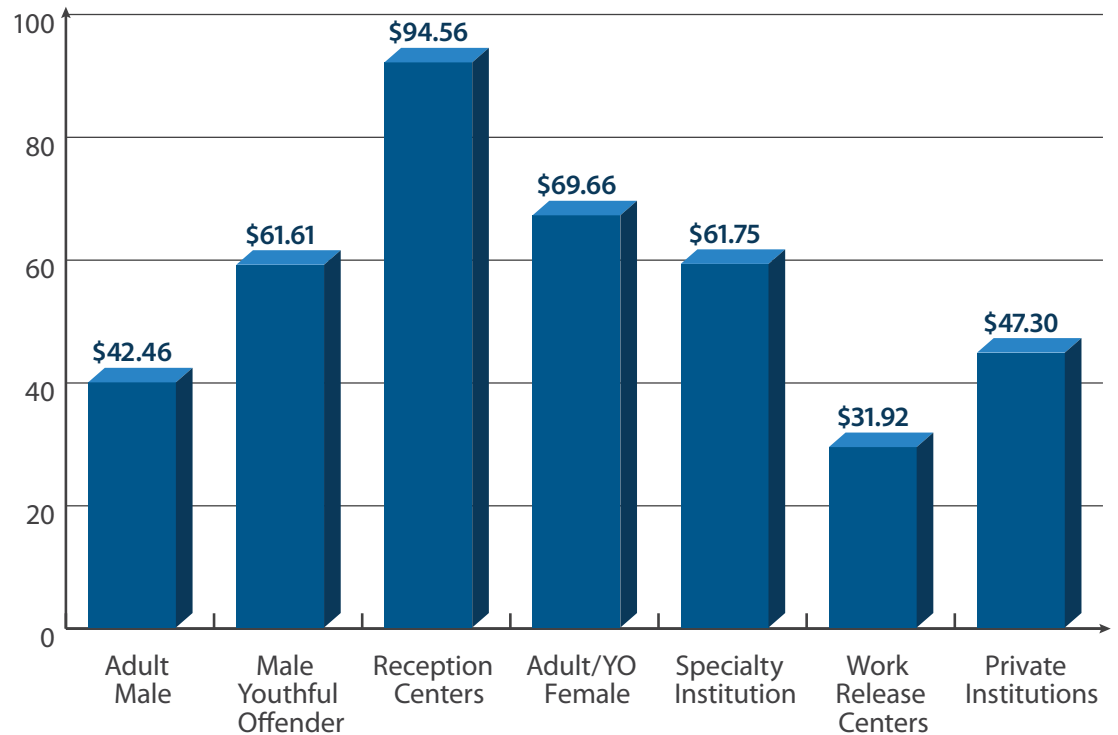
Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Security Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Facilities (Excluding private)*	93,270	\$53.34	\$40.57	\$11.87	\$0.90
Adult Male Custody	52,081	\$42.46	\$35.90	\$5.80	\$0.76
Male Youthful Offender Custody	2,747	\$61.61	\$52.00	\$5.76	\$3.85
Reception Centers	8,944	\$94.56	\$50.38	\$43.57	\$0.61
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	4,980	\$69.66	\$47.24	\$20.82	\$1.60
Specialty Institutions	20,768	\$61.75	\$46.75	\$14.09	\$0.91
Work Release Centers/Other Contracted	3,750	\$31.92	\$30.53	\$0.91	\$0.48
Private Institutions	8,054	\$47.30	\$47.25	\$0.05	\$0.00

\*Note: Per diem figures do not include indirect and administrative costs of \$0.71 for private institutions and \$2.85 for major institutions (operations \$0.81, health services \$0.40, education \$0.10, substance abuse \$0.03, and departmental administration \$1.51).

**Total Inmate Cost Per Day Over Five Years - \$19,469 for FY 09-10**  
(For All Department Facilities Excluding Private Prisons)



**Inmate Cost Per Day by Type of Facility**





# 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 to 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, health care and programming needs are assessed, and inmates learn the rules and regulations of prison life. They are then sent to a major institution or prison.

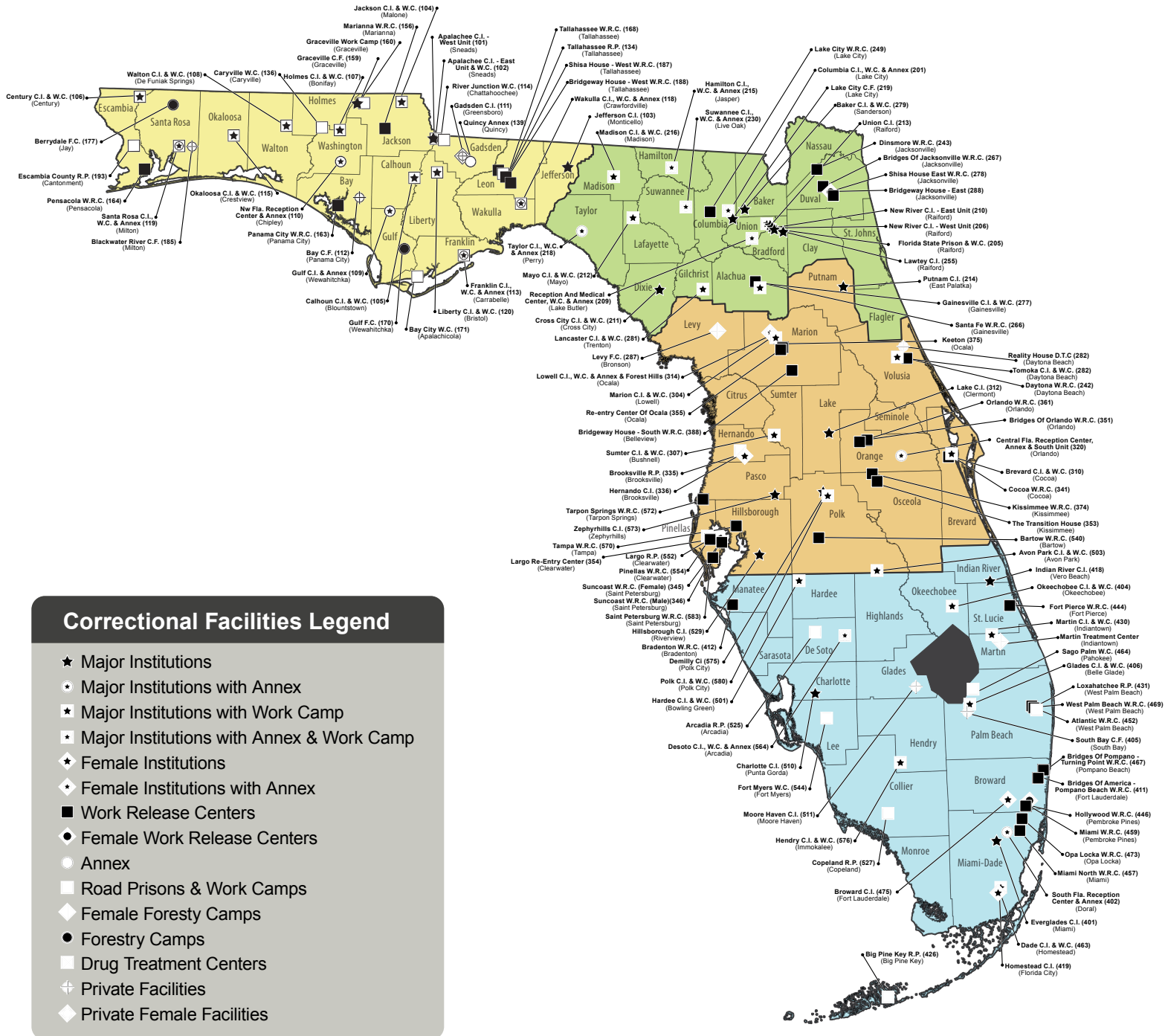
Major institutions or prisons are similar to small towns in that they have their own academic and vocational schools, places of worship, medical services, maintenance facilities, parks (for visiting family) and often their own water supplies. All mentally and physically able inmates are assigned jobs at major

institutions, and inmates are responsible for all the cooking, laundry, cleaning, farming and lawn maintenance at these facilities.

When inmates near the end of their sentences, they may be sent to work release centers, which allow them to work during the day but return to the center at night and any other time they are not working. Most inmates (60%) are not housed in cells, but in large dormitories with bunk beds along the sides of the room and single beds in the center, so correctional officers can see the entire room at a glance. These dorms are not air conditioned, but do have ceiling fans. Inmates are allowed mail (though not email) and visitors during designated hours.



# Map of Regions & Correctional Facilities





# Facilities

Florida houses 102,232 inmates in 144 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.

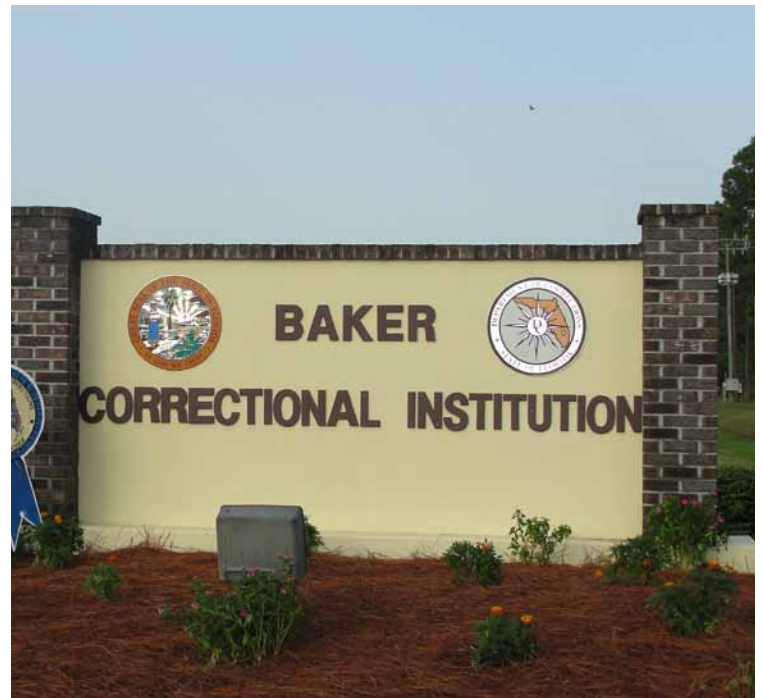
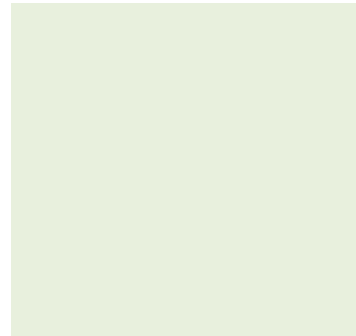
Additionally, inmates are assigned to community work squads to perform services for state and local agencies and non-profit organizations. This past year, inmate work squads worked 6.6 million hours in Florida communities saving Florida taxpayers more than \$59 million.

## Summary of Florida State Correctional Facilities

Facility Summary	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2010	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions*	62	56	6	86,299	84.4%
Work Camps, BootCamps, Stand Alone Work/Forestry Camps, Treatment Centers	43	40	3	11,612	11.4%
Work Release Centers	34	26	8	3,857	3.2%
Road Prisons	5	5	0	397	0.4%
<b>Total Facilities</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>102,165</b>	<b>99.9%</b>
<b>Contract Jail Beds</b>				<b>67</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Population Total</b>				<b>102,232</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\* 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; Florida State Prison Main and West units; Gulf CI Main and Annex units; Hamilton CI Main and Annex units; Liberty CI and Quincy Annex; Lowell CI and Annex; 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 2009-10, DC's community work squad inmates worked 6.6 million hours in our communities, saving Florida taxpayers more than \$59 million.



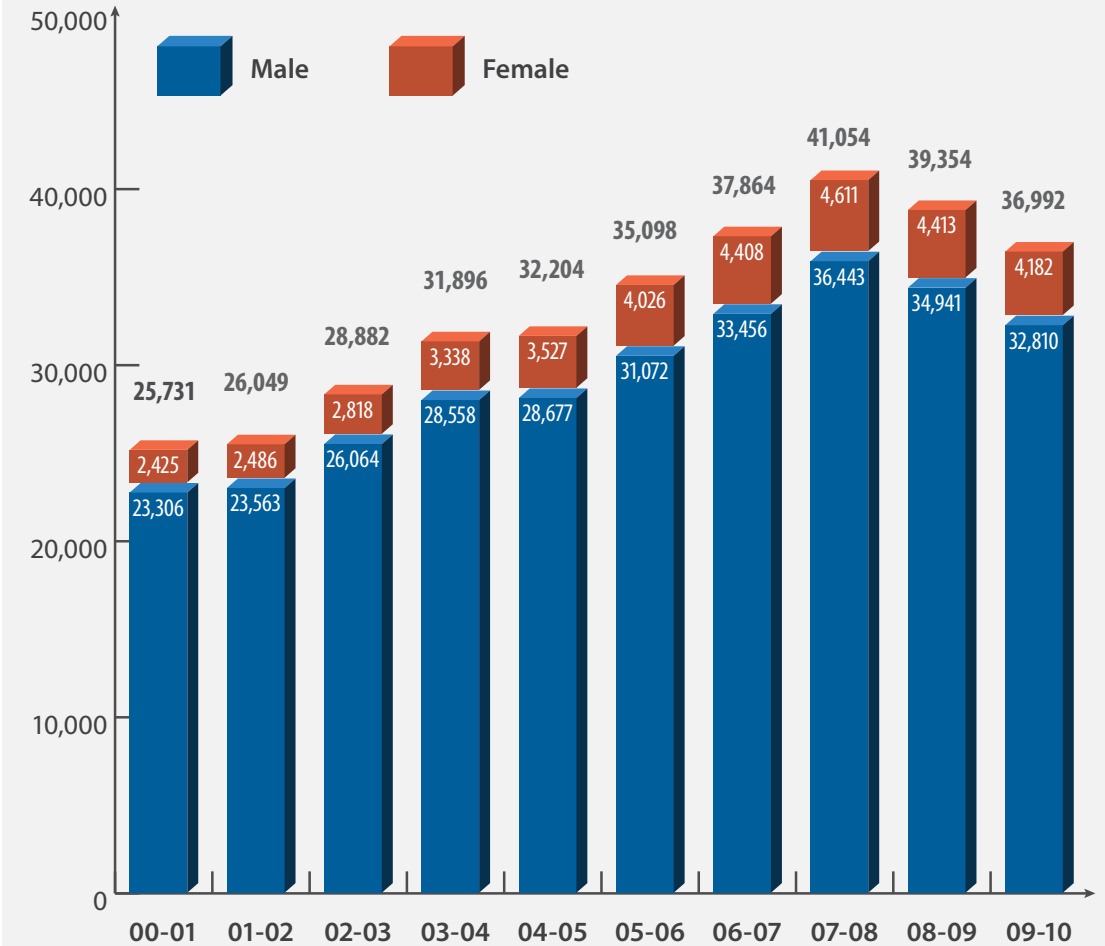
# Inmate Admissions

The Florida Department of Corrections receives more than 35,000 inmates each year. The three counties sending the most inmates are Hillsborough, Broward and Duval. To see a list of admissions by county, visit our website at [http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0910/stats/ia\\_county\\_commitment.html](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0910/stats/ia_county_commitment.html)

## General Characteristics of Admissions

Category	FY 2009-10	
Total Admissions	36,992	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	32,810	88.7%
Female	4,182	11.3%
<b>Race</b>		
White	18,682	50.5%
Black	16,913	45.7%
Other	1,397	3.8%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	504	1.4%
18-24	9,983	27.0%
25-34	12,038	32.5%
35-49	11,018	29.8%
50-59	2,890	7.8%
60+	558	1.5%
Data Unavailable	1	
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	21,095	57.9%
1	7,304	20.1%
2	3,478	9.6%
3	1,855	5.1%
4+	2,682	7.3%
Data unavailable	578	

## Admissions Compared Over Ten Years



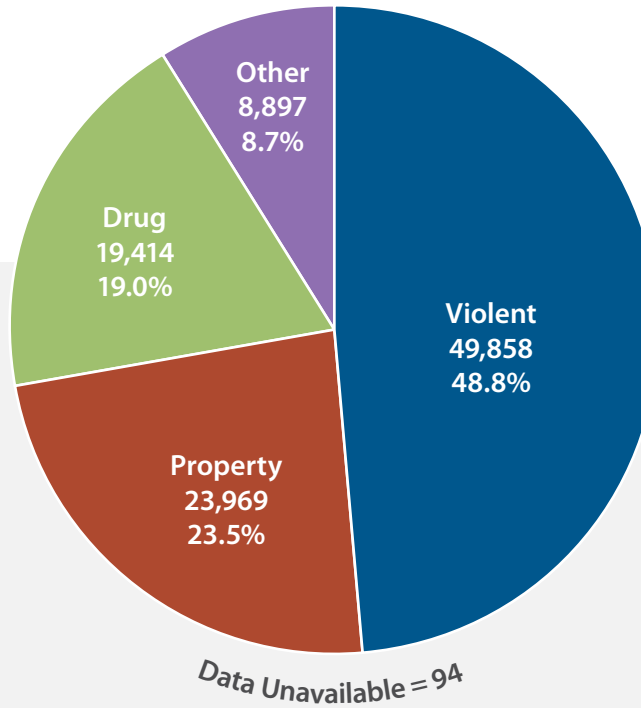
The number of inmates admitted to Florida prisons dropped 6% from FY0809 to FY0910.

# Inmate Population

## General Characteristics of Population

Category	FY 2009-10	
Total Population	102,232	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	95,088	93.0%
Female	7,144	7.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	47,602	46.6%
Black	50,442	49.3%
Other	4,188	4.1%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	355	0.3%
18-24	16,095	15.7%
25-34	31,998	31.3%
35-49	37,398	36.6%
50-59	12,491	12.2%
60+	3,895	3.8%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	56,258	55.0%
1	20,515	20.1%
2	10,824	10.6%
3	6,228	6.1%
4+	8,390	8.2%
Data unavailable	17	

## Types of Offenses



## Did You Know?

The majority of Florida prison inmates are male (93%) and more than half (55%) of all inmates in prison on June 30, 2010 had never been in a Florida prison before. However, 8% had previously been in a Florida prison four or more times.

# 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 June 2010 served an average of 86.1% of their sentences.

Most inmates were released back to Hillsborough County (2,938), Broward County (2,490) and Miami-Dade County (2,299). For a complete list of releases visit our website at [http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0910/stats/ir\\_county.html](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/0910/stats/ir_county.html)

## General Characteristics of Releases

Category	FY 2009-2010	
Total Inmate Releases	36,463	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	32,390	88.8%
Female	4,073	11.2%
<b>Race</b>		
White	17,920	49.2%
Black	17,171	47.1%
Other	1,372	3.7%
<b>Age at Release</b>		
17 & Under	69	0.2%
18-24	6,363	17.5%
25-34	12,249	33.6%
35-49	13,136	36.0%
50-59	3,840	10.5%
60+	806	2.2%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	20,105	55.2%
1	7,522	20.6%
2	3,730	10.2%
3	2,074	5.7%
4+	3,006	8.3%
Missing	26	

## Types of Offense for Inmate Releases

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	758	2.1%	18.1	42.0
Sexual Offenses	1,572	4.3%	8.9	41.1
Robbery	2,419	6.6%	7.3	32.4
Violent Personal Offenses	5,046	13.8%	3.5	35.1
Burglary	5,161	14.2%	4.1	33.3
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,636	15.5%	2.3	36.6
Drug Offenses	10,513	28.8%	2.8	35.6
Weapons	1,354	3.7%	3.1	33.6
Other	4,004	11.0%	2.3	38.0
Data Unavailable	0			

**“Eighty-eight percent of the inmates in Florida's prison system will eventually be released and returning to our communities.”**

**Secretary Walter McNeil**

# Elderly Inmates

## Elderly (50 or older) Population

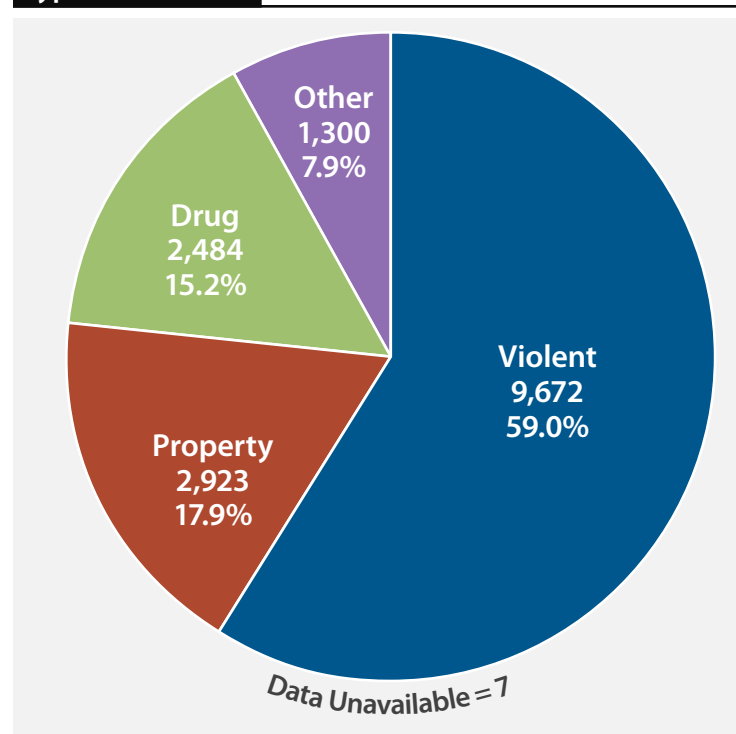
Category	June 30, 2010	
Elderly Population	16,386	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	15,476	94.4%
Female	910	5.6%
<b>Race</b>		
White	8,901	54.3%
Black	6,955	42.4%
Other	530	3.3%
<b>Current Age</b>		
50-55	9,203	57.3%
56-60	3,830	23.4%
61-65	1,890	11.5%
66-70	889	5.4%
71-75	351	2.1%
76+	223	1.4%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	7,858	48.0%
1	2,654	16.2%
2	1,767	10.8%
3	1,350	8.2%
4+	2,757	16.5%

Section 944.8041, Florida Statutes states: "For the purpose of providing information to the Legislature on elderly offenders within the correctional system, the department and the Correctional Medical Authority shall each submit an annual report on the status and treatment of elderly offenders in the state-administered and private state correctional systems and the department's geriatric facilities and dorms."

## Type of Offense Chart

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	3,387	20.7%
Sexual offenses	3,381	20.6%
Robbery	1,460	8.9%
Violent Personal offenses	1,519	9.3%
Burglary	1,733	10.6%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,190	7.3%
Drug offenses	2,484	15.2%
Weapons	340	2.1%
Other	885	5.4%
Data Unavailable	7	

## Types of Offenses



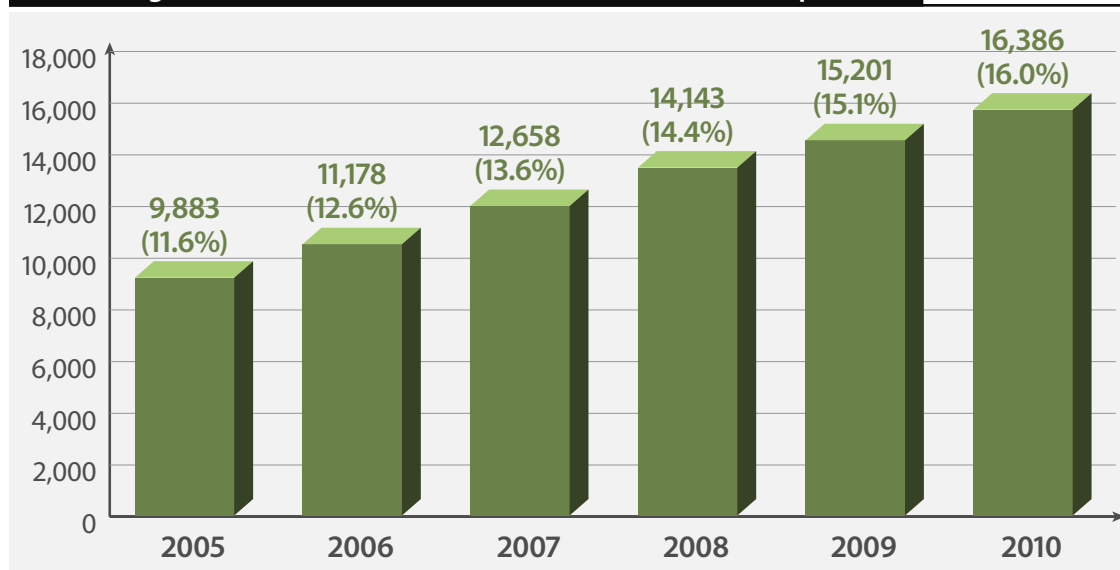
In FY0910 elderly inmates accounted for 40.1% of all episodes of care and 47.9% of all hospital days, although they only represented 16% of the total prison population.



## Background and Statistics - Elderly Offenders

- Section 944.02, F.S., defines elderly offenders as “prisoners age 50 or older in a state correctional institution or facility operated by the Department of Corrections.”
- The number of elderly offenders in the state correctional system has increased steadily from 9,883 in FY0405 to 16,386 in FY0910, and is expected to continue to increase over the next decade.
- During FY0910, there were 3,448 elderly inmate admissions. The majority were admitted for drug offenses (28.6%), followed by property crimes (27.4%), and violent offenses (27.1%). The oldest male inmate admitted was 84; the oldest female admitted was 71.

**Inmates Age 50 or Older on June 30, 2010 (Percent of Total Population)**



## Elderly Offenders and Health Care

- Older inmates generally have poorer health due to lack of health care prior to incarceration and personal habits such as smoking and drug abuse.
- In FY0910, elderly inmates were more likely to be a medical grade 2 (44.8%) or medical grade 3 (24.8%).
- In FY0910, 41.8% of the inmates who had multiple admissions to hospitals were elderly.
- In FY0910, elderly inmates accounted for 40.1% of all episodes of care and 47.9% of all hospital days although they only represented 16.0% of the total prison population.

## Specialized Facilities and Services for Elderly Inmates

- The Department does not house inmates based solely on age, but rather allows them to “age in place” by integrating them into the general prison population.
  - » Most of the department’s 60+ major institutions house inmates age 50 and older.
  - » By policy, all inmates (including those age 50 and older) who have limitations in the performance of Activities of Daily Living are assessed and diagnosed by a physician, provided with a service plan that is designed to meet their medical and mental health needs, and housed consistent with their custody level and medical status.
  - » Inmates who are blind, deaf, require a walker or a wheelchair, or who have more specialized housing and/or service needs are assigned only to institutions designated for such custody and care.
- The following correctional facilities serve relatively large populations of elderly inmates:
  - » **Reception and Medical Center** has a 100-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and also cares for chronically ill, elderly inmates in different dorms on campus.
  - » **The South Unit of the Central Florida Reception Center** is specifically designed for inmate patients who palliative or complex medical care, many of whom are elderly.
  - » **Zephyrhills CI** has two dorms specifically designed for inmate patients who palliative or complex medical care, many of whom are elderly.
  - » **Lowell CI** has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs.
  - » **River Junction Work Camp** is a work camp for elderly inmates who are in good health (no major medical issues), able to work, and are at a minimum/medium custody level.

# Youthful Offenders

## Youthful Offender Population (YO)

Current Location	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.04(1))	Department Designated Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.11(4))	Inmates With Emotional/Physical Vulnerability (F.S. 958.11(6))	Total Population
Brevard C.I.	342	588	1	931
C.F.R.C. - Main	64	132	0	196
Hernando C.I.	16	144	0	160
Indian River C.I.	169	252	1	422
Lake City C.F.	236	653	0	889
Lancaster C.I.	162	409	0	571
Lancaster W.C.	86	184	0	270
Lowell Annex	7	34	0	41
Lowell Boot Camp	4	8	0	12
Lowell C.I.	31	107	0	138
R.M.C. - Main Unit	30	108	1	139
S.F.R.C.	14	31	0	45
Sumter B.T.U.	46	46	0	92
Work Release Center	60	75	0	135
All Other Facilities	11	11	1	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,967</b>

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.

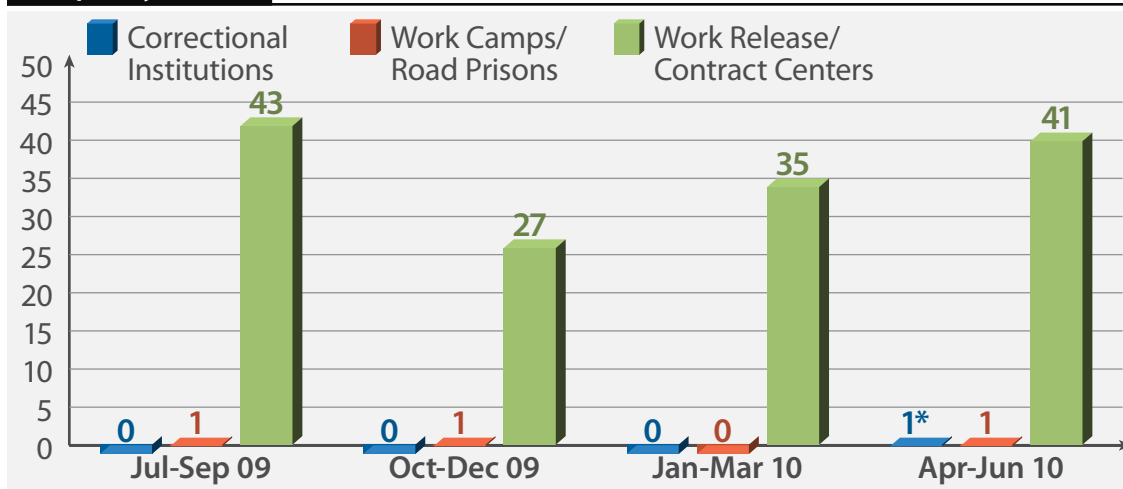
In addition to the above, Section 958.11(6), F.S., authorizes the Department to assign inmates 19 or younger (except capital or life felons) to youthful offender facilities if the Department determines that the inmate's mental or physical vulnerability would substantially or materially jeopardize his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

The youngest inmate in the prison system on June 30, 2010 was 14-year-old Jermaine Dowdell, who is serving time for burglary.

# Escapes

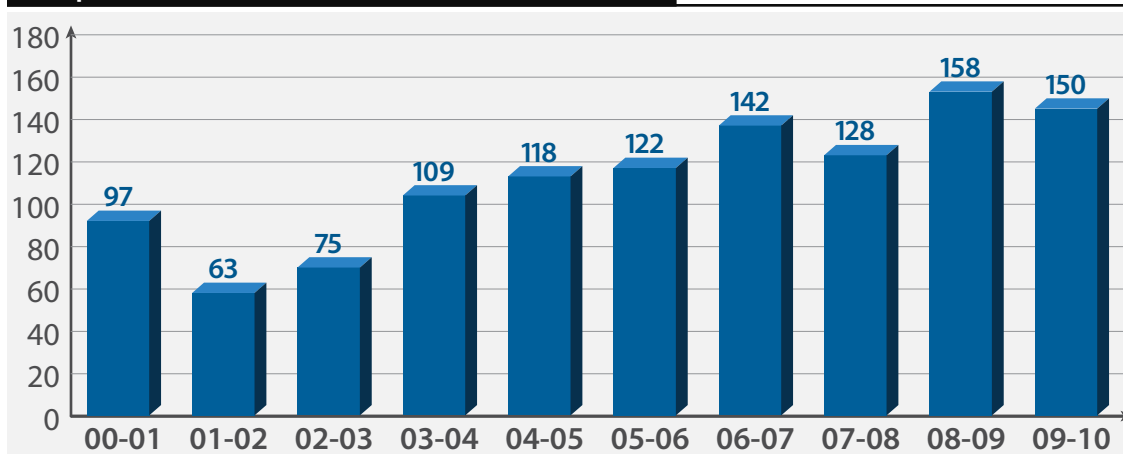
The Florida Department of Corrections houses more than 102,000 inmates and has not had an escape from the secure perimeter of one of its prisons since 2006. Our low escape rate can be attributed to a number of factors, including razor wire barriers and improved technology for perimeter fences; security hardened facility construction improvements; better training and supervision of officers and improved contraband control. When an escape does occur, we refine our system to eliminate the problem that contributed to the escape.

## Escapes by Quarter



\*This inmate was working with a Department of Transportation Work Squad outside the prison gates when he escaped. He was recaptured in 25 hours.

## Escapes From Correctional Facilities Over Ten Years\*



\*A majority are walk-aways from Work Release Centers.

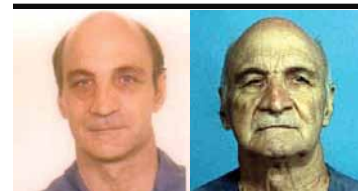
## Fugitive Unit

The Department's Fugitive Unit was created in January 2007, using existing staff and resources. The Fugitive Unit is responsible for all fresh escapes (including walk-aways from work release) as well as for the investigation and recapture of cold-case fugitives. A cold-case fugitive is any subject who has escaped and remained at large for more than 30 days. Some of those cases are older (and colder) than 60 years. Since January 2007, there have been 560 fugitive cases cleared by recapture, death of the fugitive, or other administrative action leading to closure of the fugitive file.

### Notable Fugitive Cases from FY0910

Cold case fugitive Charles Sparks, FL DC #084291 (*below left*) escaped from the Reception and Medical Center at Lake Butler on 06/17/1983 while serving a 20-year sentence for dealing in Methaqualone. He was recaptured on 03/24/2010 in New Hanover County, North Carolina, by Special Agents from the Social Security Administration's Inspector General's Office. He had been using the identity of a deceased subject to work and pay taxes since his escape and was recaptured when he attempted to collect disability benefits under that assumed identity.

Fugitive Paula Carroll, FL DC #155250 (*below right*), escaped from Lowell C.I. on 09/03/1975 while serving a five year sentence for dealing in stolen property. She was recaptured on 04/20/2010, her 56<sup>th</sup> birthday, by the Brevard County Sheriff's Office Fugitive Unit after an anonymous tip to the Department's Emergency Action Center was provided to the Fugitive Unit. Fugitive Carroll had been using a false identity to avoid recapture.



Charles Lee Sparks, in a Department photo taken on 06/10/1982 (left), and when he was recaptured on 03/24/2010 (right).



State Prison mug shot of Paula Carroll taken in 1975 (left), and her 2010 mug shot upon recapture (right).

# Inmate Health Care

The Department's health care delivery system is managed by the Department's Office of Health Services (OHS) and provides comprehensive medical, dental, mental health, and pharmaceutical services, including: health education, preventative care, and chronic illness clinics. The scope of health services ranges from preventive care, emergency care, inpatient hospitalization, and specialty care, as required. The Department is constitutionally required to provide a health care delivery system that meets the clinical needs of all inmates and achieves community standards. Federal and state law, whether constitutional or statutory, sets forth minimum standards that the Department must meet in order to provide minimally adequate medical and mental health care for inmates under its care and supervision.

Each major institution has an inmate infirmary. In addition, the Department operates a licensed 100-bed hospital to provide acute care for inmates. Reception and Medical Center Hospital is located in Lake Butler, FL. The Department also maintains secure hospital units at Memorial Hospital in Jacksonville

(28 beds) and Kendall Hospital in Miami-Dade (24 beds) for inmates requiring additional hospital-level care.

The number of inmates incarcerated in state correctional facilities is increasing and all inmates must have access to health care. Moreover, the number of inmates who are older than 50 years old is also increasing. Elderly inmates are more likely to need critical health care services and resources than younger inmates.

More and more inmates with infectious diseases challenge the Department's ability to continue to provide quality medical care within existing resources. As the inmate population grows, so does the need for additional medical and mental health care. It is the Department's constitutional responsibility to meet the ever-growing need. Through competitive health care contracts and medical and mental health care staff, the agency will strive to provide constitutionally adequate care to inmates through more efficient means.

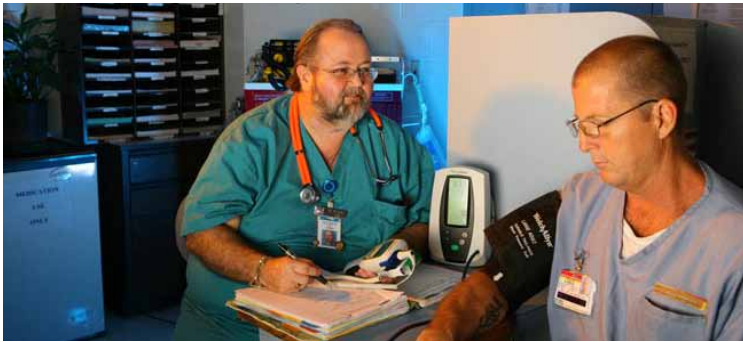


## Mission - CAN DO!

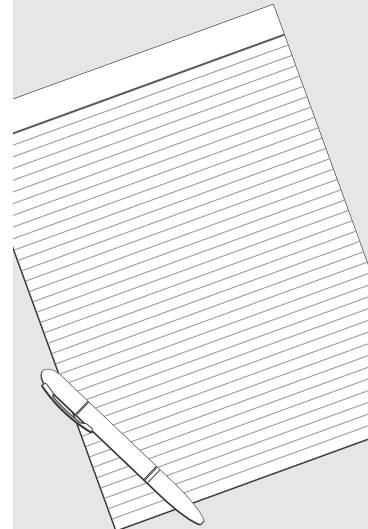
- Care for inmate health care needs. A healthy inmate is the goal.
- Apply proactive methods in the Office of Health Services. The goal is to achieve community standards of care through constant education of health care providers.
- Nurture relationships to provide improved correctional health care (CHC). Will seek assistance from state resources and nationwide CHC data to improve the ability to rehabilitate inmates and reduce recidivism.
- Develop strong relationships between the Office of Health Services and the Office of Institutions. Work hand-in-hand to proactively prevent illness and longitudinally reduce chronic disease.
- Organize data collection and management to improve efficiency. Incremental improvements in Utilization Management lead to successful health care.







## Thank You Letter



### Letter from a dying inmate's family member to Central Florida Reception Center Palliative Care Unit Staff

My name is (redacted); I am the sister of an inmate that was sent to Central Florida Reception Center, and placed in the Compassionate Care Unit. I must admit that prior to this I was unaware of this magnificent life changing program.

The men and women associated with this program are to be commended, praised and admired for the work they have done and do. People like M. Hanson. She has answered every question. Taken the time to give us assurance and quieted our concerns on more than one occasion. I have no doubt that her leadership sets the example for the rest.

The nurses, doctors, the security officers, from the time we enter to the time we leave, are and were not just courteous, pleasant and helpful. They were respectful and compassionate. From the guys in the canteen to inmates walking the compound. A lot of our family are in law enforcement on many levels, and understand how difficult that can be at times. So we appreciate excellent training. Compassion is not a sign of weakness. But one of strength and control.

I cannot say enough about the inmates that through this program have changed their lives. Seeing and speaking with these men. Hearing some of their life lesson stories. How this program influenced a dramatic awareness change for them. Learning through the experiences and misfortune of others as well as their own. Seeing these men care and anticipate the need of each of these unfortunate men. With a sincerity, and compassion that can't be faked. Becoming to some the only "family" they will have in their last days, is so heart warming and emotional. We will never forget these wonderful people. God Bless those that formed this program.

Thank you for having the foresight and compassion that, no person deserves to die alone.

I know as for our family we appreciate and find comfort in knowing that there is someone there for these men. Who through actions of their own put them in the system. Still in their last days have humane treatment and attention to their needs.

We thank you repeatedly. GOD bless and keep you all for your treasures are surely mounting in heaven.

Sincerely Grateful, [Name Redacted]

# Death Row

On June 30, 2010, there were 394 inmates on Florida's death row. Two death row inmates were executed in FY0910.

## Death Row Facts and Figures

- On June 30, 2010, there were 394 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.
- 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.
- Two inmates were executed in FY 2009-2010.
- Most (61.9%) Inmates on Death Row are white
- Death row inmates can be distinguished from other inmates by their orange t-shirts.
- The state of Florida was given the authority to execute inmates by the 1923 Legislature.
- The U.S. Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in 1972 in *Furman vs. Georgia*. In 1976 the *Furman* decision was overturned, upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty, which was resumed in Florida in 1979 with the execution of John Spenkelink.
- Male inmates under sentence of death are housed at Union CI or Florida State Prison. Female death row inmates reside at Lowell CI.
- The two inmates executed in FY0910 were John Marek on August 19, 2009 and Martin Grossman on February 16, 2010.

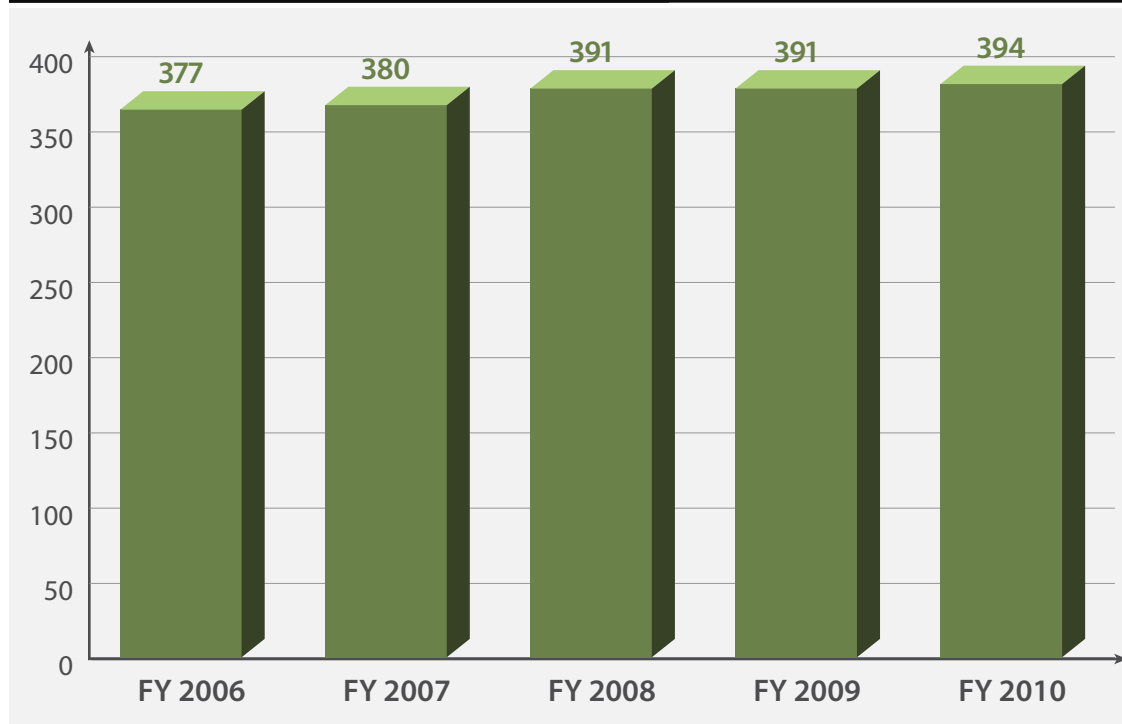


*John Marek (left) and Martin Grossman (right).*

## Death Row Averages

- Average number of years served before execution: 12.7
- Average number of years between offense and execution: 14.3
- Average age at execution: 43.0
- Average age at offense for those executed: 28.7

### Death Row Populations on June 30 Over Five Years



## Inmate John Evander Couey Dies of Natural Causes:

Was on Death Row for Murder of Jessica Lunsford

Jacksonville – Death row Inmate John Evander Couey, Department of Corrections #063425, died of natural causes Wednesday, September 30, 2009 at Jacksonville Memorial Hospital. Couey, who was 51, died at 11:15 a.m. On August 24, 2007, Couey was sentenced to die for the 2005 murder of nine-year-old Jessica Lunsford. She was taken from her bedroom in Citrus County sometime during the night of February 23, 2005, sexually assaulted and buried alive a few days later. She died of asphyxiation, according to the medical examiner's report.



Public outrage over Lunsford's murder led to the passing on June 9, 2005 of the Jessica Lunsford Act, which enhances penalties for sexual crimes against children, including making sexual predators who murder their victims eligible for the death penalty. It also increases the penalty for lewd and lascivious molestation of a child to life in prison or a split sentence of a mandatory minimum 25-year prison term, followed by lifetime supervision with electronic monitoring. In addition to murder, Couey, was also charged with burglary, kidnapping and sexual battery on a child less than 12 years of age.



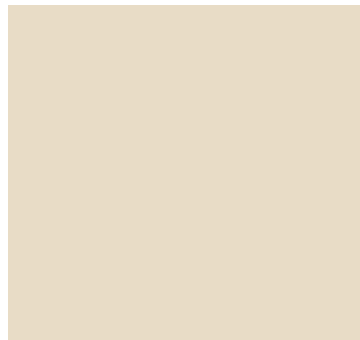
# Re-Entry

## Overview

Our re-entry philosophy is simple: if inmates spend their time in prison getting an education or vocation, attending substance abuse treatment programs, and learning skills that could eventually lead to a job, they are more likely to become productive citizens and less likely to commit new crimes and return to prison.

The Florida Department of Corrections is committed to ensuring public safety by helping inmates successfully transition back into their communities. The returning offender faces many challenges. Most offenders have limited skills and community contact and are unaware of support services available in their communities. Without an education or job skills, a support system or even a place to live upon release, it is not surprising that a third of all released inmates return to prison within three years. Services must be coordinated and reinforced to provide released inmates the resources and support systems they will need to successfully reintegrate into their communities

To address these issues and others, the Department developed a five-year Recidivism Reduction Strategic Plan (published in June 2009). The plan builds a balanced strategy to reduce the high rates of recidivism for inmates and offenders. Multiple state agencies, local law enforcement, community service providers and local judicial systems all have an investment in the success of this strategy. You may review this document at <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/orginfo/reentry.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.



# Inmate Re-Entry

In February 2009, the Department opened its flagship re-entry facility, Demilly Correctional Institution serving inmates returning to Polk and surrounding counties. In September 2009, the Department converted Baker Correctional Institution into a re-entry prison for inmates returning to Duval and surrounding counties. Baker CI was established in partnership with Duval County for inmates returning to Northeast Florida after completing their sentences. To be eligible for placement at Baker CI, inmates must have three or fewer years remaining on their sentences and they must plan to live in Duval, Baker, Bradford, Clay, and Nassau, Union or Columbia counties upon release. Emphasis at Baker CI is on education with GED classes and vocational programming like masonry, cabinetmaking and electrical wiring programs. Anger management, substance abuse programs and transition skills programs are also available to assist inmates in successfully returning to the community. The Department of Corrections is working closely with Duval county community leaders in this endeavor.

In the fall of 2009, the Department of Corrections, City of Jacksonville and Jacksonville Sheriff's Office received a \$750,000 federal grant from the Federal Second Chance Act to assist inmates being released to Duval county with their re-entry into the community. Inmates who are released from Baker CI to Duval county are delivered to the Jacksonville Re-entry Center (JREC) "Portal of Entry." Operated by the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office in partnership with the Florida Department of Corrections, the JREC is the first stop after prison and assists offenders in making a successful transition back into the community by providing services including felony registration and assistance with housing, employment and health care needs. The funding will allow the JREC to serve even more individuals.

"Eventually, we want to see this "portal of entry" available to every offender coming back to Jacksonville. This money will be put to good use to address the many needs of the 1,500 offenders coming home to Jacksonville every year from state prisons," said Sheriff John Rutherford. "Their success on the outside is the key to a safe community, lower jail populations, and reduced caseloads in our courtrooms," he added. We expect this partnership to serve as a model for other areas of our state as a beginning to further public safety for our citizens.

The Office of Re-Entry also provides ongoing re-entry activities throughout the state including participation in reentry coalitions, job fairs, transition fairs, reentry classes at probation offices, and other related transitional services. The Office of Re-Entry also hosts Re-Entry Seminars statewide. During these seminars staff coordinates with various service providers and local agencies to provide useful resource information that will aid the inmate in their transition back into the community (e.g., Agency for Workforce Innovation, Small Business Administration, Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Labor, Social Security Administration, Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles, Department of Health, Department of Revenue, etc.). The Office of Re-Entry, Bureau of Inmate Transition coordinates these seminars throughout the state and then assists institutional staff in organizing them for continuation on a regular basis.

For a detailed list of inmate programs available by facility, go to <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/facilities/ciindex.html>.

"Re-Entry is about keeping our communities safe."

Secretary Walt McNeil



# Education

## TABE Results

### Tested Education Grade Level

(Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education [TABE] Scores as of June 30, 2010)

Grade Level	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 - 5	35,993	1,968	37,961	39.1%	39.1%
6	10,003	714	10,717	11.1%	50.2%
7	6,393	522	6,915	7.1%	57.3%
8	6,323	568	6,891	7.1%	64.4%
9	9,331	884	10,215	10.6%	75.0%
10	3,958	355	4,313	4.5%	79.5%
11	6,564	747	7,311	7.6%	87.1%
12	11,212	1,248	12,460	12.9%	100.0%
Missing	5,311	138	5,449	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,088</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>102,232</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Median</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Median Grade Level Achieved by Inmates Tested Was 6.9

Periodically, inmates are tested to determine their educational grade level in the form of a school grade level. The table above shows the grade levels for the most recent TABE scores of the inmate prison population on June 30, 2010. (Inmates with unavailable data were not included in the analysis.)

- Of all scores analyzed, the median test score (half the scores were above and half were below this score) was 6.9, compared with 6.2 for inmates who were admitted to prison in FY 2009-10.
- Six of every ten inmates who were tested on June 30, 2010 (64.4%) had not achieved GED Prep literacy skills (scored less than the ninth grade level).
- Only 35.6% had GED Prep Literacy skills (ninth-grade literacy skills or better).



Inmate tutors at Baker CI help other inmates prepare for GED tests.





# GED/Vocational Certificates

The number of Florida state inmates earning GED certificates has nearly doubled in three years, increasing from 1,313 GEDs awarded in FY 2006-07 to 2,603 awarded in fiscal year 2009-10. That increase only reflects the number of inmates who passed all five parts of the test: reading, language and writing (including an essay), math, social studies and science. Many more inmates passed sections of it and will be retaking those sections to complete their GEDs in the coming year.

“Inmates who have a GED when they’re released from prison recidivate at a rate 7.9% less than inmates overall, and their recidivism rate is 14% less for those with a vocational certificate,” said Department of Corrections Secretary Walt McNeil. “An inmate with an education has a better chance of getting a job, and not committing another crime and coming back to prison. It’s not just an education issue; it’s a public safety issue.”

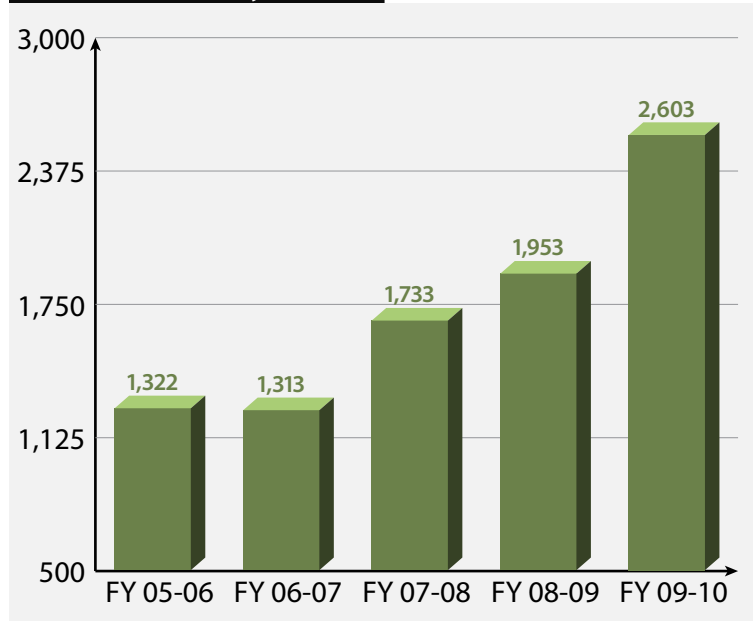
Youthful offender institutions continue to lead in GED awards in FY 2009-10: Sumter Correctional Institution (CI) with 159, Lancaster CI with 138, Lowell CI with 96, Brevard CI with 106, and Indian River CI with 84. Lancaster, Brevard and Indian River CI’s are youthful offender institutions; Lowell and Sumter CIs are adult facilities with separate youthful offender units; Lowell houses female inmates and Sumter houses males. Historically, youthful offender facilities have awarded the highest number of GEDs, which may be a consequence of the larger teaching staffs (and enrollments) that significant supplemental federal funding allows.

Of particular note also are the achievements of the education departments at Gulf and Mayo CI’s. In FY2009-10, the Gulf CI education program awarded 118 GEDs and the Mayo CI program awarded 88. What makes both such remarkable accomplishments is that these two programs are staffed by one academic teacher each, along with inmate teaching assistants.

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

- implementing quarterly testing cycles beginning in FY 2007-08, which allowed our education programs to more quickly identify students’ educational deficiencies and to provide remedial instruction;
- use of trained inmate teaching assistants to increase enrollment capacity and to expand small-group and one-on-one instruction;
- establishing computer-based reading/testing laboratories in 18 education programs through a \$500,000 special legislative appropriation in FY2006-07; and,
- implementing creative and innovative ideas such as opening and supporting volunteer literacy programs at work camps.

GED certificates by inmates



# TABE, GED and Education Results

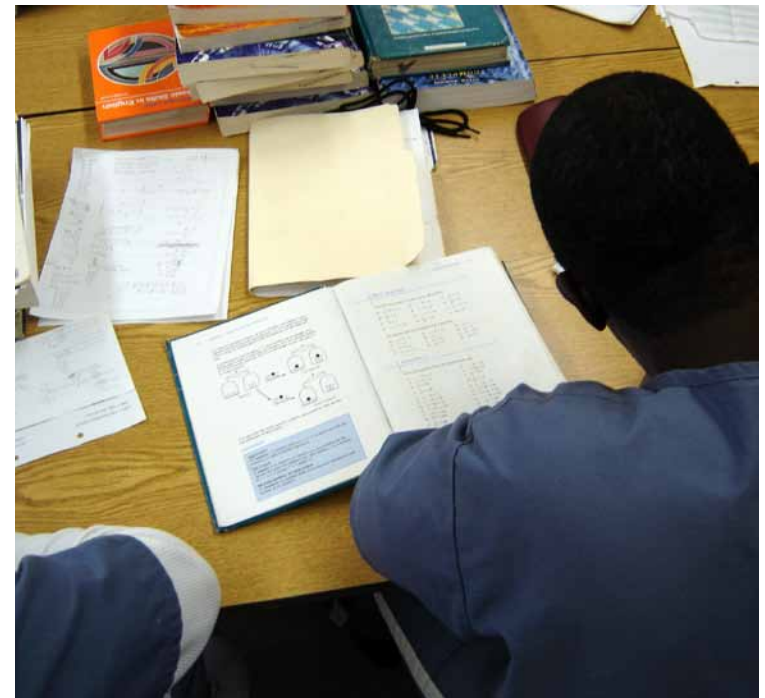
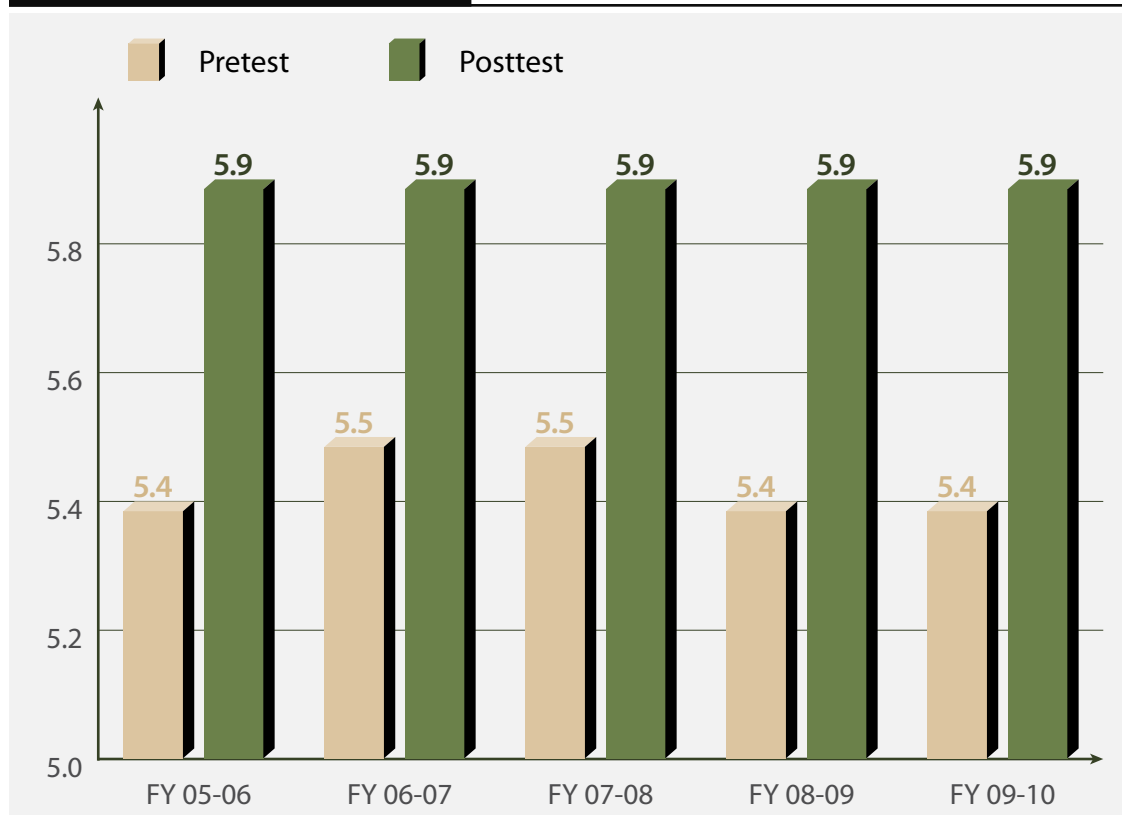
## Results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) For Correctional Education (CE) Students, FY 2009-2010

**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 2009 – June 2010).

**Methodology:** TABE tests administered to students during FY 2009-2010 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 4,002 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) 4,876 for Reading, (b) 4,990 for Language, and (c) 5,463 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 three points for the NCE scores and on the average there was a 11-point increase in scale scores. This translates into five months gain (.5) in GE scores.

TABE Results Pre-test and Post-test



## Correctional Education Participation and Certificates Awarded in FY 2009-10

### GEDs and Vocational Certificates Awarded in FY 2009-10

Program Provider	Diplomas and Certificates Awarded			
	GED	Vocational	Specter	Total
Department of Corrections	2,436	1,850	0	4,286
Local Education Agencies and Contract Providers	167	0	477	644
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>4,930</b>

*Note that students must have been enrolled in applicable course(s) and/or earned certificates between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010. Also note that none of the above includes program participation or certificates earned at private correctional facilities.*

### Inmate Participation in Vocational Education Programs in FY 2009-10

Courses and Course Providers	Number of Inmates	Number of Courses
Vocational Education Courses / Department of Corrections	4,524	4,786
Specter Grant-Funded Courses / Post-secondary educational institutions	733	860

*Specter grant programs are federally funded and conducted by accredited post-secondary educational institutions such as vocational-technical centers state/community colleges and universities. To participate, inmates must be 35 years of age or younger and must have a high school diploma or GED. **NOTE: None of the above counts include program participation at private correctional facilities.***

### Inmate Participation in Adult Basic Education and GED Programs in FY 2009-10

Course and Course Provider	Enrollments	Students Administered Pre- and Post-Tests	Students Remaining Within Functional Level	Students Advancing One or More Functional Levels
Adult Basic Education and GED Programs / Department of Corrections	14,123	12,500	3,635	8,038

*Students are divided into 6 educational functional levels according to their performance on the Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) that is administered on admission to the program. The 6 levels: beginning literacy (grades 1-1.9), beginning basic education (gr 2-3.9), intermediate basic education low (gr 4-5.9), intermediate basic education high (gr 6-8.9), adult secondary education low (gr 9-10.9) and adult secondary education high (gr 11-12.9). Students are then retested at regular intervals, usually quarterly. If a student's skills have improved sufficiently to advance 1 or more educational functional levels, it constitutes an "advance." **NOTE: The above counts include program participation at private correctional facilities.***

# Substance Abuse Treatment in the Community

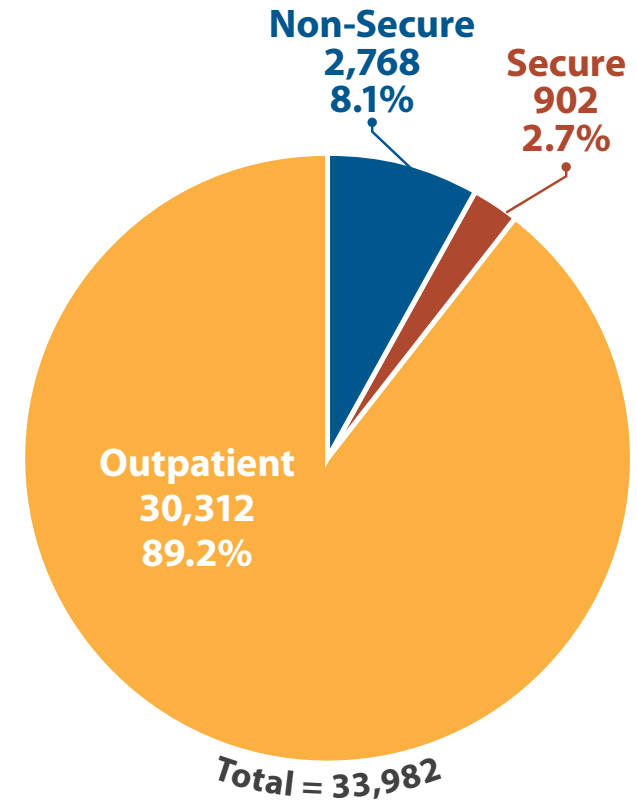
Offenders on supervision often participate in substance abuse treatment programs in one of the following forms.

**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.

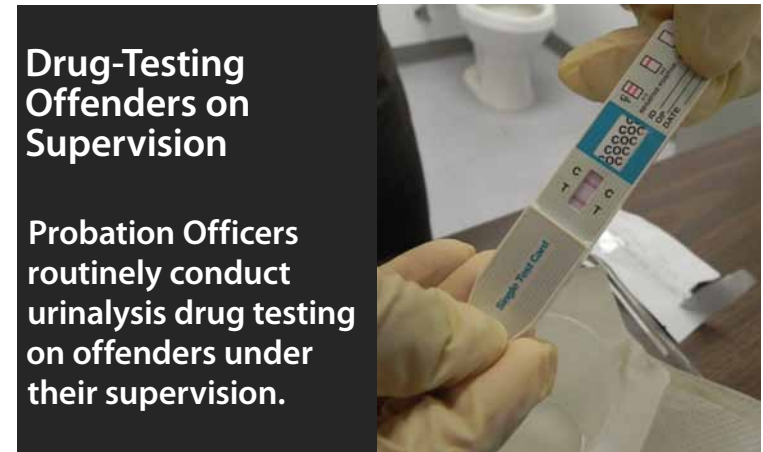
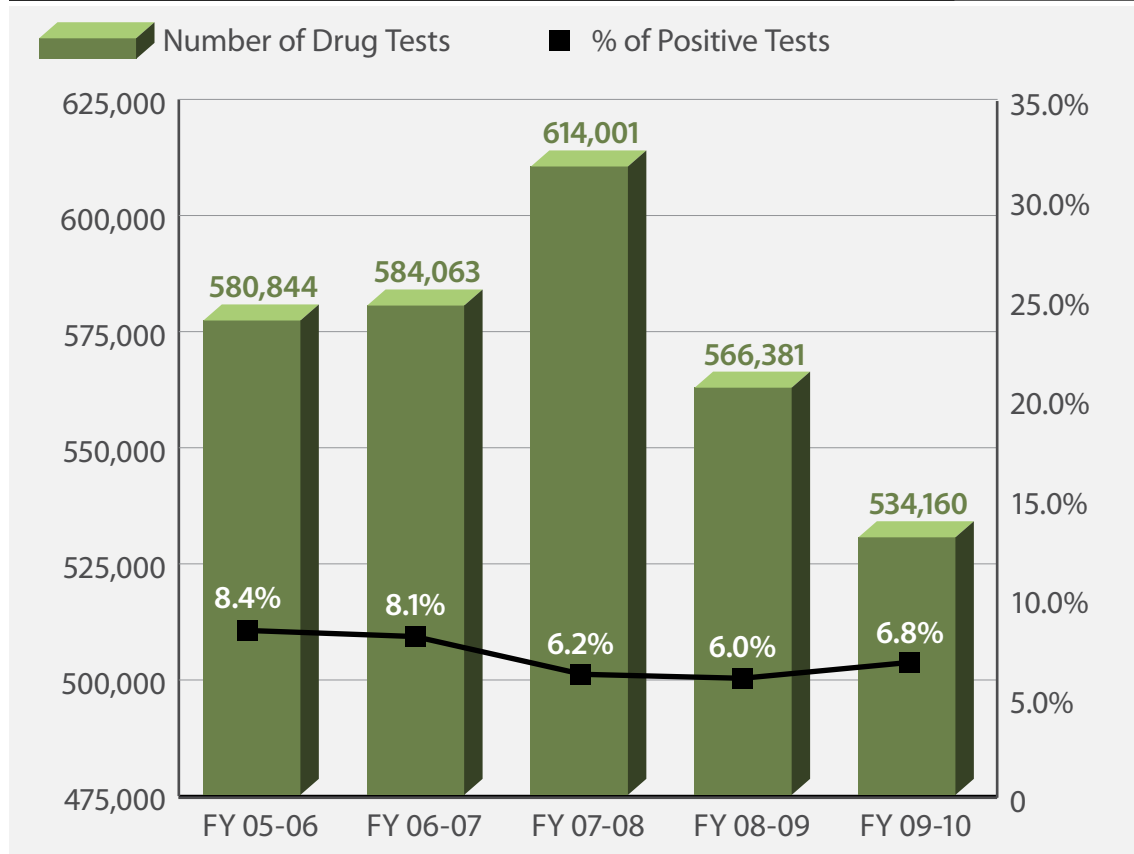
**Non-Secure** - Non-secure substance abuse treatment is a six-month program consisting of a two-month intensive treatment component followed by a four-month employment/re-entry component.

**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 2009-10



Community Corrections Statewide Offender Drug Testing Over Five Years

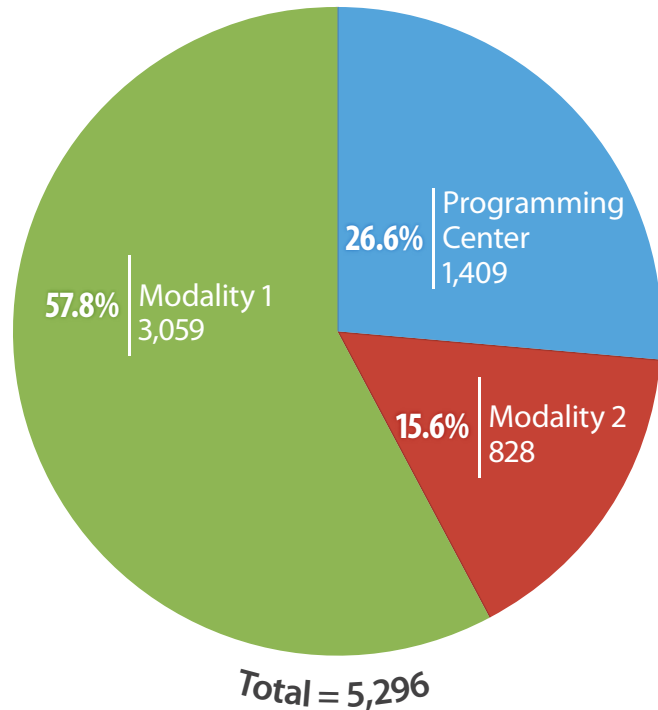


**Drug-Testing Offenders on Supervision**  
 Probation Officers routinely conduct urinalysis drug testing on offenders under their supervision.



# Substance Abuse Treatment in Prisons

## Total Inmates Participating in Institutional- Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs FY2009-10



**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 Center** - 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.

## Drug-Testing Inmates

Inmates can be tested for drugs on a random or "for cause" basis. To help combat the introduction of drugs into our prisons, the Inspector General's Drug Interdiction Unit conducts unannounced sweeps of prisons and parking lots with their drug detection dogs. In a single month in FY0910, this Unit conducted 14 operations at state prisons which resulted in 221 individuals (staff, inmates & visitors) being scanned with the ION Mobility Spectrometry instrument that detects traces of illegal drugs. Thirty vehicles on state grounds were searched based on contraband being observed in plain view, K-9 alerts, and/or ION alerts. During these operations and associated investigations, five individuals were arrested (one certified Correctional Officer, two civilians, and two visitors) on narcotics charges. The operations yielded 70.2 grams of cannabis, 5.1 grams of cocaine, and 1.9 grams of MDMA ( scientific name for Ecstasy), \$88.00 cash, and 18 cell phones/accessories.

### Random Drug Tests in Accordance with (F.S. 944.473(1))for FY0910

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rates	Drug Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total*
Random	73,741	72,360	1,381	1.9%	3	1,229	70	26	97	1,425
For Cause	5,631	4,509	1,122	19.9%	54	984	40	13	61	1,152

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

# Community Corrections

## Overview

The primary mission of Community Corrections staff is to protect the public by monitoring whether offenders on probation or community supervision are complying with their court-ordered conditions of supervision, and reporting non-compliance to the court or releasing authority when it occurs. Probation officers do this by making contact with offenders and their significant others and family. They meet with them at the office, at their place of employment and in the community through routine field visits, searches and unannounced visits to their homes.

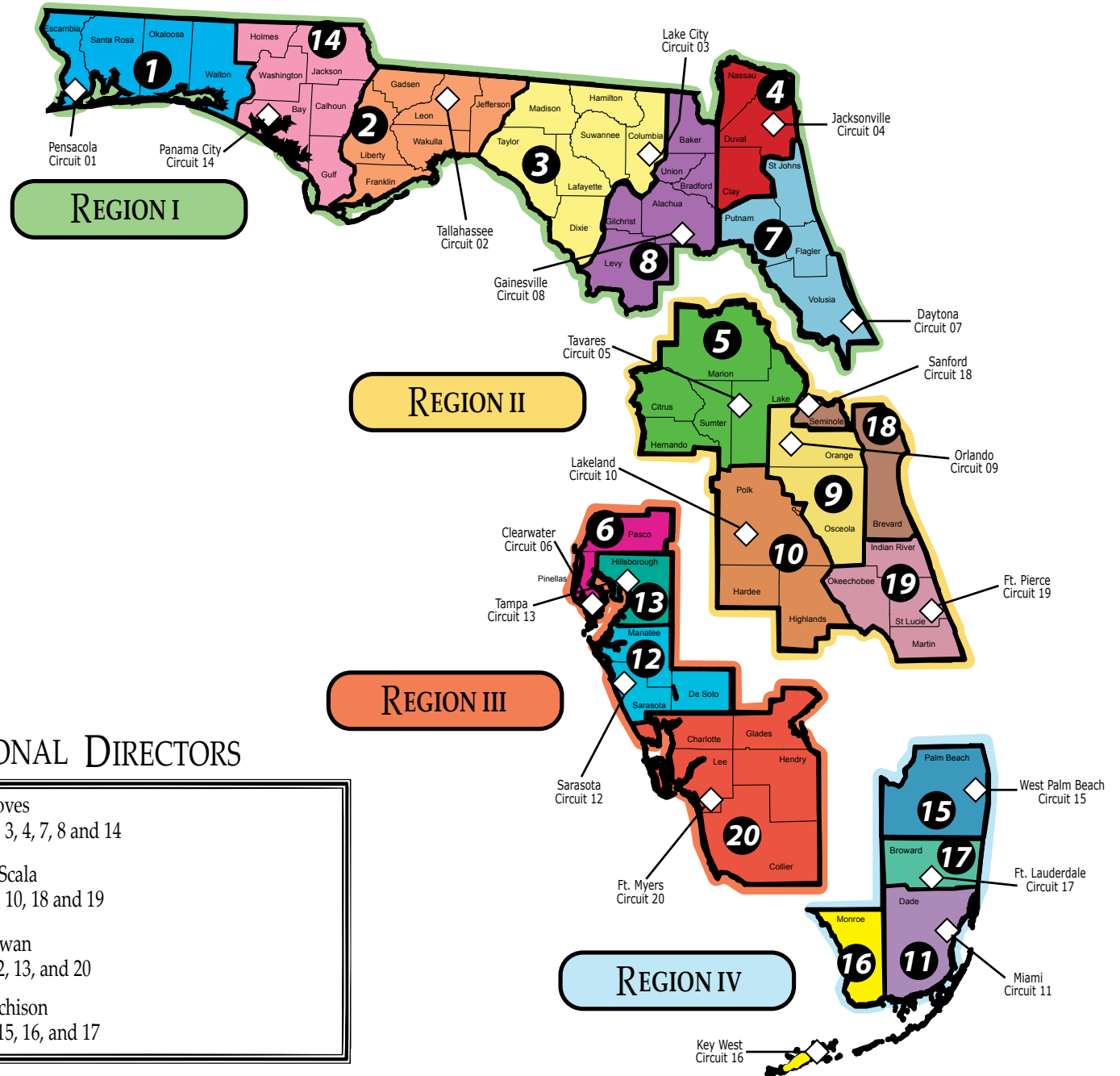
## Community Corrections Facts & Figures

- 94,387 offenders were admitted to supervision
- 99,183 offenders were released from supervision
- 42,898 successfully completed supervision
- 15,935 were revoked due to a new arrest
- 23,245 were revoked due to a technical violation
- 14,053, were terminated due to court/commission action
- The percentage of offenders revoked due to new arrests or technical violations is decreasing and the percentage of offenders successfully completing supervision is increasing.
- The current successful completion rate as of July 30, 2010 is 44.8%
- Average cost per day to supervise an offender on community supervision (without electronic monitoring): \$5.11 or \$1,865.15 per year. Average cost per day increases to \$14.05 or \$5,128.25 annually with electronic monitoring.

**It costs an average of \$5.11 to supervise an offender who is not on electronic monitoring.**



# P&P Regions and Circuits



## REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Region I - Barry Groves Circuits 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 14
Region II - Barbara Scala Circuits 5, 9, 10, 18 and 19
Region III - Cliff Rowan Circuits 6, 12, 13, and 20
Region IV - Beth Atchison Circuits 11, 15, 16, and 17

# Offender Admissions

2,334 probation officers across Florida supervise more than 152,000 active and active-suspense 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 refer offenders to community resources for assistance with job placement, education, or other needs.

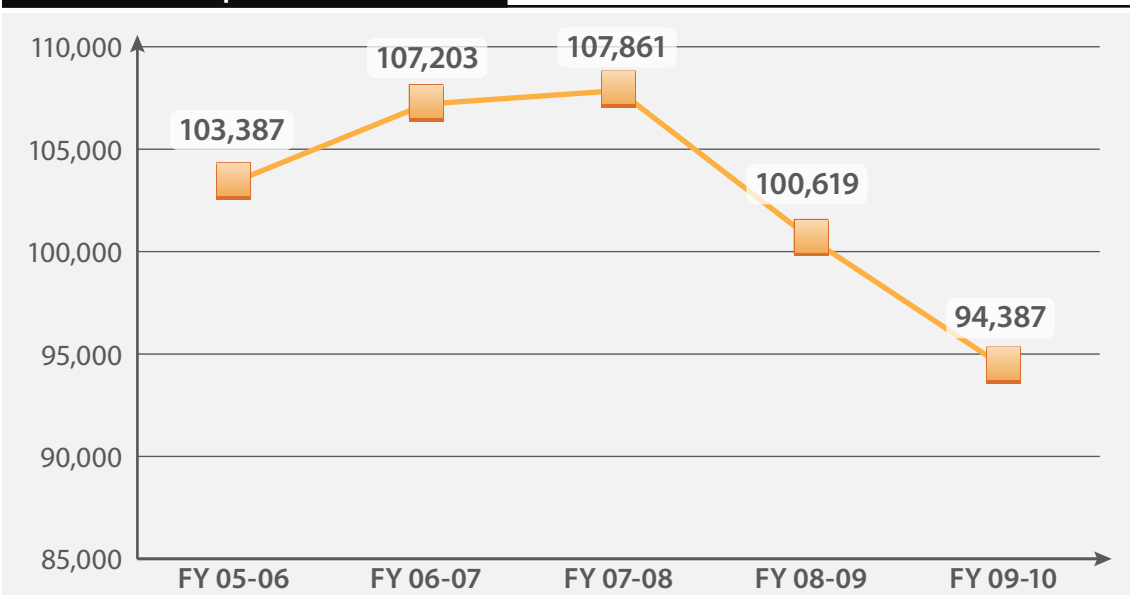
## General Characteristics of Admissions

Category	FY 2009-10	
Total Admissions	94,387	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	70,466	74.7%
Females	23,921	25.3%
<b>Race</b>		
White	58,882	62.4%
Black	30,903	32.7%
Other	4,594	4.9%
Data Unavailable	8	0.0%
<b>Age At Admission</b>		
17 & Under	704	0.7%
18-24	30,109	31.9%
25-34	28,609	30.3%
35-49	25,762	27.3%
50-59	7,290	7.7%
60+	1,911	2.0%
Data Unavailable	2	0.0%
<b>Prior DC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	54,276	57.5%
1	20,116	21.3%
2	9,040	9.6%
3	4,928	5.2%
4+	6,027	6.4%

## Top 10 Counties with the highest percentage of offender admissions

County	Total	Percent	Rank
Broward	8,882	9.4%	1
Miami-Dade	8,700	9.2%	2
Hillsborough	7,871	8.3%	3
Pinellas	5,615	6.0%	4
Orange	4,912	5.2%	5
Polk	3,836	4.1%	6
X-Other State	3,234	3.4%	7
Brevard	3,116	3.3%	8
Volusia	3,088	3.3%	9
Palm Beach	2,810	3.0%	10

## Admissions Compared Over Five Years



# Offender Population

Approximately 24% of offenders are on supervision for the commission of a violent offense and 14.2% 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.

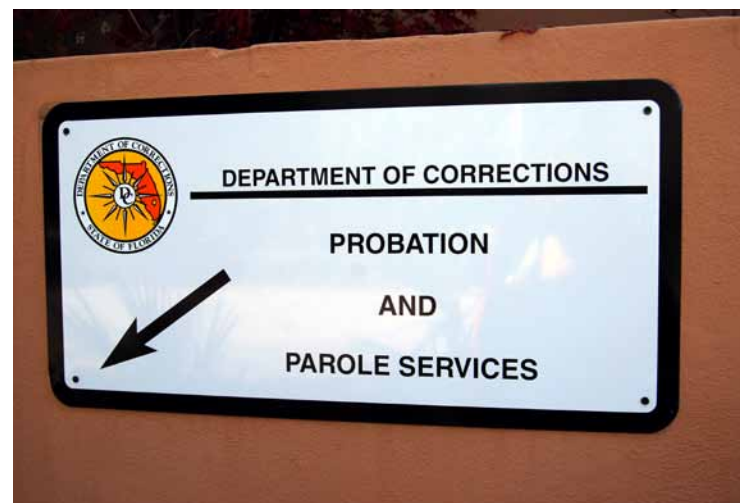
## Offender Population Chart

Category	Population on June 30, 2010	
Total Community Supervision Population	152,928	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	115,842	75.7%
Female	37,086	24.3%
<b>Race</b>		
White	96,437	63.1%
Black	48,141	31.5%
Other	8,334	5.4%
Data Unavailable	16	
<b>Age on June 30, 2005</b>		
17 & Under	379	0.2%
18-24	34,975	22.9%
25-34	44,738	29.3%
35-49	49,416	32.3%
50-59	17,117	11.2%
60+	6,303	4.1%
<b>Prior Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	94,925	62.1%
1	31,751	20.8%
2	12,946	8.5%
3	6,485	4.2%
4+	6,736	4.4%
Data Unavailable	85	

## Type of Offense Chart

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,229	1.5	15.0	28.6
Sexual offenses	6,411	4.2	10.0	34.4
Robbery	5,206	3.4	6.3	23.8
Violent Personal offenses	23,263	15.2	3.8	31.7
Burglary	15,949	10.4	3.7	25.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	41,251	27.0	3.8	31.7
Drug offenses	40,851	26.7	2.9	31.4
Weapons	3,571	2.3	3.1	29.2
Other	14,171	9.3	2.8	34.7
Data Unavailable	26			

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



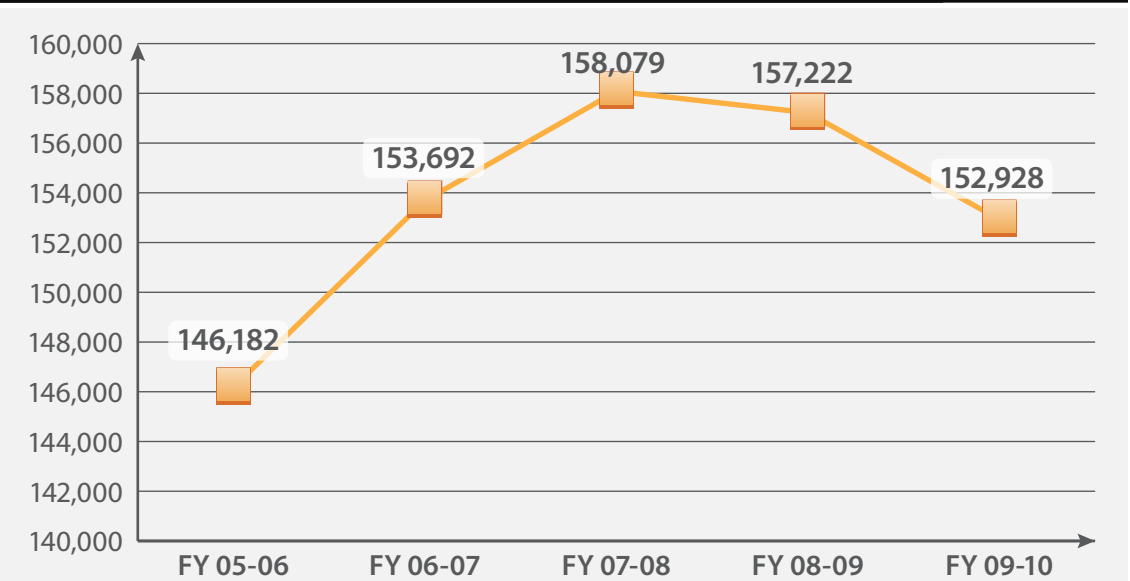
## More Facts & Figures

Types of Supervision/Offense/Length/Average Age (As of 6-30-2010)

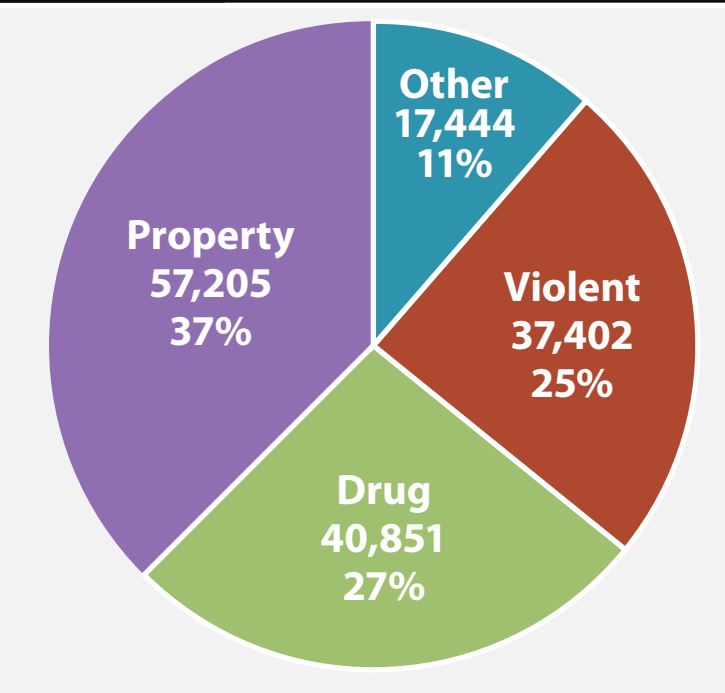
- Offenders on active supervision are currently serving:
  - » Regular Probation 76,794
  - » Drug Offender Probation 12,539
  - » Community Control 7,334
  - » Sex Offender/Post Release 9,293
  - » Pretrial Intervention 9,070
- The largest category of offenders on community supervision was for property offenses (37%). The percentage of those on supervision for drug crimes was 27% and 24% on supervision for violent crimes.
- The average sentence length for those on community supervision was 4.0 years.
- The overall average age of community supervision offenders was 35.7 years.
- Collections and Community Service (FY 09/10 Data)
- \$30,397,442 collected for victim restitution and \$49,883,733 in court costs, fines and other monetary obligations
- Offenders completed 1,636,252 hours of community service



Community Corrections Population of June 30 Compared Over Five Years



Type of Offense



# 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 2009-10	
Total Releases	99,183	100.0%
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	74,388	75.0%
Females	24,795	25.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	60,682	61.2%
Black	33,062	33.3%
Other	5,429	5.5%
Data Unavailable	10	0.0%
<b>Age At Release</b>		
17 & Under	193	0.2%
18-24	25,786	26.0%
25-34	31,595	31.9%
35-49	29,823	30.1%
50-59	9,099	9.2%
60+	2,686	2.7%
<b>Prior DC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	53,867	54.3%
1	23,209	23.4%
2	10,226	10.3%
3	5,337	5.4%
4+	6,544	6.6%

Offense Type				
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	527	0.5%	9.7	28.8
Sexual offenses	1675	1.7%	7.3	32.8
Robbery	2470	2.5%	4.2	24.9
Violent Personal offenses	13278	13.4%	2.8	32.0
Burglary	9264	9.3%	2.9	26.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24439	24.6%	2.5	30.8
Drug offenses	32153	32.4%	2.3	31.1
Weapons	2537	2.6%	2.4	28.6
Other	12840	12.9%	2.1	34.0

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





# Offender Re-Entry

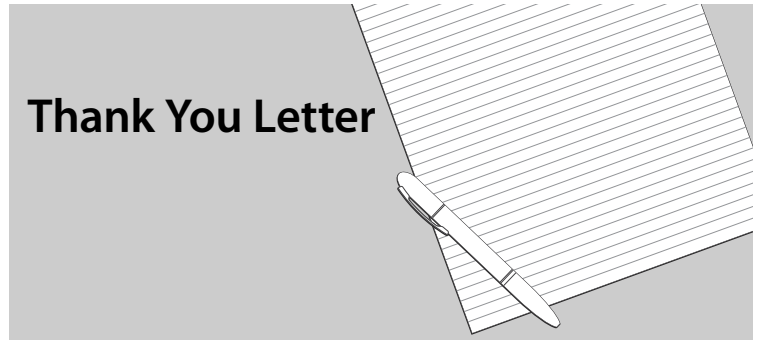
Most offenders placed on supervision need guidance or some type of assistance to be able to comply with their conditions of supervision. They may need help finding a job, getting treatment, or with life skills counseling, education, transportation, housing, and more. Unemployed offenders with no income will not be able to pay victim restitution and offenders with a substance abuse problem will not be able to maintain a job or stay out of trouble if they can't get treatment to address the addiction.

Probation officers meet with offenders to discuss their current or prior employment experience, education, skills, financial status, residence, family, and means of support. They work with the offender to jointly develop an 'Individualized Supervision Plan' (ISP) that identifies goals or objectives needed to accomplish conditions of supervision and improve their lifestyle or behavior. Once the goals are identified, the probation officer makes appropriate referrals to community resources available to address these needs and encourages the offender throughout the supervision period to reach these goals. This improves the offender's chances of being able to comply with conditions of supervision and also reduces the number of technical violations.

## Ongoing Community Corrections Reentry Initiatives

Community Corrections staff all over the state have partnered with many community agencies to provide resources and services for offenders. The following initiatives took place in FY0910:

- Job Fairs
- Resource Fairs
- Employment Opportunity classes
- Life Skills Classes teaching resume/application and interviewing techniques
- Financial Assistance/Budgeting classes
- Parenting Classes and Family Counseling
- Vocational and educational opportunities
- Bus Tokens and Used Bike Program for transportation
- How to Succeed on Probation and Make Probation Work for You classes offered to both inmates at prisons and jails and offenders on supervision
- Housing Departments Assist in locating temporary housing or shelters



## 10/21/2010 Belle Glade Correctional Probation Senior Officer W. Coleman and CPS Katherine Viera

Respected Correctional Probation Supervisor, Ms Katherine Viera,

My name is [redacted] and I am currently on probation under my probation officer supervisor Mr. Wardell Coleman. Today, I am moving to my new home in Palm Beach Gardens, FL and Mr. Coleman has transferred my probation to the Magonia Park Probation Office. I want to take this opportunity to sincerely express my gratitude to Mr. Coleman for his support, guidance, encouragement and all the help he has provided to me and my wife over the last four months. This is my first experience with probation and law enforcement since I have never done anything wrong in my life other than one terrible mistake I have made for which I shall repent for the rest of my life and I will never ever commit an offense in future. Being new to probation, I was very nervous and scared but Mr. Coleman has treated me with respect and dignity and I shall forever be grateful to him for this gift from him. No matter what time I called him, and believe me, I have even called him at 3 am to seek his help, he has always responded to my calls and sorted out whatever problem there was. He is a very humble man because whenever I have thanked him, he always said its his duty to help people like me.

I also wish to thank you for your guidance when I had to obtain a court order for employment related travel. With your guidance, I have been able to keep my job and continue to be a productive member of the society. You have an excellent staff to be honest because whatever interaction I have had with others in your office, has been always pleasant and courteous.

Sincerely, [Name Redacted]



# Process Improvements in Community Corrections

In fiscal year 2009/2010, probation officers made over 144,707 referrals to address identified offender needs, including 46,027 employment referrals. Over 24,577 goals were achieved during this timeframe as well.

## Process Improvements FY0910

Type Referral/Goal	Referred	Pending	Completed
<b>Employment</b> (Get job, 2nd job, promotion, better job with benefits or higher pay, classes for interviewing skills/resume)	46,027	31,577	9,145
<b>Counseling</b> (Life skills, parenting or marriage counseling, mental health for depression or self esteem, support groups, clubs)	26,343	18,339	4,945
<b>Education</b> (Attend GED classes, college, vocational or self improvement classes)	22,362	17,111	2,636
<b>Social Services</b> (Financial aid, budget classes, immediate needs)	13,907	10,084	2,240
<b>Health</b> (Improve physical or mental health, address neglected health issues, exercise program)	13,540	10,333	1,699
<b>Housing/Shelter</b> (Shelter or temporary housing needs, improve living arrangements or location of residence)	11,549	8,096	2,123
<b>Transportation</b> (Bus passes, donated bike, save for car or better mode of transportation)	9,231	6,624	1,547
<b>Faith Based</b> (Transitional faith based housing)	1,748	1,305	242
<b>Totals</b>	<b>144,707</b>	<b>103,469</b>	<b>24,577</b>

## Incentives Used to Motivate Change in Offender Behavior

Probation officers give offenders incentives to comply with their conditions of supervision, including recommendations for reduced supervision levels (transfer from community control to probation); reduced reporting requirements or even early termination from supervision. This type of motivation has proven successful in not only getting offenders to comply with conditions of supervision, but to complete these requirements early, which often means victims are compensated earlier for their losses. Probation officers make a huge impact on the offender by simply encouraging the offender to do his/her best, showing support and respect, and acknowledging progress and good decisions made along the way.

## Enhancements Made to Improve Timely Disbursement of Restitution and Other Payments

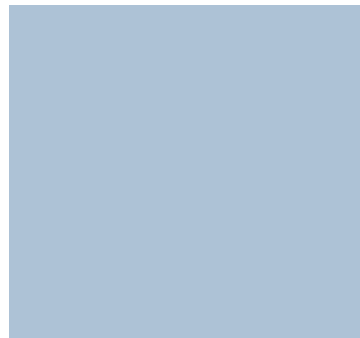
During the past year Community Corrections (CC) implemented several improvements and upgrades to the Court Ordered Payment System (COPS) used to manage and distribute offenders' court-ordered payments such as restitution or court costs. CC collaborated with other Corrections Bureaus to streamline and reduce required data entry, improve the timely disbursement of money to victims and other entities, and to reduce some of the workload required to manage the individual offenders' accounts. Many of the required activities were collapsed, automated and/or made paperless by upgrading programming or electronic means for requesting, approving, or maintaining audit trails regarding the accounts. Staff also increased the use of software technology available to locate victims who moved with no forwarding address so we could process their restitution payments.



# 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. The Corrections Foundation was established in 1996 as the non-profit Direct Support Organization to the Department of Corrections. (Chapter 944.802, Florida Statutes). The Foundation is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors, who are appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Corrections to serve two-year terms. They have a variety of backgrounds and experiences and serve under the leadership of President Louie L. Wainwright. The Corrections Foundation is the first Direct Support Organization of its kind nationally in the field of Corrections. Membership is comprised of DC employees. Donations to the Foundation are tax deductible and receive the maximum charitable deduction allowed by law. In FY 2009-10, the Corrections Foundation assisted 431 employees with \$510,000 in assistance checks for emergencies, house fires, hospitalizations and out-of-town travel due to death or illness.



Contact the Foundation at:

Corrections Foundation  
2601 Blair Stone Road, Suite B154  
Tallahassee, FL 32399  
Phone: 850-410-4475  
Fax: 850-410-4411  
[info@correctionsfoundation.org](mailto:info@correctionsfoundation.org)



## Re-Entry Council

In June 2008, the Florida Department of Corrections took the initial steps to develop a coordinated systems approach to offender re-entry. To achieve this goal, Secretary McNeil formed the Re-Entry Advisory Council to assist in the development of a statewide strategy to improve re-entry efforts and reduce recidivism in the state of Florida. In early 2009, the Council submitted recommendations to address barriers to successful re-entry to Secretary McNeil. The Department used those recommendations to craft its five-year Recidivism Reduction Strategic Plan, released in June 2009. In October 2009, the Department of Corrections received a \$750,000 Second Chance Act grant to provide comprehensive re-entry services to inmates returning to Jacksonville, Florida. A portion of the grant allocated funds to continue the Re-Entry Advisory Council and support its efforts.

Based on the requirements of the Second Chance Act grant, the Re-Entry Advisory Council's mission is to prepare a report that includes an analysis of best practices in offender re-entry as it relates to statewide re-entry, examine ways to more efficiently utilize resources that promote lower recidivism rates for releasing inmates; and assist the Office of Re-Entry in monitoring the progress being made on the Recidivism Reduction Plan.

For more information about the Re-Entry Advisory Council, contact Deborah Rossi Miller at [miller.deborahrossi@mail.dc.state.fl.us](mailto:miller.deborahrossi@mail.dc.state.fl.us).

# FPL Services, LLC Agreement

The Department of Corrections, through its Bureaus of Procurement and Facilities Services, worked cooperatively to enter into a Guaranteed Energy, Water and Wastewater Performance Savings Contract (ESCO) with FPL Services, LLC for the purpose of installing equipment, and providing services designed to reduce energy or water consumption, wastewater production, or energy related operating costs for the Department at the following locations:

## Phase I

- Atlantic Work Release Center
- Brevard Correctional Institution & WC
- Glades Correctional Institution & WC
- Loxahatchee Road Prison
- Martin Correctional Institution Annex & WC
- Miami North Work Release Center
- Pompano Work Release Center
- West Palm Beach Work Release Center

**Average Savings more than \$1 million annually**

## Phase II

- Arcadia Road Prison
- Big Pine Key Work Release Center
- Bradenton Work Release Center
- Charlotte Correctional Institution
- Fort Myers Work Release Center
- Fort Pierce Work Release Center
- Hardee Correctional Institution & WC
- Indian River Correctional Institution
- Martin Correctional Institution
- Okeechobee Correctional Institution
- South Florida Reception Center & Annex

**Average Savings more than \$1.8 million annually**

## Phase III

- Avon Park Correctional Institution
- Central Florida Reception Center
- Columbia Correctional Institution
- C-Tech Training Facility
- Cross City Correctional Institution
- Dade Correctional Institution
- Kissimmee Work Release Center
- Marion Correctional Institution
- Orlando Work Release Center
- Putnam Correctional Institution
- Sago Palm Academy
- Sumter Correctional Institution
- Taylor Correctional Institution

**Average Savings more than \$1.7 million annually**

When fully implemented, it is anticipated that these energy-efficient measures will save the Department an average of \$4.5 million annually in operating and utility costs.



*Photos: Department replaced old, discolored and inefficient lighting systems (left) with high efficiency, secure technologies (right) through a contract with FPL Services, LLC. The changes save an average of 50% on electric consumption per fixture.*

# PRIDE

Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) plays a vital role in the Department's re-entry efforts by providing inmates with hands-on job training and instilling in them a solid work ethic. PRIDE inmates are paid for their work and PRIDE contributes payment to their victim restitution obligations. Each year PRIDE trains and employs more than 4,000 inmates at 29 institutions in 41 diverse work programs. These programs range from farm worker to dental lab technician.

Partnering with PRIDE helps us reduce recidivism by giving inmates the opportunity to learn new skills and gain real world work experience prior to re-entering society. This partnership between PRIDE and the Department exemplifies our commitment to making inmates more employable and therefore more likely to stay out of prison upon release.

In FY0910, 57% of PRIDE-trained inmates were placed in relevant jobs upon release from prison. Only 14% of PRIDE's former workers returned to prison within two years of release.



Visit PRIDE at  
<http://www.pride-enterprises.org/>

## U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

In FY0910, the Florida Department of Corrections (DC) entered into a three-year agreement with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to identify military veterans being released from prison and those on community supervision so that the VA may assist those who are eligible with their mental health, medical, substance abuse, and housing needs.

Approximately 7,000 of the 102,000 inmates currently serving time in Florida prisons have identified themselves as military veterans. This agreement will not only result in improved continuity of care for the released inmates and offenders who are veterans, but will result in savings to Florida taxpayers who fund state and community programs that would otherwise be accessed by these inmates and offenders upon release. The Department has comprehensive medical records on what types of mental health, medical or substance abuse treatment the inmates in our care require, and sharing that information with our VA partners will smooth their transition to society, and open up more doors for them to receive necessary services.

As is outlined in the agreement, all confidentiality laws regarding the sharing of medical information will be strictly followed by both the Department and the VA. Participation in this agreement is completely voluntary on the part of the inmate and offenders on supervision. Using data provided by the Department, the VA will identify incarcerated veterans who are eligible for VA benefits upon release from prison. The VA will provide the identified inmate veterans with information about what benefits and services are available to them, and will also assist them prior to release in completing the applications and forms required to access their veteran's benefits.

The VA is also working with the Department to develop an automated electronic referral system that will identify needed services and enhance the continuity of care for the incarcerated veteran as they transition back into the community.



# Community Partners

## Volunteer Couple at Jackson C.I. named Florida Department of Correction's statewide Volunteers of the Year 2009

Charles "Chuck" Chavers and Martha Chavers of Dothan, Alabama have logged thousands of miles of travel and donated hundreds of hours of their time in order to improve the lives of inmates at the Jackson Correctional Institution in Malone, Florida. The Chavers, both very active retirees, travel 80 miles roundtrip, sometimes five or even six times a week, to volunteer their services at Jackson C.I.

They were honored in FY0910 as Volunteers of the Year by Florida Department of Corrections Secretary Walter A. McNeil. The Chavers' have for the last 30 months worked for the betterment of the 1,300 inmates at Jackson C.I. Up through March 19, 2010 when Jackson C.I. Assistant Warden Carolann Bracewell put their names forward for the honor, the couple had given 2,080 hours of good works at the institution.

The Chavers' were selected from many other worthy volunteers across the state who were described by Secretary McNeil as people who "display exceptional dedication and commitment and who provide a considerable benefit to the Department through selfless work."

Bracewell said in her recommendation that among other duties, Chuck Chavers fills in for the Senior Chaplain and that he and his wife Martha teach a weekly re-entry class on character development and personal development. Bracewell reported that the couple also facilitates seminars and classes in anger resolution, and personal and spiritual conflict resolution. During the holiday season they coordinate with churches and other volunteers to buy toys for the children who visit their parent in the visiting park on Christmas weekend.

This year, Bracewell said, "Each child received a beautifully wrapped gift from their dads'. The inmates and their families were very touched by this kindness." In addition, Mr. Chavers, a graduate of the Florida Theological Seminary in nearby Graceville, Florida, coordinates and participates in the Sunday morning worship service at the Jackson Work Camp. He was also responsible for the revitalization of a program to provide greeting cards for the inmates to send to their loved ones. He also facilitates the donation of sports equipment to the institution's wellness program.

Mrs. Chavers, who taught school three years in Ocala and 27 years in Dothan, volunteers in the institution's education department, supervising classes in the absence of the teacher, assisting in various classrooms and tutoring students working toward their educational goals. She intends to renew her Florida teaching credentials. She also serve's on the facility's re-entry committee.



*Florida Secretary of Corrections Walter A. McNeil present Volunteer of the Year award to Chuck and Martha Chavers (Photo by Doug Smith)*





## Marion Correctional Institution Special Education Instructor is Department's Teacher of the Year

Andrea Browning, a Special Education Teacher from Marion Correctional Institution, has been chosen the Florida Department of Corrections' Teacher of the Year. She also represented the Department in the statewide Teacher of the Year competition sponsored by the Department of Education, where she competed against public school teachers.

"I think we've all been influenced somewhere along the line by an outstanding teacher, and the positive influence teachers such as Ms. Browning can have on the life of an inmate, particularly a Special Education inmate, is beyond measure. I congratulate her, along with all our dedicated teachers, for their commitment to such a worthwhile profession," said Secretary Walter McNeil.

Browning, who has been with the DC since 2007, is often referred to as "an ambassador for the education department" because of her friendly, professional manner, her respect for her fellow correctional colleagues and her commitment to helping her students reach their educational goals. She makes supporting the classroom teachers and students a priority by customizing instructional materials, assessments and vocational skill demonstrations so students can progress through programs. She also integrates re-entry goals into her duties by helping her students plan for their housing, education and employment needs after release. She even volunteers with the staff canteen operations.

What is her secret to success? She says her goal is to get students to ask questions and to want to know more, and believes her greatest contribution is being a great listener.

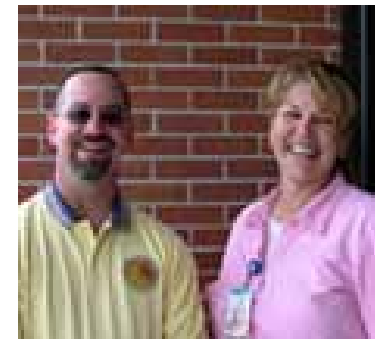
"Many forget teaching is not telling someone how to do something. I believe students are much more open to learning from someone who will take the time to listen and to learn from them as well," said Browning.

Andrea Browning  
Teacher of the Year



(left) Marion C.I.  
Warden Edward  
Griffin and Andrea  
Browning

(right) Marion C.I.  
Assistant Warden  
James Freeman  
and Andrea  
Browning



# Prison Dog Programs

## UTOPIA

**UTOPIA** stands for Undergoing Training & Obedience in Prison to Increase Adoptability. UTOPIA dogs spend eight weeks at Taylor Correctional Institution being trained by an inmate and can sit, stay, come and walk by your side without pulling on the leash. They are crate trained and housebroken. They have all their shots, are microchipped, and have been spayed or neutered. Adoption only costs \$150 – a bargain since you won't have to pay for dog training! To adopt a UTOPIA graduate, contact the Leon Community Animal Service Center's Lisa Glunt at (850) 891-2950 or go here to find out more <http://www.talgov.com/animals/utopia.cfm>.

## HART

This first-of-its-kind dog training program at Wakulla CI is called Heartworm Assistance Rehabilitation Training (**HART**), and its purpose is to provide a place for heartworm positive dogs to complete their recovery following the heartworm shot regiment, which is administered offsite. The dogs are taken through bonding and stationary obedience exercises during the recovery period, which is a few weeks after they get to Wakulla CI. After the recovery period, the dogs transition to moderate obedience training, and then to full active obedience classes and socialization exercises. At the conclusion, the dogs are heartworm free, healthy, well-trained and available for adoption through the Tallahassee-Leon Community Animal Service Center. The heartworm treatment is administered by a volunteer veterinarian and the medication is paid for by the Animal Service Foundation and Merial Limited.

## DAWGS

**DAWGS** stands for Developing Adoptable dogs With Good Sociability. DAWGS dogs spend eight weeks at Gulf Correctional Institution being trained by an inmate and can sit, stay, come and walk by your side without pulling on the leash. They are crate trained and housebroken. They have all their shots, and have been spayed or neutered. Adoption only costs \$150 – a bargain since you won't have to pay for dog training! All DAWGS have good temperaments and get along well with other dogs. To adopt a DAWGS graduate, contact Sandi Christy, (850) 229-1431 or Melody Townsend, (850) 227-1103, (850) 227-8652, or visit the DAWG's website at [www.dawgsinprison.com](http://www.dawgsinprison.com).

## Paws On Parole

**Paws on Parole** is a partnership program between the Florida Department of Corrections' Gainesville Correctional Institution Work Camp and Alachua County Animal Services. The program is designed to increase adoptability of selected dogs at the Alachua County Animal Shelter. During the eight-week training period, professional dog trainers volunteer their time to teach inmates how to train dogs in socialization techniques and basic obedience. The inmates learn to train the dogs to the standards of the American Kennel Club's Canine Good Citizens Program. (continued on next page)



(Above) CO Blanton from Taylor Work Camp with UTOPIA program graduate Evelyn, who came from the Tallahassee Animal Services Center.

(Left) A training session.



At the end of their training, the dogs take a test consisting of 10 skills needed by well-mannered dogs such as: accepting a friendly stranger, sitting politely for petting, walking through a crowd, etc. Paws on Parole also includes an Aftercare Network, which is a group that will work with adopting families and their dogs to help integrate the training the dogs received. Each dog has received all of their shots, is receiving heartworm prevention, is microchipped, crate trained and has been spayed or neutered. Adoption costs are only \$45. For more information about the AKC Canine Good Citizen certification and a copy of the brochure, click [www.akc.org/pdfs/cgc/GK9GC1.pdf](http://www.akc.org/pdfs/cgc/GK9GC1.pdf). For more information about Paws on Parole adoption and the Aftercare Network contact Hilary Hynes, Public Education Program Coordinator, Alachua County Animal Services at (352) 264-6881 or click the Paws on Parole link at [www.alachuapets.com](http://www.alachuapets.com)

### **Prison Pups and Pals**

**Prison Pups and Pals** is a new canine obedience program that has been started in cooperation with Tomoka Correctional Institution, West Volusia Humane Society and the West Volusia Kennel Club. The mission statement of PP&P is to place healthy, spayed/neutered dogs from the Humane Society in a prison environment for seven weeks, to be obedience trained by selected inmates to prepare the dogs to be adopted by forever families. In turn, each inmate will be educated on the proper training methods and care of the dogs to provide them with skills to add to their resume for future jobs. The dogs are crate trained, housebroken, spayed/neutered, up to date on shots and micro-chipped. The dogs that complete this course will have the AKC Canine Good Citizen Certificate. The West Volusia Humane Society adoption fee is only \$80! Adoption forms may be obtained by calling the shelter Monday – Friday, 11am – 4pm and Saturdays from noon until 4pm at 386-734-2450. For more information about the program, please visit PP&P’s website at [www.prisonpupsandpals.org](http://www.prisonpupsandpals.org).

### **Prison Pup Program**

Sago Palm Work Camp, in conjunction with New Horizons Service Dogs Inc., recently began an inmate program to train service dogs to assist persons with disabilities. Currently eight dogs are in training at the prison. Training lasts for 18 months and when complete, dogs are able to assist owners in standing, turning on light switches, opening and closing doors, retrieving dropped items and more. The **Prison Pup Program** is an inmate vocational program where inmates can earn vocational certificates in dog grooming and training while simultaneously preparing dogs to assist persons with disabilities. The program is part of the Department’s Re-Entry initiative, which is focused on preparing inmates for successful re-entry into society upon release from prison.





# Community Corrections Partnerships

**Participation in Public Safety Councils** – Most circuits have active public safety councils comprised of local judges, state attorneys, public defenders, clerks, court administrators, sheriffs, chiefs of police, representatives from Department of Corrections, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Children and Families, and other agencies including housing authorities, Department of Education and Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. These councils discuss sentencing issues, overcrowding in jails, court dockets, data sharing, programs, alternatives for sentencing, gangs, and other relevant issues of mutual concern.

**Law Enforcement Partnerships** – Probation officers have developed long-term relationships with law enforcement to share data and intelligence and to conduct planned compliance initiatives (planned searches) to monitor sex offenders, career offenders, gang and drug activities, registration requirements, and to serve local warrants. In 2010, a total of 295 of these planned searches or "sweeps" resulted in law enforcement and probation officers arresting 713 offenders after searches recovered firearms, weapons, and drugs from their homes. Through these partnerships, our agencies were able to take weapons, guns, and drugs off the street, before further victimization occurred.

**The Department's Security Threat Group** works with law enforcement to share gang intelligence on inmates being released from prison or to supervision to prepare for the potential return of gang members in the community. In addition, law enforcement officers have also been asked to work with probation officers to assist in offender re-entry and prevention by communicating signs of offenders slipping, so concerns can be addressed before a violation occurs, e.g. offender seen at a location where gang members frequent or where drugs are usually sold.

**Job and Resource Fairs** – Each probation office enlists the aid of local social service agencies, educational and vocational counselors and numerous others to assist them when they hold job and resource fairs to help offenders on supervision find employment, housing, medical care, transportation, counseling and more. Community Corrections staff continues to diligently develop these resources to better assist offenders in their transition to becoming productive citizens. From showing offenders how to write a resume or dress for an interview, to how to apply for a job online, Community Corrections staff goes above and beyond in building partnerships that will help benefit their offenders and ultimately, the citizens of Florida.



*Underground Meth Cooker found at a probationer's house.*



*Bond Community Health Center, Inc., was one of the health care providers participating in a Job and Resource Fair held by a Tallahassee probation office to help their offenders connect with employers and social service agents.*

# Victims Assistance

## Here are some Frequently Asked Questions of our Victims Assistance Program

- 1. *I am a crime victim. How do I contact the Department of Corrections' Victim Assistance Program 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 Program**

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](mailto: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](mailto: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 Program as soon as possible at 1-877-8VICTIM.

- 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.





# Agency Accomplishments



# Institutions and Re-Entry

## No Escapes again this year

There were no escapes from the secure perimeter of a correctional institution in FY0910. Our continuing success in preventing escapes can be attributed to the hard work and diligence of our institutional security staff. Their tireless dedication to the implementation of comprehensive security procedures is the most critical element of what has proven to be an effective security program. Additionally, improved prison facility design, security hardware features and modern electronic systems have certainly proven beneficial to this effort as have sound inmate classification practices that insure inmates are housed in facilities that meet the risk level necessary to contain them. As the number one priority of the Department, public protection through escape prevention is at the forefront of all we do.

## Inmate Labor in our communities

In FY0910, the Department's Community Work Squad inmates worked 6.6 million hours in our communities, saving Florida taxpayers more than \$59 million.

## Inmates Growing Food

In FY0910, inmates cultivated almost 1,700 acres at over 30 different farms and gardens, and harvested over 4.7 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 (102,000+) number of inmates, the Department cannot depend on the crop program to sustain our inmates.



## Prison Facilities Accredited

A number of Florida prisons, probation offices and work release centers were audited and accredited during FY0910 by the American Correctional Association (ACA).

ACA accreditation standards are the national benchmark for the effective operation of correctional systems throughout the United States, and Florida prisons, work release centers and probation and parole facilities consistently pass accreditation standards with marks in the high 90s.

Corrections Secretary Walt McNeil notes that "These successes are a testament to the professionalism of our employees, who continue to excel despite working in a difficult and stressful environment, during challenging economic times."

Some of the areas reviewed during the accreditation process include security, health services, chaplaincy, food services, segregation, mail and visiting. The facilities are reviewed to see how well they are complying with established ACA standards that represent the highest level of correctional practices.

The following facilities and programs were successfully audited and accredited by the American Correctional Association during FY0910:

- Broward Correctional Institution
- Charlotte Correctional Institution
- Everglades Correctional Institution
- Florida State Prison
- Franklin Correctional Institution
- Gainesville Correctional Institution
- Gulf Correctional Institution
- Hendry Correctional Institution
- Indian River Correctional Institution
- Jackson Correctional Institution
- Lawtey Correctional Institution
- Lowell Correctional Institution
- Marion Correctional Institution
- Martin Correctional Institution
- New River Correctional Institution
- Northwest Florida Reception Center
- South Florida Reception Center
- Atlantic Work Release Center
- Hollywood Work Release Center
- Miami North Work Release Center
- Opa Locka Work Release Center
- Panama City Work Release Center
- Pensacola Work Release Center
- Pinellas Work Release Center
- Tarpon Springs Work Release Center
- West Palm Beach Work Release Center
- Probation and Parole Field Services, Community Corrections



## Corrections Legislation Passed

The FY0910 Florida Legislature unanimously passed the Department of Corrections (DOC) priority legislative package (HB 1005), sponsored by Rep. Doug Holder (R-Sarasota). This broad legislation improves offender re-entry efforts, updates statutes and removes obsolete language, and enhances the security of the Florida prison system.

It specifically:

- Creates a new third degree felony offense for lewd or lascivious exhibition by an inmate in the presence of a correctional employee;
- Removes references to “criminal quarantine community control,; a type of community supervision that has not been used since it was created in 1993;
- Codifies the Department’s current practice of electronically sending the Florida Parole Commission the names of inmates and offenders who are eligible for restoration of civil rights.
- Adds private correctional facility employees to the list of persons who can be charged with sexual misconduct against an inmate (current law already includes state correctional officers);
- Authorizes the department to electronically send specific information to sheriffs and chiefs of police upon the release of certain inmates;
- Updates the elderly offender statutes to reflect that the department has more than one geriatric facility by removing references to River Junction Geriatric Facility;
- Removes the prohibition which precluded youthful offenders be placed at Florida State Prison and Union Correctional Institution for mental health treatment;
- Places in statute a standard condition of supervision that offenders on community supervision “live without violating the law”.
- Amends the statute relating to the condition of supervision pertaining to firearms to clarify that an offender is prohibited from possessing, carrying or owning any firearm; also an offender may not possess, carry, or own a weapon without first procuring the consent of the correctional probation officer;
- Revises the Correctional Medical Health Act regarding custody and treatment of mentally ill inmates, and specifically authorizing the department to transport mentally ill inmates to placement hearings while incarcerated and to a receiving facility upon release;
- Allows low risk inmates to work on public work squads and enter onto private property to collect donations and to assist federal, state, and local agencies during times of emergencies and disasters.
- Requires offenders on community supervision to live without violating any law and to submit to a digital photograph; and
- Authorizes Public Safety Coordinating Councils to develop five-year comprehensive local reentry plans that assists offenders released from incarceration to successfully reentering the community and live crime free.

This bill was signed into law on May 11, 2010 (Ch. 2010-64 L.O.F.).



## Resourceful Charlotte Correctional Institution staff Implement Hydroponics and an Inmate Work program

Charlotte CI staff came up with a plan to use scrap fencing and building materials discarded from various construction projects to build a fully operational hydroponics grow field using no electricity. The result is fresh produce for the inmates and potential jobs upon release.

Hydroponic plants are grown in mineral-rich water, often close together, without soil. The "Hydroponic Growing Field Prototype" is a method of growing vegetables in a series of containers that are affixed to a stationary pipe. Running above these pipes is tubing that slowly delivers a mixture of fertilizer and water that flows through the containers, evenly distributing moisture and nutrients throughout. Hydroponics uses nutrient feeding lines that are pressurized by a series of electric pumps and timers.

Because of the remote location of Charlotte's hydroponics, a small tower with a water tank was erected, which alleviated the need for expensive electric motors and pumps. The tank is serviceable from ground level and requires no maintenance from above. With assistance from Mr. Petitt, Regional Farm Manager, Charlotte CI is in the early stages of this project and has already harvested 300 of pounds of fresh produce including collard greens, turnip greens, cucumbers, and lettuce.

The operation is also giving inmates a hands-on course in hydroponics, which may lead to jobs when they are released.

"This set up has been built and put into operation with 90% of the material coming from discarded and/or scrapped items. The water tank was erected, again with scrap material, and the water for these stations is fed strictly by gravity from this tank producing 40 psi of water pressure. The system that we constructed measures only 16ft. x 37ft. This area will allow for approximately two thousand crops to be planted, grown and harvested in over 400 containers. This small area will produce more than what a regular one-acre plant field would harvest," according to Charlotte CI Colonel Snider.



## Prison Boot Repair Program Saves \$250,000

A shoe repair program at Madison Correctional Institution has saved over a quarter of a million dollars this fiscal year in inmate boot replacement costs statewide, in addition to providing a job skill to dozens of inmates.

Approximately 20,000 pairs of boots were refurbished during FY 2009-2010, saving more than \$250,000. The Department of Corrections oversees more than 100,000 inmates in prisons throughout the state. A new pair of boots costs \$17.50, compared to an average of \$4.43 per pair for refurbished boots.

The Boot Repair program, which began ten years ago, was initially designed for inmates to refurbish and repair inmate work boots to defer the cost of replacing them with new boots, and only in the north Florida region of the state. Over the last decade the program has expanded to provide repaired and refurbished boots to inmates statewide.

Under the guidance of Madison CI Warden Milton Hicks and supervisor Dennis McClamma, the program has grown to become a successful work program providing about 35 inmates daily with meaningful job training that prepares them for shoe repair and machinery-operating jobs upon release, and also reduces inmate idleness, which is always a security concern in prisons.

Madison Correctional Institution was established in 1989 and houses adult male inmates.



## Department of Corrections employees win Nine Prudential-Davis Productivity Awards

Florida Department of Corrections employees won nine 2010 Prudential-Davis Productivity Awards for innovations that saved money on computer monitor repair, phone bills, laundry services and dental care, helped track sex offender restrictions and employee training, and automated software installation and distribution of orientation materials. Annual savings ranged from \$4.5 million on dental care to \$10,000 a year on the cost of inmate boxer shorts and gas canister holsters.

“Our employees continue to amaze me with their innovative and cost-saving ideas, and I’m glad to know that many of these techniques are already being replicated statewide so we can realize even greater savings,” said Secretary Walter McNeil.

The Prudential-Davis Productivity awards are given annually to recognize and reward state employees whose work increases productivity, promotes innovation and saves money for Florida taxpayers and businesses.

Three of this year’s nine winners were given cash awards of \$300 each for their cost-saving, innovative ideas.

And the winners are:

**Out of Warranty LCD Monitor Repair Project** (won \$300 cash award) This two-person team developed a method for repairing the Department’s LCD flat panel computer monitors. Many of the defective monitors were actually under warranty, but the service company had gone bankrupt. Previously when a monitor failed and had to be replaced, it cost about \$180. The team identified key components in all the monitors that were a common failure point. The process consisted of gathering defective monitors and spending a few days each month replacing the needed parts. During a six-month period, 90 monitors were restored at a cost of \$3 each, compared to the \$180 replacement cost, saving the Department \$15,930. The Team made a video of how to do these repairs and sent it to other regions, who are following suit. Winning Team members: Santa Rosa CI Distributed Computer Systems Analyst Anne Shaver-Sips and Holmes CI Distributed Computer System Analyst Joseph Scanlan, both of the Bureau of Technology Services, Region I.

(L to R) Santa Rosa CI Distributed Computer Systems Analyst Joseph Scanlan and Holmes CI Distributed Computer System Analyst Anne Shaver-Sips





**De-Privatization of Dental Services** (won \$300 cash award) Prior to this plan, about 68% of inmate dental care had been outsourced. The new plan involved creating necessary dental positions, establishing an adequate pay structure, adding Dental Hygienist positions, establishing "Regional Centers of Excellence," and refining the dental utilization management process. Each prison reception center Dental Clinic became a "Center for Excellence," where other dentists in the Region could refer their difficult cases for treatment. In its first year, this initiative saved \$4.5 million dollars over dental costs for the previous year, when they were outsourced. This plan can be easily adapted to any state agency that provides dental health care. Winning Team members: Dr. Thomas E. Shields, II, of Tallahassee's Central Office; Region I, Dr. Steven M. Gerlec, Northwest Florida Reception Center; Region II, Dr. Gregory P. Becker, Reception and Medical Center at Lake Butler, and Region III, Dr. Hector M. Suarez, Orlando.

**Reduced Laundry Costs** (won \$300 cash award): Okaloosa CI Sgt. Tracey Worrell and Correctional Officer Herrold Haynes significantly reduced laundry costs by making inmate boxer shorts out of sheets (eight pairs per sheet) and by finding an inexpensive way to produce and sew holsters for MK4 and MK9 gas canisters. Previously, the holsters for the MK4 cost \$20 per unit and Sgt. Worrell and Officer Haynes produce them for \$3 each. The MK9 holsters retail for \$29.99 and they make them for \$7 each. The men's boxer shorts cost about \$1.80 each, and they make them for about 90 cents each. Total savings for one year on these items is estimated at \$10,699. The Worrell/Haynes team is also saving the Department money by using Laundry Loops or Strings instead of Laundry bags, and by replacing printed laundry rosters with a dry erase board. All these ideas can be applied statewide, and provide inmates with marketable sewing skills.

(L to R) Dr. Hector Suarez, Dr. Thomas Shields, Dr. Steven Gerlec, and Dr. Gregory Becker



(L to R) Okaloosa CI Sgt. Tracey Worrell and Correctional Officer Herrold Haynes

**Employee Training Spreadsheet** (won Plaque) - Northwest Florida Reception Center/ Caryville Work Camp (in Washington County) Sgt. Roger Whitaker developed an Excel computer spreadsheet to streamline tracking staff training for Region I. The spreadsheet automatically analyzes and calculates staff training and provides percentages for each department as well as an institutional total. Whitaker also developed a system for assimilating all training records and statistics for each facility in Region I. An estimated 1,000+ training hours are saved using this spreadsheet, at a savings of more than \$21,000, but the real savings is in the time saved which allows training personnel to attend to other duties. This idea is replicable statewide.

**Sex Offender Residential Restrictions Application** (won Plaque) This application allows probation officers to efficiently and effectively investigate proposed addresses for sex offenders from their desktop. The application indicates the location of daycare centers, schools, playgrounds and parks, and lets the officer know with the click of a mouse if an address is not in compliance with sex offender residence restrictions, allowing officers to focus on finding potentially viable residences and saving officers countless trips to field locations. With an average of 3,777 sex offender admissions over one year, cost avoidance is estimated at \$100,846 in travel expenses and \$140,504 in officers' time annually. Winning Team members: All from the Office of Community Corrections/Tallahassee. Bureau Chief Shari Britton, Correctional Services Consultant Tamera Fogleman, Correctional Services Asst. Consultant Keith Sandell, Sr. Management Analyst Supervisor Amy Datz; James Mincey, Systems Programmer II from the Office of Information Technology (OIT), and Jason Roland, Distributed Computer Systems Specialist, OIT.

**Automated Software Deployment and Monitoring** (won Plaque) This four-person team researched and implemented a program that remotely deploys software programs to the Department's 13,500 computers, eliminating the need for OIT personnel to have to visit each PC site. This system can be adapted to other agencies. Total estimated cost savings: \$100,734, with continued savings anticipated. Winning Team members: Systems Project Analyst David Best, Office of Information Technology (OIT), Tallahassee; Systems Project Analyst Mark Wright, Region I/Marianna; Distributed Computer Systems Analyst Micah Pieczarka, OIT, Tallahassee; and Data Processing Manager Michael Maddox, OIT, Tallahassee.

**Reduced Costs for New Employee Orientation** (won Certificate of Commendation) This four-member team created a method to reduce the cost of new employee orientation materials, and to provide those materials to employees prior to orientation so they could discuss them with family prior to making decisions. By emailing the documents to new employees, this team reduced the number of copies per new employee by 100 double-sided copies, saving on the time spent copying, paper, printing and collating. Total costs saved for 3,255 employees: \$31,530. Winning Team Members: (All from Region III/Orlando area) Sr. Personnel Manager Kelly Dawson, Personnel Technician III Rusty Widger, Personnel Services Specialist Vernon Conner and Personnel Officer Danny Bussen.

**Text-only cell phones** (won Certificate of Commendation) – DC staff negotiated for wireless cellular devices to provide cell phones to emergency response staff with voice capability turned off and the text feature activated, leading to an annual cost savings of \$122,200. The text-only cell phones cost \$13,150 annually, compared to the leased pagers they replaced, which cost \$135,350 a year. Winning team members (all from Tallahassee area): Deputy Secretary of Institutions and Re-Entry George Sapp; Correctional Program Administrator Randy Agerton, Asst. Bureau Chief Patti Casey, Procurement and Supply; Purchasing Specialist Supervisor Doug McCleary, Procurement and Supply, and former Purchasing Agent III Caprecia Murphy, Procurement and Supply.

**Phone Bill Savings** (won Certificate of Commendation) – Central Office/Tallahassee Telecommunications Specialist II Turner Barnes performed a telephone line audit to identify lines no longer in use or integral to Department business due to terminations, vacated offices or lack of notice when a line was no longer used. Now a monitoring and reporting system is in place to track phone lines. The removal of these inactive lines saved the Department \$7,781 per month, or \$93,379 a year.

# Health Services

The continued growth in this population, combined with the state's budget shortfalls, has created challenges and opportunities for policymakers and Department staff. The following are some of the Department's accomplishments in inmate health care in FY0910.

**Doubled Secure Hospital Beds in Region IV:** For several years, the Department had determined a need for additional secure hospital beds to serve inmates in South Florida. Part of this determination was based on the growing need for inpatient and outpatient hospital services for elderly patients. (Elderly inmates account for almost 48% of all hospital days.) On July 17, 2009, the Department opened a new 24-bed secure hospital unit at Kendall Hospital in Miami-Dade County. Accomplished at no cost to the taxpayers (Kendall paid for all planning and construction costs), this improvement doubled the secure hospital bed space in Region IV (South Florida area) and will result in an enhanced network of specialists, a higher quality of care to inmates, and reduced transportation and security costs.

**Reduction in Hospital Expenses:** Hospital services are both contractual and non-contractual (some refuse to enter into contracts with the Department). The Department sought and obtained Proviso language in FY 08/09 limiting reimbursement for non-contracted services (both hospital charges and in-hospital physician charges) to 110% of Medicare. In FY 09/10, this became statute and was expanded to all non-contracted services, resulting in FY09/10 savings of \$24 million. Savings since inception have been \$50.2 million.

**Federal 340-B Drug Program:** In this partnership between the Department and two County Health Departments, the Department of Corrections pays the Department of Health providers to provide Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) and HIV care for inmates in nine facilities, thereby qualifying for Federal 340-B pricing discounts. Savings: \$4.9 million for FY09/10.

**Dental Services:** Most dental staff had been gradually outsourced due to our inability to recruit dentists at then-State salaries. Unfortunately, external salaries were close to double state salaries. Salaries for DOC dentists were raised slightly to be competitive, recruitment became successful and services were able to be brought in-house. Savings: \$4.8 million

**Drug Repackaging:** Most inmate medications are dispensed in blister packs, allowing refunds on unused medications and relieving security concerns. Changing from a private vendor to the Department of Health, we realized a 66% savings, or \$1.4 million in FY09/10.

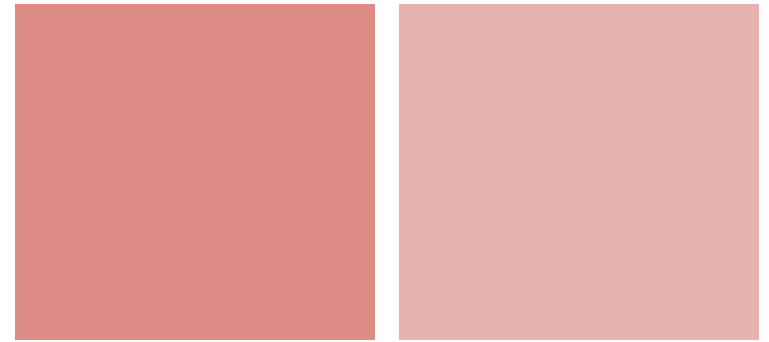
**Nursing Utilization Management:** Established nursing positions in each region to act as case managers for local hospitalizations, allowing earlier discharges for infirmary care or transfer to Reception and Medical Center hospital for continued hospital care. Separate positions were created to review all consults for medical necessity and to triage approved elective consults to the most cost-effective setting. Savings: \$12 million for FY09/10.

**Generic Psychotropic Medications:** Established step-wise medication protocols for the common classes of psychotropic drugs, ensuring that safer, well-established generic drugs were utilized first before newer brand name medications could be tried. Savings: \$2.1 million in FY09/10.



## Planning for Future Health Care Needs

- Since 2000, the percent of Florida's prison population age 50 and older has more than doubled to its current level of 16%, and this growth in the elderly population is expected to continue. This creates both budgetary and programmatic challenges for the Department. Here are some of the ways we are meeting those challenges.
  - » Construction Begins on Palliative Care Unit at SFRC - In 2008, the Department decided to create additional beds at South Florida Reception Center to address the medical needs of the growing elderly population. During FY09-10, construction began on a renovation of F-Dorm, which will include 84 beds designated for palliative care and long-term care. This facility will also provide step down care for inmates who can be discharged from the secure unit at Kendall Hospital (and other community hospitals in Region IV) but are not ready for an infirmary level of care at an institution. By constructing this additional bed space, the Department will realize significant cost savings.
  - » Conditional Medical Release Proposed Legislation - As an additional cost saving measure, the Department has proposed adding a third provision for Conditional Medical Release (CMR) to Section 947.149(1)(c), F.S., allowing for release of physically incapacitated inmates, upon approval of the Florida Parole Commission. This proposal requires Legislative approval. The third provision for CMR would create Section 947.149(1)(c), "Physically incapacitated inmate," which means an inmate "who has become unable to care for themselves by reason of age, disability, injury, disease, or illness which, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, renders the inmate physically incapacitated to the extent that the inmate does not constitute a danger to herself or himself or others." The department estimates 250 inmates would be eligible under this new provision each year, with annual savings of \$5 million.





# Community Supervision

## Improving Offender's Success Rate on Supervision

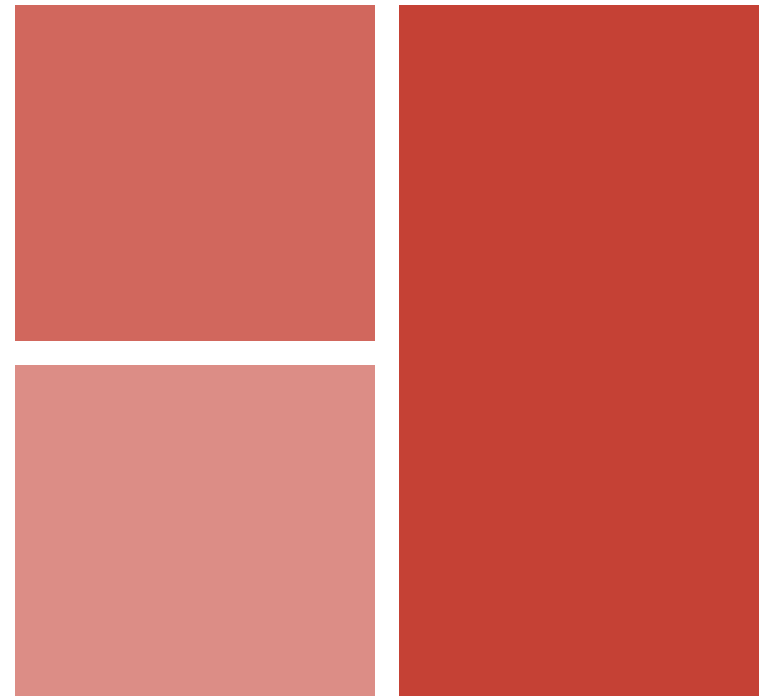
To increase the number of offenders who are successful on supervision (and may avoid jail or prison terms), the following strategies were used this past year to improve offender success rate on supervision:

- Reduce number of technical violators being sentenced to prison by encouraging the court's use of alternative methods of reporting violations including technical violation notification letters and notice to appear hearings in lieu of issuing warrants;
- Reduce number of technical violators being sentenced to prison by encouraging the court's use of alternative sanctions when public safety is not jeopardized;
- Increase use of motivational interviewing and behavior modification techniques by probation officers with offenders to improve communication;
- Increase use of 'Individualized Supervision Plans' to address what the offender needs to comply with the conditions of supervision;
- Increase use of incentives to motivate offenders to comply with conditions of supervision and successfully complete supervision (reduced level of supervision, reduced reporting requirements or early termination);
- Increase partnerships with local resources and providers to improve services needed for offenders, e.g. employment, financial assistance, counseling, life skills, housing, transportation, etc.; and
- Increase participation in public safety councils, law enforcement, reentry coalitions, and community agencies and resources to assist with offender re-entry.

**Community Supervision Completion Rates continue to Rise:** The success rate of offenders in completing probation or community supervision continues to climb. In January 2007, the success rate was 29.4%, rising to 44.1% in 2009 and 44.8% in July 2010.

**Reduction In Prison Admissions Due To Technical Violations:** In addition to an increase in success rates for offenders on supervision, there has also been a reduction in prison admissions due to technical violations. In FY0809, there were 8,199 offenders sentenced to prison due to technical violations, whereas in FY0910, there were 7,595.

**Reductions in Leasing Costs:** The Department of Corrections continues reducing state costs wherever possible by co-locating probation offices and administrative offices, reducing lease space, and negotiating rate reductions. Despite the challenges associated with the statutory restrictions of probationers and the limited options for location of a probation office, the Department, through its concerted efforts, has successfully reduced square footage and leasing costs.

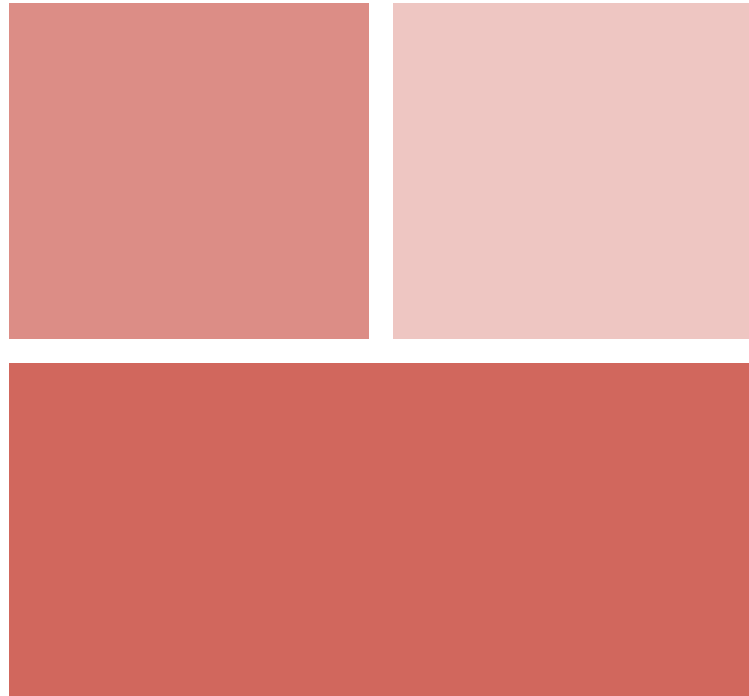
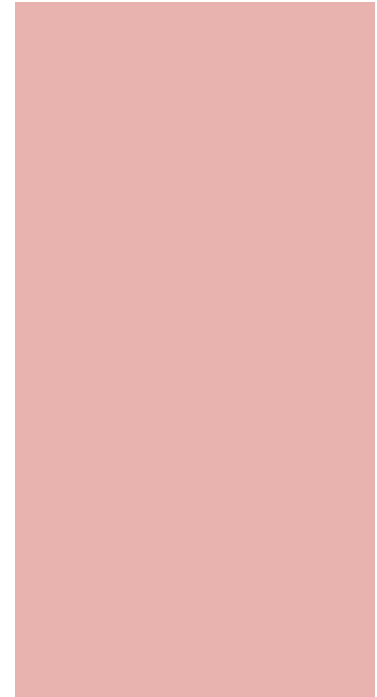




### Statewide since March 1:

- Office square footage has been reduced by 25,323 square feet.
- Overall projected cost avoidance to the Department is \$724,989.08
- Seven offices will be co-located; several more are under consideration.

**Imaging Supervised Offender Files Will Reduce Costs :** Due to statutes and rules regarding record retention, Community Corrections has been storing inactive offender files in each county or circuit for many years as cases terminate supervision or investigations are completed. It is estimated that the Department leases approximately 37,000 feet to store these inactive files, which costs approximately \$536,000 per year. Each circuit reviews the “dead” hard copy files stored annually during a “file destruction process” to identify which files have had no activity for three years and can be destroyed. The need for budget reduction, coupled with enhanced technology, created the opportunity to revisit the viability of imaging inactive offender files. After a successful imaging pilot was conducted in Sebring and Sanford, a statewide imaging process will be implemented in November 1, 2010, beginning with cases that terminate supervision. In addition, offices approaching lease renewal or expiration will use all available resources in the circuit to scan and image the remaining “dead” files stored to reduce the lease space required in the future location. Once the documents are imaged, they will be available statewide for staff to access, which will reduce postage costs (approximately \$130,000 to \$150,000 per year) previously spent in mailing offender files. Offender file folders will be reused once the file documents are removed and scanned, which will also reduce the costs by an estimated \$30,000 each year.



**Geographic Information System (GIS) Used For Reviewing Sex Offender Residences:** The “Sex Offender Residence Restriction” (SORR) application was developed in house by Community Corrections and Office of Information Technology staff to help probation officers and release officers efficiently and effectively investigate proposed addresses for sex offenders from their desktop. The application indicates the location of child care facilities, schools, playgrounds and parks, and lets the officer know with the click of a mouse if an address is not in compliance with statutory sex offender residence restrictions. This system assists the officer and offender in finding potentially viable residences and saves officers countless trips to field locations to physically confirm whereabouts of these restricted locations. With an average of 3,777 sex offender admissions over one year, cost avoidance is estimated at \$100,846 in travel expenses and \$140,504 in officer time annually.

**Department’s Community Supervision section awarded \$3.4 million in federal funds to hire more Probation Officers:** The Community Supervision branch of the Florida Department of Corrections was awarded a \$3,448,782 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice on August 31, 2009. The competitive Byrne Grant funding provides the Department of Corrections with two years of funding for the training and hiring of 30 probation officers in six circuits covering Alachua, Bay, Lee, Lake, Polk and Pinellas counties in an effort to reduce the growing number of caseloads.

The lower caseload sizes will allow officers to increase their coordination with local law enforcement, spend additional time on direct supervision of offenders in the community and assist them toward improved offender outcomes by linking them to substance abuse and recovery support resources.

Probation officers in Florida play a key public safety role by supervising offenders in the community and ensuring they are complying with the conditions of supervision, which often includes participating in drug counseling, public service hours and curfews. Probation officers are also a vital link in the Department’s efforts to ensure public safety



Prepared by the Florida Department of Corrections

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For more information, or to download a copy of this report visit our website at  
[www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual).

Inmates working at Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE)  
at Calhoun Correctional Institution printed this annual report as part of their vocational  
training in the printing process.



**WE NEVER  
WALK ALONE**









# MEMORIAL FOR FALLEN OFFICERS

*"Lest we forget, let us pause to remember those corrections employees who have given the ultimate sacrifice for public safety. Let us all be encouraged as we remember and honor their legacy of commitment, dedication, and service. For it is written: There is no greater love than this: that a man lay down his life for his friends."*

★ INSPECTOR ALLEN BERNSTEIN ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER GEORGE A. BOCOOK ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER W.R. BRANNON ★ CORRECTIONAL PROBATION SENIOR SUPERVISOR MARK B. BROTHERTON ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER RICHARD J. BURKE ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER JULIE GABOR CADDELL ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER HEWEY R. CLEMMONS, JR. ★ LIEUTENANT CHARLES ANDREW COOPER ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER MELO-DEE COPELAND ★ SERGEANT JOHN "STEVE" DENNARD ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER GRANT DOHNER ★ PROBATION OFFICER LEE CHUCK DUNN ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER HOYT L. ERGLE ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER DONNA FITZGERALD ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER CHARLIE T. FOSTER ★ ARLENE FOX, R.N. ★ ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT JAMES G. GODWIN ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER JOHN F. GRADON ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER FRED S. GRIFFIS ★ SERGEANT KENNETH M. HENDRICK ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER WILLIAM HENRY HUNT ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER LAURISTON F. HUSTUS ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER PAUL JORDAN ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER DARLA LATHREM ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER MICHAEL J. MCCARTHY ★ DR. JOSEPH O'LONE ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER LARRY L. OLIVER ★ CAPTAIN JAMES W. PARR ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER DONALD L. PAWLIZAK ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER ADAM SANDERSON ★ PROBATION OFFICER MICHAEL P. SERANO ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER WILLIAM H. SHAW ★ SERGEANT STEVEN FRANCIS SLATER ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER HOWARD D. STARLING ★ CAPTAIN IKE STEEL ★ LESTER B. SUMNER, FOREMAN ★ PROBATION SUPERVISOR BJORN T. SVENSON ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER JULIAN VAZQUEZ ★ JACKIE WHITLOCK, VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTOR ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER/CHAPLAIN ROBERT E. WIEDEMAN ★ CORRECTIONAL OFFICER JEROME A. WILLIAMS ★

*The Memorial is located at the Wakulla Training Academy, which was recently renamed the Harry K. Singletary Jr., Training Academy.*

*Wakulla C.I. | 110 Melaleuca Drive, Crawfordville, FL 32327*

