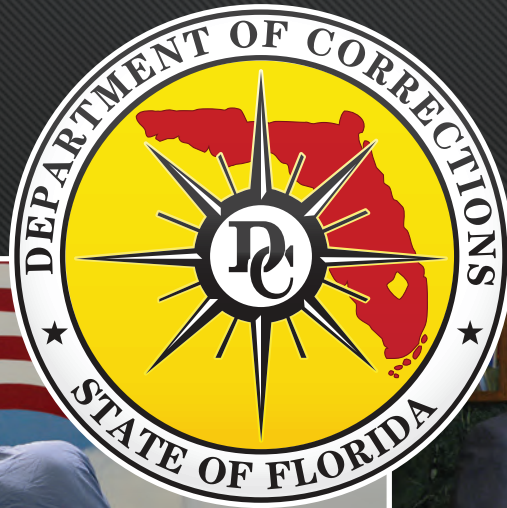


FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
ANNUAL REPORT  
Fiscal Year 2012-2013



*Changing Lives To Ensure a Safer Florida*



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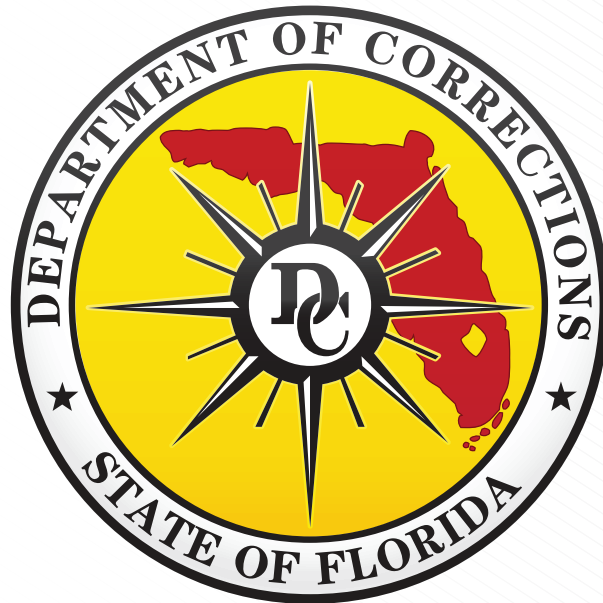
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Printed in December 2013

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*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.*

# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



## VISION

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Changing lives to ensure a safer Florida.

## MISSION

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To promote safety of the public, our staff and offenders by providing security, supervision, and care, offering opportunities for successful re-entry into society, and capitalizing on partnerships to continue to improve the quality of life in Florida.

## VALUES

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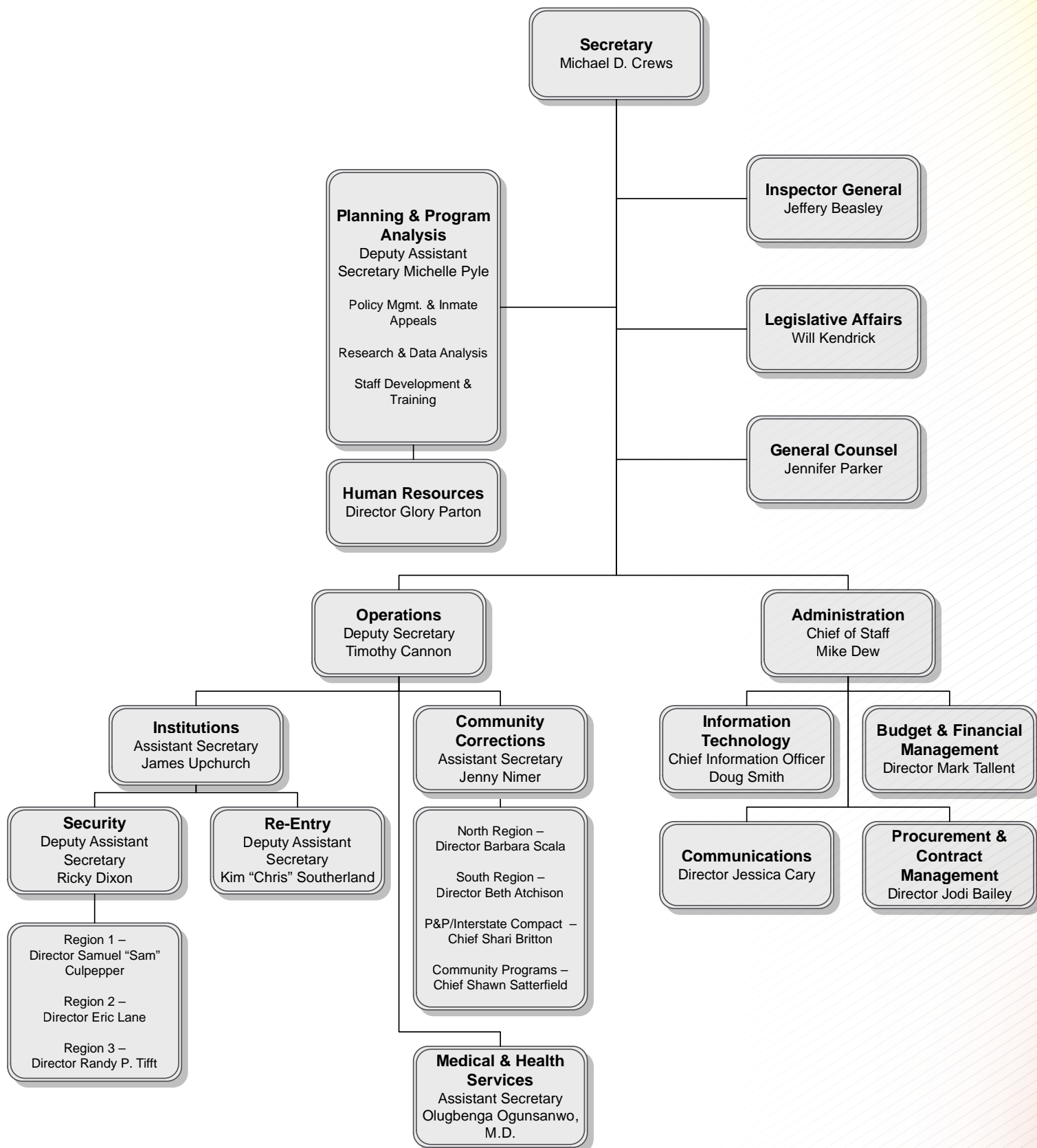
Trust ★ Respect ★ Accountability ★ Integrity ★ Leadership

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# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



# SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

**During Fiscal Year 2012-2013 (FY 2012-13), the Department of Corrections continued to make progress in areas critical to mission success: strategic planning, fostering community partnerships and focusing on re-entry, while continuing efforts to reduce operating costs and use resources responsibly.**

One of the Department's major accomplishments was the review and update of our strategic plan. This was a priority as the existing plan had not been updated since 2010. A strategic plan is a vital tool for any organization as it allows leaders and members to set goals, map a course for achieving those goals, assess current needs and anticipate future ones, and ensures all members know the role they play in achieving mission success. Agency leaders from around the state worked over the course of several months to review the existing plan, revise and update the plan, and make certain the Department of Corrections had a tool that would continue to move us forward. Our "2013-2016 Strategic Plan" was adopted in July of 2013.

The Department continued its efforts to foster partnerships by holding regular Community Partnership Meetings around the state. Our community partners are an invaluable resource as they assist the DC with re-entry efforts. Community Partnership Meetings allow us to continue connecting with state and local leaders, volunteers, civic organizations, churches, resource centers and other stakeholders that assist us with helping inmates and offenders successfully transition back to their communities upon their release. This enhances public safety and reduces victimization while reducing costs to taxpayers. These meetings also help us to enhance transparency and accountability.

We continued moving forward identifying and implementing cost saving initiatives including consolidating offices around the state to reduce lease costs; shifting vehicles to P&P offices around the state to reduce travel expenditures for Officers; and hanging inmate clothing and bedding out to dry rather than running industrial sized dryers, and making our own clothing, bedding, and laundry soap in institutions. With these and other efforts, the Department continues to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

While we at the Department were committed to strategic planning, community partnerships, re-entry efforts and continuing to reduce costs during the year, the safety of our staff, the public, and inmates remained our top priority.

In the coming year, we will continue to make significant progress in these areas and others. I'm always impressed by the dedication of our members and continue to be proud of their hard work and accomplishments – as they make our success possible.

I thank you for your continued support of the Florida Department of Corrections!

**Michael D. Crews, Secretary**



*Please visit our website to learn more about the Florida Department of Corrections. There, you will find helpful information, including our Agency's organizational chart with contact information, our reports and statistics, media announcements, and information about all of our Program areas.*

<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/index.html>

# AGENCY OVERVIEW

---

**The Florida Department of Corrections (DC) is the third largest state prison system in the country with an operating budget in FY 2012-13 of approximately \$2.1 billion – with just over 100,000 inmates in prisons and another 145,000 offenders on community supervision.**

The DC has 142 correctional facilities statewide, including 48 prisons, seven private partner prisons, 16 prison annexes, 32 work camps, 20 state-run work release centers, 12 private work release centers, four road prisons, two forestry camps, and one basic training camp. In FY 2012-13, 33,295 inmates were admitted to prison and another 33,137 were released. During the year, 88,819 offenders were placed on community supervision and another 88,940 were released from supervision.

Since most of those who serve time in prison and on supervision will eventually transition back to Florida's communities, the DC strives to provide inmates and offenders with the tools they will need to become productive citizens through a variety of programs and services including the Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI).

# PERSONNEL

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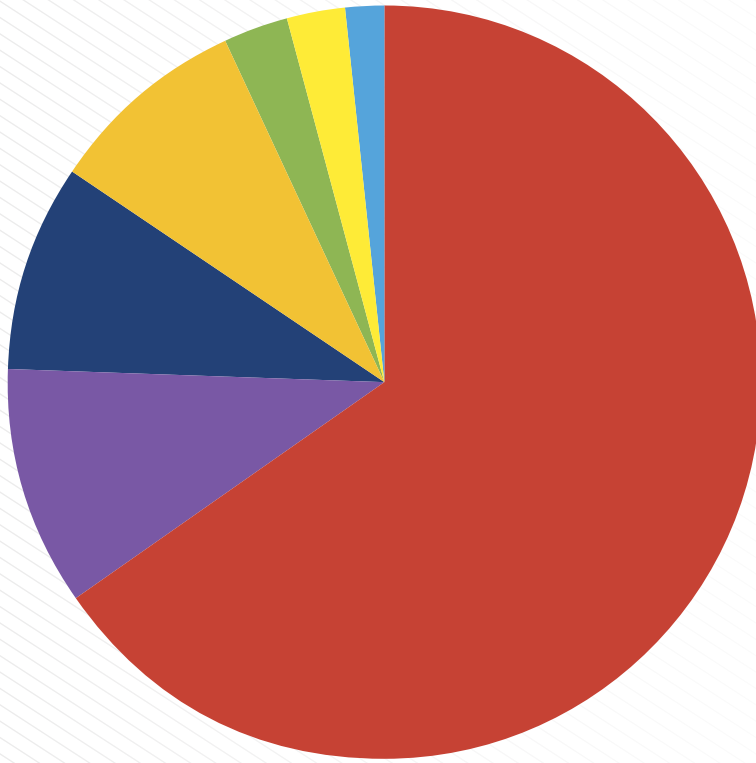
**As of June 30, 2013, the Florida Department of Corrections (DC) had a total of 22,398 employees, broken down into the following categories:**

- 17,002 (75.9%) certified employees in institutions or probation/parole offices;
  - 15,021 (87.6%) certified employees in institutions, consisting of 10,022 (67.3%) Correctional Officers, 4,013 (26.9%) Sergeants, 431 (2.9%) Lieutenants, 293 (2.0%) Captains, 83 (0.6%) Majors, 45 (0.3%) Colonels and 134 (0.8%) Correctional Inspectors in the Office of the Inspector General; and,
  - 1,981 (11.6%) certified Correctional Probation Officers.
- Health Care staff (professional, managerial, and support) represented 6.6% of DC employees. Health Services staff decreased by 2.0% from last fiscal year because inmate health care in nine facilities located in the southern part of Region III was privatized in FY 2012-13.
- Programs for inmates and offenders, and chaplaincy staff totaled only 1.6% of DC employees.
- Agency support staff totaled 13.3% of all DC staff, with 10.6% institutional support and 2.7% supporting community corrections.
- Less than 3% of staff provided management and administrative support in the DC's Central Office and regional service centers.

The average DC employee is 42 years of age and has been with the agency for ten years. More than 94.4% of DC employees are in the state's Career Service pay plan, 5.5% are Selected Exempt Service (SES), and 0.1% are Senior Management Service (SMS).

<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/1213/personnel.html>

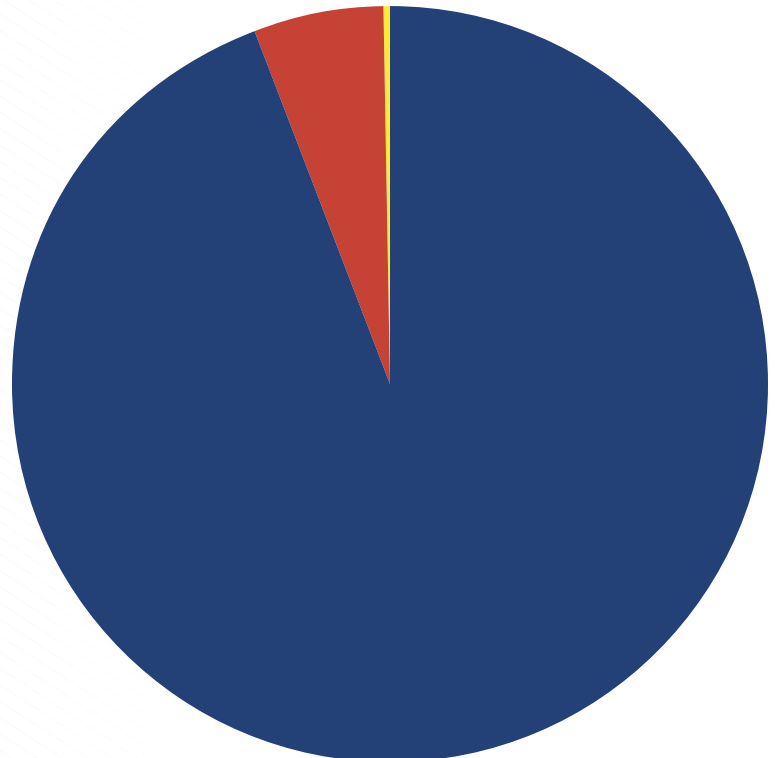
**FIGURE 1.2** DC Staff by Position



Institutions Certified	15,021	<b>67.1%</b>
Institutions Support	2,383	<b>10.6%</b>
Community Corrections Certified	1,981	<b>8.8%</b>
Health Care	1,467	<b>6.6%</b>
Community Corrections Support	598	<b>2.7%</b>
Administrative	587	<b>2.6%</b>
Programs and Chaplaincy	361	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,398</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**FIGURE 1.1** DC Staff by Pay Plan Status

Career Service	21,134	<b>94.4%</b>
Selected Exempt Service	1,242	<b>5.5%</b>
Senior Management Service	22	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,398</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

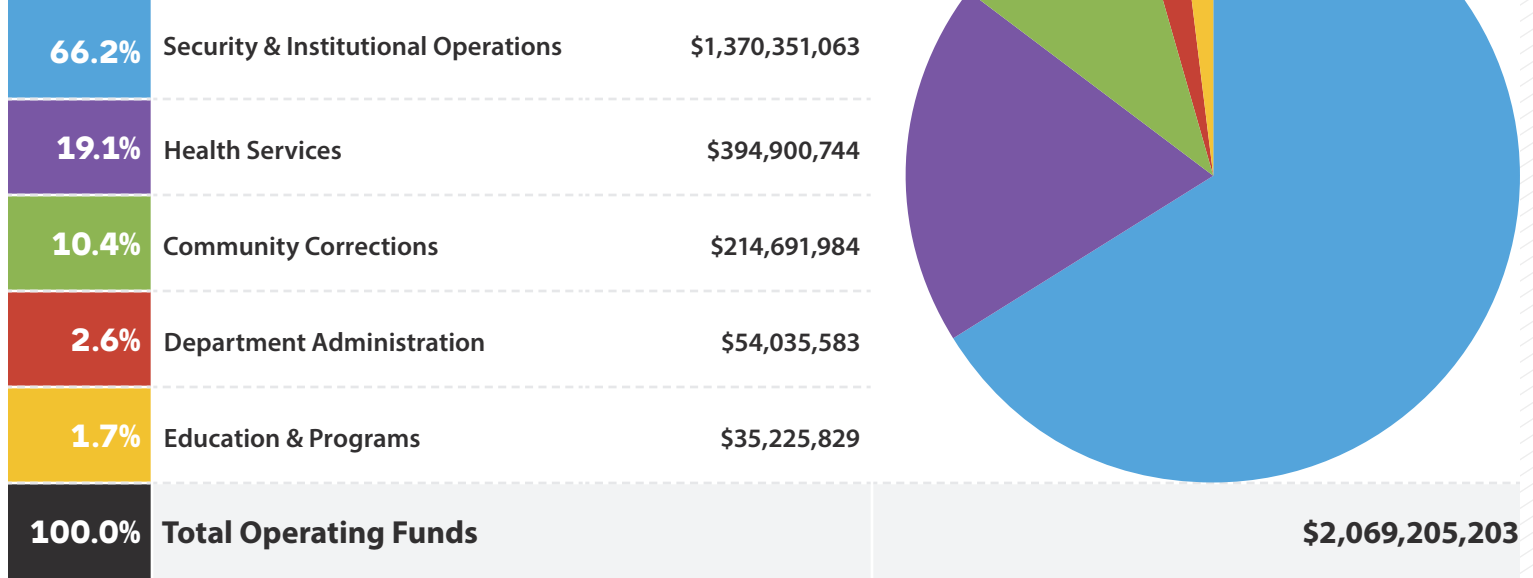




# BUDGET

## Operating Funds

FIGURE 1.3 Operating Funds



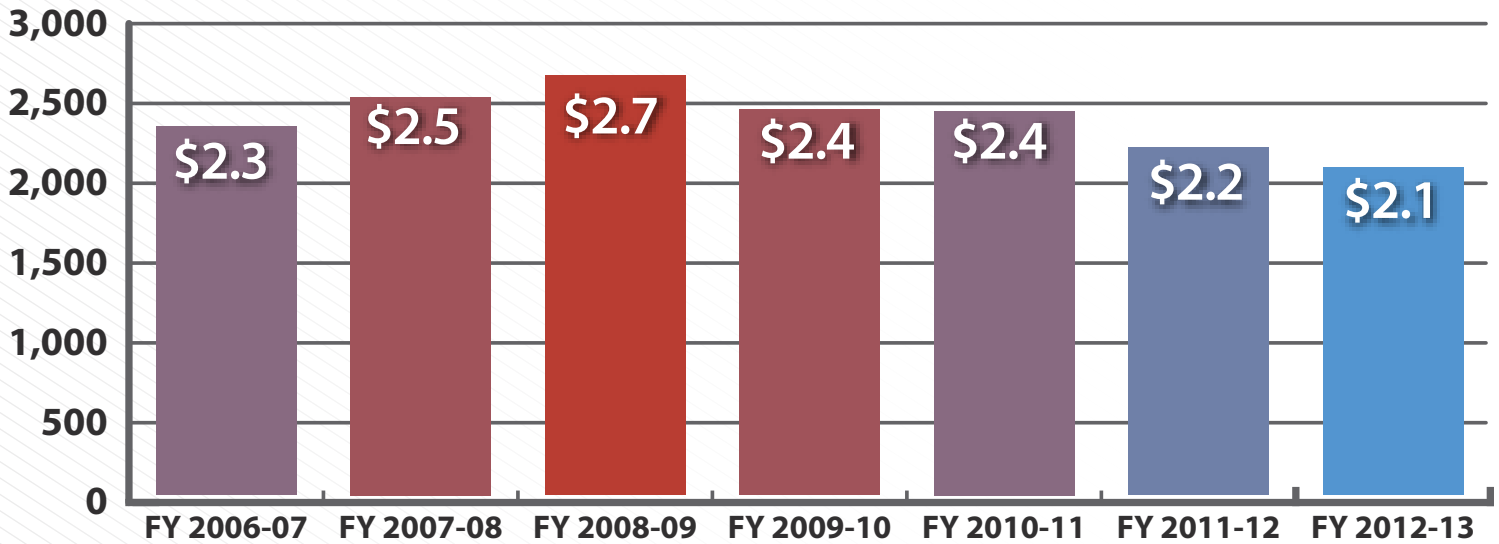
## Fixed Capital Outlay Funds

Construction/Maintenance	\$2,119,660
Debt Service	\$33,844,029
<b>Total Fixed Outlay Funds</b>	<b>\$35,963,689</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,105,168,892</b>

## Local Funds

<b>Collection Activities</b>	
Cost of Supervision Fees	\$18,633,164
Restitution, Fines and Court Costs	\$48,016,616
Subsistence, and other Court-Ordered Payments	\$17,590,466
<b>Inmate Banking Activities</b>	
Total Deposits	\$108,421,623
Total Disbursements	\$107,538,794
Total Assets (on June 30, 2013)	\$15,036,584
<b>Other Activities</b>	
Revenue from Canteen Operations	\$30,907,621
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$5,334,549

**FIGURE 1.4** Appropriation History (Billions)

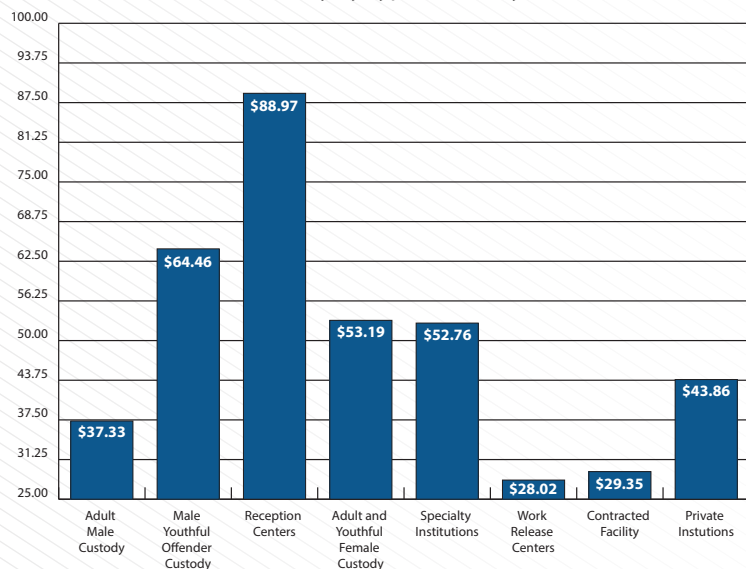


**TABLE 1.1** Summary of Average Inmate Costs (FY 2012-13)

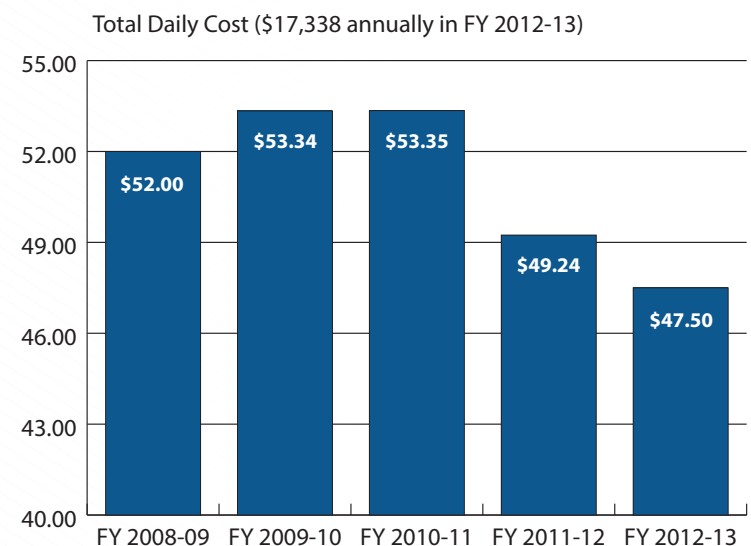
Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Security Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Facilities (excluding private)	90,029	\$47.50	\$34.87	\$11.79	\$0.84
Adult Male Custody	49,067	\$37.33	\$31.19	\$5.30	\$0.84
Male Youthful Offender Custody	927	\$64.46	\$53.82	\$6.35	\$4.29
Reception Centers	9,916	\$88.97	\$45.99	\$42.54	\$0.44
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	4,091	\$53.19	\$35.09	\$16.47	\$1.63
Specialty Institutions	22,397	\$52.76	\$38.31	\$13.59	\$0.86
Work Release Centers	2,060	\$28.02	\$27.07	\$0.73	\$0.22
Contracted Facility	1,571	\$29.35	\$29.07	\$0.28	-
Private Institutions	10,113	\$43.86	\$43.86	-	-

\*Note: Per diem figures do not include indirect and administrative cost of \$0.67 for private institutions and \$2.75 for state facilities (security operations \$0.98, health services \$0.31, education \$0.17, and department administration \$1.29).

**FIGURE 1.5** Inmate Cost Per Day by Type of Facility



**FIGURE 1.6** Inmate Cost Per Day Over Five Years (For all department facilities, excluding private prisons)



# AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

**Agency Strategic Plan** – In FY 2012-13, revising and updating the agency’s strategic plan was a top priority for the Department of Corrections. In the spring of 2013, Department leaders from around the state came together and began working on strategic planning. Together, they developed an up-to-date mapping tool that will allow the Department to chart its course, assess its needs, make appropriate legislative budget requests, measure organizational performance, and ensure accountability over the next three years. In July of 2013, the “2013-2016 Strategic Plan” was adopted. This three year plan will help guide our members as we work toward achieving our common goals and moving the agency forward.

## FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS AND FOCUSING ON REENTRY

**Community Partnership Meetings** – In FY 2012-13, the Department remained focused on strengthening partnerships with community members, volunteers, local businesses, local and state leaders, and other stakeholders by holding regular Community Partnerships meetings across the state. These meetings were part of the DC’s ongoing effort to increase transparency and accountability, while fostering partnerships that assist the agency with its cost savings and re-entry efforts. These meetings will continue to be held regularly at prisons around the state. For more information on Community Partnership meetings, including a schedule of upcoming meetings, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/Re-Entry/partnership.shtml>.

**ID Project** – Released inmates often face a significant barrier to a successful re-entry into society – a lack of official identification. Without some official form of identification, those transitioning back to their communities are often unable to obtain legitimate employment, secure housing, cash checks, open bank accounts, or apply for needed public assistance. In FY 2012-13, the Department of Corrections began its ID Project. By partnering with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), Florida Vital Statistics, and the Social Security Administration, the agency is working to ensure that inmates being released from prison have a state identification at release, or are prepared to obtain one, easing the re-entry process and increasing the likelihood of a smooth and successful transition back to society. To learn more about the ID Project, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/reentry/idproject.shtml>.

**Family Reunification with Sesame Street** – In Florida, there are approximately 64,500 children under the age of 18 who have an incarcerated parent. During FY 2012-13, as part of its family reunification efforts, the Department entered into a partnership with Sesame Street to bring a new resource to the children and families of inmates in Florida’s prisons. Sesame Street’s “Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration” is designed to help children cope with the challenges of having an incarcerated parent by providing support and comfort; helping to reduce anxiety, sadness, and confusion; providing caregivers with strategies and tips for communicating with children about incarceration; and helping incarcerated parents with communication and parenting from prison. Florida was one of ten states selected to participate in the Sesame Street program with all materials and resources provided at no charge to the state. Resource kits which included a DVD with a special episode on incarceration and a storybook for children, as well as a guide for parents and caregivers, were distributed to children and families at visitations. To learn more about this partnership and Sesame Street’s “Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration,” please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/oth/children/index.html>.



## ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE AND ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY

**Performance Measures and the “Performance Dashboard”** – In FY 2012-13, the Department continued developing performance measures and implementing performance-based assessments for all areas of operations. The goals of these assessments are to enhance organizational performance, ensure accountability, highlight success, and facilitate change when and where it is needed. During the fiscal year, DC launched its “Performance Dashboard” where performance data is reported on its public website on a quarterly basis in order to enhance transparency and accountability. Through regular ongoing performance assessments, DC will continue to move forward utilizing effective and innovative techniques, while ensuring efficient business operations. To learn more about DC’s performance measures and to view quarterly Performance Scorecards, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/perfmeas/index.html>.

## COST SAVINGS

The Florida Department of Corrections is the state’s largest agency. In ongoing efforts to ensure the Department is operating efficiently and maximizing resources, the DC continued expanding on efforts initiated in FY2011-12 based on recommendations by the Department’s Cost Savings Task Force and identified new area for costs savings. Some of the year’s costs savings initiatives are highlighted below:

- Community Corrections:
  - Office Lease Consolidations – In FY 2012-13, DC continued evaluating Probation & Parole (P&P) office leases and consolidating space where possible. These efforts resulted in a 3% savings.
  - Travel Expenditures – In an effort to reduce the travel expenses of P&P Officers, the Department shifted pool vehicles out to P&P field offices for use by Officers working with offenders out in the community. This effort resulted in a 50% reduction in P&P travel expenditures.
- Institutions:
  - Farming – In FY 2012-13, Institutions continued advancing farm programs. Through farm programs, inmates grow crops for the institutions while learning valuable work skills that will assist them upon their re-entry to society. During the fiscal year, inmate farmers grew \$5,232,538 worth of crops. Farm programs also received \$448,082 in farm donations.
  - Exploring Cost Savings Options – During the fiscal year, Institutions initiated a number of new costs savings efforts like sewing inmate uniforms and bedclothes in-house rather than purchasing them from outside vendors, hanging inmate laundry out to dry on clothes lines rather than running industrial-sized dryers, making laundry soap in-house rather than purchasing it from outside vendors, and moving away from using dishwashers and towards hand washing dishes in compartmental sinks made my inmates in vocational programs.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS’ COMMUNITY IMPACT

**DC Canine Tracking Teams** – The Department has 38 canine programs. DC canines are used to support other law enforcement agencies with felon apprehension, searching for missing persons, and locating and providing aid to persons in distress. In FY 2012-13, the DC’s canine tracking teams were deployed 608 times – 329 times for criminal incidents, with 88 of those involving armed individuals. Missing person searches accounted for 141 deployments.

**DC Community Work Squads Generate Costs Savings for Florida’s Communities** - DC’s Community Work Squads provide inmate labor to state agencies, political subdivisions of the state (cities, counties, and municipalities), universities, and non-profit organizations. These squads provide assistance and cost savings to communities, while also providing inmates meaningful work and opportunities to learn valuable work skills that will help them re-enter society upon their release. In FY 2012-13, Community Work Squads performed 5.7 million hours of work, which was valued at more than \$78 million – with net costs savings/value added of \$49 million provided to the citizens of Florida.

**DC Ensures Offenders Give Back** – In FY 2012-13, offenders on community supervision completed more than 1.4 million hours of community service. DC, through the Office of Community Corrections, also collected more than \$71 million from offenders on community supervision to go toward victim restitution, court costs, fines, and other fees.

# AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN

In the spring of 2013, the Department of Corrections initiated the review and update of the agency strategic plan. The development and utilization of an agency strategic plan, outlining direction and needs of the Department for the next three years, is a critical planning tool for the Department of Corrections.

The 2013-2016 Strategic Plan was developed in three distinct phases and incorporates input from Department leadership across the state.

## Phase 1:

In May of 2013, the Department conducted a strategic planning workshop for its Executive Leadership Team. The team worked with a strategic planning consultant to:

- Review and refine the Florida Department of Corrections' Vision Statement;
- Review and refine the Florida Department of Corrections' Mission Statement;
- Articulate the Florida Department of Corrections' Core Values;
- Identify the current **S**trengths and **W**eaknesses, as well as the **O**pportunities and **T**hreats (**SWOT**) facing the Department now and in the foreseeable future;
- Identify and articulate the major goals forming the basis of the strategic plan;
- Identify and articulate the primary strategies and objectives comprising these goals.

## Phase 2:

Subsequent to the strategic planning workshop, a draft of the Strategic Plan was written and circulated for review by the Department's Operational Leadership Team – including the Executive Leadership Team, Wardens, Circuit Administrators, Bureau Chiefs and other designated leadership personnel.

The Operational Leadership Team convened a second strategic planning session in June of 2013, where they worked to refine the draft, propose agency goals and identify:

- Additional strategies needed to accomplish each agency goal;
- Additional time-specific and measurable objectives to be included in each strategy;
- Specific action steps needed to internally and externally market the Department's Vision, Mission, Values and Goals.

## Phase 3:

Following the meeting with the Operational Leadership Team, a final draft of the Strategic Plan was prepared. The Department's Leadership assigned responsibility and anticipated timeframes for action to each of the objectives outlined in the plan.

In July of 2013, the Florida Department of Corrections' 2013-2016 Strategic Plan was adopted. This plan includes ongoing performance monitoring and will chart the Department's course and assess future needs for the next three years.

## GOALS

- GOAL 1** Provide for the care, custody, and management of inmates while ensuring public and staff safety.
- GOAL 2** Reduce victimization by preparing inmates for successful transition and re-entry into their communities.
- GOAL 3** Enhance public safety through effective supervision of offenders in the community.
- GOAL 4** Optimize organizational performance.
- GOAL 5** Ensure effective leadership at all levels of the Department.

# AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

The Florida Department of Corrections has thousands of dedicated and hardworking correctional professionals and volunteers. Their efforts and accomplishments are highlighted through various programs and recognitions throughout the year. In addition, during National Corrections Week, the Department recognizes the exemplary efforts of employees who advance the DC's mission and initiatives for the year. Award nominations are solicited from employees across the Agency. Highlighted below are the award recipients for FY 2012-13.

## Employee of the Year

Correctional Probation Officer Valynda Rowser (Jacksonville)



## Institutions Employee of the Year

Correctional Officer Maurice Cromer (Martin CI / Sago Palm)



## Community Corrections Employee of the Year

Correctional Probation Specialist James Hampton (Miami)



## Support Employee of the Year

Staff Assistant Shawn Godwin (Florida State Prison)



**Teacher of the Year**

Special Education Teacher Jenny McDonald (Florida State Prison / Union CI)



**Secretary's Award**

Correctional Officer Sergeant Ian Abramowich (Sumter CI)



**Secretary's Leadership Award**

Director of Health Services Administration Tom Reimers (Central Office)



**Volunteer of the Year**

Bob Edwards (Northwest Florida Reception Center)



## Department Employees Win Seven Prudential-Davis Productivity Awards in 2013



Florida Department of Corrections employees won seven 2013 Prudential-Davis Productivity Awards for innovations including a boot repair program, production of inmate clothing, bedding and linens to reduce costs, Corrections Master Trainings Certification, reduced medical expenses at the institutional level, reduction of inmate recidivism through the beekeeper program(s), long range program achievements and overall cost savings to the Department and various institutions. 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.

### Developed and Implemented Inmate Boot Repair Program (Baker CI)

**Award Recipient(s): Brandon Beech**

Officer Beech implemented a boot repair program at Baker CI, repairing boots on-site rather than sending them off to another institution for repair. This program reduced the number of boots that must be purchased to replace damaged or lost boots, and increased boot inventory at the institution.

### Production of Inmate Clothing, Bedding and Linen to Reduce Costs (Union CI)

**Award Recipient(s): Carmen Caserta, Stefanie Nettles, Cleveland Morris, and Karen Cooper**

Staff at Union CI developed a process for manufacturing items such as sheets, pillow cases, bath towels, wash cloths, trousers, shirts, and under garments. By manufacturing these and other items in-house, the team produced a surplus of items in case of an emergency at the institution, reduced laundry costs by an estimated 35%, created jobs and learning opportunities for inmates, and served as a model for other institutions.

### Corrections Master Training Certification (Central Office)

**Award Recipient(s): Robert (Chris) Hendry**



Mr. Hendry invested his own time and resources to obtain Master Training Certifications in various subjects, such as Crisis Negotiations, Distraction Devices, Chemical Agents, Emergency Vehicle Operations, and Specialty Impact Munitions. With his acquired training, Mr. Hendry was able to travel the state conducting train-the-trainer sessions where he trained and certified institutional staff so they could in turn teach fellow officers. Through his commitment to training, 768 staff were trained in one year and the Department saved an estimated \$191,422.

### Reduced Medical Expenses at the Institutional Level (South Florida Reception Center)

**Award Recipient(s): Dr. Seyed Hosseini, Chief Health Officer**

Dr. Hosseini actively reduced medical costs by performing surgical interventions at the institution rather than sending inmates out to a local hospital. By providing quality care inside the institution, the DC saved an estimated \$3.9 million.

### Cost Savings Task Force (Central Office)

**Award Recipient(s): Cost Savings Task Force Team members (left to right, front row) Michelle Pyle, Cynthia Phelps, Sylvia Williams, Rosalyn Ingram, Joy Ailstock, (back row) Lee Adams, Patrick Mahoney, Will Kendrick, and Shari Britton. Team members not pictured: Tom Reimers, Jeremy Vaughan, Lou Carroll, Kelly Wright, Diane Andrews, and Lawrence Durden.**





To assist with reducing a tremendous budget shortfall, in March 2012 the Department created an internal Cost Savings Task Force to identify reduction measures and efficiencies that could be implemented to offset current and future budget deficits. Task Force members included representatives from line staff to supervisors. The final recommendations provided an overall reduction of \$5,250,170 in the areas of health services, institutions, and community corrections, as well as other programs. This group took over 300 statewide suggestions and provided Department leadership with over 70 viable cost saving solutions with 19 of these reduction initiatives being implemented prior to the end of the fiscal year.

### **Reduction of Inmate Recidivism through Development of Beekeeper Training Program at State Prison (Reception and Medical Center)**

**Award Recipient(s): Don Hicks (and others at the Department of Agriculture)**



In a partnership with Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Mr. Hicks established a beekeeper training program for inmates at Reception and Medical Center (RMC). In the six-week beekeeper training program, inmates study biology, husbandry, and industry standards of beekeeping and take a final exam. This program allows inmates to acquire knowledge and skills that help them obtain employment upon their release. The successful program at RMC has inspired similar programs in Florida and other states.

Winning Beekeeping Team from left to right: Front Row Rob Horsburgh and Ryan Willingham Back Row: David Westervelt, Don Hicks, Ray Claxton, and Mark Dykes.

### **Long-Range Program Achievements (Florida State Prison)**

**Award Recipient: Kathy Rensberger**

As the Laundry Sergeant at Florida State Prison (FSP), Ms. Rensberger implemented a laundry costs savings program in which FSP purchased bulk materials and produced inmate clothing and linens in-house. Using her own sewing skills, Ms. Rensberger taught inmates how to sew, which taught inmates a valuable work skill and allowed the laundry department to produce quality clothing and linens to the inmate population at a reduced cost to the institution.



# INMATE PROGRAMS

Correctional Facilities	100- Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Faith- & Character- Based	Substance Abuse
Apalachee CI East	X	ASE, T1	1		
Apalachee CI West	X	ITA			
Atlantic WRC *	X				3
Avon Park CI	X	ASE, T1	6		1
Baker CI (R)	X	ITA	4		1
Bartow WRC	X				3
Bradenton Transition *	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Bridges of Jacksonville	X				A,O
Bridges of Orlando	X	CE			A,O
Bridges of Pompano WRC	X	CE			A,O
Calhoun CI	X	ITA	1		
Central Florida RC	X	CF			SA
Central Florida RC East	X	ITA			
Century CI	X	ITA			2
Charlotte CI	X	ASE, T1			
Cocoa WRC	X				3
Columbia Annex	X	ASE, T1	1	FCBR	1
Columbia CI	X	ASE, T1	1		
Cross City CI	X	ITA	3		
Dade CI	X				
Daytona Beach WRC	X				3
DeSoto Annex	X	ASE, T1	3	FCBR	
Dinsmore WRC	X				3
Everglades CI	X	ITA		FCBR	1
Florida State Prison	X	CM			
Florida State Prison West	X	ITA	2		
Florida Women's Reception Center *	X	LEA, CF, ITA		FCBR	
Franklin CI	X	ITA	1		
Ft. Pierce WRC	X				3
Gulf Annex	X	ITA		FCBR	1
Gulf CI	X	ITA	1		
Hamilton Annex	X	ASE, T1	1		
Hamilton CI	X	ASE, T1	3		
Hardee CI	X	ITA	1		
Hernando CI *	X	ITA	1	FCBR	1
Hollywood WRC *	X				A,O,P
Holmes CI	X	ASE, T1	3		
Homestead CI *	X	ITA	2		
Jackson CI	X	ITA,T1		FCBR	2
Jefferson CI	X	ITA			2
Kissimmee WRC	X				3
Lake CI	X	ASE	2		1

Correctional Facilities	100- Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Faith- & Character- Based	Substance Abuse
Lake City WRC	X				3
Lancaster CI	X	ASE, T1	6	FCBR	1
Largo Residential Re-Entry Center	X	CE			A,O
Lawtey CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR	1
Liberty CI	X	ITA			
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	X	LEA			
Lowell Annex *	X	ASE, T1, CM, SHCOE	2		2
Lowell CI, BTU & WC *	X	ASE, T1	5		SA,1
Madison CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1		1
Marion CI	X	ASE, T1	4	FCBR	1,2
Martin CI	X				
Mayo Annex	X	ITA	2		1
Miami North WRC	X				3
Northwest Florida RC	X	ITA		FCBR	SA,1
Northwest Florida RC Annex	X	ITA, CF			2
Okaloosa CI	X	ITA			
Okeechobee CI	X			FCBR	1
Opa Locka WRC	X				3
Orlando Transition Center	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Orlando WRC *	X				3
Panama City WRC	X				3
Pensacola WRC	X				3
Pinellas WRC *	X				3
Polk CI	X	ITA	3	FCBR	2
Pompano Transition Center	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Putnam CI	X	LEA			
Reality House	X	CE			A,O,2
Reception & Medical Center	X	ASE, CF, ITA			SA
Reception & Medical Center West	X	ITA			
Re-entry of Ocala WRC	X				A,O
Sago Palm WC (R)	X	ITA	1		1
Santa Fe WRC	X				3
Santa Rosa Annex	X	ITA	1		
Santa Rosa CI	X	CM			
Shisa East *	X				A,O,P
Shisa West WRC *	X				A,O
South Florida RC	X	CF			SA
South Florida RC South	X				
St. Petersburg WRC	X				3
Sumter CI & BTU	X	ASE, T1	5		
Suncoast WRC *	X	CE			A,O
Suwannee Annex	X	ASE, T1	2		
Suwannee CI	X	CM			
Tallahassee WRC	X				3
Tarpon Springs WRC	X				3
Taylor Annex	X	ITA	3		
Taylor CI	X	ITA	1		1

Correctional Facilities	100- Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Faith- & Character- Based	Substance Abuse
Tomoka CI	X	ITA	2	FCBR	
Transition House Kissimmee	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Union CI	X	ITA, CM		FCBR	
Wakulla Annex	X	ITA	1	FCBR	
Wakulla CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR	
Walton CI	X	ITA	2		2
West Palm Beach WRC	X				3
Zephyrhills CI	X	ITA			

* = Female Facility	(R) = Re-entry Center	CI = Correctional Institution	BTU = Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp)
RC = Reception Center	WC = Work Camp	WRC = Work Release Center	

All correctional institutions provide Chaplaincy Services, General Library and Law Library programs.

Religious services are conducted at all work release centers.

Academic & Special Education:			
ASE = Academic Education Program staffed to provide special education services to disabled students	ITA = Academic Education Program for open-population inmates staffed by one Academic Teacher and Inmate Teaching Assistants	LEA = Academic Education Program operated by local education agency	CE = Contractor Operated Academic Education Program
CF = Child Find reception processing	CM = Close Management education including academic, special education and voluntary literacy as appropriate	SHCOE = Smart Horizons Career Online Education high school diploma program	T1 = Title 1 Program

Agency special education staff provide appropriate services to all verified special education inmates at work release centers.

**Career & Technical Education:** Number of programs offered at facility

**Re-entry:** X = 100-Hour Transition Course or approved equivalent taught at facility.

Substance Abuse:			
SA = Screening Assessments	1 = Intensive Outpatient	2 = Residential Therapeutic Community	3 = Outpatient Aftercare/ Intervention
A = Aftercare	O = Outpatient	P = Prevention	

**Faith- & Character-Based Programming:** FCBR = Faith- and Character-Based Residential



**TABLE 1.2 Career and Technical Education Programs by Facility**

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Apalachee CI - East (1)	(1) Carpentry
Avon Park CI (6)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) PC Support Services, (4) Printing and Graphic Communications, (5) Turf Equipment Technology, (6) Applied Welding Technologies
Baker CI (4)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Electricity, (3) Masonry, Brick and Block, (4) Plumbing Technology
Calhoun CI (1)	(1) Printing and Graphic Communications
Columbia CI (1)	(1) PC Support Services
Columbia Annex (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Cross City CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) PC Support Services
DeSoto Annex (3)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Applied Welding Technologies
Franklin CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
FSP West (2)	(1) Printing and Graphic Communications, (2) Plumbing Technology
Gulf CI (1)	(1) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Hamilton CI (3)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Electricity, (3) Masonry, Brick and Block
Hamilton CI Annex (1)	(1) PC Support Services
Hardee CI (1)	(1) Carpentry
Hernando CI * (1)	(1) Digital Design
Holmes CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) PC Support Services, (3) Applied Welding Technologies
Homestead CI * (2)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) PC Support Services
Lake CI (2)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Wastewater/Water Treatment Technologies
Lancaster CI (6)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Carpentry, (3) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts, (4) Environmental Services, (5) PC Support Services, (6) Printing and Graphic Communications
Lawtey CI (1)	(1) Architectural Drafting
Lowell CI * (5)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Architectural Drafting, (3) PC Support Services, (4) Equine Care Technology, (5) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts
Lowell CI Annex * (2)	(1) Fashion Design Services, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Madison CI (1)	(1) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts
Marion CI (4)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology, (3) Electricity, (4) Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies
Mayo Annex (2)	(1) Electronics Technology, (2) PC Support Services
Polk CI (3)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) PC Support Services, (3) Plumbing Technology/Fire Sprinkler Systems Technology
Sago Palm WC (1)	(1) PC Support Services
Santa Rosa Annex (1)	(1) Commercial Class "B" Driving
Sumter CI (5)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Electronics Technology, (3) Masonry, Brick and Block, (4) YO Masonry, Brick and Block, (5) YO Architectural Drafting
Suwanee CI Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing Technology, (2) PC Support Services
Taylor CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
Taylor CI Annex (3)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) PC Support Services
Tomoka CI (2)	(1) Carpentry (2) Masonry, Brick and Block
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Environmental Services
Wakulla Annex (1)	(1) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Walton CI (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology

\* = Female facility  
 (#) = DC-operated career and technical education programs  
 YO = Youthful Offender program

# EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

## Results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) for Correctional Education (CE) Students, FY 2012-13



**Purpose:** As per Section 944.801, (3), (f), F.S., this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2012-13 (July 2012 – June 2013).

**Methodology:** TABE tests administered to students during FY 2012-13 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 4,951 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:

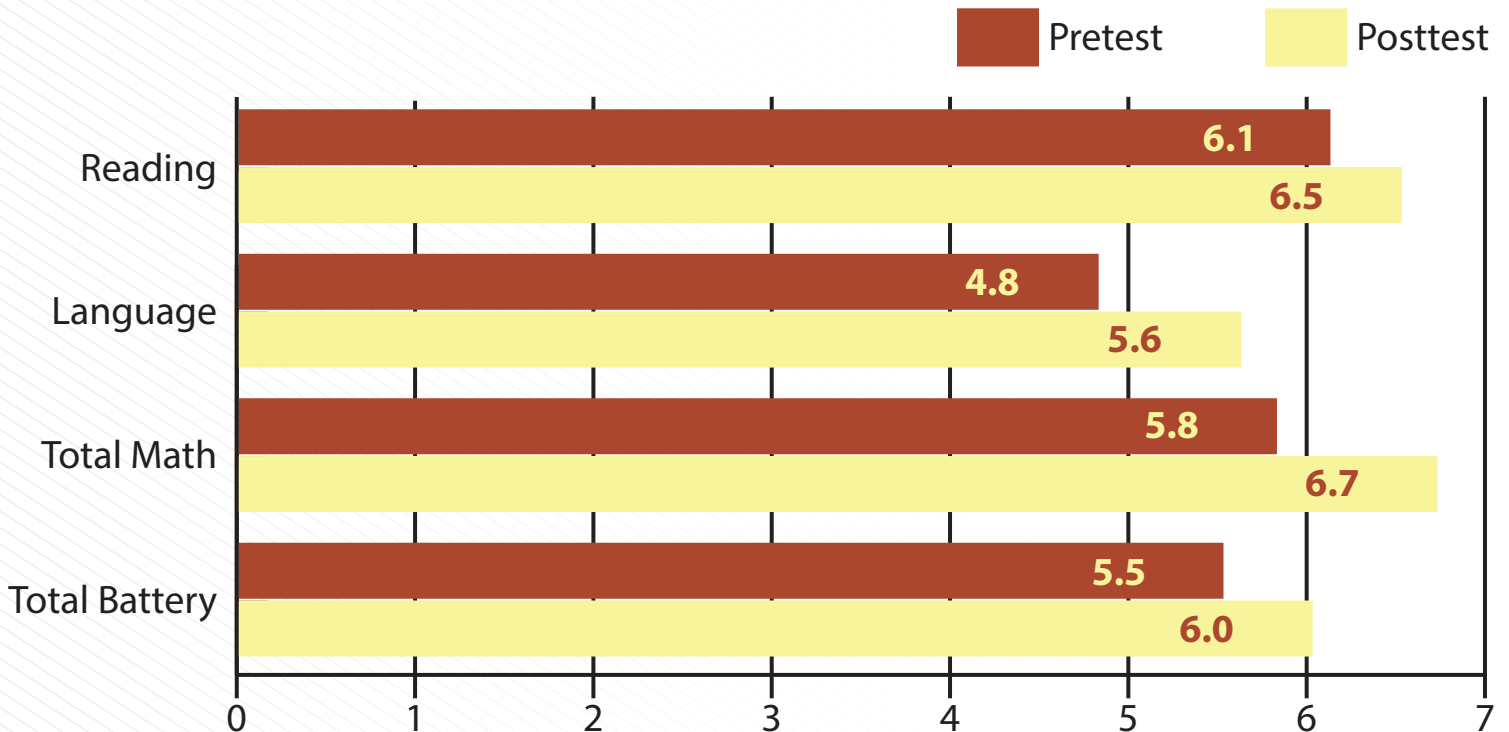
(a) 5,591 for Reading, (b) 5,677 for Language, and (c) 6,154 for Total Mathematics.

**Results:** The following chart shows the average gains made in each subject in terms of grade equivalents (GE). 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. This translates into five months gain (.5) in GE scores.

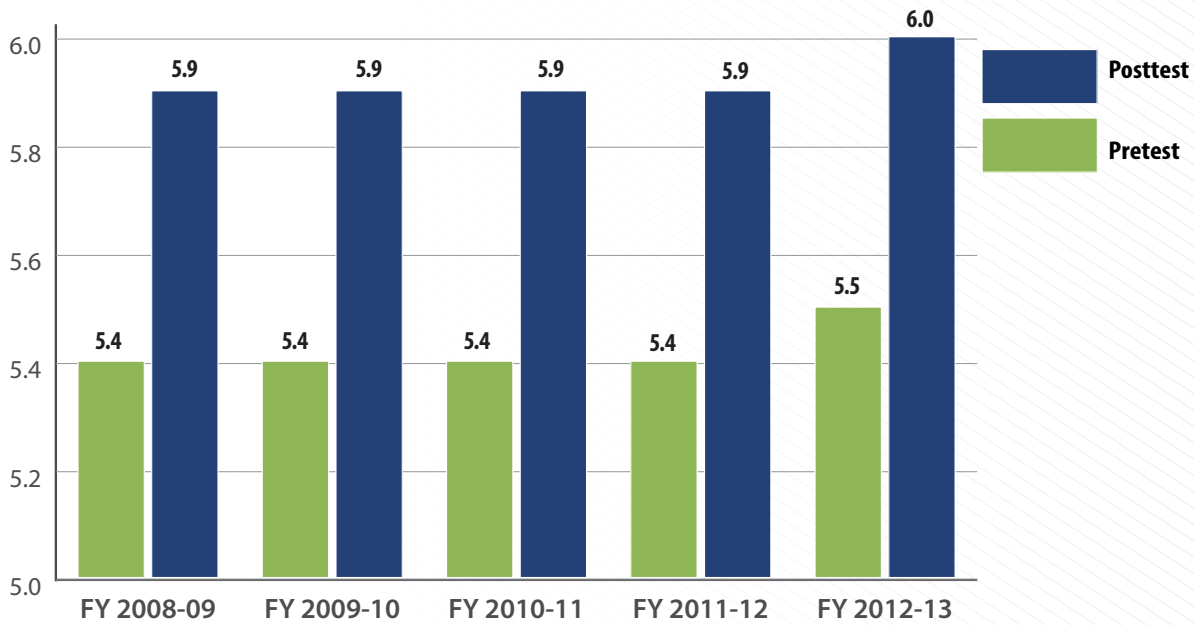


**FIGURE 1.7** Average Gains Expressed in Grade Levels

Reading (N=5,591), Language (N=5,677), Total Math (N=6,154), Total Battery (N=4,951)



**FIGURE 1.8** Change in Inmate Literacy Grade Equivalent Levels Over Five Years (Average Gain Per 3 Months of Instruction)



**2,862 Inmates Earned GEDs in FY 2012-13**

**TABLE 1.3** *Fy 2012-13 GED, High School Diploma and Vocational Certificates Awarded*

Types of Award Locations	Certificates Awarded			
	GED	High School Diploma	Vocational	Total
Correctional Institutions	2,573	61	1,600	4,234
Other DC Facilities*	261	0	184	445
LEA - Based**	28	0	0	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>4,707</b>

\* Other DC includes work release centers, work/forestry camps, road prisons, boot camps.  
 \*\* LEA-Based includes Local Educational Agencies such as community colleges.

**TABLE 1.4** *Participation in Correctional Education Classes in FY 2012-13*

Enrollments*	Mandatory Literacy	Adult Basic Education	ITA <sup>1</sup>	GED	HSD	Vocational	Total
Number of Courses	2,172	11,105	12,554	2,268	175	6,214	<b>34,488</b>
Number of Inmates	1,391	7,009	9,415	1,709	130	4,677	<b>***24,331</b>
Completions**							
Number of Courses	325	607	2,862		61	1,784	<b>5,639</b>
Number of Inmates	324	606	2,862		61	1,490	<b>***5,343</b>

\* "Enrollments" includes inmates enrolled as of 7/1/12 and new enrollments through 6/30/13.

\*\* "Completions" are from 7/1/12 through 6/30/13.

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

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

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

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

ITA<sup>1</sup> = Inmate Teaching Assistant Program.

Note that none of the counts in the above tables include program participation or certificates earned at private facilities. Inmates at the seven major private facilities earned 489 GEDs and 1,125 vocational certificates in FY 2012-13.

**TABLE 1.5** *Unduplicated Count of Inmate Participation in Correctional Education in FY 2012-13*

<b>Academic</b>	17,799
<b>Vocational</b>	4,677

# PRIDE

## Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. (PRIDE)

### Authorized by the Legislature

PRIDE is a state-authorized, private, not-for-profit, internationally recognized inmate training company operating general manufacturing and services facilities in correctional institutions throughout the State of Florida. Since 1981, when the Florida Legislature authorized the company to manage and operate the state's correctional industries, PRIDE has trained thousands of prison inmates and has provided them with marketable and accredited job skills.

### Inmate Workers Generate Revenue

According to PRIDE's 2012 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,723 inmates who worked almost 3.5 million hours in 42 diverse industries, farms, and operations located in 26 correctional institutions. Many of these inmates were trained in modern high technology trades including print and digital information, garments and apparel, furniture manufacturing, vehicle renovation, metal fabrication, as well as dental and optical.

### Statutory Requirements

Florida Statute 946.516 (2) states: "The Department shall include, as a portion of its annual report, a report on post release job placement and the rate of subsequent contact with the correctional system for those inmates who have participated in the correctional work programs operated by the corporation and by the Department."

### Recommitment Study

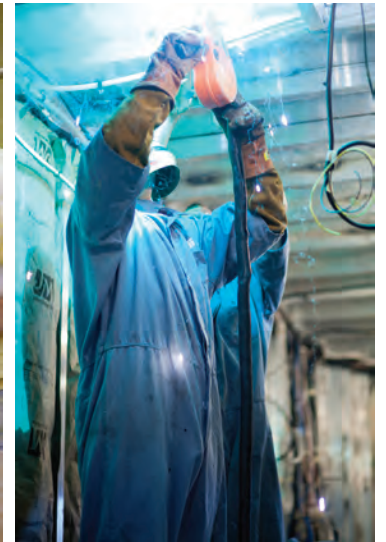
According to PRIDE's 2012 Annual Report, 63% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed in relevant jobs. In addition, according to PRIDE's 2010 recidivism study, only 11% of PRIDE's former workers returned to prison.

### For more information, please contact:

PRIDE Enterprises  
223 Morrison Road  
Brandon, FL 33511  
813-324-8700 (phone)  
813-689-5392 (fax)  
info@pride-enterprises.org

Or visit PRIDE's web site at [www.pride-enterprises.org](http://www.pride-enterprises.org)

**PRIDE inmates at Calhoun Correctional Institution printed this annual report.**





# INMATE SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

## Inmate Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

There are four primary categories of inmate substance abuse programming:

**Intensive Outpatient** - A four-to-six month substance abuse intensive outpatient licensed 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 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.

**Residential Therapeutic Community** - A nine-to-12 month 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, segregated from non-program inmates. Services are provided in a positive, supportive environment wherein participants share similar problems of chemical abuse and patterns of criminal thinking. They live and work together to change their lives while residing in the therapeutic community. The TC model emphasizes structure, responsibility, credibility, accountability, discipline, consistency and limit setting with consequences.

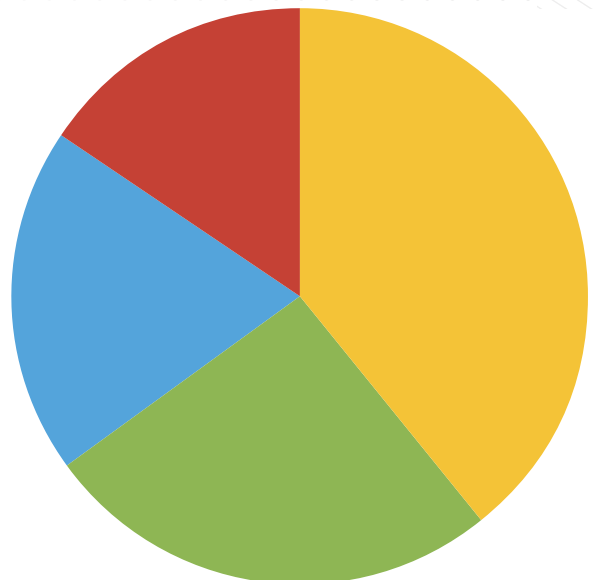
**Program Centers** - The Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Transitional/ Re-entry Programs is a 16-24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. They offer a continuum of substance abuse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

**Work Release Centers** – Contracted Substance Abuse Counselors operate in nineteen Department-operated work release centers to provide outpatient services (four months in length) and aftercare services to inmates based on their identified needs. Inmates work in the community while attending treatment in the evenings or on the days they are not working.

The pie chart below shows that of those inmates receiving Substance Abuse treatment in FY 2012-13, 39.3% received Intensive Outpatient treatment.

**FIGURE 1.9** Total Inmates Participating in Inmate-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs – FY 2012-13

<b>39.3%</b>	<b>Intensive Outpatient</b>	<b>4,476</b>
<b>26.0%</b>	<b>Work Release Center</b>	<b>2,952</b>
<b>19.2%</b>	<b>Residential Therapeutic Community</b>	<b>2,189</b>
<b>15.5%</b>	<b>Program Centers</b>	<b>1,768</b>
<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,385</b>



# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

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

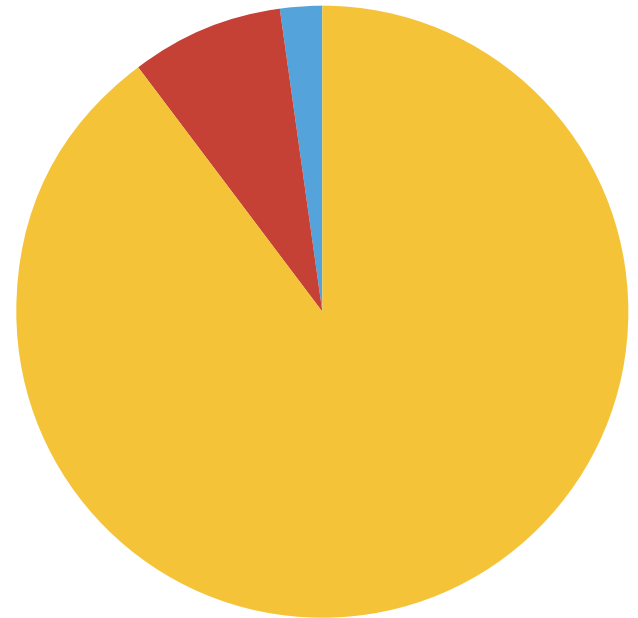
**Outpatient** - Provides substance abuse treatment for offenders who maintain residence and employment in the community. Services are provided on a variety of intensity levels including individual, group or family sessions along with drug education classes.

**Nonsecure** - Nonsecure 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 job training and educational programs. This therapeutic community consists of up to 12 months of intensive treatment and up to six months of an employment and re-entry component.

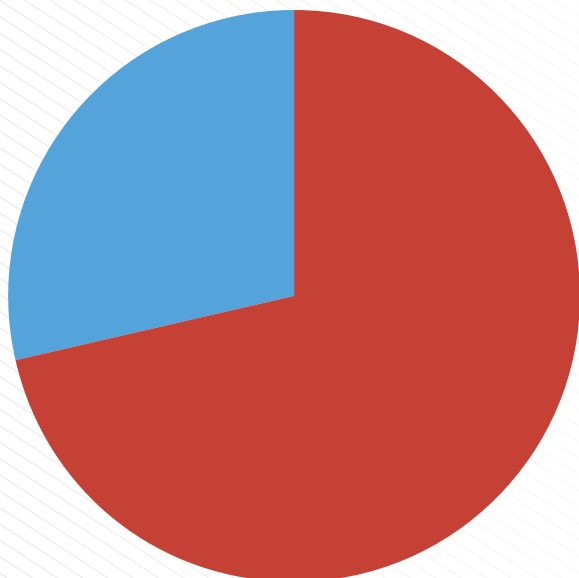
**FIGURE 1.10** Total Offenders Participating in Community-Based Substance Abuse Programs in FY 2012-13

<b>89.9%</b>	<b>Outpatient</b>	<b>33,812</b>
<b>8.1%</b>	<b>Nonsecure</b>	<b>3,039</b>
<b>2.0%</b>	<b>Secure</b>	<b>746</b>
<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,597</b>



\*The pie chart above shows that the majority (89.9%) of those on community supervision who are participating in community-based substance abuse treatment programs do so on an outpatient basis. The other types of programs available to these offenders include secure (long-term) and nonsecure (short-term) residential substance abuse treatment programs.

**FIGURE 1.11** Released Inmates Participating in Substance Abuse Transitional Housing Programs in FY 2012-13:



<b>28.6%</b>	<b>Post Prison, Released to Supervision</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>71.4%</b>	<b>Post Prison, No Supervision to Follow</b>	<b>529</b>
<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>

# RE-ENTRY

## Department of Corrections' Commitment to Re-Entry

The Department is committed to ensuring public safety by helping inmates and offenders successfully transition back into their communities. Upon release, inmates and offenders often face significant challenges including limited work skills and education; difficulty obtaining employment and housing; a lack of social support; and limited knowledge of community resources and assistance. Through the Office of Re-Entry, the Department continues its efforts to help those being released to overcome these challenges and to successfully reintegrate into their communities.

**The mission of the Florida Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI)** is to reduce crime by implementing a seamless plan of services and supervision developed with each inmate and delivered through state and local collaboration from the time they enter prison through their transition, reintegration, and aftercare in the community. DC continues its commitment to implement the TPCI model in Florida. During FY2012-13, The Office of Re-Entry has concentrated on implementing the following TPCI initiatives:

**Multi-Disciplinary Staff Teaming (MDST)** is the core function of TPCI and is the leading process in the reduction of recidivism. MDST is a holistic approach that addresses areas within the inmate's life that could contribute to recidivism. Maintaining continuity as the inmate moves through the criminal justice system and returns to the community is critical. The MDST is a case management process that follows the inmate from prison to home. The MDST team includes everyone from the inmate and his or her family to Security, Classification, Programs, Medical/Mental Health, Chaplaincy, Community Corrections Probation Officers, Community Partners and Providers.

**Motivational Interviewing (MI)** is a collaborative, person-centered form of guidance to elicit and strengthen an inmate's motivation for change. The principle behind MI is to help the inmate recognize discrepancies and resolve ambivalence. Rather than using external pressure, MI looks for ways to assess internal motivation for change. Training was directed and completed for Community Corrections staff during FY 2012-13. Classification staff will be targeted for training during the next fiscal year.

**Thinking for a Change (T4C)** is a cognitive behavioral intervention for individuals involved with the criminal justice system designed to reduce recidivism by addressing criminal thinking errors. The three main components are cognitive self change, social skills and problem solving. Participants learn to recognize situations that could lead to criminal behavior and to identify the thoughts, feelings, attitudes and beliefs that may lead them to offend.

**Faith and Character Based Initiatives** – Faith and Character Based (FCB) Residential Programs promote public safety by providing a program-rich environment where inmates can develop spiritual and moral resources that build character, as well as acquire skills that support their successful re-entry to society. In FY 2012-13, DC added 1,065 beds to FCB Residential Programs. There are FCB Residential Programs at 16 different institutions with the capacity for 6,500 inmates. Here's a link to one of our re-entry programs in action: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5cQvCNYq-Y>.



	INSTITUTION	PROGRAM CAPACITY
1.	Desoto Annex	143
2.	Gulf Annex	128
3.	Jackson Correctional Institution	112
4.	Northwest Florida Reception Center	144
5.	Columbia Annex	120
6.	Tomoka Correctional Institution	228
7.	Polk Correctional Institution	128
8.	Lowell Annex	86
9.	Marion Correctional Institution	130
10.	Everglades Correctional Institution	128
11.	Union Correctional Institution	96
12.	Hernando Correctional Institution	467
13.	Lancaster Correctional Institution	62
14.	Lawtey Correctional Institution	876
15.	Okeechobee Correctional Institution	172
16.	Wakulla Correctional Institution and Annex	3,480
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,500</b>

To learn more about FCB Residential Programs, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/oth/faith/index.html>.



**Other Prison Re-Entry Programs** – In FY 2012-13, DC's partnership with local animal rescue shelters continued to thrive, providing an opportunity for inmates to learn important skills and character traits like patience, empathy and personal responsibility, while also helping to save the life of an animal. In FY 2012-13, 178 shelter dogs found “forever homes” as a result of our programs. Dog training programs, racehorse rehabilitation (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P8CEYpLh9tc>) and beekeeping (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hk0XuFSS9M>) are just a few of the programs that illustrate the vital support of our community volunteers and partners. To learn more about DC's commitment to re-entry or specific programs, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/reentry/index.shtml>.



## Re-Entry Centers

The focus of re-entry is on preparing inmates for successful transition back into the community by providing comprehensive services that focus on evidence-based practices. To strengthen the likelihood that inmates will succeed in their transition to the community, the DC has established three re-entry facilities. Services include not only what DC provides, pre-release, but also connecting inmates with community-based service providers post-release.

**Baker Correctional Institution** offers re-entry services to inmates being released to Duval County and surrounding counties through a partnership with the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office. It was the site of the Second Chance Demonstration Grant project funded through Second Chance Grant funds. Inmates receive comprehensive programs and services to assist their transition from prison to the community. Additionally, inmates are transported to the Single Point of Entry – "Portal" in Jacksonville upon release.

**Polk Correctional Institution** was designated as a re-entry facility in 2012 and houses inmates nearing release who will be returning to Hillsborough, Polk, and Pinellas Counties. In this partnership with the Hillsborough Sheriff's Office, inmates are transported to the Single Point of Entry – "Portal" in Tampa upon release.

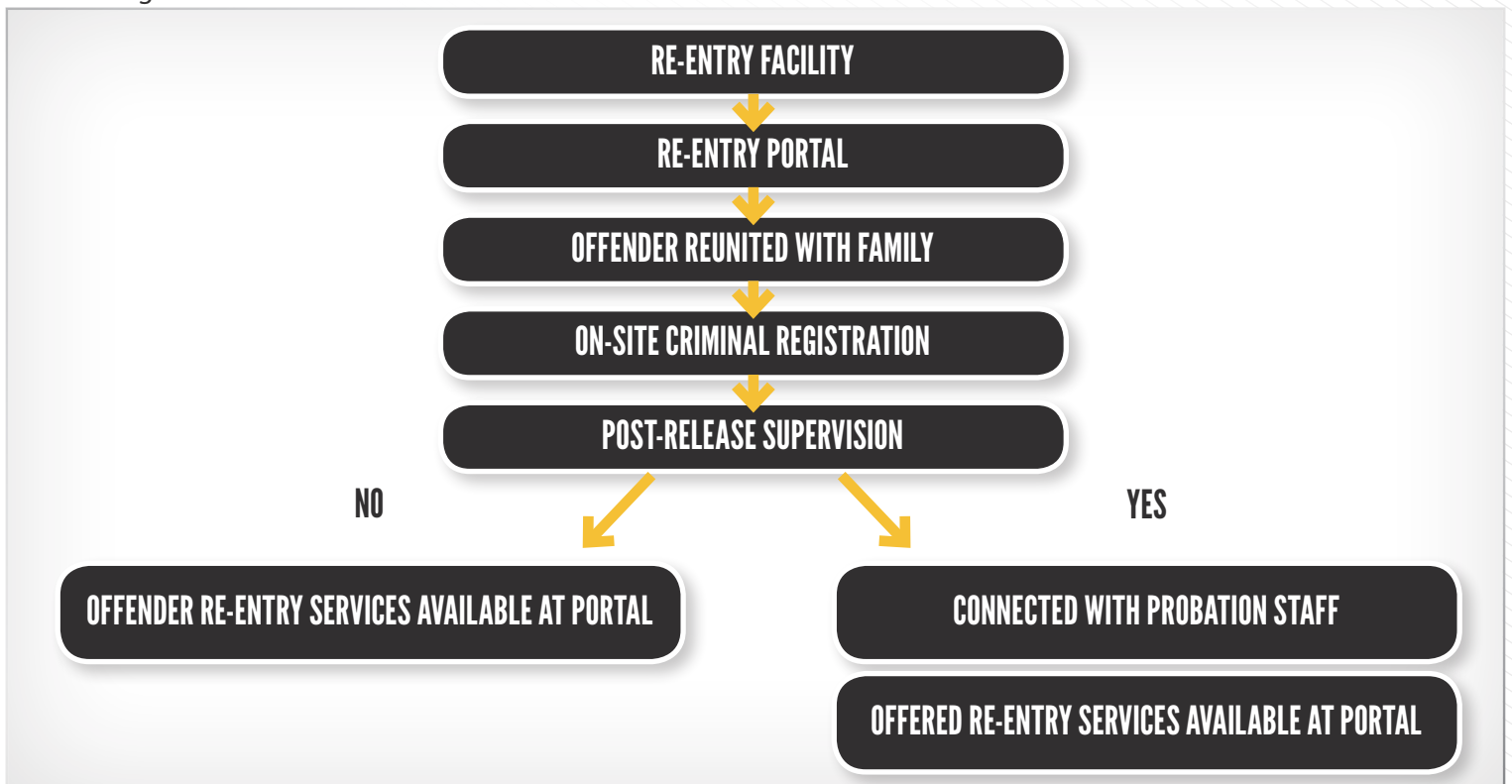
**Sago Palm Re-Entry Facility** was designated a re-entry facility in October 2010 and houses inmates nearing release who will be returning to Palm Beach County. This Partnership is through the Palm Beach Criminal Justice Commission (RESTORE Grant).

**Gadsden Re-Entry Facility**

Gadsden County Re-Entry Center, set to open January 2014, will be a 432-bed facility designed specifically as a re-entry center. Inmates will participate in Academic, Vocational, Substance Abuse Services, Transition Services, Religious Programming and Library Services. Programs will focus on developing job skills, addressing educational deficiencies, addressing denial and confronting the consequences of their substance abuse; identifying self-defeating thoughts and patterns of behavior, learning coping and stress management skills, and developing and identifying with a crime-free lifestyle; altering self-defeating thoughts and behavioral patterns, and acknowledging personal responsibility.

**Re-Entry Portals**

In an effort to address the re-entry issues inmates face upon release, the DC has partnered with various local agencies to operate "Portal of Entry" sites in Duval, Hillsborough, Pinellas and Palm Beach Counties. These are designated release locations for offenders who served time in a local jail, state prison, or federal prison and are returning to a specific county. The portal site connects ex-offenders with service providers to help with needs identified during their release planning process. Available services at these Portals include: on-site felony registration, case management, food/meal vouchers, legal aid, healthcare, housing, vocational and academic counseling, civil rights restoration guidance, medical/disability assistance, community corrections contact, transition planning, clothing closets, job placement, substance abuse/mental health aftercare, mentoring and debt management.



# INSTITUTIONS OVERVIEW

The mission of Institutions, like that of the Agency, is to protect public safety, to ensure the safety of DC personnel, and to provide care and supervision of all offenders under DC's jurisdiction while assisting their re-entry into society.

On June 30, 2013, Florida housed 100,884 inmates in 142 facilities, including 48 major institutions and seven privately run institutions. Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, built in 1913, is the state's oldest prison still in use today.

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.

Upon entry to prison, inmates are sent to a prison reception center. Inmates usually spend an average of three to four 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.

Inmates in Florida may be housed in prisons, annexes, work camps, work release centers or road prisons. Each facility serves a different function and inmates must be specific custody levels to be placed in particular facilities. An inmate nearing his or her release date, who is classified "community custody" and disciplinary-report free, may have the opportunity to be placed in a work release center (WRC). Inmates at WRC's work during the day in their communities and earn a salary, but return to the center at night and any other time they are not working. They are still considered incarcerated. If they fail to follow the rules, they are returned to prison until their release. Part of the money they earn goes to room and board and victim restitution, and they may keep the rest to help them get established upon release.

The classification of inmates for placement in these different facilities takes into account the seriousness of their offenses, length of sentence, time remaining to serve, prior criminal record, escape history, prison adjustment, and other factors. The most serious offenders, those with the longest sentences, and those least likely to adjust to institutional life are placed in more secure facilities.

## Defining the Types of Prison Facilities

**Correctional Institutions** are prisons with fences, razor wire or ribbon, electronic detection systems, perimeter towers with armed correctional officers and/or officers in roving perimeter vehicles. Most of these inmates do not reside in cells, but in open bay dormitories with bunk beds. Some exceptions include those confined for disciplinary or security reasons, and those on death row. These facilities are divided into seven levels of security ranging from minimum custody facilities to maximum custody facilities. About 86.2% of the Florida prison population is housed in a major institution or annex.

**Work/Forestry Camps** are minimum to medium custody facilities, surrounded by fences and razor ribbon. Inmates are usually transferred to a work camp after completing part of their sentences at a correctional institution and demonstrating satisfactory adjustment. Most of these work camps are located next to correctional institutions enabling the sharing of facilities like laundry and health services. The inmates housed at these facilities may be assigned to community and public work squads. Their jobs include cleaning up roadways and right-of-ways, grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state offices, and cleaning up forests. About 9.6% of the prison population resides in work camps.

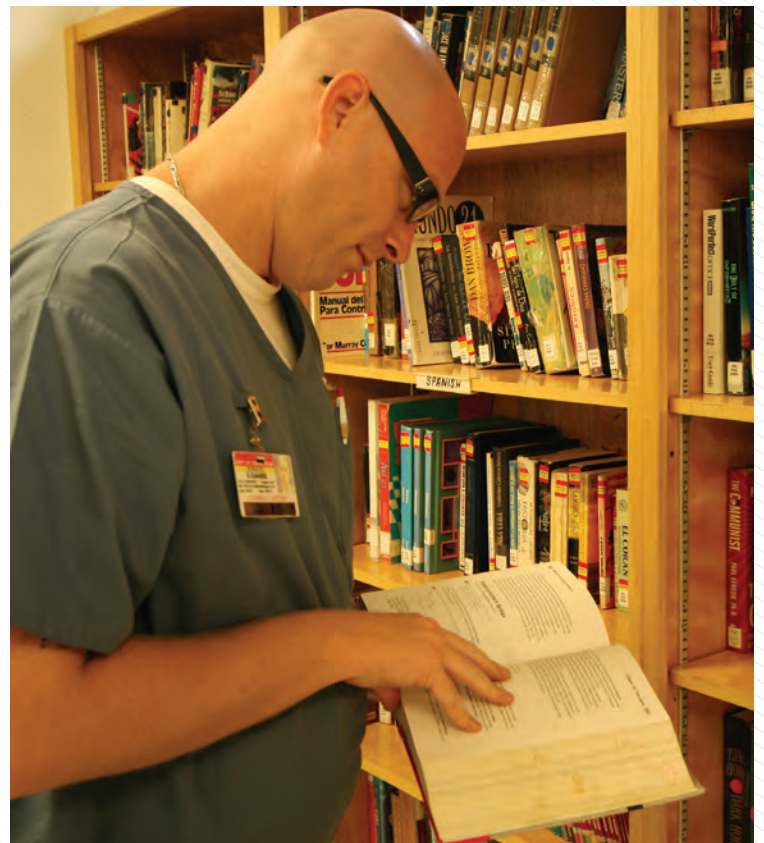


**Work Release Centers (WRC)** house two categories of inmates: community custody inmates who are participating in community work release by working at paid employment in the community and minimum custody inmates who are participating in a center work assignment by working in a support capacity for the center (such as food services and laundry). They must be within two or three years of their release date, depending on their job assignment. Sex offenders may not participate in work release or center work assignments. There are no perimeter fences, and inmates must remain at the WRC when they are not working or attending programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous. Inmates participating in work release must save part of their earnings for when they are released in order to pay toward victim restitution as well as room and board. More than 3,400 inmates participate in Florida's work release programs annually, with about 3.4% of the prison population enrolled at any given time. Work release centers are supervised by the DC's Office of Institutions.

**Road Prisons** house minimum and medium custody inmates and have perimeter fences. Most of these inmates work on community work squads and the highways doing road work. Their jobs also include support services to state agencies such as collecting recycling materials and moving furniture. Less than 1% of the prison population is housed in road prisons.

**TABLE 1.6** Summary of Florida State Correctional Facilities

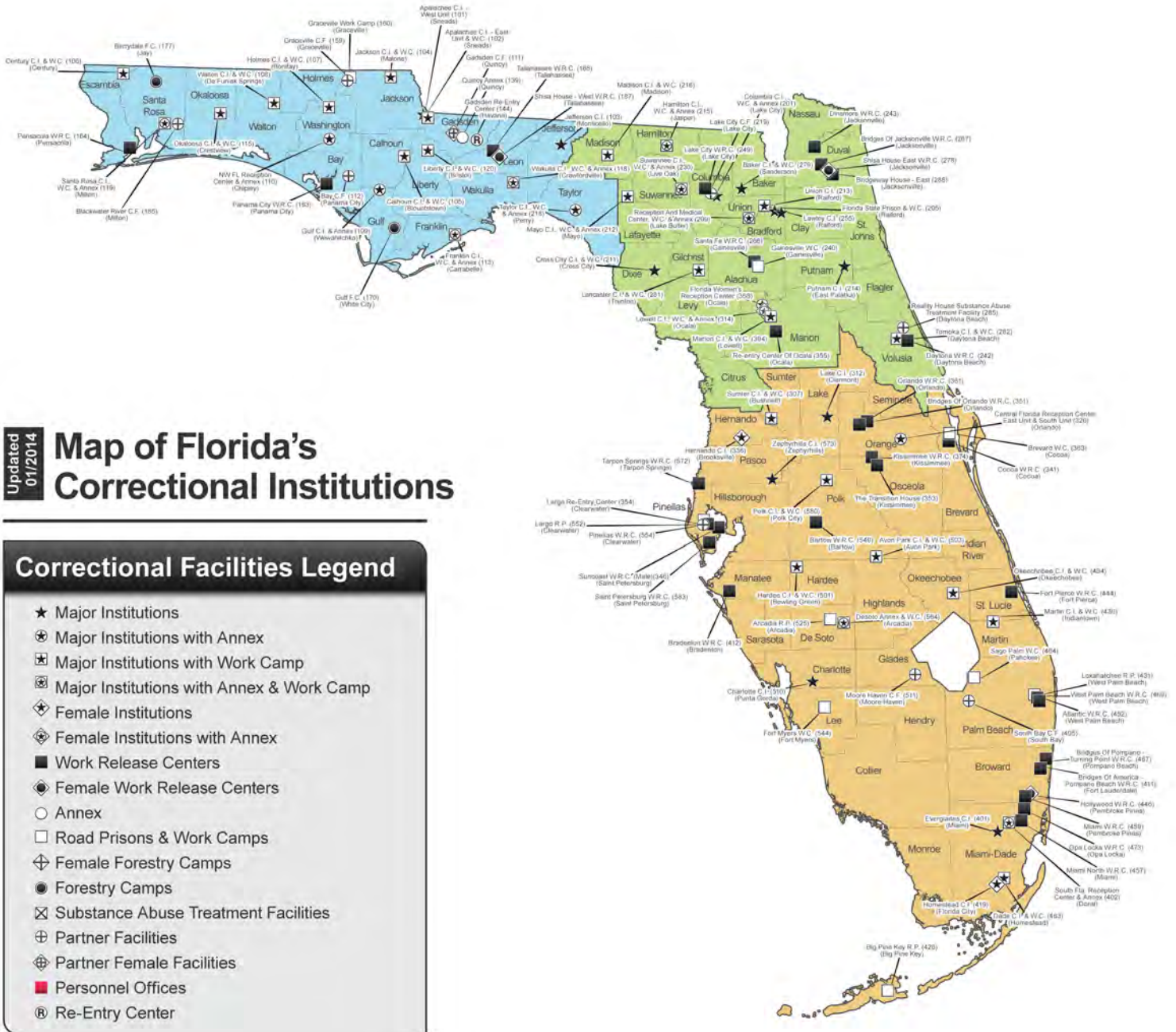
Facility Summary	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2013	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions	48	44	4	59,274	58.8%
Private Correctional Institutions	7	6	1	10,115	10.0%
Prison Annexes	16	15	1	17,549	17.4%
Work Camps	32	31	1	9,733	9.6%
State-run Work Release Centers	20	16	4	2,118	2.1%
Contract Work Release Centers	12	8	4	1,339	1.3%
Road Prisons, Forestry, Basic Training Camps	7	7	0	756	0.8%
<b>Total Facilities</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>15</b>		
<b>Population Total</b>				<b>100,884</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Inmates using Florida prison general libraries during Fiscal Year 2012-13 borrowed 1,412,474 books and periodicals. This includes fiction, non-fiction, reference books, magazines, and newspapers. Law library services were provided to inmates 549,011 times throughout the state. If you or your organization would like to donate books to our general prison libraries, please contact Marty Morrison at (850) 717-3163.

# MAP OF INSTITUTIONS

FIGURE 1.12 Map of Florida's Institutions



Updated 01/2014

## Map of Florida's Correctional Institutions



# FACILITY LIST

TABLE 1.7 Facilities - Correctional Institutions

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1949	102	Apalachee CI - East Unit	M	A	5	Jackson	1,223
1991	103	Jefferson CI	M	A	4	Jefferson	1,125
1991	104	Jackson CI	M	A/FCBR	5	Jackson	1,404
1988	105	Calhoun CI	M	A	4	Calhoun	1,442
1991	106	Century CI	M	A	5	Escambia	1,399
1988	107	Holmes CI	M	A	4	Holmes	1,213
1991	108	Walton CI	M	A	4	Walton	1,254
1992	109	Gulf CI	M	A	5	Gulf	1,685
1995	110	Northwest Florida Reception Center - Main	M	A/FCBR	5	Washington	1,416
2005	113	Franklin CI	M	A	5	Franklin	1,439
1983	115	Okaloosa CI	M	A	5	Okaloosa	920
1997	118	Wakulla CI	M	A/FCBR	4	Wakulla	1,544
1996	119	Santa Rosa CI	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,381
1988	120	Liberty CI	M	A	4	Liberty	1,388
1995	218	Taylor CI	M	A	5	Taylor	1,413
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>20,246</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1992	201	Columbia CI	M	A	5	Columbia	1,288
1972	205	Florida State Prison - Main Unit	M	A	7	Bradford	1,124
1968	209	Reception & Medical Center - Main Unit	M	RC	6	Union	1,476
1973	211	Cross City CI	M	A	5	Dixie	982
1913	213	Union CI	M	A/FCBR	7	Union	1,932
1984	214	Putnam CI	M	A	4	Putnam	484
1987	215	Hamilton CI	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,229
1989	216	Madison CI	M	A	4	Madison	1,285
2011	223	Mayo CI - Annex	M	A	5	Lafayette	1,395
2009	230	Suwannee C.I.	M	A	6	Suwannee	1,188
1977	255	Lawtey CI	M	A/FCBR	3	Bradford	827
1978	279	Baker CI	M	A/Re-ctr	5	Baker	1,210
1979	281	Lancaster CI	M	YO/FCBR	3	Gilchrist	573
1981	282	Tomoka CI	M	A/FCBR	5	Volusia	1,318
1959	304	Marion CI	M	A/FCBR	4	Marion	1,388
1956	314	Lowell CI	F	A	4	Marion	1,173
2008	368	Lowell Reception Center	F	A/FCBR	4	Marion	815
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>19,637</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1965	307	Sumter CI	M	A	5	Sumter	1,247
1973	312	Lake CI	M	A	5	Lake	1,079
1988	320	Central Florida Reception Center-Main Unit	M	RC	6	Orange	1,421
1992	336	Hernando CI	F	YO/FCBR	2	Hernando	477
1995	401	Everglades CI	M	A/FCBR	5	Miami-Dade	1,568
1985	402	South Florida Reception Ctr- Main Unit	M	RC	6	Miami-Dade	862
1995	404	Okeechobee CI	M	A	6	Okeechobee	1,750

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
1976	419	Homestead CI	F	A	4	Miami-Dade	734
1985	430	Martin CI	M	A	6	Martin	1,502
1996	463	Dade CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,549
1991	501	Hardee CI	M	A	6	Hardee	1,578
1957	503	Avon Park CI	M	A	4	Polk	1,001
1989	510	Charlotte CI	M	A	6	Charlotte	1,241
1969	564	DeSoto CI - Annex	M	A	5	DeSoto	1,549
1977	573	Zephyrhills CI	M	A	5	Pasco	692
1978	580	Polk CI	M	A/FCBR/ Re-ctr	5	Polk	1,141
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>19,391</b>
<b>Total Correctional Institutions:</b>							<b>59,274</b>

TABLE 1.8 *Legends*

Gender and Type		Facility Type		Facility Custody Level	
M	Houses Male Inmates	YO	Houses Youthful Offenders	1	Minimum Custody
F	Houses Female Inmates	A	Adult Facility	2,3	Medium Custody
		RC	Reception Center	4,5,6	Close Custody
		FCB	Faith and Character-Based Programs	7	Maximum Custody
		Re-ctr	Re-Entry Center		

TABLE 1.9 *Private Facilities*

Year Open	Facility Code	Privately-Managed Correctional Institutions	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	Managed By	County	Population on June 30, 2013
<b>REGION 1</b>								
1995	111	Gadsden Correctional Facility (CF)	F	A	Med	Management and Training Corp. (MTC)	Gadsden	1,538
1995	112	Bay CF	M	A	Med	Corrections Corp. of America (CCA)	Bay	969
2008	159	Graceville CF	M	A	Close	CCA	Jackson	1,870
2010	185	Blackwater River CF	M	A	Close	GEO Corp.	Santa Rosa	1,985
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>								<b>6,362</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>								
1997	219	Lake City CF	M	YO	Close	CCA	Columbia	892
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>								<b>892</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>								
1997	405	South Bay CF	M	A	Close	GEO Corp.	Palm Beach	1,882
1995	511	Moore Haven CF	M	A	Med	CCA	Glades	979
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>								<b>2,861</b>
<b>Total Private Prison Population:</b>								<b>10,115</b>

TABLE 1.10 *Prison Annexes*

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Annexes (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1959	101	Apalachee CI - West Unit	M	A	4	Jackson	834
2008	122	Wakulla Annex	M	A/FCBR	5	Wakulla	1,602

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Annexes (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
2007	125	Northwest Florida Reception Center Annex	M	RC	5	Washington	1,130
2006	135	Santa Rosa Annex	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,323
1973	139	Quincy Annex (Liberty CI)	M	A	4	Gadsden	408
1999	150	Gulf CI Annex	M	A/FCBR	5	Gulf	1,446
2002	224	Taylor CI Annex	M	A	5	Taylor	1,538
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>8,281</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1982	206	Florida State Prison - West	M	A	4	Bradford	899
1990	208	Reception & Medical Center - West Unit	M	RC	4	Union	972
2011	231	Suwannee Annex	M	A	5	Suwannee	1,275
1995	250	Hamilton CI Annex	M	A	5	Hamilton	1,354
2004	251	Columbia Annex	M	A	5	Columbia	1,523
2002	367	Lowell Annex	F	A	7	Marion	1,393
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>7,416</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1991	321	Central Florida Reception Center (CFRC)-East	M	A	4	Orange	1,203
1992	323	Central Florida Reception Center (CFRC)-South	M	A	3	Orange	106
2002	403	South Florida Reception Center-South	M	A	4	Miami-Dade	543
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>1,852</b>
<b>Total Annex Facilities:</b>							<b>17,549</b>

TABLE 1.11 Work Camps

Year Open	Facility Code	Work Camps/Re-Entry Centers (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1994	121	Liberty Work Camp	M	A	3	Liberty	281
1989	160	Graceville Work Camp (Jackson CI)	M	A	2	Jackson	286
1989	161	Okaloosa Work Camp	M	A	3	Okaloosa	265
1994	162	Holmes Work Camp	M	A	3	Holmes	327
1994	165	Calhoun Work Camp	M	A	3	Calhoun	274
1994	166	Jackson Work Camp	M	A	3	Jackson	284
1994	167	Century Work Camp	M	A	3	Escambia	279
1989	171	Bay City Work Camp (Franklin CI)	M	A	3	Franklin	282
1995	172	Walton Work Camp	M	A	3	Walton	287
2002	173	Wakulla Work Camp	M	A/FCBR	3	Wakulla	427
2006	227	Taylor Work Camp	M	A	3	Taylor	431
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>3,423</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
2007	221	R.M.C. Work Camp	M	A	3	Union	436
2009	232	Suwannee Work Camp	M	A	3	Suwannee	405
1951	240	Gainesville Work Camp	M	A	2	Alachua	262
1990	261	Baker Work Camp	M	A	3	Baker	282
1989	262	Cross City Work Camp	M	A	3	Dixie	279
1995	265	Mayo Work Camp	M	A	3	Lafayette	324
1989	280	Lancaster Work Camp	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	275
1987	284	Tomoka Work Camp	M	A	3	Volusia	291

( ) indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name

Year Open	Facility Code	Work Camps/Re-Entry Centers (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
1988	289	Madison Work Camp	M	A	3	Madison	293
1989	364	Marion Work Camp	M	A	3	Marion	275
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>3,122</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
2008	316	Lowell Work Camp	F	A	3	Marion	339
1989	363	Brevard Work Camp (CFRC)	M	A	3	Brevard	267
1987	365	Sumter Work Camp	M	A	3	Sumter	272
1983	420	Martin Work Camp	M	A	3	Martin	196
1990	462	Glades Work Camp	M	A	3	Palm Beach	276
1993	504	Avon Park Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	509
1981	544	Ft. Myers Work Camp (Charlotte CI)	M	A	2	Lee	117
1990	560	DeSoto Work Camp (DeSoto Annex)	M	A	3	DeSoto	281
2008	464	Sago Palm Re-Entry Center (Martin CI)	M	A/Re-ctr	3	Palm Beach	355
1987	562	Polk Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	288
1995	563	Hardee Work Camp	M	A	3	Hardee	288
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>3,188</b>
<b>Total Work Camps/Re-Entry Centers:</b>							<b>9,733</b>
<i>() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name</i>							

TABLE 1.12 State Work Release Centers

Year Open	Facility Code	State-run Work Release Centers (and their parent institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1972	163	Panama City WRC (NWFR)	M	A/YO	1	Bay	64
1973	164	Pensacola WRC (Century CI)	M	A/YO	1	Escambia	79
1973	168	Tallahassee WRC (Jefferson CI)	M	A/YO	1	Leon	119
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>262</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
1974	242	Daytona WRC (Tomoka CI)	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	81
1985	243	Dinsmore WRC (Lawtey CI)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	139
1972	249	Lake City WRC (Columbia CI)	M	A/YO	1	Columbia	142
1972	266	Santa Fe WRC (Marion CI)	M	A/YO	1	Alachua	153
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>515</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1972	341	Cocoa WRC (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Brevard	82
1973	361	Orlando WRC (Lowell CI)	F	A/YO	1	Orange	79
1975	374	Kissimmee WRC (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	153
1973	444	Ft. Pierce WRC (Martin CI)	M	A/YO	1	St. Lucie	79
1974	446	Hollywood WRC (SFRC)	F	A/YO	1	Broward	110
1971	452	Atlantic WRC (Martin CI)	F	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	44
1975	457	Miami North WRC (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	169
1989	469	West Palm Beach WRC (Martin CI)	M	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	146
1985	473	Opa Locka WRC (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	137
1972	540	Bartow WRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Polk	75
1973	554	Pinellas WRC (Hernando CI)	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	43
1976	572	Tarpon Springs WRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	83
1986	583	St. Petersburg WRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	141
<i>() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name</i>							

Year Open	Facility Code	State-run Work Release Centers (and their parent institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>1,341</b>
<b>Total State-Run Work Release Centers:</b>							<b>2,118</b>
() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name							

TABLE 1.13 Contract Work Release Centers

Year Open	Facility Code	Contract Work Release Centers/Re-Entry Center (and their parent institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
<b>REGION 1</b>							
2004	187	SHISA House West (Jefferson CI)	F	A/YO	1	Leon	28
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>28</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
2005	267	Bridges of Jacksonville (Lawtey CI)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	135
2004	278	SHISA House East (Lawtey CI)	F	A/YO	1	Duval	15
2007	285	Reality House (Tomoka CI)	M	A	1	Volusia	108
2005	355	Re-Entry Center of Ocala (Marion CI)	M	A/YO	1	Marion	97
<b>Region 2 Total:</b>							<b>355</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
2005	345	Suncoast WRC (Hernando CI)	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	158
2005	351	Bridges of Orlando (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	145
2008	352	Orlando Transition Center (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	128
2008	353	Transition House Inc. Kissimmee (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	150
2008	354	Largo Residential Re-Entry Center (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	Closed July 2013
2005	411	Pompano Transition Center (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	164
2005	412	Bradenton Transition Center (Hardee CI)	F	A/YO	1	Manatee	118
2005	467	Bridges of Pompano (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	93
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>956</b>
<b>Total Contract Work Release Centers:</b>							<b>1,339</b>
() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name							

TABLE 1.14 Road Prisons, Forestry Camps and Basic Training Camps

Year Open	Facility Code	Road Prisons, Forestry and BTU	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2013
<b>REGION 1</b>							
1988	170	Gulf Forestry Camp (Gulf CI)	M	A	3	Gulf	256
1976	177	Berrydale Forestry Camp (Century CI)	M	A	3	Santa	143
<b>Region 1 Total:</b>							<b>399</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
1987	308	Sumter Basic Training Unit	M	YO	2	Sumter	43
1951	426	Big Pine Key Road Prison (Dade CI)	M	A	2	Monroe	63
1951	431	Loxahatchee Road Prison (Martin CI)	M	A	2	Palm Beach	92
1993	552	Largo Road Prison (Polk CI)	M	A	2	Pinellas	64
1964	525	Arcadia Road Prison (DeSoto Annex)	M	A	2	DeSoto	95
<b>Region 3 Total:</b>							<b>357</b>
<b>Road Prisons, Forestry &amp; Basic Training Unit Total:</b>							<b>756</b>
() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name							

## How the Statistical Pages That Follow Are Organized

The pages that follow provide statistical information on inmates in prison and offenders on community supervision with the Florida Department of Corrections. This information is organized in two main sections: Inmates in Prison and Offenders on Community Supervision.

Each section is then divided into three distinct populations:

- **Admissions** (those who entered the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013);
- **Population** (those inmates in the Florida prison system or offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2013); and
- **Releases** (those released from the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013). The Inmate Population section also includes a section on death row inmates and escapes. These statistics reflect demographic characteristics as well as aspects of the offenders' criminal histories.

For these statistical pages, the definition of "violent offense" is as follows:

### Violent Offense Definition

A crime is defined as violent if it involves actual physical harm or the threat of physical harm to a person, or the crime has a reasonable probability of causing unintended physical harm or physical threat of harm to a person. Crimes are defined as violent from the statutory reference only. Therefore, a judgment has to be made based on sometimes limited information whether the crime fits this definition. For example, if the crime is shooting into a vehicle, it is not known if actual physical harm or the threat of physical harm occurred. But in this case, we assume there is a reasonable probability that violence could have resulted.

### Where Can I Get More Information?

Statistical information from previous annual reports is available upon request from the

Bureau of Research and Data Analysis

501 South Calhoun Street

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500

Or call (850) 717-3647

Fax (850) 488-1967



# INMATE ADMISSIONS

## Summary of FY 2012-13 Inmate Admissions

The number of inmate admissions to Florida state prisons increased for the first time since FY 2007-08, rising from 32,279 in FY 2011-12 to 33,295 in FY 2012-13, a 3.1% increase. Most of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2012-13 are male (88.4%), white (53.2%) and between the ages of 25-34. Most (54.1%) had not served time in Florida state prisons before. An almost equal number of admitted inmates were sentenced for property (32.6%) or violent (31.1%) crimes. Over the last five years, prison admissions for drug crimes has gradually decreased from 27.4% of total admissions in FY 2008-09 to 24.2% in FY 2012-13. The average sentence length of these inmate admissions is 5.1 years. Most were sentenced from Hillsborough (7.5%), Duval (6.6%) or Broward (6.5%) counties. Those admitted to prison today for a crime committed on or after October 1, 1995, will serve a minimum of 85% of their sentences.

### From FY 2011-12 to FY 2012-13, inmate admissions increased 3.1%

Inmate admissions refer to the number of offenders admitted into the prison system. The following tables and charts will detail the characteristics of inmates who were admitted into Florida state prisons from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013.

FIGURE 1.13 Admissions Compared Over Ten Fiscal Years

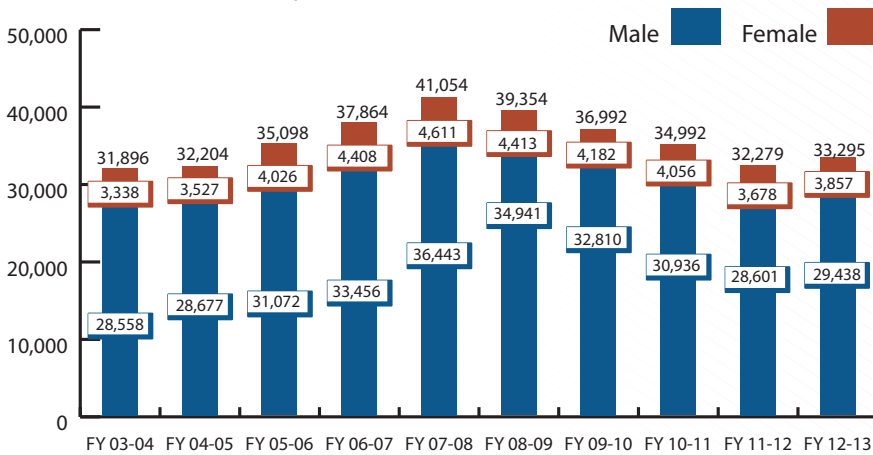


TABLE 1.16 General Characteristics of Admissions by Offense Type for FY 2012-13

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	1,035	3.1%	25.3	33.6
Sexual offenses	1,791	5.6%	12.9	38.8
Robbery	2,354	7.2%	8.0	28.1
Violent Personal offenses	4,509	14.0%	4.5	34.4
Burglary	5,679	17.5%	4.9	30.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,262	16.3%	2.5	35.7
Drug offenses	7,847	24.2%	3.2	35.6
Weapons	1,469	4.5%	3.5	31.2
Other	2,471	7.6%	2.9	38.1
Data unavailable	878			

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

TABLE 1.15 General Characteristics of FY 2012-13 Admissions

Category	FY 2012-13	
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>33,295</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	29,438	88.4%
Female	3,857	11.6%
<b>Race</b>		
White	17,718	53.2%
Black	14,428	43.3%
Other	1,149	3.5%
<b>Age at Admission</b>		
17 & Under	259	0.8%
18-24	8,105	24.3%
25-34	11,570	34.7%
35-49	9,748	29.3%
50-59	2,991	9.0%
60+	622	1.9%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	17,528	54.1%
1	7,102	21.9%
2	3,337	10.3%
3	1,828	5.6%
4+	2,622	8.1%
Data Unavailable	878	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.

# INMATE POPULATION

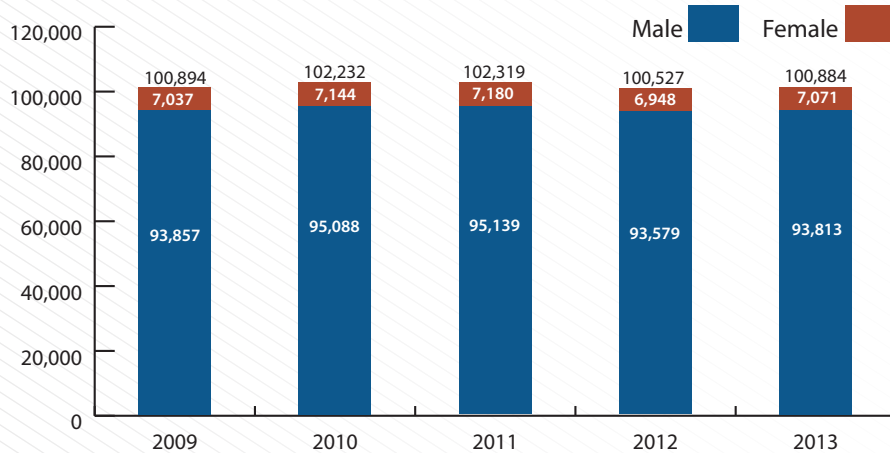
## Florida Prison Population Increased by 357 or 0.4% from June 2012 to June 2013

Inmate population refers to the 100,884 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2013. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of these inmates. Other fiscal years are also featured to illustrate trends.

The majority of inmates in prison on June 30, 2013, are male (93,813 or 93.0%) with females accounting for 7.0% of the population. The percentage of white inmates in prison is steadily increasing, from 46.4% in June 2009 to 47.9% in June 2013. The top five categories of primary offenses for which inmates are incarcerated are: drugs (16.9%), burglary (16.4%), murder/manslaughter (14.0%), robbery (13.2%), and violent personal offenses such as carjacking and aggravated assault (11.8%).

On June 30, 2013, 523.8 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 539.9 in 2009. The Florida Demographic Estimating Conference held on July 11, 2013, estimated Florida's population at 19,313,283 which represents a 1.01% increase in Florida's population over the past year.

**FIGURE 1.15** Inmate Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Fiscal Years



**TABLE 1.18** General Characteristics of Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2013

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	14,081	14.0%	36.0	28.2
Sexual offenses	11,820	11.7%	23.2	33.6
Robbery	13,350	13.2%	19.2	26.4
Violent Personal offenses	11,930	11.8%	12.4	30.9
Burglary	16,483	16.4%	12.1	29.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	8,038	8.0%	4.9	34.1
Drug offenses	17,035	16.9%	7.1	33.6
Weapons	3,548	3.5%	7.7	29.8
Other	4,525	4.5%	6.6	35.3
Data unavailable	74			

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

**TABLE 1.17** General Characteristics of Population

Category	June 30, 2013	
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>100,884</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	93,813	93.0%
Female	7,071	7.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	48,344	47.9%
Black	48,413	48.0%
Other	4,127	4.1%
<b>Age on June 30, 2013</b>		
17 & Under	154	0.2%
18-24	14,046	13.9%
25-34	31,667	31.4%
35-49	35,417	35.1%
50-59	14,469	14.3%
60+	5,131	5.1%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	54,687	54.2%
1	21,074	20.9%
2	10,735	10.6%
3	6,139	6.1%
4+	8,232	8.2%
Data Unavailable	17	

*Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.*





# INMATE DRUG TESTING

## Thousands of inmates are randomly drug tested annually

The Department's **Inmate Drug Testing Unit** currently oversees the inmate random drug testing program, substance abuse program drug testing and "for cause" drug testing for all correctional facilities statewide.

Inmates are chosen for random and substance abuse program drug testing based on a computer-generated selection system. Selection of inmates for "for cause" drug testing is based on reasonable suspicion of involvement with drugs or alcohol.

Drug testing enables the DC to detect and identify inmates using illicit drugs, including abuse of prescription drugs and/or alcohol.

Furthermore, the role of drug testing has been recognized as highly effective in identifying those who have substance abuse problems, getting them into treatment, and monitoring them during the treatment process.

**TABLE 1.19** *Random Drug Test Results in Accordance with (F.S. 944.473(1)) for FY 2012-13*

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rates	Drug Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total*
Random	65,706	65,478	228	0.3%	2	191	6	8	22	229
For Cause	1,236	1,062	174	14.1%	23	127	6	6	15	177

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

## Combating Contraband in Prison

The **Office of the Inspector General** conducts unannounced drug interdiction operations by searching employees, visitors, inmates, vehicles and areas on DC grounds for contraband. Some examples from FY 2012-13:

During a K-9 inspection on March 20, 2013, Correctional Officer (C.O.) Inspector Desmond Dilorenzo noticed that a padlock on the pipe chase cover appeared to have been modified. Further inspection revealed that the lock had actually been cut and put back on the pipe chase to make it appear that it was intact. Inside of the chase, multiple contraband items were found including three cell phones and two homemade weapons.

On March 20, 2013, K-9 Inspector Anthony Rowan and his dog Uno, whose specialty is sniffing out cell phones, recovered five contraband cell phones during a search of common areas in a work camp, considered a high number for a work camp. After Inspector Rowan left the facility, security staff noticed some inmates in the recreation area appeared to be searching for something. Security staff removed inmates from the area and conducted a physical search, where they found another cell phone which may have been tossed by the inmates when they saw Inspector Rowan and Uno arrive at the facility.

On March 21, 2013, C.O. Inspector Eliazar Mares was conducting a K-9 Inspection in a housing unit when canine Tina alerted to a mattress in a lower bunk area. Multiple items of contraband, including nine grams of crack cocaine were recovered. This operation was conducted in response to information provided by Senior Inspector Conan Davidson. Noted Sr. Inspector Darrel Grabner: "It really helps when we get cooperation from state investigations with timely and good information which helps us target specific areas."

Contraband can take the form of cell phones, lighters, tobacco and even cash in a prison setting, along with more typical forms of contraband – homemade weapons and drugs. Cell phones are contraband because they can be used to intimidate witnesses, plan escapes, harass victims and conduct criminal enterprises from prison.



# ELDERLY INMATES

This report is provided in accordance with requirements outlined in Section 944.8041, Florida Statutes.

## What is an Elderly Inmate?

Elderly inmates are defined by Florida Statute 944.02 as "prisoners age 50 or older in a state correctional institution or facility operated by the Department of Corrections." The number of elderly inmates in the state prison system has increased steadily from 11,178 on June 30, 2006 to 19,600 on June 30, 2013, and this particular population is expected to continue to increase over the next decade.

## Elderly Inmates in prison on June 30, 2013

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2013 were serving time for sex offenses (21.2%), murder/manslaughter (20.9%) or drug offenses (13.6%).
- The 19,600 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2013 represented 19.4% of the total inmate population.
- 94.6% of the elderly inmates in prison were male; 5.4% were female.
- 46.7% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.

## Elderly Inmates admitted to prison from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

During FY2012-13, there were 3,613 elderly inmates admitted to Florida prisons. The majority were admitted for violent offenses (30.6%), followed by property crimes (28.6%), and drug offenses (25.2%). The oldest male inmate admitted was 89; the oldest female admitted was 89.



## Health Care Challenges regarding Elderly Inmates

Policy makers and independent auditing bodies that review the DC's health services operations have consistently noted the challenges inherent in providing health care services to inmates, specifically to those inmates age 50 and older:

*The Florida Senate*

*Issue Brief 2011-213, October 2010*

"The inmate population is typically not as healthy as the general American population. Many inmates have not exercised preventative medicine habits prior to entering prison, and this along with the stress and lack of stimulation of prison life tends to cause them to age quicker. These factors have led Florida and many other states to consider an inmate who is over 50 years old to be elderly. Aging inmates, and those with communicable diseases or other special medical conditions, require more extensive and expensive medical treatment. Florida has a higher percentage of elderly inmates than many other states, in part because there is no possibility of parole for crimes committed after 1983."

*Correctional Medical Authority*

*2009-2010 Annual Report and Report on Aging Inmates, December 2010*

"Many inmates come into prison with poor health status due to lack of preventive medical and dental care, untreated chronic disease, mental illness, years of substance (alcohol, drugs, tobacco) abuse, and the effects of previous incarcerations. The generally poorer health status of inmates and the aging population combined with the increasing cost of health care has resulted in medical care being a primary contributor to steadily increasing correctional budgets."

*Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA)*

*Report No. 09-07, January 2009*

"Inmates often arrive at Florida's correctional facilities with an array of medical problems, including chronic or infectious diseases, mental health conditions, and substance abuse or alcohol disorders."

NBC News

June 29, 2013

"State and federal prisons spend an estimated \$1.6 billion taxpayer dollars a year keeping elderly convicts... Nearly a quarter of that price tag – roughly \$3 billion taxpayer dollars annually – is devoted to providing health care to sick or dying prisoners."

The Pew Center on Research has estimated that the cost of managing an elderly prisoner is approximately \$70,000 annually. This yields a per diem of \$192, compared with the DC's average healthcare cost of \$11.79 per inmate per day for all facilities (FY 2012-13).

## Services and Housing for Elderly Inmates

The DC does not house or treat inmates based solely on age. Elderly inmates are housed in most of the DC's major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical status.

- By DC 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.

Currently, the facilities listed below serve relatively large populations of elderly inmates. Housing these inmates separate from the general population reduces the potential for predatory and abusive behavior by younger, more aggressive inmates and promotes efficient use of medical resources.

- **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 including F-dorm, that provides nursing care chiefly to the infirm elderly and others. In 2011, the DC began caring for inmates on ventilators at the hospital at Reception and Medical Center as well. This was accomplished through the lease of equipment and enhanced staff training. Previously, ventilator inmates were cared for at community hospitals, at a much higher cost.
- **The South Unit of the Central Florida Reception Center** is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including the elderly, as well as palliative care inmates.
- **Zephyrhills Correctional Institution** has two dorms specifically designed for elderly inmates as well as inmates with complex medical needs.
- **Lowell Correctional Institution** has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs, including the elderly.
- **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.
- In December 2010, the DC opened the renovated **F-Dorm at South Florida Reception Center** to help address some of the medical needs of the growing elderly population. This dorm features 84 beds designated for palliative and long-term care. The facility also provides step down care for inmates who can be discharged from hospitals but are not ready for an infirmary level of care at an institution.

## Outsourcing Prison Healthcare

In FY 2012-13, the DC began implementing a statewide health care outsourcing project. Wexford Health Sources is now providing comprehensive onsite and offsite medical, mental health, dental, pharmacy management, utilization management, claims, quality management, risk management, and other services to more than 15,000 inmates at nine institutions in South Florida. Corizon, Inc. was awarded a contract for comprehensive health care services in the rest of the state; transition activities have started and will be completed early in Q2 of FY 2012-13.

Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Therefore, though Wexford and Corizon will provide care to all elderly inmates, the DC will retain responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to specialty beds at Central Florida Reception Center South Unit, Reception and Medical Center, Zephyrhills J-Dorm, and South Florida Reception Center F-Dorm. This will ensure elderly inmates with the highest levels of acuity will be placed in the most appropriate setting.

## Challenges for the Future

The elderly inmate population in Florida has increased by 75% since 2006 (from 11,178 to 19,600 inmates). This rapid rate of growth is expected to continue through the peak of the national aging boom (2020-30). Although Florida does not track inmate health care costs by age, utilization data shows that elderly inmates account for a disproportionate share of hospital services. In FY 2012-13, elderly inmates accounted for 49.4% of all episodes of care and 52.5% of all hospital days although they only represented 19.4% of the total prison population.

# ELDERLY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

## Elderly (50 or Older) Population

The elderly inmate population has increased by 1,232 or about 6.7% from June 30, 2012 (18,368) to June 30, 2013 (19,600). The majority of elderly inmates (62.4%) in prison on June 30, 2013, were serving time for violent crimes.

**TABLE 1.20** General Characteristics of the Elderly (50 or Older) Population on June 30, 2013

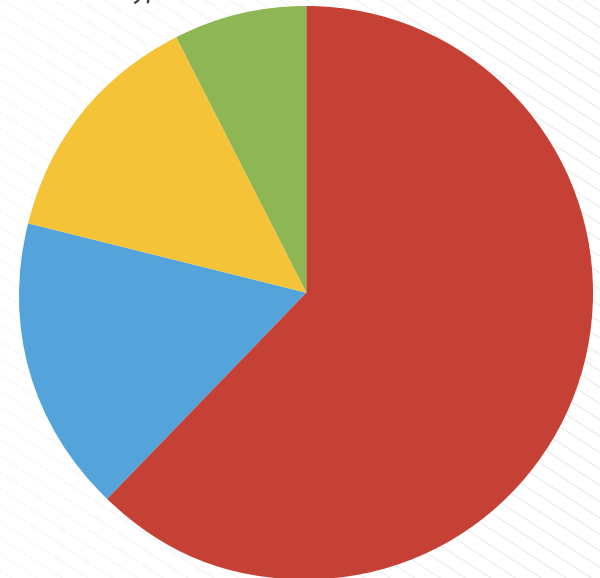
Category	June 30, 2013	
<b>Elderly Population</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	18,540	94.6%
Female	1,060	5.4%
<b>Race</b>		
White	10,712	54.7%
Black	8,240	42.0%
Other	648	3.3%
<b>Age on June 30, 2013</b>		
50-55	10,472	53.4%
56-60	4,734	24.2%
61-65	2,100	10.7%
66-70	1,530	7.8%
71-75	487	2.5%
76+	277	1.4%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	9,137	46.7%
1	3,129	16.0%
2	2,143	10.9%
3	1,668	8.5%
4+	3,508	17.9%
Data unavailable	15	

*Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100%.*

**TABLE 1.21** Elderly (50 or Older) Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2013

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	4,093	20.9%
Sexual offenses	4,156	21.2%
Robbery	1,841	9.4%
Violent Personal offenses	1,872	9.5%
Burglary	2,288	11.7%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,382	7.1%
Drug offenses	2,664	13.6%
Weapons	386	2.0%
Other	910	4.6%
Data Unavailable	8	

**FIGURE 1.17** Type of Offense



<b>62.4%</b>	Violent*	12,226
<b>16.7%</b>	Property	3,266
<b>13.6%</b>	Drugs	2,664
<b>7.3%</b>	Other	1,436
<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,600</b>
	Data Unavailable	8

\*One of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition: actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

# YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

TABLE 1.22 Youthful Offender Population - June 30, 2013

Current Location	DC Designated Youthful Offenders	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.04(1))	Youthful Offenders with emotional/physical vulnerability (F.S. 958.11(6))	Total Population
Central Florida Reception Center-Main	71	50	0	121
Lake City Correctional Facility	518	373	0	891
Lancaster CI	269	280	4	553
Lancaster WC	133	142	0	275
Lowell Annex	27	13	0	40
Lowell CO	105	30	0	135
Lowell WC	7	0	0	7
North West Florida Reception Center-Annex	18	11	0	29
Reception and Medical Center-Main Unit	46	32	1	79
South Florida Reception Center	29	24	0	53
Sumter CI	154	96	2	252
Sumter Basic Training Unit	30	12	0	42
Work Release Centers	64	41	0	105
All Other Facilities	5	5	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,592</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 DC 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 DC to assign inmates 19 or younger (except capital or life felons) to youthful offender facilities if the DC determines that the inmate's mental or physical vulnerability would substantially or materially jeopardize his or her safety in a non-youthful offender facility.*



# DEATH ROW

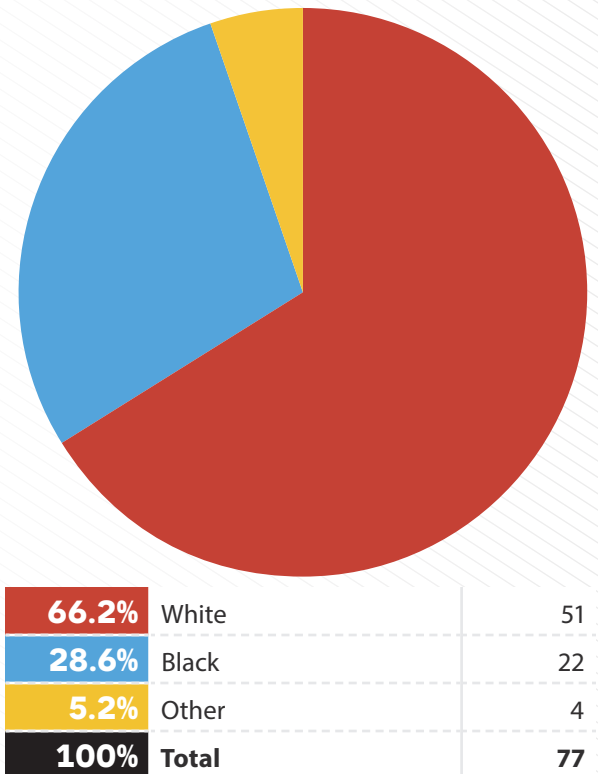
## Four Inmates were Executed in FY 2012-13

TABLE 1.23 Race and Gender of Death Row Inmates on June 30 Compared Over Five Years

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Gender</b>					
Males	390	393	396	398	400
Females	1	1	3	4	5
<b>Race</b>					
Black	139	138	145	146	150
White	240	244	241	241	240
Other	12	12	13	15	15
<b>Race/Gender</b>					
White Males	239	243	240	240	239
Black Males	139	138	144	145	148
Other Males	12	12	12	13	13
White Females	1	1	1	1	1
Black Females	0	0	1	1	2
Other Females	0	0	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>405</b>

- Most (59%) 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.
- Average number of years served before execution: 14.0
- Average number of years between offense and execution: 15.7
- Average age at execution: 46.1
- Average age at offense for those executed: 30.3
- Florida administers execution by electric chair or lethal injection. Lethal injection became an option for death row inmates in FY 1999-00.
- The first inmate to die by lethal injection was Terry Sims on February 23, 2000.
- While tobacco was banned inside Florida prisons on January 1, 2000, death row inmates are allowed to use unlighted tobacco products in death row housing areas. These inmates may purchase no more than two packages of smokeless tobacco products per week.
- A death row cell is 6 X 9 X 9.5 feet high.
- On June 30, 2013, there were 405 inmates on Florida's death row.

FIGURE 1.18 Race of Inmates Executed Since Death Penalty Reinstated



# INMATE RELEASES

## Summary of Inmates Released in FY 2012-13

In FY 2012-13, 33,137 offenders were released from Florida's prisons, a 3.8% decrease from FY 2011-12. Most of the permanent releases (20,984 or 63.3%) were released because their sentences expired. Approximately 15.3% (5,085) were released to probation or community control. Additionally, 16.2% (5,374) were released to conditional release supervision, a type of supervision for more serious offenders. The majority of offenders released in FY 2012-13 were white (17,133 or 51.7%) and male (29,486 or 89.0%). An estimated 34.7% were between the ages of 25-34 (11,512) and 33.4% were between the ages of 35 and 49 (11,061). Approximately 30.6% were serving time for violent offenses (10,145) and 31.3% were serving time for property crimes (10,359).

### 33,137 Inmates Released in FY 2012-13

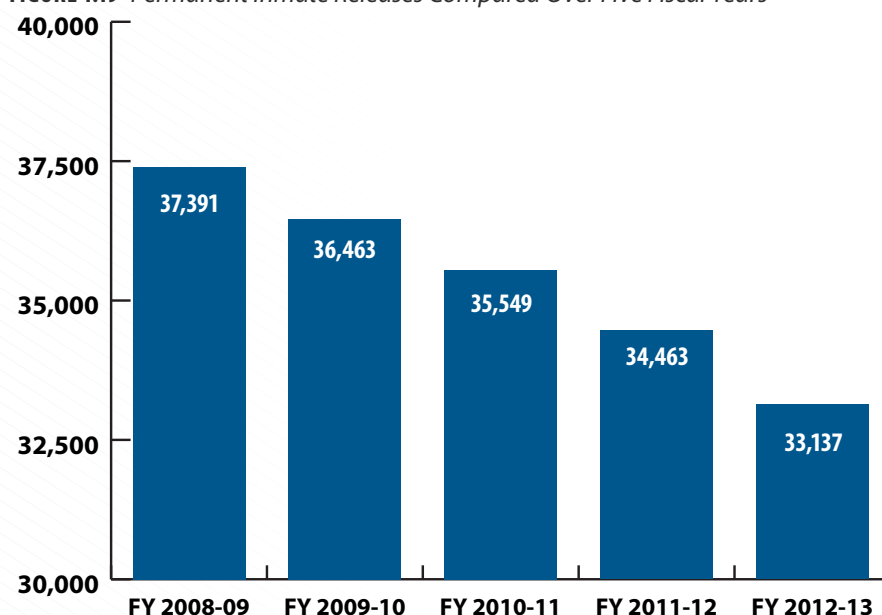
This section includes statistics on the number of inmates who were released from the Florida prison system during the period of July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013. Time Served refers to the percentage of sentence that inmates actually served in prison, plus credit for jail time, compared to their sentence length. For example, an inmate may have been sentenced to 10 years in prison but his actual time served will be about eight and a half years, once his gain time has been subtracted from his sentence.

**TABLE 1.24** General Characteristics of Prison Releases

Category	FY 2012-13	
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>33,137</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	29,486	89.0%
Female	3,651	11.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	17,133	51.7%
Black	14,706	44.4%
Other	1,298	3.9%
<b>Age at Release</b>		
17 & Under	34	0.1%
18-24	5,733	17.3%
25-34	11,512	34.7%
35-49	11,061	33.4%
50-59	3,775	11.4%
60+	1,022	3.1%
<b>Prior DC Prison Commitments</b>		
0	17,961	54.2%
1	7,001	21.2%
2	3,458	10.4%
3	1,935	5.8%
4+	2,767	8.4%
Data Unavailable	15	

*Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.*

**FIGURE 1.19** Permanent Inmate Releases Compared Over Five Fiscal Years



**TABLE 1.25** Release by Offense Type for FY 2012-13

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	759	2.3%	18.7	42.9
Sexual Offenses	1,573	4.8%	9.5	42.5
Robbery	2,651	8.0%	7.5	32.3
Violent Personal Offenses	4,823	14.5%	3.8	35.9
Burglary	5,658	17.1%	4.2	32.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,025	15.1%	2.6	36.9
Drug Offenses	8,478	25.6%	3.2	36.4
Weapons	1,417	4.3%	3.6	33.4
Other	2,753	8.3%	2.9	38.7



# ESCAPES

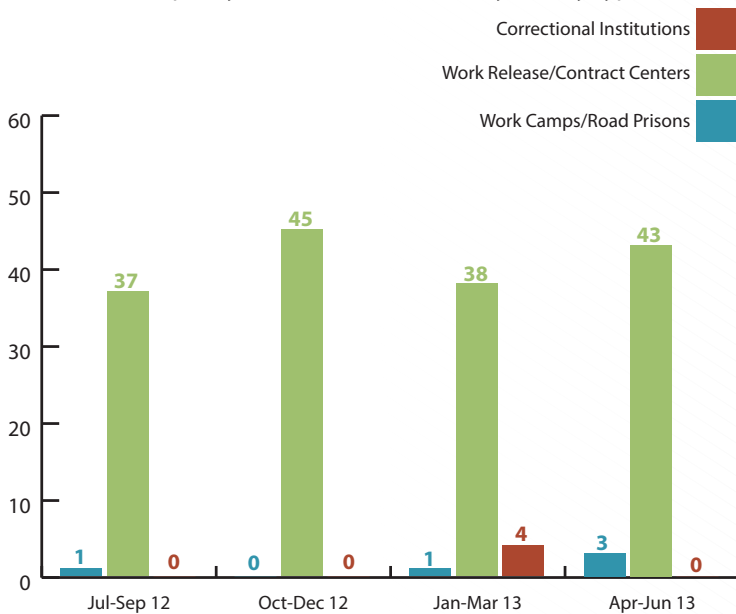
## No Escapes from Secure Perimeter Prison this Fiscal Year

There were no escapes from the secure perimeter of a major institution in FY 2012-13. The majority (94.7%) of the following escapes were community custody walkaways from work release centers, where inmates are out in the community working during the day, returning to the work release center afterward. Inmates returning late from work without valid reasons may be charged with escape and returned to a major prison with a secure perimeter to complete their sentences. The remaining escapes in FY 2012-13 were inmates who were working on unarmed work squads outside the perimeter of a prison, and were also lower custody inmates.

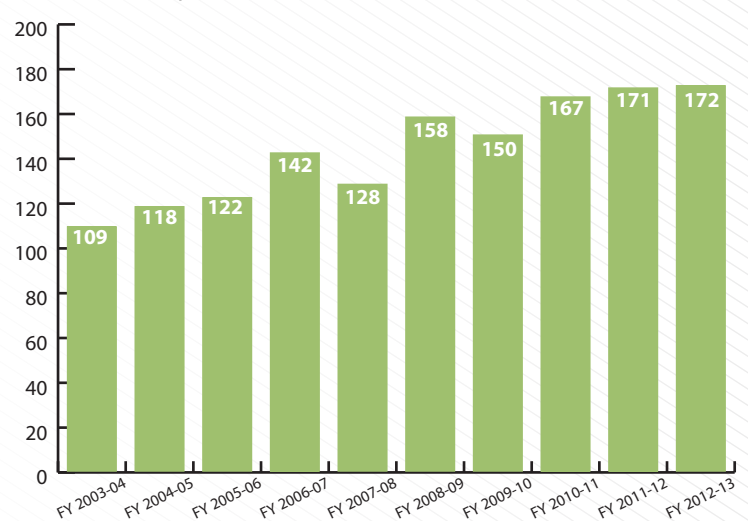
- In FY 2012-13, there were 172 completed escapes, 170 or 99% were recaptured as of July 1, 2013. Of the 170 who were recaptured, 114 or 67% were recaptured within 24 hours of their escape.
- Of the 172 completed escapes, 163 (94.7%) were from non-secure work release/contract centers; five or 2.9% were from a work camp/road prison; and four or 2.4% of the inmates who escaped were housed in prison but were on an outside work detail when they escaped.
- There were seven attempted (and thwarted) escapes in FY 2012-13.

To ensure public safety and maintain a low number of escapes from inside prisons, the DC utilizes three factors: a zero tolerance policy for escapes; the implementation of a comprehensive security audit program; and replacing and upgrading perimeter barriers including fences, razor wire, and installing electronic detection systems.

**FIGURE 1.20** Escapes by Quarter for FY 2012-13 by Facility Type



**FIGURE 1.21** Escapes Over a Ten Year Period



# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OVERVIEW

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The primary mission of Community Corrections is to protect the public by monitoring whether offenders on community supervision are complying with their 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, their significant others and family members. Probation officers meet with offenders at the office, at their place of employment and in the community through routine field visits, searches and unannounced visits to their homes. Probation officers make referrals to services and resources available in the community to assist the offender in becoming a law abiding, tax-paying citizen, which ultimately reduces further victimization and recidivism.

## Defining the Types of Supervision

### Contractual Agreement

#### Pretrial Intervention

Pretrial Intervention is a type of supervision intended for first time non-violent offenders. Any first time offender, or any person previously convicted of not more than one nonviolent misdemeanor who is charged with any misdemeanor or felony of a third degree, is eligible for release to the pretrial intervention program. Consent must be obtained from the victim, the state attorney, and in some jurisdictions, as in the case of Drug Courts, the judge. The offender signs a contract, agreeing to certain terms and conditions of supervision. If the offender completes the program successfully, charges are dropped. If the offender does not comply with the terms of the contract, his/her case is referred back to the State Attorney for further prosecution.

Requirements are similar in the Drug Offender Pretrial Intervention Program, except the offense can be a second or third degree felony for purchase or possession of a controlled substance under Chapter 893, Florida Statutes; prostitution; tampering with evidence; solicitation for purchase of a controlled substance; or obtaining a prescription by fraud. Drug Offender Pretrial Intervention is often used by judges as a type of supervision imposed for first time offenders with a substance abuse problem.

### Court Imposed Supervision

#### Probation

Probation is a court-ordered term of community supervision under specified conditions for a specific period of time that cannot exceed the maximum sentence for the offense. It is the most common type of community supervision. The offender on probation is required to abide by all conditions ordered by the court. Offenders on probation must comply with standard conditions of supervision, including but not limited to: no violations of the law, monthly reporting requirements, not changing residence or employment or leaving the county without the consent of the probation officer, submitting to random drug testing and searches, and paying the costs of supervision. The sentencing judge will often impose special conditions of supervision, including but not limited to, substance abuse or mental health treatment, victim restitution, and community service hours. Willful non-compliance or violations of any of these conditions, either by committing another crime or through a technical violation like failing to complete substance abuse treatment, may result in modification of the sentence or revocation by the court and imposition of any sentence that it might have imposed when originally placing the offender on probation.

#### Drug Offender Probation

Drug Offender Probation is a more intensive form of supervision, which emphasizes treatment of drug offenders and monitoring of offender's substance abuse through field supervision, contact with treatment providers, and random drug testing. Offenders on Drug Offender Probation have all the standard conditions of supervision imposed, along with any special conditions the

court deems necessary due to the offender's substance abuse history, including but not limited to: inpatient or outpatient substance abuse treatment, increased frequency of drug testing, and sometimes curfews.

### **Sex Offender Probation**

Sex Offender Probation is an intensive form of supervision which emphasizes sex offender treatment and close monitoring in the field to ensure compliance with sex offender conditions of supervision and sex offender registration requirements. Abbreviated versions of the standard sex offender conditions of supervision include:

- Mandatory curfews;
- If the victim was under 18
  - a prohibition of living within 1,000 feet of a school, child care facility, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate;
  - no unsupervised contact with a child under 18;
  - a prohibition of working for pay or as a volunteer at any place where children regularly congregate including, but not limited to, schools, child care facilities, parks, playgrounds, pet stores, libraries, zoos, theme parks, and malls;
- Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program;
- Prohibition of any contact with the victim;
- Prohibition of viewing, accessing, owning or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material, including telephone, electronic media, computer programs, or computer services that are relevant to the offender's deviant behavior pattern;
- Prohibition on accessing the Internet or other computer services until a qualified practitioner in the offender's sex offender treatment program, after a risk assessment is completed, approves and implements a safety plan for the offender's accessing or using the Internet or other computer services;
- Make restitution;
- Submission to warrantless search of person, residence or vehicle;
- Participation at least annually in polygraph examinations;
- Maintenance of a driving log and prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior approval of the supervising officer;
- Prohibition of using a post office box;
- If there was sexual contact, a submission to an HIV test, at the probationer's expense; and
- For a crime that was committed on or after May 26, 2010, and for those convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses listed in Section 943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(I), Florida Statutes, or a similar offense in another jurisdiction, against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense, a prohibition on visiting schools, child care facilities, parks, and playgrounds, without prior approval from the offender's supervising Officer and a prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the court.

For more detailed descriptions of the sex offender standard conditions of supervision, please refer to Section 948.30, Florida Statutes.

## **Community Control**

Community Control is a form of intensive supervised “house arrest” including during weekends and holidays. The offender is restricted to his/her residence, with the exception of being allowed to work, attend treatment, visit the probation office, and limited other occasions that must be approved in advance by the Community Control Officer. As with probation, violation of any community control condition may result in revocation by the court and imposition of any sentence that it might have imposed before placing the offender on community control supervision. Many of the offenders who are placed on community control are prison diversions.

## **Post-Prison Release Supervision**

### **Parole**

Parole is a post-prison supervision program where eligible inmates have the terms and conditions of parole set by the Florida Parole Commission, an agency separate from the DC. The period of parole cannot exceed the balance of the offender’s original sentence. Under parole, the offender is to be supervised in the community under specific conditions imposed by the Florida Parole Commission. Parole supervision is provided by Correctional Probation Officers who work for the Florida Department of Corrections. Only offenders sentenced for offenses committed prior to October 1, 1983 can be eligible for parole, as it was abolished for all offenses committed after that date. Even so, there are still more than 5,000 inmates in prison who remain eligible for parole. Parole violations are reported by Probation Officers to the Florida Parole Commission, which makes the final determination whether to continue the offender on supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or revoke the supervision and return the offender to prison.

### **Conditional Release**

An inmate sentenced to murder/manslaughter, sexual offenses, robbery or other violent personal crimes, and who has a previous commitment to a state or federal institution or has been convicted as a Habitual Offender or Sexual Predator, meets the criteria for conditional release. Upon reaching their release date with accrued gain time, an inmate is placed on conditional release to serve up to the remainder of their sentence. The Florida Parole Commission imposes the conditions of supervision on offenders released to conditional release supervision. Supervision is provided by the DC’s Probation Officers. Conditional release violations are reported by Probation Officers to the Florida Parole Commission, which makes the final determination whether to continue the offender on supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or revoke the supervision and return the offender to prison.

### **Addiction Recovery**

Addiction Recovery Supervision is a form of supervision for an offender released from a state correctional facility, convicted of a crime committed on or after July 1, 2001, when the offender has:

- A history of substance abuse or a substance addiction;
- Participated in any drug treatment;
- No current or previous convictions for a violent offense; or
- No current or previous convictions for: drug trafficking; unlawful sale of a controlled substance; or property offense, except for passing worthless checks, forgery, uttering, or counterfeiting, third degree felony grand theft (excluding a theft relating to firearms), third degree felony burglary of an unoccupied structure or conveyance; or a traffic offense involving injury or death.

The Florida Parole Commission imposes the conditions of supervision on offenders released to Addiction Recovery Supervision, which include substance abuse treatment and random drug testing to monitor substance abuse. Supervision is provided by the DC’s Probation Officers. Addiction Recovery Supervision violations are reported by Probation Officers to the Florida Parole

Commission, which makes the final determination whether to continue the offender on supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or revoke the supervision and return the offender to prison.

## Community Corrections Facts & Figures for FY 2012-13:

- There were 145,802 offenders being supervised by Probation Officers on June 30, 2013;
- Offenders on supervision completed 1,466,679.75 hours of community service in FY 2012-13;
- 88,819 offenders were admitted to supervision;
- 88,940 offenders were released from supervision;
- 13,682 (15.4%) were revoked due to a new arrest;
- 19,549 (21.9%) were revoked due to a technical violation;
- 12,702 (14.3%) were terminated due to court/Florida Parole Commission action;
- As of June 30, 2013 the statewide successful completion rate was 58.3%;
- In FY 2012-13, the average cost per day to supervise an offender on community supervision (without electronic monitoring) was \$4.44 or \$1,602.60 per year.

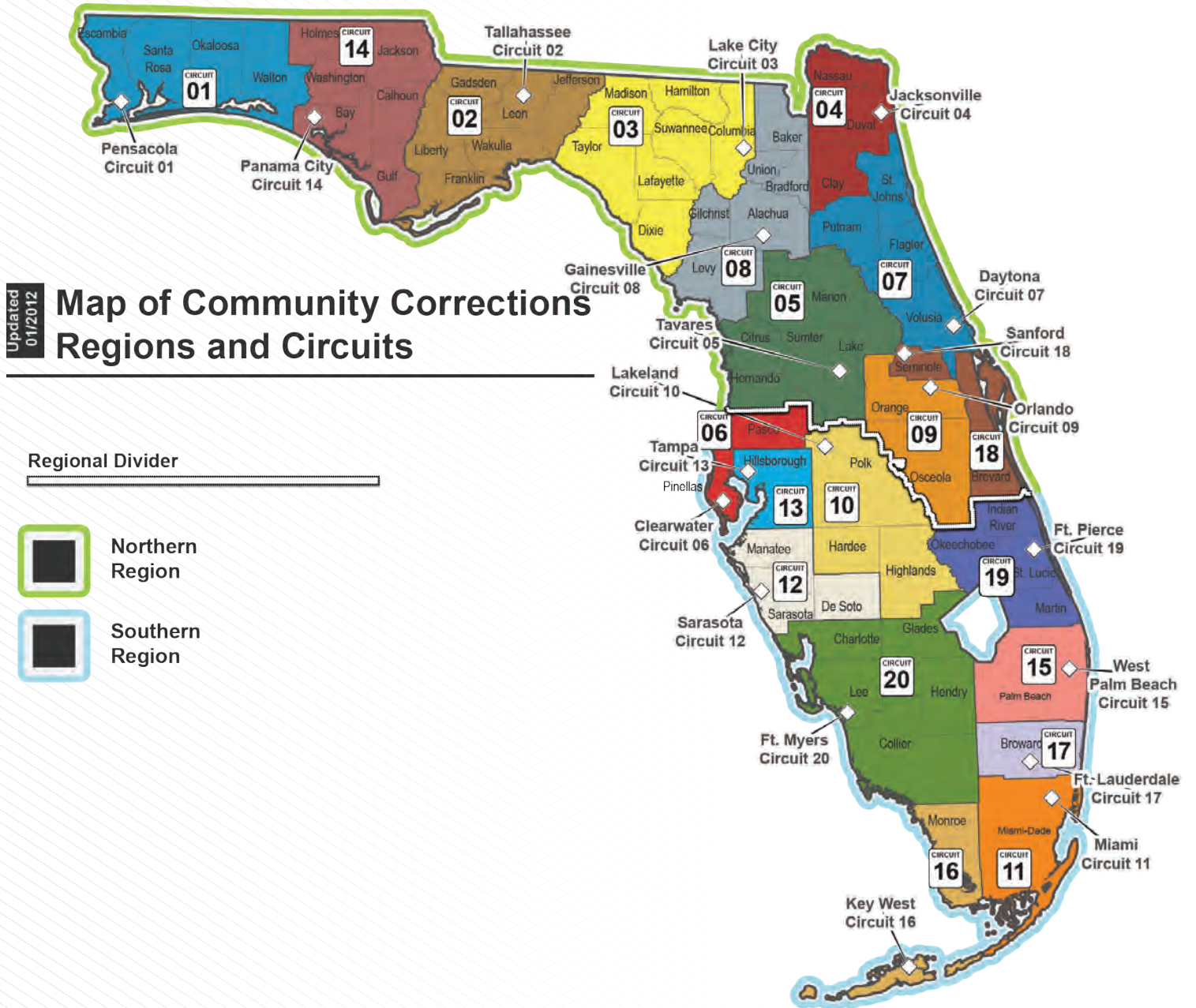
Probation Officers collected more than \$71 million from probationers in restitution and other costs in FY 2012-13.

	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13
<b>Restitution</b>	\$29,930,990.58	\$31,288,965.58
<b>Court Costs &amp; Fines</b>	\$15,857,534.11	\$14,034,622.61
<b>COS</b>	\$18,737,015.94	\$19,208,569.13
<b>Other</b>	\$ 7,331,433.14	\$6,882,897.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$71,856,973.77</b>	<b>\$71,415,054.47</b>



# MAP OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

FIGURE 1.23 Map of Community Corrections Regions and Circuits



# COMMUNITY SUPERVISION ADMISSIONS

## Summary of Community Supervision Admissions

The number of offender admissions to community supervision decreased by 2.3% last fiscal year. Most of those 88,819 offenders are male (73.3%), white (63.0%) and between the ages of 25-34 (32.8%). Most (56.0%) had never been on felony supervision in Florida before, and 38.1% are on probation for a property-related crime like burglary (38.1%) or a drug-related crime (29.1%). Most offenders were sentenced to third (67.6%) or second (19.8%) degree felonies. Their average sentence length is 2.4 years. Only 7.8% of community supervision admissions came directly from prison to supervision; the rest are serving an original community supervision sentence. The top three counties of admission remain the same as last fiscal year: Broward (8.7%), Miami-Dade (8.5%) and Hillsborough (8.3%).

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

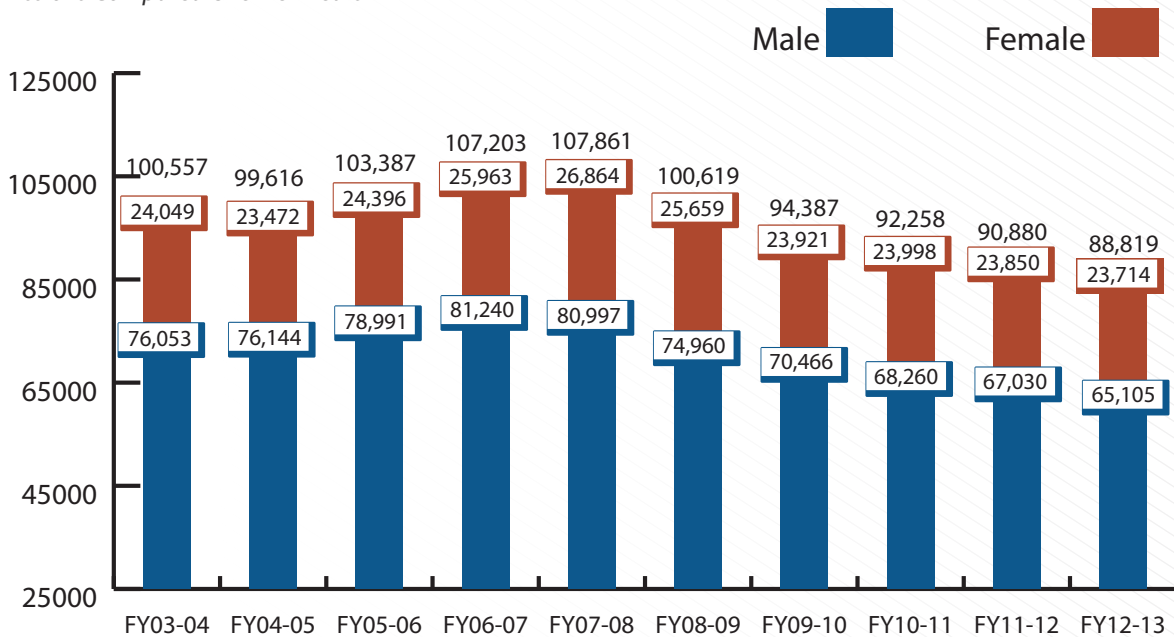
### Community Supervision Admissions Decrease 2.3% in FY 2012-13

Supervision sentences include:

- An original sentence by the court to probation, community control or a pretrial intervention program, or
- The supervision portion of a “split” sentence – prison followed by community control or probation, or
- Assignment to supervision as a condition of prison release, or
- Offenders from other states that Florida supervises through Interstate Compact agreements.

The following tables and charts describe offenders admitted to supervision from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013. Other years are sometimes featured to illustrate trends. For example, as the table below illustrates, community supervision admissions decreased by 2.3% from last fiscal year.

FIGURE 1.24 Admissions Compared Over Ten Years



### Community Supervision Admissions

These tables and charts describe offenders admitted to community supervision from July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013.

Most of the 88,819 offenders admitted to community supervision this fiscal year are male (73.3%), white (63.0%) and between the ages of 25-34 (32.8%).

The majority (56.0%) have never been on felony supervision in Florida before.

**TABLE 1.26** General Characteristics of Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013

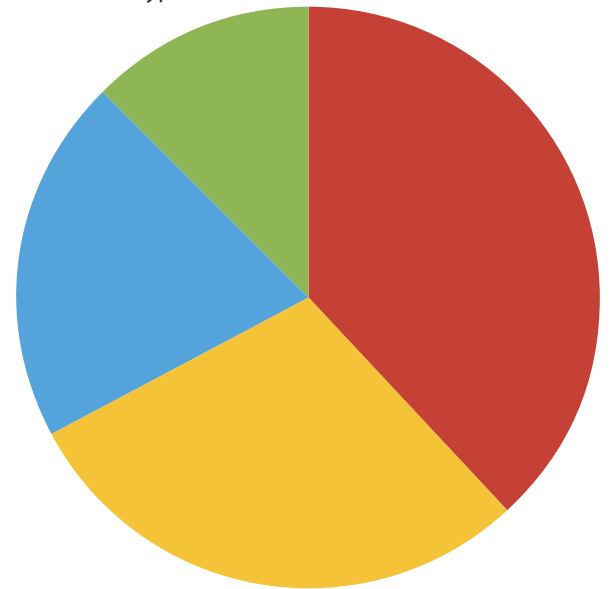
Category	FY 2012-13	
<b>Total Admissions</b>	<b>88,819</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	65,105	73.3%
Females	23,714	26.7%
<b>Race</b>		
White	55,939	63.0%
Black	29,097	32.8%
Other	3,775	4.3%
Data Unavailable	8	
<b>Age At Admission</b>		
17 & Under	443	0.5%
18-24	25,335	28.5%
25-34	29,114	32.8%
35-49	23,856	26.9%
50-59	7,838	8.8%
60+	2,226	2.5%
Data Unavailable	7	
<b>Prior DC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	49,768	56.0%
1	19,393	21.8%
2	8,869	10.0%
3	4,686	5.3%
4+	6,103	6.9%

**TABLE 1.27** Offender Admissions by Offense Type, FY 2012-13

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	507	0.6%	6.9	29.4
Sexual offenses	1,561	1.8%	6.5	34.1
Robbery	2,525	2.8%	3.6	25.8
Violent Personal Offenses	13,075	14.7%	2.4	33.3
Burglary	9,178	10.3%	2.8	27.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,957	28.1%	2.3	32.3
Drug offenses	25,814	29.1%	2.1	32.4
Weapons	2,374	2.7%	2.3	30.6
Other	8,698	9.8%	2.0	35.3
Data Unavailable	130			

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

**FIGURE 1.25** Type of Offense



<b>38.1%</b>	Property	33,826
<b>29.1%</b>	Drugs	25,814
<b>20.4%</b>	Violent	18,073
<b>12.4%</b>	Other	10,976
<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>88,819</b>
	Data Unavailable	130





# OFFENDER POPULATION ON JUNE 30

## Community Supervision Population

### Summary of Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2013

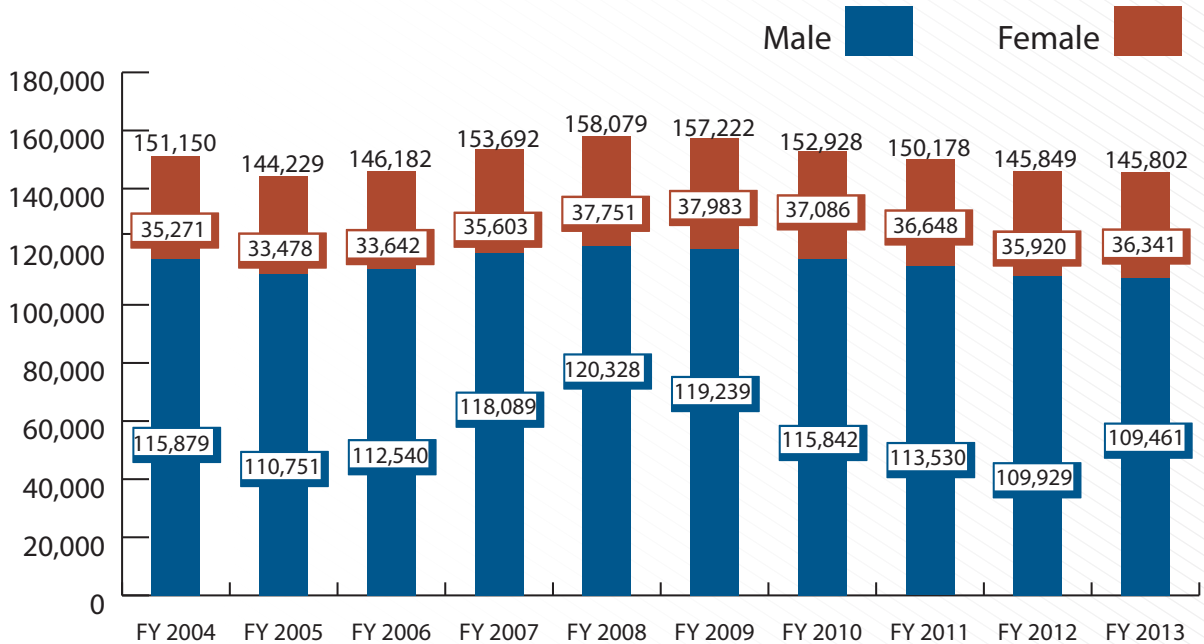
The number of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2013 decreased by only 47 from June 30, 2012. The majority of those 145,802 offenders are male (75.1%), white (62.9%) and between the ages of 25 and 34 (31.3%) and 35-49 (30.2%). Most (60.3%) had never been on felony community supervision in Florida before. The majority of these offenders were serving felony probation sentences (71.1%), compared to other types of supervision like drug offender probation, community control, etc.

Those on control release were the oldest on average (51.8 years) and offenders on pretrial intervention were the youngest on average (31.2 years). Their overall average sentence length was 4.1 years. The top three counties of conviction were Broward (10.1%), Miami-Dade (9.6%) and Hillsborough (7.6%). The majority of offenders on supervision on June 30, 2013 had third degree felonies (60.9%) and were serving for property offenses (38.7%).

### Community Supervision Population Remains Relatively Static

The numbers that follow in this community supervision population section include both offenders on active supervision, and those in active-suspense status, meaning they are temporarily unavailable for supervision due to hospitalization, for example. These statistics are as of June 30, 2013, which is the final day of the fiscal year. There were 47 or .03% fewer offenders on supervision on June 30, 2013, compared to last year, when there were 145,849 offenders on supervision.

FIGURE 1.26 Population on June 30 Compared Over Ten Years



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

**TABLE 1.29** General Characteristics of Population June 30, 2013

Category	Population on June 30, 2013	
<b>Total Community Supervision Population</b>	<b>145,802</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	109,461	75.1%
Female	36,341	24.9%
<b>Race</b>		
White	91,642	62.9%
Black	46,780	32.1%
Other	7,360	5.0%
Data Unavailable	20	
<b>Age on June 30, 2013</b>		
17 & Under	252	0.2%
18-24	31,025	21.3%
25-34	45,704	31.3%
35-49	44,001	30.2%
50-59	17,768	12.2%
60+	7,046	4.8%
Data Unavailable	6	
<b>Prior Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	87,794	60.3%
1	30,705	21.1%
2	13,328	9.2%
3	6,476	4.4%
4+	7,327	5.0%
Data Unavailable	172	



**TABLE 1.28** Supervised Population on June 30, 2013

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,273	1.6%	14.8	28.4
Sexual offenses	6,305	4.3%	10.2	34.5
Robbery	5,398	3.7%	6.4	24.0
Violent Personal Offenses	22,559	15.5%	3.8	32.1
Burglary	16,305	11.2%	3.9	26.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	40,942	28.1%	3.9	32.5
Drug Offenses	36,101	24.8%	3.1	32.2
Weapons	3,629	2.5%	3.1	30.4
Other	12,117	8.3%	2.9	35.5
Data Unavailable	173			

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

# SUPERVISION OF SEX OFFENDERS ON COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION

## Distribution of Sexual Offenders/Predators Fairly Equal Throughout State

The Sexual Predator Act became law on October 1st, 1993. This first-in-the-nation registration law was followed by the Public Safety Information Act (PSIA), which became law on October 1, 1997, and broadened public access to the records of sexual predators and sex offenders.

### What's the difference between a Sexual Predator and a Sex Offender?

An offender can be designated a **sexual predator** only by the court system. They are designated as such if the offender commits certain statutorily defined sex crimes that are first degree felonies or greater, or if he or she commits two or more 2nd degree or greater felony sex offenses as provided in section 775.21, Florida Statutes. An offender is a **sex offender** if he or she has been convicted of certain sex crimes listed in section 943.0435(1)(a), Florida Statutes and was still serving any part of their sentence on or after October 1st, 1997. Both sexual predators and sex offenders are subject to registration and community notification, but sexual predators usually have to register more frequently than sex offenders. It should be noted that some of the sex offenders and predators on supervision previously served state prison time for their offenses.

### How are they treated differently from other probationers?

Sex offenders and sexual predators are supervised by probation officers with specialized training. These offenders must comply with additional conditions of supervision provided in statute and are supervised at a higher level than regular probation offenders. Some examples of sex offender conditions imposed include sex offender treatment, curfew, and certain sex offenders (with minor victims) not being allowed to reside within 1,000 feet of a school, or child care facility. The table below shows that on June 30, 2013, the population of sexual predators and offenders was overwhelmingly male (98.1%) and distributed fairly evenly across all twenty of Florida's judicial circuits. While the percentages suggest that these offenders are more prevalent in large, urban circuits (Miami, Clearwater, Tampa, and Orlando), the percentage of the circuit's caseload (total number of offenders under community supervision) that is made up of sexual predators and offenders is distributed equally.

**TABLE 1.30** Sex Offenders (PSIA & Sexual Predators) on Supervision on June 30, 2013

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	345	7	352	4.6%
2	Tallahassee	250	4	254	3.3%
3	Lake City	174	5	179	2.3%
4	Jacksonville	474	7	481	6.2%
5	Tavares	458	18	476	6.2%
6	Clearwater	448	13	461	6.0%
7	Daytona Beach	352	10	362	4.7%
8	Gainesville	173	6	179	2.3%
9	Orlando	827	16	843	10.9%
10	Bartow	477	13	490	6.3%
11	Miami	749	3	752	9.7%
12	Sarasota	414	2	416	5.4%
13	Tampa	569	5	574	7.4%
14	Panama City	177	6	183	2.4%
15	West Palm Beach	230	5	235	3.0%
16	Key West	42	1	43	0.6%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	459	6	465	6.0%
18	Sanford	351	11	362	4.7%
19	Ft. Pierce	238	5	243	3.1%
20	Ft. Myers	374	6	380	4.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# COMMUNITY SUPERVISION RELEASES

## Community Supervision Releases

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

### Summary of Community Supervision Releases

The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY2012-13 decreased by 1.9% from the previous year, from 90,626 in FY 2011-12 to 88,940 in FY 2012-13. Only 6.6% of those released from supervision had been in prison prior to their supervision. Almost 40,000 (45.0%) of them completed their sentences successfully, while 22.0% were revoked for a technical violation, and another 15.4% were revoked because they committed a new offense. The remaining releases were due to court action, pardon, death or other state cases returned. Most releases are male (73.8%), white (64.1%), ages 25-34 (33.6%) and had never been on community supervision before (54.0%).

**TABLE 1.31** General Characteristics of Offender Releases, FY 2012-13

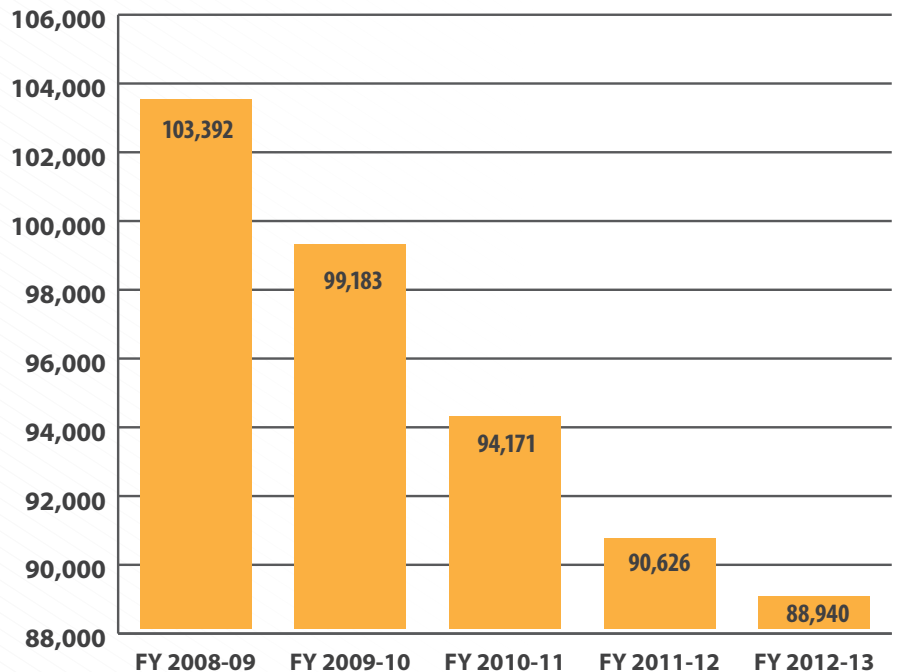
Category	FY 2012-13	
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>88,940</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	65,673	73.8%
Females	23,267	26.2%
<b>Race</b>		
White	57,028	64.1%
Black	27,844	31.3%
Other	4,064	4.6%
Data Unavailable	4	
<b>Age At Release</b>		
17 & Under	97	0.1%
18-24	21,358	24.0%
25-34	29,870	33.6%
35-49	35,632	28.8%
50-59	9,105	10.3%
60+	2,876	3.2%
Data Unavailable	2	
<b>Prior DC Supervision Commitments</b>		
0	47,990	54.0%
1	20,823	23.4%
2	9,315	10.5%
3	4,780	5.3%
4+	6,032	6.8%

**TABLE 1.32** Offender Releases by Offense Type, FY 2012-13

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	495	0.6%	8.7	28.9
Sexual offenses	1,565	1.8%	7.5	33.4
Robbery	2,436	2.7%	4.2	25.3
Violent Personal offenses	13,052	14.7%	2.8	32.5
Burglary	9,168	10.3%	3.0	26.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	23,596	26.5%	2.6	31.2
Drug offenses	27,633	31.1%	2.4	31.4
Weapons	2,207	2.4%	2.5	29.5
Other	8,783	9.9%	2.3	34.7
Data Unavailable	5			

\* Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer and life are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.

**FIGURE 1.27** Releases Compared Over Five Years



# VICTIM SERVICES

The function of Victim Services is to assist victims of crimes committed by offenders in the DC's custody or under our supervision, and to notify victims prior to an inmate's release. Victim Services also provides referral services to victims with specific needs, such as counseling, support groups, crimes compensation, and crisis intervention.

## Victim Information and Notification Everyday Services (VINE)

The DC offers a toll-free automated offender information and notification service. Victim Information and Notification Everyday Service (VINE) is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Anyone may call the toll-free number 1-877-VINE-4-FL (1-877-846-3435), and receive an inmate's current location and tentative release date. You may also register to receive an automated notification when an inmate is released, transferred, escapes, is placed in a work release facility, transferred to another jurisdiction, returned to the DC's custody, or dies while in custody. VINE Services also notify victims of offenders on Community Supervision when an offender absconds, returns from absconder status (captured), has a change in supervision, or when the offender dies while under supervision. The VINE Service is anonymous and confidential.

VINE is a free service, which is accessible 24 hours a day via phone or the internet at VINELink.com. A link to this site is also available next to the offender's photo on our public website.

Victim Services also provides referral services to victims with specific needs, such as counseling, support groups, crimes compensation, developing safety plans and crisis intervention.

## Mobile App

**Smartphone users can also download the free VINEMobile app ( provided by Appriss, Inc.) to search and register for offenders.**

**Note:** Victims will not automatically be notified by the DC of an inmate's custody status, unless notification information is provided to our office.

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

### Victim Assistance Program

501 South Calhoun Street  
Tallahassee, Florida  
32399-2500  
(850) 488-9166  
FAX: (850) 488-3476  
1-877-8-VICTIM (1-877-884-2846) Toll-Free

E-mail [victims.services@mail.dc.state.fl.us](mailto:victims.services@mail.dc.state.fl.us) for additional information.

For information and assistance with offenders on supervision, please contact:

### Probation and Parole Services

501 South Calhoun Street  
Tallahassee, Florida  
32399-2500  
(850) 717-3444  
E-mail [co-supervision@mail.dc.state.fl.us](mailto:co-supervision@mail.dc.state.fl.us) for additional Probation information.



# VINE

# CORRECTIONS FOUNDATION

The mission of the Corrections Foundation is to support the programs, personnel, and services of the DC through grants, contributions, and community partnerships in the interest of public safety. The Corrections Foundation was established in 1996 as the 501(c)3 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 and serve under the leadership of President Louie L. Wainwright. The Corrections Foundation was the first Direct Support Organization of its kind nationally in the field of Corrections. Membership is comprised of DC employees and others who support public safety.

Donations to the Corrections Foundation are tax deductible and receive the maximum charitable deduction allowed by law. **In FY 2012-13, the Corrections Foundation's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) assisted 346 employees with \$333,650 in assistance for emergencies, critical illnesses, house fires, hospitalizations and out-of-town travel due to death or illness.** Since the program's inception more than \$4.8 million in assistance has been distributed to employees in need. Since 1999, the Corrections Foundation has provided nearly \$5 million to 4,310 officers and staff through the EAP.

Other programs the Corrections Foundation supports through private donations include the Inspector General's K-9 Drug Interdiction Team, Bloodhound Tracking Teams, Dog Obedience Training Programs, Computers for Florida's Kids, and Chaplaincy/Education.







This Report to our community is produced by the:

**Florida Department of Corrections (DC)**

Bureau of Research and Data Analysis

501 South Calhoun Street

Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500

(850) 488-5021 (General DC information)

(850) 717-3647 (Questions about this report)

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