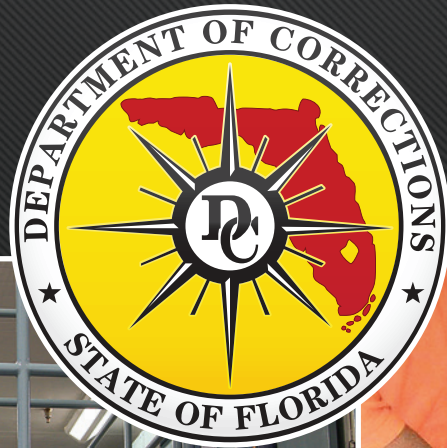


FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 2013-2014



Changing Lives To Ensure a Safer Florida



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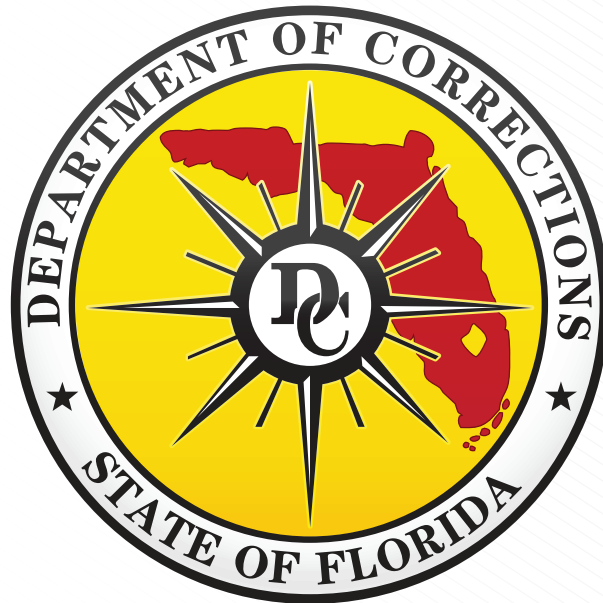
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Florida Department of Corrections (DC)
Bureau of Research and Data Analysis
501 South Calhoun Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500
(850) 488-5021 (General DC information)
(850) 717-3647 (Questions about this report)
www.dc.state.fl.us

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

Changing lives to ensure a safer Florida

MISSION

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

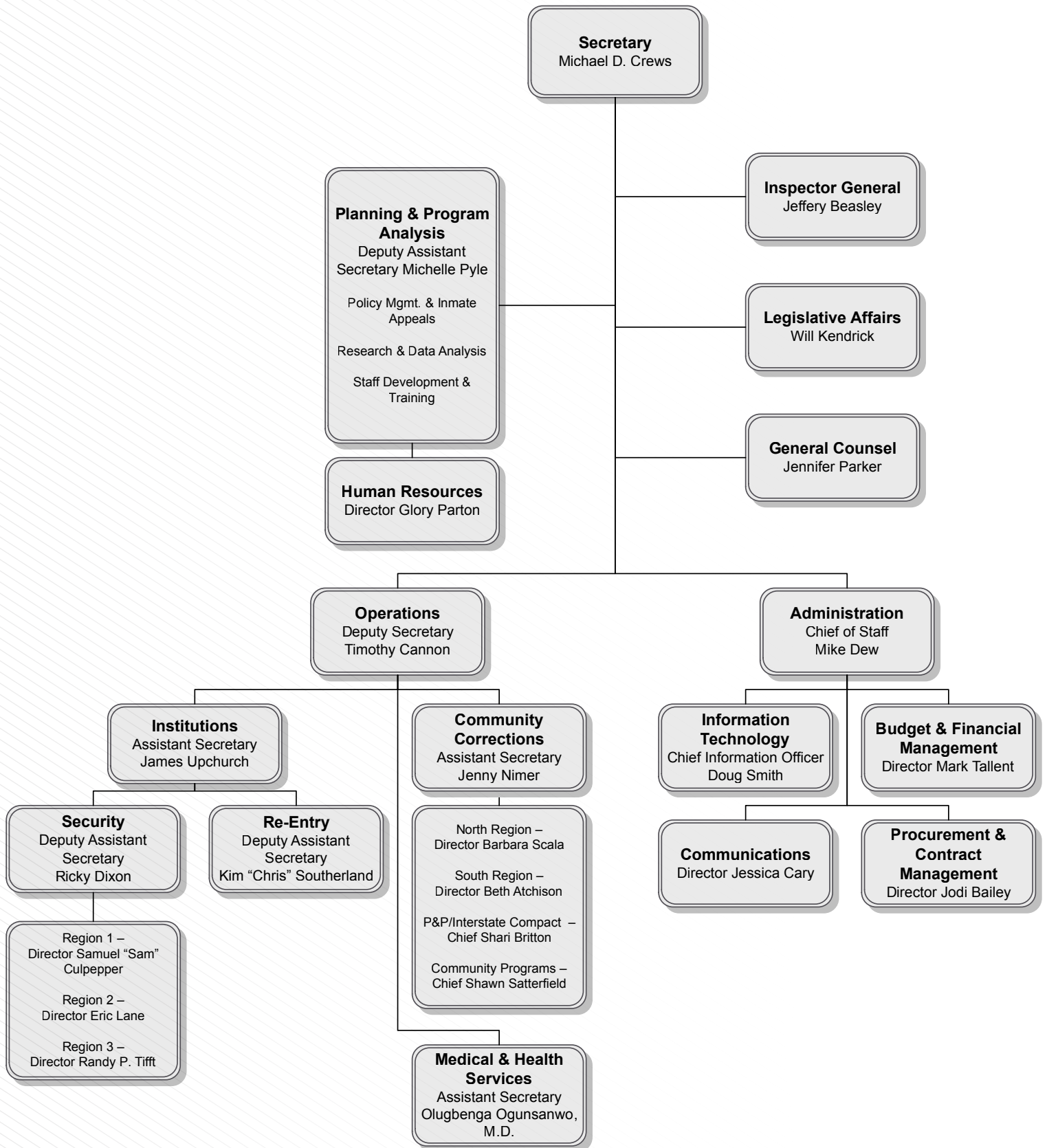
Trust ★ Respect ★ Accountability ★ Integrity ★ Leadership

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

As of June 30, 2014



AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) is the third largest state prison system in the country with an operating budget in FY 2013–14 of approximately \$2.2 billion – with more than 100,000 inmates in prison and another 143,800 offenders on community supervision. The Department has 145 facilities statewide, including 49 prisons, 7 private partner prisons, 16 prison annexes, 31 work camps, 14 state-run community release centers, 21 private community release centers, 4 road prisons, two forestry camps, and one basic training camp. In FY 2013–14, 32,442 inmates were

admitted to prison and another 32,921 were released. During the year, 86,369 offenders were placed on community supervision and another 87,533 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 DOC strives to provide inmates and offenders with the tools they will need to become productive citizens through a variety of programs and services.

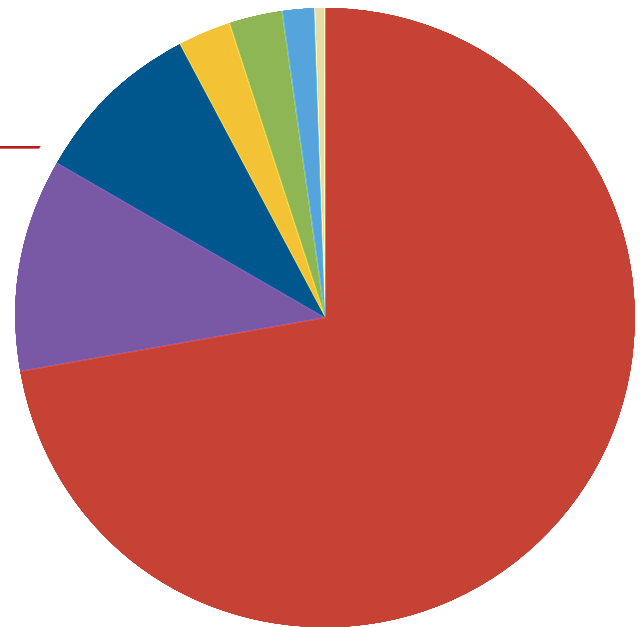


PERSONNEL

As of June 30, 2014, the Florida Department of Corrections had a total of 20,965 employees, broken down into the following categories:

- 17,064 (81.4%) certified employees in institutions or probation/parole offices;
 - 15,173 (88.9%) certified employees in institutions, consisting of 10,129 (66.7%) Correctional Officers, 4,048 (26.7%) Sergeants, 436 (2.9%) Lieutenants, 302 (2.0%) Captains, 81 (0.5%) Majors, 45 (0.3%) Colonels and 132 (0.9%) Correctional Inspectors in the Office of the Inspector General; and 1,891 (11.1%) certified Correctional Probation Officers.
- Health Care staff (professional, managerial, and support) represented 0.5% of DOC employees. Health Services staff decreased significantly again after finalizing the privatization of health services in FY 2013–14.
- Programs for inmates and offenders, and chaplaincy staff totaled only 1.7% of DOC employees.
- Agency support staff totaled 13.7% of all DOC staff, with 11.1% institutional support and 2.7% supporting.
- Less than 3% of staff provided management and administrative support in the DOC's Central Office and regional service centers.

The average DOC employee is 42 years of age and has been with the agency for ten years. More than 94.8% of DOC employees are in the state's Career Service pay plan, 5.1% are Selected Exempt Service (SES), and 0.1% are Senior Management Service (SMS).

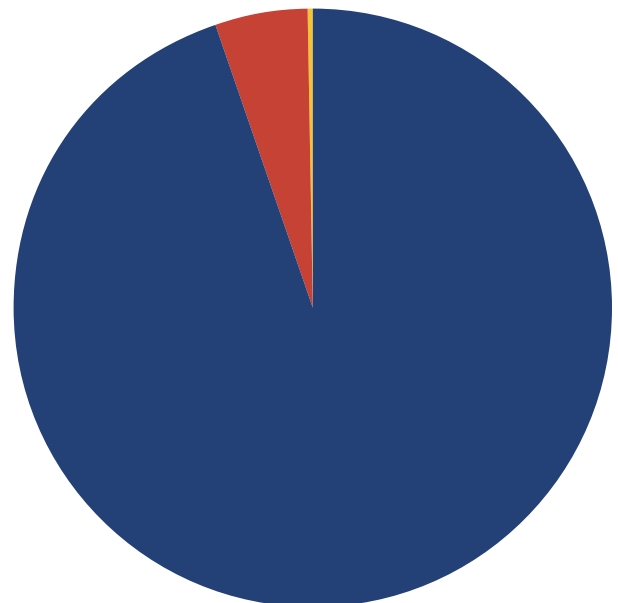


DOC Staff by Position

Institutions Certified	15,173	72.4%
Institutions Support	2,318	11.1%
Community Corrections Certified	1,891	9.0%
Administrative	565	2.7%
Community Corrections Support	557	2.7%
Programs and Chaplaincy	354	1.7%
Health Care	107	0.5%
Total	20,965	100.0%

DOC Staff by Pay Plan Status

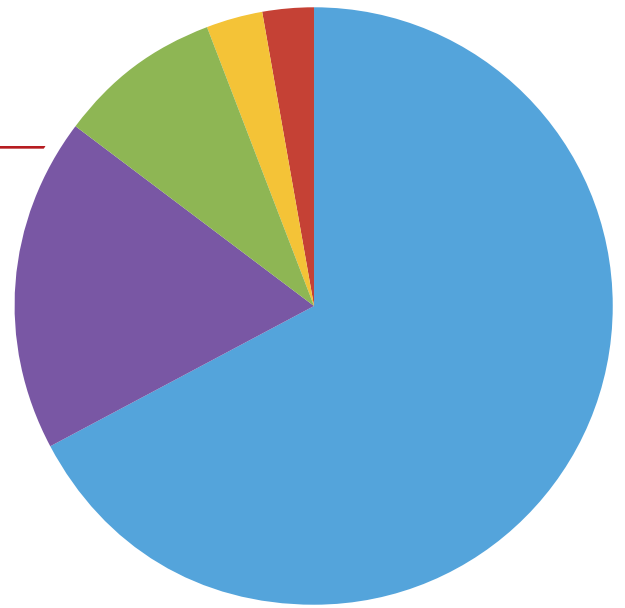
Career Service	19,881	94.8%
Selected Exempt Service	1,062	5.1%
Senior Management Service	22	0.1%
Total	20,965	100.0%



BUDGET

Expenditures

67.4%	Security & Institutional Operations	\$1,461,618,017
17.9%	Health Services	\$387,936,638
9.1%	Community Corrections	\$196,994,542
3.0%	Education & Programs	\$64,336,244
2.7%	Department Administration	\$57,638,558
100.0%	Total Expenditures	\$2,168,523,999



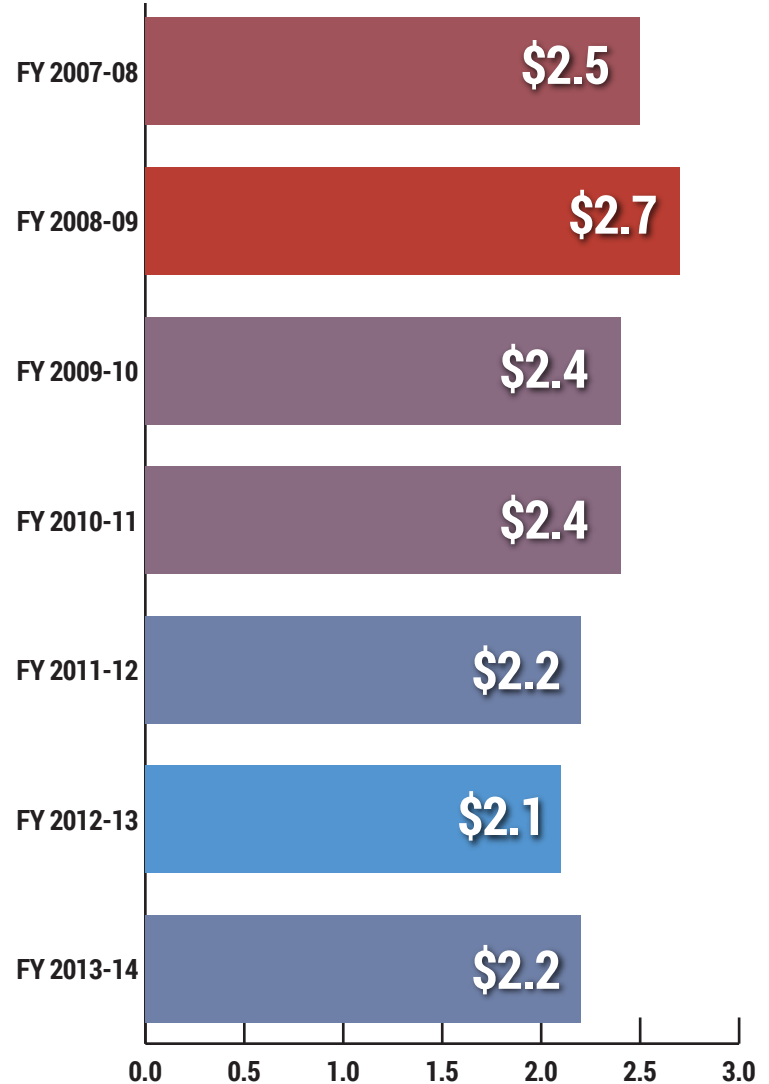
Fixed Capital Outlay Funds

Construction/Maintenance	\$1,299,719
Debt Service	\$41,711,706
Total Fixed Outlay Funds	\$43,011,425
Total Expenditures	\$2,211,535,424

Local Funds

Collection	
Cost of Supervision Fees	\$19,173,933
Restitution, Fines and Court Costs	\$49,232,275
Subsistence, and other Court-Ordered Payments	\$17,738,753
Inmate Banking	
Deposits	\$110,200,413
Disbursements	\$110,418,713
Total Assets	\$14,818,285
Other Activities	
Revenue from Canteen Operations	\$30,950,695
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$5,149,337

Appropriation History (Billions)

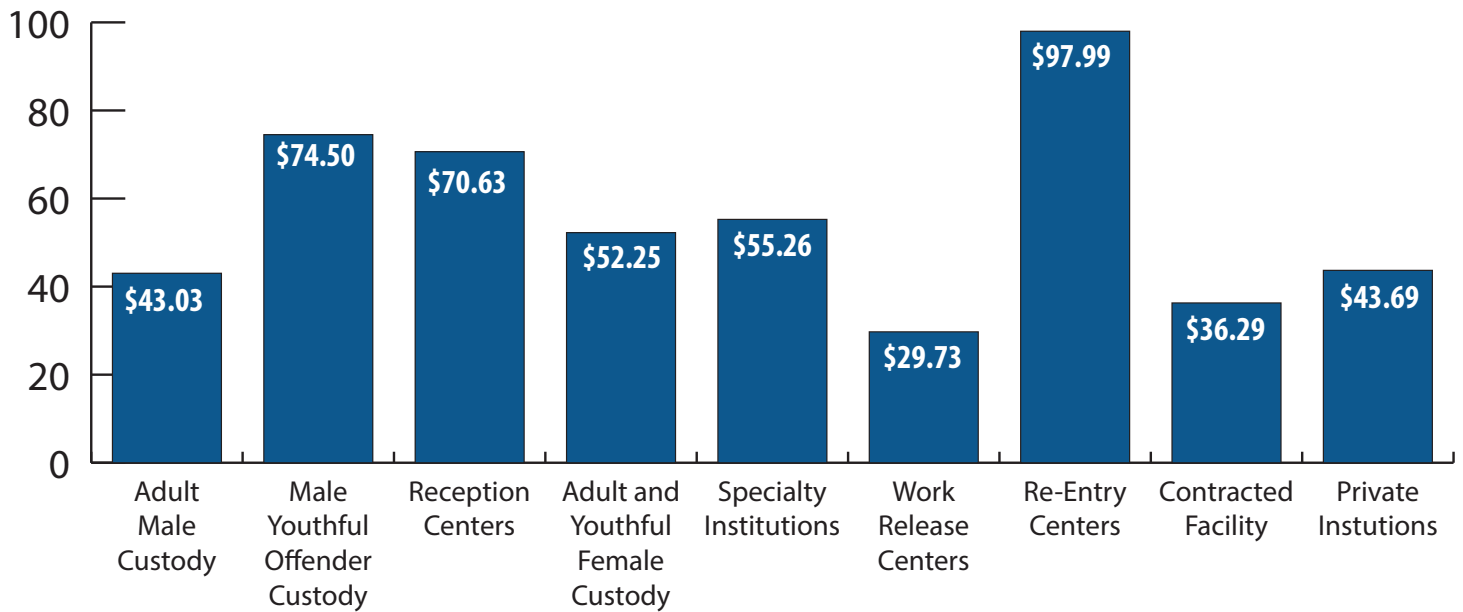


Summary of Average Inmate Costs (FY 2013–14)

Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Security Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Facilities (excluding private)	90,653	\$49.49	\$37.52	\$10.96	\$1.01
Adult Male Custody	49,269	\$43.03	\$32.96	\$9.06	\$1.01
Male Youthful Offender Custody	882	\$74.50	\$62.33	\$7.92	\$4.26
Reception Centers	9,943	\$70.63	\$48.69	\$21.28	\$0.65
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	3,990	\$52.25	\$39.10	\$11.23	\$1.92
Specialty Institutions	22,710	\$55.26	\$42.15	\$12.23	\$0.88
Work Release Centers	1,944	\$29.73	\$27.57	\$1.37	\$0.79
Re-Entry Centers	124	\$97.99	\$74.62	\$7.56	\$15.82
Contracted Facility	1,791	\$36.29	\$34.83	\$1.46	-
Private Institutions	10,115	\$43.69	\$43.69	-	-

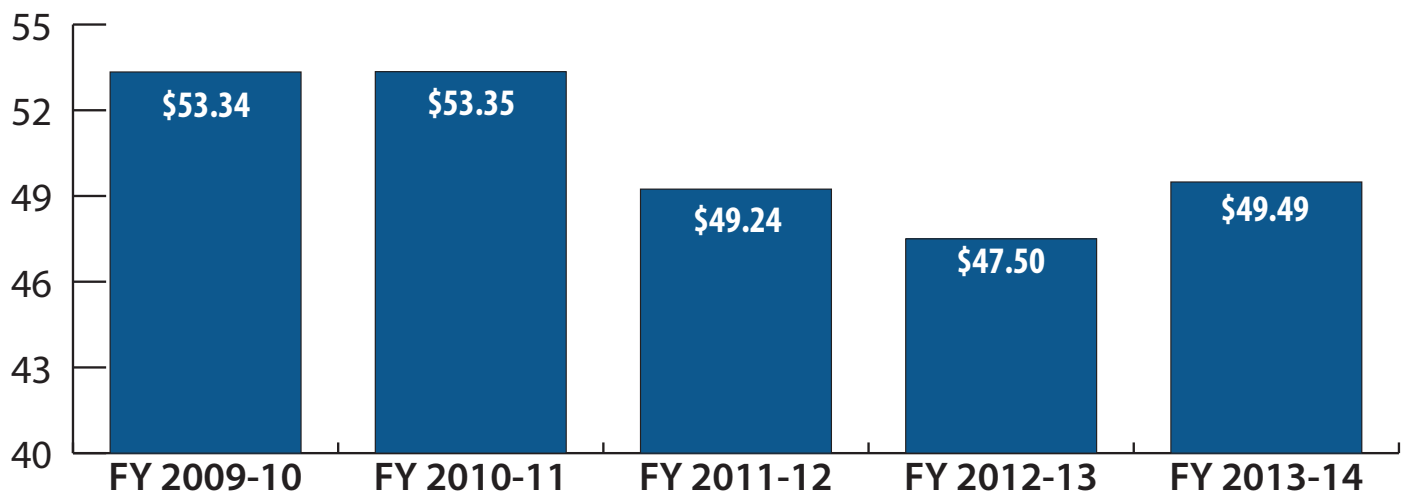
**Note: Per diem figures do not include indirect and administrative cost of \$0.75 for private institutions and \$3.06 for state facilities (security operations \$1.11, health services \$0.26, education \$0.22 and department administration \$1.47).*

Inmate Cost Per Day by Type of Facility



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

Total Daily Cost (\$18,064 annually in FY 2013–14)



AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Healthcare Outsourcing** — The Department's Office of Health Services completed the implementation of a statewide health care outsourcing project during the fiscal year. Wexford Health Sources and Corizon, LLC, are now providing comprehensive onsite and offsite medical, mental health, dental, pharmacy management, utilization management, claims, quality and risk management and other services to an inmate population of nearly 90,000.
- **Sweeps of Homes of Offenders on Supervision** — In addition to conducting routine field work, searches and coordinating arrests with local law enforcement, Community Corrections conducted 166 Planned Compliance Initiative (PCI) operations with law enforcement agencies statewide, resulting in 4,981 contacts with offenders supervised in the community (including sex offenders, drug offenders and high risk or violent offenders), confiscation of drugs and weapons, and **326 arrests**. Some of these PCI's involved several counties and multiple law enforcement agencies, including local police departments and the United States Marshall's Office.
- **Opening of Gadsden Re-Entry Center** — In January 2014, the Department of Corrections opened Gadsden Re-Entry Center. Gadsden Re-Entry Center serves 432 moderate to high-risk inmates released in Northwest Florida. Inmates at this facility are within three years of release from prison and are assessed and placed in programming based on their individual needs. Substance abuse treatment, academic, and vocational programming are provided at this facility.
- **Escapes Drop 45.9%** — In FY 2013–14, there were 93 completed escapes representing a 45.9% decrease from last fiscal year. The majority of these escapes (93.5%) were community custody walkaways from community release centers. Of those 93 escapes, 85 or 91.4% were recaptured as of July 1, 2014. Of the 85 who were recaptured, 49 or 57.6% were recaptured within 24 hours of their escape.
- **Inmate Identification Cards** — Forty-six of our institutions now provide inmates the opportunity to obtain identification cards such as social security, state ID and birth certificates before release. Almost half of the inmates released last fiscal year had at least one valid form of identification upon release. Possession of a valid form of identification, assists offenders in finding jobs, housing and other assistance.



- **Community Corrections Taxpayer Savings** — During FY 2013–14, offenders paid more than \$31 million in victim restitution, \$14 million in court costs and fines to the sentencing county and \$19 million in cost of supervision fees, which are deposited into Florida's General Revenue Fund. In addition, offenders performed more than 1.2 million hours of public service work for the community last fiscal year, which equates to over \$12 million dollars of work performed at \$10/per hour.
- **Legislative** — CS/SB 522, passed during the 2014 legislative session, directs the Department of Corrections to include an analysis of recidivism for offenders referred, detained, and committed to the Sexually Violent Predator Program within the Department of Children and Families (DCF), effective in FY 2014–15. The Department has worked with both DCF and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to establish data sharing protocols and resolve technical issues of matching records across agencies. The Department will have preliminary recidivism information in its FY 2014–15 annual report.

- **Alternative Sanctions Program** — Community Corrections’ Circuit 18 is the third circuit to implement the “Alternative Sanctions Program,” which allows probation officers to administratively address certain technical violations with specific sanctions approved by the court. This process streamlines the sanction process, eliminates unneeded court appearances, and fulfills evidence-based practice principles. Research indicates that swift, certain, and proportional actions that reflect disapproval of behavioral misconduct are more effective in reducing recidivism than actions that are disproportionate, delayed or inconsistent. The current violation process can take months for a disposition, with the offender often being held in custody for this period.
- **Female FCBR Facility** — The Department added 80 adult female beds to our Faith and Character-Based Residential (FCBR) facilities at Lowell Annex, and designated Hernando Correctional Institution (CI) as a FCBR facility with 467 beds for female inmates.
- **Religious Dietary Meals** — A religious dietary program was made available to address the dietary requirements of inmates with religious dietary obligations. Chaplains have processed more than 11,000 inmate applications to participate in the program, with the aid of our Office of Information Technology, which implemented a card scanning process to identify participating inmates.
- **Preventing Fraudulent Court Orders** — In conjunction with the Clerks of the Court, the Department implemented the provisions of a Florida Supreme Court Administrative Order requiring the creation of a secure process for transmittal of court orders between the courts and clerks. The order further requires that any order reducing a release date be accompanied by a verification form signed by the judge or his/her designee. These new provisions were enacted to guard against fraud in the court system after two inmates secured their unlawful release from DOC custody by means of fraudulent court orders.
- **Volunteers** — Last fiscal year, 4,700 citizens became new volunteers at Department facilities, contributing 332,005 hours of their time, the equivalent of 159 full time employees and an estimated \$7 million in savings. In FY 2013–14, the number of new volunteers increased by 5,600.
- **Residential Treatment for Mentally Ill Inmates** — A Residential Treatment Unit (RTU) was established at Union CI to safely house and provide augmented mental health services for inmates with unique needs. Since implementation, many inmates have successfully completed their CM time in the RTU.
- **GEDs** — More than 1,700 inmates earned GEDs in public facilities during the first six months of FY 2013–14, with a record number of them (1,025) doing so from October – December 2013.
- **High School Diploma programs** — The Department, in cooperation with Smart Horizons Career Online Education (SHCOE), expanded the number of High School Diploma programs from two sites to seven. The five new sites are located at Franklin CI, Mayo Annex CI, Central Florida Reception Center, Okeechobee CI, and Martin CI.
- **“Excellence in Education” Award** — A departmental community partner, Marion County Literacy Council, was recognized this year with the “Excellence in Education Award” from the Florida Literacy Coalition for their outstanding pilot program at the Florida Women’s Reception Center that trains inmates as tutors for new admissions who are struggling academically.
- **Special Teams Training** — In FY 2013–14, 324 staff received approximately 11,000 hours of mission specific training ranging from crisis negotiation to tactical emergency medicine.
- **Managed Print Services Savings** — The Office of Information Technology’s Managed Print Services (MPS) system reduced the need for personal printers by centralizing equipment, which reduced costs associated with purchasing equipment and supplies, as well as equipment repair and replacement. Currently, the system in place in DOC Central Office, which reduced the number of printers from 547 to 131, is expected to save \$253,843 over the next four years. The devices and associated supplies removed from Central Office were sent to the field to replace older equipment, further increasing savings. The Department plans to initiate MPS statewide.
- **PREA Training and Improvements** — The Department has revised numerous policies to ensure that our procedures fully comply with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) . In FY 2013–14 PREA-related accomplishments included: statewide inmate PREA training, enhanced staff PREA training, volunteer and contractor PREA training, specialized PREA training for investigators, medical and mental health care staff, enhancement of resources for inmates with disabilities and limited English proficiency inmates, expansion of the Sexual Abuse Response Team statewide, implementation of an inmate screening tool and improved data collection techniques.
- **Canine Tracking Teams** — In FY 2013–14, the Department’s canine tracking teams were deployed 710 times — 447 times for criminal incidents, with 107 of those involving armed individuals. Missing person searches accounted for 182 deployments.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION



With so many talented, hardworking, and dedicated staff throughout the Department who are deserving of the highest praise and recognition, it was difficult to select only a handful of individuals to receive awards. In fact, we have two Secretary's Awards recipients this year because it was impossible to choose only one. The men

and women selected to receive the 2013–2014 Annual Awards define professionalism and model their commitment to performance excellence on a daily basis. These employees embrace and exemplify our agency's values, and go above and beyond to move the agency forward and ensure mission success.

Employee of the Year - Maintenance and Construction Superintendent Gregory Van Volkom (Calhoun CI)

Support Employee of the Year – Staff Assistant Chante Shifflett (Florida Women's Reception Center)

Community Corrections Employee of the Year – Correctional Probation Senior Officer Mathew Shelby (Tampa – Circuit 13)

Institutions Employee of the Year – Correctional Officer Sergeant Anibal Santos (Central Florida Reception Center)

Team of the Year – Jackson CI K-9 Team (Jackson CI) Members: Sergeant Charlie Price, Officer Jarrod Barfield, Officer Traywick Benton, Sergeant Brad Shoupp, Sergeant Shane Cloud, Sergeant Dustin Jordan, Officer Keegan McKay, Officer Cory Skinner

Teacher of the Year – Academic Teacher Sandra Brown (Holmes CI)

Secretary's Award – Data Processing Manager Toni Ostroff (Office of Information Technology)

Secretary's Award – Operations Manager Shane Phillips (Office of Procurement and Contract Management)

Secretary's Leadership Award – Director of Budget and Financial Management Mark Tallent (Budget Office)

Volunteer of the Year – Chaplain Michael Hicks, who volunteers at Charlotte CI (light colored jacket in pic above)



PRUDENTIAL PRODUCTIVITY AWARDS

Department Employees Win Seven Prudential Productivity Awards in 2014

Florida Department of Corrections employees won seven 2014 Prudential Productivity Awards for cost savings and innovations ranging from over \$1 million in savings on pharmaceutical inventory reduction to over \$65,000 in savings by switching from cameras to webcams for inmate and staff ID cards. The Prudential 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.

The 2014 winners are:



CPS Mark L. Bevilacqua



Pharmacy Manager Renea Marcano (center) with Prudential Productivity Award representatives.

Massive Reduction in Pharmaceutical Inventory (Union CI)

Award Recipient: Renea Marcano, Pharmacy Manager, \$500 cash award

When Pharmacist Renea Marcano was hired in the Region II Pharmacy, she immediately recognized that there was excessive medication sitting on the shelf as stock. She took charge of the pharmacy stock, employing “Just in Time” techniques she learned in college, and reduced the daily pharmacy inventory by over \$1 million in a three-year period. To accomplish this goal, she studied existing inventory and even took home work so she could put together spreadsheets and keep track daily of what was needed and ordered. She also educated staff about the downside of overstocking pharmaceuticals, noting that medication could expire, get damaged, lost, stolen or not used, and that this medicine had to be destroyed, which was also costly.

Cost Savings for Jail Instructs/PSI Interviews/Court Hearings through Donated Teleconferencing Equipment

Award Recipient: Mark L. Bevilacqua, Correctional Probation Supervisor, Circuit 10, certificate award

While working as the Deputy Circuit Administrator in Circuit 10, Mark Bevilacqua realized that officers were between 30 minutes to an hour traveling one way to instruct offenders in the county jail. With the travel time (and expense), the waiting time at the jail, and the time to instruct the offender, an officer could easily spend a half day to complete this task – time that could be better spent managing active cases. Using his law enforcement and community contacts, Bevilacqua secured the use of video conferencing equipment from the Polk County Sheriff’s Office that was not being used. After numerous meetings with multiple agencies, including the Sheriff’s Jail Administration, Court Administrator’s IT staff, Jail Maintenance/IT, Department of Corrections’ IT staff and the State Attorney’s Office, the equipment was installed and a one page abbreviated instruct form for offenders was agreed upon. A total of six offices are now being served by this process. In addition to being able to instruct offenders who are placed on supervision, this system can be used to complete Presentence Investigation interviews. Annual savings are estimated to be \$10,000.



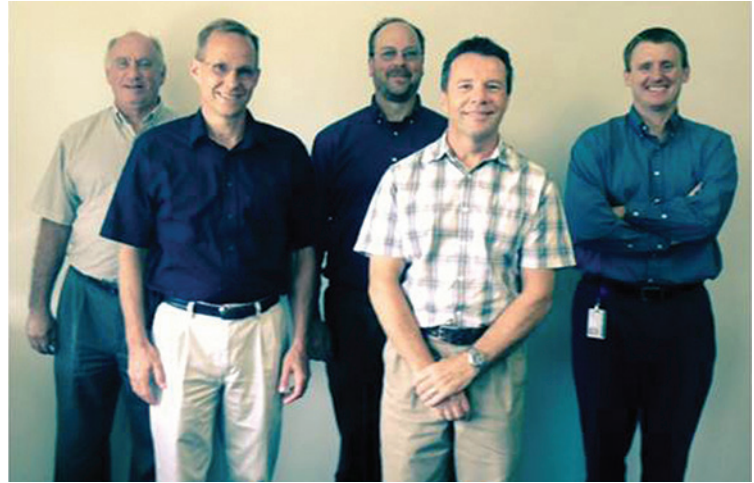
(L to R) Alan Edwards, Distributed computer Systems Administrator and Regional Manager Toni Ostroff.

Paperless Callout replaced by PowerPoint

Award Recipient: Alan Edwards, Distributed Computer Systems Administrator (DCSA), DeSoto Annex, certificate award

Alan Edwards eliminated the need for more than 10 reams of paper on a monthly basis while simultaneously improving inmate accountability for Callouts by running a streaming callout using Microsoft PowerPoint to a single monitor visible to the inmate population from each wing. The computer equipment and monitors were secured at no cost to the Department, but the benefits of this system do not end with the cost savings of computers, paper and toner. Edwards created a system that the inmates cannot manipulate. Thus, inmate accountability has improved. Additionally, there are plans to place Security Post Orders and Procedures on the laptops for the officers to access during their shift, creating a more informed and prepared Correctional officer.

Special thanks to the DeSoto County School Board and Superintendent for donating the computers and monitors, a savings of \$10,400, with an estimated annual additional savings of \$660 on paper and toner.



(L to R) Outside contractor Butch Cannella, Sr. Database Analyst Cort Hoppel, and Outside Contractors Raymond Trainor, Murray Cornwell and Walt Edwards.

Solution to Database Storage Capacity Issue Saves \$200,000 Annually (OIT Statewide)

Award Recipient(s): Senior Database Analysts Mike Picou and Cort Hoppel, and Outside Contractors Raymond Trainor, Walt Edwards, Christy Trevino, Stuart Dippie, Murray Cornwell and Butch Cannella, plaque award

With limited storage capacity remaining in the Department's Information Management System (IMS) database, the Office of Information Technology (OIT) had to find a solution that would meet the current business needs and allow for future growth without interrupting system availability. The Database Administration team leaders found a solution that allowed for unhindered future database growth and improved efficiency. The solution that was chosen was a middleware product called DL/2 which provided three major advantages: this product allowed the Department to move from a hierarchical IMS database to a relational DB2 database, thus allowing for the future growth and flexibility needed to continue critical business operations for the agency for many years to come. It allowed the agency to eliminate the need for the IMS database product, resulting in approximately \$200,000 in annual savings; and it allowed for gradual and systematic updates to all mainframe transactions. This was critical as the agency did not have the resources required to convert over 2,000 mainframe transactional and batch programs in this short period of time.

Replacing ID Badge Photo ID system with Webcams (OIT Statewide)

Award Recipient(s): Systems Program Administrator Dale Gore, Systems Project Consultant Joe Locke, Systems Project Analyst John Ruocco, Systems Project Analyst Tim Sullivan, Systems Project Consultant Mark Cann, Systems Programmer III Lori Davis, Distributed Computer Systems Analyst Charles Dicus, and Chief of Technology Services Marty Altman, certificate award

As of January 1, 2013, the Department of Corrections was using a proprietary ID Badge Photo Identification System from a third party manufacturer. This product used proprietary cameras (purchase price of the cameras began at \$1,700 and could increase depending on options) along with an annual maintenance fee of \$65,000. This re-write project was implemented to replace the previous system utilizing more mainstream hardware while eliminating the \$65,000 cost of third party support contracts. The project has resulted in an annual savings of \$65,000. Choosing Webcams, three year parts and labor warranties has eliminated the need for support vendors and saving \$1,639.05 for each camera required to be replaced.

Air Conditioner Filter Replacement Project (Union CI)

Award Recipient(s): Maintenance and Construction Supervisor H. Lynn Luther and Vocational Instructor III Richard Kelley, certificate award

Replacing air conditioner filters traditionally costs Union CI approximately \$15,200 per year. To reduce costs, the Department purchased materials to construct metal-framed reusable-washable filters that would last for an entire year and only cost \$1,850. These reusable filters generated a cost savings of \$13,350 during the first year of this project. Replacing only the washable filter material will cost \$1,200 per year. Compared to the normal filter replacement cost of \$15,200 per year, this will result in a cost savings of \$14,000 per year for every year thereafter. The money saved will provide funding to address maintenance issues that are more critical to the institution. This project required the HVAC staff to organize, implement, and supervise a construction project that was not part of their normal daily duties. They trained inmate workers, set up a workshop area, and supervised the workers in the completion of all tasks.

Eliminating Automatic Print Jobs for Inmate Accounts



(L to R) Chief of Staff Mike Dew and award winner Rhonda Tomlinson

Award Recipient: Rhonda Tomlinson, Stores Consultant, plaque award

Rhonda Tomlinson, an 11-year employee of the Department of Corrections, had been working as a Senior Clerk in the mailroom at Apalachee CI when inspiration hit. During her time in the mailroom, Rhonda identified and implemented many process improvements and cost savings measures. Most recently, Rhonda identified a cost savings measure regarding the elimination of automated printing of daily reports, specifically inmate account deposit reports. This automated print job (statewide) generated approximately 120,000 pages per month. Considering the cost of toner, paper, hours taken to sort and deliver the reports, and wear and tear on the printers, Rhonda presented the problem and a solution, to the Warden. Following a legal review of the process improvement, and a cost savings perspective performed by the Department's Bureau of Finance and Accounting, Rhonda's suggestion was implemented and the daily automated account activity reports were eliminated, effective July 1, 2013. The yearly costs saving in paper and toner is estimated to be \$21,427.20.

RE-ENTRY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ID Project — The Florida Department of Corrections recognizes that inmates returning to their communities face many challenges to successful reentry. One such obstacle is obtaining identification documents, which are needed for employment, housing, and banking. To address this problem, the Department committed to increasing the number of returning citizens released with proper identification documents (i.e., replacement social security card, birth certificate and a Florida identification card). With the assistance of the Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), and the Social Security Administration. ID services have been implemented at 22 of our institutions (with another 24 transporting eligible inmates to the host sites). The DHSMV has been able to issue identification cards to those who have all the necessary documents using the Florida Licensing on Wheels (FLOW) bus. During FY 2014–15, the Department of Corrections and its partners will expand these services with the passage of House Bill 53. The



An inmate is issued an ID card from the Florida Licensing on Wheels (FLOW) bus.

bill, signed by Governor Scott, permits a fee waiver for Florida born inmates to receive a birth certificate. Additionally, the bill waives the fee for inmates to receive a Florida Identification Card.

Florida Inmates Released in FY 2013–14 with Some Form of Identification by Region

Region	Total of those with a Florida ID or with both Social Security Card and Birth Certificate	Percent of those with a Florida ID or with both Social Security Card and Birth Certificate	Total # of Inmates Released*
Region 1	4,130	45.0%	9,175
Region 2	4,448	47.2%	9,429
Region 3	4,486	48.8%	9,195

* Excludes released inmates who are confirmed aliens, emergency releases or those released to detainees or other states; if an inmate is released more than once during the FY, only includes their first release.

Transition & Substance Abuse Treatment — In FY 2013–14, the Bureau of Transition and Substance Abuse Treatment Services provided **36,200** offenders with community-based substance abuse residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services; **10.8%** received residential services and 89.2% received outpatient services. These services were provided through 60 substance abuse contracts with community-based providers. During FY 2013–14, the Bureau of Transition and Substance Abuse Treatment Services implemented three new community-based substance abuse therapeutic community programs for inmates, providing a total of 299 new community-based treatment beds in Jacksonville, Daytona Beach and Tampa.

Faith and Character Based Residential (FCBR) Programs — The six new FCBR programs initiated in May 2013 (Jackson CI, NWFRC, Marion CI, Columbia CI, Okeechobee CI and DeSoto Annex) continue to develop with additional programming and increasing numbers of volunteers recruited to support the program.

Lowell Annex added 80 FCBR beds for adult women. The FCBR program at Hernando Correctional Institution was expanded from 187 beds to 467 beds for female offenders.

Religious Dietary Program (RDP) — In 2012, responding to a lawsuit initiated by the US Department of Justice, the Department was instructed to provide a religious diet for inmates that would address the dietary requirements of Jewish inmates. This diet is also available to inmates of other religions with religious dietary obligations. In FY 2013–14, the Department’s Office of Information Technology developed and began implementing a card scanning process for food service that identifies the meal plan for every inmate entering the institutional cafeterias. Additionally, a procedure was put in place to identify the processes for admission to and withdrawal/suspension from the RDP, which helped prevent inmates from eating multiple times during one sitting and from eating the wrong meal (standard vs. Kosher). Chaplains provide daily monitoring numbers of inmate requests for the RDP, and chaplains processed over 11,000 inmate applications to participate.

As the RDP continues to mature, the Chaplains continue to play a vital role in producing an efficient religious dietary program for inmates.



Volunteers — Every day, our facilities welcome thousands of citizen volunteers who make a unique contribution to the Department’s mission. The Florida Department of Corrections processes thousands of volunteers annually and currently has over 60,500 in our Facility Access Secure Tracking (FAST) system database. Last fiscal year, 4,700 citizens became new volunteers at Department facilities, contributing 332,005 hours of their time, the equivalent of 159 full time employees and an estimated \$7 million in savings. In FY 2013–14, the number of new volunteers increased by 5,600. The Department’s many inmate programs, particularly those at our Faith and Character based facilities, could not operate without the generous contributions of from our dedicated volunteers.

Dog Programs — In cooperation with local Department facilities, local humane and animal shelter organizations, and the Department’s Corrections Foundation, the Department expanded our Dog Training Programs (including obedience and service work) from 15 to 22 programs. Most of these programs take shelter dogs who are trained by inmates and returned to the shelter for

adoption. A recent study by Dr. Barbara J. Cooke of the University of Cambridge’s Institute of Criminology in England suggests a ‘five-win’ set of outcomes for these programs. The outcomes of the programs are a win for (1) offenders; (2) correctional facilities; (3) correctional justice systems; (4) communities; and (5) the dogs involved. As part of the study, a cost-benefit analysis suggests that these programs are a very cost-effective form of intervention.

GED — Prior to replacing the pen and paper version of the GED test with a more rigorous, computer-based version, the Department had over 1,700 inmates who earned GEDs in public facilities during the first six months of FY 2013–14, with a record number of them (1,025) doing so from October – December 2013. The Department implemented new computer-based “GED 2014” testing, which involved an outstanding statewide effort by Correctional Education and Office of Information Technology staff. The Department met the deadline of January 1, 2014, to start the new “GED 2014” version of the test and converted or installed 50 GED computer classrooms (not connected to the internet) to handle the new GED testing process and procedures.

High School Diploma — The Department, in cooperation with Smart Horizons Career Online Education (SHCOE), expanded the number of High School Diploma programs from two prison sites to seven. The five new sites are located at Franklin CI, Mayo Annex CI, Central Florida Reception Center, Okeechobee CI, and Martin CI. The Department and SHCOE have demonstrated that technologically innovative public-private partnerships in secure environments can be successful and beneficial for increasing inmates’ re-entry skill levels. In February 2014, the Department graduated its 100th inmate who earned a High School Diploma while incarcerated, through this partnership.

Excellence in Education — A departmental community partner was recognized this year with the “Excellence in Education Award” from the Florida Literacy Coalition. The Marion County Literacy Council received this recognition for their outstanding pilot program at the Florida Women’s Reception Center that trains inmates to serve as tutors for new admissions that are at or below the 5th grade level academically). One highlight of the program is that it identifies these inmates as soon as they enter our facility and offers them an interactive component for successful re-entry. The Council obtains workbooks and supplies for the inmate tutors through donations from a local church, their own limited funds, and some grant funds. The Marion County Literacy Council is currently expanding this effort through its ‘ADVANCE’ program, with the potential to offer literacy education to every woman sentenced to prison in Florida.

Staff Training to Aid in Re-Entry — A total of 433 staff were trained in Motivational Interviewing (MI) in FY 2013–14. MI is a collaborative, person-centered technique by which staff guide offenders to elicit and strengthen their motivation for change.

Thinking for a Change (T4C) Facilitator Training — 109 staff were trained as Thinking for a Change facilitators in FY 2013–14. T4C is an innovative, evidence-based cognitive behavioral curriculum created by the National Institute of Corrections for offenders that includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and development of problem solving skills. The curriculum, which incorporates assessment as a part of each lesson, teaches offenders how to identify their thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and beliefs that may lead them to offending. The Florida Department of Corrections has included T4C as one of our core transition programs.

Charlotte CI increased enrollment in its Life Path program by over 130 inmate participants, expanding it to two quads of a housing unit. The additional quad, recently repainted by inmate artists with motivational art, houses inmates within five years of release and features a certified Barber's course which will make the participants eligible to take the state licensure exam. The Florida Commission on Offender Review (formerly known as the Parole Commission) has recognized this program and is considering making it part of their Lifer's curriculum.

Fort Myers Community Release Center Hydroponic Garden has produced more than 7,000 pounds of vegetables valued at over \$5,500. Inmates are gaining valuable gardening skills, which may be useful in finding employment upon release, while also reducing food costs to the state.

A partnership between **Hardee CI**, Life Point Church of Tampa, and God Behind Bars, an organization whose mission is re-entry, resulted in the transformation of storage space at Hardee CI into a vibrant and beautiful 300-seat place of worship, with space available for classrooms and offices. In addition to ministering to inmates, Life Point Church has also reached out to the 600+ inmates serving life sentences at Hardee CI, offering hope and encouragement through the word of God. More than 200 inmates are participating in these services.

Cross City Correctional Institution (CCI) has several vocational programs designed to aid in re-entry by teaching inmates marketable skills so they can become contributing, law abiding citizens upon release. One of CCI's most successful vocational programs is cabinetmaking. This vocational program not only teaches inmates skills in woodworking, but has resulted in a cost savings for the Department and taxpayers. One of the most meaningful programs that the cabinet shop assists in is the local Toys for Tots (TFT) campaign. Working together with CCI, Tri-County TFT provided toys for more than 2,300 children in the Tri-County area last year. The TFT program has used a sleigh created by the inmate vocational class for many promotional events. Located in a rural area with few department stores or businesses to draw from, the TFT program depends heavily on the community and the Prison TFT Program in providing the props for events and the many hundreds of wooden toys they make for children.

INMATE PROGRAMS

Inmate Programs as of June 30, 2014

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Apalachee CI East	X	ASE,T1	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Apalachee CI West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Atlantic WRC *	X			RES	3
Avon Park CI	X	ASE,T1	6	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	1,P
Baker CI & WC (R)	X	ITA, LEA	4	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	1,P
Bartow WRC	X			RES	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	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Central Florida RC	X	CF,SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	SA
Central Florida RC East	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Century CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	2,P
Charlotte CI	X	ASE,T1	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Cocoa WRC	X			RES	3
Columbia Annex	X	ASE,T1	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Columbia CI	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Cross City CI	X	ITA	3	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Dade CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Daytona Beach WRC	X			RES	3
DeSoto Annex	X	ASE,T1	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Dinsmore WRC	X			RES	3
Everglades CI	X	ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Florida State Prison	X	CM		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Florida State Prison West	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Florida Women's RC	X	LEA,CF,ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	SA
Franklin CI	X	ITA,SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Ft. Pierce WRC	X			RES	3
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (R)	X	CE	4		2,A,O,P
Gulf Annex	X	ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Gulf CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Hamilton Annex	X	ASE,T1	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Hamilton CI	X	ASE,T1	3	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Hardee CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Hernando CI *	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Hollywood WRC *	X			RES	A,O,P
Holmes CI	X	ASE,T1	3	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Homestead CI *	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
* = 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		

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Jackson CI	X	ITA,T1		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Jefferson CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	2,P
Kissimmee WRC	X			RES	3
Lake CI	X	ASE	2	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	1,P
Lake City WRC	X			RES	3
Lancaster CI	X	ASE,T1	6	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lawtey CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Liberty CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	X	LEA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Lowell Annex *	X	ASE,T1,CM,SHCOE	2	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Lowell CI, BTU & WC *	X	ASE,T1	5	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	1,2,P
Madison CI	X	ITA,SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	1,P
Marion CI	X	ASE,T1	4	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,2
Martin CI	X	SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Mayo Annex	X	ITA,SHCOE	2	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	1,P
Miami North WRC	X			RES	3
Northwest Florida RC	X	ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA,1,P
Northwest Florida RC Annex	X	CF		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	2
Okaloosa CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Okeechobee CI	X	SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	1,P
Opa Locka WRC	X			RES	3
Orlando Transition Center	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Orlando WRC *	X			RES	3
Panama City WRC	X			RES	3
Pensacola WRC	X			RES	3
Pinellas WRC *	X			RES	3
Polk CI	X	ITA	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Pompano Transition Center	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Putnam CI	X	LEA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Reality House	X	CE			A,O,2
Reception & Medical Center	X	ASE,CF, ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	SA
Reception & Medical Center West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Reentry of Ocala WRC	X			RES	A,O
Sago Palm WC (R)	X	LEA	1	RES	1,P
Santa Fe WRC	X			RES	3
Santa Rosa Annex	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Santa Rosa CI	X	CM		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Shisa East *	X				A,O,P
Shisa West WRC *	X				A,O
South Florida RC	X	CF		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	SA
South Florida RC South	X			PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
St. Petersburg WRC	X			RES	3

* = 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	

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Sumter CI & BTU	X	ASE,T1	5	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Suncoast WRC *	X	CE		RES	A,O
Suwannee Annex	X	ASE,T1	2	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Suwannee CI	X	CM		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Tallahassee WRC	X			RES	3
Tarpon Springs WRC	X			RES	3
Taylor Annex	X	ITA	3	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
Taylor CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	1,P
Tomoka CI	X	ITA	2	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Transition House Kissimmee	X	CE	1		A,O,P
Union CI	X	ITA,CM		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Wakulla Annex	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Wakulla CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Walton CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
West Palm Beach WRC	X			RES	3
Zephyrhills CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL,SM,SPE	
* = 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.

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 as appropriate.

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	

Chaplaincy Services:

FCBR = Faith and Character Based Programming	PWO = Primary Worship Opportunity	RES = Religious Education Studies
CL = Chapel Library	SM = Sacred Music	SPE = Special Events, Religious Holy Days, and Seminars

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) Web Development, (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) Technology Support Services	
Columbia Annex (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block	
Cross City CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Computer Systems & Information Technology	
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	
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (4)	(1) Industrial Machine Repair I, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Culinary Arts, (4) Carpentry I	
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) Technology Support Services	
Hardee CI (1)	(1) Carpentry	
Hernando CI * (1)	(1) Web Development	
Holmes CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Technology Support Services, (3) Applied Welding Technologies	
Homestead CI * (2)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Technology 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) Technology Support Services, (6) Printing and Graphic Communications	
Lawtey CI (1)	(1) Drafting (PSAV)	
Lowell CI * (5)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Drafting (PSAV), (3) Technology 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) Technology Support Services	
Polk CI (3)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Computer Systems & Information Technology, (3) Plumbing Technology/Fire Sprinkler Systems Technology	
Sago Palm WC (1)	(1) Technology 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 Drafting PSAV	
Suwannee CI Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing Technology, (2) Web Application Dev & Programming	
Taylor CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology	
Taylor CI Annex (3)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Technology 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	(#) = DOC-operated career and technical education programs	YO = Youthful Offender program

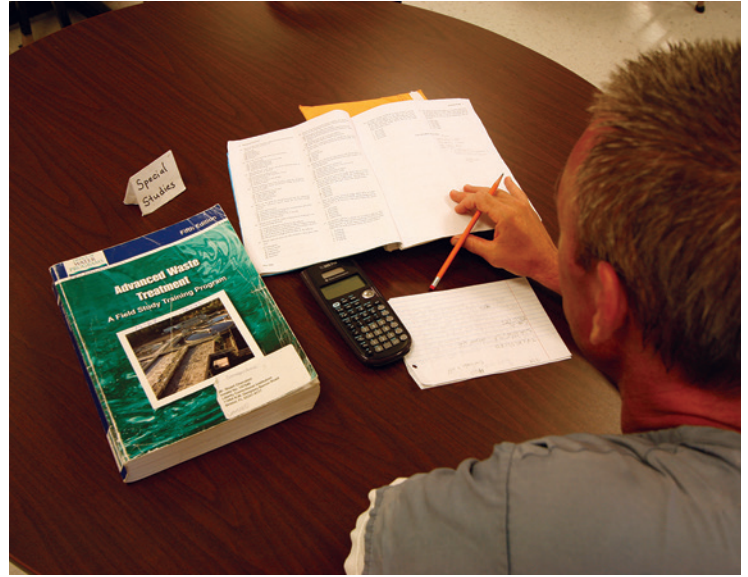
EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) for Correctional Education (CE) Students for FY 2013–14

Purpose: As per Section 944.801, (3), (f), F.S., this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2013–14 (July 2013 – June 2014).

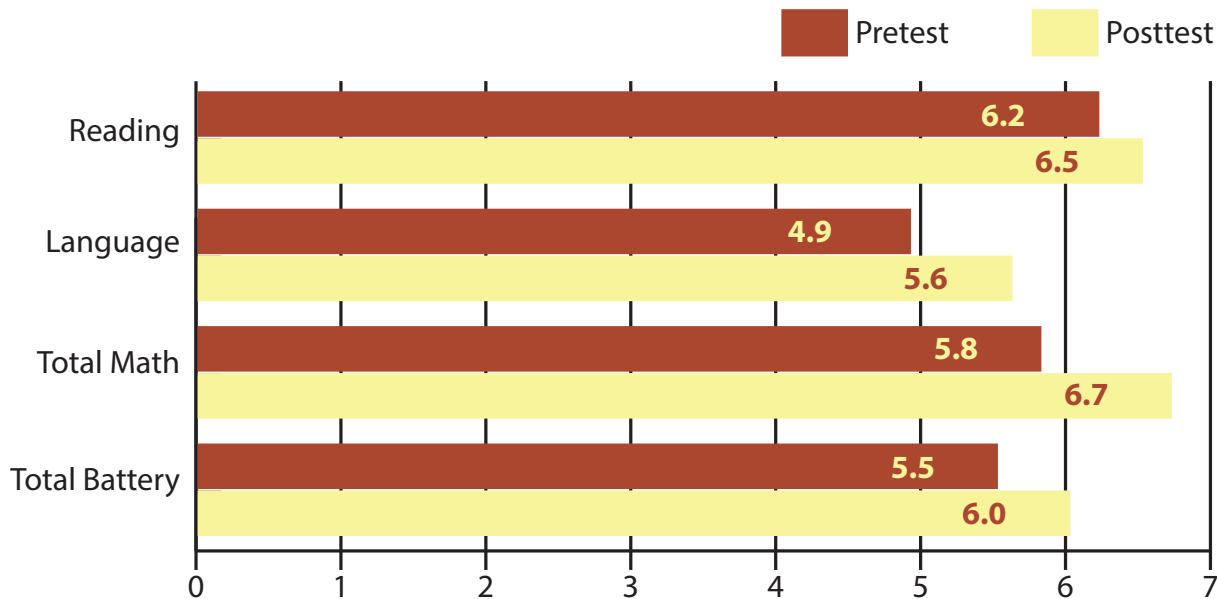
Methodology: TABE tests administered to students during FY 2013–14 were scored using TestMate and the Advanced Module of the TestMate System (test scoring and reporting system). Inmate names and DOC numbers were used to track those who had both pretest and posttest scores during this period. This summary 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 4,969 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) 5,617 for Reading, (b) 5,698 for Language, and (c) 6,184 for Total Mathematics.

Results: The three charts below show the average gains made in each subject in terms of normal curve equivalents (NCE), scale scores, and grade equivalents (GE), respectively. To be included, students had to have both a pretest and posttest. Gain was made

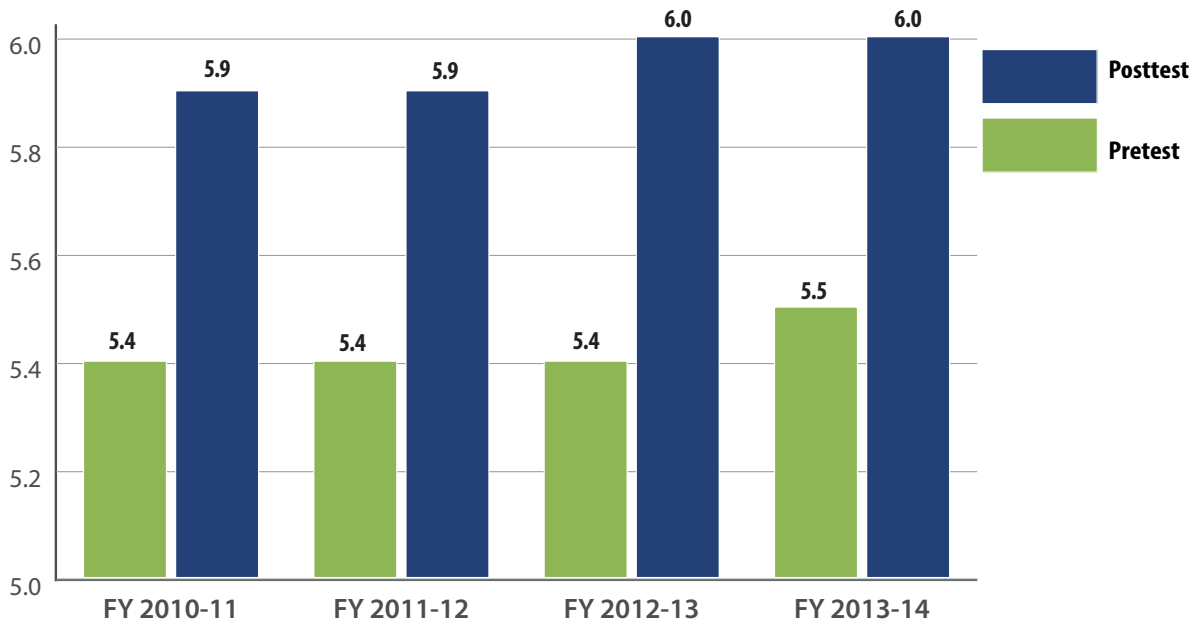


in all three subject areas and for the total battery. For an average of three months of instruction, the overall (total battery) gain was two points for the NCE scores and on the average there was a 12-point increase in scale scores. This translates into five months gain (0.5) in GE scores.

Average Gains Expressed in Grade Levels | Reading (N=5,617), Language (N=5,698), Total Math (N=6,184), Total Battery (N=4,969)



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



2,010 Inmates Earned GEDs in FY 2013–14

FY 2013–14 GED, High School Diploma, and Vocational Certificates Awarded

Types of Award Locations	Certificates Awarded			
	GED	High School Diploma	Vocational	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,768	92	1,718	3,578
Other DOC Facilities*	181	0	80	261
LEA - Based**	61	0	0	61
Total	2,010	92	1,798	3,900

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

Participation in Correctional Education Classes in FY 2013–14

Enrollments*	Mandatory Literacy	Adult Basic Education	ITA ¹	GED	HSD	Vocational	Total
Number of Courses	2,331	10,715	11,969	2,872	469	6,003	34,359
Number of Inmates	1,465	6,877	9,077	1,951	390	4,716	***24,476
Completions**							
Number of Courses	279	540	2,010		92	1,798	4,719
Number of Inmates	279	539	2,010		92	1,551	***4,471

* "Enrollments" includes inmates enrolled as of 7/1/13 and new enrollments through 6/30/14.

** "Completions" are from 7/1/13 through 6/30/14.

*** 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.

ITA¹=Inmate Teaching Assistant Program.

Unduplicated Count of Inmate Participation in Correctional Education in FY 2013–14

Academic	17,751
Vocational	4,716

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 426 GEDs and 953 vocational certificates in FY 2013–14.

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 2013 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,562 inmates who worked almost 3.5 million hours in 42 diverse industries, farms, and operations located in 24 correctional facilities. 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 2013 Annual Report, 63.0% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed in relevant jobs. In addition, according to PRIDE's 2010 recidivism study, only 10.5% 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

PRIDE inmates at Calhoun Correctional Institution printed this annual report.



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 day 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 are 16–24 month program models designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. These programs offer a continuum of substance abuse

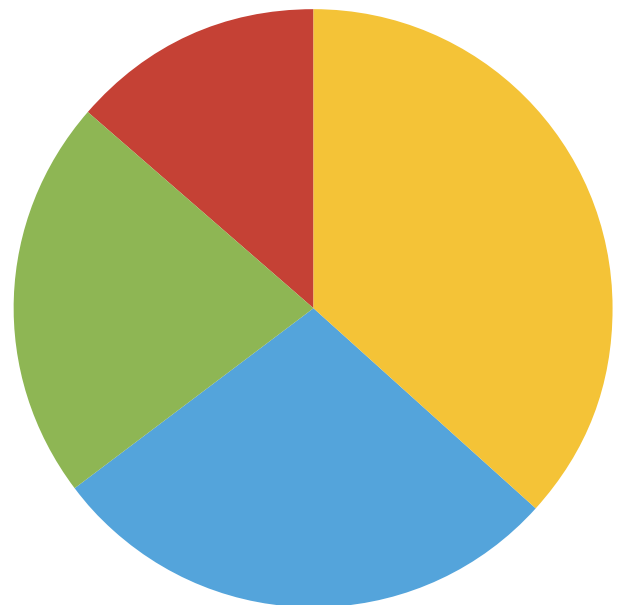


services. Inmates who successfully complete the initial intensive programming component (nine–12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component.

Work Release Centers — Contracted Substance Abuse Counselors operate in 19 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.

Total Inmates Participating in Inmate-based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs – FY 2013–14

36.7%	Intensive Outpatient	4,611
21.6%	Work Release Center	2,721
28.1%	Residential Therapeutic Community	3,537
13.6%	Program Centers	1,706
100.0%	Total	12,575



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.

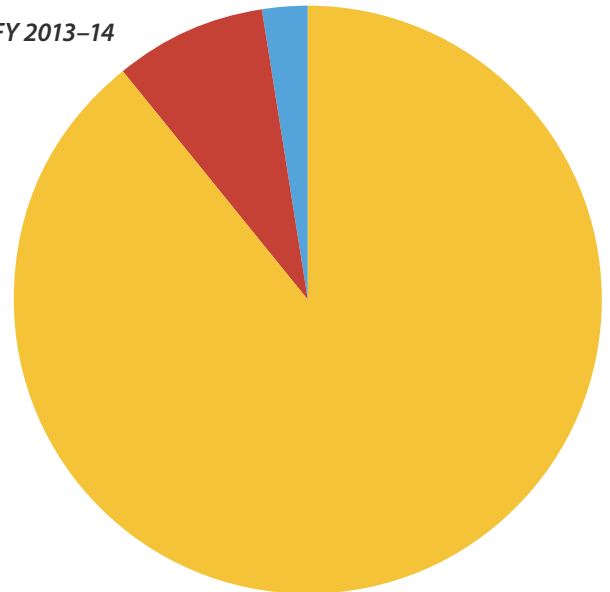
Nonsecure — Nonsecure substance abuse treatment is a six-month program consisting of a two-month intensive treatment component followed by a four-month employment and re-entry component.

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.

Total Offenders Participating in Community-Based Substance Abuse Programs in FY 2013–14

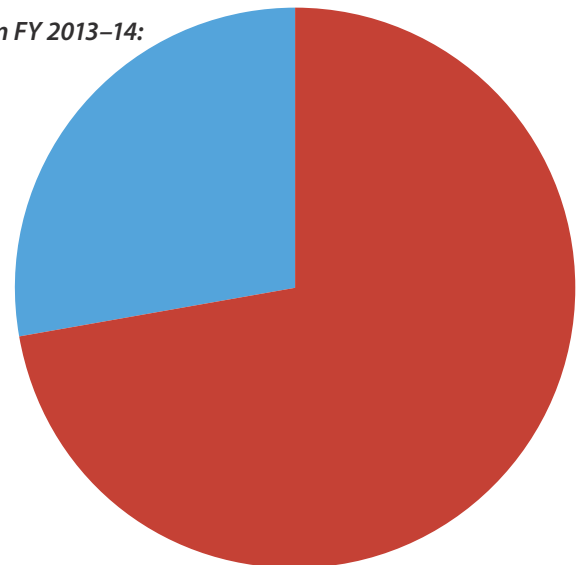
89.2%	Outpatient	32,290
8.4%	Nonsecure	3,049
2.4%	Secure	861
100.0%	Total	36,200

* 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.



Released Inmates Participating in Substance Abuse Transitional Housing Programs in FY 2013–14:

27.6%	Post Prison, Released to Supervision	189
72.4%	Post Prison, No Supervision to Follow	496
100.0%	Total	685



INSTITUTIONS

Institutions Accomplishments in FY 2013–14

Electronic Monitoring/ Community release — During the 2013 Legislative session, the Florida Legislature provided a special appropriation to the Department to provide electronic monitoring for inmates in privately-operated community release facilities while in the community under community release assignment. This enhancement of public safety was facilitated by staff in the Community Release Unit of the Bureau of Classification Management, resulting in the implementation of electronic monitoring on 1,636 inmates assigned to vendor-operated community release centers.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Beds — The Department implemented a system that allows for the tracking of ADA accessible beds. This system also reviews inmates for placement when a bed assignment is made and if the inmate requires a bed that is ADA accessible, the system will not allow the inmate to be placed into a bed that is not ADA accessible. This ensures inmates are provided all access required by their disability. Facilities Services managed the permitting, project management and funding to bring 22 facilities into compliance with ADA requirements.

Baker CI Food Service Renovation — Facilities Services provided project management, oversight and permitting services for the complete renovation of Baker CI's food service facility.

Tracking Repair Costs, Hours — Facilities Services implemented a new Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) software program, which enhances the Department's ability to track costs and man hours associated with facility maintenance and repairs statewide. This program allows the Department to report on repair activities in real time for budgeting purposes, which will assist in reducing costs statewide.

Mental Health — Mentally ill inmates go into Confinement at twice the rate, and Close Management (CM) at about four times the rate, as the non-mentally ill, due in part to their inability to adjust to the prison environment. While CM represents only about 3% of the total inmate population, nearly half of all the Department's inpatient beds are occupied by mentally ill inmates who were referred from a Close Management facility. In response to this, a Residential Treatment Unit (RTU) was established at Union CI to safely house and provide augmented mental health services for these inmates with unique needs. Since implementation, many inmates have successfully completed their CM time in the RTU, where they receive augmented mental health interventions and

services in a therapeutic outpatient setting, rather than in a more costly inpatient unit.

Major Repairs/Renovations — Facilities Services provided project management and assisted in permitting numerous repair/renovation projects statewide, including several large re-roofing projects, major interior renovation projects at several facilities and a major electrical repair at a reception center.

Change in Court Order Transmittal — In conjunction with the Clerks of the Court, the Department implemented the provisions of Florida Supreme Court Administrative Order AOSC 14-18, effective April 1, 2014. This order requires the creation of a secure process for transmittal of court orders between the courts and clerks, and requires that any order reducing a release date be accompanied by a verification form signed by the judge or his/her designee. These new provisions were enacted to guard against fraud in the court system after two inmates secured their unlawful release from DOC custody by means of fraudulent court orders, reducing their life sentences to a term of years.

DOC Canine Tracking Teams — The Department has 37 canine programs. DOC 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 2013–2014, the DOC's canine tracking teams were deployed 710 times — 447 times for criminal incidents, with 107 of those involving armed individuals. Missing person searches accounted for 182 deployments.



9mm Transition — In January 2014, due to the unavailability and rising cost of .38 caliber ammunition, the Department initiated a plan to transition our official handgun from the .38 revolver to the 9mm semi-auto pistol. Implementation began in June 2014, with the order of weapons for Region One Institutions. This was completed statewide in December 2014. The majority of the weapons

purchase is offset by the trade-in of current stock of active and surplus handguns. This weapons transition and accompanying changes in training requirements will result in significant savings for the Department.

Special Teams Training — Using trust fund money, the Department conducted numerous advanced training classes for our special teams. 324 staff received approximately 11,000 hours of mission specific training ranging from crisis negotiation to tactical emergency medicine.



Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) — The Department has been working diligently on implementing policies and procedures to comply with the PREA standards. The Office of Institutions, Classification Management, Office of the Inspector General, and Medical and Mental Health Services have collaborated to assist in preventing, detecting and responding to sexual victimization among incarcerated individuals. The Department has revised numerous policies to ensure that PREA guidelines are addressed. A few of the accomplishments the Department has made regarding PREA include: statewide inmate PREA training, enhanced staff PREA training, volunteer and contractor PREA training, specialized PREA training for investigators and medical and mental health care staff, enhancement of resources for inmates with disabilities and limited English proficiency inmates, expansion of the Sexual Abuse Response Team statewide, implementation of an inmate screening tool and improved data collection techniques for PREA data.

Opening of Gadsden Re-Entry Center — In January 2014, the Department opened Gadsden Re-Entry Center, which serves moderate to high-risk inmates released in Northwest Florida. Inmates at this facility are within three years of release from prison and are assessed and placed in programs based on their individual needs. Substance abuse treatment, academic and vocational programming is provided at this facility, which houses 432 inmates. Gadsden Re-Entry Center presents a unique opportunity for a public-private partnership between The Unlimited Path of Central Florida, Inc., which provides comprehensive re-entry programming, and the Department, which performs the security and classification functions for the facility. A distinctive element of the

partnership is the participation of both contract and Department staff in multi-disciplinary meetings to develop each inmate's individualized transition plan to ensure successful re-entry into the community. Additionally, through this partnership, inmates are assisted post release by an aftercare specialist. Gadsden Re-Entry Center is a fully integrated re-entry system as all staff, both Department and contract, work together as a case management team to ensure continuity of care and successful re-entry for all inmates.

Inmate Grievances — In 2013, inmates filed a total of 78,736 formal grievances at the institutional level, and 41,533 appeals at the Central Office level. The top five grievance/appeal issues are: Discipline (21%), Medical (16%), Complaints against Staff (11%), Institutional Operations issues (10%) and Legal (8%).

OIT Projects — Some additional projects completed by the Office of Information Technology this fiscal year included: layout and production of the Agency Strategic Plan, creation of the Department's Annual Report, production of marketing materials, redesigning the former Parole Commission's (now the Florida Commission on Offender Review) website to accommodate emerging internet technologies and accessibility rules, and its mandated name change, implementing DOCTube, and converting numerous desktop and Access applications to more efficient web-based applications. Numerous OIT staff won Prudential Productivity Awards for their efforts this year as well.

Hernando CI becomes FCB Institution — On October 2, 2013, Hernando CI, which houses 467 female inmates, converted to a 100% Faith and Character-Based facility. It is the only such facility for female inmates in Florida. This 12–36 month program offers inmates a variety of activities and classes (both religious and secular) focused on personal growth and character development.

Lake CI Firing Range — The Firing Range at Lake CI could not be used for training for several years because it did not meet FDLE certification standards. Lake CI reached out to Lake County and the Department of Transportation, securing soil and other materials to rebuild the backstops and side stops of the Firing Range, allowing recertification of the range. Costs were minimal, and the range is now being used by Department employees as well as other law enforcement agencies.

Okeechobee CI — Over the last two years, OCI has provided a temporary work squad to the Okeechobee County School Bus Depot during the summer months. Inmates on the work squad wash, wax, and clean all 73 school buses. This year, the Okeechobee School system returned the favor by providing a bus and driver to transport visitors from the training building to the prison for a tour during their annual Community Partnership meeting.

INSTITUTIONS OVERVIEW



On June 30, 2014, Florida housed 100,942 inmates in 145 facilities, including 49 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 families) 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 sentence of imprisonment under DOC custody, inmates arrive at one of the Department's reception centers. Inmates spend an average of three to four weeks in the reception process. 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, community release centers or road prisons. Each facility serves a different function and inmates must meet 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 community release center (CRC). Inmates at CRC's work during the day in their communities and earn a salary, but return to the center at night and remain there any other time they are not working. CRC inmates are 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 establish themselves 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 85.9% of the Florida prison population is housed in a major institution or annex.

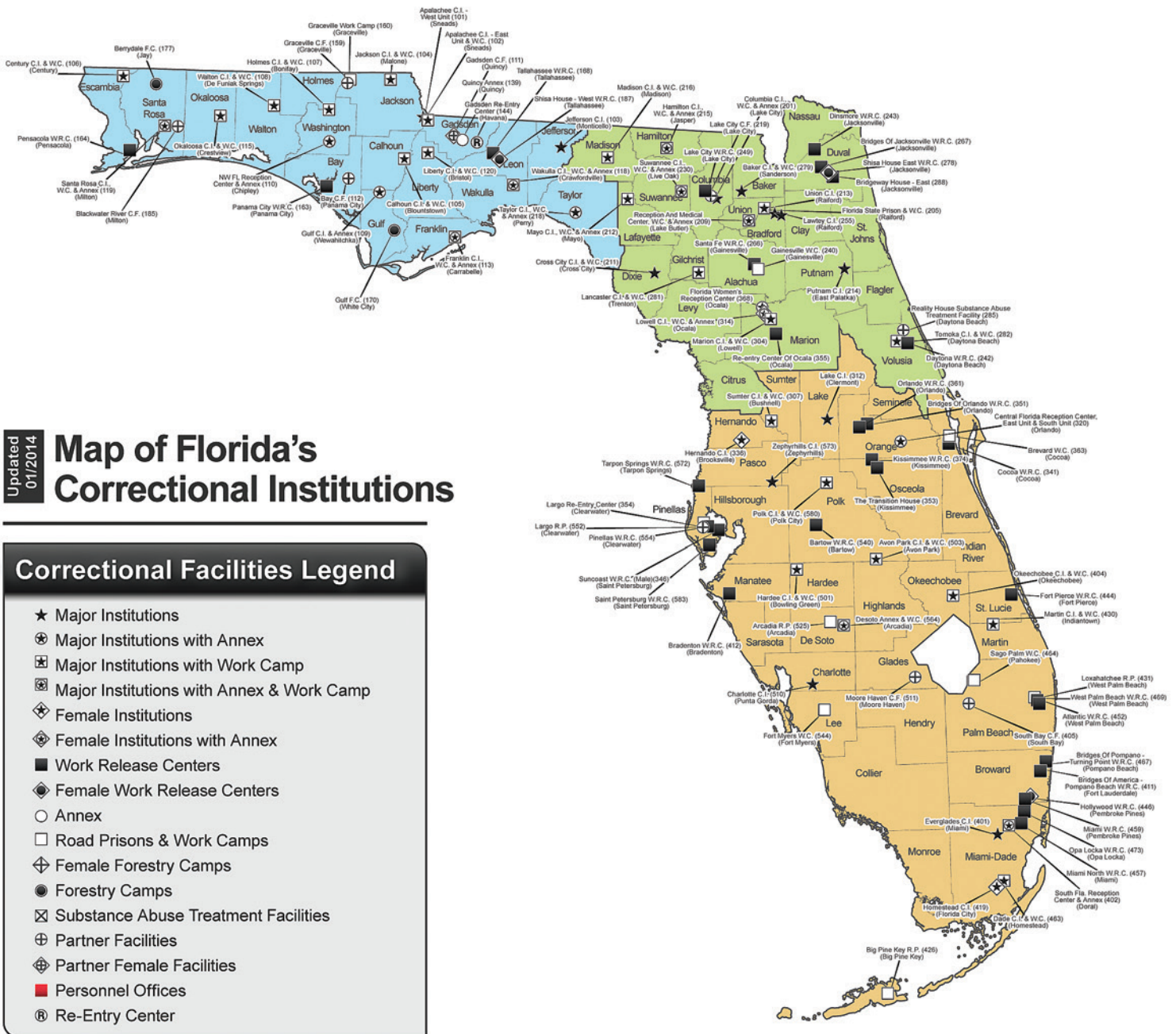
Work/Forestry Camps are minimum to medium custody facilities, surrounded by fences and razor ribbon. Inmates are usually transferred to a work camp after completing part of their sentences at a correctional institution and demonstrating satisfactory adjustment. Most of these work camps are located next 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.

Community Release Centers (CRC) house two categories of inmates: community custody inmates who are participating in community release through gainful 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). Inmates in these facilities must be within two or three years of their release date, depending on their job assignment. Sex offenders may not participate in community release or center work assignments. There are no perimeter fences, and inmates must remain at the CRC when they are not working or attending programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous.

Inmates participating in community release must save part of their earnings to pay victim restitution as well as room and board. More than 3,800 inmates participate in Florida's community release programs annually, with about 3.8% of the prison population enrolled at any given time. Community release centers are supervised by the Department's Office of Institutions.

Road Prisons house minimum custody inmates and have perimeter fences. Most of these inmates work on community work squads performing 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.

MAP OF INSTITUTIONS



FACILITY LIST

Summary of Florida State Correctional Facilities

Facility Summary	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2014	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions	49	45	4	59,607	59.1%
Private Correctional Institutions	7	6	1	10,145	10.1%
Prison Annexes	16	15	1	16,998	16.8%
Work Camps, Re-Entry Centers	31	30	1	9,646	9.6%
State-Run Community Release Centers	14	10	4	1,497	1.5%
Private Community Release Centers	21	17	4	2,304	2.3%
Road Prisons, Forestry, Basic Training Unit	7	7	0	745	0.7%
Total Facilities	145	130	15		
Population Total				100,942	100.00%

Legend

Gender and Type	
M	Houses Male Inmates
F	Houses Female Inmates

Facility Type	
YO	Houses Youthful Offenders
A	Adult Facility
RC	Reception Center
FCBR	Faith and Character-Based Programs
Re-ctr	Re-Entry Center

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

Correctional Institutions

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2014
REGION 1							
1949	102	Apalachee CI - East Unit	M	A	5	Jackson	1,285
1991	103	Jefferson CI	M	A	4	Jefferson	1,112
1991	104	Jackson CI	M	A/FCBR	5	Jackson	1,463
1988	105	Calhoun CI	M	A	4	Calhoun	1,423
1991	106	Century CI	M	A	5	Escambia	1,420
1988	107	Holmes CI	M	A	4	Holmes	1,259
1991	108	Walton CI	M	A	4	Walton	1,263
1992	109	Gulf CI	M	A	5	Gulf	1,613
1995	110	Northwest Florida Reception Center-Main	M	A/FCBR	5	Washington	1,331
2005	113	Franklin CI	M	A	5	Franklin	1,420
1983	115	Okaloosa CI	M	A	5	Okaloosa	926
1997	118	Wakulla CI	M	A/FCBR	4	Wakulla	1,485
1996	119	Santa Rosa CI	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,467
1988	120	Liberty CI	M	A	4	Liberty	1,446
2012	144	Gadsden Re-entry Center	M	A	3	Gadsden	412
1995	218	Taylor CI	M	A	5	Taylor	1,420
Region 1 Total:							20,745

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2014
REGION 2							
1992	201	Columbia CI	M	A	5	Columbia	1,366
1972	205	Florida State Prison - Main Unit	M	A	7	Bradford	1,121
1968	209	Reception & Medical Center - Main Unit	M	RC	6	Union	1,202
1973	211	Cross City CI	M	A	5	Dixie	1,036
1913	213	Union CI	M	A/FCBR	7	Union	1,869
1984	214	Putnam CI	M	A	4	Putnam	486
1987	215	Hamilton CI	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,016
1989	216	Madison CI	M	A	4	Madison	1,268
2011	223	Mayo CI - Annex	M	A		Lafayette	1,428
2009	230	Suwannee CI	M	A	6	Suwannee	1,093
1977	255	Lawtey CI	M	A/FCBR	3	Bradford	852
1978	279	Baker CI	M	A/ Re-ctr	5	Baker	1,193
1979	281	Lancaster CI	M	YO/ FCBR	3	Gilchrist	485
1981	282	Tomoka CI	M	A/FCBR	5	Volusia	1,311
1959	304	Marion CI	M	A/FCBR	4	Marion	1,357
1956	314	Lowell CI	F	A	4	Marion	1,088
2008	368	Florida Women's Reception Center	F	A/FCBR	4	Marion	1,015
Region 2 Total:							19,186
REGION 3							
1965	307	Sumter CI	M	A/YO	5	Sumter	1,271
1973	312	Lake CI	M	A	5	Lake	1,113
1988	320	Central Florida Reception Center-Main	M	RC	6	Orange	1,304
1992	336	Hernando CI	F	YO/ FCBR	2	Hernando	448
1995	401	Everglades CI	M	A/FCBR	5	Miami-Dade	1,636
1985	402	South Florida Reception Center Main	M	RC	6	Miami-Dade	894
1995	404	Okeechobee CI	M	A/FCBR	6	Okeechobee	1,790
1976	419	Homestead CI	F	A	4	Miami-Dade	729
1985	430	Martin CI	M	A	6	Martin	1,553
1996	463	Dade CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,562
1991	501	Hardee CI	M	A	6	Hardee	1,604
1957	503	Avon Park CI	M	A	4	Polk	1,041
1989	510	Charlotte CI	M	A	6	Charlotte	1,300
1969	564	DeSoto CI - Annex	M	A/FCBR	5	DeSoto	1,503
1977	573	Zephyrhills CI	M	A	5	Pasco	678
1978	580	Polk CI	M	A/ FCBR/ Re-ctr	5	Polk	1,250
Region 3 Total:							19,676
Total Correctional Institutions:							59,607

Private Correctional Institutions

Year Open	Facility Code	Privately-Managed Correctional Institutions	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	Managed By	County	Population on June 30, 2014
REGION 1								
1995	111	Gadsden Correctional Facility (CF)	F	A	Med	Management and Training Corp. (MTC)	Gadsden	1,532
1995	112	Bay CF	M	A	Med	Corrections Corp. of America (CCA)	Bay	982
2008	159	Graceville CF	M	A	Close	CCA	Jackson	1,874
2010	185	Blackwater River CF	M	A	Close	GEO Corp.	Santa Rosa	1,993
Region 1 Total:								6,381
REGION 2								
1997	219	Lake City CF	M	YO	Close	CCA	Columbia	889
Region 2 Total:								889
REGION 3								
1997	405	South Bay CF	M	A	Close	GEO Corp.	Palm Beach	1,893
1995	511	Moore Haven CF	M	A	Med	CCA	Glades	982
Region 3 Total:								2,875
Total Private Prison Population:								10,145

Prison Annexes

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Annexes (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2014	
REGION 1								
1959	101	Apalachee CI - West Unit	M	A	4	Jackson	842	
2008	122	Wakulla Annex	M	A/FCBR	5	Wakulla	1,630	
2007	125	Northwest Florida Reception Center Annex	M	RC	5	Washington	1,220	
2006	135	Santa Rosa Annex	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,347	
1973	139	Quincy Annex (Liberty CI)	M	A	4	Gadsden	415	
1999	150	Gulf CI Annex	M	A/FCBR	5	Gulf	1,453	
2002	224	Taylor CI Annex	M	A	5	Taylor	1,310	
Region 1 Total:								8,217
REGION 2								
1982	206	Florida State Prison - West	M	A	4	Bradford	811	
1990	208	Reception & Medical Center-West Unit	M	RC	4	Union	583	
2011	231	Suwannee Annex	M	A	5	Suwannee	1,388	
1995	250	Hamilton CI Annex	M	A	5	Hamilton	1,351	
2004	251	Columbia Annex	M	A/FCBR	5	Columbia	1,504	
2002	367	Lowell Annex	F	A	7	Marion	1,393	
Region 2 Total:								7,030
REGION 3								
1991	321	Central FL Reception Center (CFRC)-East Annex	M	A	4	Orange	1,094	
1992	323	CFRC South Annex	M	A	3	Orange	96	
2002	403	South Florida Reception Center- South Annex	M	A	4	Miami-Dade	561	
Region 3 Total:								1,751
Total Annex Facilities:								16,998

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

Work Camps & Re-entry Centers

Year Open	Facility Code	Work Camps/Re-Entry Centers (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2014
REGION 1							
2013	142	Liberty South Work Camp*	M	A	3	Liberty	403
1989	160	Graceville Work Camp (Jackson CI)	M	A	2	Jackson	269
1989	161	Okaloosa Work Camp	M	A	3	Okaloosa	278
1994	162	Holmes Work Camp	M	A	3	Holmes	319
1994	165	Calhoun Work Camp	M	A	3	Calhoun	269
1994	166	Jackson Work Camp	M	A	3	Jackson	272
1994	167	Century Work Camp	M	A	3	Escambia	258
2013	124	Franklin Work Camp*	M	A	3	Franklin	409
1995	172	Walton Work Camp	M	A	3	Walton	288
2002	173	Wakulla Work Camp	M	A/FCBR	3	Wakulla	424
2006	227	Taylor Work Camp	M	A	3	Taylor	415
Region 1 Total:							3,604
REGION 2							
2007	221	R.M.C. Work Camp	M	A	3	Union	428
2009	232	Suwannee Work Camp	M	A	3	Suwannee	369
1951	240	Gainesville Work Camp	M	A	2	Alachua	256
1990	261	Baker Work Camp	M	A	3	Baker	278
1989	262	Cross City Work Camp	M	A	3	Dixie	268
1995	265	Mayo Work Camp	M	A	3	Lafayette	311
2013	268	Union Work Camp**	M	A	3	Union	402
1989	280	Lancaster Work Camp	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	251
1987	284	Tomoka Work Camp	M	A	3	Volusia	280
1988	289	Madison Work Camp	M	A	3	Madison	285
1989	364	Marion Work Camp	M	A	3	Marion	262
Region 2 Total:							3,390
REGION 3							
2008	316	Lowell Work Camp	F	A	3	Marion	302
1989	363	Brevard Work Camp (CFRC)	M	A	3	Brevard	closed 10/24/2013
1987	365	Sumter Work Camp	M	A	3	Sumter	262
1983	420	Martin Work Camp	M	A	3	Martin	261
1990	462	Glades Work Camp	M	A	3	Palm Beach	closed 9/16/2013
1993	504	Avon Park Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	500
1981	544	Ft. Myers Work Camp (Charlotte CI)	M	A	2	Lee	113
1990	560	DeSoto Work Camp (DeSoto Annex)	M	A	3	DeSoto	287
2008	464	Sago Palm Re-Entry Center (Martin CI)	M	A/Re-ctr	3	Palm Beach	361
1987	562	Polk Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	280
1995	563	Hardee Work Camp	M	A	3	Hardee	286
Region 3 Total:							2,652
Total Work Camps/Re-Entry Centers:							9,646
<i>() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name * indicates the facility replaced another facility ** indicates a new facility</i>							

State-Run Community Release Centers

Year Open	Facility Code	State-Run Community Release Centers (and their parent institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2014
REGION 1							
1972	163	Panama City CRC (NWFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Bay	69
1973	164	Pensacola CRC (Century CI)	M	A/YO	1	Escambia	83
1973	168	Tallahassee CRC (Jefferson CI)	M	A/YO	1	Leon	121
Region 1 Total:							273
REGION 2							
1974	242	Daytona CRC (Tomoka CI)	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	80
1985	243	Dinsmore WRC (Lawtey CI)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	closed 2/17/2014
1972	249	Lake City WRC (Columbia CI)	M	A/YO	1	Columbia	closed 3/06/2014
1972	266	Santa Fe WRC (Marion CI)	M	A/YO	1	Alachua	closed 3/31/2014
Region 2 Total:							80
REGION 3							
1972	341	Cocoa WRC (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Brevard	closed 4/14/2014
1973	361	Orlando CRC (Lowell CI)	F	A/YO	1	Orange	78
1975	374	Kissimmee CRC (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	149
1973	444	Ft. Pierce CRC (Martin CI)	M	A/YO	1	St. Lucie	78
1974	446	Hollywood CRC (SFRC)	F	A/YO	1	Broward	144
1971	452	Atlantic CRC (Martin CI)	F	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	43
1975	457	Miami North CRC (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	183
1989	469	West Palm Beach CRC (Martin CI)	M	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	143
1985	473	Opa Locka CRC (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	137
1972	540	Bartow WRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Polk	closed 4/14/2014
1973	554	Pinellas CRC (Hernando CI)	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	45
1976	572	Tarpon Springs WRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	closed 3/17/2014
1986	583	St. Petersburg CRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	144
Region 3 Total:							1,144
Total State-Run Work Release Centers:							1,497
() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name							

Private Community Release Centers

Year Open	Facility Code	Contract Community Work Release Centers/ Re-Entry Center (and their parent institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2014
REGION 1							
2004	187	SHISA House West (Jefferson CI)	F	A/YO	1	Leon	29
Region 1 Total:							29
REGION 2							
2014	252	Bridges of Lake City (Columbia CI)**	M	A/YO	1	Columbia	147
2014	256	TTH of Dinsmore (Lawtey)**	M	A/YO	1	Duval	133
2005	267	Bridges of Jacksonville (Lawtey CI)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	127
2014	271	Bridges of Santa Fe (Marion CI)**	M	A/YO	1	Alachua	152
2004	278	SHISA House East (Lawtey CI)	F	A/YO	1	Duval	15
2007	285	Tomoka CRC- 285 (Tomoka CI)*	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	111
2014	298	Tomoka CRC- 298 (Tomoka CI)***	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	60
() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name * indicates a name change ** indicates this facility was converted from a state run facility to a contract facility *** indicates a new facility							

Year Open	Facility Code	Contract Community Work Release Centers/ Re-Entry Center (and their parent institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2014
2014	299	Jacksonville Bridge (Lawtey)***	M	A/YO	1	Duval	158
2005	355	Re-Entry Center of Ocala (Marion CI)	M	A/YO	1	Marion	99
Region 2 Total:							1002

REGION 3							
2005	345	Suncoast CRC (Hernando CI)*	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	164
2014	347	Bridges of Cocoa (CFRC)**	M	A/YO	1	Brevard	72
2005	351	Bridges of Orlando (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	145
2008	352	Orlando Bridge (CFRC)*	M	A/YO	1	Orange	135
2008	353	TTH of Kissimmee (CFRC)*	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	151
2008	354	Largo Residential Re-Entry Center (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	closed July 2013
2014	381	TTH of Bartow (Polk)**	M	A/YO	1	Polk	78
2014	382	TTH of Tarpon Springs (Polk)**	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	80
2005	411	Broward Bridge (SFRC)*	M	A/YO	1	Broward	164
2005	412	Bradenton Bridge (Hardee CI)*	F	A/YO	1	Manatee	119
2005	467	Bridges of Pompano CRC (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	94
2014	587	Tampa CRC (Zephyrhills)***	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	71
Region 3 Total:							1,273
Total Contract Community Work Release Centers:							2,304

() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name | * indicates a name change | ** indicates this facility was converted from a state run facility to a contract facility | *** indicates a new facility

Road Prisons, Forestry, Basic Training Unit

Year Open	Facility Code	Road Prisons, Forestry and Basic Training Camp	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2014
REGION 1							
1988	170	Gulf Forestry Camp (Gulf CI)	M	A	3	Gulf	266
1976	177	Berrydale Forestry Camp (Century CI)	M	A	2	Santa Rosa	134
Region 1 Total:							400
REGION 3							
1987	308	Sumter Basic Training Unit	M	YO	2	Sumter	34
1951	426	Big Pine Key Road Prison (Dade CI)	M	A	2	Monroe	64
1951	431	Loxahatchee Road Prison (Martin CI)	M	A	2	Palm Beach	89
1993	552	Largo Road Prison (Polk CI)	M	A	2	Pinellas	66
1964	525	Arcadia Road Prison (DeSoto Annex)	M	A	2	DeSoto	92
Region 3 Total:							345
Road Prisons, Forestry & Basic Training Unit Total:							745
() indicates Parent Facility if not CI by the same name							

Legend

Gender and Type	
M	Houses Male Inmates
F	Houses Female Inmates

Facility Type	
YO	Houses Youthful Offenders
A	Adult Facility
RC	Reception Center
FCBR	Faith and Character-Based Programs
Re-ctr	Re-Entry Center

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

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, 2013 through June 30, 2014);
- **Population** (those inmates in the Florida prison system or offenders on Community Supervision on June 30, 2014); and
- **Releases** (those released from the Florida prison system or Community Supervision from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014).

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:

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 2013–14 Inmate Admissions

The number of inmate admissions to Florida state prisons decreased by 2.6% from FY 2012–13 (33,295) to FY 2013–14 (32,442).

Most of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2013–14 are male (87.6%), white (53.4%) and between the ages of 25–34 (35.5%). Most (53.7%) had not served time in Florida state prisons before.

An almost equal number of admitted inmates were sentenced for property (32.6%) or violent (31.3%) crimes.

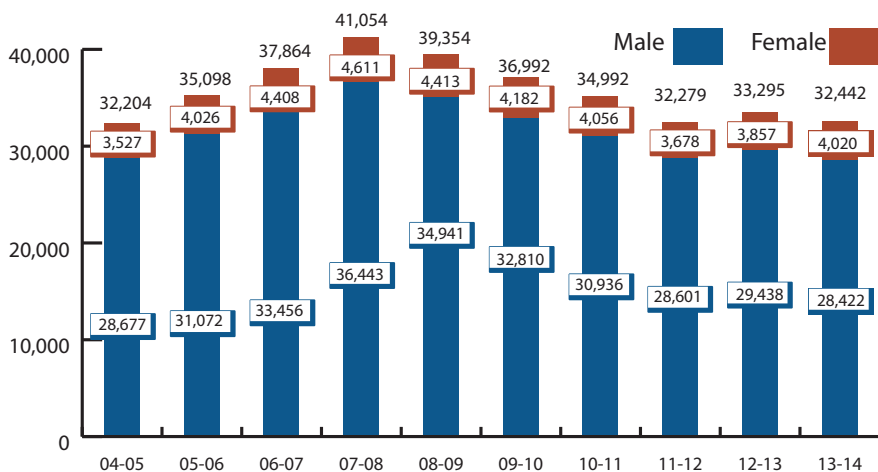
Over the last five years, prison admissions for drug crimes has continued to gradually decrease from 26.5% of total admissions in

FY 2009–10 to 23.2% in FY 2013–14. The average sentence length for drug crimes is 3.2 years. Most were sentenced from Broward (7.5%), Hillsborough (7.0%), and Miami-Dade (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.

The following tables and charts will detail the characteristics of inmates who were admitted into Florida state prisons from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014.

Admissions Compared Over Ten Fiscal Years



General Characteristics of Admissions by Offense Type for FY 2013–14

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	1,056	3.3%	25.3	33.6
Sexual Offenses	1,804	5.7%	12.9	38.8
Robbery	2,295	7.3%	8	28.1
Violent Personal Offenses	4,407	14.0%	4.5	34.4
Burglary	5,399	17.1%	4.9	30.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,282	16.7%	2.5	35.7
Drug Offenses	7,332	23.2%	3.2	35.6
Weapons	1,516	4.8%	3.5	31.2
Other	2,486	7.9%	2.9	38.1
Data unavailable	865			

* Sentence Lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.

General Characteristics of FY 2013–14 Admissions

Category	FY 2013–14	
Total Admissions	32,442	100.0%
Gender		
Male	28,422	87.6%
Female	4,020	12.4%
Race		
White	17,312	53.4%
Black	13,931	42.9%
Other	1,199	3.7%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	190	0.6%
18–24	7,342	22.6%
25–34	11,528	35.5%
35–49	9,634	29.7%
50–59	3,070	9.5%
60+	678	2.1%
Prior DOC Prison Commitments		
0	16,949	53.7%
1	6,908	21.9%
2	3,374	10.7%
3	1,852	5.8%
4+	2,494	7.9%
Data Unavailable	865	

INMATE POPULATION

Summary of Inmate Population on June 30, 2014

Florida Prison Population Increased by 58 or 0.06% from June 2013 to June 2014.

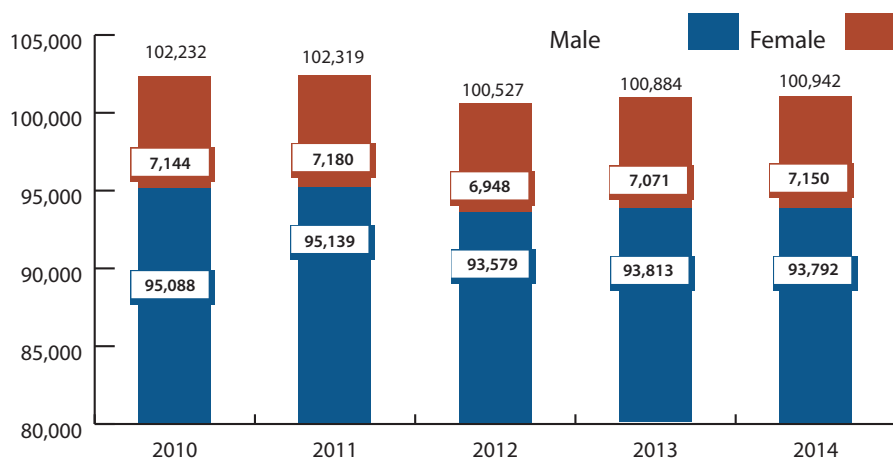
Inmate population refers to the 100,942 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2014. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of these inmates. Other fiscal years are also featured to illustrate trends.

The majority of inmates in prison on June 30, 2014, are male (93,792 or 92.9%) with females accounting for 7.1% of the population. The top five categories of primary offenses for which inmates are incarcerated are: burglary (16.4%), drug offenses (16.2%), murder/

manslaughter (14.3%), robbery (13.1%), and violent personal offenses such as carjacking and aggravated assault (12.0%).

On June 30, 2014, 517.5 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 543.7 in 2010. The Florida Demographic Estimating Conference held on July 23, 2014, estimated Florida's population at 19,259,543 which represents 0.28% decrease in Florida's population over the past year.

Inmate Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Fiscal Years



General Characteristics of Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2014

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	14,406	14.3%	36.1	28.2
Sexual Offenses	12,118	12.0%	23.3	33.8
Robbery	13,196	13.1%	19.7	26.5
Violent Personal Offenses	12,066	12.0%	12.6	31.1
Burglary	16,501	16.4%	12.5	29.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	8,155	8.1%	5.0	34.5
Drug Offenses	16,326	16.2%	7.2	33.9
Weapons	3,623	3.6%	7.7	30.0
Other	4,477	4.4%	6.7	35.6
Data Unavailable	74			

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

General Characteristics of Population

Category	June 30, 2014	
Total Population	100,942	100.0%
Gender		
Male	93,792	92.9%
Female	7,150	7.1%
Race		
White	48,245	47.8%
Black	48,514	48.1%
Other	4,183	4.1%
Age on June 30, 2014		
17 & Under	135	0.1%
18-24	12,837	12.7%
25-34	31,743	31.4%
35-49	35,474	35.1%
50-59	15,130	15.0%
60+	5,623	5.6%
Prior DOC Prison Commitments		
0	54,317	53.8%
1	21,196	21.0%
2	10,859	10.8%
3	6,232	6.2%
4+	8,318	8.2%
Data Unavailable	20	

INMATE DRUG TESTING

Inmates are Randomly Drug Tested

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 substance abuse program drug testing based on a random, 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 Department 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.

Random Drug Test Results in Accordance with (F.S. 944.473(1)) for FY 2013-14

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rates	Drug Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total*
Random	56,109	55,871	238	0.4%	0	24	129	3	101	257
For Cause	1,248	987	261	20.9%	13	2	101	4	147	267

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

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 20,753 on June 30, 2014, and this particular population is expected to continue to increase over the next decade.

Elderly Inmates in prison on June 30, 2014

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2014 were serving time for sex offenses (21.6%), murder/manslaughter (20.8%) or drug offenses (12.9%).
- The 20,753 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2014 represented 20.6% of the total inmate population.
- 94.6% of the elderly inmates in prison were male; 5.4% were female.
- 46.2% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- On June 30, 2014, the Department housed three inmates whose age was 92.



Elderly Inmates admitted to prison from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

During FY 2013–14, there were 3,748 elderly inmates admitted to Florida prisons. The majority were admitted for violent offenses (30.8%), followed by property crimes (30.5%), and drug offenses (22.4%). The oldest inmate admitted was 86.

Health Care Challenges regarding Elderly Inmates

Policy makers and independent auditing bodies that review the Department'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:

Correctional Medical Authority

2012–2013 Annual Report and Report on Aging Inmates

"It is evident from the data presented here and in the professional literature, that older inmates have more health problems and generally consume more health care services than younger inmates. Older inmates may also place a greater fiscal strain on correctional systems as they may require additional housing and management needs in a prison setting, secondary to their generalized vulnerability and medical conditions. Many of them will never leave prison because of the length of their sentences. Older prisoners will continue to increase in numbers and in the overall percentage of prisoners, and thus, will continue to consume a disproportionate share of an already limited number of resources available for health care and programmatic enhancements within the correctional setting."

Florida Taxwatch

Florida's Aging Prisoner Problem, September 2014

"The FDOC budget has grown by \$560 million (35 percent) from 2000–2012. Health care costs have grown by \$176 million, or 76 percent, in that same period. Health care costs are growing at more than twice the rate of overall corrections spending."

"Extrapolating the cost of elderly health care from published FDOC information is possible. FDOC reports that elderly patients accounted for 49 percent of all hospital days in 2012. Assuming hospitalization days are representative of overall prison health care costs, the elderly prison population was responsible for approximately half of the \$408 million prisoner healthcare costs in 2012, which averages to \$11,000 per year solely for the health care of elderly prisoners. The remaining 82,209 prison population is under the age of 50, and their health care costs average approximately \$2,500 per prisoner."

"This rough analysis indicates that elderly prisoners cost four times as much as non-elderly prisoners. Furthermore, this estimate is

very likely a conservative one, as a "hospital day" for an elderly patient likely requires more doctor and nurse supervision, more drugs, more physical therapy, and more tests than younger prisoners."

"These estimates are congruent with medical costs estimates from prison studies conducted around the country, and from medical experts regarding prison healthcare costs for the elderly. These experts report elderly prisoners create cost multipliers of 2–8 times that of prisoners below 50 years of age."



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 Department's average healthcare cost of \$10.96 per inmate per day for all facilities during Fiscal Year 2013–14. Pew further notes that; "Health care is consuming a growing share of state budgets, and corrections departments are not immune to this trend," said Maria Schiff, director of the State Health Care Spending Project, an initiative of Pew and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Services and Housing for Elderly Inmates

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

- By Department 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 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 Department 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.
- In December 2010, the Department 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.
- Transitional Care Units are inpatient units where elderly inmates with impairment in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment.

In 2013, the Department began implementing a statewide health care outsourcing project. The Department contracted with two private correctional health care companies to provide comprehensive onsite and offsite medical, mental health, dental, pharmacy management, utilization management, claims, quality management, risk management, and other services to more than 90,000 inmates statewide. Wexford Health Sources provides services at nine institutions in South Florida, and Corizon, Inc. covers the other 41 institutions in North and Central Florida, including Gadsden Re-Entry Center.

Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Therefore, though Wexford and Corizon are providing care to all elderly inmates, the Department has retained responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to specialty beds at CFRC South Unit, Reception and Medical Center, Zephyrhills J-Dorm, and SFRC F-Dorm. This ensures 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 86% since 2006 (from 11,178 to 20,753 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 2013–14, elderly inmates accounted for 51.3% of all episodes of care and 63.40% of all hospital days although they only represented 20.6% of the total prison population.



ELDERLY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS

Elderly (50 or Older) Population

The elderly inmate population has increased by 1,153 or about 5.9% from June 30, 2013 (19,600) to June 30, 2014 (20,753). The majority of elderly inmates (62.6%) in prison on June 30, 2014, were serving time for violent crimes.

Elderly (50 or Older) Population

Category	June 30, 2014	
Elderly Population	20,753	100.0%
Gender		
Male	19,624	94.6%
Female	1,129	5.4%
Race		
White	11,340	54.6%
Black	8,728	42.1%
Other	685	3.3%
Age on June 30, 2014		
50–55	10,767	51.9%
56–60	5,125	24.7%
61–65	2,270	10.9%
66–70	1,701	8.2%
71–75	563	2.7%
76+	327	1.6%
Prior DOC Prison Commitments		
0	9,590	46.2%
1	3,298	15.9%
2	2,220	10.7%
3	1,778	8.6%
4+	3,849	18.6%
Data unavailable	18	

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



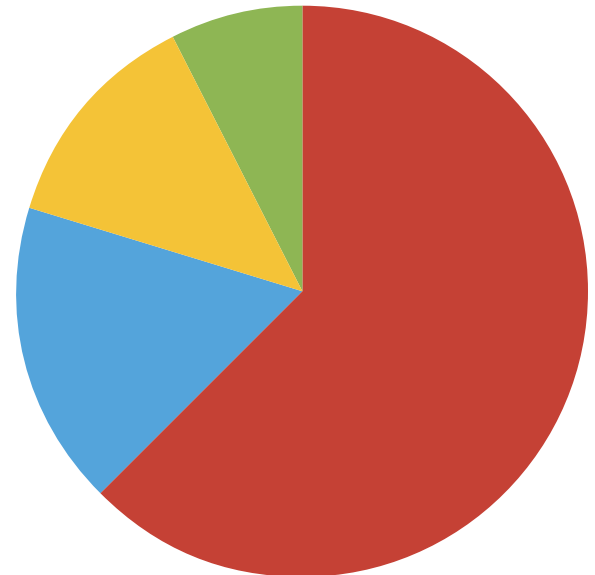
Elderly Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2014

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	4,325	20.8%
Sexual Offenses	4,479	21.6%
Robbery	1,938	9.3%
Violent Personal Offenses	1,988	9.6%
Burglary	2,494	12.0%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,510	7.3%
Drug Offenses	2,670	12.9%
Weapons	402	2.0%
Other	944	4.6%
Data Unavailable	3	

Type of Offense

62.6%	Violent*	12,991
17.2%	Property	3,568
12.9%	Drugs	2,670
7.3%	Other	1,521
100.0%	Total	20,750
	Data Unavailable	3

*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

Youthful Offender Population (YO) on June 30, 2014

Location	Department Designated Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.11(4))	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders (F.S. 958.04(1))	Inmates with emotional/physical vulnerability (F.S. 958.11(6))	Total Population
Central Florida Reception Center-Main	61	59	0	120
Lake City Correctional Facility	1	0	0	1
Lancaster CI	493	393	1	887
Lancaster WC	211	252	1	464
Lowell Annex	108	143	0	251
Lowell CO	59	31	0	90
Lowell WC	7	2	0	9
North West Florida Reception Center-Annex	5	2	0	7
Reception and Medical Center-Main Unit	45	14	0	59
South Florida Reception Center	25	16	0	41
Sumter CI	118	125	1	244
Sumter Basic Training Unit	14	19	0	33
Work Release Centers	63	44	0	107
All Other Facilities	28	11	0	39
Total	1,238	1,111	3	2,352

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 DOC to classify as a youthful offender any person:

Who is at least 18 years of age or who has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to chapter 985;

Who has not previously been classified as a youthful offender under the provisions of this act;

Who has not been found guilty of a capital or life felony;

Whose age does not exceed 24 years; and

Whose total length of sentence does not exceed 10 years.

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

Section 944.1905(5)(a), F.S., mandates that the Department assign any inmate under 18 not meeting the provisions of chapter 958 to a youthful offender facility. Such inmates are assigned to youthful offender facilities until at least age 18, but may remain assigned until age 21 if the Department determines that continued assignment is in the best interests of the inmate and the assignment does not pose an unreasonable risk to other inmates in the facility.



DEATH ROW

During FY 2013–14, 10 Inmates were Executed

On June 30, 2014, there were **396** inmates (**391 males & five females**) on Florida's death row.

- Most (**58.8%**) inmates on Death Row are white, with **37.4%** black, and 3.8% other.
- Average number of years served before execution: **15.2**
- Average number of years between offense and execution: **17.0**
- Average age at execution: **46.9**
- Average age at offense for those executed: **29.9**
- A death row cell is approximately 6 x 9 x 9.5 feet high.

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 Spenklink.

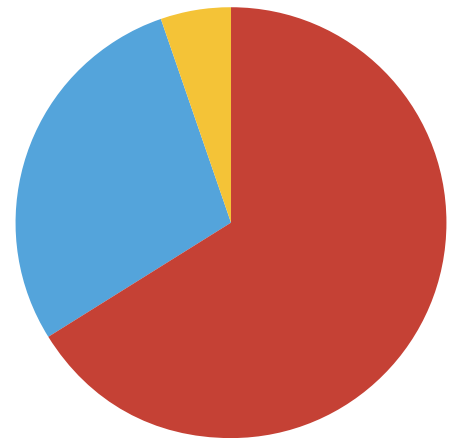
Male inmates under sentence of death are housed at Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, FL or at Florida State Prison in Starke, FL. Female death row inmates are housed at Lowell Annex in Lowell, FL.

Florida administers execution by electric chair or lethal injections at the execution chamber located at Florida State Prison. Lethal injection became an option for death row inmates in 1999.

The first inmate to die by lethal injection was Terry Sims, on February 23, 2000.

Race of Inmates Executed Since Death Penalty Reinstated in 1979

63.6%	White	56
31.8%	Black	28
4.5%	Other	4
100%	Total	88



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

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gender					
Males	393	396	398	400	391
Females	1	3	4	5	5
Race					
Black	138	145	146	150	148
White	244	241	241	240	233
Other	12	13	15	15	15
Race/Gender					
White Males	243	240	240	239	232
Black Males	138	144	145	148	146
Other Males	12	12	13	13	13
White Females	1	1	1	1	1
Black Females	0	1	1	2	2
Other Females	0	1	2	2	2
Total	394	399	402	405	396

INMATE RELEASES

32,921 Inmates were Released in FY 2013–14

This section includes statistics on the number of inmates who were released from the Florida prison system during the period of July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2014. 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.

Summary of Inmates Released in FY 2013–14

In FY 2013–14, 32,921 offenders were released from Florida’s prisons, a 0.7% decrease from FY 2012–13. Most of the permanent

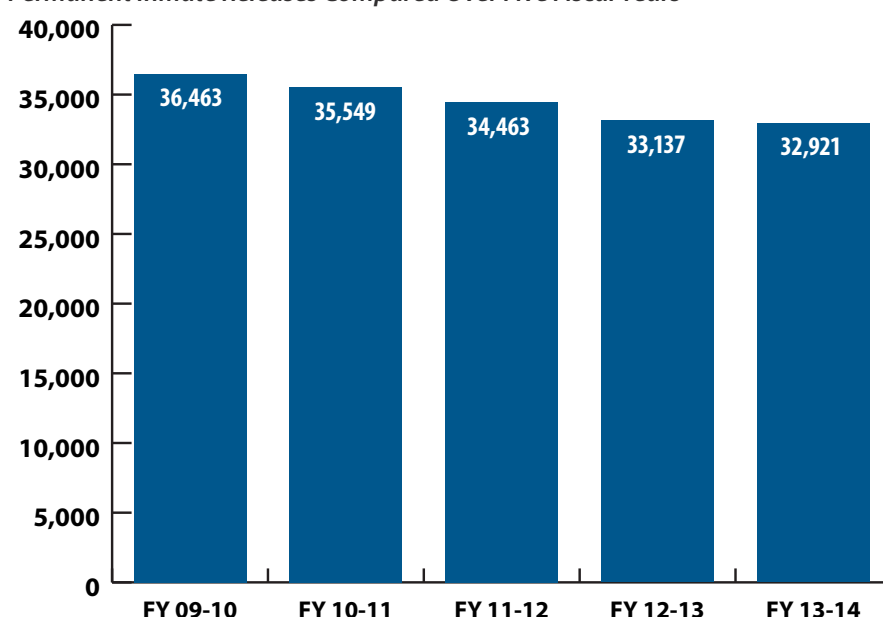
releases (20,765 or 63.1%) were released because their sentences expired and approximately 15.7% (5,174) were released to probation or community control. Additionally, 16.1% (5,305) were released to conditional release supervision, a type of supervision for more serious offenders.

The majority of offenders released in FY 2013–14 were white (17,356 or 52.7%) and male (29,065 or 88.3%). An estimated 35.4% were between the ages of 25–34 (11,644) and 33.0% were between the ages of 35–49 (10,871). There were approximately 30.6% serving time for violent offenses (10,067) and 32.0% were serving time for property crimes (10,542).

General Characteristics of Prison Releases

Category	FY 2013–2014	
Total Releases	32,921	100.0%
Gender		
Male	29,065	88.3%
Female	3,856	11.7%
Race		
White	17,356	52.7%
Black	14,353	43.6%
Other	1,212	3.7%
Age at Release		
17 & Under	18	0.1%
18–24	5,324	16.2%
25–34	11,644	35.4%
35–49	10,871	33.0%
50–59	4,038	12.3%
60+	1,026	3.0%
Prior DOC Prison Commitments		
0	17,542	53.3%
1	7,196	21.9%
2	3,522	10.7%
3	1,961	6.0%
4+	2,689	8.1%
Data Unavailable	11	

Permanent Inmate Releases Compared Over Five Fiscal Years



Release by Offense Type for FY 2013–14

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	747	2.3%	18.8	44.1
Sexual Offenses	1,635	5.0%	9.6	42.2
Robbery	2,716	8.3%	7.3	32.8
Violent Personal Offenses	4,581	13.9%	4.0	36.4
Burglary	5,682	17.3%	4.3	33.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,221	15.9%	3.0	36.9
Drug Offenses	8,253	25.0%	3.2	36.9
Weapons	1,488	4.5%	3.0	33.5
Other	2,598	7.9%	4.4	39.4

ESCAPES

Two escapes from a secure perimeter FY 2013–14

There were two escapes from a secure perimeter this fiscal year, the first major prison escape since April 2005 due to fraudulent court orders. The majority (94.6%) of the 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 2013–14 were inmates who were working on unarmed work squads outside the perimeter of a prison, and were also lower custody inmates.

- In FY 2013–14, there were 93 completed escapes, 172 last fiscal year. Of those 93 escapes, 85 or 91.4% were recaptured as of July 1, 2014. Of the 85 who were recaptured, 49 or 57.6% were recaptured within 24 hours of their escape.

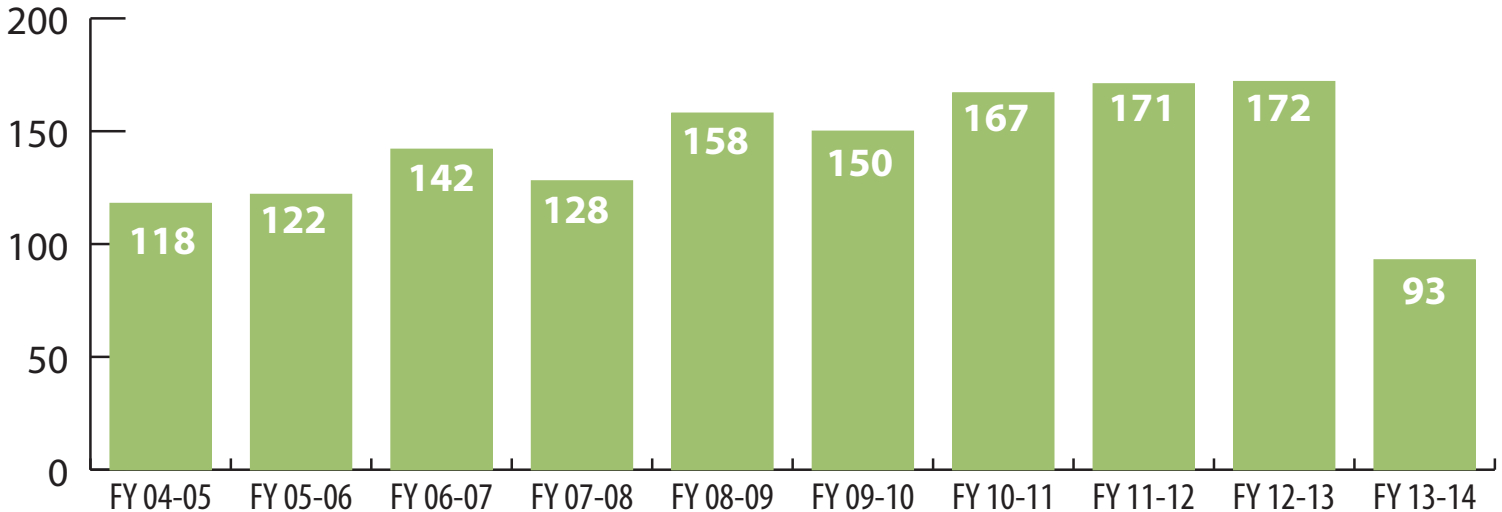
- Of the 93 completed escapes, 87 (93.5%) were from non-secure work release/contract centers; none were from a work camp/road prison; and six or 6.5% of the inmates who escaped were housed in prison. Four (4.3%) were on an outside work detail when they escaped.
- There were 11 attempted (and thwarted) escapes in FY 2013–14.

To ensure public safety and maintain a low number of escapes from inside prisons, the Department 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.

Escapes by Quarter for FY 2013–14 by Facility Type



Escapes Over a Ten Year Period



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Planned Compliance Initiatives — In addition to conducting routine field work, searches and coordinating arrests with local law enforcement, Community Corrections conducted 166 Planned Compliance Initiative (PCI) operations with law enforcement agencies all over the state. These operations resulted in 4,981 contacts with offenders supervised in the community (including sex offenders, drug offenders and high risk or violent offenders), confiscation of drugs and weapons, and 326 arrests. Some of these PCI's involved several counties and multiple law enforcement agencies, including local police departments and the United States Marshall's Office.

Alternative Sanctions Program — Circuit 18 is the third circuit to implement the "Alternative Sanctions Program," which allows the probation officers to administratively address certain technical violations with specific sanctions approved by the court. The "Alternative Sanctions Program" process can be accomplished in a matter of days, without incarcerating the offender or tying up the courts with technical violation hearings. This concept fulfills evidence-based practice principles. Research indicates that swift, certain and proportional actions that reflect disapproval of behavioral misconduct are more effective in reducing recidivism than actions that are disproportionate, delayed or inconsistent. The current violation process can take months for a disposition, with the offender often being held in custody for this period.

Cognitive Behavior Classes — Staff is providing "Thinking for a Change (T4C)" classes to offenders across the state. This cognitive behavior class is a 26-week program designed to teach offenders how to make good decisions, be accountable for their actions, and understand the impact of their actions. Research shows that recidivism rates can be reduced by 30% when certain offenders receive appropriate behavior-changing programming.

Telecommuting Pilot — 27 probation officers in Escambia County (Circuit 1) are participating in a telecommuting pilot initiated to address overcrowding in the probation office created by leasing issues.

Reduced Leasing Costs — Several probation offices have merged with others across the state to consolidate office space due to reduced staffing and/or a fiscal need to reduce leasing costs.

"Striving for Perfection Ministries" Partnership — Staff from Okaloosa County (Circuit 1) have partnered with "Striving for Perfection Ministries" to establish the "Life Repair Shop," which

focuses on re-entry and changing individuals' perspectives toward dealing with life's adversities.

"Operation New Hope/Ready 4 Work Program" — This partnership initiated in October 2013 within the 4th Circuit, offers a four-part program including case management, life coaching, job training and job placement assistance for offenders. To date, 112 offenders have enrolled in the program and 48 have successfully completed the classroom portion of the program. Of those 48, half have been placed with employers and the other half are continuing with the program to work on their marketable skills. As of July 2014, there are 98 offenders enrolled in different phases of the program.

Daytona State Campus Partnership — In collaboration with the Center for Women and Men at Daytona State College, Circuit 7 staff began making referrals for the "Fresh Start for Women" program offered at the Daytona State Campus. The month-long, free program provides practical tools and emotional support to women to help them make successful transitions into school and a new career. The program also offers an array of wrap-around services aimed at helping these women succeed, including childcare assistance for women who enroll in college courses or GED programs.

First Step Funds Partnership — Through alliances with First Step programs established in several circuits, offenders have received services and assistance essential to their successful transition into the community including funds or assistance for temporary housing, transportation, food, work clothes, driver license fees, eye glasses, hygiene kits, handicap equipment, dentures, GED materials/fees, mental health evaluations/medications, and anger management classes. In Circuit 7, First Step funding has been provided to assist with "Thinking for a Change" class materials.

Gainesville Police Department Partnership — Staff from the 8th Circuit are partnering with the Gainesville Police Department's "Brave Overt Leaders of Distinction (BOLD)" Program, which focuses on saving and changing the lives of high risk, 18–24 year old males in the Gainesville community. The program helps them obtain their driver license or ID card, provides opportunities to perform community service hours, and provides substance abuse treatment, GED programs, life skills and vocational training. Participants are required to complete a "You and the Law" program, employability skills training, anger management and a civic responsibility and rights class.

Domestic Violence Shelter Partnership — Staff in Circuit 8 are partnering with Peaceful Paths, a local Domestic Violence Shelter to participate in high risk staffings with supervised offenders to decrease the instances of domestic violence among the offender population in the community.

Blood Drive/Court Costs Initiative — To address offenders who are struggling to pay their court costs, approval from the court was granted in Circuit 8 to allow offenders to receive community service hours credit to reduce their court costs obligation in exchange for donating blood.

“Step Forward” Initiative — Circuit 9 staff partnered with Reverend David Cramer from His Healing Hand Ministries, Final Freedom Aftercare and Goodwill Job Connection Center on a new

re-entry initiative called Step Forward. Two- hour classes are held at the probation office facilitated by Reverend Cramer, where the offenders are provided with interview tips, resume assistance, tax incentive and bonding information, financial aid information, and various resources to assist offenders while looking for a job. After the class, weekly contact is maintained with the offender until employment or services are fulfilled.

Volusia County Adult Drug Court Partnership — Staff in Circuit 7 took the lead in organizing the “5K Race for Recovery” event to raise awareness of drug courts in the community during National Drug Court Month in May. The event provided an exciting opportunity for participants in the community to network and promoted the importance of recovery.



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OVERVIEW



Community Corrections mission is to promote public safety by providing effective supervision of offenders in the community, holding offenders accountable and connecting offenders to services to reduce victimization and the reoccurrence of crime.

Responsibilities and Roles of State Probation Officers

State Probation Officers perform work that makes a critical difference in the safety of our communities. State probation officers serve to protect the community and provide effective supervision by:

- Monitoring and enforcing offender compliance with conditions of supervision
- Reporting non-compliance to the court or Florida Commission on Offender Review and providing recommendations for appropriate sanctions
- Visiting the offender in the community to monitor compliance with conditions of supervision, conduct searches and curfew checks, verify residence and employment, and observe attendance at treatment or community service work sites
- Assisting law enforcement with violation arrests, deportation, sex offender registration requirements, gang or other public safety/crime prevention initiatives or intelligence

State Probation Officers also play an integral part in reducing victimization and recidivism by assisting offenders to succeed by:

- Working with the offender to identify what is needed to comply with conditions of supervision and change behavior (e.g.

employment, stable residence, education, vocational skills, transportation, counseling, etc.)

- Holding offenders accountable for their actions and decisions by providing positive reinforcement and incentives to motivate offenders and reward good behavior and by acting quickly, firmly and fairly to address non-compliance or declining behavior
- Collaborating with community partners to provide services and resources for offenders
- Maintaining partnerships in the community to provide offenders with employment application/interviewing classes, bus tokens, used bikes, clothes, financial assistance, anger management, marriage or parenting classes and educational/vocational opportunities

Benefits of Community Supervision

Community supervision is a critical component of the criminal justice system and offers the following benefits to:

- **The Public and Potential Victims** — Community Corrections is committed to helping offenders succeed, which results in more positive outcomes for the offender and ultimately leads to reduced victimization and recidivism.
- **Victims** — Offenders are held accountable for victim compensation. During the last fiscal year, offenders paid over \$31 million in victim restitution.
- **The Public and Offenders** — Offenders on supervision can be contributing members of the community by working, and paying court costs, fines and taxes in lieu of burdening taxpayers with their cost of incarceration in county jails or state prisons. During the past fiscal year, offenders paid over \$14 million in court costs and fines to the sentencing county and over \$19 million in cost of supervision, which is deposited into Florida's General Revenue Fund.
- **Tax Payers** — Supervision provides an alternative sentence to prison for many offenders. It costs much less per day to supervise an offender on community supervision versus the cost per day to house an inmate in a Florida prison.
- **The Community** — Offenders performed more than 1.2 million hours of public service work for the community last fiscal year, which equates to over \$12 million dollars of work performed at \$10/per hour.

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 a violation 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 offenders' 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
- 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.(l), 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 supervisory "house arrest". 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 Commission on Offender Review (FCOR), an agency separate from

the Department that was formerly known as the Florida Parole Commission. The period of parole cannot exceed the balance of the offender's original sentence. Under parole, the offender is to be supervised in the community under specific conditions imposed by the FCOR. Parole supervision is provided by Correctional Probation Officers who work for the Florida Department of Corrections. Parole violations are reported by Probation Officers to the FCOR, 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 FCOR imposes the conditions of supervision on offenders released to conditional release supervision. Supervision is provided by the Department's Probation Officers. Conditional release violations are reported by Probation Officers to the FCOR, 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
- 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 FCOR 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 Department's Probation Officers. Addiction Recovery Supervision violations are reported by Probation Officers to the FCOR, 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 2013–14:

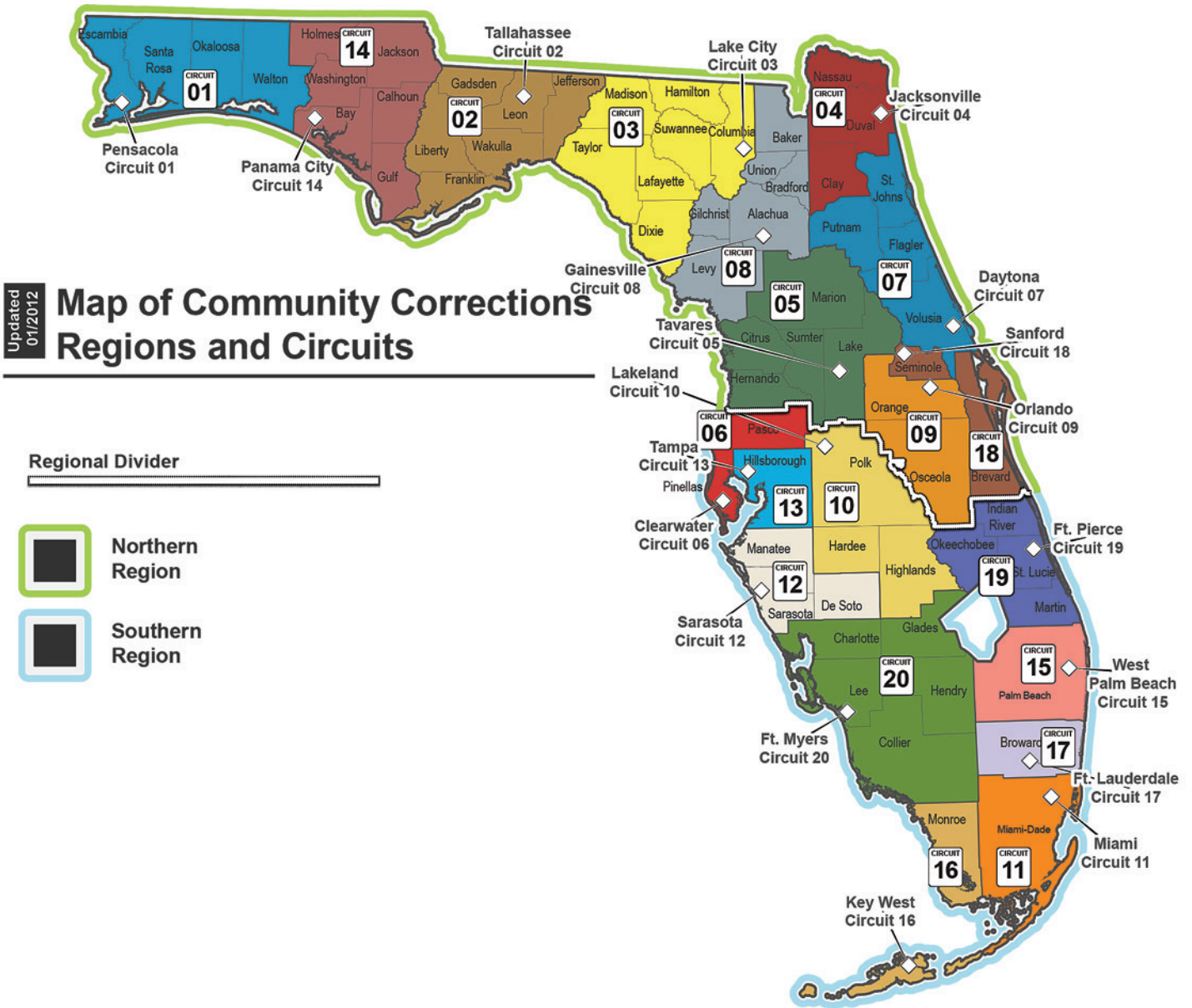
- There were 143,809 offenders being supervised by Probation Officers on June 30, 2014
- Offenders on supervision completed 1,294,168 hours of community service in FY 2013–14
- 86,369 offenders were admitted to supervision
- 87,533 offenders were released from supervision
- 13,925 were revoked due to a new arrest
- 19,347 were revoked due to a technical violation
- 11,593 (14.3%) were terminated due to court/Florida Commission on Offender Review action
- As of June 30, 2014 the statewide successful completion rate was 56.4%

Probation Officers collected more than \$72 million from probationers in restitution and other costs in FY 2013–14.

	FY 2012–13	FY 2013–14
Restitution	\$31,288,966	\$31,416,597
Court Costs & Fines	\$14,034,623	\$14,459,093
COS	\$19,208,569	\$19,727,146
Other	\$6,882,897	\$7,331,433
Total	\$71,415,055	\$72,713,666

MAP OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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 2.8% this fiscal year. Most of 86,369 offenders admitted in FY 2013–14 are male (72.9%), white (63.1%) and between the ages of 25–34. Most (55.4%) had never been on felony supervision in Florida before, and 37.4% are on probation for a property-related crime like burglary or theft or for a drug-related crime (29.7%). Most offenders are sentenced to third (67.9%) or second (19.3%) degree felonies. The average sentence length is 2.4 years. Only 7.9% 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 are Broward (8.9%), Miami-Dade (7.9%) and Hillsborough (7.9%).

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 2.8% in Fiscal Year 2013–14

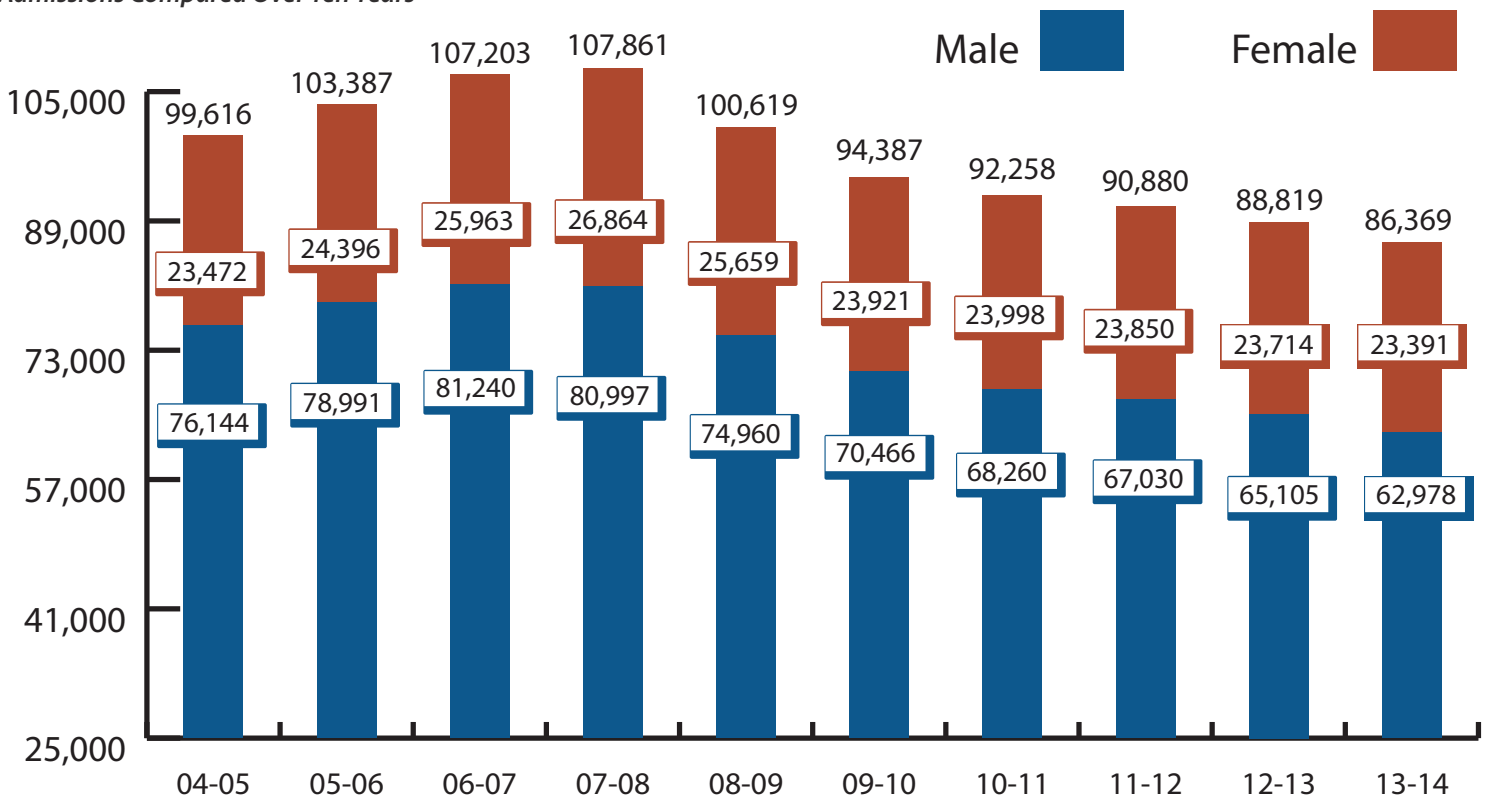
Supervision sentences include:

- 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, 2013 to June 30, 2014. Other years are sometimes featured to illustrate trends. For example, as the table below illustrates, community supervision admissions decreased by 2.8% from last fiscal year.

Admissions Compared Over Ten Years



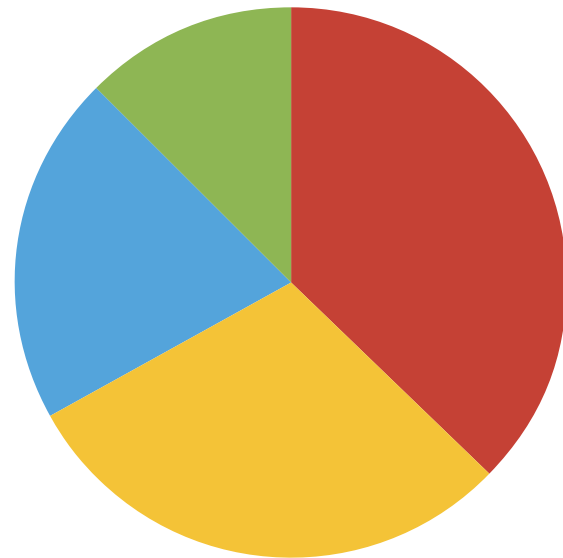
Community Supervision Admissions

These tables and charts describe offenders admitted to community supervision from July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014.

General Characteristics of Community Supervision Admissions from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

Category	FY 2013–14	
Total Admissions	86,369	100.0%
Gender		
Males	62,978	72.9%
Females	23,391	27.1%
Race		
White	54,523	63.1%
Black	28,125	32.6%
Other	3,708	4.3%
Data Unavailable	13	
Age At Admission		
17 & Under	279	0.3%
18–24	23,943	27.7%
25–34	29,016	33.6%
35–49	22,911	26.5%
50–59	7,952	9.2%
60+	2,265	2.6%
Data Unavailable	3	
Prior DOC Supervision Commitments		
0	47,883	55.4%
1	19,073	22.1%
2	8,902	10.3%
3	4,577	5.3%
4+	5,934	6.9%

Type of Offense



Property	32,285	37.4%
Drugs	25,592	29.7%
Violent	17,740	20.6%
Other	10,653	12.3%
Total	86,270	100.0%

Offender Admissions by Offense Type, FY 2013–14

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	480	0.6%	8.3	29.6
Sexual offenses	1,674	1.9%	6.4	33.8
Robbery	2,345	2.7%	3.6	26.6
Violent Personal offenses	12,905	15.0%	2.5	33.8
Burglary	8,509	9.9%	2.7	27.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,058	27.9%	2.4	32.5
Drug offenses	25,592	29.7%	2.1	32.2
Weapons	2,274	2.6%	2.3	30.9
Other	8,433	9.8%	1.9	35.5
Data Unavailable	99			

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

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION POPULATION

Summary of Community Supervision Population on June 30, 2014

The number of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2014 decreased by 1,993 from June 30, 2013. The majority of those 143,809 offenders are male (74.9%), white (62.5%) and between the ages of 25–34 (31.8%) and 35–49 (30.3%). Most (59.9%) had never been on felony community supervision in Florida before. The majority of these offenders were serving felony probation sentences (63.9%), compared to other types of supervision like drug offender probation, community control, etc.

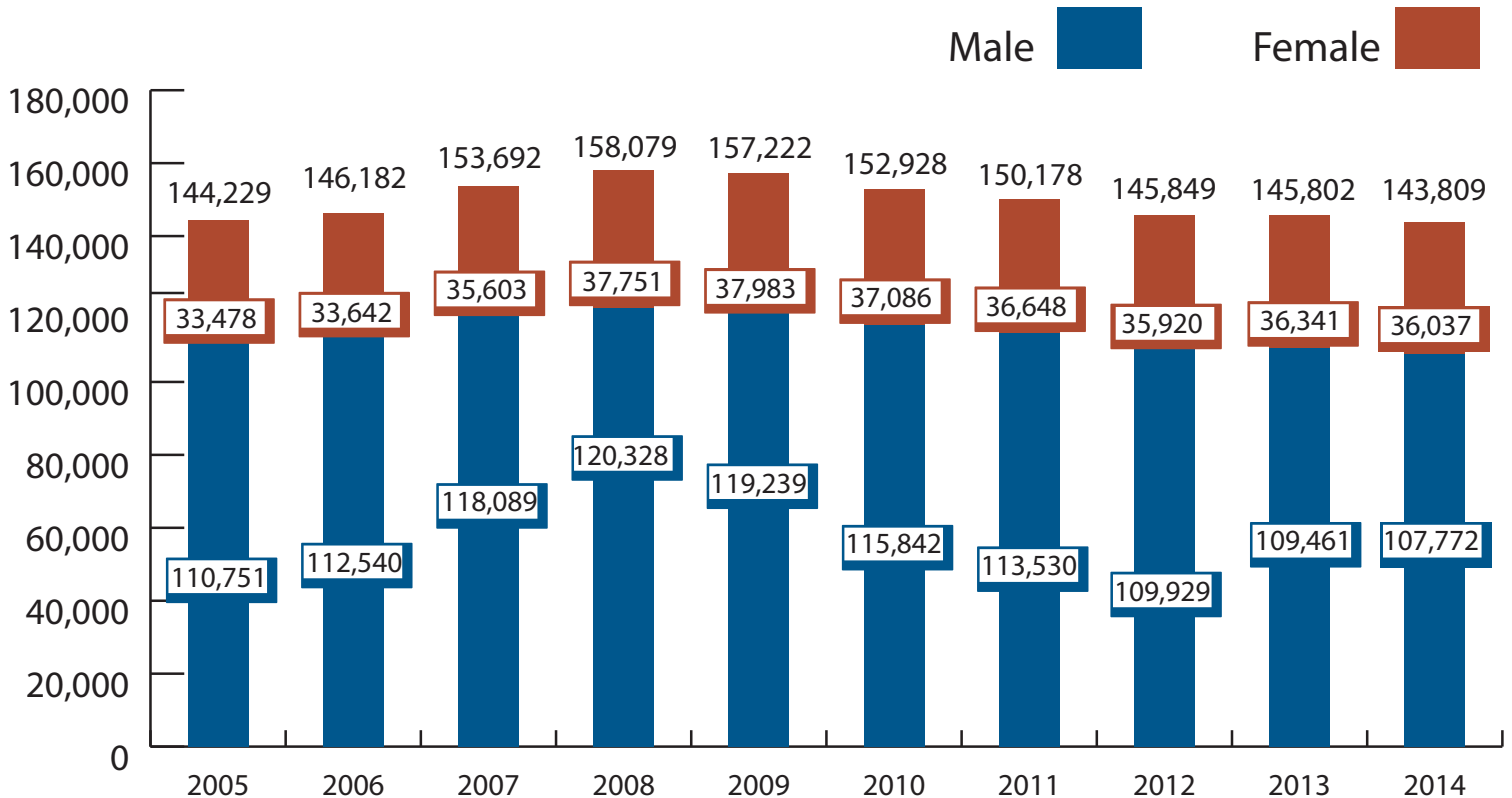
Those on control release were the oldest on average (52 years) and offenders on pretrial intervention were the youngest on average (31 years). Their overall average sentence length was 4.2 years. The top three counties of conviction were Broward (10.3%), Miami-Dade (9.7%) and Hillsborough (7.5%). The majority of offenders on supervision on June 30, 2014, had third degree felonies (60.6%) and were serving for property offenses (38.8%).

Community Supervision Population Declines Slightly

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, 2014, which is the final day of the fiscal year.

Population on June 30 Compared Over Ten Years



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

General Characteristics of Population June 30, 2014

Category	Population on June 30, 2014	
Total Community Supervision Population	143,809	100.0%
Gender		
Male	107,772	74.9%
Female	36,037	25.1%
Race		
White	89,828	62.5%
Black	46,652	32.4%
Other	7,311	5.1%
Data Unavailable	18	
Age on June 30, 2014		
17 & Under	156	0.1%
18-24	28,982	20.2%
25-34	45,681	31.8%
35-49	43,541	30.3%
50-59	18,090	12.6%
60+	7,358	5.1%
Data Unavailable	1	
Prior Supervision Commitments		
0	86,071	59.9%
1	30,593	21.3%
2	13,280	9.2%
3	6,451	4.5%
4+	7,266	5.1%
Data Unavailable	148	



Supervised Population on June 30, 2014

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,253	1.6%	15.2	28.5
Sexual offenses	6,449	4.5%	10.2	34.4
Robbery	5,272	3.7%	6.6	24.3
Violent Personal offenses	22,475	15.6%	3.9	32.4
Burglary	15,663	10.9%	4.0	26.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	40,955	28.5%	4.0	32.7
Drug offenses	35,253	24.5%	3.1	32.2
Weapons	3,567	2.5%	3.2	30.7
Other	11,769	8.2%	3.0	35.4
Data Unavailable	153			

* 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 1, 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 1, 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, 2014, 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.

Sex Offenders (PSIA & Sexual Predators) on Supervision on June 30, 2014

Circuit Number-Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
CIRCUIT 01 - PENSACOLA	359	6	365	4.6
CIRCUIT 02 - TALLAHASSEE	270	4	274	3.5
CIRCUIT 03 - LAKE CITY	181	7	188	2.4
CIRCUIT 04 - JACKSONVILLE	504	9	513	6.5
CIRCUIT 05 - TAVARES	484	20	504	6.4
CIRCUIT 06 - CLEARWATER	473	10	483	6.1
CIRCUIT 07 - DAYTONA BEACH	341	12	353	4.5
CIRCUIT 08 - GAINESVILLE	164	6	170	2.2
CIRCUIT 09 - ORLANDO	838	15	853	10.8
CIRCUIT 10 - BARTOW	530	12	542	6.9
CIRCUIT 11 - MIAMI	737	2	739	9.4
CIRCUIT 12 - SARASOTA	406	1	407	5.2
CIRCUIT 13 - TAMPA	543	6	549	7.0
CIRCUIT 14 - PANAMA CITY	173	5	178	2.3
CIRCUIT 15 - WEST PALM BEACH	236	4	240	3.1
CIRCUIT 16 - KEY WEST	44	1	45	0.6
CIRCUIT 17 - FT. LAUDERDALE	461	7	468	6.0
CIRCUIT 18 - SANFORD	358	13	371	4.7
CIRCUIT 19 - FT. PIERCE	223	7	230	2.9
CIRCUIT 20 - FT. MYERS	388	5	393	5.0
Total	7,713	152	7,865	100.0

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.

The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY 2013–14 decreased by 1.6% from the previous year, from 88,940 in FY 2012–13, to 87,533 in FY 2013–14. This is the lowest number of releases in the last five fiscal years.

Over 40,000 (45.8%) of them completed their sentences successfully, while 22.0% were revoked for a technical violation, and another 15.8% 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 (73.3%), white (63.7%), ages 25–34 (34.6%) and had never been on community supervision before 53.3%

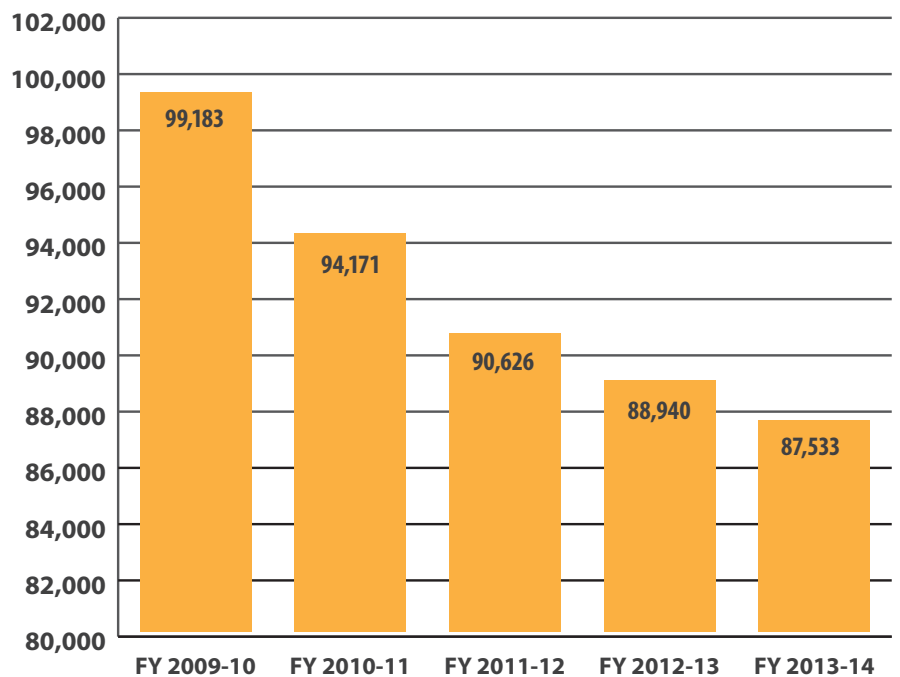
Community Supervision Releases from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

Category	FY 2013–14	
Total Releases	87,533	100.0%
Gender		
Males	64,128	73.3%
Females	23,405	26.7%
Race		
White	55,809	63.8%
Black	27,881	31.9%
Other	3,834	4.4%
Data Unavailable	9	
Age At Release		
17 & Under	71	0.1%
18–24	20,497	24.0%
25–34	30,263	33.6%
35–49	24,590	28.8%
50–59	9,113	10.3%
60+	2,996	3.4%
Data Unavailable	3	
Prior DOC Supervision Commitments		
0	46,681	53.3%
1	20,426	23.4%
2	9,411	10.8%
3	4,819	5.3%
4+	6,196	7.1%

Summary of Community Supervision Releases

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	495	0.6%	8.3	28.6
Sexual offenses	1,517	1.7%	7.5	33.5
Robbery	2,474	2.8%	4.1	25.2
Violent Personal offenses	13,000	14.9%	2.9	32.7
Burglary	8,998	10.3%	3.1	26.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	23,756	27.1%	2.6	31.5
Drug offenses	26,415	30.2%	2.4	31.7
Weapons	2,299	2.6%	2.5	30.1
Other	8,579	9.8%	2.3	35.1

Releases Compared Over Five Years



VICTIM SERVICES

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

Victim Information and Notification Everyday Services (VINE)

The Department 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 via phone or email to receive an automated notification when an inmate is released, transferred, escapes, is placed in a community release facility, transferred to another jurisdiction, returned to the Department'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 and no information is ever shared with the offender.

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. VINE services are also available for all 67 county jails in the State.

Victim Services also provides referral services to victims with specific needs and developing safety plans.

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 Department 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 for additional information.



CORRECTIONS FOUNDATION



The Corrections Foundation arranged a tracking demonstration using the Department's bloodhounds and staff during the Fourth Annual Doggie Dash, which raised money for the Department's Inspector General's K-9 Drug Interdiction Team, Bloodhound Tracking Teams, and Dog Obedience Training Programs.

The mission of the Corrections Foundation is to support the programs, personnel, and services of the DOC 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 DOC employees, contractors 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 2013-14, the Corrections Foundation's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) assisted 382 employees with \$351,900 in funds for emergencies, critical illnesses, house fires, hospitalizations and out-of-town travel due to family death or illness.** Since the program's inception more than \$5 million in assistance has been distributed to employees in need. Since 1999, the Corrections Foundation has provided more than \$5 million to 5,576 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)
www.dc.state.fl.us

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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.



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