

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2011-2012



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This Report to our community is produced by the:

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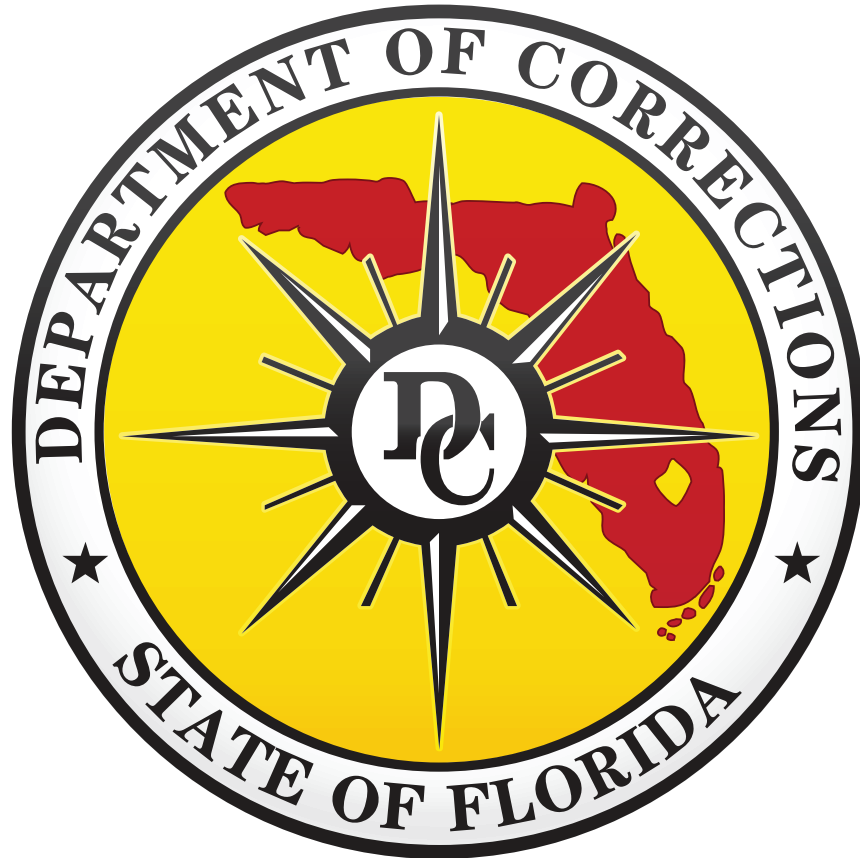
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Inmates working at Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises (PRIDE) at Calhoun Correctional Institution printed this annual report as part of their vocational training in the printing process.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Mission and Vision

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



Our vision is to utilize effective and innovative correctional strategies that make Florida's Department of Corrections the best in the world.

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SECRETARY'S MESSAGE



During Fiscal Year (FY) 2011-12, the Department of Corrections (DC) faced some great challenges, but under the leadership of Secretary Ken Tucker, the DC was able to navigate these challenges while also experiencing a period of real growth and positive movement.

In FY 2011-12, Secretary Tucker developed and implemented initiatives to help us improve in areas that are critical to mission success. One of those initiatives was to conduct a complete and thorough review of the Department's classification system – making certain that our system is working properly to ensure public safety and the safety of Department personnel while also providing those in DC's custody appropriate and timely access to limited program resources.

In February of 2012, an internal Cost Savings Task Force was established to identify and evaluate cost reduction proposals in addition to evaluating strategies already in place. Through Task Force efforts, and suggestions received directly from Department staff, many additional cost savings strategies have been implemented throughout the Agency.

In addition, the Department advanced its commitment to fostering community partnerships to assist the DC with re-entry efforts, enhancing the professional image of the Department, enhancing organizational performance, and ensuring accountability and transparency. Last year, a number of new initiatives and projects were launched to make us stronger in these areas. I invite you to read more about some of these initiatives, as well as other DC accomplishments, later in this report.

One of the most significant challenges any criminal justice agency can face is the loss of one of our own in the line of duty. On March 18, 2012, we lost Sergeant Ruben H. Thomas III, a 24-year-old Correctional Officer, in a senseless attack at Columbia Correctional Institution. He was a remarkable man, committed to public service, who made the ultimate sacrifice. Terrible incidents like this serve as a reminder of the dangers of the Corrections profession – and the bravery of our professionals.

As the newly appointed Secretary and former Deputy Secretary, I'm proud of all that we accomplished in FY 2011-12 with Secretary Tucker's guidance and leadership. We will continue enhancing partnerships with local communities through our Community Partnership meetings; enhancing organizational performance and ensuring accountability with Performance – Based Assessments; and implementing evidence-based initiatives like the Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI) that's aimed at reducing recidivism and victimization – reducing costs for taxpayers and making Florida's communities safer.

As we look ahead, I'm excited about where we are going and honored to be among the many dedicated DC professionals working to move this Agency forward.

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

Michael D. Crews, Secretary

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

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

IN MEMORIAM

REMEMBERING SERGEANT RUBEN H. THOMAS III



END OF WATCH: MARCH 18, 2012
COLUMBIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

“CORRECTIONAL OFFICER’S FAREWELL”

WE ALL KNOW IT CAN HAPPEN, WHEN WE PUT OUR COLORS ON.

IT ONLY TAKES AN INSTANT, THEN ONE OF US IS GONE.

DAY TO DAY WE WALK THE BEAT, IN GOD WE PUT OUR FAITH.

‘CAUSE WE’RE THE LAW INSIDE THE WALL, WE KEEP THE PUBLIC SAFE.

YOU’VE DONE THE JOB THAT FEW CAN DO, YOUR SHIFT IS AT AN END.

FAREWELL MY BROTHER, REST IN PEACE, ON YOU WE COULD DEPEND.

-LIEUTENANT LARRY PEOPLES, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Florida Department of Corrections (DC) is the third largest state prison system in the country with an operating budget in FY 2011-12 of approximately \$2.1 billion – with just over 100,000 inmates in prisons and another 145,000 offenders on community supervision.

The DC has 143 correctional facilities statewide, including 48 prisons, seven private partner prisons, 15 prison annexes, 33 work camps, 20 state-run work release centers, 13 private work release centers, four road prisons, two forestry camps, and one basic training camp. In FY 2011-12, 32,279 inmates were admitted to prison and another 34,463 were released. During the year, 90,880 offenders were placed on community supervision and another 90,626 were released from supervision.

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

PERSONNEL FACTS AND FIGURES FOR JUNE 30, 2012:

- On June 30, 2012, the DC had a total of 23,525 employees.
 - » 17,498 (74.4%) certified employees in institutions or probation/parole offices.
 - ♦ 15,417 (88%) certified employees in institutions: 10,382 (67.3%) Correctional Officers, 4,046 (26.2%) Sergeants, 426 (2.8%) Lieutenants, 298 (1.9%) Captains, 85 (0.6%) Majors, 43 (0.3%) Colonels, and 137 (.9%) Correctional Inspectors; and
 - ♦ 2,081 (12%) certified Correctional Probation Officers.
 - » Health care staff (professional, managerial, and support) represented approximately 8.6% of DC employees.
 - » Programs staff for inmates and offenders, along with chaplaincy staff, represented about 1.5% of DC employees.
 - » Agency support staff totaled approximately 12.9% of all DC staff, with 10.1% being institutional support and 2.8% being community corrections support.
 - » Less than 3% of staff provided management and administrative support in the Department's Central Office and Regional Service Centers.
- The average DC employee was 42 years of age and had been with the Agency for ten years.
- 94.3% of DC employees were in the state's Career Service pay plan; 5.6% were Selected Exempt Service (SES); and less than 0.1% were Senior Management Service (SMS).

<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/1112/personnel.html>

PERSONNEL

FIGURE 1.1 DC Staff by Position

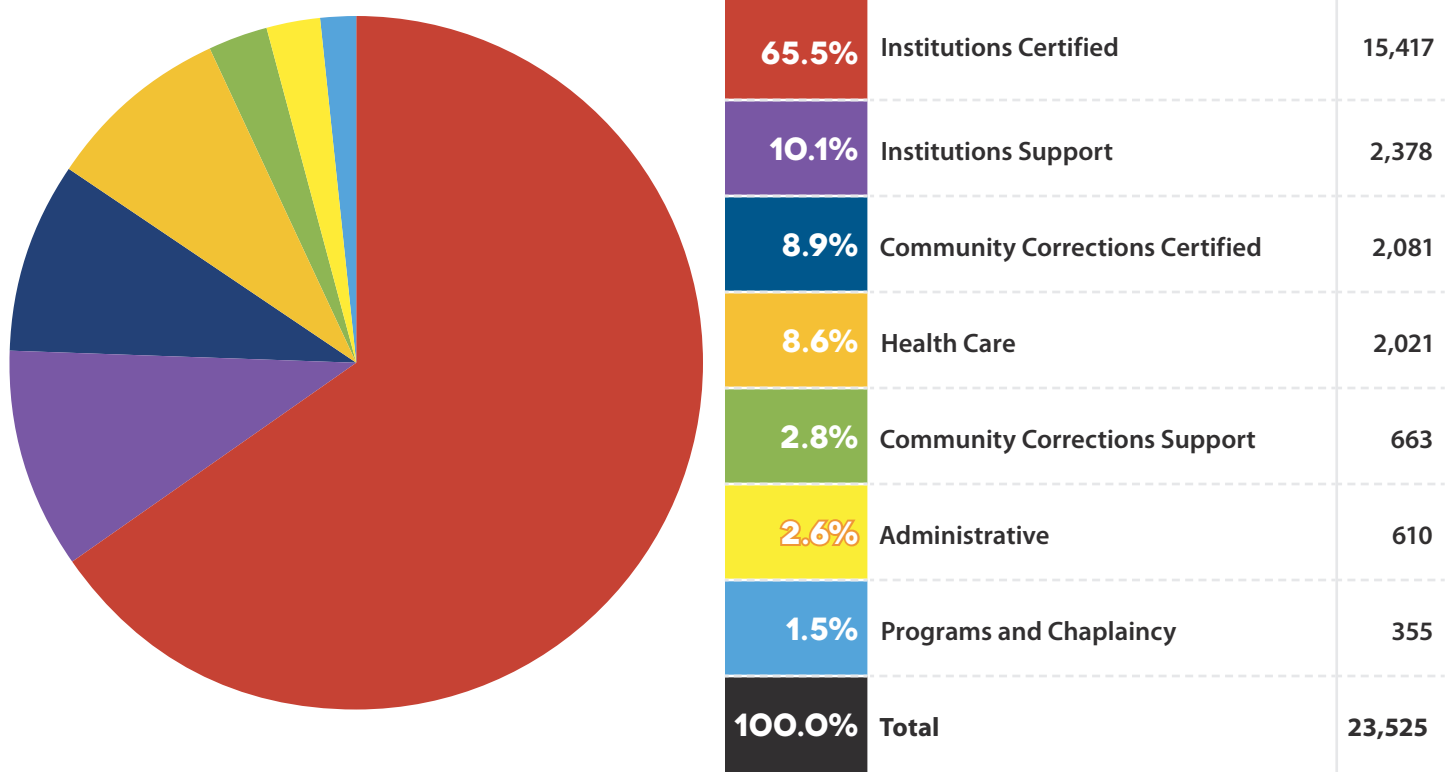
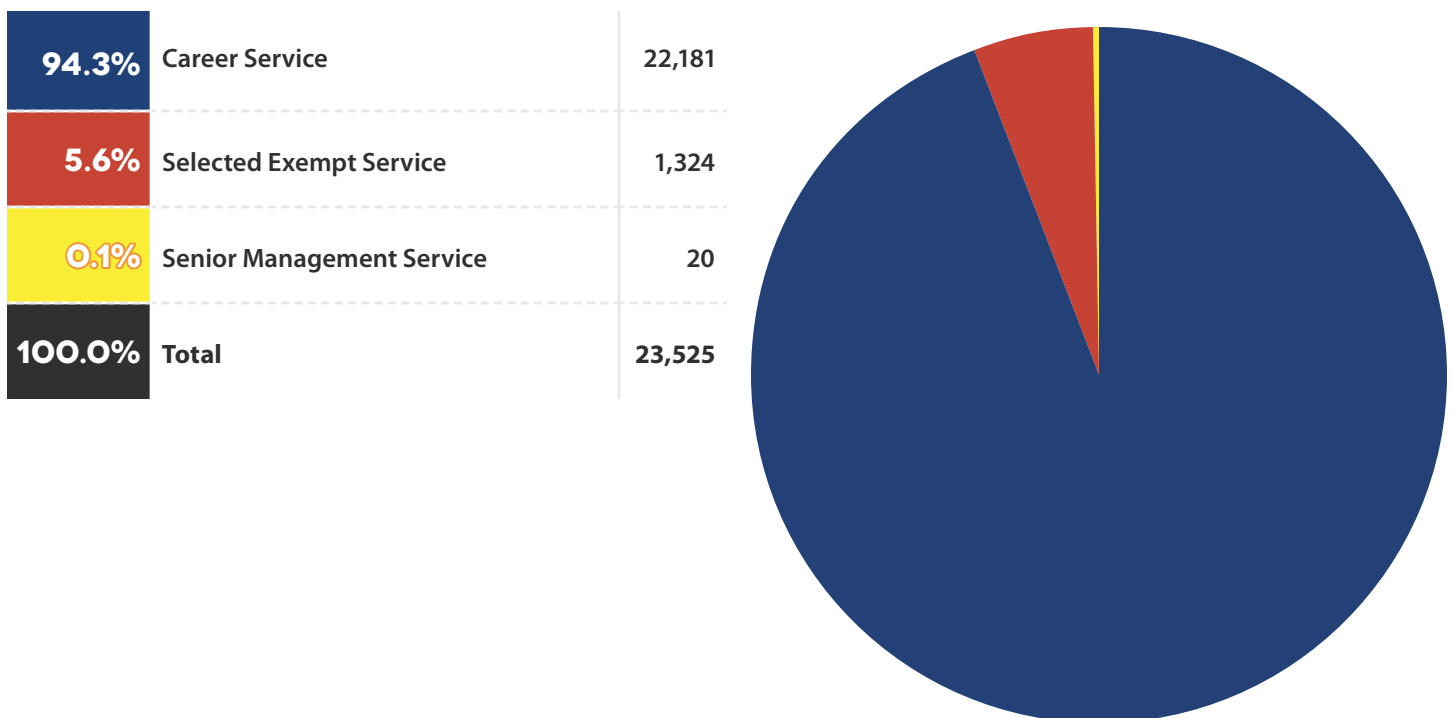


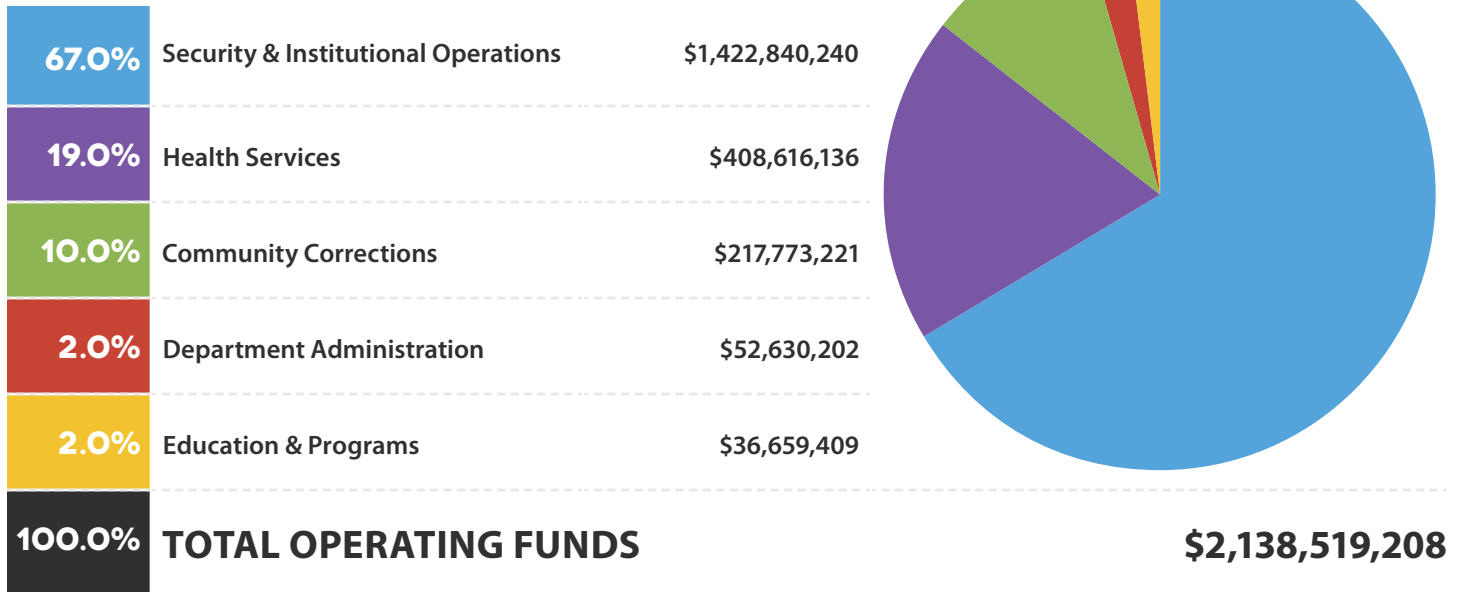
FIGURE 1.2 DC Staff by Pay Plan Status



BUDGET

OPERATING FUNDS

FIGURE 1.3



FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY FUNDS

Debt Service	\$66,514,177
Construction/Maintenance	\$301,246
TOTAL FIXED OUTLAY FUNDS	\$66,815,423

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,205,334,631
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LOCAL FUNDS

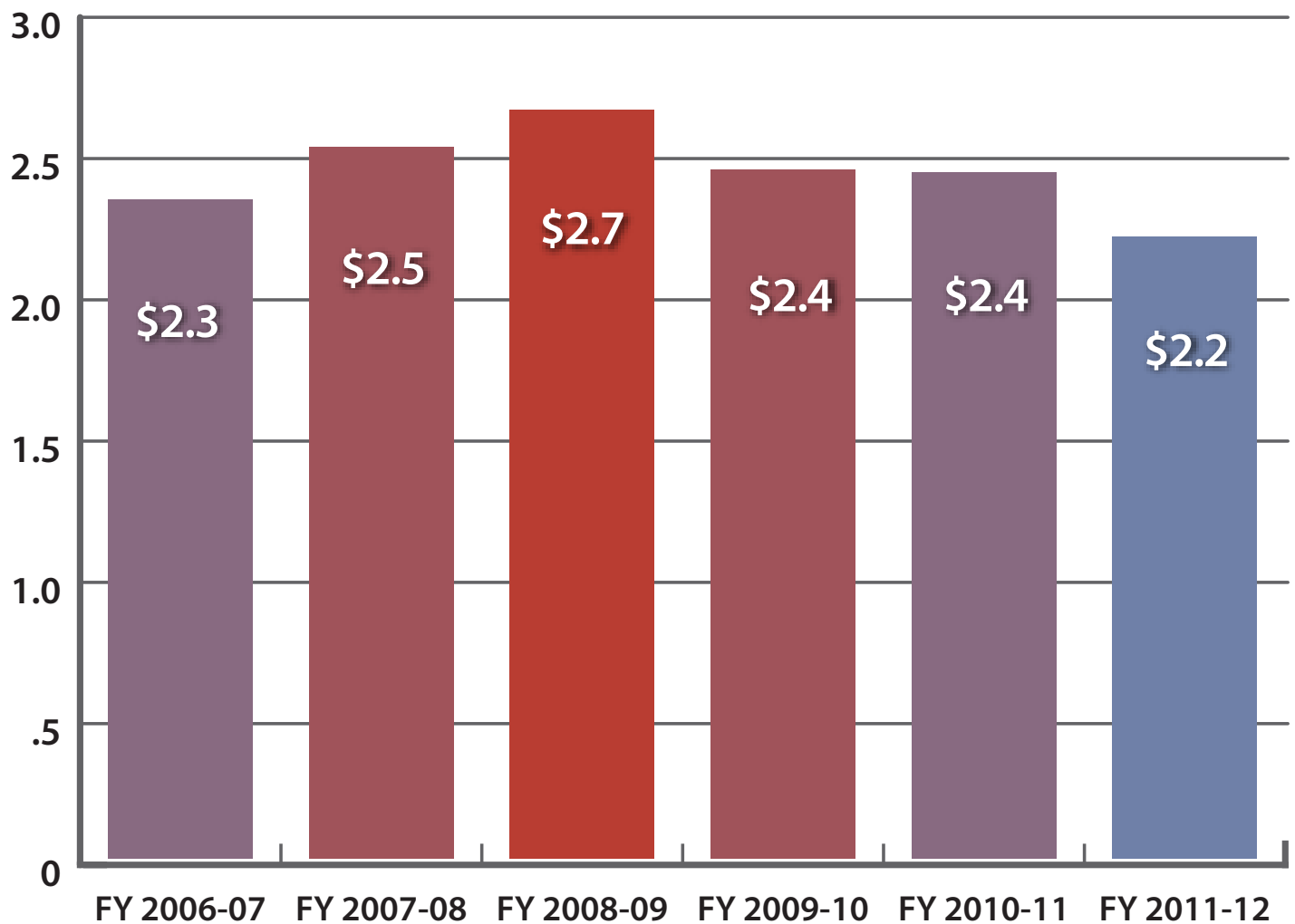
Collection Activities	
Subsistence, Transportation, and other Court-Ordered Payments	\$17,400,040
Restitution, Fines, and Court Cost	\$48,159,954
Cost of Supervision Fees	\$18,474,612
Inmate Banking Activities	
Total Deposits	\$110,606,148
Total Disbursements	\$109,013,019
Total Assets (on June 30, 2012)	\$14,153,755
Other Activities	
Revenue from Canteen Operations	\$30,970,697
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$5,156,269

FY 2011-12 PER DIEMS

	Average Daily Population (ADP)	Total	Operations	Health	Education
TOTAL ALL FACILITIES (EXCLUDING PRIVATE)	90,850	49.24	\$36.32	\$12.07	\$0.85
ADULT MALE CUSTODY	49,146	38.52	\$32.35	\$5.36	\$0.81
MALE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER CUSTODY	1,310	66.49	\$56.30	\$5.69	\$4.50
RECEPTION CENTERS	9,379	89.03	\$45.87	\$42.74	\$0.42
ADULT AND YOUTHFUL FEMALE CUSTODY	4,806	66.10	\$42.25	\$22.46	\$1.39
SPECIALTY INSTITUTIONS	22,443	54.65	\$39.75	\$14.02	\$0.88
WORK RELEASE CENTERS	2,038	29.29	\$28.07	\$0.82	\$0.40
CONTRACTED FACILITY	1,728	31.63	\$30.90	\$0.38	\$0.35
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	10,078	45.09	\$45.09	\$-	\$-

*Note: Per diem figures do not include indirect and administrative cost of \$0.66 for private institutions and \$3.39 for state facilities (security operations \$1.45, health services \$0.34, education \$.18, and department administration \$1.42).

APPROPRIATION HISTORY (BILLIONS)



AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS, REDUCING RECIDIVISM, AND INCREASING TRANSPARENCY

Community Partnership Meetings – The Department of Corrections (DC) values our partnerships with all communities across the state of Florida. In an effort to enhance these partnerships and increase Agency transparency, regular Community Partnership meetings were held across the state in FY 2011-12. These meetings brought DC leadership and staff together with community members, volunteers, local businesses, and local leaders to discuss ways we can all work together to strengthen Florida’s communities. These meetings will continue to be held regularly at prisons around the state as we continue to provide transparency to our communities and foster partnerships that assist DC with re-entry efforts. For more information on Community Partnership meetings, including a schedule of upcoming events, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/reentry/partnership.shtml>.

Town Hall Meetings – In addition to Community Partnership meetings, DC held a series of statewide Town Hall meetings where DC’s leadership and Florida’s citizens came together to discuss concerns and challenges, share ideas for improvement, identify available resources, and develop partnerships to help inmates and offenders successfully transition back to their communities. These meetings helped launch the Department’s “Transition from Prison to Communities Initiative” (TPCI) and promote other programs aimed at making Florida’s communities safer by reducing recidivism, reducing victimization, and reducing costs to taxpayers. The Town Hall meetings, which began in the summer of 2012, were a huge success for the Agency.

Reducing Recidivism – Last year, Florida’s DC found the state’s recidivism rate – the rate at which inmates return to prison within three years of being released from prison – had fallen from 34% for inmates released in 2003 to 28% for inmates released in 2008. This reduction corresponds with a 16% decline in prison admissions, from 39,907 in 2007 to 33,471 in 2011, and with an overall reduction in Florida’s crime rate. To learn more about Florida’s recidivism rate, and to see other DC statistics, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/index.html>.

U.S. Department of Justice Grant Received to Study Inmate Programs’ Success – During FY 2011-12, the Department, in partnership with the Florida State University’s Center for Criminology and Public Policy Research, was awarded a \$598,982 grant to conduct a three-year study of success rates for three of Florida DC’s inmate programs: prison substance abuse treatment, work release, and post-release community supervision. DC’s Bureau of Research and Data Analysis and the Office of Re-Entry were instrumental in securing the grant.

ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE AND ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY

Performance-Based Assessments – In FY 2011-12, the Department began developing performance-based assessments for all areas of operations. The goals of these assessments are to enhance organizational performance, ensure accountability, highlight success, and facilitate change when and where it is needed. Since Institutions is DC’s largest area of operations, initial efforts were focused on identifying areas of assessment and specific performance indicators that help gauge institutional mission success – making certain that state-run prisons are protecting public safety, protecting staff and inmate safety, ensuring those in DC custody receive fair and just treatment, aiding inmates in their re-entry to society, giving back to our communities, and efficiently using state resources. In FY 2012-13, performance-based assessments will be fully implemented in all Program areas and “Quarterly Performance Scorecards” will be made available to the public via DC’s public website (<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/index.html>).

COST SAVINGS

The Florida Department of Corrections is the state’s largest Agency. In ongoing efforts to ensure the Department is operating efficiently and maximizing resources, DC continued to look for ways to reduce costs in FY 2011-12. Some of the year’s cost savings initiatives were:

- **Prison Consolidation** – As a result of declining prison admissions and excess bed space, the Department closed eight prisons and seven work/forestry camps during the fiscal year. This was part of an ongoing effort to evaluate DC’s use of resources, operate efficiently, and reduce costs to taxpayers. No inmates were released early as a result of these efforts and adequate bed space was maintained in order to accommodate projected prison admissions. However, Florida prison admissions have been steadily declining since FY 2007-08.
- **Implementation of 12-Hour Shifts** – During the fiscal year, all security staff in state-run facilities moved to 12-hour shifts. This move allows Correctional Officers to work fewer days a year and be off every other weekend. By making this change, the DC was able to reduce total security staffing by 707 vacant positions.
- **Cost Savings Task Force** – The Department established an internal Cost Savings Task Force to identify and evaluate cost reduction proposals in addition to evaluating strategies already in place. Staff was encouraged to submit ideas for achieving this goal. As a result, a number of cost savings initiatives were introduced, including transferring paper-based functions to electronic formats, continuing the consolidation of probation and parole offices, and reducing travel costs.

DC’S COMMUNITY IMPACT

AlertXpress Notification System – Last year, the DC launched a new automated system to alert Florida residents of emergency situations – including, but not limited to, prison escapes, Amber Alerts, and Silver Alerts. Once registered, residents will receive automated calls relaying emergency-specific information for Florida DC facilities for which they have registered. To register with our AlertXpress Notification System, please call toll-free (855) 963-6229.

Community Work Squads Generate Costs Savings For Florida’s Communities - DC’s Community Work Squads provide inmate labor to state agencies, cities, counties, and municipalities, universities, and non-profit organizations. Community Work Squads provide assistance and cost savings to communities, while also providing inmates meaningful work and opportunities to learn valuable skills that will help them re-enter society upon their release. In FY 2011-12, Community Work Squads performed 5.8 million hours of work, which was valued at more than \$78 million – with net costs savings/value added of \$46 million provided to the citizens of Florida.

Offenders Give Back – In FY 2011-12, offenders on community supervision completed 1,560,912 hours of community service. The DC, through the Office of Community Corrections, also collected \$71,856,973 from offenders on community supervision to go toward victim restitution, court costs, fines, and other fees.

Canine Tracking Teams – Florida’s DC has 38 canine programs. DC canines are used to assist other law enforcement agencies when assistance is requested with felon apprehension, searching for missing persons, and locating and providing aid to persons in distress. In FY 2011-12, DC’s canine tracking teams were deployed 622 times – 356 times for criminal incidents, with 111 of those involving armed individuals. Missing person searches accounted for 123 deployments.



AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

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

Employee of the Year

Kimberly Jones, General Services Specialist, Hernando Correctional Institution

Institutions Employee of the Year

Charles Gilliard, Sergeant, Century Correctional Institution

Community Corrections Employee of the Year

Ronald Mathis, Probation Senior Supervisor in Circuit 14 (Panama City)

Support Employee of the Year

Jadena Wilson-Horton, Vocational Teacher, Holmes Correctional Institution

2012 Teacher of the Year

Jennifer Cox, Academic Teacher, Suwannee Correctional Institution

Secretary's Award

Pamela Taylor, Senior Registered Nurse Supervisor, Hardee Correctional Institution

Volunteer of the Year

Raeann Hance, Area Director for Prison Fellowship

A large red ribbon graphic with white text that reads "CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL OF OUR 2012 RECIPIENTS!". The ribbon is oriented vertically and has a white border.

DC Employees Win Eight Prudential-Davis Productivity Awards in 2012

Florida Department of Corrections employees won eight 2012 Prudential-Davis Productivity Awards for innovations ranging from tamper-proof oven racks to building their own HVAC controller. Annual savings ranged from an estimated \$2,000 on the oven racks to \$716,000 on office leases as the result of reduced file storage needs. The Prudential-Davis Productivity awards are given annually to recognize and reward state employees whose work increases productivity, promotes innovation and saves money for Florida taxpayers and businesses.



The Department's 2012 Prudential-Davis Productivity Award Winners are:

Electronic Storage of Community Corrections Files

Winners: Senior Word Processing Systems Operator Belinda Beaver, Word Processing Systems Operator Clara Shiner, Systems Project Analyst David Novak, Word Processing Systems Operator Supervisor Donna Rio, Systems Project Consultant Mark Cann, Word Processing Systems Operator Michellena Yetter, Systems Project Consultant Sam Caines, Systems Project Analyst Thomas Albert, Systems Project Analyst Timothy Sullivan, former Chief of Systems Development John Kerski, Regional Director Barbara Scala and Data Processing Manager Vernon Weatherspoon (Certificate)

Savings: \$716,000 annually

Design and Construction of Controller for HVAC System

Winners: Correctional Officer W. Stape and Vocational Instructor Dale Williams, Suwannee Correctional Institution (Plaque)

Savings: \$51,200

Streamlined Processing of Medical Invoices

Winners: Professional Accounts Specialist Robert Barrett and Operations and Management Consultant Manager Patricia Macy, Tallahassee Central Office (Certificate)

Savings: \$48,000 annually

Tracking Inmate Program Attendance

Winners: Classification Officer Gregory Stanley, Lawtey, Systems Project Analyst Loren Russell, Jacksonville (Honorable Mention)

Savings: \$20,000 annually, per facility

Testing System Developed for Fence Alarms

Winners: Construction Projects Consultant II Dennis Smith, Construction Projects Consultant II John Worthing, Correctional Officer John Davis and Vocational Instructor II John Griffin of North Florida Region (Plaque)

Savings: \$156,000

Tamper-Proof Oven Racks

Winner: Sergeant Nathaniel Murphy, Tomoka Correctional Institution (\$200 Notable Individual Achievement Award)

Savings: \$2,000

Created Automated Payment System

Winners: Probation/Parole Field Services Assistant Bureau Chief Amy Datz, Professional Accountant Supervisor Vaughn Petford, Correctional Program Administrator Amy Wigglesworth, Correctional Services Consultant Tamera Fogleman, Systems Project Analyst Jiping Gu, Systems Project Consultant Carlton Card, Accountant Service Administrator Dorothy Kersey, Correctional Services Assistant Consultant Toye Richard, Data Processing Mgr. Marianne Jenkins, contracted Programmer Fayemi Olu, Correctional Services Assistant Consultant Kelly Ruggles, Tallahassee Central Office (Plaque)

Savings/Added Value: \$1.2 million

Direct Deposit of Money Orders

Winners: Professional Accountant Supervisor Vaughn Petford, Systems Project Consultant Mark Cann, Professional Accountant Supervisor Jeff Straley, Operations and Management Consultant I Pam Williams, Professional Accountant Specialist Brian Lamb and Data Processing Manager Marianne Jenkins, Central Office (Certificate)

Savings: \$20,000 annually

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' COMMITMENT TO RE-ENTRY

The Department is committed to ensuring public safety by helping inmates and offenders successfully transition back into their communities. Upon release, inmates and offenders often face significant challenges, like possessing limited work skills and education; finding it difficult to obtain employment and sometimes a place to live; finding little, if any, social support; and having limited knowledge about community resources which may be available to them, or where to go for assistance. Through the Office of Re-Entry, DC continues its efforts to help those being released to overcome the challenges they face and successfully reintegrate into their communities.

Partners & Partnerships – Transitioning inmates and offenders have significant needs for services that are typically funded and/or provided by non-correctional agencies, by community organizations, and by informal networks. In order to best assist the inmate or offender, these stakeholders must be a part of a re-entry planning process from the onset. By collaborating with others, DC and community partners

can ensure inmates and offenders have a better chance at a successful transition. In FY 2011-12, DC began holding Community Partnership Meetings across the state, allowing DC to grow new partnerships and strengthen existing ones, to assist with re-entry efforts. To learn more about Community Partnership Meetings, or how to get involved in re-entry efforts, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/reentry/partnership.shtml>.

Transition from Prison to Communities Initiative (TPCI) – In FY 2011-12, DC's Office of Re-Entry created two teams and a series of focus groups to begin implementing TPCI in Florida. TPCI is an evidence-based re-entry initiative that began with the National Institute of Corrections in 2001 and relies on a three-phase transition model – "Getting Ready," "Going Home," and "Staying Home." This strategy recognizes that within these three phases, there are seven distinct decision points that impact an inmate's/offender's transition back to society – assessment and classification, behavior and programming, release preparation, release decision making, supervision and services, revocation decision making, and discharge and aftercare. Florida's DC has designated a core team, which is responsible for providing leadership and direction for the initiative; an implementation team to support the vision and mission of the core team; and focus groups to continuously improve efforts. To learn more about TPCI, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/reentry/tpci.shtml>.

Thinking for a Change (T4C) - When awarded the 2nd Chance Act grant in 2009, DC was tasked with ensuring sustainability of evidence-based programs implemented through grant funding. This was accomplished by hosting a series of *Thinking for a Change* training events statewide during FY 2011-12. Training was comprised of 12-14 participants and lasted four days. A total of 120 staff members were trained in *Thinking for a Change* within institutions and community corrections. During this time, 634 inmates successfully completed the program.

T4C is an evidence-based cognitive behavioral curriculum from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). The program includes cognitive restructuring, social skills development, and the development of problem solving skills. It stresses interpersonal communication skills development and confronts thought patterns that can lead to problematic behaviors. A study of *Thinking for a Change* completed by the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, showed that ex-offenders who completed the program were 33% less likely to commit new crimes than ex-offenders who had not completed the program. (Golden, 2002) <http://static.nicic.gov/Library/018190.pdf>



DC’s Online Community Resource Guide – Last fiscal year, many resources were identified through the DC’s Community Partnership Meetings and Town Hall Meetings. After compiling these resources, the DC launched its “Re-Entry Resource Guide,” which consists of more than 2,000 community resources available to help inmates and offenders on supervision transition back to their communities. Prison Classification Officers and Probation Officers are informing inmates/offenders about the new resource guide. For those needing transition services, and those wishing to be included in our resource guide, we encourage you to visit <http://www.DC.state.fl.us/resourceDirectory/Search.aspx>.

Veteran Dorms – During FY 2011-12, the DC introduced Veteran Dorms. The program has been implemented in various institutions around the state, including Santa Rosa CI, Gulf CI, Martin CI, Sumter CI, and Lowell CI. This voluntary re-entry program offers specialized services – including cognitive thinking training, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) counseling, and assistance with accessing Veteran’s Affairs Benefits – to DC’s verified military population. For more information, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/reentry/VeteranProgram.shtml>.

Faith and Character Based Initiatives – Faith and Character Based (FCB) Residential Programs promote public safety by providing a program-rich environment where inmates can develop spiritual and moral resources that build character, as well as acquire skills that support their successful re-entry into society. In FY 2011-12, DC added 633 beds to FCB Residential Programs and unified the FCB Dorm and FCB Institutional Programs into FCB Residential Programs. To date, there are FCB Residential Programs at 10 different institutions with the capacity for 5,435 inmates.

INSTITUTION	PROGRAM CAPACITY
Gulf Annex	128
Tomoka Correctional Institution	290
Polk Correctional Institution	128
Lowell Reception Center (Female)	344
Everglades Correctional Institution	128
Union Correctional Institution	96
Hernando Correctional Institution (Female)	181
Lancaster Correctional Institution	62
Lawtey Correctional Institution	835
Wakulla Correctional Institution and Annex	3,243
TOTAL	5,435

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

Other Prison Re-Entry Programs – In FY 2011-12, some of DC’s popular programs continued to thrive with the help of volunteers. Several prisons now provide beekeeping programs – teaching inmates how to maintain a colony and collect honey. Lowell CI has a horse farm – training inmates to rehabilitate retired thoroughbred racehorses, which may be used by the DC and other law enforcement agencies or adopted out to the general public. Around the state, dog programs continue to teach inmates responsibility and empathy, while giving shelter dogs a second chance. These programs, along with many others, offer inmates positive learning environments where they obtain valuable work skills that will help them transition back to society. To learn more about the DC’s commitment to re-entry or specific programs, please visit <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/reentry/index.shtml>.

PRIDE – In FY 2011-12, Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. (PRIDE) continued to play a role in the DC’s re-entry efforts by providing inmates with hands-on job training and real world work experience. PRIDE inmates are paid for their work and PRIDE contributes payment to inmates’ victim restitution obligations. Each year, PRIDE trains and employs approximately 4,000 inmates in diverse work programs at institutions across the state. Last fiscal year, 62% of PRIDE-trained inmates were placed in relevant jobs upon release from prison.



The Department also has Re-Entry Centers designed to help offenders transition back to their communities; and to help strengthen the relationships between community partners and correctional institutions. These Centers are located in areas that receive a large number of inmate releases.

Re-Entry Centers

Baker Correctional Institution

Baker Correctional Institution offers re-entry services to inmates being released to Duval County and surrounding counties. It is also the site of the Second Chance Demonstration Grant project funded by the Second Chance Grant funds. Inmates receive comprehensive programs and services to assist their transition from prison to the community. Additionally, inmates are transported to the Single Point of Entry – “Portal” in Jacksonville upon release.

Polk Correctional Institution

Polk Correctional Institution was designated as a re-entry center in 2012 and houses inmates nearing release who will be returning to Hillsborough, Polk, and Pinellas Counties.

Sago Palm Re-Entry Center

Sago Palm was designated a re-entry center in October 2010 and houses inmates nearing release who will be returning to Palm Beach County.

Re-Entry Portals

In an effort to address the re-entry issues inmates face upon release, the DC has partnered with various local agencies to operate “Portal of Re-Entry” sites. These are designated release locations for offenders who served time in a local jail, state prison, or federal prison and are returning to a specific county. The portal site connects ex-offenders with service providers to help with needs which were identified during their release planning process.

Re-Entry Portals are located in Duval, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Palm Beach Counties.

Available services include:

- On-Site Felony Registration
- Case Management
- Food/Meal Vouchers
- Legal Aid
- Health Care
- Housing
- Vocational & Academic Counseling
- Civil Rights Restoration Guidance
- Medical/Disability Assistance
- Community Corrections Contact
- Transition Planning
- Clothing Closet
- Job Placement
- Substance Abuse/Mental Health Aftercare
- Mentoring
- Debt Management
- Life Skills Training

Some of the benefits of Re-Entry Portals are:

- Providing a Criminal Registration Site.
- Allowing for immediate contact with Community Corrections.
- Allowing for law enforcement and the community to easily identify those returning from prison and those residing in the community under court-ordered supervision.
- Creating a pre-release and post-release continuum for DC and the community.
- Serving as a “Single Point of Entry” for those being released to access community-based re-entry resources.

EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Results of Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) For Correctional Education (CE) Students, FY 2011-12

Purpose: As per Section 944.801(3)(f), *Florida Statutes*, this sheet summarizes the average change in literacy levels of CE Students during FY 2011-12 (July 2011–June 2012).

Methodology: TABE tests administered to students during FY 2011-12 were scored using TestMate and the Advanced Module of the TestMate System (test scoring and reporting system). Inmate names and DC numbers were used to track those who had both pretest and posttest scores during this period. This summary includes all inmate students who during this period had at least one matched set of scores (pretest and posttest scores) in at least one subject area. A total of 4,626 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) 5,249 for Reading, (b) 5,248 for Language, and (c) 5,712 for Total Mathematics.

Results: Improvements were made in all three subject areas and for the total battery. For an average of three months of instruction, the overall (total battery) gain was four points for the NCE scores and on the average there was a 13-point increase in scale scores. This translates into five months gain (.5) in GE scores.

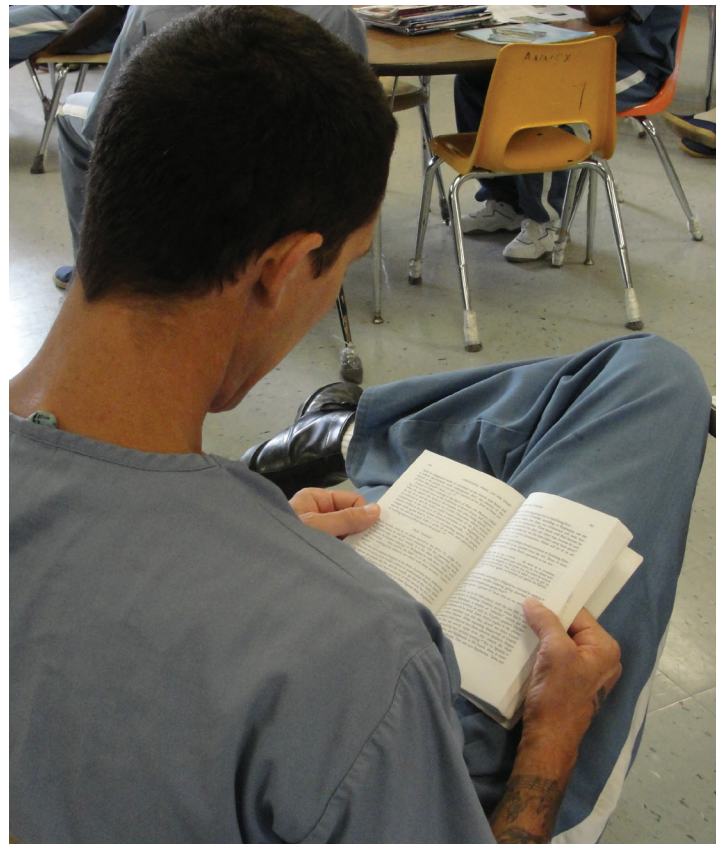
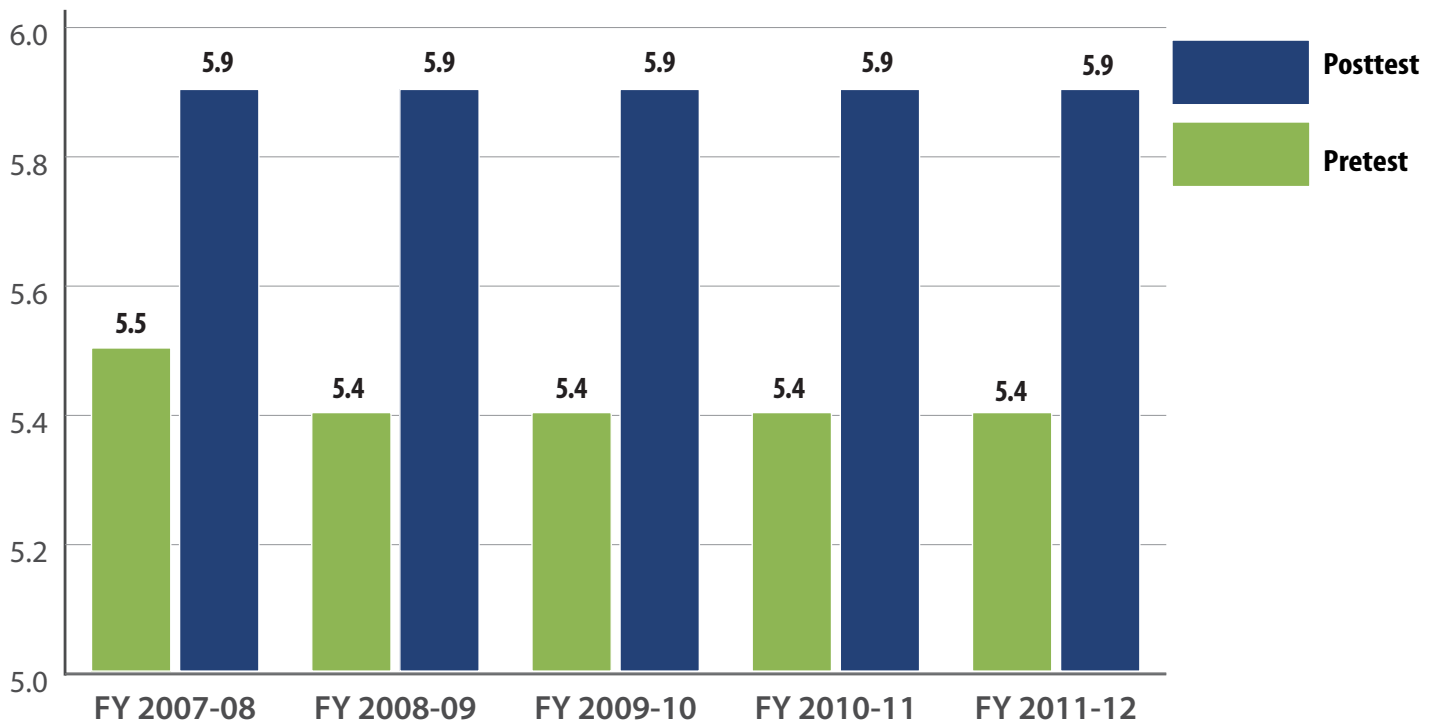


FIGURE 1.4 Change in Inmate Literacy Grade Equivalent Levels Over Five Years (Average Gain Per 3 Months of Instruction)



2,601 Inmates Earned GED's in FY 2011-12

TABLE 1.1 GED and Vocational Certificates Awarded in FY 2011-12

Types of Award Locations	Certificates Awarded		
	GED	Vocational	Total
Correctional Institutions	2,261	1,773	4,034
Other DC Facilities*	271	19	290
LEA - Based**	69	0	69
Total	2,601	1,792	4,393

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

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

TABLE 1.2 Participation in Correctional Education Classes in FY 2011-12

Enrollments*	Mandatory Literacy	Adult Basic Education	ITA ¹	GED	Vocational	Total
Number of Courses	1,720	6,930	8,397	1,884	4,971	23,902
Number of Inmates	1,720	6,930	8,397	1,884	4,730	***23,661
Completions**						
Number of Courses	580	631		2,601	1,792	5,604
Number of Inmates	580	631		2,601	1,516	***5,328

* "Enrollments" includes inmates enrolled as of 7/1/11 and new enrollments through 6/30/12.

** "Completions" are from 7/1/11 through 6/30/12.

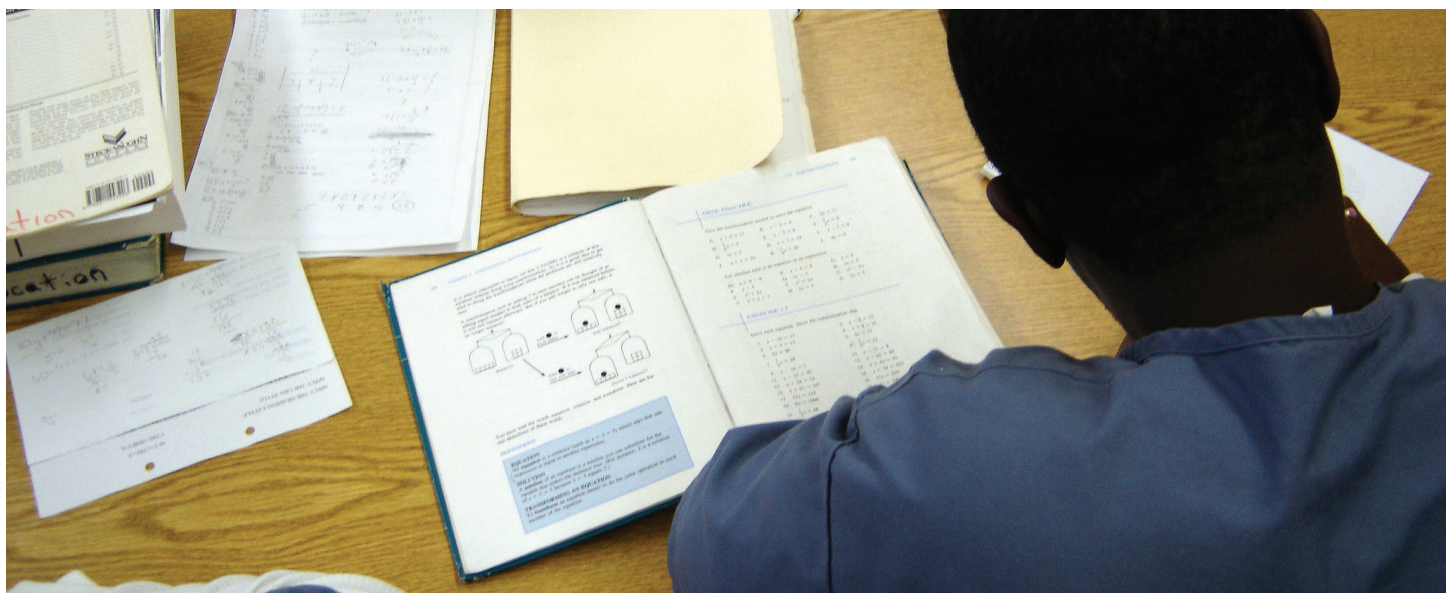
*** Inmates who participated in Mandatory Literacy, Adult Basic Education, GED and Vocational courses get counted for participation in all four programs. "Number of Courses" and "Number of Inmates" are different for vocational counts since it is possible for a given inmate to be involved in more than 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.

¹ITA=Inmate Teaching Assistant Program.

Note that none of the counts in the above tables include program participation or certificates earned at private facilities. Inmates at the seven major private facilities earned 471 GEDs and 1,038 vocational certificates in FY 2011-12.

TABLE 1.3 Unduplicated Count of Inmate Participation in Correctional Education in FY 2011-12

Academic	17,099
Vocational	4,730



INMATE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

There are four primary categories of inmate substance abuse programming:

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

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

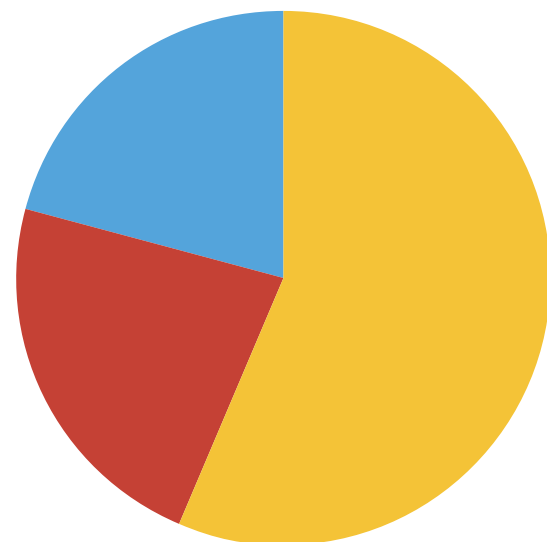
Program Centers - The Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Transitional/Re-Entry Programs is a 16-24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. They offer a continuum of substance abuse services.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

Outpatient/Aftercare Services - In April of 2012 contracted Substance Abuse Counselors were placed in nineteen work release centers to provide outpatient services (four months in length) and aftercare services to inmates based on their identified needs. Inmates work in the community while attending treatment in the evenings or on the days they are not working.

The pie chart below shows that of those inmates receiving Substance Abuse treatment in FY 2011-12, 56.6% received Intensive Outpatient treatment.

FIGURE 1.5 Total Inmates Participating in Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs - FY 2011-12

56.6%	Intensive Outpatient	4,077
22.7%	Program Centers	1,635
20.7%	Residential Therapeutic Community	1,487
100.0%	Total	7,199



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

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

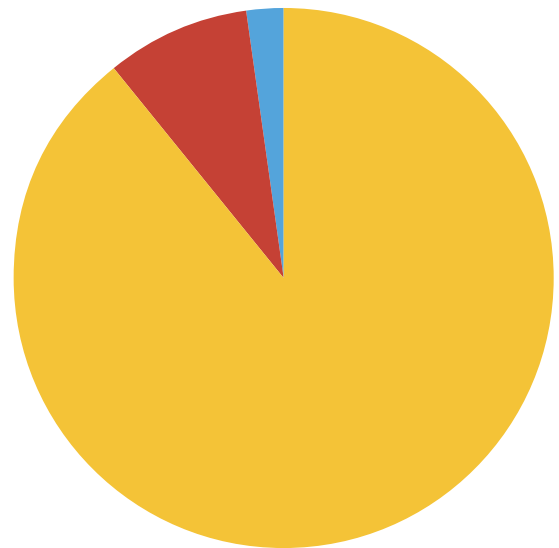
Outpatient - Provides substance abuse treatment for offenders who maintain residence and employment in the community. Services are provided on a variety of intensity levels including individual, group or family sessions along with drug education classes.

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

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

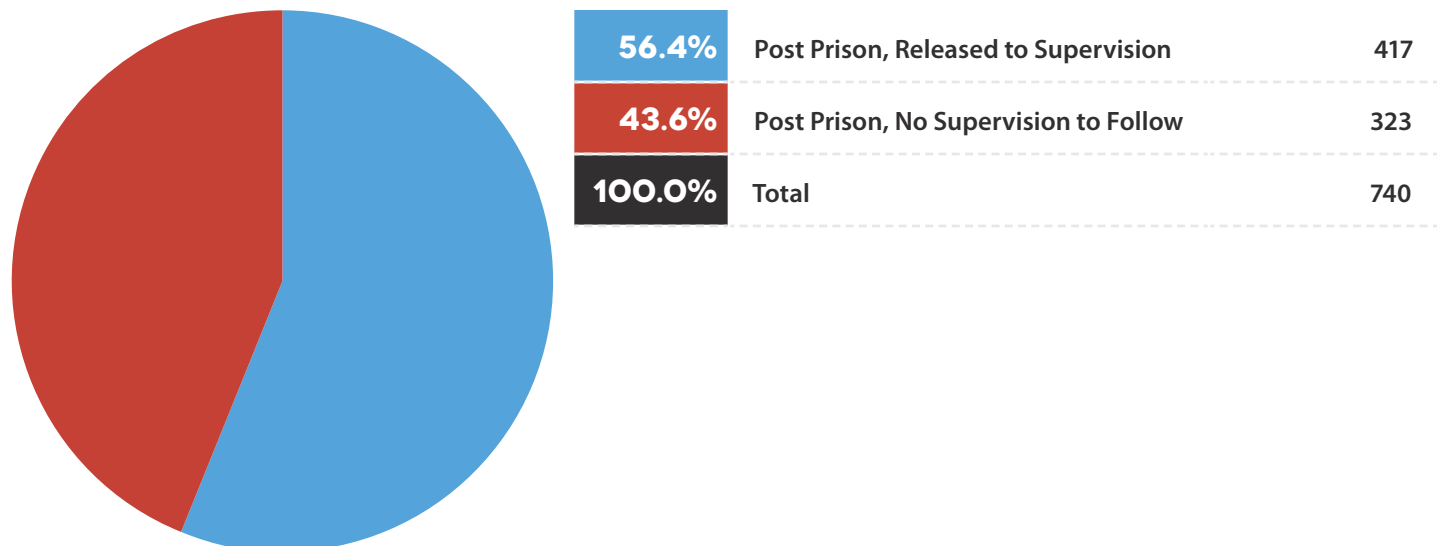
FIGURE 1.6 Total Offenders Participating in Community-Based Substance Abuse Programs in FY 2011-12

89.4%	Outpatient	29,472
8.5%	Non-Secure	2,791
2.2%	Secure	721
100.0%	Total	32,984



The pie chart shows that the majority (89.4%) of those on community supervision who are participating in community-based substance abuse treatment programs do so on an outpatient basis. The other types of programs available to these offenders include secure (movement beyond the facility is restricted), and non-secure (movement is less restricted).

FIGURE 1.7 Released Inmates Participating in Substance Abuse Transitional Housing Programs in FY 2011-12



INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS

HOW THE STATISTICAL PAGES THAT FOLLOW ARE ORGANIZED

The pages that follow provide statistical information on inmates in the custody of the Florida Department of Corrections or offenders under community supervision with the Department. This information is organized into two main sections – Institutions (inmates in prison) and Community Corrections (offenders under community supervision).

Each section, Institutions and Community Corrections, will have the following information:

1. Map of Florida – divided by regions and showing the locations of Correctional Facilities/Community Corrections Circuits;
2. Overview;
3. Admissions – statistics regarding those who entered the Florida Prison System or Community Supervision from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012;
4. Population – statistics regarding those inmates in the Florida Prison System or under Community Supervision on June 30, 2012;
 - » For Institutions – sections on elderly, youthful, and death row inmates are included.
5. Releases – statistics regarding those released from the Florida Prison System or Community Supervision from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

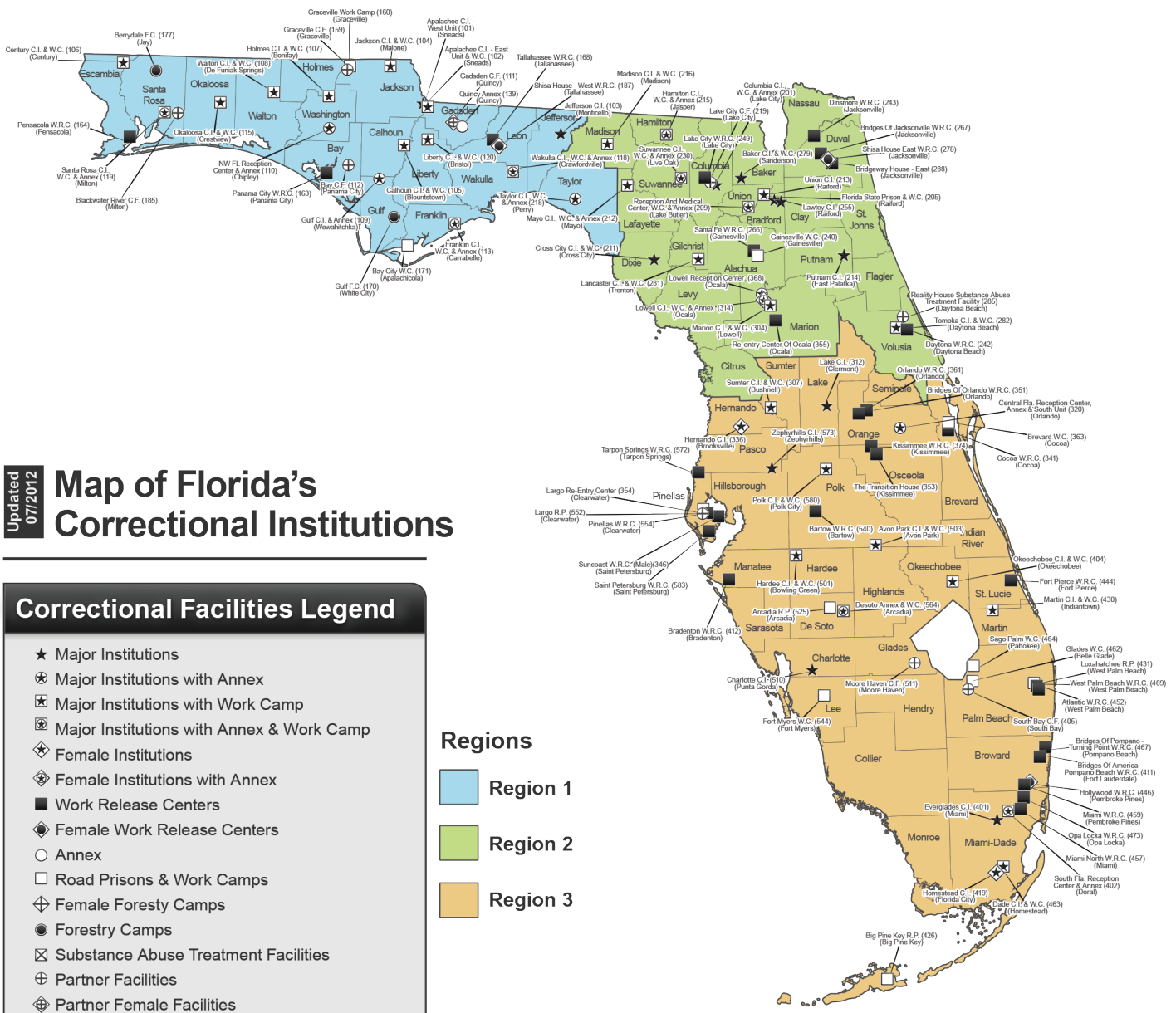
NOTE: When using these statistics, be aware that definitions often depend on the user or purpose. An example follows:

Defining a “Violent Offense” – 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 sometimes has to be made based on limited information to determine 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.

Statistical information from previous Annual Reports is available on our website, <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/index.html>, or upon request from the:

Bureau of Research and Data Analysis
501 S. Calhoun Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500
(850) 717-3647

INSTITUTIONS



Updated 07/2012

Map of Florida's Correctional Institutions

Correctional Facilities Legend

- ★ Major Institutions
- ⊕ Major Institutions with Annex
- ⊞ Major Institutions with Work Camp
- ⊞ Major Institutions with Annex & Work Camp
- ◆ Female Institutions
- ◆ Female Institutions with Annex
- Work Release Centers
- ◆ Female Work Release Centers
- Annex
- Road Prisons & Work Camps
- ⊞ Female Forestry Camps
- Forestry Camps
- ⊞ Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities
- ⊞ Partner Facilities
- ⊞ Partner Female Facilities

Regions

- Region 1
- Region 2
- Region 3

INSTITUTIONS OVERVIEW

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

On June 30, 2012, Florida housed 100,527 inmates in 143 facilities, including 48 major institutions and seven privately run institutions. Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, built in 1913, is the state's oldest prison still in use today.

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

Upon entry to prison, inmates are sent to a prison reception center. Inmates usually spend an average of three weeks in the reception process before being sent to a more permanent facility. During reception, an inmate's custody level is determined, health care and programming needs are assessed, and inmates learn the rules and regulations of prison life. They are then sent to a major institution, or prison.

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

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

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (CI): Prisons with fences, razor wire or ribbon, electronic detection systems, perimeter towers with armed Correctional Officers and/or Officers in roving perimeter vehicles. Inmates either reside in cells or open bay dormitories with bunk beds. Some exceptions include those confined for disciplinary or security reasons, and those on death row. These facilities are divided into seven levels of security, ranging from minimum custody facilities to maximum custody facilities. About 86% of the Florida prison population is housed in a major institution or annex.

WORK/FORESTRY CAMPS (WC/FC): 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 a correctional institution, enabling the sharing of facilities like laundry and health services. Inmates housed at these facilities may be assigned to community and public work squads. Their jobs include cleaning up roadways and rights-of-way, grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state offices, and cleaning up forests. About 10% of the Florida prison population resides in work/forestry camps.



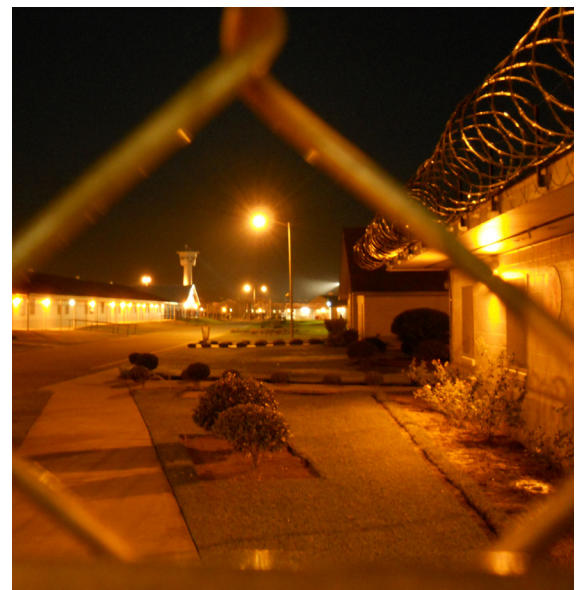
WORK RELEASE CENTERS (WRC): House two categories of inmates: community custody inmates who are participating in community work release by working at paid employment in the community and minimum custody inmates who are participating in a center work assignment by working in a support capacity for the center, such as food service and laundry. These inmates must be within two or three years of their release date, depending on their job assignment. Sex offenders and murderers may not participate in work release or center work assignments. There are no perimeter fences, and inmates must remain at the WRC when they are not working or attending programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). Inmates participating in work release must save part of their earnings for when they are released, in order to pay toward victim restitution as well as room and board. More than 3,000 inmates participate in Florida’s work release programs annually, with about 3.5% of the prison population enrolled at any given time. Work release centers are supervised by DC’s Office of Institutions.

ROAD PRISONS (RP): House minimum and medium custody inmates and have perimeter fences. Most of these inmates work on community work squads and the highways doing road work. Their jobs also include support services to state agencies, such as collecting recycling materials and moving furniture. Less than 1% of the prison population is housed in road prisons.

TABLE 1.4 Summary of Florida Correctional Facilities

Facility Summary	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2012	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions*	48	44	4	59,349	59.0%
Private Institutions	7	6	1	10,116	10.1%
Prison Annexes	15	14	1	16,960	16.9%
Work Camps	33	32	1	9,732	9.7%
State-Run Work Release Centers	20	16	4	1,962	2.0%
Private Work Release Centers	13	9	4	1,558	1.5%
Road Prisons, Forestry Camps, and Basic Training Camps	7	7	0	850	0.8%
Total Facilities	143	128	15		
Population Total				100,527	100.00%

* As a result of declining prison admissions and excess bed space, DC closed eight prisons and seven work/forestry camps during FY 2011-12. This was part of an ongoing effort to evaluate DC’s use of resources, operate efficiently, and reduce costs to taxpayers. The prisons and camps closed were Mayo CI (Lafayette County), Glades CI (Belle Glade), Broward CI (Ft. Lauderdale), Demilly CI (Polk City), Gainesville CI (Alachua County), Hillsborough CI (Riverview), Indian River CI (Vero Beach), New River CI (Raiford), River Junction WC (Chattahoochee), Caryville WC (Washington County), New River “O” Unit (Raiford), Hamilton WC (Hamilton County), Columbia WC (Columbia County), Hendry WC (Immokalee), and Levy FC (Ocala). No inmates were released early as a result of these efforts and adequate bed space was maintained in order to accommodate projected prison admissions. However, Florida prison admissions have been steadily declining since FY 2007-08.



FACILITY LIST

TABLE 1.5 Correctional Institutions

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
REGION 1							
1949	102	Apalachee CI - East Unit	M	A	5	Jackson	1,204
1991	103	Jefferson CI	M	A	4	Jefferson	1,106
1991	104	Jackson CI	M	A	5	Jackson	1,446
1988	105	Calhoun CI	M	A	4	Calhoun	1,440
1991	106	Century CI	M	A	5	Escambia	1,454
1988	107	Holmes CI	M	A	4	Holmes	1,254
1991	108	Walton CI	M	A	4	Walton	1,242
1992	109	Gulf CI	M	A	5	Gulf	1,678
1995	110	Northwest Florida Reception Center - Main	M	A	5	Washington	1,360
2005	113	Franklin CI	M	A	5	Franklin	1,447
1983	115	Okaloosa CI	M	A	5	Okaloosa	944
1997	118	Wakulla CI	M	A/FCB	4	Wakulla	1,345
1996	119	Santa Rosa CI	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,456
1988	120	Liberty CI	M	A	4	Liberty	1,425
1995	218	Taylor CI	M	A	5	Taylor	1,410
Region 1 Total:							20,211
REGION 2							
1992	201	Columbia CI	M	A	5	Columbia	1,327
1972	205	Florida State Prison - Main Unit	M	A	7	Bradford	1,272
1968	209	Reception & Medical Center - Main Unit	M	RC	6	Union	1,388
1982	210	New River CI	M	A	4	Bradford	Closed 3/28/12
1973	211	Cross City CI	M	A	5	Dixie	1,030
1984	212	Mayo CI	M	A	5	Lafayette	Closed 1/24/12
1913	213	Union CI	M	A/FCB	7	Union	1,952
1984	214	Putnam CI	M	A	4	Putnam	477
1987	215	Hamilton CI	M	A	4	Hamilton	1,260
1989	216	Madison CI	M	A	4	Madison	1,290
2011	223	Mayo CI - Annex	M	A		Lafayette	1,459
2009	230	Suwannee C.I.	M	A	6	Suwannee	980
1977	255	Lawtey CI	M	A/FCB	3	Bradford	860
1991	277	Gainesville CI	M	A	2	Alachua	Closed 3/23/12
1978	279	Baker CI	M	A/Re-ctr	5	Baker	1,222
1979	281	Lancaster CI	M	YO/FCB	3	Gilchrist	603
1981	282	Tomoka CI	M	A/FCB	5	Volusia	1,273
1959	304	Marion CI	M	A	4	Marion	1,344
1956	314	Lowell CI	F	A	4	Marion	1,253
2008	368	Lowell Reception Center	F	A/FCB	4	Marion	659
Region 2 Total:							19,649
REGION 3							
1965	307	Sumter CI	M	A	5	Sumter	1,325
1973	312	Lake CI	M	A	5	Lake	1,080
1988	320	Central Florida Reception Center-Main Unit	M	RC	6	Orange	1,448
1992	336	Hernando CI	F	YO/FCB	2	Hernando	451

Year Open	Facility Code	Correctional Institutions (CI's)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
1995	401	Everglades CI	M	A/FCB	5	Miami-Dade	1,576
1985	402	South Florida Reception Ctr- Main Unit	M	RC	6	Miami-Dade	1,050
1995	404	Okeechobee CI	M	A	6	Okeechobee	1,754
1932	406	Glades CI	M	A	5	Palm Beach	Closed 11/14/11
1976	418	Indian River CI	M	YO	4	Indian River	Closed 5/25/12
1976	419	Homestead CI	F	A	4	Miami-Dade	730
1985	430	Martin CI	M	A	6	Martin	1,304
1996	463	Dade CI	M	A	5	Miami-Dade	1,558
1977	475	Broward CI	F	RC	6	Broward	Closed 6/22/12
1991	501	Hardee CI	M	A	6	Hardee	1,606
1957	503	Avon Park CI	M	A	4	Polk	976
1989	510	Charlotte CI	M	A	6	Charlotte	1,279
1976	529	Hillsborough CI	F	A	4	Hillsborough	Closed 3/29/12
1969	564	DeSoto CI - Annex	M	A	5	DeSoto	1,479
1977	573	Zephyrhills CI	M	A	5	Pasco	674
2008	575	Demilly CI	M	A	4	Polk	Closed 5/30/12
1978	580	Polk CI	M	A/FCB/ Re-ctr	5	Polk	1,199
Region 3 Total:							19,489

TABLE 1.6 Legends

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

TABLE 1.7 Private Institutions

Year Open	Facility Code	Privately-Managed Correctional Institutions	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	Managed By	County	Population on June 30, 2012
REGION 1								
1995	111	Gadsden Correctional Facility (CF)	F	A	Med	Management and Training Corp. (MTC)	Gadsden	1,524
1995	112	Bay CF	M	A	Med	Corrections Corp. of America (CCA)	Bay	977
2008	159	Graceville CF	M	A	Close	CCA	Jackson	1,864
2010	185	Blackwater River CF	M	A	Close	GEO Corp.	Santa Rosa	1,996
REGION 2								
1997	219	Lake City CF	M	YO	Close	CCA	Columbia	888
REGION 3								
1997	405	South Bay CF	M	A	Close	GEO Corp.	Palm Beach	1,890
1995	511	Moore Haven CF	M	A	Med	CCA	Glades	977
Total Private Prison Population:								10,116

TABLE 1.8 Prison Annexes

Correctional Annexes (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
REGION 1					
Apalachee CI - West Unit	M	A	4	Jackson	892
Wakulla Annex	M	A/FCB	5	Wakulla	1,563
Northwest Florida Reception Center Annex	M	RC	5	Washington	922
Santa Rosa Annex	M	A	6	Santa Rosa	1,284
Quincy Annex (Liberty CI)	M	A	4	Gadsden	419
Gulf CI Annex	M	A/FCB	5	Gulf	1,431
Taylor CI Annex	M	A	5	Taylor	1,519
Region 1 Total:					8,030
REGION 2					
Florida State Prison - West	M	A	4	Bradford	856
Reception & Medical Center - West Unit	M	RC	4	Union	745
Suwannee Annex	M	A	5	Suwannee	1,415
Hamilton CI Annex	M	A	5	Hamilton	1,425
Columbia Annex	M	A	5	Columbia	1,495
Lowell Annex	F	A	7	Marion	1,430
Region 2 Total:					7,366
REGION 3					
Central Florida Reception Center-East	M	A	4	Orange	1,087
South Florida Reception Ctr - South	M	A	4	Miami-Dade	477
Region 3 Total:					1,564

Annexes that are not adjacent to a correctional institution are listed with a () indicating the facility to which they are assigned.

TABLE 1.9 Work Camps

Year Open	Facility Code	Work/Boot/Forestry Camps/Treatment Centers (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
REGION 1							
1974	114	River Junction Work Camp (Apalachee CI)	M	A	3	Gadsden	Closed 3/23/12
1994	121	Liberty Work Camp	M	A	3	Liberty	273
1959	136	Caryville Work Camp (NWFRC)	M	A	2	Washington	Closed 3/16/12
1989	160	Graceville Work Camp (Jackson CI)	M	A	2	Jackson	283
1989	161	Okaloosa Work Camp	M	A	3	Okaloosa	271
1994	162	Holmes Work Camp	M	A	3	Holmes	328
1994	165	Calhoun Work Camp	M	A	3	Calhoun	284
1994	166	Jackson Work Camp	M	A	3	Jackson	278
1994	167	Century Work Camp	M	A	3	Escambia	269
1989	171	Bay City Work Camp (Franklin CI)	M	A	3	Franklin	276
1995	172	Walton Work Camp	M	A	3	Walton	288
2002	173	Wakulla Work Camp	M	A/FCB	3	Wakulla	429
2006	227	Taylor Work Camp	M	A	3	Taylor	428
Region 1 Total:							3,407
REGION 2							
1994	204	New River "O" Unit	M	A	2	Bradford	Closed 3/22/12
2007	221	R.M.C. Work Camp	M	A	3	Union	416
2009	232	Suwannee Work Camp	M	A	3	Suwannee	431

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

Year Open	Facility Code	Work/Boot/Forestry Camps/Treatment Centers (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
1951	240	Gainesville Work Camp	M	A	2	Alachua	244
1990	261	Baker Work Camp	M	A	3	Baker	284
1989	262	Cross City Work Camp	M	A	3	Dixie	278
1990	263	Hamilton Work Camp	M	A	3	Hamilton	Closed 4/12/12
1994	264	Columbia Work Camp	M	A	3	Columbia	Closed 4/16/12
1995	265	Mayo Work Camp	M	A	3	Lafayette	308
1989	280	Lancaster Work Camp	M	YO	3	Gilchrist	277
1987	284	Tomoka Work Camp	M	A	3	Volusia	273
1988	289	Madison Work Camp	M	A	3	Madison	294
1989	364	Marion Work Camp	M	A	3	Marion	259
Region 2 Total:							3,064
REGION 3							
1988	287	Levy Forestry Camp (Lowell CI)	F	A	3	Levy	Closed 3/16/12
2008	316	Lowell Work Camp	F	A	3	Marion	304
	323	CFRC South Work Camp	M	A	3	Orange	93
1989	363	Brevard Work Camp (CFRC)	M	A	3	Brevard	265
1987	365	Sumter Work Camp	M	A	3	Sumter	268
1983	420	Martin Work Camp	M	A	3	Martin	201
1990	462	Glades Work Camp	M	A	3	Palm Beach	287
1993	504	Avon Park Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	511
1981	544	Ft. Myers Work Camp (Charlotte CI)	M	A	2	Lee	115
1990	560	DeSoto Work Camp (DeSoto Annex)	M	A	3	DeSoto	283
2008	464	Sago Palm Re-Entry Center (Martin CI)	M	A/Re-ctr	3	Palm Beach	363
1986	561	Hendry Work Camp (Charlotte CI)	M	A	3	Hendry	Closed 6/15/12
1987	562	Polk Work Camp	M	A	3	Polk	284
1995	563	Hardee Work Camp	M	A	3	Hardee	287
Region 3 Total:							3,261

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

TABLE 1.10 State-Run Work Release Centers

Year Open	Facility Code	State-Run Work Release Centers (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
REGION 1							
1972	163	Panama City WRC (NWFR)	M	A/YO	1	Bay	69
1973	164	Pensacola WRC (Century CI)	M	A/YO	1	Escambia	0 (flooding)
1973	168	Tallahassee WRC (Jefferson CI)	M	A/YO	1	Leon	110
Region 1 Total							179
REGION 2							
1974	242	Daytona WRC (Tomoka CI)	M	A/YO	1	Volusia	63
1985	243	Dinsmore WRC (Lawtey CI)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	131
1972	249	Lake City WRC (Columbia CI)	M	A/YO	1	Columbia	142
1972	266	Santa Fe WRC (Marion CI)	M	A/YO	1	Alachua	140
Region 2 Total							476
REGION 3							
1972	341	Cocoa WRC (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Brevard	73

State Work Release Centers that are not adjacent to a correctional institution are listed with a () indicating the facility to which they are assigned.

Year Open	Facility Code	State-Run Work Release Centers (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
1973	361	Orlando WRC (Lowell CI)	F	A/YO	1	Orange	82
1975	374	Kissimmee WRC (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	146
1973	444	Ft. Pierce WRC (Martin CI)	M	A/YO	1	St. Lucie	80
1974	446	Hollywood WRC (SFRC)	F	A/YO	1	Broward	114
1971	452	Atlantic WRC (Martin CI)	F	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	43
1975	457	Miami North WRC (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	174
1989	469	West Palm Beach WRC (Martin CI)	M	A/YO	1	Palm Beach	144
1985	473	Opa Locka WRC (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Miami-Dade	112
1972	540	Bartow WRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Polk	74
1973	554	Pinellas WRC (Hernando CI)	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	44
1976	572	Tarpon Springs WRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	80
1986	583	St. Petersburg WRC (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	141
Region 3 Total							1,307
<i>State Work Release Centers that are not adjacent to a correctional institution are listed with a () indicating the facility to which they are assigned.</i>							

TABLE 1.11 Private Work Release Centers

Year Open	Facility Code	Contract Work Release Centers/ Re-Entry Center (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
REGION 1							
2004	187	SHISA House West (Jefferson CI)	F	A/YO	1	Leon	30
Region 1 Total							30
REGION 2							
2005	267	Bridges of Jacksonville (Lawtey CI)	M	A/YO	1	Duval	133
2004	278	SHISA House East (Lawtey CI)	F	A/YO	1	Duval	15
2007	285	Reality House (Tomoka CI)	M	A	1	Volusia	108
2005	355	Re-Entry Center of Ocala (Marion CI)	M	A/YO	1	Marion	99
Region 2 Total							355
REGION 3							
2005	345	Suncoast WRC (Hernando CI)	F	A/YO	1	Pinellas	150
2005	351	Bridges of Orlando (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	146
2008	352	Orlando Transition Center (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Orange	125
2008	353	Transition House Inc. Kissimmee (CFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Osceola	138
2008	354	Largo Residential Re-Entry Center (Polk CI)	M	A/YO	1	Pinellas	254
2005	411	Pompano Transition Center (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	169
2005	412	Bradenton Transition Center (Hardee CI)	F	A/YO	1	Manatee	110
2005	467	Bridges of Pompano WRC (SFRC)	M	A/YO	1	Broward	81
Region 3 Total							1,173
<i>Contract Work Release Centers that are not adjacent to a correctional institution are listed with a () indicating the facility to which they are assigned.</i>							

TABLE 1.12 Road Prisons, Forestry Camps and Basic Training Camps

Year Open	Facility Code	Road Prisons, Forestry and BTU (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
REGION 1							
1988	170	Gulf Forestry Camp (Gulf CI)	M	A	3	Gulf	291
1976	177	Berrydale Forestry Camp (Century CI)	M	A	2	Santa Rosa	193
REGION 3							
<i>Road Prisons, Forestry Camps and Basic Training Camps that are not adjacent to a correctional institution are listed with a () indicating the facility to which they are assigned.</i>							

Year Open	Facility Code	Road Prisons, Forestry and BTU (Supervised by Major Institutions)	Gender	Facility Type	Security Level	County	Population on June 30, 2012
1987	308	Sumter Basic Training Unit	M	YO	2	Sumter	49
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	91
1993	552	Largo Road Prison (Polk CI)	M	A	2	Pinellas	66
1964	525	Arcadia Road Prison (DeSoto Annex)	M	A	2	DeSoto	96
Road Prisons, Forestry & Basic Training Camp Total:							850
<i>Road Prisons, Forestry Camps and Basic Training Camps that are not adjacent to a correctional institution are listed with a () indicating the facility to which they are assigned.</i>							



INMATE ADMISSIONS

The Florida Department of Corrections receives more than 32,000 inmates each year. In FY 2011-12, the top three crime categories for admissions were for drug offenses (24.6%), followed by burglary (17.5%), and theft/forgery/fraud (15.2%). To view more admissions statistics, including admissions by county, please visit our website <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/annual/1112/stats>.

TABLE 1.13 General Characteristics of Inmate Admissions, FY 2011-12

Category	FY 2011-12	
Total Admissions	32,279	100.0%
Gender		
Male	28,601	88.6%
Female	3,678	11.4%
Race		
White	17,174	53.2%
Black	13,893	43.0%
Other	1,212	3.8%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	268	0.8%
18-24	8,107	25.1%
25-34	10,951	33.9%
35-49	9,604	29.8%
50-59	2,770	8.6%
60+	579	1.8%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	17,261	54.9%
1	6,756	21.5%
2	3,214	10.2%
3	1,763	5.6%
4+	2,456	7.8%
Data unavailable	829	

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

FIGURE 1.8 Inmate Admissions Over Five Years

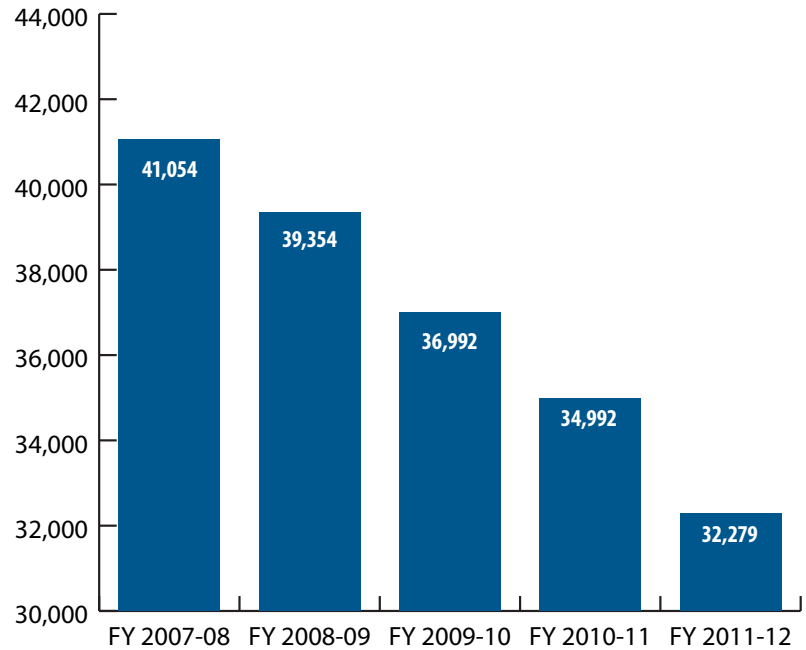


FIGURE 1.9 Inmate Admissions by Offense Type, FY 2011-12

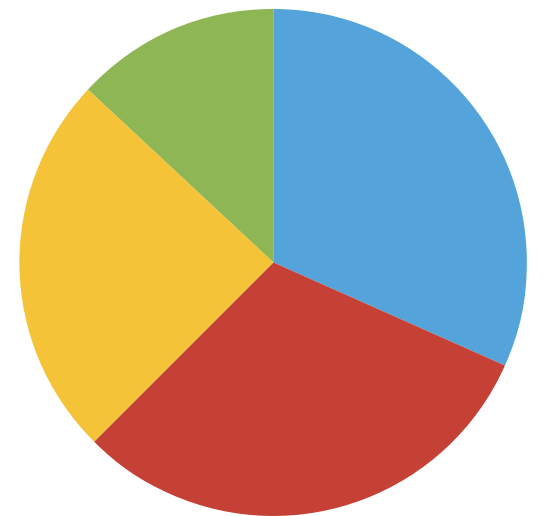


TABLE 1.14 Inmate Admissions by Offense Type, FY 2011-12

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	1,066	3.4%	25.8	32.9
Sexual offenses	1,685	5.4%	12.5	38.5
Robbery	2,315	7.4%	8.5	28.2
Violent Personal offenses	4,351	13.8%	4.6	34.3
Burglary	5,514	17.5%	4.6	30.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	4,794	15.2%	2.5	35.9
Drug offenses	7,728	24.6%	3.1	35.3
Weapons	1,416	4.5%	3.7	31.6
Other	2,581	8.2%	2.9	37.8
Data unavailable	829			

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

31.7%	Property	9,973
30.9%	Violent*	9,723
24.6%	Drugs	7,728
12.8%	Other	4,026
Data Unavailable		829

*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.

INMATE POPULATION

TABLE 1.15 General Characteristics of Inmate Population on June 30, 2012

Category	June 30, 2012	
Total Population	100,527	100.0%
Gender		
Male	93,579	93.1%
Female	6,948	6.9%
Race		
White	47,966	47.7%
Black	48,356	48.1%
Other	4,205	4.2%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	179	0.2%
18-24	14,768	14.7%
25-34	31,403	31.2%
35-49	35,809	35.6%
50-59	13,675	13.6%
60+	4,693	4.7%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	55,044	54.8%
1	20,649	20.5%
2	10,596	10.5%
3	6,063	6.0%
4+	8,155	8.1%
Data unavailable	20	

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

FIGURE 1.10 Prison Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Fiscal Years

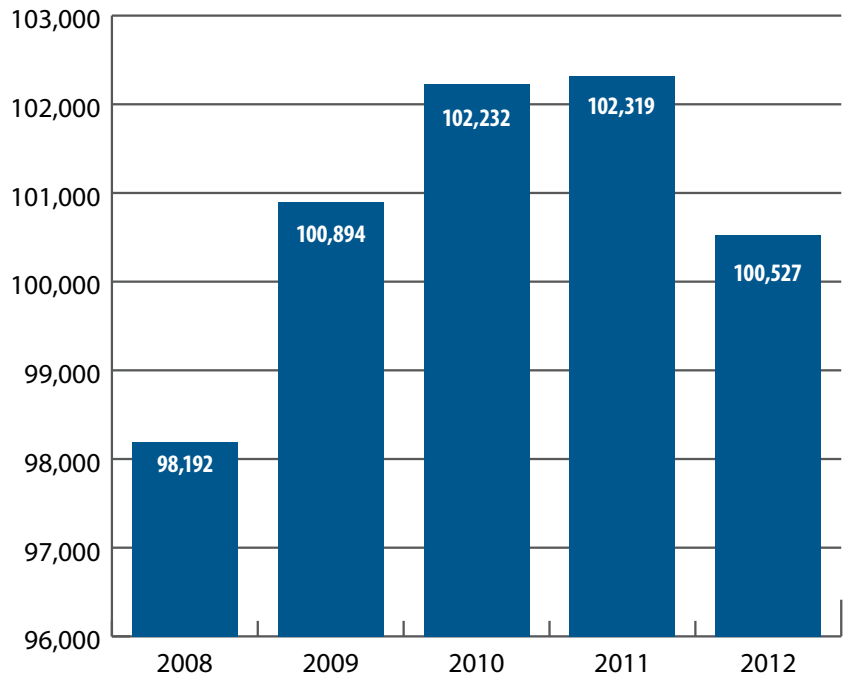


FIGURE 1.11 Inmate Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2012

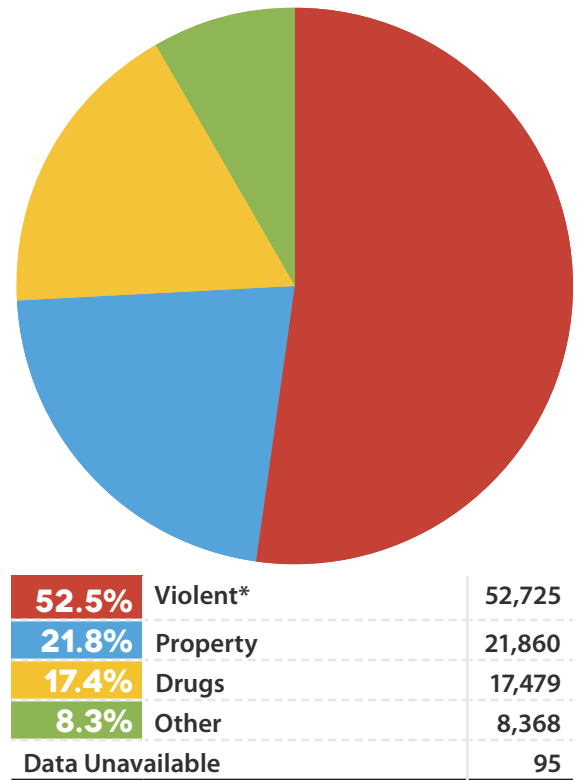


TABLE 1.16 Inmate Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2012

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	13,779	13.7%	36.0	28.1
Sexual offenses	11,517	11.5%	23.1	33.4
Robbery	13,416	13.4%	19.0	26.3
Violent Personal offenses	11,992	11.9%	12.1	30.7
Burglary	16,260	16.2%	11.9	29.1
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	7,764	7.7%	5.0	34.1
Drug offenses	17,479	17.4%	7.0	33.3
Weapons	3,462	3.5%	7.8	30.0
Other	4,763	4.7%	6.4	35.0
Data unavailable	95			

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

**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.*

INMATE DRUG TESTING

DC's Inmate Drug Testing Unit currently oversees the inmate random drug testing program, substance abuse program drug testing, and "for cause" drug testing for all correctional facilities statewide. Inmates are chosen for random and substance abuse program drug testing based upon a random computer-generated selection system. Selection of inmates for "for cause" drug testing is based upon reasonable suspicion of involvement with drugs or alcohol. Drug testing enables DC to detect and identify inmates using illicit drugs, including abuse of prescription drugs and/or alcohol. Furthermore, the role of drug testing has been recognized as highly effective in identifying those who have substance abuse problems, getting them into treatment, and monitoring them during the treatment process. The Office of the Inspector General conducts unannounced drug interdiction operations by searching employees, visitors, inmates, vehicles and areas on Department grounds for contraband.

TABLE 1.17 *Random Drug Tests in Accordance with Section 944.473(1), Florida Statutes for FY 2011-12*

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rates	Drug Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total*
Random	70,624	70,010	614	0.9%	0	506	39	20	69	634
For Cause	3,111	2,677	434	14.0%	25	373	11	16	28	453

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



ELDERLY INMATES

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 in FY 2005-06 to 18,368 in FY 2011-12, and this particular population is expected to continue to increase over the next decade. The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2012 were serving time for sex offenses (21.1%), murder/manslaughter (20.9%) or drug offenses (13.8%).

As of June 30, 2012:

- There were 18,368 elderly inmates in prison, which represented 18.3% of the total population.
- 94.5% of the elderly inmates in prison were male; 5.5% were female.
- 47.2% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- During FY 2011-12, there were 3,349 elderly inmate admissions. The majority were admitted for violent offenses (29.9%), followed by property crimes (27.9%), and drug offenses (25.4%). The oldest male inmate admitted was 89; the oldest female admitted was 71.

DC 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 DC policy, all inmates (including those age 50 and older) who have limitations in the performance of activities of daily living are assessed and diagnosed by a physician, provided with a service plan that is designed to meet their medical and mental health needs, and housed consistent with their custody level and medical status.
- Inmates who are blind, deaf, require a walker or a wheelchair, or who have more specialized housing and/or service needs are assigned only to institutions designated for such custody and care.

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

- **Reception and Medical Center** has a 100-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, and cares for chronically ill, elderly inmates in different dorms at this site. Also pertinent to this, in 2011, DC began caring for inmates on ventilators at the hospital at Reception and Medical Center. 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, DC opened the renovated F-Dorm at **South Florida Reception Center** to 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.

Challenges for the Future

The elderly inmate population in Florida has increased by 64% since 2006 (from 11,178 to 18,368 inmates). This rapid rate of growth is expected to continue through the peak of the national aging boom (2020-2030). 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 2011-12, elderly inmates accounted for 46.6% of all episodes of care and 49% of all hospital days although they only represented 18.3% of the total prison population.

The dramatic increase in the elderly population, and the related cost of care for this population, presents one of the biggest challenges for DC over the next 15-20 years. Moving forward, DC and policy makers will need to find even more creative ways to deliver medically necessary, cost effective health care services to this target population.

TABLE 1.18 General Characteristics of the Elderly (50 or Older) Population on June 30, 2012

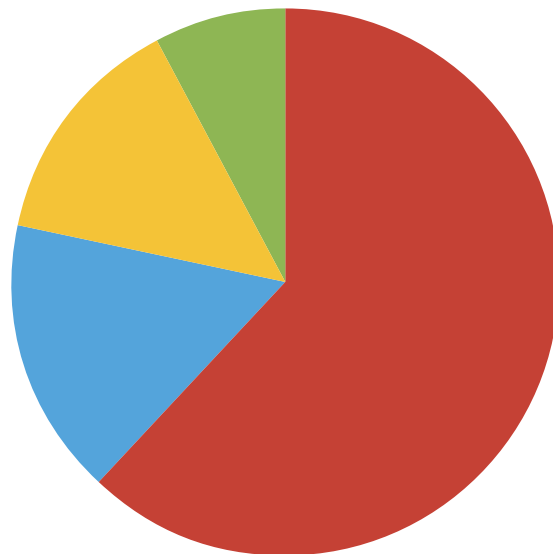
Category	June 30, 2012	
Elderly Population	18,368	100.0%
Gender		
Male	17,353	94.5%
Female	1,015	5.5%
Race		
White	10,029	54.6%
Black	7,737	42.1%
Other	602	3.3%
Age at June 30, 2012		
50-55	9,908	53.9%
56-60	4,424	24.1%
64-65	1,908	10.4%
66-70	1,423	7.7%
71-75	449	2.4%
76+	256	1.4%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	8,655	47.2%
1	3,002	16.3%
2	1,969	10.7%
3	1,521	8.3%
4+	3,204	17.4%
Data unavailable	17	

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

TABLE 1.19 Elderly (50 or Older) Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2012

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	3,834	20.9%
Sexual Offenses	3,884	21.1%
Robbery	1,698	9.3%
Violent Personal Offenses	1,755	9.6%
Burglary	2,069	11.3%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,301	7.1%
Drug Offenses	2,538	13.8%
Weapons	385	2.1%
Other	899	4.9%
Data Unavailable	5	

FIGURE 1.12 Elderly Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2012



62.1%	Violent*	11,407
16.3%	Property	3,002
13.8%	Drugs	2,538
7.7%	Other	1,416
	Data Unavailable	5

* 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

Section 958.04, *Florida Statutes*, 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.

Further, Section 958.11(4), *Florida Statutes*, authorizes the Department to classify as a youthful offender any person:

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

The youngest inmate housed within the Department of Corrections on June 30, 2012 was 14 years old.

TABLE 1.20 *Youthful Offender Population by Facility on June 30, 2012*

Current Location	Department Designated Youthful Offenders	Youthful Offenders with emotional/physical vulnerability (Section 958.11(6), <i>Florida Statutes</i>)	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders	Total Population
CFRC Main	43	-	38	81
LAKE CITY C.F.	462	-	423	885
LANCASTER C.I.	339	2	237	578
LANCASTER W.C.	163	-	114	277
LOWELL Annex	15	-	7	22
LOWELL C.I.	100	-	38	138
NWFRC Annex	10	-	5	15
R.M.C. Main Unit	39	1	11	51
S.F.R.C.	24	-	9	33
Sumter B.T.U.	28	-	21	49
Work Release Center	50	-	50	100
All Other Facilities	202	-	149	351
Total	1,475	3	1,102	2,580

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

DEATH ROW

On June 30, 2012, there were 402 inmates (398 males and four females) on Florida's Death Row. Male inmates under sentence of death are housed at Union Correctional Institution (CI) in Raiford, FL or Florida State Prison in Starke, FL. Female death row inmates are housed at Lowell CI in Lowell, FL. During FY 2011-12, four inmates were executed..

TABLE 1.21 Race and Gender of Death Row Inmates on June 30 Compared Over Five Years

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gender					
Male	389	390	393	396	398
Female	2	1	1	3	4
Race					
Black	137	139	138	145	146
White	241	240	244	241	241
Other	13	12	12	13	15
Age at Admission					
White Males	239	239	243	240	240
Black Males	137	139	138	144	145
Other Males	13	12	12	12	13
White Females	2	1	1	1	1
Black Females	0	0	0	1	1
Other Females	0	0	0	1	2
Total	391	391	394	399	402

FIGURE 1.13 Race of Inmates Executed Since Death Penalty Reinstated

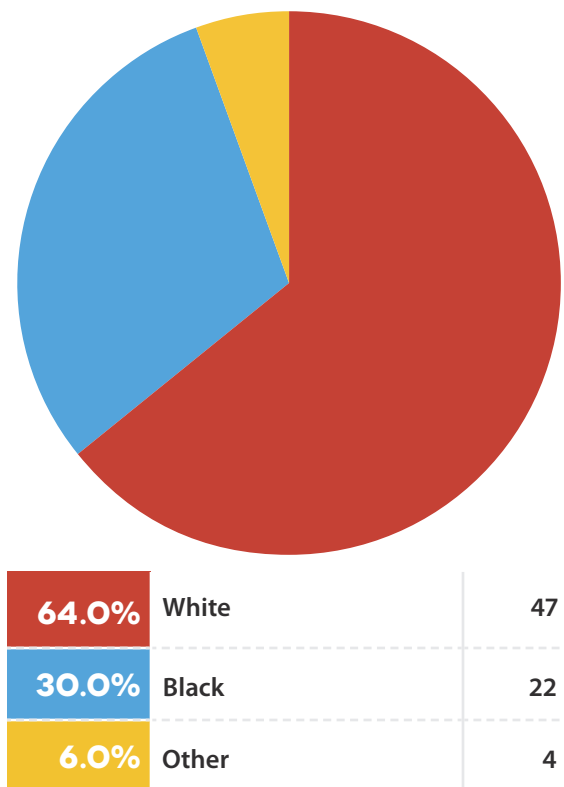
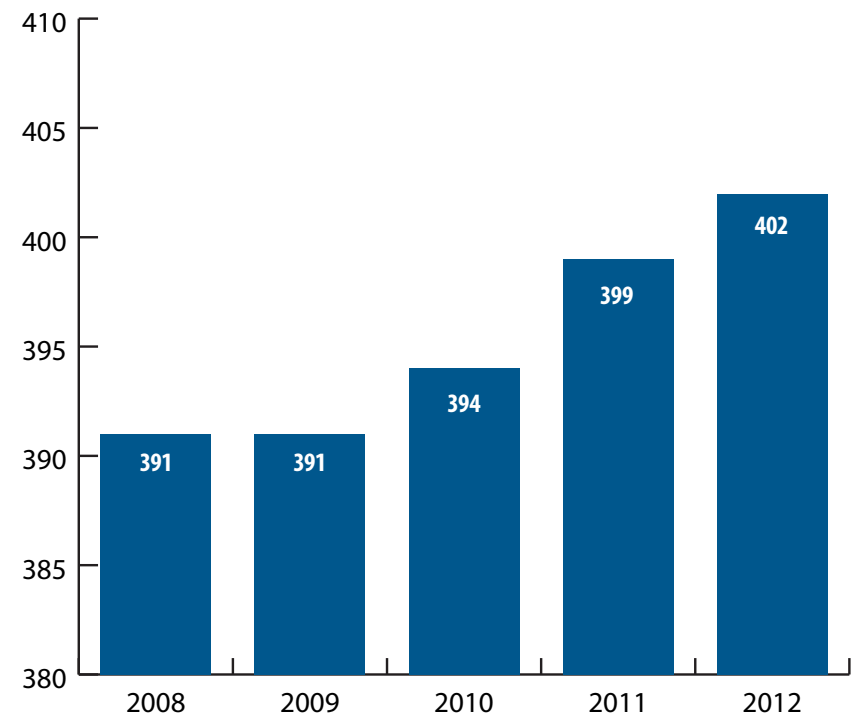


FIGURE 1.14 Death Row Population on June 30 Compared Over Five Years



INMATE RELEASES

In FY 2011-12, 34,463 inmates were released from Florida's prisons. Most permanent releases (21,978 or 63.8%) were due to sentence expirations. Approximately 15.7% (5,410) were released to probation or community control.

TABLE 1.22 General Characteristics of Inmate Releases, FY 2011-12

Category	FY 2011-12	
Total Releases	34,463	100.0%
Gender		
Male	30,606	88.8%
Female	3,857	11.2%
Race		
White	17,497	50.8%
Black	15,617	45.3%
Other	1,349	3.9%
Age at Release		
17 & Under	51	0.2%
18-24	6,166	17.9%
25-34	11,893	34.5%
35-49	11,561	33.5%
50-59	3,870	11.2%
60+	922	2.7%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	18,786	54.5%
1	7,305	21.2%
2	3,524	10.2%
3	2,011	5.8%
4+	2,823	8.2%
Data unavailable	14	

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

TABLE 1.23 Inmate Releases by Offense Type, FY 2011-12

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years	Average Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	801	2.3%	18.8	41.4
Sexual Offenses	1,602	4.7%	9.0	41.9
Robbery	2,618	7.6%	7.5	32.4
Violent Personal Offenses	4,889	14.2%	3.8	35.8
Burglary	5,688	16.5%	4.2	32.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	5,170	15.0%	2.6	36.8
Drug Offenses	9,232	26.8%	3.1	36.1
Weapons	1,424	4.1%	3.2	33.1
Other	3,038	8.8%	2.7	38.6
Data Unavailable	1			

FIGURE 1.15 Releases Over Five Years

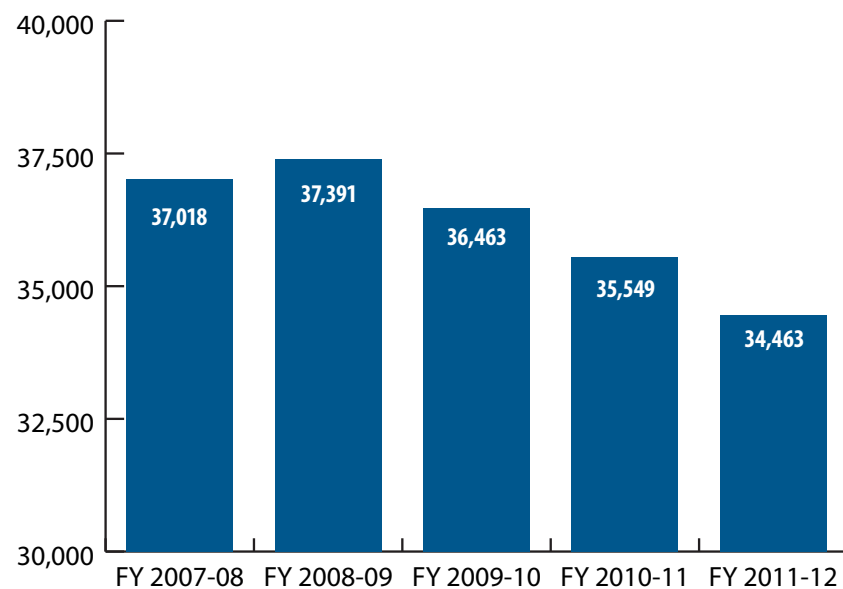
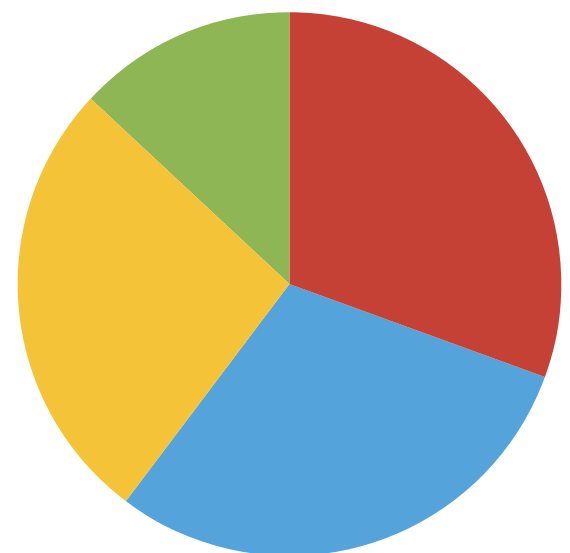


FIGURE 1.16 Inmate Releases by Offense Type, FY 2011-12

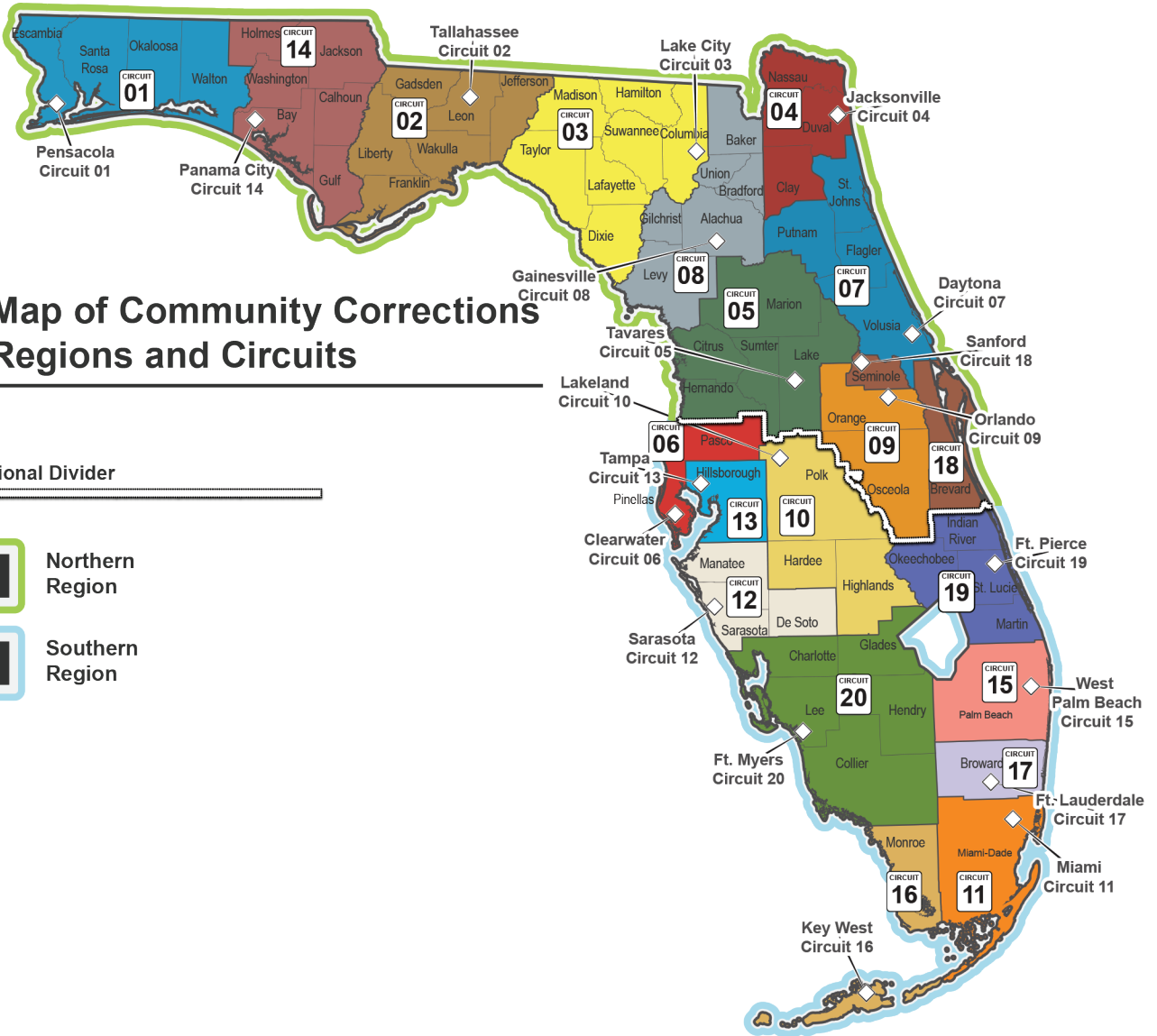


30.6%	Property	10,535
29.9%	Violent*	10,291
26.8%	Drugs	9,232
12.8%	Other	4,404
	Data Unavailable	1

*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 exists that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



Updated 01/2012
Map of Community Corrections Regions and Circuits

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OVERVIEW

The primary mission of Community Corrections is to protect the public by monitoring whether offenders on probation or community supervision are complying with their court-ordered conditions of supervision, and reporting non-compliance to the court or releasing authority when it occurs.

Community supervision in Florida is provided to adult offenders who are sentenced to a supervision type imposed by a criminal court, the Florida Parole Commission, or a contractual agreement between the State Attorney's Office, the offender, and the Department. As of June 30, 2012 there were 2,081 Correctional Probation Officers responsible for the supervision of more than 145,000 offenders under community supervision in Florida. Community supervision includes:

- Monitoring and enforcing standards and special conditions imposed by the court or Florida Parole Commission;
- Referring offenders to community resources for assistance with job placement, treatment, education, or other needs;
- Conducting drug tests to monitor for substance abuse;
- Using electronic monitoring to monitor whereabouts of offenders;
- Reporting violations to the court or Florida Parole Commission; and
- Using other specialized supervision approaches to increase offender success and reduce recidivism and victimization.



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 '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; and
- For a crime that was committed on or after May 26, 2010, and for those convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses listed in Section 943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(I), *Florida Statutes*, or a similar offense in another jurisdiction, against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense, a prohibition on visiting schools, child care facilities, parks, and playgrounds, without prior approval from the offender's supervising Officer and a prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the court.

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

Community Control

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

Post-Prison Release Supervision

Parole

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

Conditional Release

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

Addiction Recovery

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

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

The Florida Parole Commission imposes the conditions of supervision on offenders released to Addiction Recovery Supervision, which include substance abuse treatment and random drug testing to monitor substance abuse. Supervision is provided by the Department's Probation Officers. Addiction Recovery Supervision violations are reported by Probation Officers to the Florida Parole Commission, which makes the final determination whether to continue the offender on supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or revoke the supervision and return the offender to prison.

Community Corrections Facts & Figures for FY 2011-12:

- There were 145,849 offenders being supervised by Probation Officers on June 30, 2012;
- \$71,856,973 was collected from offenders on supervision for victim restitution, court costs, fines, and other fees in FY 2011-12;
- Offenders on supervision completed 1,560,912 hours of community service in FY 2011-12;
- 90,880 offenders were admitted to supervision;
- 90,626 offenders were released from supervision;
- 40,578 (45%) successfully completed supervision;
- 13,443 (15%) were revoked due to a new arrest;
- 20,652 (23%) were revoked due to a technical violation;
- 12,915 (14%) were terminated due to court/Florida Parole Commission action;
- As of June 30, 2012 the statewide successful completion rate was 55.4%;
- Average cost per day to supervise an offender on community supervision (without electronic monitoring): \$4.68 or \$1,708.20 per year;



OFFENDER ADMISSIONS

Community Corrections received 90,880 offenders in FY 2011-12. The top three crime categories for admissions into community supervision were drug offenses (30.3%), followed by theft/forgery/fraud (26.6%), and violent personal offenses (14.3%). Conditions can include treatment, curfews, drug testing and/or restitution. Probation Officers evaluate offender progress, refer offenders to treatment, and refer offenders to community resources for assistance with job placement, education, or other needs.

TABLE 1.24 General Characteristics of Offender Admissions, FY 2011-12

Category	FY 2011-12	
Total Admissions	90,880	100.0%
Gender		
Males	67,030	73.8%
Females	23,850	26.2%
Race		
White	58,074	63.9%
Black	28,663	31.5%
Other	4,134	4.6%
Data Unavailable	9	
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	485	0.5%
18-24	27,040	29.8%
25-34	29,441	32.4%
35-49	24,099	26.5%
50-59	7,637	8.4%
60+	2,175	2.4%
Data Unavailable	3	
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	50,941	56.1%
1	19,826	21.8%
2	9,291	10.2%
3	4,753	5.2%
4+	6,069	6.7%

FIGURE 1.17 Admissions Compared Over Five Years

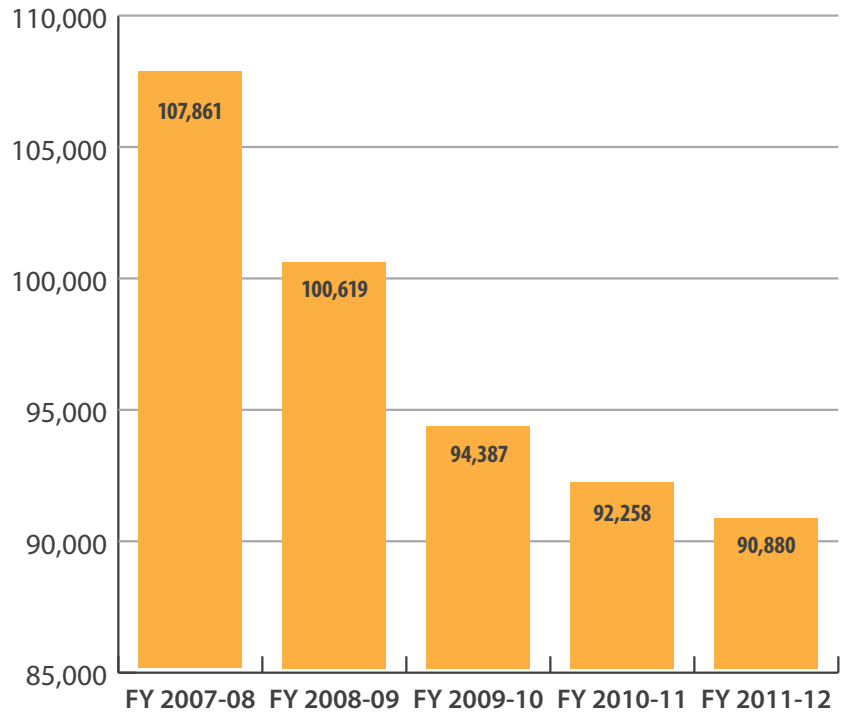


TABLE 1.25 Offender Admissions by Offense Type, FY 2011-12

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	529	0.6%	8.8	28.1
Sexual offenses	1,536	1.7%	6.3	33.6
Robbery	2,621	2.9%	3.5	25.6
Violent Personal offenses	13,015	14.3%	2.4	33.3
Burglary	9,846	10.8%	2.8	27.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	24,185	26.6%	2.4	31.9
Drug offenses	27,503	30.3%	2.1	32.1
Weapons	2,308	2.5%	2.2	30.3
Other	9,313	10.3%	1.9	35.4
Data Unavailable	24			

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



OFFENDER POPULATION

More than 25% of offenders are on supervision for the commission of a violent offense. An offender is placed under supervision by a sentencing authority (a court or Florida Parole Commission) and must abide by conditions of supervision. Violation of these conditions may result in revocation and imposition of any sentence which may have been imposed before placing the offender on supervision (including prison) or a return to prison in the case of prison release.

TABLE 1.26 General Characteristics of Offender Population on June 30, 2012

Category	Population on June 30, 2012	
Total Community Supervision Population	145,849	100.0%
Gender		
Male	109,929	75.4%
Female	35,920	24.6%
Race		
White	92,387	63.4%
Black	45,814	31.4%
Other	7,632	5.2%
Data Unavailable	16	
Age on June 30, 2012		
17 & Under	265	0.2%
18-24	32,838	22.5%
25-34	45,011	30.9%
35-49	44,191	30.3%
50-59	16,927	11.6%
60+	6,614	4.5%
Data Unavailable	3	
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	88,290	60.5%
1	30,860	21.2%
2	13,226	9.1%
3	6,383	4.4%
4+	7,010	4.8%
Data Unavailable	80	

TABLE 1.27 Offender Population by Supervision Type on June 30, 2012

Supervision Type	Total
Original Sentence	
Probation Total	103,752
Felony Probation	93,591
Misdemeanor Probation	3,649
Administrative Probation	2,197
Sex Offender Probation	4,315
Drug Offender Probation Total	17,098
Community Control Total	10,160
Community Control	9,935
Community Control - Sex Offender	225
Pretrial Intervention Total	9,532
Pretrial Intervention	6,312
Pretrial Intervention - Drug Court	3,220
Original Sentence Total	140,542
Post-Prison Release	
Parole Total	2,064
Florida Parole	432
Other State Parole	1,630
Unknown Parole	2
Conditional Release Total	2,855
Control Release Total	52
Control Release	47
Administrative Control Release	5
Addiction Recovery Total	320
Other Post-Prison Release Total	16
Post-Prison Release Total	5,307
Grand Total	145,849

TABLE 1.28 Offender Population by Offense Type on June 30, 2012

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,272	1.6%	15.0	28.4
Sexual offenses	6,293	4.3%	10.2	34.5
Robbery	5,355	3.7%	6.3	24.0
Violent Personal Offenses	22,558	15.5%	3.8	32.0
Burglary	16,313	11.2%	3.9	25.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	39,505	27.1%	4.0	32.3
Drug Offenses	37,616	25.8%	3.1	31.8
Weapons	3,489	2.4%	3.1	29.9
Other	12,366	8.5%	2.9	35.4
Data Unavailable	82			

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

SUPERVISION OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS/PREDATORS

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. An offender can be designated a sexual predator if he or she commits certain statutorily defined sex crimes that are first degree felonies or greater, or if he or she commits two or more second-degree or greater felony sex offenses as provided in Section 775.21, *Florida Statutes* and/or is so designated by the court. 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. It should be noted that some of the sex offenders on supervision previously served state prison time for their offenses.

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, playground or child care facility.

The table below shows that on June 30, 2012 the population of sexual predators and offenders was overwhelmingly male (98.0%) and distributed across all twenty of Florida's judicial circuits. While the percentages suggest that these offenders are more prevalent in large, urban circuits (Miami, Clearwater, Tampa, and Orlando), the percentage of the circuit's caseload (total number of offenders under community supervision) that is made up of sexual predators and offenders is distributed equally.

TABLE 1.29 Sex Offenders (PSIA & Sexual Predators) Supervised on June 30, 2012

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	358	11	369	4.9%
2	Tallahassee	250	4	254	3.3%
3	Lake City	186	9	195	2.6%
4	Jacksonville	446	7	453	5.9%
5	Tavares	469	11	480	6.3%
6	Clearwater	452	10	462	6.1%
7	Daytona Beach	318	9	327	4.3%
8	Gainesville	175	5	180	2.4%
9	Orlando	767	17	784	10.3%
10	Bartow	449	9	458	6.0%
11	Miami	754	3	757	9.9%
12	Sarasota	434	3	437	5.7%
13	Tampa	552	4	556	7.3%
14	Panama City	169	5	174	2.3%
15	West Palm Beach	253	8	261	3.4%
16	Key West	37	1	38	0.5%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	446	7	453	5.9%
18	Sanford	356	11	367	4.8%
19	Ft. Pierce	238	6	244	3.2%
20	Ft. Myers	370	7	377	4.9%
	Total	7,479	147	7,626	100.0%

OFFENDER RELEASES

In FY 2011-12, 90,626 offenders were released from community supervision.

TABLE 1.30 General Characteristics of Offender Releases, FY 2011-12

Category	FY 2011-12	
Total Releases	90,626	100.0%
Gender		
Males	66,939	73.9%
Females	23,687	26.1%
Race		
White	57,737	63.7%
Black	28,628	31.6%
Other	4,251	4.7%
Data Unavailable	10	
Age at Release		
17 & Under	114	0.1%
18-24	22,502	24.8%
25-34	30,066	33.2%
35-49	25,838	28.5%
50-59	9,211	10.2%
60+	2,894	3.2%
Data Unavailable	1	
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	49,003	54.1%
1	21,027	23.2%
2	9,574	10.6%
3	4,876	5.4%
4+	6,146	6.8%

TABLE 1.31 Offender Releases by Offense Type, FY 2011-12

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Average Sentence Length in Years*	Average Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	533	0.6%	10.3	29.3
Sexual offenses	1,512	1.7%	7.5	32.8
Robbery	2,535	2.8%	4.4	24.9
Violent Personal offenses	13,118	14.5%	2.8	32.3
Burglary	9,300	10.2%	3.0	26.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	23,134	25.5%	2.6	31.1
Drug offenses	28,887	31.9%	2.3	31.3
Weapons	2,253	2.5%	2.5	29.7
Other	9,348	10.3%	2.3	34.7
Data Unavailable	6			

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

FIGURE 1.19 Releases Compared Over Five Years

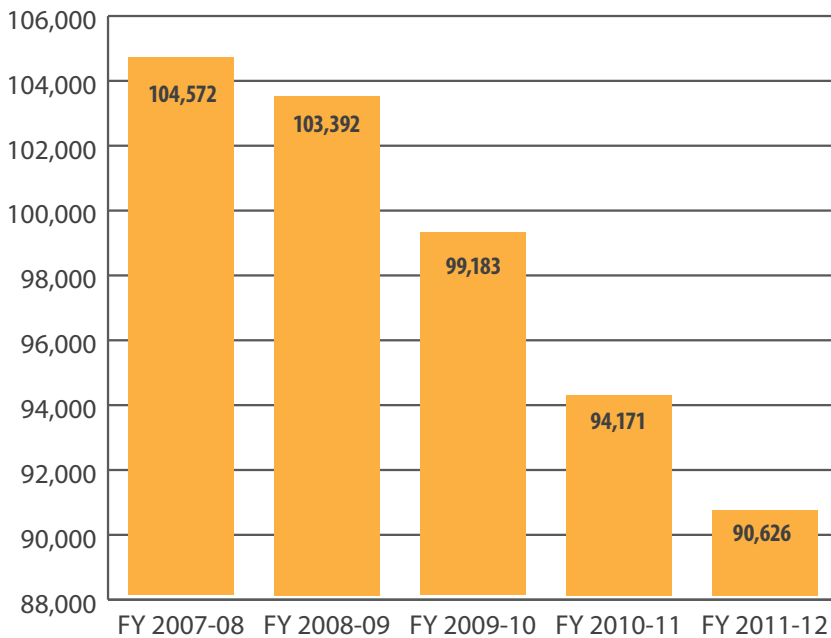
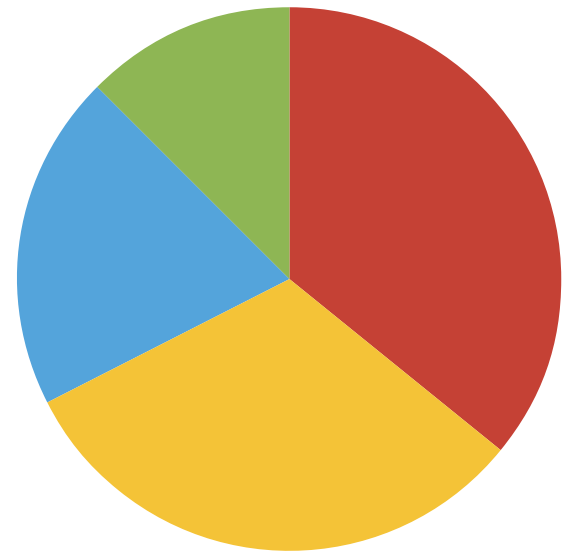


FIGURE 1.20 Offender Releases by Offense Type, FY 2011-12



35.5%	Property	32,182
31.9%	Drugs	28,887
20.1%	Violent	18,183
12.5%	Other	11,368
	Data Unavailable	6

* 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.



VICTIM SERVICES

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

Victim Information and Notification Everyday Services (VINE)

The 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 to receive an automated notification when an inmate is released, transferred, escapes, is placed in a work release facility, transferred to another jurisdiction, returned to the 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.

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.

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.assistance@mail.dc.state.fl.us for additional information.

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

Probation and Parole Services

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



VINE

CORRECTIONS FOUNDATION

The mission of the Corrections Foundation is to support the programs, personnel, and services of the Department through grants, contributions, and community partnerships in the interest of public safety. The Corrections Foundation was established in 1996 as the non-profit Direct Support Organization to the Department of Corrections. (Chapter 944.802, Florida Statutes).

The Foundation is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors, who are appointed by the Secretary of the Department 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 Department employees and others who support public safety.

Donations to the Corrections Foundation are tax deductible and receive the maximum charitable deduction allowed by law. In FY 2011-12, the Corrections Foundation's Employee Assistance Program assisted 575 employees with \$613,150 in assistance for emergencies, critical illnesses, house fires, hospitalizations and out-of-town travel due to death or illness. Since the program's inception more than \$4.8 million in assistance has been distributed to employees in need.

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



Contact the Foundation at:

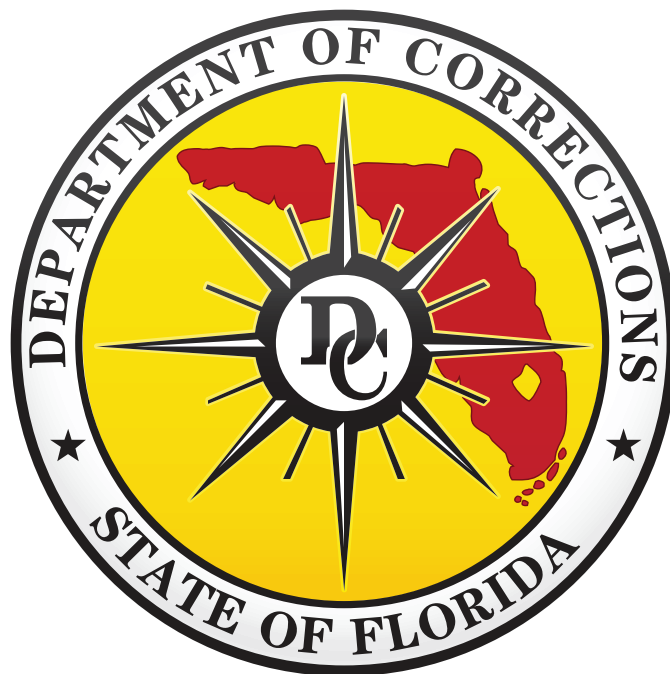
501 S. Calhoun, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500

(850) 717-3712 or 717-3714

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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500

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