

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

# ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19

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Respect ★ Integrity ★ Courage ★ Selfless Service ★ Compassion



# AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) is the third largest state prison system in the country with an annual budget of \$2.4 billion. FDC incarcerates approximately 96,000 inmates in correctional facilities and supervises nearly 165,000 offenders as part of its community supervision programs. FDC is also the largest of Florida's state agencies, with more than 24,530 authorized full-time employees statewide.

FDC has 145 facilities statewide, including 50 correctional institutions, seven private partner facilities, 17 annexes, 34 work camps, three re-entry centers, 12 FDC operated work release centers, 18 private work release centers, two road prisons, one forestry camp and one basic training camp. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-19, 28,782 inmates were admitted to prison and another 30,030 were released. During that year, 84,497 offenders were placed on community supervision and another 84,836 were released from supervision.

FDC strives to ensure that the penalties of the criminal justice system are completely and effectively administered while protecting the public safety of law abiding citizens throughout the state. Accordingly, the safety and well-being of staff and inmates is vital in providing and maintaining a humane system of rehabilitation.

With a majority of those who serve time in an institution or under supervision transitioning back to Florida's communities, FDC strives to provide inmates and offenders with the programs, services and skills needed to become productive and law-abiding citizens.

The information and events included in this agency annual report have occurred during the fiscal year from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

## VISION

"Inspiring success by transforming one life at a time," encompasses not only our approach to inmate and offender rehabilitation, but also our commitment to our members. We will work collaboratively, addressing each issue, one at a time, as we continue to rebuild this agency.

## MISSION

"Provide a continuum of services to meet the needs of those entrusted to our care, creating a safe and professional environment with the outcome of reduced victimization, safer communities and an emphasis on the premium of life."

## VALUES

### Respect

We treat people as they should be treated, without demeaning, degrading, or devaluing any individual or group.

### Integrity

We demonstrate uncompromising ethical conduct in all our actions.

### Courage

We face fear, danger and adversity, both physical and moral, to accomplish our mission, demonstrating commitment to do what is right, based on our shared values and moral reasoning, despite the potential of adverse consequences.

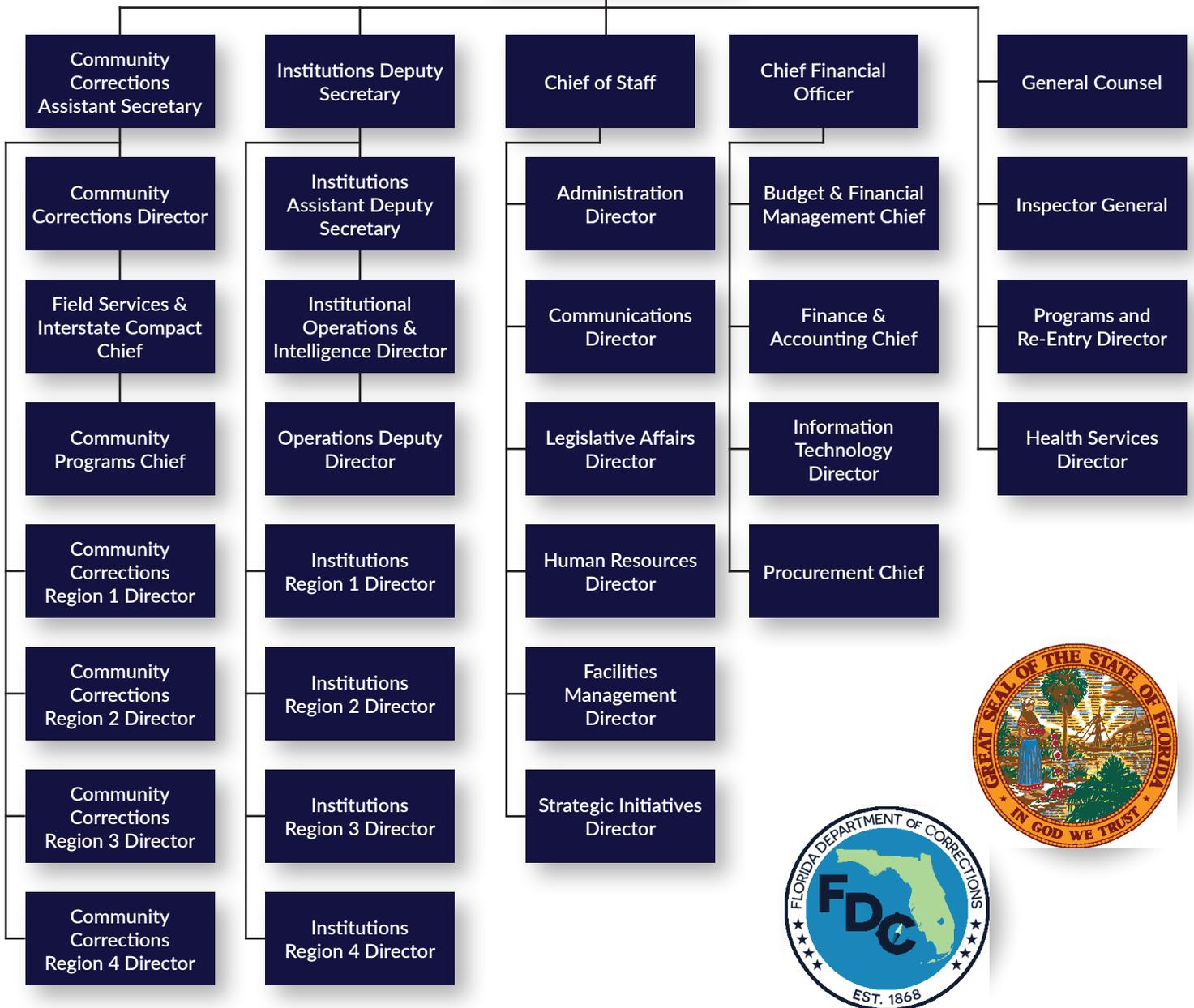
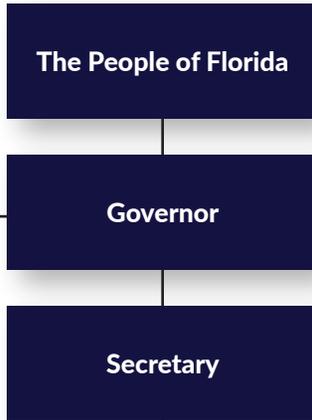
### Selfless Service

We put the welfare of the Nation, our state and others, both staff and inmates/offenders, before our own.

### Compassion

We practice empathy and recognize the challenges endured by inmates, offenders and their families and take actions to alleviate it, while supporting each other on and off duty as an FDC family.

# WHO WE ARE | ORGANIZATION



# WHO WE ARE

FDC is the largest state agency in Florida. As of June 30, 2019, the agency had a total of 24,531 authorized full time positions.

The majority of the positions are comprised of certified correctional office staff in institutions or probation/parole officers, totaling 19,950 employees (81.3%). Certified staff are those that are eligible for, or have completed officer training and earned a certificate of compliance issued by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.

Additional non-certified institutional staff provide programs for inmates and offenders and chaplaincy services totaling 1.8% of FDC full-time positions. Health Care positions (professional, managerial, and support) represented only 0.6% of FDC full-time positions as the majority of health care staff at the institutions are privately contracted. Additional agency support staff totaled 14.1% with 11.5% providing institutional support and 2.6% supporting community corrections.

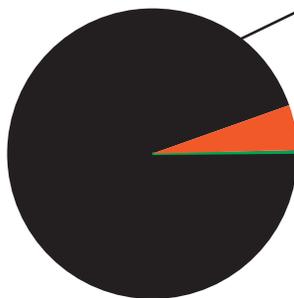
Less than 2.5% of full-time positions provided management and administrative support in Central Office and regional service centers.

The average Department employee is 40 years of age and has been with the agency for 8 years. Approximately 95.0% of FDC's employees are in the state's Career Service pay plan, 5.1% are Selected Exempt Service (SES), and 0.1% are Senior Management Service (SMS).



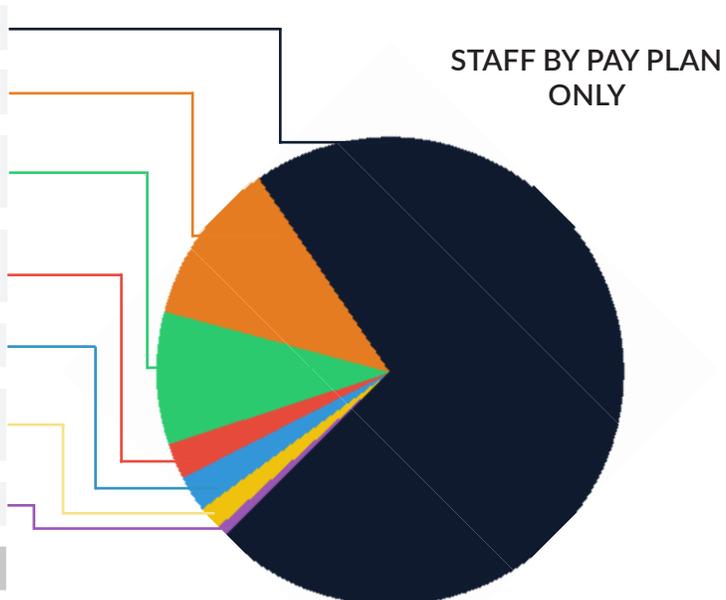
A total of **17,771 (89.1%)** certified staff are **located at the institutions** and can be broken down into the following ranks:

- **12,288 (69.2%) Correctional Officers**
- **4,373 (24.6%) Sergeants**
- **496 (2.8%) Lieutenants**
- **354 (2.0%) Captains**
- **88 (0.5%) Majors**
- **47 (0.3%) Colonels**
- **125 (0.7%) Correctional Inspectors in the Office of the Inspector General**
- **Certified Correctional Probation Officers totaled 2,179, comprising (10.9%) of the overall certified staff.**



Career Service	23,257	94.8%
Selected Exempt Service	1,246	5.1%
Senior Management Service	28	0.1%

Institution Certified	17,771	72.4%
Institution Support	2,803	11.4%
Community Corrections Certified	2,179	8.9%
Community Corrections Support	614	2.5%
Administrative	584	2.4%
Programs and Chaplaincy	435	1.8%
Health Care	145	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,531</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



# WHO WE ARE | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Thank you for taking this opportunity to learn more about Florida’s largest state agency, the Department of Corrections. FDC is an agency with a vital public safety mission, and I am humbled to have been selected by Governor Ron DeSantis as Secretary. Under his leadership, and coinciding with his commitment to public safety, we achieved numerous successes and identified solutions for FDC’s most significant challenges during the past fiscal year. We advanced opportunities for re-entry success, expanded recruitment strategies and made meaningful steps to improve the safety and security of operations in Florida’s prisons.

This report highlights the progress and results achieved in supporting our agency vision, “Inspiring success by transforming one life at a time.” Along with these accomplishments, it also outlines the challenges associated with such a large, complex agency and the work we’ve done to overcome some of those challenges.

FDC incarcerates approximately 96,000 inmates in correctional facilities and supervises nearly 165,000 offenders as part of its community supervision programs. The majority of the inmates in FDC custody will complete their sentences and will become returning citizens; in fact, 85% of the current inmate population will be released. Local communities, businesses, social services providers, faith and volunteer organizations, educational providers and institutions and local governments, must be active partners in this process.

Since my appointment as Secretary, FDC has prioritized the expansion of academic and career and technical education within Florida’s prisons. Previously incarcerated citizens have an unemployment rate five times the national average. Without commitment and action, community by community, FDC will again be the default location for those that fail to become full law-abiding and contributing members of their communities. Equipping inmates with the skills they need to succeed after they leave state custody is key to reducing recidivism, reducing the revictimization of Florida’s communities and reducing the costs associated with incarceration.

Inside these pages is information relaying our efforts regarding inmate safety and security activities despite increased contraband and security threat groups, the various types of offenders entrusted in FDC’s care including the aging population, public safety measures and programs offered to aid in re-entry and increase public safety. We look forward to continuous improvement toward our goal of remaining among the top accredited correctional departments in the country and the advancement of our corrections system.

We should all be very proud of the nearly 24,000 staff at the Florida Department of Corrections. Every day, we have over 100,000 hours of direct staff contact with inmates and offenders that is performed to national standards, meets statutory obligations and reflects the character, competence and commitment of the corrections profession. Our staff exemplify our values every day: integrity, courage, selfless service and compassion.

Our agency plays an essential role in keeping Florida’s communities safe. We look forward to building on our achievements this year and continuing on a positive trajectory for success in the future.

— Secretary Mark S. Inch

# FY 2018-19 | AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## House Bill 7057

The passing of HB 7057 expands the applicant base for correctional officers within the state prison system to help address growing staffing shortages. The legislation changes the minimum age requirement for a correctional officer from 19 to 18 years of age. Applicants may enroll in a correctional officer academy and gain the required training and credentials prior to certification.

HB 7057 also amends the definition of “critical infrastructure facility” to include state correctional institutions and county detention facilities, among others, to the list of facilities protected by Florida law from drone operation over, near, or in contact with such facilities. Drones pose a wide range of security challenges to prisons including the risk of contraband introduction. Criminalizing knowingly and willfully operating a drone over a facility such as a state correctional institution will help deter and reduce the introduction of dangerous and illegal contraband.

## Immigration and Customs Enforcement 287(g) Program

FDC initiated a review of the Delegation of Immigration Authority Section 287(g) Immigration and Nationality Act, permitting designated officers to perform immigration law enforcement functions, if the local law enforcement officers receive appropriate training and function under the supervision of ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) officers. In April, Secretary Inch formally requested to partner with ICE and Acting Field Office Director, Michael Meade, is supporting FDC’s participation in the program. Northwest Florida Reception Center (NWFRC) has been identified to be the first location with the potential to expand the program to additional reception centers.

## Emergency Preparedness

FDC proudly attests that no offenders in our custody were seriously injured or lost their life during Hurricane Michael. This exemplifies FDC’s preparedness and response efforts. FDC received national recognition for these efforts via an offer from the American Corrections Association to teach emergency management at their national conference in 2019.

## Gulf CI Rebuild

In October 2018, Hurricane Michael impacted Gulf Correctional Institution causing significant damage to the physical plant resulting in staff and inmates being evacuated. Facilities Management & Building Construction worked to return the Main Unit to operational status and staff returned on July 1st due to the efforts of a staged approach for returning inmates.

## Amendment IV/SB 7066 Election Administration

Amendment 4, also the Voting Rights Restoration for Felons Initiative, was passed by ballot initiative on November 6, 2018. The proposition restores the voting rights of Floridians with felony convictions after they have completed all terms of their sentence including parole or probation. FDC collectively formed a taskforce, comprised of members from various bureaus, to develop a process ensuring all inmates and offenders are provided necessary information relating to this proposition. This taskforce will seek funding as well as full-time positions to implement these changes and processes effectively.

## Incentivized Prison

The Incentivized Prison is a voluntary, specialized facility that affords inmates the opportunity to complete their sentence within a population of focused, discipline-free individuals if they meet eligibility criteria. This initiative was implemented at Everglades CI in 2018 with a population of 1,700 inmates with plans to expand the initiative over the following twelve months to several more facilities. The program will provide the inmates at these facilities with better accommodations in the hopes of rewarding less violent offenders. Each facility will have additional incentives based on available local resources.



## Electronic Commitments for Inmate Reception

FDC, in conjunction with the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal Authority, has developed an automated and secure process for the counties to send sentencing commitment packets to FDC reception centers. This new process reduced costs to the Department, reduced wait times for counties and eliminated unnecessary resources being used by the Clerk of Courts. This pilot began in December 2018 at the Reception and Medical Center with plans for further implementation at other facilities.

# FY 2018-19 | AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## Detainer Unit/Process Improvements

As an ongoing initiative to become paperless within the Department, FDC has been successful in moving two initiatives forward. The first process allowed electronic detainers to be uploaded into an online imaging system and the second process was developing an electronic certification process for immigration data requirements. Both initiatives reduced costs and unnecessary resources as well as ensured a more streamlined, efficient process.



## Community Corrections Recruitment Video

This video showcases the “strength, courage and dedication” of Community Corrections Officers, and provides an insight into this profession. The video is intended to inspire anyone interested in pursuing a career as a correctional probation officer and to apply for a career with our agency.

## Electronic Application Process

FDC completed and implemented the Electronic Visitation Application process. This new process does not replace the paper application process but provides a more convenient and user-friendly alternative to apply for visitation through FDC’s public website. The applicant can send the automated request directly to the facility helping institutional staff monitor and process the received applications in an efficient manner.

## Incentives for Offenders

Community Corrections enhanced the current Independent Reporting System by implementing a new statewide technology solution called Interactive Offender Tracking System (IOTS). The new IOTS program assists low needs offenders by allowing them to report by telephone 24/7 using voice biometrics. In January 2019, Community Corrections implemented the new program throughout the state for low risk offenders.

Additionally, Community Corrections implemented Merit Based Activity (MBA). This program rewards and supports positive behavior for offenders sentenced to Community

Control. It allows certain offenders to attend pre-approved activities that encourage and motivate the offender to comply with his/her orders of supervision and accept responsibility for change.

## Strategies to Reduce Revocations and Admissions to Prison

One strategy used in Community Corrections is the use of the Alternative Sanctions Program. The Alternative Sanctions Program is a program developed by Community Corrections and codified in Statute which provides the court with an administrative way of handling specified technical violations on certain non-violent offenders without the formal violation hearing process. Currently, there are 54 counties utilizing the Program with approximately 4,400 offenders participating or have participated in the program.

## Digitized Criminal Punishment Code Scoresheet

Community Corrections and the Office of Information Technology developed and implemented a new Digitized Criminal Punishment Code Scoresheet that allows for easier entry by criminal justice stakeholders. The new scoresheet is now being used by State Attorneys throughout the state.

## Classification Training

FDC developed and delivered a comprehensive training program for classification staff located statewide. This training provides critical information to help these officers in their daily roles and responsibilities. The training was delivered regionally to more than 280 staff.

## College Partnership Programs

FDC developed and implemented 6 contractual partnerships with local technical schools and community colleges, resulting in the addition of 16 career and technical education programs at 11 institutions statewide. Programs offered cover 11 trade areas in various career fields. This collaborative effort has allowed the Department to expand programs and involve community education stakeholders in providing effective workforce development to returning citizens.

## Compass 100 Curriculum on Inmate Tablets

Compass 100 is a mandatory 100-hour job readiness and life management skills program for inmates releasing from the Department. FDC expanded access to this program to more than 12,000 inmates by deploying the curriculum on inmate tablets.

## Procurement Savings

FDC achieved over \$132 million in estimated cost avoidance and value-added goods and services in solicitations, contract renewals, and contract amendments.

# FY 2018-19 | AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## Educational Opportunity Expansion

The Department successfully implemented Chromebook-based computer labs at all academic program sites. These wirelessly networked labs extended educational opportunities to students by increasing the capacity for online academic programming. Currently, all TABE testing for general population inmates is conducted in the labs with plans to expand this capacity to deploying multiple other program curriculums.

## Faith and Character Graduate Dorms Expansion

15 Faith and Character Based Program graduate dorms were created with the expansion goal of 34. The purpose of the dorms is to allow graduates to continue thriving in the positive environment and influences established by the program after they have graduated.

## Job Assignment Credential Programs

FDC piloted six new job assignment credentialing programs: Construction Worker, Food Service Worker, Farm Worker, Horticulture Worker, Office Specialist, and Warehouse Worker. For each of the job assignment credentialing programs, a standard set of competencies was developed of which the participant is expected to successfully demonstrate for program completion. All job assignment credentialing programs rely on a subject matter expert to assist in delivering job-related instruction, integrate industry-related credentials and certify program participants' skill set.

## My Florida Network (MFN-2) Migration

All FDC locations are connected to the FDC network by a statewide network called My Florida Network (MFN) managed by the Department of Management Services (DMS). DMS contracted with a new vendor to provide statewide network services, known as MFN-2. The FDC OIT replaced all end of life equipment owned by FDC, increased bandwidth to meet current and future demands statewide, and migrated over 240 existing data circuits to the new network.

## Second Chance Pell Program

47 students graduated from the Second Chance Pell Program at Columbia C.I. Annex. The Department's partnership with Florida Gateway College resulted in the successful conferring of 26 Associate of Science degrees, 22 Associate of Arts degrees, 26 Water Quality Technician certifications, 25 Environmental Science Technology certifications, 26 Wastewater Treatment Plant Operations certifications, and 132 National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) industry-recognized credentials; one graduate earned both an A.A. and an A.S. degree.

## Risk Needs Assessment Pilot Program

FDC successfully completed a 3-year pilot of the newest risk and needs assessment at Central Florida Reception Center and Florida Women's Reception Center. Subsequent to the pilot completion, FDC contracted with the Florida State University College of Criminology and Criminal Justice to review and pre-validate the risk needs system. To date, 18,918 Spectrum risk and needs assessments have been facilitated.

## New Orleans Baptist Seminary Graduates

New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary at Hardee Correctional Institution had its first graduation class with 40 inmates earning Bachelor of Arts degrees and one inmate earning an Associate of Arts degree.

## Substance Use Disorder Treatment Improvements

FDC revised the way they provide substance use disorder treatment, implementing a continuum of care to assess for appropriate levels of care, all while expanding their available treatment seats and improving the quality of services. Implementing level of care programming focuses limited resources further and provides more targeted treatment for inmate clients that need it.

## Readiness and Community Transition

FDC created flexibility within the Community Based Residential Program Model to allow the length of stay in a substance use disorder treatment program be based on the individual's assessment and needs.

During FY 18-19, through partnerships with other agencies, 16,089 birth certificates were issued, 17,520 replacement social security cards were issued and 14,532 Identification Cards/Replacement Driver's License were issued.

## Mental Health Units

FDC secured funding for the architectural design of a new inpatient mental health facility at Lake Correctional Institution. This facility will allow FDC to improve treatment outcomes of inmates. FDC also completed renovations of the inpatient mental health unit at Florida Women's Reception Center.

## Roster Management System (RMS) and KRONOS (Electronic Timekeeping) Integration

FDC implemented an electronic timekeeping system, Kronos, to account for time and attendance of all staff. FDC also uses the Roster Management System (RMS) separately for security staff schedules and timekeeping records. FDC integrated both systems allowing for less inaccuracies and to ensure consistency.

# FY 2018-19 | AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## Automation of Termination of Supervision Letters

As mandated by new legislation from the Florida Legislature relating to Amendment 4, OIT created new court ordered financial reports to produce two new Automated Termination of Supervision Letters. These letters are used by/for offenders in the FDC Community Corrections system. The reports assist in determining if an offender has any outstanding financial obligations due at time of End of Sentence (EOS).

## Inmate Tutor Assistant (ITA) Training Expansion

Two new ITA training sites at Hernando CI and Walton CI were certified. This increased our ability to train inmates to become certified ITA tutors. ITA tutors support academic education programs in over 30 institutions.

## Digital Disbursement System

The Digital Disbursement System allows the use of digital Electronic Funds Transfers (EFT) disbursement transactions to individual victims and issues electronic payments to participating Clerks of Court. It provides a cost savings and resource reduction to the State of Florida by automating the pre-existing process.

## Maintenance Successes

FDC completed a record number of 273,760 maintenance work orders for FY 2018-19 which equates to an increase of nearly 70 percent since FY 2015-16 and reduced its vacancy rate in the Bureau Maintenance from a high of nearly 20 percent in October 2016 to 6.42 percent as of June, 2019.

## Development of Electronic Medical Record

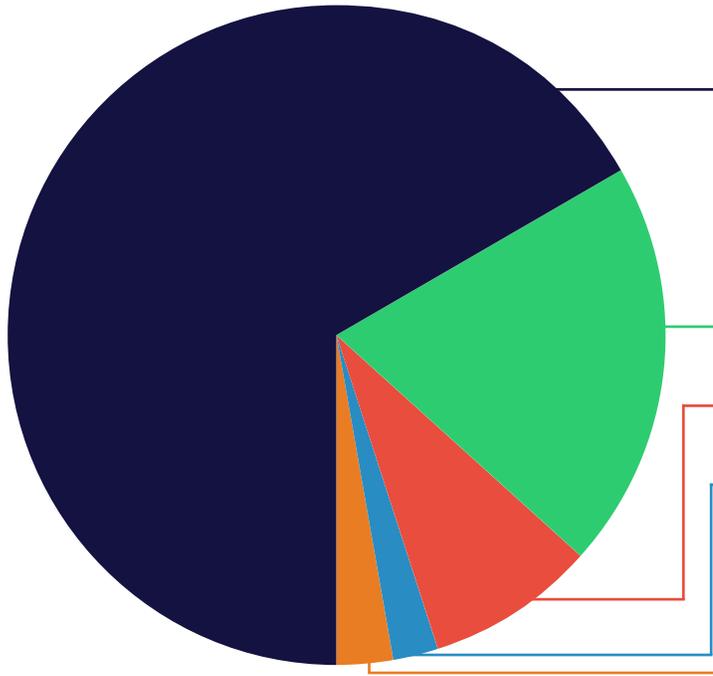
Through negotiations, the Department's Comprehensive Healthcare Contractor (Centurion) agreed to, as part of their contract renewal, a deliverable of the implementation of an electronic medical record (EMR) system in accordance with Electronic Health Record System Requirements and ongoing maintenance and support throughout the term of the contract.

## APA Accredited Residency Program

FDC becomes the first correctional agency in the nation to have a Psychological Residency Program accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA). The residency program has operations at three facilities serving mentally ill inmate populations. A residency was started in 2012, building on an established internship program which is one of only two APA accredited internships in a state prison system.

# A LOOK AT FY 2018-19 | BUDGET

FDC's Annual Budget for FY 2018-19 was over 2.5 billion and can be broken down into the following categories:



## TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Security & Institutional operations	\$1,679,904,295	67%
Health Services	\$497,402,566	18.9%
Community Corrections	\$212,177,971	8%
Education & Programs	\$57,406,510	2%
Department Administration	\$63,715,157	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,510,606,499</b>	<b>100%</b>

## FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY

Category	Expenditures
Construction/Maintenance	\$56,845,037
Debt Service	\$41,725,740
<b>Total Fixed Capital Outlay</b>	<b>\$98,570,777</b>

## OTHER REVENUES COLLECTED

Collections	Amount
Cost of Supervision Fees <sup>1</sup>	\$19,665,397
Restitution, Fines, Court Cost <sup>2</sup>	\$50,730,571
Subsistence and other Court Ordered <sup>2</sup>	\$20,689,381
<b>Inmate Bank <sup>3</sup></b>	
Deposits	\$143,833,181
Disbursements	\$142,154,772
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$17,228,538</b>
<b>Other Activity</b>	
Revenue from Canteen Operations <sup>4</sup>	\$35,398,324
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$0

<sup>1</sup> All funds are deposited into General Revenue (GR).

<sup>2</sup> These fees are dispersed to victims, courts and any entity determined by the court.

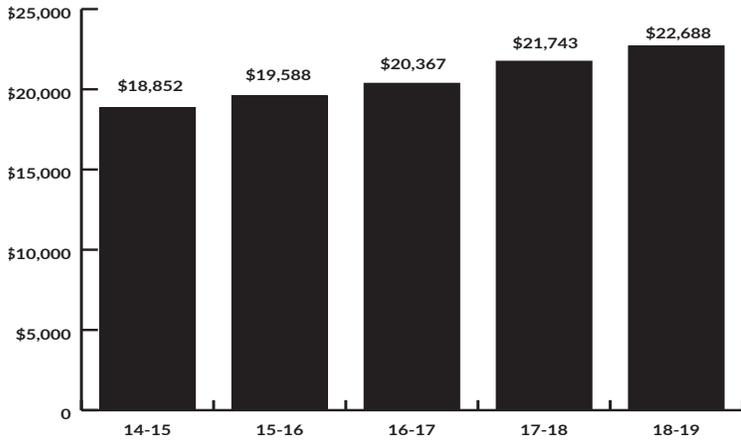
<sup>3</sup> Inmate banking funds are for inmate use. FDC does assess a transaction fee.

<sup>4</sup> These funds are deposited into GR. FDC retains an administrative fee on this program.

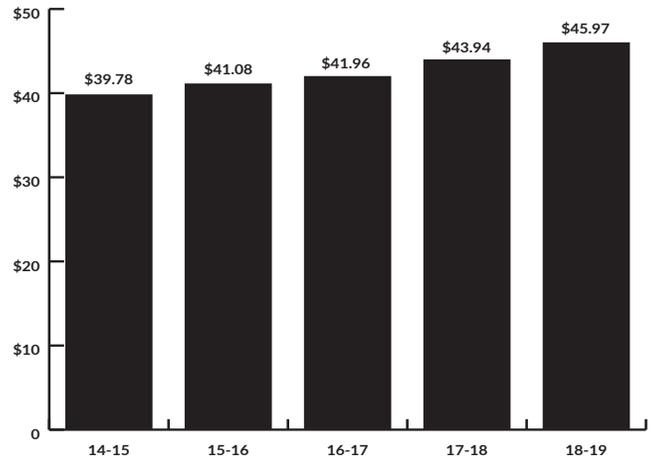


# A LOOK AT FY 2018-19 | BUDGET

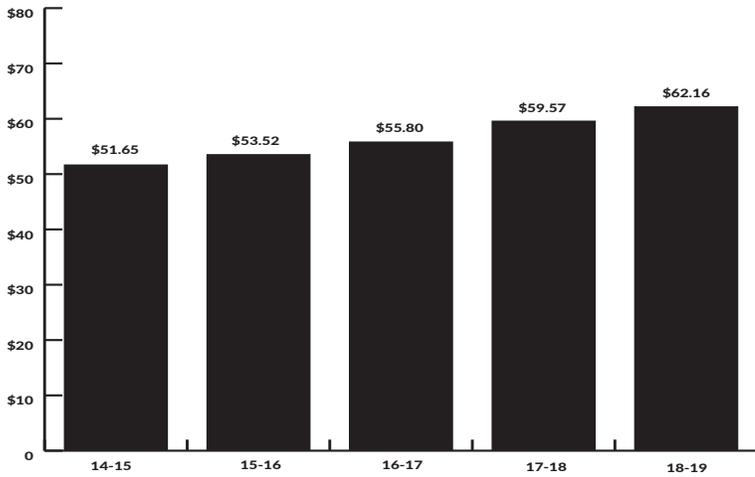
ANNUAL COST TO HOUSE AN INMATE



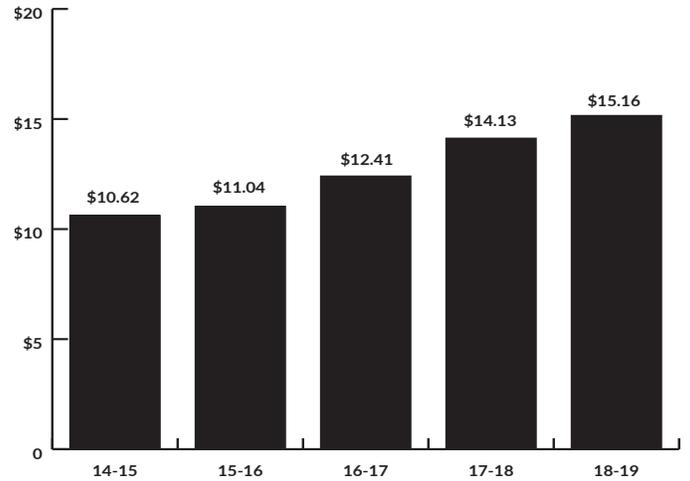
PORTION OF DAILY COSTS FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS



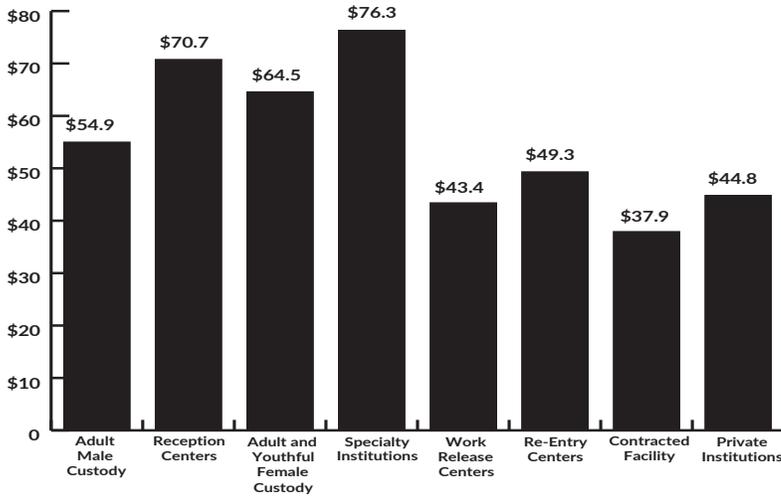
INMATE COSTS PER DAY OVER FIVE YEARS



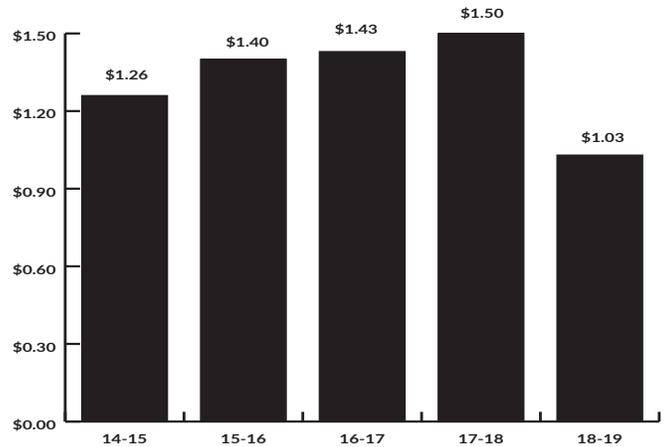
PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR HEALTH SERVICES



INMATE COST PER DAY BY FACILITY TYPE



PORTION OF DAILY COSTS FOR EDUCATION SERVICES



# A LOOK AT FY 2018-19 | MAJOR STORM

## HURRICANE MICHAEL

Hurricane Michael made landfall as a Category 5 storm Wednesday, Oct. 10 northwest of Mexico Beach, Florida with winds of 155 mph. This storm is the most powerful hurricane on record to hit the Florida Panhandle. A few days prior to landfall, FDC began steps to evacuate those entrusted to our care to safer locations out of the path of the storm. Several panhandle satellite facilities, community work release centers and work camps were evacuated.

After the hurricane passed through Florida and as soon as it was safe to do so, staff crews began damage assessments of all facilities. Once initial assessments were conducted, more than 4,100 inmates were evacuated out of Bay and Gulf institutions and portions of Calhoun Correctional due to significant damage to roofs and infrastructure. Although the storm was severe and numerous FDC facilities incurred damage, there were no reported injuries to staff or inmates at any time.

The preparedness and response efforts during this storm were an exemplary performance of the dedication and commitment of our staff to ensure the safety of all employees and inmates in our care.



Approximately **850 inmates** were located to larger parent facilities **ahead of the storm**. The following facilities were evacuated:

- Franklin Correctional Institution Work Camp
- Gulf Forestry Camp
- Panama City Community Release Center
- Pensacola Community Release Center
- Shisha House West
- Tallahassee Community Release Center

## CORRECTIONS FOUNDATION

The mission of the Corrections Foundation is to support the programs, personnel, and services of FDC of Corrections through grants, contributions, and community partnerships in the interest of public safety. The Corrections Foundation was established in 1996 as the 501(c)3 non-profit Direct Support Organization to FDC of Corrections (Chapter 944.802, Florida Statutes).

The Corrections Foundation is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors, who are appointed by the Secretary of FDC 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 and celebrated its 20th year anniversary in 2016. Membership is comprised of Florida Department of Corrections employees, contractors, and others who support public safety.

Donations to the Corrections Foundation are tax deductible and receive the maximum charitable deduction allowed by law. In FY 2018-19, the Corrections Foundation's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) assisted 374 employees for emergencies, critical illnesses, house fires, natural disasters, hospitalizations, and out-of-town travel due to family death or illness.

Other programs the Corrections Foundation supports through private donations include the K-9 Drug Interdiction Team, Statewide K-9 Tracking Teams, 21 Dog Obedience Training Programs, Computers for Florida's Kids, Culinary Arts, Hardee Correctional Institution Seminary, Toastmaster Gavel Clubs, Chaplaincy and Education Programs statewide.



Last FY, the Corrections Foundations assisted FDC officers and staff that were impacted by Hurricane Michael. Through the EAP and a special Disaster Relief Fund, **almost \$500,000** was provided to more than **800 officers and staff**.



# INSTITUTIONS

Inmates in Florida may be housed in prisons, annexes, work camps, community release centers or road prisons. Each facility serves a different function and inmates must 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 community release center (CRC). Inmates at CRC’s work during the day in their communities and earn a salary, but return to the center at night and 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.

The classification of inmates for placement in these different facilities considers 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.

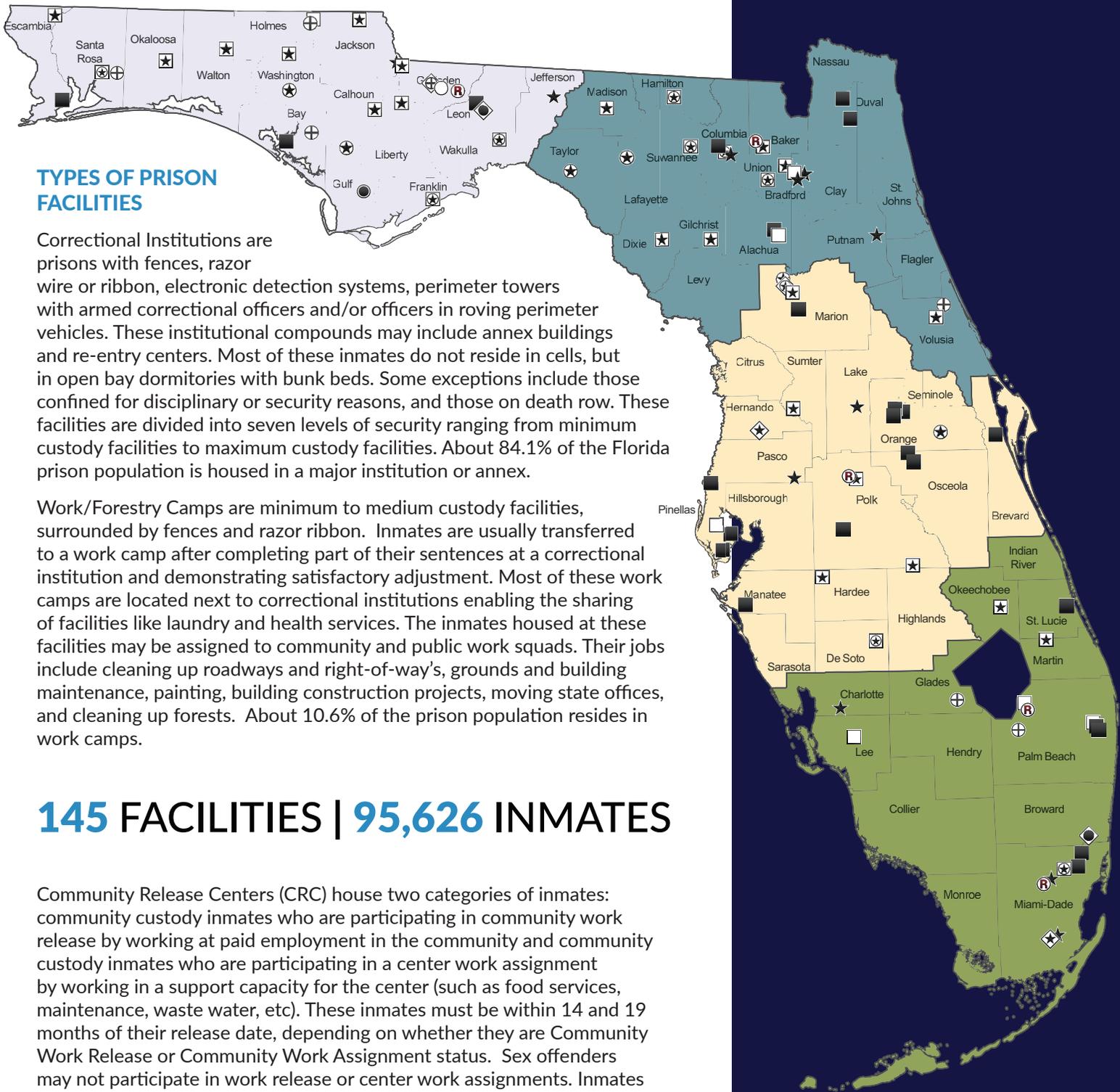
As of June 30, 2019, Florida housed 95,626 inmates in 145 facilities, including 50 major institutions and 7 privately run institutions. Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, built in 1913, is the state’s oldest prison still in use today.

Major institutions, or prisons, are similar to small towns in that they have their own academic and career/technical 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 sentencing to prison, inmates are sent to a prison reception center. Inmates usually spend an average of three to four weeks in the reception process before being sent to a more permanent facility. During reception, an inmate’s custody level is determined, health care and programming needs are assessed, and inmates learn the rules and regulations of prison life. They are then sent to a major institution, or prison.

## SUMMARY OF FLORIDA STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Facility	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2019	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions	50	46	4	56,572	59.2%
Private Correctional Facilities	7	6	1	9,782	10.2%
Prison Annexes	17	16	1	14,058	14.7%
Re-Entry Centers	3	3	0	1,171	1.2%
Work Camps	34	33	1	10,163	10.6%
State-Run Community Release Centers	12	9	3	1,356	1.4%
Private Community Release Centers	18	15	3	2,066	2.2%
Road Prisons, Forestry, Basic Training Unit	4	4	0	458	0.5%
Total Facilities	145	132	13		
Population Total				95,626	100%



## TYPES OF PRISON FACILITIES

Correctional Institutions are prisons with fences, razor wire or ribbon, electronic detection systems, perimeter towers with armed correctional officers and/or officers in roving perimeter vehicles. These institutional compounds may include annex buildings and re-entry centers. Most of these inmates do not reside in cells, but in open bay dormitories with bunk beds. Some exceptions include those confined for disciplinary or security reasons, and those on death row. These facilities are divided into seven levels of security ranging from minimum custody facilities to maximum custody facilities. About 84.1% of the Florida prison population is housed in a major institution or annex.

Work/Forestry Camps are minimum to medium custody facilities, surrounded by fences and razor ribbon. Inmates are usually transferred to a work camp after completing part of their sentences at a correctional institution and demonstrating satisfactory adjustment. Most of these work camps are located next to correctional institutions enabling the sharing of facilities like laundry and health services. The inmates housed at these facilities may be assigned to community and public work squads. Their jobs include cleaning up roadways and right-of-way's, grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state offices, and cleaning up forests. About 10.6% of the prison population resides in work camps.

## 145 FACILITIES | 95,626 INMATES

Community Release Centers (CRC) house two categories of inmates: community custody inmates who are participating in community work release by working at paid employment in the community and community custody inmates who are participating in a center work assignment by working in a support capacity for the center (such as food services, maintenance, waste water, etc). These inmates must be within 14 and 19 months of their release date, depending on whether they are Community Work Release or Community Work Assignment status. Sex offenders may not participate in work release or center work assignments. Inmates must remain at the CRC when they are not working or attending programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous. Inmates participating in community work release are required to contribute part of their earnings toward savings, victim restitution and court costs, support for their dependent children, and subsistence. More than 8,000 inmates participate in Florida's community release programs annually, with about 3.6% of the prison population enrolled at any given time. Work release centers are supervised by FDC of Corrections parent facilities, the Office of Institutions and contracted vendors.

Road Prisons house minimum 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.

- ☆ Major Institutions
- ⊛ Major Institutions with Annex
- ⊞ Major Institutions with Work Camp
- ⊞ Major Institutions with Annex & Work Camp
- ◆ Female Institutions
- ◆ Female Institutions with Annex
- Community Release Centers
- ◇ Female Work Release Centers
- Annex
- Road Prisons & Work Camps
- Forestry Camps
- ⊞ Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities
- ⊞ Partner Facilities
- ⊞ Partner Female Facilities
- Ⓡ Re-Entry Center

# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE POPULATION

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	89,008	93.1%
Female	6,618	6.9%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	34,100	35.7%
White Female	4,319	4.5%
Black Male	43,016	45.0%
Black Female	1,810	1.9%
Hispanic Male	11,510	12.0%
Hispanic Female	448	0.5%
Other Male	382	0.4%
Other Female	41	0.0%
Age on June 30, 2019		
17 & Under	92	0.1%
18-24	7,771	8.1%
25-34	28,417	29.7%
35-49	35,400	37.0%
50-59	15,628	16.3%
60+	8,318	8.7%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	48,892	51.1%
1	21,137	22.1%
2	11,306	11.8%
3	6,198	6.5%
4+	8,093	8.5%

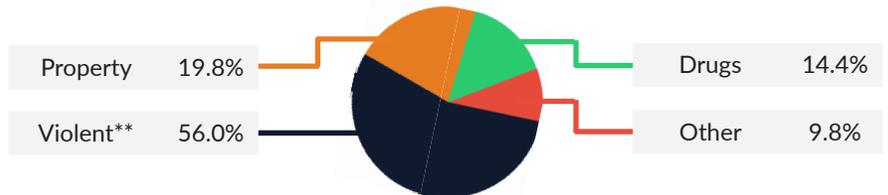
This section includes statistics on Florida's inmate population as of June 30, 2019. Inmate population refers to the 95,626 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2019. Florida's prison population decreased by 627 or .7% from the previous fiscal year.

The Florida Demographic Estimating Conference held on July 8, 2019, estimated Florida's population at 21,200,796 for FY 2018-19, a 1.7% increase in Florida's population over last fiscal year. On June 30, 2019, 451.0 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 504.9 five years ago, in 2015.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age
Murder, Manslaughter	15,390	16.1%	36.5	44.1
Sexual Offenses	12,610	13.2%	24.9	46.6
Robbery	11,629	12.2%	21.5	37.6
Violent Personal Offenses	12,002	12.6%	13.4	38.5
Burglary	14,774	15.5%	14.0	37.6
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	6,436	6.7%	5.4	40.5
Drug Offenses	13,803	14.4%	7.7	40.1
Weapons	4,513	4.7%	7.2	35.3
Other	4,464	4.7%	6.8	40.6
Data Unavailable	5			

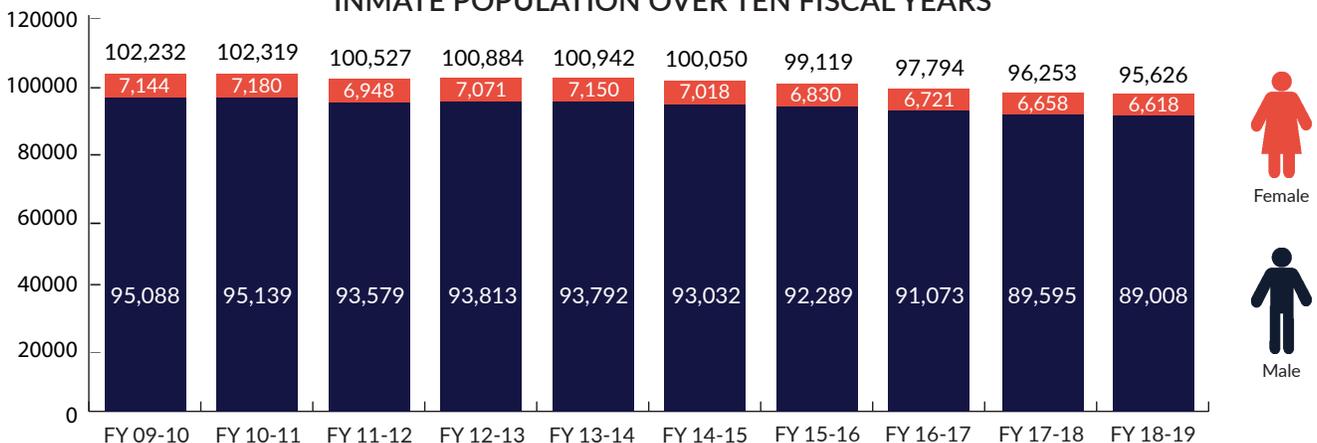
\* Sentence Lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.



\*\* Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where 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.

\* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

## INMATE POPULATION OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE ADMISSIONS

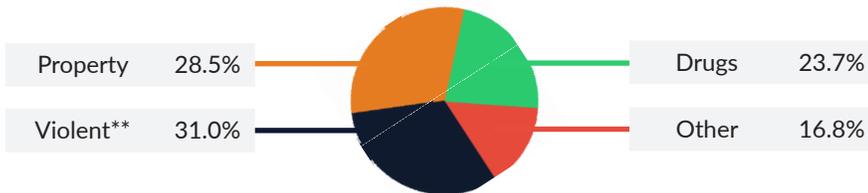
Inmate admissions refer to the number of inmates admitted into the prison system during a given period of time. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of inmates who were admitted into Florida state prisons from July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019.

Based on the data presented, inmate admissions for this fiscal year totaled 28,782, decreasing by approximately 3% from last fiscal year. The majority of inmates admitted to prison in FY 2018-19 were between the ages of 25-34 (35.3%). Slightly more than 50% of those admitted had served time in the Florida state prison system before.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	996	3.5%	25.9	34.0
Sexual Offenses	1,593	5.5%	12.6	39.5
Robbery	1,635	5.7%	7.6	28.9
Violent Personal Offenses	4,447	15.5%	4.1	34.5
Burglary	4,111	14.3%	4.8	31.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	4,398	15.3%	2.4	37.1
Drug Offenses	6,823	23.7%	3.2	36.7
Weapons	2,117	7.4%	3.3	31.7
Other	2,648	9.2%	2.8	38.3
Data Unavailable	14			

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



\*\* Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where 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.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	25,191	87.5%
Female	3,591	12.5%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	11,124	38.6%
White Female	2,596	9.0%
Black Male	10,900	37.9%
Black Female	761	2.6%
Hispanic Male	3,053	10.6%
Hispanic Female	205	0.7%
Other Male	114	0.4%
Other Female	29	0.1%

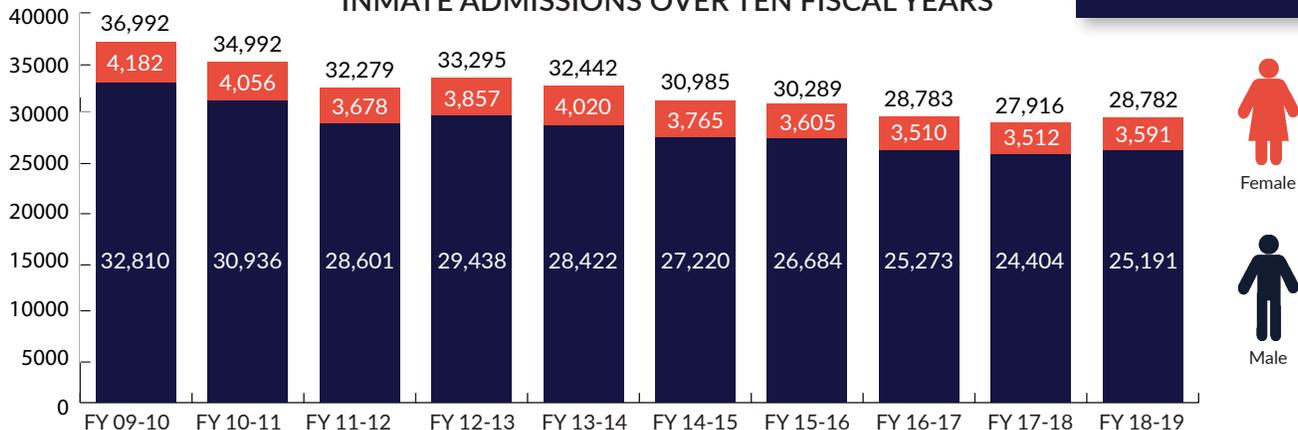
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	140	0.5%
18-24	4,563	15.9%
25-34	10,167	35.3%
35-49	9,956	34.6%
50-59	3,007	10.4%
60+	949	3.3%

Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	14,089	49.0%
1	6,740	23.4%
2	3,546	12.3%
3	1,892	6.6%
4+	2,501	8.7%
Data Unavailable	14	

\* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

Those who enter prison today for a crime committed on or after **October 1, 1995**, will serve a minimum of **85%** of their sentence.

## INMATE ADMISSIONS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE RELEASES

This section includes statistics on the number of inmates who were released from the Florida prison system during the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.

- In FY 2018-19, 30,030 inmates were released, a .64% decrease from FY 2017-18.
- Most of the permanent releases (18,301 or 61.0%) were due to expired sentences and 15.4% (4,629) were released to probation or community control.
- 17.7% (5,311) were released to conditional release supervision for more serious offenders.
- The majority of inmates released in FY 2018-19 were white (14,088 or 46.9%) with blacks making up 41.6% (12,479) and Hispanics totaling 11.2% (3,365).
- 35.9% (10,785) were between the ages of 35-49 and 34.6% (10,394) were between the ages of 25-34.

## RELEASE BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	776	2.6%	19.8	45.1
Sexual Offenses	1,616	5.4%	10.2	45.0
Robbery	2,172	7.2%	8.7	34.6
Violent Personal Offenses	4,804	16.0%	4.0	37.3
Burglary	4,679	15.6%	5.2	35.2
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	4,698	15.6%	2.7	38.8
Drug Offenses	6,845	22.8%	3.4	38.8
Weapons	1,891	6.3%	3.3	34.0
Other	2,549	8.5%	2.8	39.9

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

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

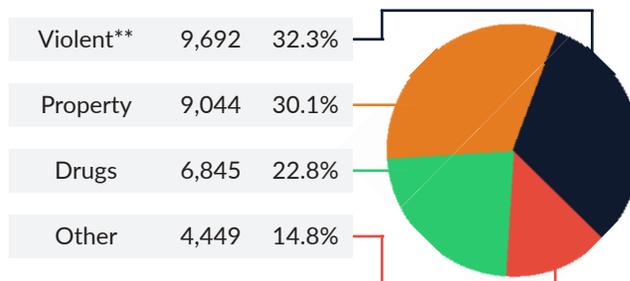
Gender		
Male	26,436	88.0%
Female	3,594	12.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	11,499	38.3%
White Female	2,589	8.6%
Black Male	11,683	38.9%
Black Female	796	2.7%
Hispanic Male	3,178	10.6%
Hispanic Female	187	0.6%
Other Male	76	0.3%
Other Female	22	0.1%
Age at Release		
17 & Under	25	0.1%
18-24	3,240	10.8%
25-34	10,394	34.6%
35-49	10,785	35.9%
50-59	4,030	13.4%
60+	1,556	5.2%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	14,800	49.3%
1	6,963	23.2%
2	3,577	11.9%
3	1,932	6.4%
4+	2,756	9.2%

\* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

FDC defines **inmate recidivism** as a return to prison, as the result of either a new conviction or a violation of post-prison supervision, within three years of their prison release date. Recidivism is calculated by comparing an inmate's prison release date to the date of readmission to prison over a three-year period.

### Recidivism Rates:

- **2011** releases who returned within 3 yrs.: **26.2%**
- **2012** releases who returned within 3 yrs.: **25.2%**
- **2013** releases who returned within 3 yrs.: **25.4%**
- **2014** releases who returned within 3 yrs.: **24.5%**
- **2015** releases who returned within 3 yrs.: **24.7%**



\*\* Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where 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.

For more detailed information regarding FDC recidivism tracking, please see the Recidivism Report published on FDC's website at: [www.dc.state.fl.us](http://www.dc.state.fl.us).

# INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

## ELDERLY INMATES

As required by Chapter 944.8041, F.S., FDC, in conjunction with the Correctional Medical Authority, annually reports on the status and treatment of elderly offenders within the correctional system.

The elderly inmate population has increased by 608 or 2.6% from June 30, 2018 (23,338) to June 30, 2019 (23,946). This trend has been steadily increasing over the last five years, from 21,620 on June 30, 2015 to 23,946 on June 30, 2019; a 10.8% (2,326) increase overall.

More specifically:

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2019 were serving time for sex offenses (22.2%), murder/manslaughter (21.8%) or burglary (12.1%).
- 43.7% of the elderly inmates in prison were white male; 39.9% were black male.
- 44.4% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- The 23,946 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2019 represented 25% of the total inmate population.
- During FY 2018-19, elderly inmates accounted for 58.0% of all episodes of outpatient events, 54.0% of all hospital admissions, and 64.0% of all inpatient hospital days, although they only represented 25% of the total prison population.

## HEALTH CARE CHALLENGES REGARDING ELDERLY INMATES

As the population of elder inmates continues to increase, the cost to house and treat these inmates also substantially increases.

The cost of health care for the elderly is very high compared to non-elderly inmates for several reasons:

Episodes of outside care for elderly inmates increased from 10,553 in FY 08-09 to 18,319 in FY 18-19, which is generally more expensive than in-house treatment.

In FY 08-09, elderly inmates accounted for 42% of all inpatient hospital days. By FY 18-19, that percentage increased to 64%.

Older patients have a longer length of inpatient hospital stay than younger patients. This results in increased costs for hospitalists and other providers (and in the case of patients who are not housed at secure hospital units, security and transport costs).

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

As of June 30, 2019

Gender		
Male	22,729	94.9%
Female	1,217	5.1%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	10,464	43.7%
White Female	814	3.4%
Black Male	9,561	39.9%
Black Female	320	1.3%
Hispanic Male	2,597	10.8%
Hispanic Female	74	0.3%
Other Male	107	0.4%
Other Female	9	0.0%
Age on June 30, 2019		
50-54	8,529	35.6%
55-59	7,099	29.6%
60-64	4,301	18.0%
65-69	2,261	9.4%
70-74	1,121	4.7%
75-79	473	2.0%
80-84	158	0.7%
85-89	47	0.2%
90-94	10	0.0%
95+	1	0.0%

Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	10,631	44.4%
1	3,772	15.8%
2	2,674	11.2%
3	2,137	8.9%
4+	4,732	19.8%

\* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

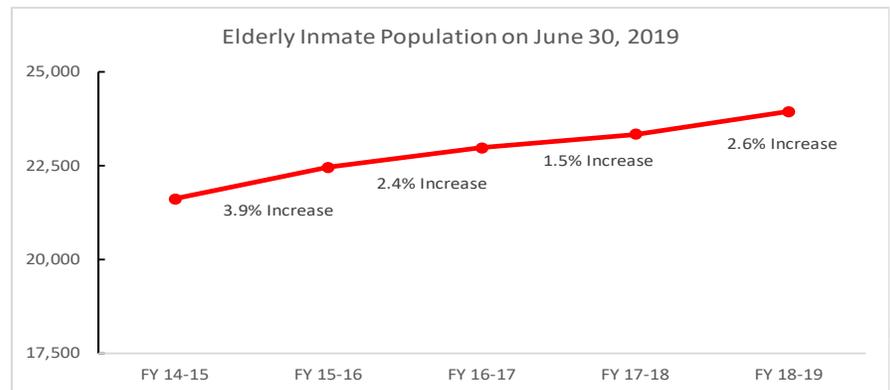


**Elderly inmates** are defined by 944.02 F.S., as “**prisoners age 50 or older** in a state correctional institution or facility operated by FDC of Corrections or FDC of Management Services.”

# INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

## SERVICES AND HOUSING

FDC has a comprehensive system for ensuring elderly inmates receive appropriate medical, mental health, and dental services under a managed care model. All inmates are screened at a reception center after intake from the county jail, to determine their current medical, dental and mental health care needs. This includes assessments for auditory, mobility, and vision disabilities, and the need for specialized services. Additionally, FDC has a process for reviewing service plans of impaired elderly disabled quarterly, at a minimum.



Elderly inmates are housed in most of FDC's major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical/mental health status. Some of the more specific institutional programs and processes tailored to elderly inmates include:

- By Department policy, all inmates (including those aged 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.
- Per policy, each institution has a disabled inmate committee that functions as a multidisciplinary team working together for the development, implementation, and monitoring of an individualized service plan for each disabled inmate. As mentioned above, the committees review service plans for all disabled inmates quarterly, at a minimum.
- Inmates are monitored at regular intervals for chronic illnesses, and once they turn 50 automatically receive a periodic screening every year (as opposed to every five years before age 50).
- Dental periodic oral examinations are performed annually when the inmate turns 50 (as opposed to every two years prior to age 50).
- Mental health services for elderly inmates include assessment, consultation, and treatment services in order to facilitate the inmate's ability to adequately function in a prison environment. As part of the health care screening processes, inmates are examined for signs of Alzheimer's or other forms of dementia.

### **This situation is not unique to Florida according to PEW Charitable Trust:**

*"Nearly every state is seeing that upward tick in elderly state prisoners. For state prisons, the consequence of that aging is money, more and more of it every year. Health care for aging prisoner's costs far more than it does for younger ones, just as it does outside prison walls. Corrections departments across the country report that health care for older prisoner's costs between four and eight times what it does for younger prisoners."*

### **The cost of providing care to the elderly population is not unique to Florida according to PEW Charitable Trust:**

*"Bureau of Justice Statics found, older inmates are more susceptible to costly chronic medical conditions. They typically experience the effects of age sooner than people outside prison because of issues such as substance use disorder, inadequate preventive and primary care before incarceration, and stress linked to the isolation and sometimes violent environment of prison life.*

*For these reasons, older individuals have a deepening impact on prison budgets. Estimates of the increased cost vary. The National Institute of Corrections pegged the annual cost of incarcerating those 55 or older who have chronic and terminal illnesses at two to three times that for all others on average. More recently, other researchers have found that the cost differential may be wider."*

February 20, 2018 Aging Prison Populations Drive Up Costs by: Matt McKillop & Alex Boucher

# INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

FDC contracts with a correctional health care company, Centurion of Florida, LLC, to provide comprehensive health care services to approximately 88,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Though Centurion is providing care to all elderly inmates, FDC retained responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to the specialty beds outlined above. This ensures elderly inmates with the highest levels of acuity are placed in the most appropriate setting.

For quality assurance, health care procedures and health services bulletins are reviewed annually to ensure they reflect the latest standards of care, with acuity level, age and other factors. Contracted staff is trained on an annual basis to inform them of all recent updates and standards of care. Additionally, FDC has an inmate grievance appeal process established in Florida Administrative Code that allows inmates to submit appeals directly to the central office staff. The health care grievances are screened by a registered nurse and personally reviewed by the Health Services Director and the appropriate discipline directors for Medical, Mental Health, Dental, Pharmaceutical, and/or Nursing services. This process includes a review of the inmate's health care record, to ascertain if appropriate care has been provided.

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.

The Reception and Medical Center has a 120-bed licensed hospital on-site in Lake Butler, Florida, and cares for chronically ill, elderly inmates in different dorms on campus including F dorm, where nursing care is provided chiefly to the infirmed elderly and others.

Central Florida Reception Center, South Unit, 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.

South Florida Reception Center - South Unit includes 487 beds for inmates age 50+.

F-Dorm at South Florida Reception Center features 84 beds designated for long-term and palliative 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.

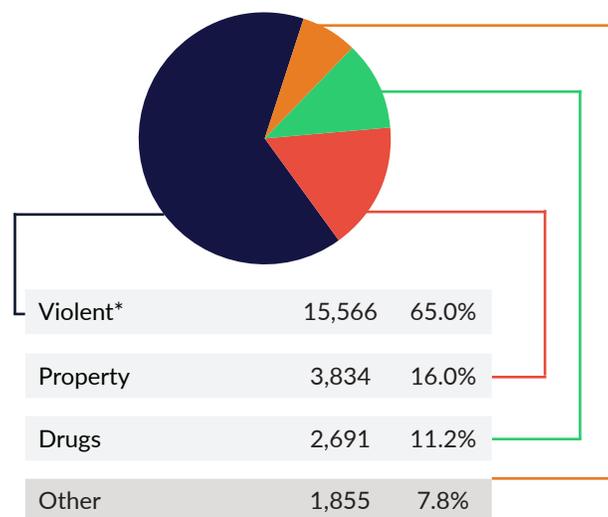
Union Correctional Institution includes 156 beds for inmates age 50+.

FDC has eight (8) Transitional Care Units, which are inpatient mental health units where elderly inmates with impairment in mental and cognitive functioning receive necessary care in a safe and protective environment.

## ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2019

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	5,223	21.8%
Sexual Offenses	5,312	22.2%
Robbery	2,282	9.5%
Violent Personal Offenses	2,418	10.1%
Burglary	2,887	12.1%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,550	6.5%
Drug Offenses	2,691	11.2%
Weapons	545	2.3%
Other	1,038	4.3%

## ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2019



\* Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where 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.

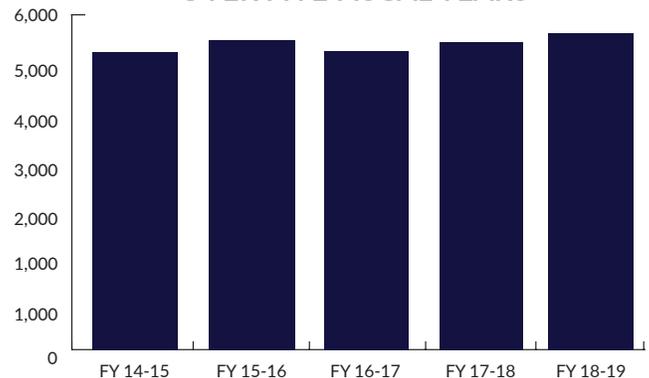
# INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

## CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL AUTHORITY (CMA)

In its FY 2017-18 Annual Report and Update on the Status of Elderly Offender's in Florida's Prisons, the CMA agree with national findings.

"Correctional experts share a common view that many incarcerated persons experience accelerated aging because of poor health, lifestyle risk factors, and limited health care access prior to incarceration. Many inmates have early-onset chronic medical conditions, untreated mental health issues, and unmet psychosocial needs that make them more medically and socially vulnerable to experience chronic illness and disability approximately 10-15 years earlier than the rest of the population."<sup>1</sup>

ELDERLY INMATE RELEASES OVER FIVE FISCAL YEARS



## CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

The average inmate is now over 40 years old, versus 32 years in 1996. The aging population is estimated to continue to increase at a rapid pace as the next decade approaches. FDC has developed a projection of the elderly inmate population growth based on Criminal Justice Estimating Conference (CJEC) population estimates. Though the projection for growth of the total inmate population is relatively flat over the next five years (a projected increase of 1,314 inmates), the elderly population is expected to increase from 25% of the total population (23,946 as of June 30, 2019) to 29.8% during that same five-year period. This represents an increase of 4,799 inmates, bringing the estimated total of elderly inmates to 28,745 by June 30, 2024.

Several policy options are being explored to assist in reducing these numbers over time, including the potential for early release. Section 947.149, F.S. establishes the Conditional Medical Release (CMR) program, which is managed by the Florida Commission on Offender Review (FCOR). Under the current Statute, an inmate must be permanently incapacitated or terminally ill to be eligible for consideration for a CMR. A potential solution to reducing elderly inmate populations would be to add a third category of eligibility, for the infirmed elderly population or inmates with debilitating illness, as many of the aging inmates are also chronically ill. However, one limiting factor to consider is the criminogenic background of the inmate. As of June 30, 2019, 65% of all elderly inmates had been incarcerated for violent crimes. These violent histories may deter any decision for early release.

Until new strategies are implemented to aid in reducing elderly inmate populations, FDC continues to assess the growing need for appropriate bed space for elderly inmates, especially those with complex medical and/or mental health needs and implement solutions to meet the demand. FDC has constructed and opened a 598-bed Residential Mental Health Continuum of Care (RMHCC) program at Wakulla Correctional Institution. The RMHCC is an innovative initiative that uses specialized residential mental health units to improve treatment outcomes, promote safety and reduce costs. These specialized units provide protective housing and augmented treatment for inmates whose serious mental illness makes it difficult for them to adjust to the prison environment. The RMHCC uses specialized mental health units for diversion, stabilization, habilitation, and rehabilitation, creating an inter-connected continuum of care at a singular location. This facility will also serve many of the elderly inmates with dementia and other mental health issues.

<sup>1</sup> "Within the resources available, FDC has taken steps to develop programs that address the needs of older inmates such as consolidation of older inmates at certain institutions and palliative care units. While FDC has taken steps to better meet the needs of Florida's elderly offender population, additional system, policy, and programmatic changes are needed. As in previous years, the CMA makes the following recommendations for addressing Florida's elderly offender population:



# INSTITUTIONS | YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Chapter 958.11 (9) F.S. requires FDC to include in its Annual Report the assignment of youthful offenders (YOs) in its facilities. There are various means by which YOs are categorized within FDC. The assignment of these youthful offenders by facility and category for FY 2018-19 is identified the following table.

## Department-Designated Youthful Offender

Chapter 958.11 (4) F.S. authorizes FDC to classify a person as a YO if they are at least 18 years of age, or have been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to Chapter 985. The offender cannot have been previously classified as a YO, cannot be found guilty of a capital or life felony, be older than 24 and cannot be sentenced to more than 10 years.

## Department-Declared Vulnerable Youthful Offender

Chapter 958.11 (6) F.S. authorizes FDC to assign an inmate to a YO facility if their age does not exceed 19 years and if FDC determines that the inmates mental or physical vulnerability would jeopardize his or her safety in a non-youthful facility. Additionally, the inmate cannot be a capital or life felon.

## Court-Ordered Youthful Offender

Chapter 958.04 F.S. authorizes the court to sentence as a YO any person that is at least 18 years of age, or has been transferred for prosecution to the criminal division of the circuit court pursuant to Chapter 985. The person must have been younger than 21 years of age at the time

the sentence was imposed for offenses committed on or after October 1, 2008. Additionally, the offender cannot have been previously classified as a YO, cannot have been found guilty of a capital or life felony, and cannot have been sentenced to prison for greater than 10 years.

## Young Adult Offender

Chapter 944.1905 (5)(a) F.S. mandates that FDC assign any inmate under 18, not meeting the provisions of section 958, to a YO facility. Such inmates are assigned to YO facilities until 18 years of age, but may remain assigned until age 21 if FDC determines that continued assignment is in the best interest of the inmate and the assignment does not pose an unreasonable risk to other inmates in the facility.

## Recidivism

Chapter 958.045(14) F.S. mandates that FDC shall develop a system for tracking recidivism, including, but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of youthful offenders, and shall report on that system in its annual reports of the programs. Recidivism is calculated by comparing an inmate's prison release date to the date of rearrest or readmission to prison over a three-year period. Youthful offenders were defined as inmates who were less than 21 years of age at admission and were less than 24 years of age at release with a youthful offender provision. This excludes inmates convicted of a capital or life felony offense. Of the 560 inmates released in 2015 who met this criteria, 78.2% were rearrested and 39.1% were returned to prison within three years of release.

Location	Department Designated Youthful Offenders	Inmates with Emotional/Physical Vulnerability	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders	Young Adult Offender	Total Population
Central Florida Reception Center - Main	0	0	3	0	3
Florida Womens Reception Center	1	0	1	1	3
Lake City Correctional Facility (Private)	429	1	418	17	865
Lowell CI	43	2	17	1	63
Lowell Work Camp	5	0	1	0	6
North West Florida Reception Center - Annex	3	0	4	0	7
Reception and Medical Center - Main	14	0	16	1	31
South Florida Reception Center	15	0	8	0	23
Sumter CI	38	0	56	4	98
Sumter Annex	10	0	18	1	29
Sumter - Basic Training Unit	9	0	12	0	21
Suwannee CI	16	0	17	4	37
Work Release Centers	32	0	29	0	61
All Other Facilities	18	0	7	22	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,294</b>

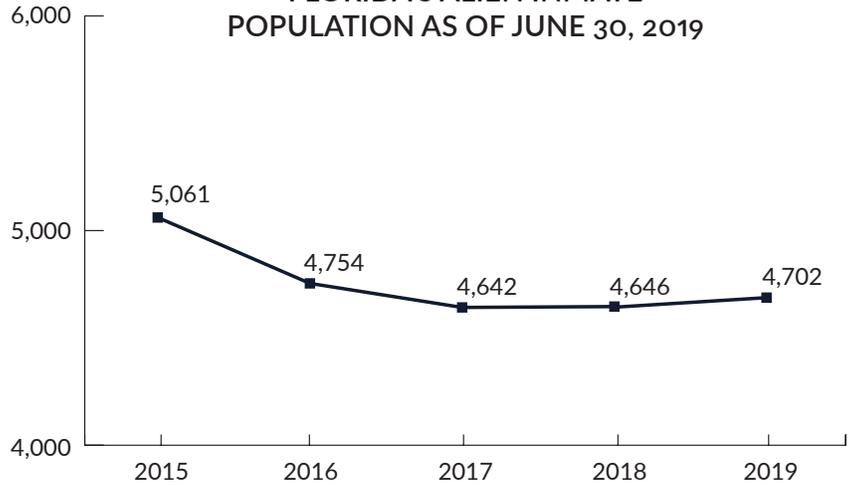
# INSTITUTIONS | ALIEN INMATES

An alien inmate is one who does not have U.S. citizenship. Newly admitted inmates are referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE, formerly part of INS) agents, who identify and investigate those who may be aliens.

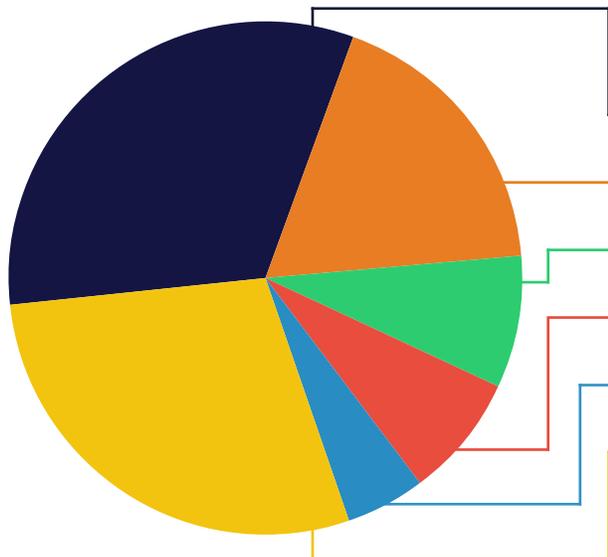
Over the past several years, Florida's alien inmate population has decreased, but is now leveling. On June 30 2019, Florida prisons housed 4,702 confirmed alien inmates; 56 more than June 30, 2018, total of 4,646.

Alien inmates may be deported promptly after release from prison, if (1) they have been ordered out of the country, (2) have no further appeals of their final deportation order, and (3) are from a country to which the United States can deport them. Other alien inmates are transferred to ICE for further immigration and deportation proceedings. In some instances, ICE will not receive and detain the inmate (primarily when the inmate is from a country to which they cannot be deported).

FLORIDA'S ALIEN INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2019



Approximately **74.6%** of confirmed alien inmates are in prison for violent crimes followed by **11.3%** for property crimes, **9.8%** for drug crimes, and **4.2%** for other crimes.



BIRTH COUNTRIES OF CONFIRMED ALIENS ON JUNE 30, 2019

Cuba	1,510	32.1%
Mexico	834	17.7%
Haiti	391	8.3%
Jamaica	368	7.8%
Honduras	245	5.2%
All Others	1,354	28.8%

\* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

# INSTITUTIONS | DEATH ROW

Florida was given the authority to execute inmates by the 1923 Legislature. Frank Johnson was the first inmate executed in Florida's electric chair on October 7, 1924. During the year 1929 and from May 1964 to May 1979, there were no executions.

The U.S. Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in 1972, in *Furman vs. Georgia*. In 1976, the *Furman* decision was overturned, upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty. The death penalty was resumed in Florida in 1979, with the execution of John Spenkelink.

In January 2000, the Florida Legislature passed legislation that allows lethal injection as an alternative method of execution in Florida. The first inmate to die by lethal injection was Terry Sims, on February 23, 2000.

Florida has executed two (2) females: Judias Buenoano (March 1998) and Aileen Wuornos (October 2002).

Male inmates under sentence of death are housed at Union Correctional Institution in Raiford, FL or at Florida State Prison in Starke, FL. Female death row inmates are housed at Lowell Annex in Lowell, FL. The chart below provides a detailed breakdown of inmates on death row.

During this fiscal year, seven of the inmates previously housed on death row have been removed due to their death penalty sentences being vacated and a life sentence being imposed or because of natural death. Several court cases, including a U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Hurst v. Florida*, and the Florida Supreme Court opinion in *Perry v. State*, found Florida's death penalty sentencing laws unconstitutional. These cases determined that a jury is required to find each fact necessary to impose a sentence of death and that it must be a unanimous decision by the jury. The State revised its death penalty laws in 2016 and 2017 to reflect the findings. Based on the date of another significant U.S. Supreme Court case, *Ring v. Arizona*, those inmates whose convictions and sentences became final after June 24, 2002, are now awaiting review under the new law. Due to these legal changes, there were no additions to death row during this fiscal year.



There were **two (2) executions** during FY 2018-19.

On June 30, 2019, there were **342 inmates** (339 males and 3 females) on Florida's death row.

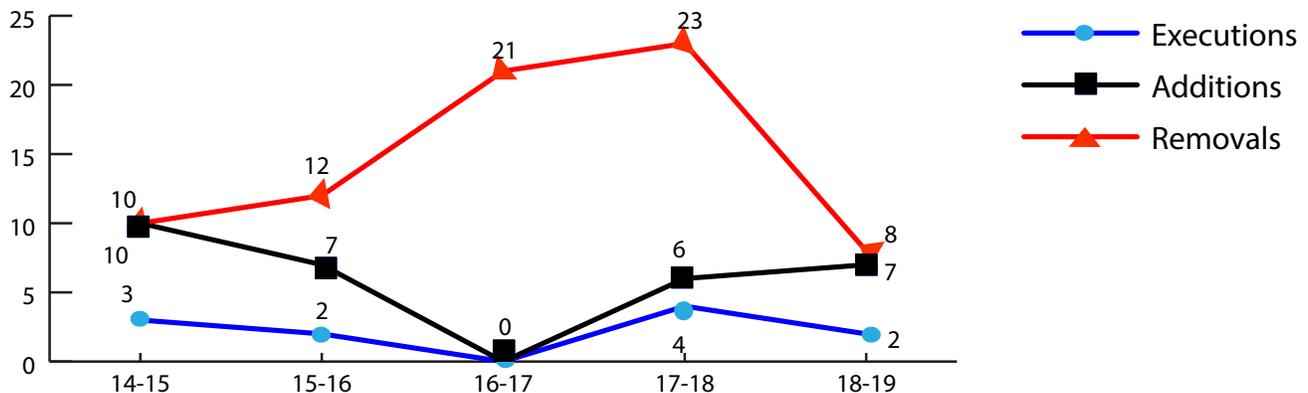
Average number of years between offense date and execution date is **30.6**

Average number of years served on death row prior to execution is **27.3**

Average age at offense date for those executed is **29.5**

Average age at execution date is **60.4**

## ADDITIONS, EXECUTIONS AND REMOVALS FROM DEATH ROW



# INSTITUTIONS | VIOLENT PREDATORS

Chapter 394.931 F.S. requires FDC to compile recidivism data on those referred, detained, or committed to FDC of Children and Family Services (DCF) as part of the Sexually Violent Predators Program (SVPP) and include the data in FDC's annual report. In this instance, recidivism is defined by FDC as the return to prison because of either a new conviction, or a violation of post-release supervision any time after referral to the SVPP.

In 1998 the Florida Legislature enacted the Involuntary Civil Commitment of Sexually Violent Predators Act allowing for the civil commitment of sexually violent predators. The Act defines "Sexually Violent Predators" as persons who have been convicted of a sexually violent offense and have a mental abnormality or personality disorder that makes them likely to engage in future acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility for long-term control, care, and treatment.

The SVPP is part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program Office of the DCF. Individuals with a history of qualifying sexually motivated offenses are referred to SVPP prior to their release from FDC, Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), Florida State Hospital (DCF) and county jails. SVPP collects all available information about the referred individual's sexual, criminal, mental health, and personal history and determines whether this individual meets the clinical definition as a sexually violent predator as defined by the Act. DCF makes a recommendation to the state attorney regarding whether a petition should be filed to pursue civil commitment. The court determines whether the individual is a sexually violent predator to be committed to DCF.

The following table presents data on those referred, detained or committed to the SVPP by one of the four agencies and tracks those that returned to prison after SVPP referral.

**RECIDIVISM OF OFFENDERS REFERRED, DETAINED OR COMMITTED TO SVPP**

Fiscal Year of Release	Referral Source									
	Assistant State Attorney / County Jails		FDC		DJJ		DCF State Hospital		Total	
	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned
FY 2014-15	197	170	2,437	1,385	9	15	55	4	2,698	1,574
FY 2015-16	178	143	2,587	1,242	17	4	47	6	2,829	1,395
FY 2016-17	185	85	2,683	1,056	10	4	58	4	2,936	1,149
FY 2017-18	163	59	2,945	761	5	0	57	1	3,170	821
FY 2018-19	204	26	3,331	387	10	0	82	0	3,607	413

# INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

The Office of Intelligence was created in April 2016 with the initial mission to integrate an intelligence-led corrections model into daily institutional operations.

Having progressed into 2019, the Office’s current primary mission is to provide timely, relevant, accurate, and synchronized intelligence to tactical, operational, and strategic level managers and leaders within FDC.

The Office of Intelligence produces intelligence both for FDC use and for sharing across the local and national intelligence communities. The Office focuses on a hybrid combination of criminal intelligence strategies and business intelligence. Both areas stem from data analytics to create a cohesive, evidence-based approach towards producing a safe and secure environment among institutions while advancing FDC’s strategic initiatives.

The Office of Intelligence is comprised of several divisions specializing in their own specific disciplines of correctional enforcement and intelligence:

## CANINE INTERDICTION

Equipped with 31 highly trained canines (K9) and handlers, interdiction teams are dispatched in unannounced search and recovery deployments to detect and recover contraband. Interdiction teams are frequently deployed to provide searches of agency staff and visitors entering our institutions, vehicles in the institution parking lot, and inmate work sites on and off state property. Intelligence leads derived from data evidence often direct teams to when and where threats may be located. The teams respond to the targeted areas for contraband recovery efforts.

## SECURITY THREAT GROUPS (STG)

The mission of the Security Threat Intelligence Unit (STIU) is to effectively validate Security Threat Groups (gang) related persons, gather intelligence on STG related activities, and provide investigative efforts in all STG related occurrences. Operating within the Office of Intelligence, the STIU is tasked with maintaining and supervising FDC’s STG program which consists of 16,739 inmates in over 1,100 gangs ranging from those nationally known to local street gangs. This unit, combined with mobile strike force teams, provide FDC with a dedicated and well qualified STG work force that can quickly and efficiently respond to STG related incidents within a specific institution.

The STIU collects, analyzes, and distributes intelligence related to criminal gang activity both within and outside the state correctional system.

The STIU assists institutional staff by reviewing gang-related incidents as they occur in prison settings, and by making recommendations for relocating or restricting inmates based on their role in these incidents.

The STIU utilizes the Security Threat Operational Review Management System (STORMS) as the primary method of recording and communicating disruptive behavior of security threat group members, and any other activities of which they may be involved. An intelligence gathering tool, STORMS stores data on suspected and confirmed members of security threat groups who are currently incarcerated, confirmed members of security threat groups, and those who are released from Department custody. STORMS is designed to give FDC and other law enforcement agencies a blueprint of gang activities in Florida by permitting Department staff to conduct gang trend analysis, tattoo analysis, etc. in order to evaluate any information deemed critical to the orderly operation of FDC and safety of the citizens of the state.

## RECOVERED CONTRABAND FOR FY 18-19

Contraband Type	Amount
Tobacco (grams)	561,616
<b>Drugs (grams)</b>	
Marijuana	12,343
K2 (Synthetic Cannabinoid)	19,590
Cocaine (powder and crack)	3,443
Other (Heroin, Meth, Methadone)	7,473
Narcotic Pills (each)	2,900
Prescription Medicine (each)	897
<b>Weapons</b>	
Shank/Bladed Weapon	10,398
Lock in Sock	211
Nail/Sharp	138
Razor Type Weapons	202
<b>Communication Devices</b>	
Cell Phones	7,451
Cell Phone Accessories (charger, SIM card, battery pack)	4,907

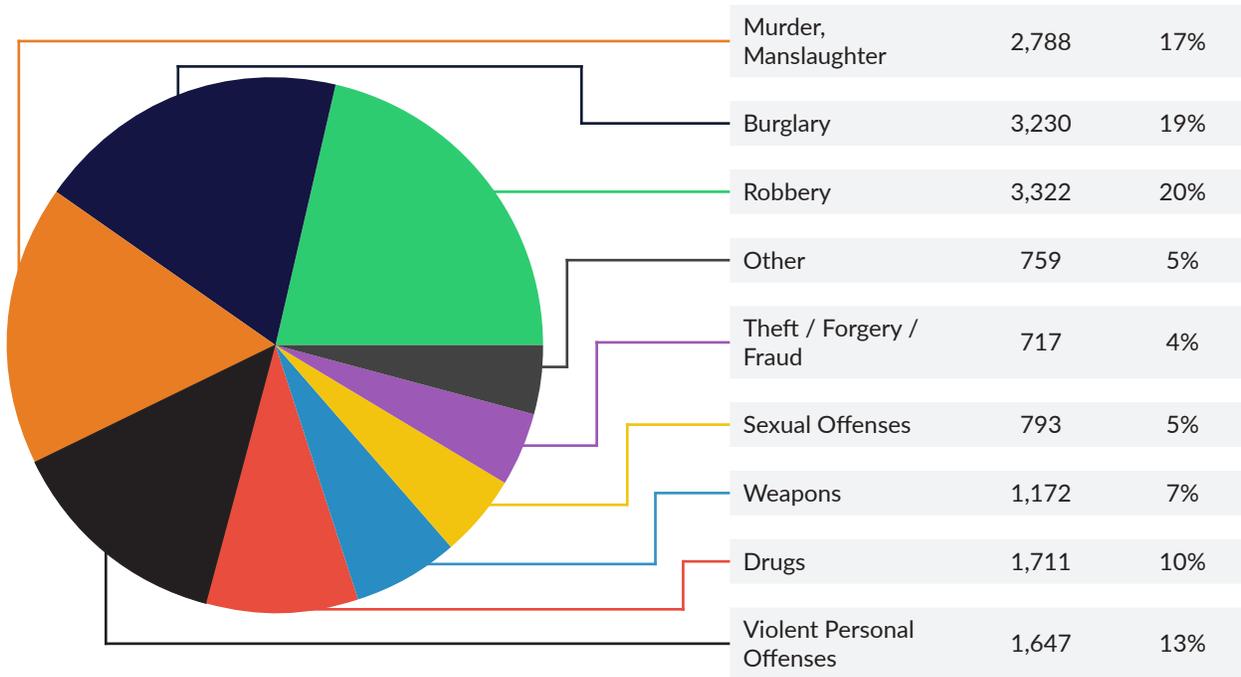


## IDENTIFIED STG GANG MEMBERS

Fiscal Year Date	Total
Fiscal Year 17-18	12,262
Fiscal Year 18-19	16,739

# INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

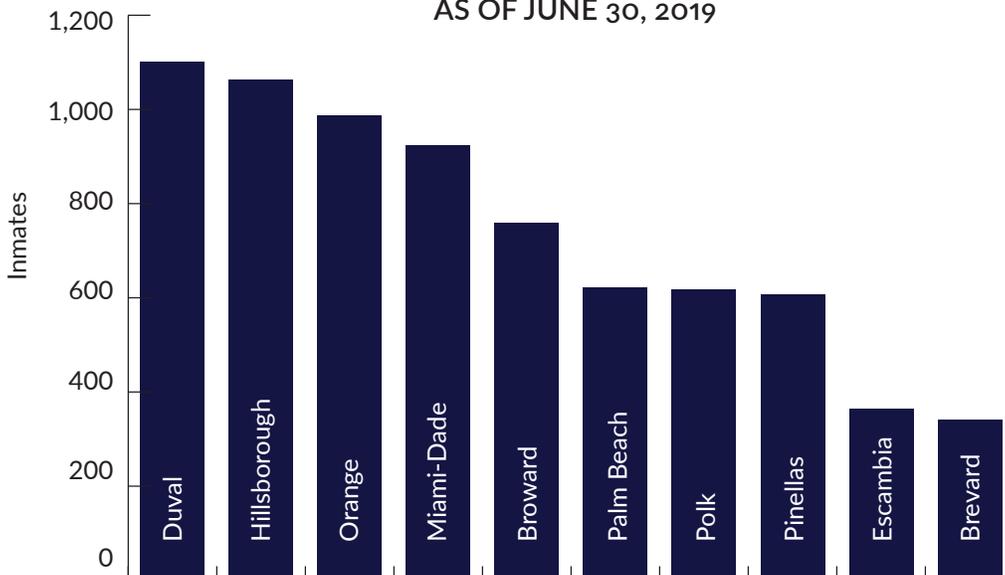
STGS BY PRIMARY OFFENSE GROUP AS OF JUNE 30, 2019



FDC also monitors the anticipated number of STG inmates that will be released into the general population over the next year. These estimates are based on the end of sentence (EOS) dates determined for the inmates and the identification of those who are STG.

For fiscal year 2019/2020, it is estimated that 26,208 inmates will be released from prison and that 4,028 of those inmates (15.4%) have gang affiliations. FDC staff consistently coordinate with local law enforcement in each county to notify them of the STG inmates scheduled to be released in their county. Additionally, the 4,028 STG inmates scheduled for release are comprised of members from 567 different gangs with the greatest amount of those (327) being members of the Latin Kings and the second largest amount (309) being members of the Gangster Disciples.

TOP TEN COUNTIES FOR STG CONVICTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019



# INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

## STRATEGIC ANALYSIS UNIT

In recognizing that corrections operations pose a unique criminal environment, and understanding that the criminal nexus can reach beyond the boundaries of our facilities, the future of institutional security will be defined by the ability of corrections professionals to distinguish patterns, trends, and threats from an overwhelming tangle of information.

One role of the Strategic Analysis Unit is to assist facility personnel in the collection, organization, and dissemination of intelligence so that it may be applied appropriately. This is especially vital to a facility because analysts examine crime patterns and trends in the context of the environment where they take place.

The Strategic Analysis Unit utilizes current and historical data resources to identify trends and patterns to detect threats to FDC operations. Data collected from phone calls, mail, video systems, observation, or incident reports, can be synchronized with investigative data and forensics to develop cases or prevent incidents that could prove detrimental to facility operations or inmate/staff safety.

Analytics assist the agency in targeting institutions and specific areas of concern to focus resources where they may have the greatest impact in reducing contraband and gang activity. These data-driven decisions are the result of intelligence-led corrections operations and are essential in reducing incidents and preventing harm to FDC staff or inmates. Intelligence information developed often links to individuals associated with STG groups or organized criminal enterprises, both inside and outside of our facilities.

Additionally, vital intelligence information is shared with command staff and external stakeholders to notify them of the discoveries and the potential risks involved.

Currently, FDC oversees the piloting of a Wireless Containment System (WCS) at three facilities in the state. This is designed to assist in detecting and capturing unauthorized cell phone activity.



# INSTITUTIONS | ESCAPES



An escape is an unauthorized absence from the designated facility boundary or absence from any official assignment outside the boundary.

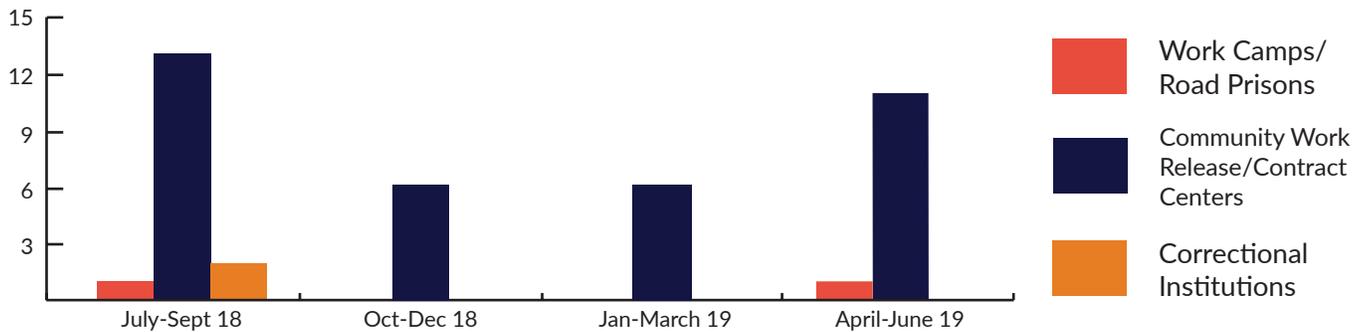
**FDC classifies escapes into three categories:**

**Level 1:** Escape from non-secure environment, such as a community correctional center or an outside work squad, in which no Level 3 behaviors are exhibited.

**Level 2:** Escape from a secure perimeter or supervised environment in which no Level 3 behaviors are exhibited.

**Level 3:** Escape that involves hostages, weapons/tools, outside assistance or violence during or after the escape.

## FY 2018-19 ESCAPES BY QUARTER BY FACILITY TYPE

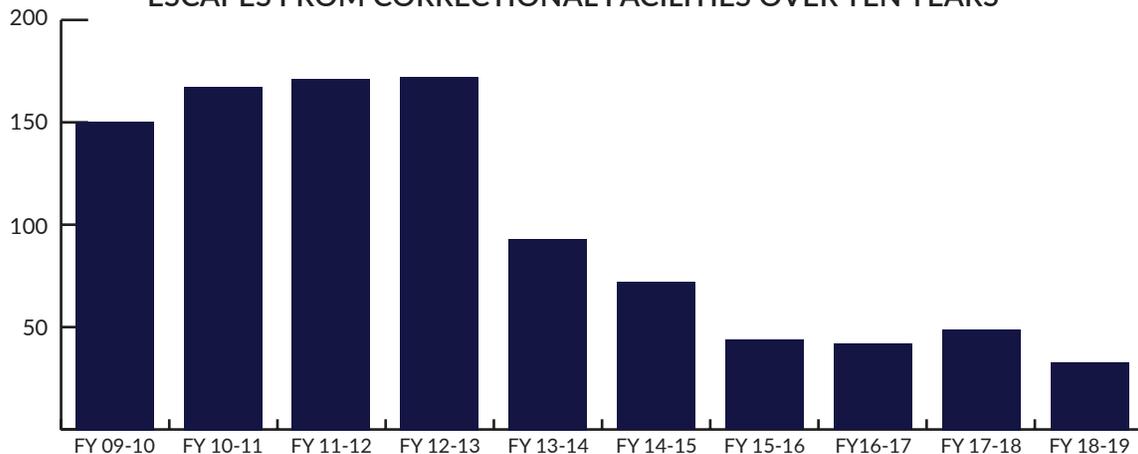


The number of escapes decreased 30.6% from 49 in FY 2017-18 to 34 during FY 2018-19. Of the 34 escapes, 32 (91.2%) were recaptured as of July 17, 2019. Of the 32 recaptured, 27 (84.4%) were recaptured within the quarter. Of the 27 recaptured within the quarter, 17 (63%) were recaptured within 24 hours of escape.

Two (5.9%) escapes were from correctional institutions and one (2.9%) from work camps and/or road prisons.

The majority (31 or 91.2%) of escapes were community custody walk-aways from community work release/contract centers, where inmates are out in the community working during the day, returning to the work release center afterward. Inmates returning late from work without valid reasons may be charged with escape and returned to a major institution to complete their sentences.

## ESCAPES FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OVER TEN YEARS\*



\*A majority of escapes are walk-aways from community work release centers.

# INSTITUTIONS | EDUCATION

FDC provides academic education, career and technical education, library services, and life skills programs to incarcerated individuals. The programs are designed to help inmates to better themselves and equip them with competencies conducive to successful social reintegration. FDC administers the programs utilizing credentialed, certified teachers.

A summary of participants and graduates of these programs are illustrated below. A detailed list of the inmate programs offered through FDC is listed in this report's appendix.

## FY 2018-19 GED, HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, CAREER AND TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

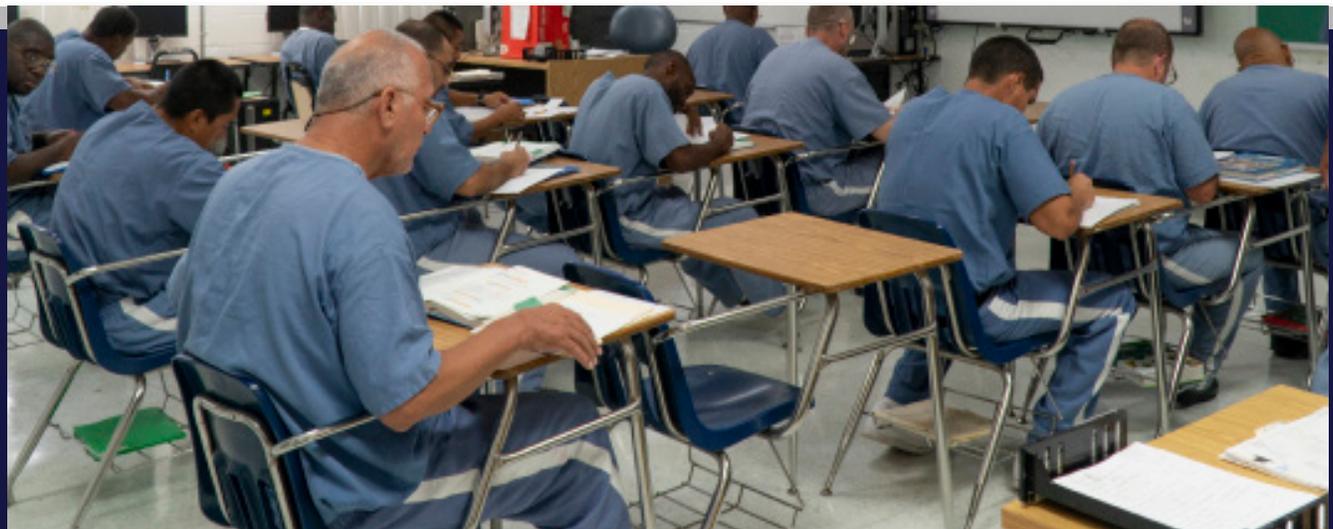
Type of Award Locations	GED	Vocational Certificates	Industry Certificates	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,127	1,654	3,496	6,277
Private Institutions	592	727	8	1,327
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>7,604</b>

## PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 2018-19

Enrollments	Mandatory Literacy (MLP)	Adult Basic Education (ABE)	GED	Total
<b>Correctional Institutions</b>				
Number of Enrollments*	10,490	5,818	4,584	20,892
Number of Inmates	7,297	4,157	3,132	14,586
Number of Completions**	951	534	1,127	2,612
<b>Private Institutions</b>				
Number of Enrollments*	3,498	2,101	1,539	7,138
Number of Participants	2,497	1,477	1,030	5,004
Number of Completions**	468	202	592	1,262

\* Inmates may enroll in more than one class at a time and may include enrollments from the previous year.

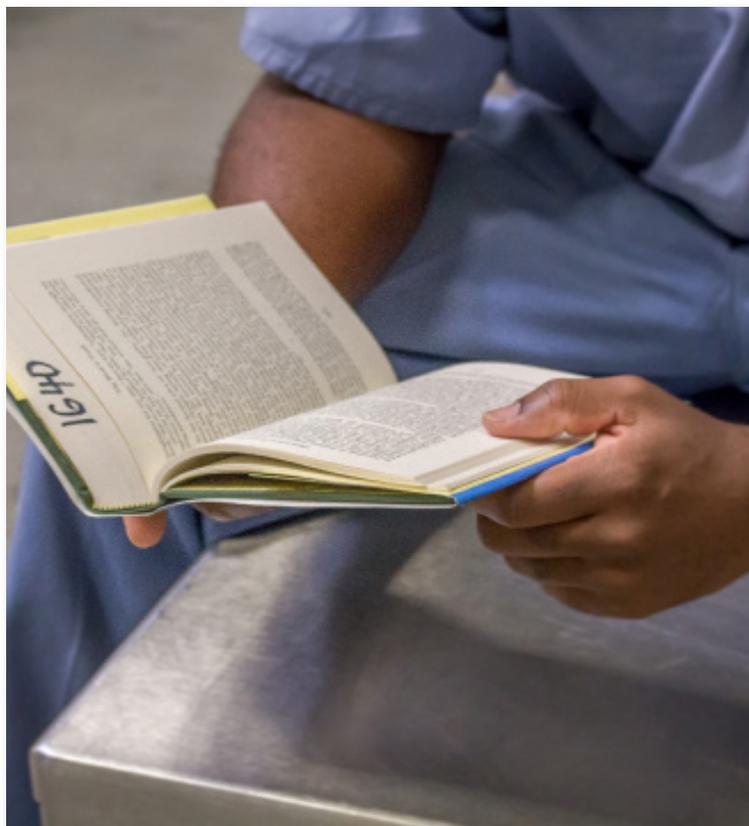
\*\* In some instances, there is a lag between completion of the industry courses and the award of the certificates.



During FY 2018-19, a total of **21,218** inmates participated in academic education programs and **6,660** inmates participated in career and technical classes.

# INSTITUTIONS | LITERACY LEVELS

Chapter 944.801, (3), (g), F.S. requires FDC to include in its Annual Report a summary of change in literacy levels of Correctional Education students during the fiscal year. To that end, this section presents the results of Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) for Correctional Education (CE) students. TABE tests administered to students during FY 2018-19 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 achieved literacy level completions as indicated by their pre-test and post-test assessments during this period. This summary includes the 7,890 inmate students who, during this period, had matching pre- and post-test assessments in all three of the subject areas: Mathematics, Reading, and Language. The chart below illustrates the academic gains made in each subject in terms of completing at least one or more literacy completion levels. In terms of Mathematics matching scores, 30% of inmate students demonstrated gains of one or more levels. In Reading, 34.1% of inmate students advanced one or more levels. For Language, 35.2% of the inmate students showed academic gains of one or more levels.



## AVERAGE GAINS EXPRESSED IN GRADE LEVEL

Pre-test Level (total inmates with both pretest and post-test: 8,531)	Math			Reading			Language		
	Inmates Who Completed the Level	Inmates who Advanced One or More Level	All	Inmates Who Completed the Level	Inmates who Advanced One or More Level	All	Inmates Who Completed the Level	Inmates who Advanced One or More Level	All
ABE Beginning Literacy (0.0-1.9)	4	113	117	11	199	210	13	412	425
ABE Beginning Basic Education (2.0-3.9)	43	626	669	24	387	411	44	767	811
ABE Intermediate Low (4.0-5.9)	63	768	831	91	784	875	27	632	659
ABE Intermediate High (6.0-8.9)	26	623	649	23	781	804	17	613	630
ASE Low (9.0-10.9)	5	251	256	24	580	604	0	321	321
ASE High (11.0-12.9)	45	0	45	59	0	59	41	0	41
Total	186	2,381	2,567	232	2,731	2,963	142	2,745	2,887

Pretest: Most recent TABE test before first enrollment in FY1819 up to 30 days after first enrollment (since 7-1-2016)

Posttest: Highest TABE test taken during FY1819 (after the pretest and enrollment date)

Completed the Level : Posttest reached the maximum score of the pretest scale level

Advanced One or More Level: Posttest achieved was higher than the pretest scale level

# INSTITUTIONS | SUBSTANCE ABUSE

## IN-PRISON

**Outpatient** - A four to six month program, depending upon individual treatment need. Outpatient Services provide individual and group counseling for inmates who have substance use disorder issues that are problematic in their life. Outpatient services can be a step-down program for the more intensive Residential Therapeutic Community or an initial program for those whose time is limited for pre-release services and they need other types of services while still incarcerated in order to have the best opportunity of successful reintegration in the community. Groups meet twice weekly with an individual session held monthly, at minimum.

**Intensive Outpatient** - A four to six-month substance use disorder 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.

## ON-SUPERVISION

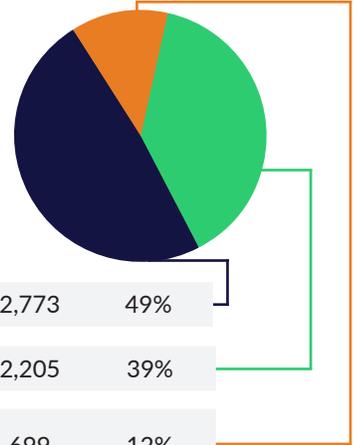
Offenders on supervision also participate in substance use disorder treatment programs in one of the following forms.

**Outpatient** - Substance use disorder treatment for offenders who maintain residence and employment in the community. Services provided include assessment, individual, group or family sessions along with drug education classes.

**Nonsecure** - A six-month residential substance use disorder treatment program consisting of a two-month intensive treatment component followed by a four-month employment/re-entry component.

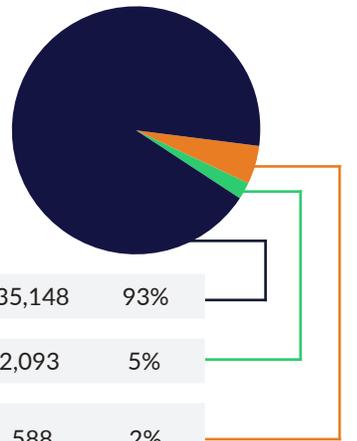
**Secure** - This long-term residential substance use disorder treatment program involves a structured environment focusing upon all aspects of substance use rehabilitation including job training and educational programs. This therapeutic community model consists of up to 12 months of intensive treatment and up to six months of an employment and re-entry component.

### INMATE-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS



Outpatient	2,773	49%
Intensive Outpatient	2,205	39%
Residential Therapeutic Community	699	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>100%</b>

### COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS



Outpatient	35,148	93%
Intensive Outpatient	2,093	5%
Residential Therapeutic Community	588	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,829</b>	<b>100%</b>

# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE DRUG TESTING

Chapter 944.473 (3), Florida Statutes mandates that FDC report the number of random and reasonable suspicion substance abuse tests administered in the fiscal year, the number of positive and negative results, and number of inmates requesting and participating in substance abuse treatment programs as part of its Annual Report.

FDC's Inmate Drug Testing Unit currently oversees the random drug testing program, substance abuse program drug testing and "for cause" drug testing for all correctional facilities statewide and randomly drug tests thousands of inmates annually.

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

Drug testing enables FDC 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 inmates into treatment, and monitoring them during the treatment process.

**DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR FY 2018-19**

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug test Positive					Total
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	
Random	66,755	66,301	454	0.7%	2	404	22	3	33	477
For Cause	2,487	2,017	470	30.8%	7	306	9	1	138	487

During FY 2018-19 there were 85 inmates who participated in a substance abuse treatment course with a positive drug test within a year prior to enrollment. 26 inmates were considered repeat substance abuse offenders, having two or more positive drug tests during FY 2018-19. Compare this with results from the previous fiscal year in which there were 63 inmates who enrolled in a substance abuse treatment course with a drug test within a year prior to enrollment and 9 inmates had at least two positive random or for-cause drug tests. One of the more recent substance abuse problems plaguing Florida institutions is the use of synthetic cannabinoids, cathinones (bath salts) and opiates, also known as K2 or Spice and Fentanyl. Some drug users, especially those undergoing drug treatment or rehabilitation, resort to these synthetic drugs as an alternative to marijuana. K2 and related synthetic substances are considered highly dangerous. Some of the adverse effects associated with these drugs include aggression, mood swings, altered perception, paranoia, panic attacks, heart palpitations, and respiratory complications.

Synthetic drugs have been difficult to control because they can be derived from common household products. Additionally, they are typically blended with other substances or coated on other materials making them almost impossible to identify and to determine their makeup or quantity. Although some synthetics are currently classified as controlled substances, most are undetectable by standard drug testing. Recently, new drug testing kits have become available that are capable of detecting some of the compounds in K2, Spice and Fentanyl through urine or blood testing. FDC currently tests inmate population for K2 both randomly, in instances where there is reason to believe an inmate has used K2 (for-cause testing), and for inmates participating in court ordered substance abuse programs. To combat use of synthetic drugs, FDC continues to apply new approaches and technologies to both eliminate the introduction of contraband in the institutions, as well as to detect and treat their effects on inmates.

# INSTITUTIONS | RE-ENTRY INITIATIVES

## ID CARDS

Pursuant to Chapter 944.605, (7)(f), F.S., FDC shall provide a report that identifies the number of inmates released with and without identification cards (IDs), specifies any impediments to obtaining IDs, and provides recommendations to improve obtaining release documents and ID cards for all inmates.

A total of 30,030 inmates were released during FY 2018-19. Of this total, FDC was responsible for providing identification cards to 13,949 of the released inmates subject to ID eligibility requirements listed in Chapter 944.605 (7)(b), F.S.

The total number of inmates released with an ID during FY 2018-19 was 12,337 (88.4%) and the total released without IDs was 1,612 (11.6%). Additionally, of the 1,612 inmates without IDs, 70.6% (1,138) were identification prepared, but unable to acquire an ID prior to release.

Identification-prepared inmates are those that have obtained and completed all the paperwork necessary to attain an ID, but were unable to access the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Flow Unit (Florida Licensing on Wheels) for identification events held at FDC institutions and privately operated facilities.

Although access to the FLOW unit is an impediment to inmates receiving IDs, other impediments included:

The inability to consistently secure accurate information from an inmate in order to obtain a certified birth certificate from FDC of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, and/or a social security replacement card from the Social Security Administration.

FDC recommends continuing to work with the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, the Florida Department of Health - Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the Social Security Administration to develop solutions to the identified impediments. FDC and the Social Security Administration executed a second Memorandum of Understanding effective December 15, 2018 to December 14, 2023.

## PARTNER AGENCIES

Pursuant to Chapter 946.516 (2) F.S., a report on post release job placement and the rate of subsequent contact with the correctional system for those inmates who have participated in the correctional work programs operated by the PRIDE corporation and by FDC shall be included in the Annual Report.

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

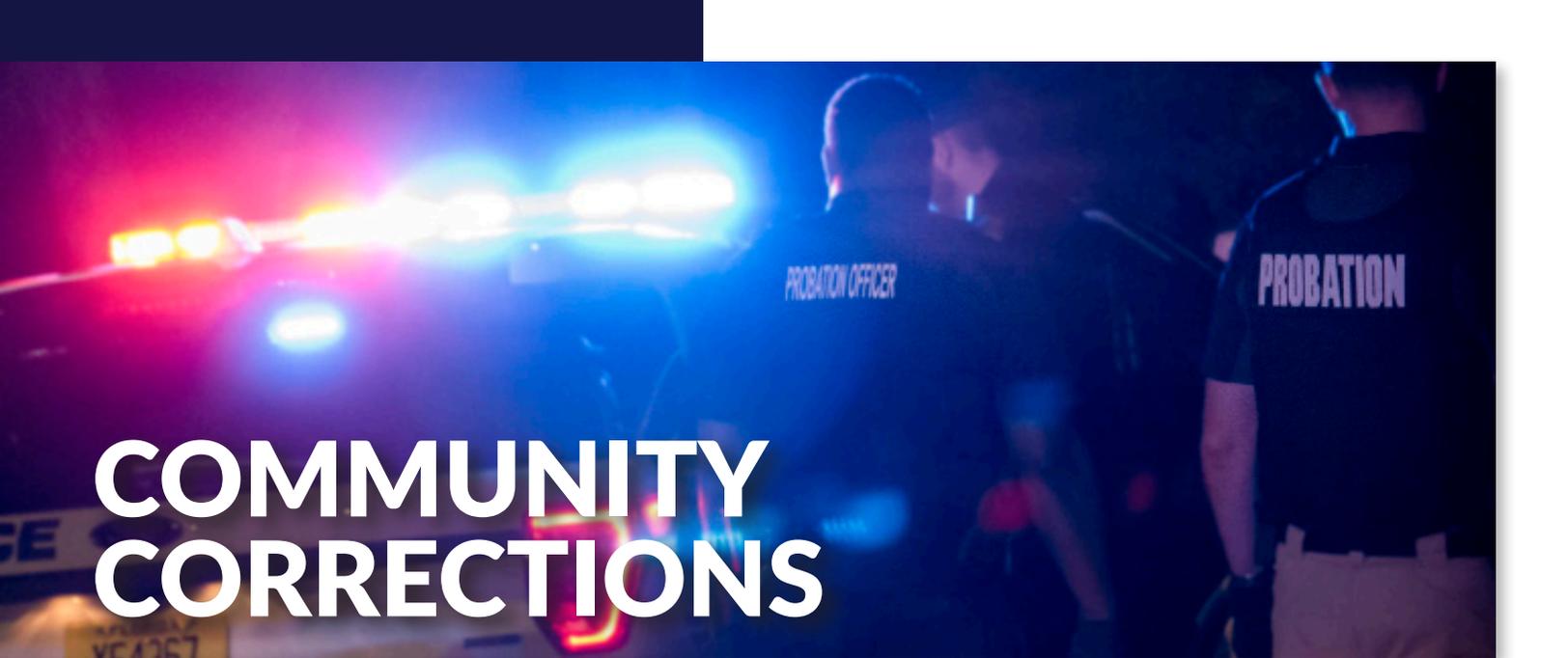
According to PRIDE's 2018 Annual Report, PRIDE trained 3,092 inmates who worked almost 3.13 million hours in 40 diverse industries, farms, and operations located in 18 correctional facilities. Many of these inmates were trained in modern high technology trades including print and digital information, garments and apparel, furniture manufacturing, vehicle renovation, metal fabrication, as well as dental and optical.

Additionally, as provided in its annual report, 86% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed into full-time jobs and only 9.9% of PRIDE's former workers recidivate.



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

PRIDE Enterprises  
223 Morrison Road, Brandon, FL 33511  
813-324-8700 (phone)  
[info@pride-enterprises.org](mailto:info@pride-enterprises.org)  
[www.pride-enterprises.org](http://www.pride-enterprises.org)



# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Below is a breakdown for **Fiscal Year 2018-19** of State Probation Officer public safety operations targeting gangs, sex offenders, and other prolific crimes:

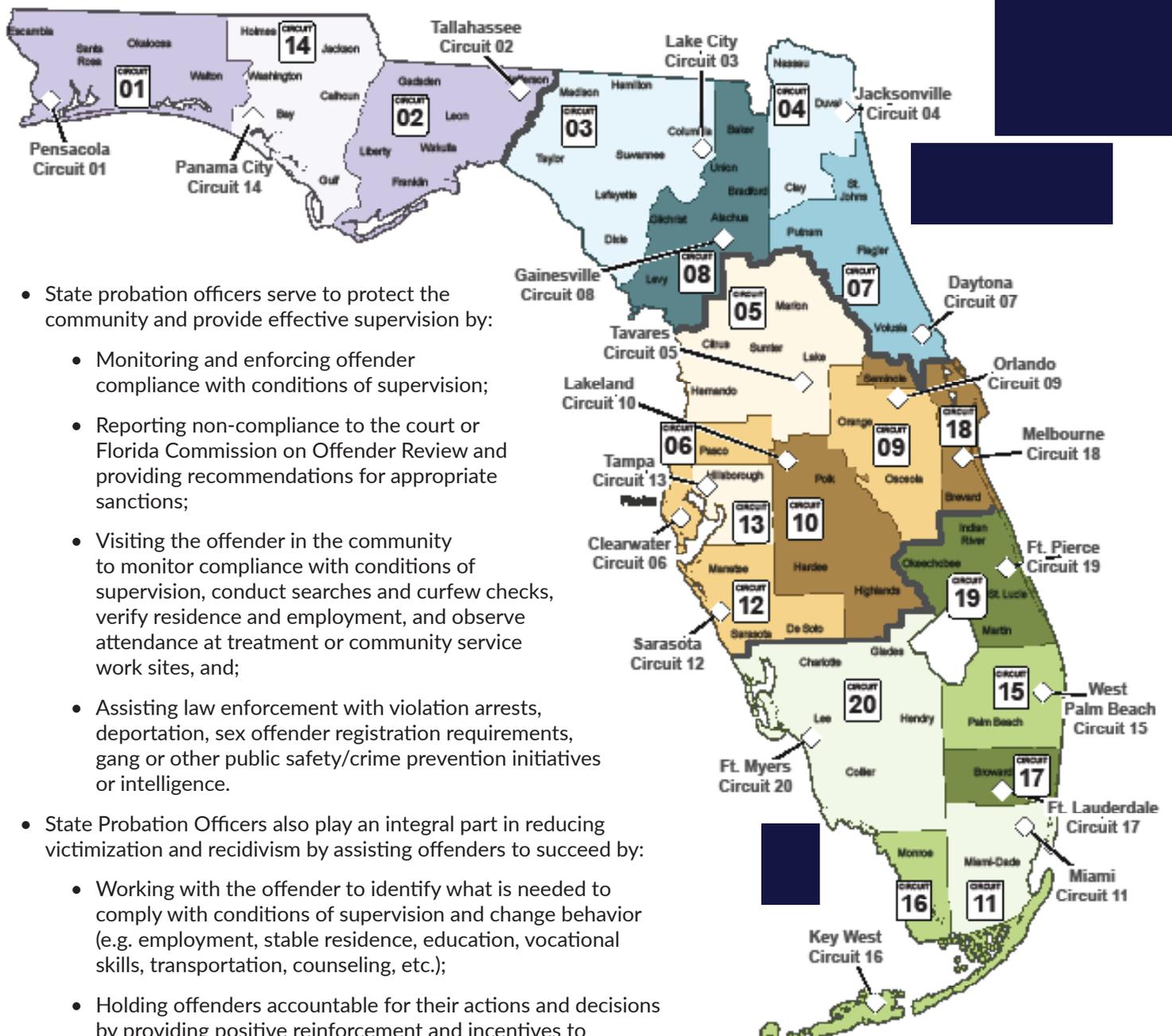
- Conducted **172,173 searches** for offender compliance.
- Conducted **45,768 proactive compliance checks** (curfews) on felony offenders.
- Conducted **1,636 arrests** of offenders.
- Conducted **109,490 investigations** for the courts.
- Monitored approximately **4,992 offenders** on active GPS tracking equipment 24 hours per day with approximately 61% of that total being registered sexual offenders.
- Conducted **1,324,488 field contacts** with felony offenders in the community.
- Conducted **341,535 drug tests** on offenders.
- Enforce the conditions of supervision by mandating and conducting **197,777 employment checks** and verifications of the felony offenders to ensure gainful employment.
- Enhance the safety of victims through regular notifications and automated Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) notifications which totaled **129,975**.

Approximately 2,179 certified Probation Officers statewide are responsible for monitoring and supervising over 164,655 offenders on some form of supervision. Each year there are approximately 84,497 offenders admitted to supervision and approximately 84,836 released from supervision due to termination from the period of supervision, early termination, court or commission action, death or revocation.

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

- Community Corrections is committed to helping offenders succeed, which results in better outcomes for the offender and ultimately leads to reduced victimization and recidivism.
- Offenders are held accountable to victim compensation.
- Offenders on supervision can be contributing members of the community by working, and paying court costs, fines and taxes in lieu of burdening taxpayers with their cost of incarceration in county jails or state prisons.
- Supervision provides an alternative sentence to prison for many offenders. It costs much less per day to supervise an offender on community supervision versus the cost per day to house an inmate in a Florida prison.
- Offenders performed more than 1.1 million hours of public service work for the community last fiscal year, which equates to roughly \$11 million of work performed.
- These efforts assist in generating revenue to offset cost incurred for supervising offenders. During the past fiscal year, probation officers collected approximately \$91 million from offenders, including: \$50,730,571 in restitution, fines and court costs; \$19,655,397 in the cost of supervision; and \$20,689,381 in subsistence and other court ordered fees, which is deposited into Florida's general revenue fund.





- State probation officers serve to protect the community and provide effective supervision by:
  - Monitoring and enforcing offender compliance with conditions of supervision;
  - Reporting non-compliance to the court or Florida Commission on Offender Review and providing recommendations for appropriate sanctions;
  - Visiting the offender in the community to monitor compliance with conditions of supervision, conduct searches and curfew checks, verify residence and employment, and observe attendance at treatment or community service work sites, and;
  - Assisting law enforcement with violation arrests, deportation, sex offender registration requirements, gang or other public safety/crime prevention initiatives or intelligence.
- State Probation Officers also play an integral part in reducing victimization and recidivism by assisting offenders to succeed by:
  - Working with the offender to identify what is needed to comply with conditions of supervision and change behavior (e.g. employment, stable residence, education, vocational skills, transportation, counseling, etc.);
  - Holding offenders accountable for their actions and decisions by providing positive reinforcement and incentives to motivate offenders and reward good behavior and by acting quickly, firmly and fairly to address non-compliance or declining behavior;
  - Collaborating with community partners to provide services and resources for offenders, and;
  - Maintaining partnerships in the community to provide offenders with employment applications, interviewing classes, bus tokens, used bikes, clothes, financial assistance, anger management, marriage or parenting classes and educational/vocational opportunities.

Offenders on supervision can be contributing members of the community. Being gainfully employed offenders can pay court costs and taxes in lieu of burdening taxpayers in the county, costing money to incarcerate them on a jail sentence. During the past fiscal year, offenders paid almost \$34 million in restitution to victims.

The success rate for offenders on supervision has remained steady at approximately 60% for the past 5 fiscal years. "Success" is defined as terminating successfully from supervision.

**Community Corrections promotes public safety by providing effective supervision of offenders in the community, holding offenders accountable and connecting offenders to services in order to reduce victimization and the re-occurrence of crime.**

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | TYPES OF SUPERVISION

## 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 less 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.



## PROBATION

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

## COMMUNITY CONTROL

Community Control is a form of intensive supervised "house arrest" including weekends and holidays. The offender is restricted to his/her residence, except for 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.

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | TYPES OF SUPERVISION

## Post-Prison Release Supervision

### PAROLE

Parole is a post-prison supervision program where eligible inmates have the terms and conditions of parole set by the Florida Commission on Offender Review (FCOR), an agency separate from FDC that was formerly known as the Florida Parole Commission. The period of parole cannot exceed the balance of the offender's original sentence. 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, are 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 FCOR, which makes the final determination whether to continue the offender on supervision, modify the conditions of supervision, or revoke the supervision and return the offender to prison.

### CONDITIONAL RELEASE

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

### ADDICTION RECOVERY

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

- A history of substance abuse or a substance addiction;
- Participated in any drug treatment;
- No current or previous convictions for a violent offense; 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.

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



# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | POPULATION

For any specified date, the community supervision offender population consists of ALL offenders actively under supervision and those on supervision caseload but temporarily unavailable for direct supervision because of known and designated reasons, such as hospitalization or incarceration.

This section includes statistics on Florida's offender population as of June 30, 2019.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	2,674	1.6%	14.6	28.4
Sexual Offenses	7,614	4.6%	10.3	34.9
Robbery	5,230	3.2%	6.6	25.1
Violent Personal Offenses	28,151	17.0%	3.8	33.1
Burglary	15,709	9.5%	4.0	28.1
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	43,748	26.4%	4.2	33.4
Drug Offenses	42,264	25.5%	2.8	32.5
Weapons	5,348	3.2%	3.1	30.4
Other	13,771	8.3%	3.0	36.0
Data Unavailable	146			

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



\*\* Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where 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.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	124,226	74.8%
Female	40,429	24.3%

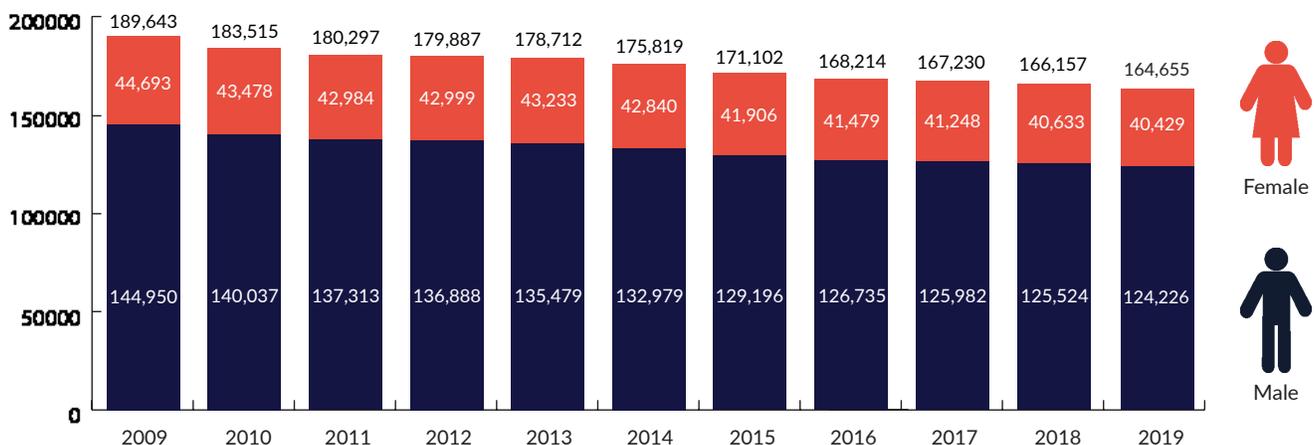
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	60,118	36.2%
White Female	23,901	14.4%
Black Male	39,084	23.5%
Black Female	11,672	7.0%
Hispanic Male	24,346	14.7%
Hispanic Female	4,612	2.8%
Other Male	678	0.4%
Other Female	244	0.1%

Age on June 30, 2019		
17 & Under	98	0.1%
18-24	22,474	13.5%
25-34	48,138	29.0%
35-49	53,920	32.5%
50-59	24,965	15.0%
60 and Over	15,052	9.1%
Data Unavailable	8	

Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	99,428	59.9%
1	34,795	21.0%
2	14,752	8.9%
3	7,362	4.4%
4	8,178	4.9%

\* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | POPULATION & ADMISSIONS

## POPULATION

- The number of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2019 decreased by 1,502 from June 30, 2018.
- There were 164,655 offenders being supervised by probation officers on June 30, 2019.
  - 84,497 offenders were admitted to supervision.
  - 84,836 offenders were released from supervision.
  - 13,396 were revoked due to a new arrest.
  - 18,461 were revoked due to a technical violation.
  - 10,307 were terminated due to court/ Florida Commission on Offender Review action.
- The majority of those 164,655 offenders are male (75.4%), white (51%), and between the ages of 35-49 (32.7%) and 25-34 (29.2%).
- Most (60.4%) had never been on felony community supervision in Florida before.
- Most these offenders were serving felony probation sentences (64.2%), compared to other types of supervision like drug offender probation, community control, etc.
- The average overall age of offenders on community supervision was 39.4.
- Those on control release were the oldest on average (59 years) and offenders on pretrial intervention were the youngest on average (32 years).
- The overall average sentence length for those on community supervision was 4 years.
- The top three counties of conviction were Broward (10.0%), Miami-Dade (9.5%), and Hillsborough (6.9%).
- Most offenders on supervision had third degree felonies (63.5%) and were serving for property offenses (35.6%).
- As of June 30, 2019, the statewide rate for offenders successfully completing probation was 58%.



## ADMISSIONS

- Of the 84,497 offenders admitted to supervision 73% are male, 53.5% are white and 35.1% are between the ages of 25-34.
- 53.9% of offenders had never been on felony supervision in Florida before.
- The average offenders age at admission to community supervision is 35.3.
- 34.8% of offenders are sentenced to community supervision for committing a drug crime while another 30.2% are serving for a property crime, which includes theft, fraud, and damage.

Supervision sentences include: an original sentence by the court to probation, community control or a pretrial intervention program, or the supervision portion of a “split” sentence – prison followed by community control or probation, or assignment to supervision as a condition of prison release, or offenders from other states that Florida supervises through Interstate Compact agreements.

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | ADMISSIONS

Supervision admissions refer to the number of offenders beginning a new period of community supervision by FDC. This would be the result of a new offense or the revocation of existing supervision followed by an immediate imposition of new supervision. It does not include offenders already on supervision who receive an additional sentence for an offense separate from the one that initially placed them on supervision.

This section includes statistics on the number of offender who were admitted to the Florida supervision system during the period of July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	512	0.6%	7.9	41.3
Sexual Offenses	1,492	1.8%	6.4	43.0
Robbery	1,914	2.3%	3.7	32.6
Violent Personal Offenses	13,777	16.3%	2.4	36.0
Burglary	6,489	7.7%	2.7	32.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	19,330	22.9%	2.4	34.8
Drug Offenses	29,441	34.9%	1.9	33.3
Weapons	3,230	3.8%	2.2	31.7
Other	8,257	9.8%	2.0	37.5
Data Unavailable	55			

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

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

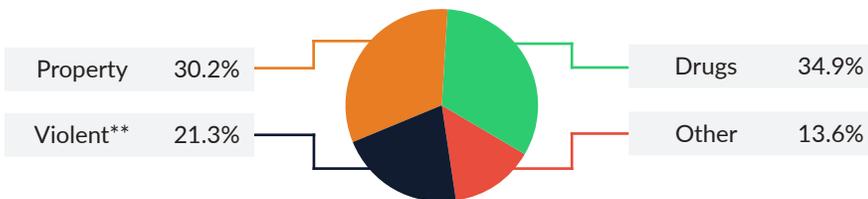
Gender		
Male	61,204	73.0%
Female	23,293	27.8%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	30,329	36.2%
White Female	14,516	17.3%
Black Male	20,731	24.7%
Black Female	6,155	7.3%
Hispanic Male	9,820	11.7%
Hispanic Female	2,478	3.0%
Other Male	324	0.4%
Other Female	144	0.2%

Age at Admission		
17 & Under	160	0.2%
18-24	18,805	22.3%
25-34	29,410	34.8%
35-49	24,952	29.5%
50-59	8,073	9.6%
60+	3,094	3.7%
Data Unavailable	3	

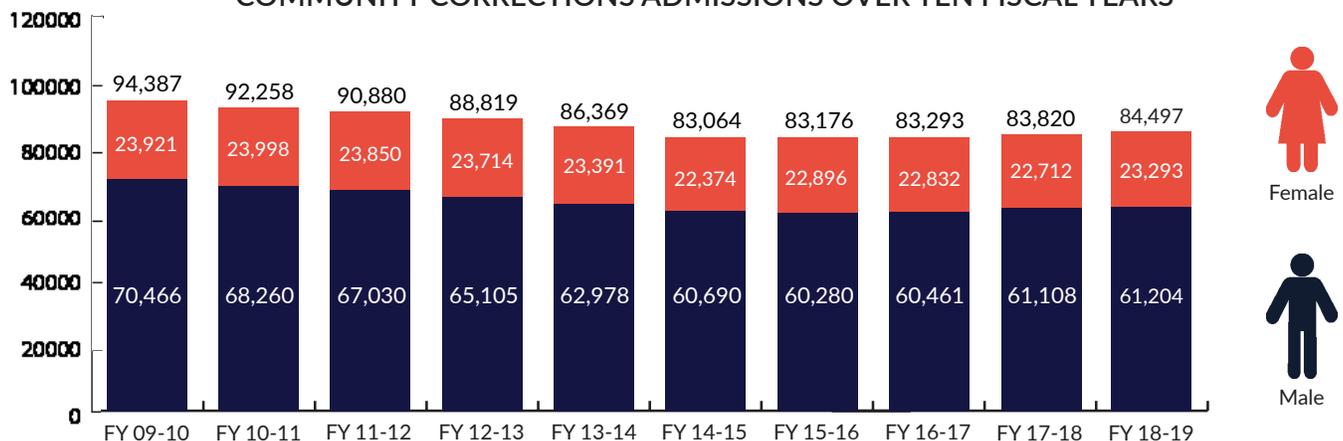
Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	45,185	53.9%
1	19,220	22.9%
2	9,142	10.9%
3	4,824	5.8%

\* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.



\*\* Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where 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.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | RELEASES

The community supervision release population consists of all offenders permanently removed from FDC from a specific term of supervision due to satisfaction of sentence, a pardon, return to another state, death, revocation, or other court action. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of offenders who were released from Florida supervision system from July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019.

- The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY 2018-19 increased marginally from the previous year, from 83,587 in FY 2017-18 to 84,836 in FY 2018-19.
- Approximately 51.4% of releases had no prior state of Florida community supervision.
- Most community supervision releases were between the ages of 25-34 (35.5%).
- 32.8% of community supervision offenders released had drug offenses.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	481	0.6%
Sexual Offenses	1,464	1.7%
Robbery	2,050	2.4%
Violent Personal Offenses	13,452	15.9%
Burglary	7,206	8.5%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	21,284	25.1%
Drug Offense	27,844	32.8%
Weapons	2,867	3.4%
Other	8,188	9.7%

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

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	61,595	72.6%
Female	23,241	27.4%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	30,676	36.2%
White Female	14,593	17.2%
Black Male	20,708	24.4%
Black Female	6,011	7.1%
Hispanic Male	9,876	11.6%
Hispanic Female	2,512	3.0%
Other Male	335	0.4%
Other Female	125	0.1%

Age at Release		
17 & Under	33	0.0%
18 - 24	15,732	18.5%
25 - 34	30,077	35.5%
35 - 49	26,216	30.9%
50 - 59	9,007	10.6%
60+	3,770	4.4%
Data Unavailable	1	

Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	43,617	51.4%
1	20,167	23.8%
2	9,537	11.2%
3	5,075	6.0%

\* Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.



\*\* Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where 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.

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | SEX OFFENDERS

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

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

An offender can be designated a sexual predator only by the court system. They are designated as such if the offender commits certain statutorily defined sex crimes that are first degree felonies or greater, or if he or she commits two or more 2nd degree or greater felony sex offenses as provided in section 775.21, Florida Statutes.

An offender is a sex offender if he or she has been convicted of certain sex crimes listed in section 943.0435(1)(a), Florida Statutes and was still serving any part of their sentence on or after October 1, 1997.

Both sexual predators and sex offenders are subject to registration and community notification, but sexual predators are usually required to register more frequently than sex offenders.

It should be noted that some of the sex offenders and predators on supervision previously served state prison time for their offenses.

Sex offenders and sexual predators are supervised by probation officers with specialized training. These offenders must comply with additional conditions of supervision provided in statute and are supervised at a higher level than regular probation offenders. Some examples of sex offender conditions imposed include sex offender treatment, curfew, and certain sex offenders (with minor victims) not being allowed to reside within 1,000 feet of a school or child care facility.



**SEX OFFENDERS (PSIA & SEXUAL PREDATORS)  
ON SUPERVISION ON JUNE 30, 2019**

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	439	6	445	4.8%
2	Tallahassee	310	5	315	3.4%
3	Lake City	182	7	189	2.1%
4	Jacksonville	645	8	653	7.1%
5	Tavares	531	18	549	6.0%
6	Clearwater	490	7	497	5.4%
7	Daytona Beach	455	12	467	5.1%
8	Gainesville	198	7	205	2.2%
9	Orlando	1,070	20	1,090	11.8%
10	Bartow	565	13	578	6.3%
11	Miami	916	3	919	10.0%
12	Sarasota	433	4	437	4.7%
13	Tampa	559	5	564	6.1%
14	Panama City	226	7	233	2.5%
15	West Palm Beach	278	2	280	3.0%
16	Key West	40	1	41	0.5%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	525	9	534	5.8%
18	Sanford	399	12	411	4.5%
19	Ft. Pierce	271	7	278	3.0%
20	Ft. Myers	514	6	520	5.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>100%</b>

# COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | VICTIM SERVICES

## VICTIM SERVICES

The primary function of Victim Services is to assist victims of crimes committed by inmates in FDC's custody or offenders under 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, restitution and crisis intervention.

### Victim Information and Notification Everyday Services (VINE)

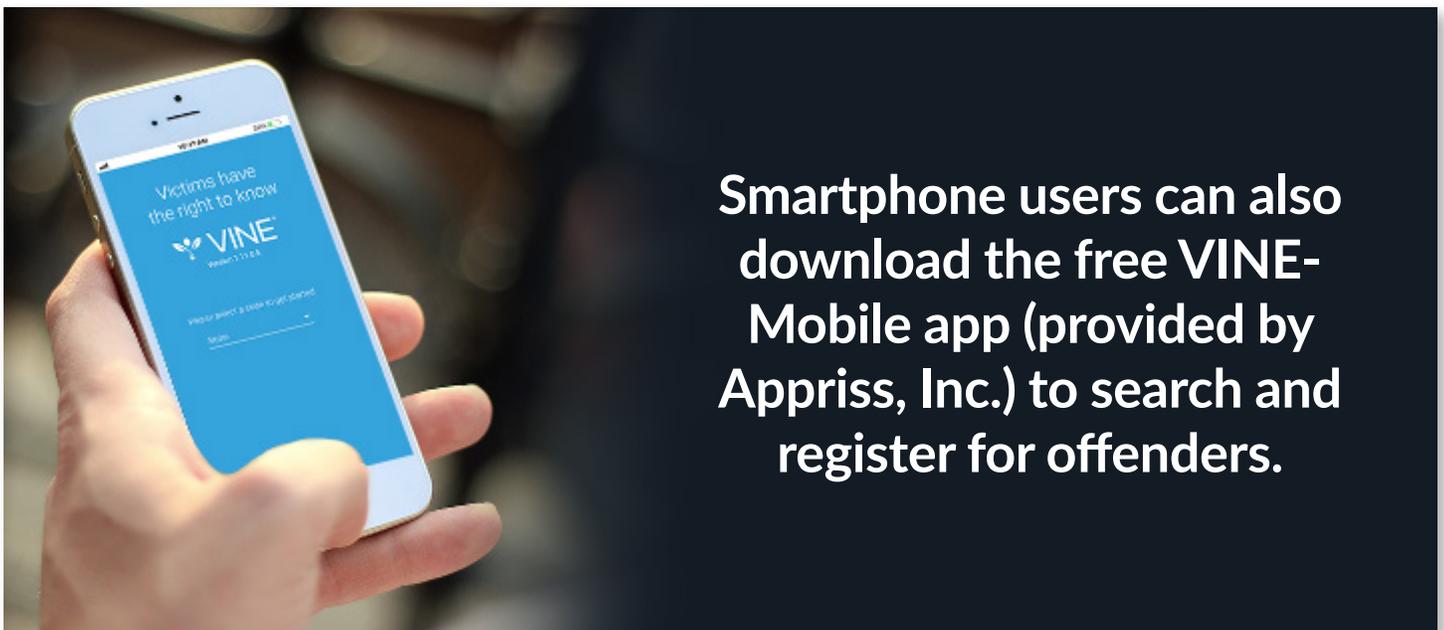
FDC offers a toll-free automated offender information and notification service. Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Anyone may call the toll-free number 1-877-VINE-4-FL (1-877-846-3435), and receive an inmate's current location and 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 FDC's custody, or dies while in custody. VINE services also notify victims of offenders on Community Supervision when an offender absconds, returns from absconder status (captured), has a change in supervision, or when the offender dies while under supervision.

The VINE Service is anonymous and confidential and no information is ever shared with the inmate or offender. VINE is a free service, which is accessible 24 hours a day via phone or the internet at VINELink.com or the VINELink mobile app. A link to this site is also available next to the offender's photo on our public website. VINE services are also available for all 67 county jails in the State. Victim Services also provides referral services to victims with specific needs and developing safety plans.

Victims will not automatically be notified by FDC of Corrections of an inmate's custody status, unless notification information is provided to FDC office. However, victims can register their telephone number(s) or email address(es) for automated notification or inmate's transfer, escape, death, out-to-court or release status by calling 1-877-VINE-4-FL (1-877-846-3435).

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

Victim Services, 501 South Calhoun Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500 (850) 488-9166 or 1-877-8-VICTIM (1-877-884-2846) Toll-Free or E-mail [victim.services@fdc.myflorida.com](mailto:victim.services@fdc.myflorida.com).



# FDC | MOVING FORWARD WITH INTENT

Since taking office, Governor DeSantis has provided unparalleled support of our agency and initiated positive improvements of our operations. With his continued support, and the backing of the Legislature, FDC will improve staffing levels, stabilize the rising cost of inmate health care, and do more to equip inmates and offenders with the education and skills they need to leave our custody as successful members of Florida communities.

FDC celebrated many achievements in FY 2018-2019 as it ushered in a new era of leadership.

With these accomplishments, FDC also faced many challenges and felt the significant impact of resourcing issues. Moving forward, it is imperative that FDC strengthen stakeholder partnerships to address these challenges together.

At the forefront of FDC's priorities is the recruitment and retention of staff. Governor DeSantis has recommended targeted retention incentives for correction and probation officers in an effort to lower the current high turnover rates and incentivize experienced staff to continue their public safety career. Additionally, he supports a pilot program to convert one-third of Florida's correctional facilities from 12- to 8.5-hour shifts. This recommendation follows numerous national studies showing 8.5-hour shifts will reduce officer fatigue and create safer conditions for both staff and inmates.

In response to the rise in inmate violence and the number of inmates in security threat groups, FDC is pursuing the addition of dedicated security threat group sergeants to 17 facilities. These positions will increase coordination between correctional institutions, reduce the influx of dangerous contraband and help improve the safety and security of operations.

Secretary Inch has prioritized the expansion of academic and career and technical education within Florida's prisons. Equipping inmates with the skills they need to succeed after they leave state custody is key to reducing recidivism, reducing the revictimization of Florida's communities and reducing the costs associated with incarceration.

Governor DeSantis has prioritized improvements to the delivery of inmate health services, in line with the evolving standard of health care nationally. His recommendations include the implementation of electronic health records, the design and planning to build a new mental health hospital and the addition of wellness specialists at correctional institutions.

Approaching these goals together will ensure the safety and well-being of our staff and those entrusted to our care. We look forward to the months and years ahead as we work to achieve new levels of excellence and carry out great accomplishments in our pursuit of protecting the public.



# APPENDIX A | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## Academic & Special Education:

ASE = Academic Education Program staffed to provide special education services to disabled students

AE = Academic Education Program for open-population inmates

ITA = Academic Education Program for open-population inmates staffed by one Academic Teacher and Inmate Teaching Assistants

LEA = Academic Education Program operated by local education agency

CE = Contractor Operated Academic Education Program

CF = Child Find reception processing

CM = Close Management education including academic, special education and voluntary literacy as appropriate

T1 = Title I Program

C.A.M.P. = Character Awareness & Motivation Program

Career & Technical Education: Number of programs offered at facility

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

Substance Abuse: SA = Screening Assessments; 1 = Intensive Outpatient; 2 = Residential Therapeutic

Community; 3 = Outpatient Aftercare/ Intervention; A = Aftercare; O = Outpatient; P = Prevention.

Chaplaincy Services: FCBR-Faith and Character Based Programming, PWO-Primary Worship Opportunity, RES-Religious Education Studies, CL-Chapel Library, SM-Sacred Music, SPE-Special Events, Religious Holy Days, and Seminars, CC-Contracted Chaplaincy, GD-Faith and Character Based Dorm Graduate

All correctional institutions provide General Library and Law Library programs. Agency special education staff provide appropriate services to all verified special education inmates at

## INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

### LEGEND:

\* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release Center

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Apalachee CI East	X	AGE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Apalachee CI West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Atlantic CRC *	X			RES	
Avon Park CI	X	ASE, T1	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Baker CI & WC	X	ITA, LEA	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, O
Baker Re-Entry Center (R)	X	ITA		CC	P
Bartow CRC (TTH Bartow)	X	CE		RES	3
Bradenton Bridge *	X	CE			3
Bridges of Jacksonville	X	CE			3
Bridges of Orlando	X	CE			3
Calhoun CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Central Florida RC	X	CF		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Central Florida RC East	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Century CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, GD, SM, SPE, FCBR	1, 2, P
Charlotte CI	X	ASE, T1, CM	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Cocoa CRC (Bridges of Cocoa)	X	CE		RES	3

# APPENDIX A | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

LEGEND:

\* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit  
(Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release  
Center

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Columbia Annex	X	ASE, LEA,T1	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, O
Columbia CI	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Cross City CI East Unit	X	ITA			
Cross City CI	X	ITA	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Dade CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
DeSoto Annex	X	ASE, T1	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	1
Dinsmore CRC (TTH of Dinsmore)	X			RES	3
Everglades CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Everglades Re-Entry Center (R)	X	ITA	2	CC	P
Florida State Prison	X	ASE, CM		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Florida State Prison West	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Florida Women's RC	X	CF		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Franklin CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR, GD	
Ft. Pierce CRC	X			RES	
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (R)	X	ITA	2	CC	P
Gulf Annex	X	ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Gulf CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hamilton Annex	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Hamilton CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Hardee CI	X	CM, ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hernando CI *	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	
Hollywood CRC *	X			RES	
Holmes CI	X	ASE, T1	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR, GD	
Homestead CI *	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, O
Jackson CI	X	ITA, T1	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	
Jacksonville Bridge	X	CE			3
Jefferson CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2, O

# APPENDIX A | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

LEGEND:

\* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit  
(Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release  
Center

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Kissimmee CRC	X			RES	
Lake CI	X	ASE, ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lake City CRC (Bridges of Lake City)	X			RES	3
Lancaster CI & WC	X	ASE, T1	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1,P
Lawtey CI	X	ITA	2	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	
Liberty CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lowell Annex *	X	ASE, T1, CM	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, O
Lowell CI, BTU & WC *	X	ASE, ITA, T1	5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Madison CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	1, O
Marion CI	X	ASE, T1	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, O
Martin CI	X	AGE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Mayo Annex	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Miami North CRC	X			RES	
New River CI	X	CM, AE, ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	P
Northwest Florida RC	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA, 1, O
Northwest Florida RC Annex	X	CF		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	
Okaloosa CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Okeechobee CI	X	ITA	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	1, O
Opa Locka CRC	X			RES	
Orlando Bridge	X	CE			3
Orlando CRC *	X			RES	
Panama City CRC	X			RES	
Pensacola CRC	X			RES	
Pinellas CRC *	X			RES	

# APPENDIX A | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

### LEGEND:

\* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit  
(Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release  
Center

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Polk CI	X	ITA	4	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, O
Putnam CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reality House	X	CE			3
Reception & Medical Center	X	ASE, CF, ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Reception & Medical Center West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reentry of Ocala CRC	X			RES	3
Sago Palm Re-Entry Center	X	ITA	2	RES	1, O
Santa Fe CRC (Bridges of Santa Fe)	X	CE		RES	A, O, P
Santa Rosa Annex & WC	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Santa Rosa CI	X	ASE, CM		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Shisa West CRC *	X				A, O
South Florida RC	X	CF		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
South Florida RC South	X			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
St. Petersburg CRC	X			RES	
Sumter CI, BTU, & Annex	X	ASE, CF, T1	5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Suncoast CRC *	X	CE		RES	A, O
Suwannee Annex	X	ASE, T1	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Suwannee CI	X	ASE, CM, T1		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	P
Tallahassee CRC	X			RES	
Tarpon Springs CRC (TTH Tarpon)	X			RES	3
Taylor Annex	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Taylor CI & WC	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR, GD	
Tomoka CI	X	ITA	2	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	
Tomoka CRC (285)	X	CE	1		3
Tomoka CRC (290)	X	CE	1		3
Transition House Kissimmee	X	CE			3

# APPENDIX A | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Abuse
Union CI	X	CM, ASE, ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	
Wakulla Annex	X	ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	
Wakulla CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Walton CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
West Palm Beach CRC	X			RES	
Zephyrhills CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

## CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

### LEGEND:

\* = Female facility

(#) = DC-operated career and technical education programs

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Apalachee CI - East (1)	(1) Carpentry
Avon Park CI (4)	(1) Marine Technology Services, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Graphic Communications and Printing, (4) Welding Technology
Baker CI (4)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Plumbing Technology
Calhoun CI (1)	(1) Digital Design
Charlotte CI (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Environmental Services
Columbia CI (1)	(1) Technology Support Services
Columbia Annex (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Cross City CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Technology Support Services
DeSoto Annex (3)	(1) Building Construction Technology, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Welding Technology
Everglades CI (1)	(1) Barbering
Everglades Re-Entry Center (2)	(1) Building Construction Technology, (2) Pre-Apprenticeship Electricity (Home Builders Institute)
Florida State Prison - West (2)	(1) Electrical, (2) Masonry
Franklin CI (2)	(1) Plumbing Technology, (2) Marine Services Technology
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology
Gulf CI (1)	(1) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology
Hamilton CI (2)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block
Hamilton CI Annex (1)	(1) Technology Support Services
Hardee CI (1)	(1) Carpentry
Hernando CI * (1)	(1) Web Development

# APPENDIX A | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

\* = Female facility

(#) = DC-operated career and technical education programs

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Holmes CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Technology Support Services, (3) Welding Technology
Homestead CI * (2)	(1) Automotive Customer Services Advisor, (2) Technology Support Services
Jackson (1)	(1) Building Construction Technology
Jefferson CI (1)	(1) Electricity
Lancaster CI (3)	(1) Marine Technology Services, (2) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts, (3) Environmental Services
Lawtey CI (2)	(1) Drafting, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology
Liberty CI (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Lowell CI * (5)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Technology Support Services, (3) Equine Care Technology, (4) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts, (5) Logistics/Warehousing (Tampa Bay Academy of Hope)
Lowell CI Annex * (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Madison CI (1)	(1) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts
Marion CI (3)	(1) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology, (2) Electricity, (3) Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies
Mayo Annex (1)	(1) Energy Technology/Electronics Technology
New River CI (1)	(1) Carpentry
Northwest FL Reception Center (1)	(1) Electricity
Okaloosa CI (1)	(1) Nursery Management/Horticulture
Okeechobee CI (3)	(1) Advanced Manufacturing, (2) Logistics/Warehousing, (3) Entrepreneur
Polk CI (4)	(1) Marine Technology Services, (2) Business Computer Programming, (3) Plumbing Technology, (4) Advanced Manufacturing
Quincy Annex (1)	(1) Culinary Arts
Sago Palm WC (R) (2)	(1) Technology Support Services, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology
Santa Rosa Annex (1)	(1) Commercial Class "B" Driving
Sumter CI (5)	(1) Marine Technology Services, (2) Energy Technician/Electronics Technology, (3) Administrative Support Specialist, (4) Building Construction Technology, (5) Landscape and Turf Management
Suwannee CI Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing Technology, (2) Landscape and Turf Management
Taylor Annex (1)	(1) Carpentry
Taylor CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
Tomoka CI (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Building Construction & Design
Tomoka CRC-285 (1)	(1) Food Safety Management
Tomoka CRC-298 (2)	(1) Food Safety Management
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Web Development
Walton CI (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology