

2017-18

ANNUAL REPORT



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



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

Safety

Safety remains the priority in everything we do for our staff, inmates, offenders and the public. Looking forward, technology will allow us to take an innovative approach toward creating safer environments.

Accountability

We must be accountable to those under our supervision, our fellow members and, most importantly, the people of Florida through fiscally sound policy and strategic goals that complement our mission and vision.

Fairness and Integrity

We must always act with fairness and integrity. Our officers face difficult situations every day and we expect them to rise above these testing circumstances and conduct themselves professionally at all times.

Innovation

Finally, we must take an innovative approach to building a modern Department of Corrections. We expect Florida to serve as a national leader in correctional policy and embrace a best-in-class approach to creating policies that promote success for our supervised population.

STRATEGIC GOALS TO IMPLEMENT OUR PHILOSOPHY:

Talent Development:

We will invest in our members for their professional development, growth and success.

Inmate/Offender Programs:

We will implement rehabilitative programs that support a continuum of services for inmates and offenders, resulting in a successful transition into the community.

Communications:

We intend to promote a collaborative and transparent communications framework that engages all members and stakeholders.

Environment:

We intend to provide healthy, sustainable and compassionate environments that are the foundation of our values.



SECRETARY'S MESSAGE



During this fiscal year the Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) embarked on a major milestone. Year 2018 marked the Department's 150th year as an integral part of Florida's criminal justice system.

Together we achieved many successes with the advancement of inmate programming, the expansion of mental health services for inmates, the growth of ADA accessibility at our facilities and the implementation of new technology through the launch of tablets and kiosks.

One historic event that shaped the course of this year was Hurricane Irma, which made landfall in August. This storm taught us that through collaboration and unprecedented team work, we could not only be successful in a crisis, but we could excel. FDC successfully evacuated more than 12,000 inmates in the storm's path, marking the largest evacuation in our state history.

This Annual Report provides a snapshot of the year and documents our achievements and our collective progress as we continue to strive to be a leader in correctional practice nationwide.

The report will also serve as a time capsule for next 150 years as the Florida's correctional system continues to evolve and serve this great state.



- SECRETARY JULIE L. JONES

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 166,000 offenders as part of its community supervision programs. FDC is also the largest of Florida's state agencies, with more than 24,225 authorized full-time employees statewide.

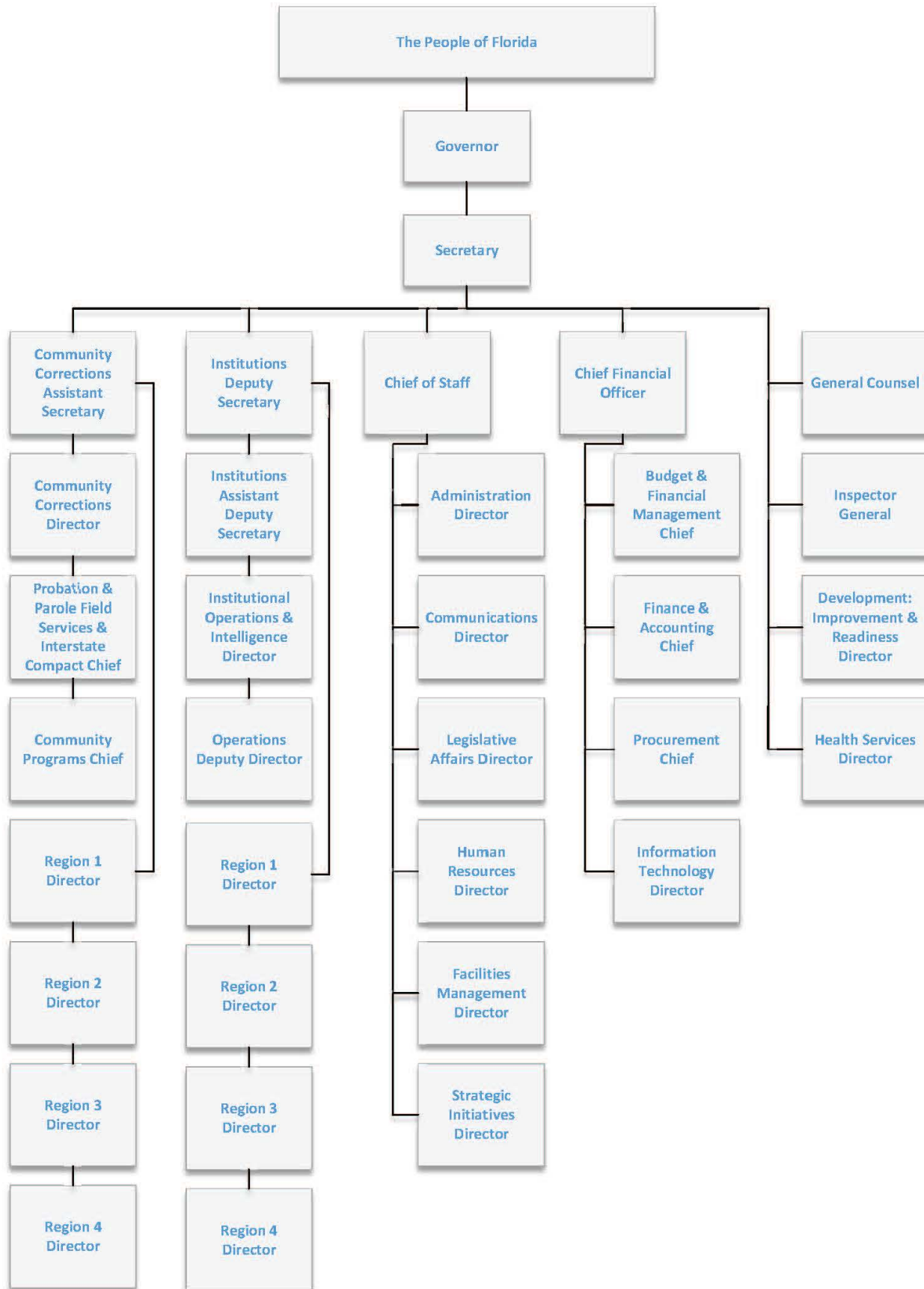
The Department has 144 facilities statewide, including 50 correctional institutions, seven private partner facilities, 17 annexes, 34 work camps, three re-entry centers, 13 FDC operated work release centers, 16 private work release centers, two road prisons, one forestry camp and one basic training camp. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2017-18, 27,916 inmates were admitted to prison and another 30,224 were released. During that year, 83,820 offenders were placed on community supervision and another 83,587 were released from supervision.

The Department 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, the Department 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, 2017 to June 30, 2018.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



PERSONNEL

The FDC is the largest state agency in Florida. As of June 30, 2018, the agency had a total of 24,225 authorized full time positions.

The majority of the positions are comprised of certified correctional office staff in institutions or probation/parole officers, totaling 19,658 employees (81.2%). 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.

A total of 17,481 (88.9%) certified staff are located at the institutions and can be broken down into the following ranks:

- 12,032 (68.8%) Correctional Officers
- 4,352 (24.9%) Sergeants
- 484 (2.8%) Lieutenants
- 356 (2.0%) Captains
- 85 (0.5%) Majors
- 47 (0.3%) Colonels
- 125 (0.7%) Correctional Inspectors in the Office of the Inspector General

Certified Correctional Probation Officers totaled 2,177, comprising (11.1%) of the overall certified staff.

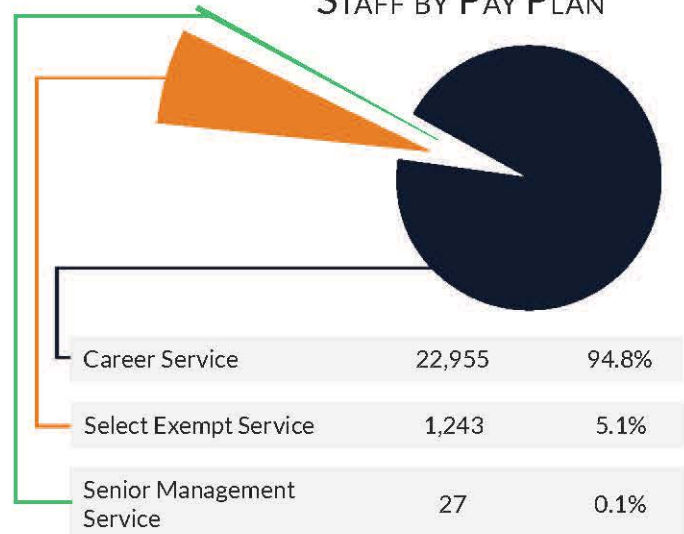
Additional non-certified institutional staff provide programs for inmates and offenders and chaplaincy services totaling 1.8% of FDC full-time positions.

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 2.4% supporting community corrections.

Less than 3% of full-time positions provided management and administrative support in Central Office and regional service centers.

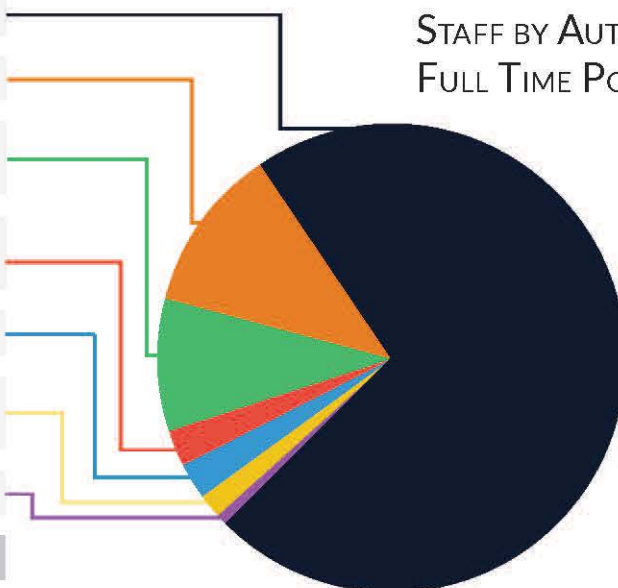
The average Department employee is 40 years of age and has been with the agency for 9 years. Approximately 95.0% of the Department's employees are in the state's Career Service pay plan, 5.1% are Selected Exempt Service (SES), and 0.1% are Senior Management Service (SMS).

STAFF BY PAY PLAN



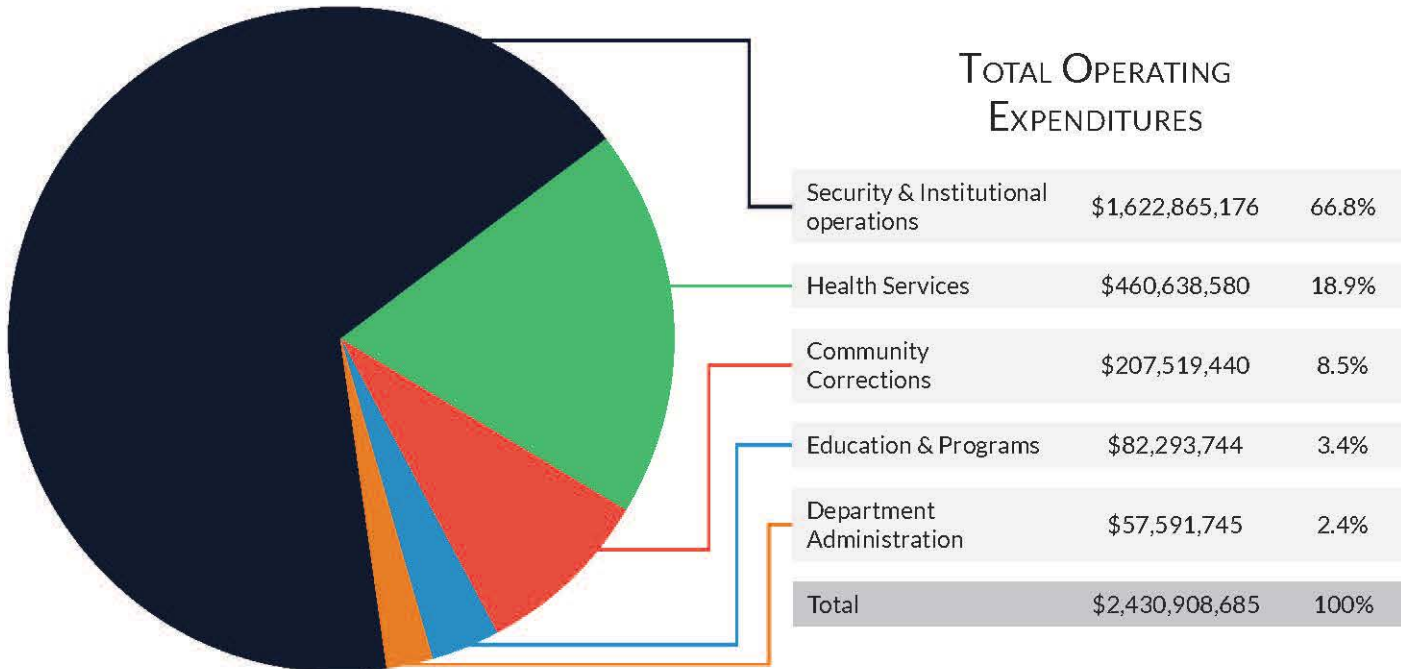
Institution Certified	17,481	72.2%
Institution Support	2,788	11.5%
Community Corrections Certified	2,177	9.0%
Community Corrections Support	582	2.4%
Administrative	616	2.5%
Programs and Chaplaincy	440	1.8%
Health Care	141	0.6%
Total	24,225	100.0%

STAFF BY AUTHORIZED FULL TIME POSITIONS



BUDGET

The Department's Annual Budget for FY 2017-18 was over 2.4 billion and can be broken down into the following categories:



FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY

Category	Expenditures
Construction/Maintenance	\$39,564,233
Debt Service	\$52,933,562
Total Fixed Capital Outlay Funds	\$92,497,795

OTHER REVENUES COLLECTED

Collections	Amount
Cost of Supervision Fees ¹	\$19,407,872
Restitution, Fines, Court Cost ²	\$49,961,784
Subsistence and other Court Ordered ²	\$20,345,413
Inmate Bank ³	
Deposits	\$130,108,809
Disbursements	\$127,481,738
Total Assets	\$15,550,130
Other Activity	
Revenue from Canteen Operations ⁴	\$36,156,779

¹ All funds are deposited into General Revenue (GR).

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

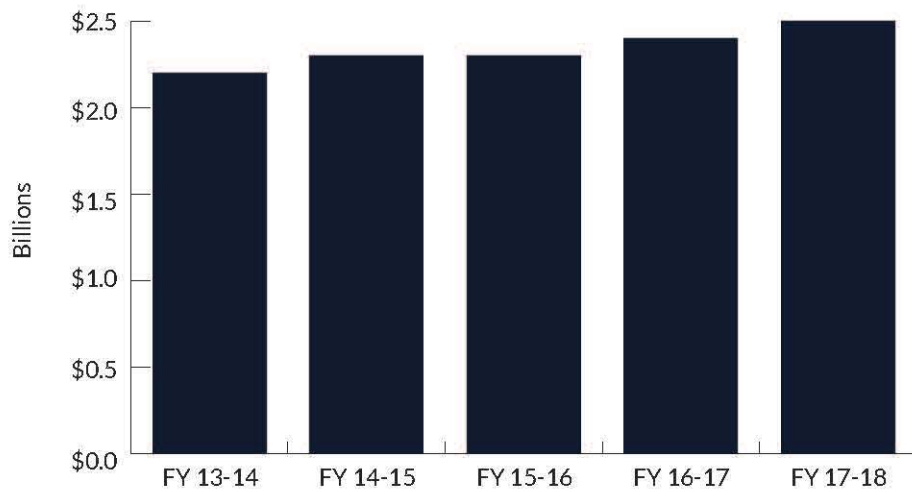
³ Inmate banking funds are for inmate use. FDC does assess a transaction fee.

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



BUDGET

DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION HISTORY



SUMMARY OF AVERAGE INMATE COSTS FY 2017-18

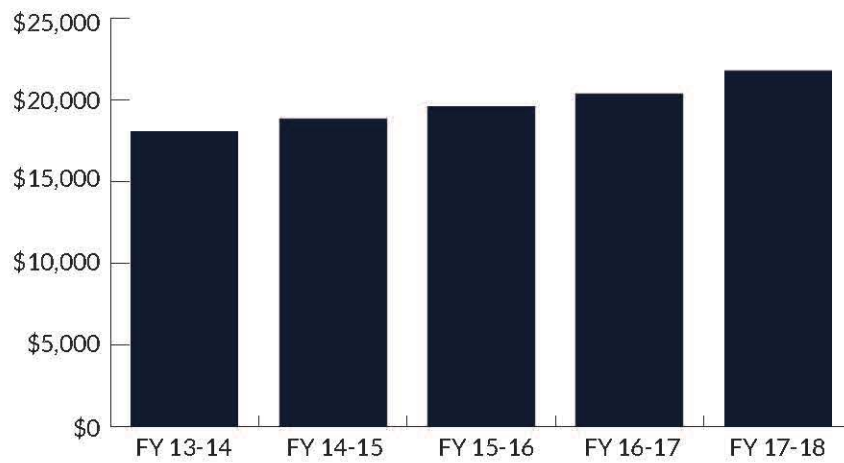
Type of Facility	Average Population	Total Per Diem	Security Operations	Health Services	Education Services
Total All Facilities (Excluding Private)	86,729	\$59.57	\$43.94	\$14.13	\$1.50
Adult Male Custody	46,363	\$52.28	\$40.20	\$10.67	\$1.41
Reception Center	7,601	\$68.76	\$52.00	\$15.82	\$0.94
Adult and Youthful Female Custody	3,542	\$64.46	\$48.40	\$13.52	\$2.54
Specialty Institution	24,243	\$72.27	\$49.30	\$21.82	\$1.14
Work Release Centers	1,393	\$45.12	\$34.58	\$8.53	\$2.00
Re-Entry Centers	1,585	\$57.11	\$41.58	\$4.06	\$11.46
Contracted Facility	2,002	\$42.89	\$35.26	\$7.63	
Private Institutions	9,742	\$44.08	\$44.08		

*Per diem figures do not include indirect and administrative cost of \$0.75 for private institutions and \$4.31 for state facilities (security operations \$1.71, health services \$0.40, education \$0.28, and department administration \$1.92).

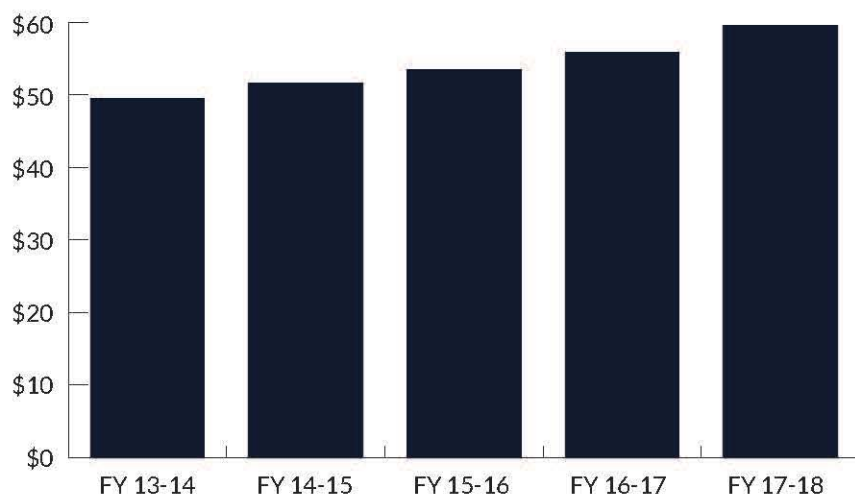


BUDGET

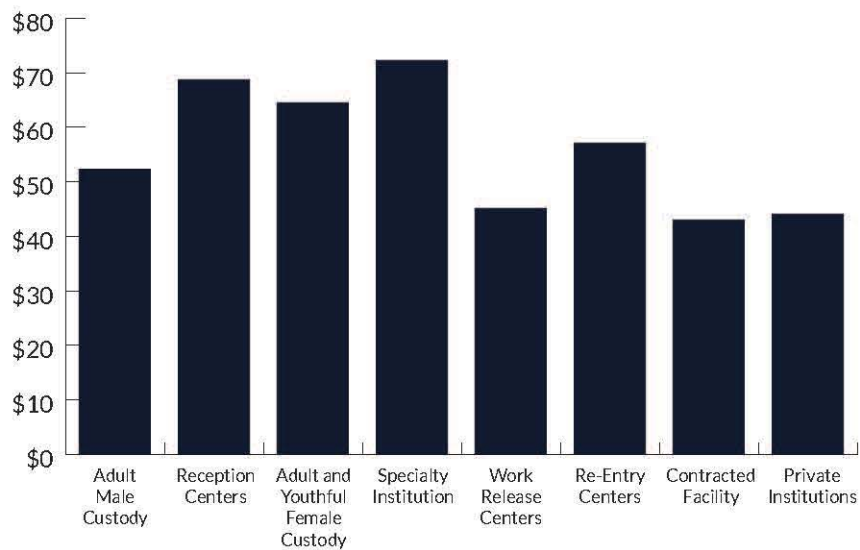
ANNUAL COST TO HOUSE AN INMATE



INMATE COST PER DAY OVER FIVE YEARS*

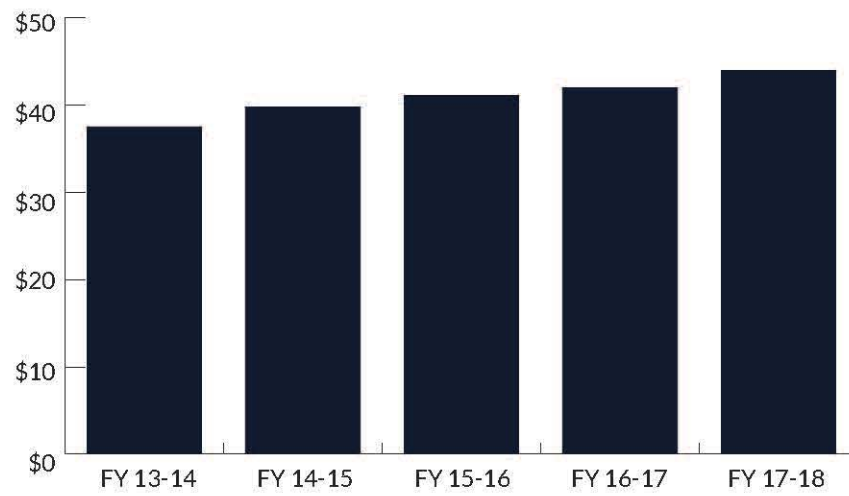


INMATE COST PER DAY BY FACILITY TYPE

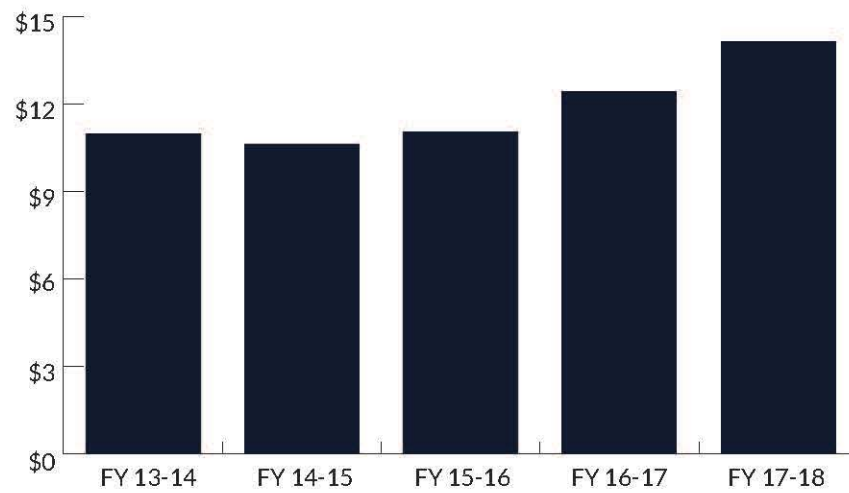


BUDGET

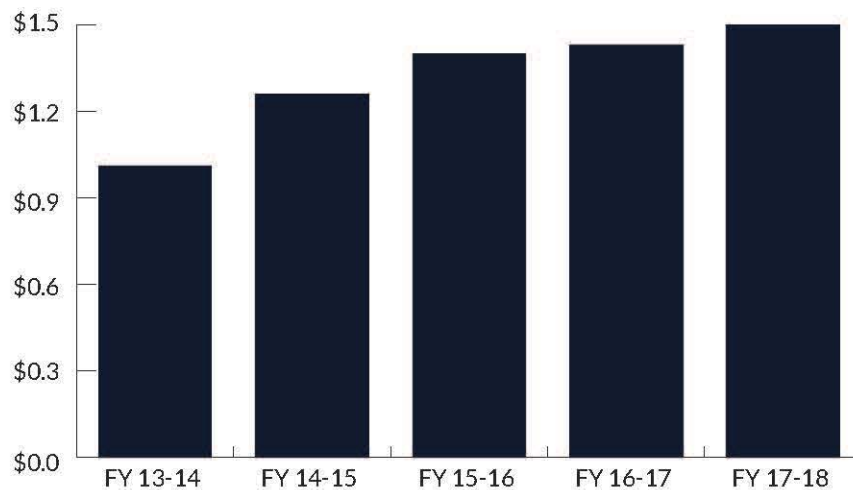
PORTION OF DAILY COSTS FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS



PORTION OF DAILY COSTS FOR HEALTH SERVICES



PORTION OF DAILY COSTS FOR EDUCATION SERVICES



AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

House Bill 6059 (F.S.) – HB 6059 was signed into law reauthorizing the Corrections Foundation, the direct-support organization for the Department. The Corrections Foundation supports FDC's officers, staff, and programs through a variety of initiatives such as Fallen Officers Fund and the Employee Assistance Program which provides help to employees in times of crisis. The Foundation's authorization in Florida Statute was set to repeal on October 1, 2018, and HB 6059 eliminated the scheduled repeal.



American Correctional Association (ACA) Accreditation & Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) – Fifteen facilities received ACA reaccreditation, and one received its initial accreditation. All facilities presented for accreditation achieved 100% on mandatory standards and averaged 98.43% on non-mandatory standards. Additionally, 20 facilities successfully underwent certified Department of Justice Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audits during the fiscal year.

Computer Assistance Reception Process Transition into OBIS – In 2017, the Department transitioned the inmate reception process from Computer Assistance Reception Process (CARP), an independent application at each reception center, into one centralized automated process to be completed through the Offender Based Information System (OBIS). Although the actual implementation occurred previously, the development, programming, and testing for this new program was completed this fiscal year. The primary benefit of this system is the uniformity of data gathered during processing of newly received inmates into the Department. It has eliminated errors in institutional counts and transfers and resulted in a modernized and efficient reception process at a significant cost savings.

Correctional Behavioral Health Care Certification – The Department was the first correctional agency in the nation to have staff issued the Correctional Behavior Health Certification facilitated by the ACA. The purpose

of the examination for the Correctional Behavioral Health Certification is to ensure a staff member's knowledge of national standards and guidelines, legal and ethical principles, relevant security regulations, and the role of correctional professionals associated with behavioral health services.

Synthetic Drug Campaign – One of the more recent substance abuse problems plaguing Florida correctional institutions is the use of synthetic cannabinoids, cathinones (bath salts) and opiates, also known as K2 or Spice. FDC created and implemented a synthetic drug campaign to educate and inform inmates about the dangers of synthetic drug use. The campaign is multi-faceted in its approach to reach inmates, staff, visitors and volunteers. The campaign includes the use of marketing materials such as posters, pamphlets and videos for inmate distribution; new training materials for staff; as well as the professionally produced "Contraband Bob" video for the public.

Transportation Security Upgrades – High definition audio and video monitoring equipment with live-stream capabilities were installed on all FDC transport busses. Cameras were installed in several areas, both inside/ outside of the transport vehicle to monitor inmate and staff during transports. Additionally, all FDC transport busses are now required to have highly visible roof top identifiers (FDC and vehicle number), which can be seen from the air.

Statewide Blue Courage Resilience Training – All Community Corrections certified staff completed Blue Courage Resilience training which is designed to build diverse high-performance teams and help employees maintain a sustainable lasting career with FDC.

Community Corrections Accreditation – Community Corrections received statewide accreditation from the ACA.

Thinking for a Change – In an effort to implement evidenced-based programs designed to reduce recidivism and increase offender success, Community Corrections staff conducted 84 Thinking for a Change (Cognitive Therapy Programs) statewide.

Free Vaccines for Inmates – The Department entered into a collaborative agreement with DOH for the provision of free vaccines under Section 317 of the Public Health Act. FDC already receives free influenza and TDAP (Tetanus, Diphtheria and Pertussis) vaccines, and plans are underway to expand the program to include pneumococcal and other vaccines. This new partnership resulted in savings of \$177,788 in FY 17-18. When fully

AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

implemented, this collaboration is expected to result in a cost avoidance of \$700,000 - \$1.0 million annually.

Tele-psychiatry and Tele-health Programs – In conjunction with FDC’s health services vendor, the Department expanded the use of tele-psychiatry and is currently identifying opportunities to implement tele-health. This program not only provides increased access to healthcare but also lessens the burden of transportation and staffing requirements necessary for specialty care appointments.

Opening of an Outpatient Residential Treatment Continuum of Care program at Wakulla CI Annex – This specialized program provides protective housing and augmented treatment units designed for inmates with serious mental impairment associated with a historical inability to successfully adjust to living in the general inmate population. It features a 240-bed Diversion Treatment Unit for inmates with severe mental illness; a 240-bed Secure Treatment Unit for inmates with severe mental illness and behavioral issues; 26 beds for inmates with cognitive issues, such as dementia, mild traumatic brain injury or other neurocognitive disorders; 12 isolation management rooms; and an 80-bed inpatient unit to support the program. Funding for this project was provided over multiple fiscal years by the Legislature with support from the Governor’s Office.

Fleet Upgrades – The fleet unit purchased 166 new vehicles including Bluebird buses, passenger vans, sedans, K-9 trucks, and SUVs. In addition, 20 pre-owned vehicles from various auctions were purchased including vans, sedans, a pickup truck and a semi-tractor trailer. Additionally, the Department purchased 50 rugged terrain vehicles which are used for perimeter security patrols and each institution received specialized training to use the new equipment.

New Strategic Plan – With participation of staff and leadership from across the state, the Department updated completed the 2018-2022 Strategic Plan for the planning horizon. Through its strategies and objectives, the plan provides a framework to guide the growth and development of the agency in achieving its overall mission and vision. By focusing on collaborative, innovative and sustainable operational strategies the plan embodies the foundation and future of FDC.



Farm & Edible Crops Program (FECP) – This program grows millions of pounds of fresh vegetables each year in support of the food service master menu. In FY17-18, approximately 4.1 million pounds of fresh produce was harvested and distributed to the institutions. Crop production was valued at approximately \$2.69 million. FECP staff initiated and implemented a consolidation plan to reduce costs without severely impacting harvest productions. As part of this consolidation, smaller farms were closed and agricultural equipment and related supplies were relocated to invest in a more centralized farm program. This effort is projected to save costs while continuing to produce fresh vegetables that are consistent with the food service master menu. The program continues to benefit the inmate population by providing an opportunity to learn agricultural skills for future employment upon release.

Hurricane Damages and Risk Management Monitoring Program – In coordination with the Department of Financial Services, FDC reported, processed and closed more than 1,200 property damage claims resulting from Hurricane Irma. To further streamline and expedite the damage assessment and recovery process, the Department developed a web-based system to track damage estimates and insurance claims from the initial notice of loss through facility reconstruction or repair and reconcile actual project expenditures with insurance payments. This new system provides a single source of information for all offices within the Department and reduces errors between redundant systems while standardizing agency reporting.

Employee Recruitment and Hiring – The Department hosted two regional large-scale same day hiring events to recruit, train and hire new correctional officer staff. These events, in addition to a multi-faceted media campaign, have attracted thousands of potential candidates. During this time, the security recruitment team processed 16,141 new applicants, with the successful hiring of 4,399 correctional officers.

Hurricane Irma Damage Repairs – FDC has completed 297 roof replacements in addition to minor structural repairs resulting from Hurricane Irma.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Updates – FDC maintenance staff completed substantial repairs and modifications to nine of the Department’s 20 ADA facilities as a result of a legal settlement agreement and will continue making repairs to all 20 of the Department’s ADA facilities statewide over the next fiscal year.

AGENCY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Quarterly Maintenance Inspections – FDC implemented quarterly maintenance inspections at each facility in order to conduct a thorough and complete assessment of the Department’s buildings. Additionally, across the state, the number of maintenance work orders over 30 days and 60 days old has been reduced by 100%.

Modernized security access requests (SAR 2.0) – The Department acquired and implemented ServiceNow—a suite of tools designed to streamline several Office of Information Technology core functions and assist in updating the SAR process. The objective of this project was to rewrite the workflows and approval processes for program areas requesting security access, thereby enhancing the customer experience, simplifying the approvals required and reducing the time to fulfill requests.

Inmate Tablets and Kiosks – The Department completed installation of inmate kiosks and inmate tablets on a statewide basis to enable video visitation and email for family and inmates to help reduce recidivism.

Educational Tablets – FDC has been allocated Education Tablets that will operate on the Lantern Platform

provided through the JPay vendor. The Department is utilizing the tablets to expand some curriculum delivery and provide supplemental educational material to inmates. Training was held at a few of the facilities designated to receive these tablets first.

Facility Program Performance Measures – The Department began statewide tracking of inmate program effectiveness. Measures such as enrollment, staff vacancies, number of testing events, number of Literacy Completion Points, and reporting timeliness are all measured. This process provides data substantiating program needs, assists with strategic planning, and identifies areas requiring additional technical assistance.

Career and Technical Education Expansion – FDC established partnerships with outside educational entities through contractual services in 2017 and 2018, resulting in 688 additional career technical educational seats per year. The partnering educational facilities include seven colleges and the Home Builders Institute.



INSTITUTIONS

As of June 30, 2018, Florida housed 96,253 inmates in 144 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.

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 to help them get established upon release.

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

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-ways, grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state



INSTITUTIONS

offices, and cleaning up forests. About 11% of the prison population resides in work camps.

Community Release Centers (CRC) house two categories of inmates: community custody inmates who are participating in community work release by working at paid employment in the community and minimum custody inmates who are participating in a center work assignment by working in a support capacity for the center (such as food services and laundry). These inmates must be within two or three years of their release date, depending on their job assignment. Sex offenders may not participate in work release or center work assignments. There are no perimeter fences, and inmates must remain at the CRC when they are not working or attending programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous. Inmates participating in work

release must save part of their earnings for when they are released in order to pay toward victim restitution as well as room and board. More than 3,000 inmates participate in Florida's community release programs annually, with about 3.1% of the prison population enrolled at any given time. Work release centers are supervised by the Department's Office of Institutions.

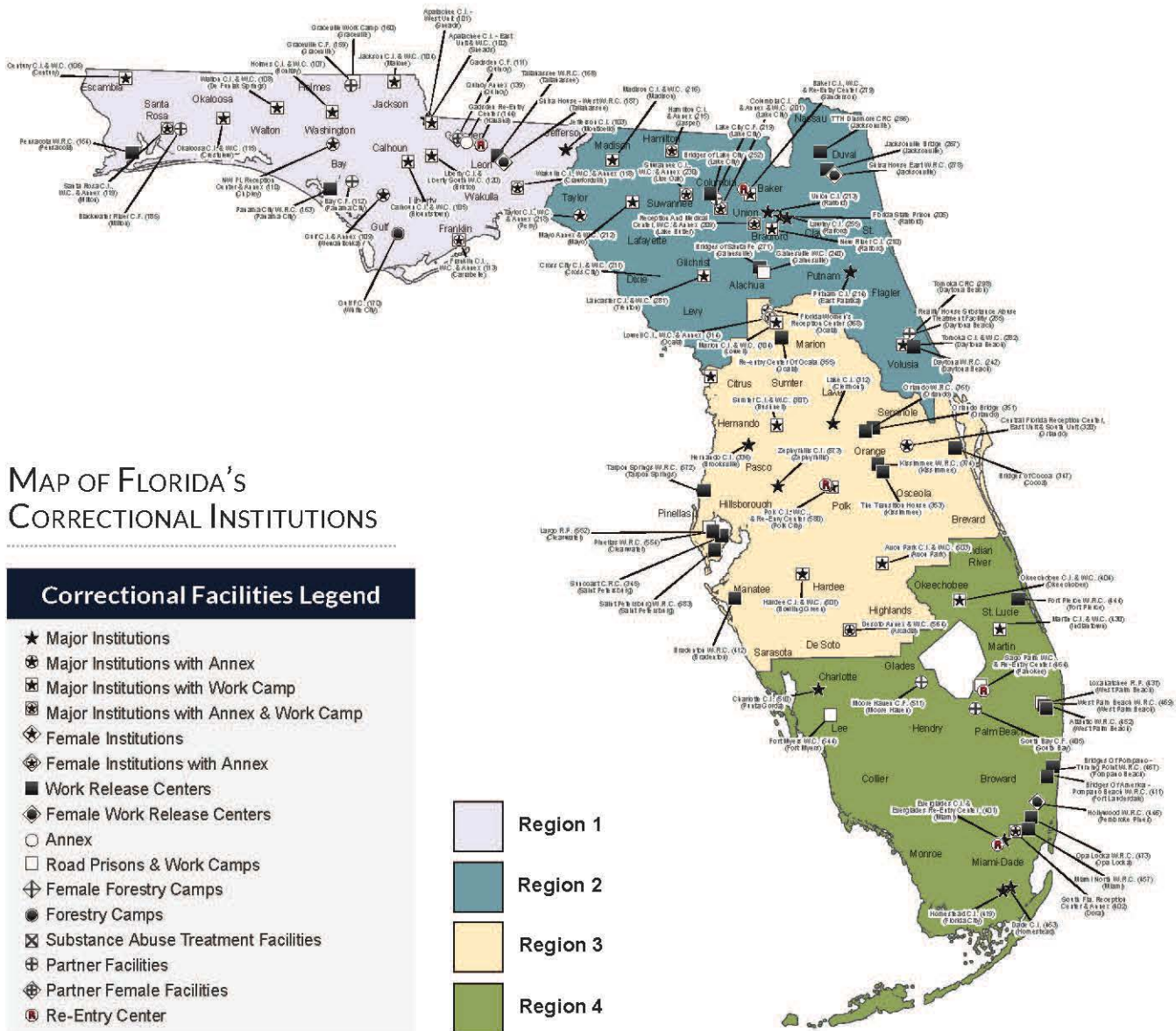
Road Prisons house minimum and medium custody inmates and have perimeter fences. Most of these inmates work on community work squads and the highways doing road work. Their jobs also include support services to state agencies such as collecting recycling materials and moving furniture. Less than 1% of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

SUMMARY OF FLORIDA STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Facility	Total	Male	Female	Population on June 30, 2018	Percentage of Population
Correctional Institutions	50	46	4	56,820	59.0%
Private Correctional Facilities	7	6	1	9,790	10.2%
Prison Annexes	17	16	1	14,381	14.9%
Re-Entry Centers	3	3	0	1,165	1.2%
Work Camps	34	33	1	10,628	11.0%
State-Run Community Release Centers	13	9	4	1,412	1.5%
Private Community Release Centers	16	13	3	1,594	1.7%
Road Prisons, Forestry, Basic Training Unit	4	4	0	463	0.5%
Total Facilities	144	130	14		
Population Total				96,253	100%



INSTITUTIONS MAP



MAP OF FLORIDA'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Correctional Facilities Legend

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

- Region 1
- Region 2
- Region 3
- Region 4

INMATE ADMISSIONS

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	24,404	87.4%
Female	3,512	12.6%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	10,918	39.1%
White Female	2,498	8.9%
Black Male	10,521	37.7%
Black Female	809	2.9%
Hispanic Male	2,851	10.2%
Hispanic Female	188	0.7%
Other Male	114	0.4%
Other Female	17	0.1%

Age at Admission		
17 & Under	171	0.6%
18 - 24	4,915	17.6%
25 - 34	10,102	36.2%
35 - 49	9,134	32.7%
50 - 59	2,873	10.3%
60+	721	2.6%

Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	13,675	50.0%
1	6,432	23.5%
2	3,217	11.8%
3	1,684	6.2%
4+	2,352	8.6%
Data Unavailable	556	

* 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.

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, 2017 - June 30, 2018.

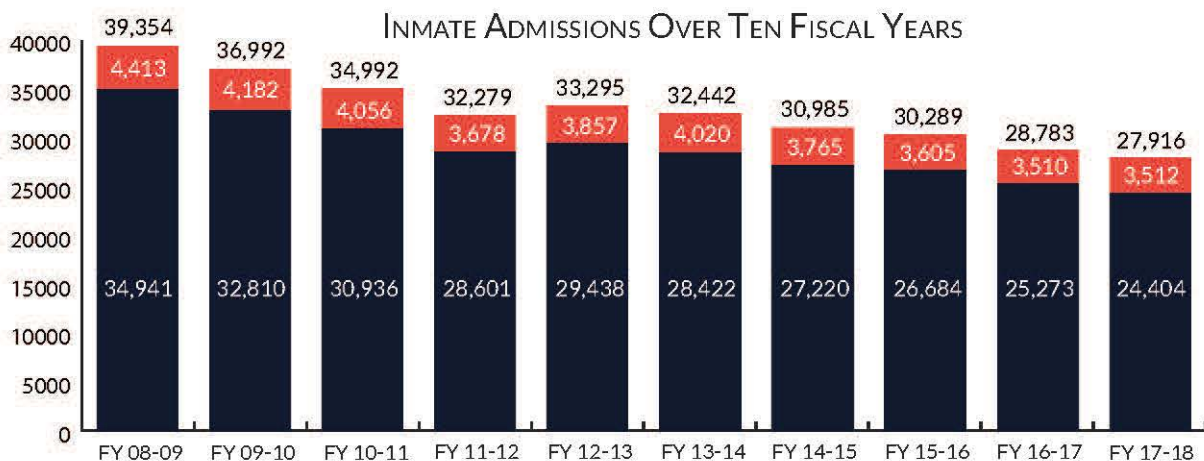
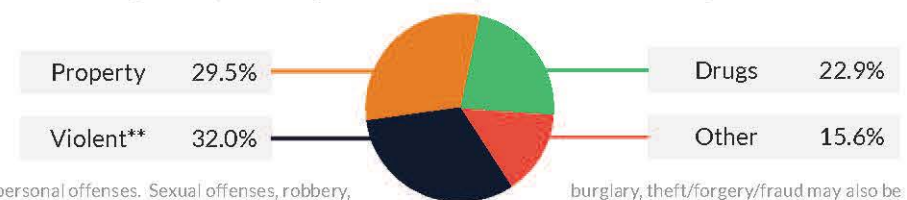
Based on the data presented, inmate admissions for this fiscal year totaled 27,916, decreasing by approximately 3% from last fiscal year. The majority of inmates admitted to prison in FY 2017-18 were between the ages of 25-34 (36.2%). Almost 50% of those admitted had served time in the Florida state prison system before.

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	1,006	3.7%	25.9	34.0
Sexual Offenses	1,549	5.7%	12.6	39.5
Robbery	1,595	5.8%	7.6	28.9
Violent Personal Offenses	4,383	16.0%	4.1	34.5
Burglary	4,067	14.9%	4.8	31.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	4,279	15.6%	2.4	37.1
Drug Offenses	6,266	22.9%	3.2	36.7
Weapons	1,815	6.6%	3.3	31.7
Other	2,400	8.8%	2.8	38.3
Data Unavailable	556			

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



INMATE POPULATION

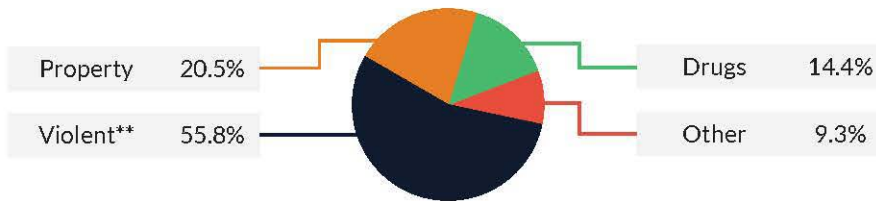
Inmate population refers to the 96,253 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2018. Florida's prison population decreased by 1,541 or 1.6% from the previous fiscal year.

The Florida Demographic Estimating Conference held on July 9, 2018, estimated Florida's population at 20,841,358 for FY 2017-18, a 1.7% increase in Florida's population over last fiscal year. On June 30, 2018, 470.1 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 517.5 five years ago in 2014.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age
Murder, Manslaughter	15,127	15.7%	36.4	43.7
Sexual Offenses	12,526	13.0%	24.7	46.2
Robbery	12,002	12.5%	21.1	37.0
Violent Personal Offenses	12,154	12.6%	13.2	38.0
Burglary	15,204	15.8%	13.7	36.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	6,792	7.1%	5.4	40.1
Drug Offenses	13,818	14.4%	7.8	39.8
Weapons	4,276	4.4%	7.4	34.6
Other	4,354	4.5%	6.8	40.2

* 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	89,595	93.1%
Female	6,658	6.9%

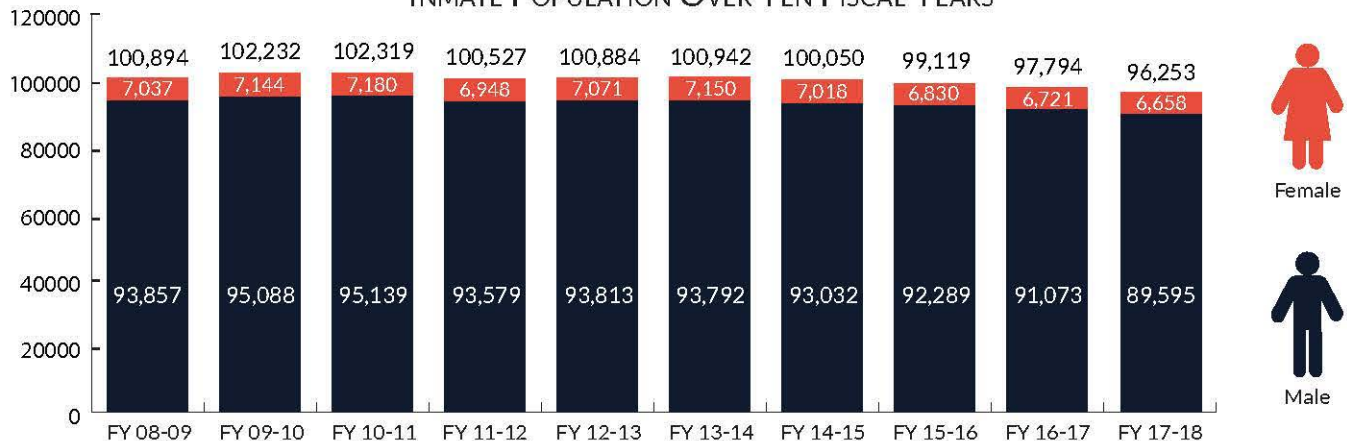
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	34,264	35.6%
White Female	4,340	4.5%
Black Male	43,444	45.1%
Black Female	1,855	1.9%
Hispanic Male	11,551	12.0%
Hispanic Female	429	0.4%
Other Male	336	0.3%
Other Female	34	0.0%

Age on June 30, 2018		
17 & Under	102	0.1%
18-24	8,596	8.9%
25-34	29,445	30.6%
35-49	34,772	36.1%
50-59	15,674	16.3%
60+	7,664	8.0%

Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	49,738	51.7%
1	21,135	22.0%
2	11,200	11.6%
3	6,093	6.3%
4+	8,086	8.4%
Data Unavailable	1	

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

INMATE POPULATION OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



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, 2017 through June 30, 2018.

- In FY 2017-18, 30,224 inmates were released, a 2.0% decrease from FY 2016-17.
- Most of the permanent releases (18,319 or 60.6%) were due to expired sentences and 16.0% (4,833) were released to probation or community control.
- 17.2% (5,212) were released to conditional release supervision for more serious offenders.
- The majority of inmates released in FY 2017-18 were white (13,868 or 45.9%) with blacks making up 42.9% (12,972) and Hispanics totaling 10.9% (3,280).
- 35.5% (10,719) were between the ages of 35-49 and 34.5% (10,414) 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	831	2.7%	20.4	44.4
Sexual Offenses	1,646	5.4%	10.6	45.0
Robbery	2,286	7.6%	8.9	35.0
Violent Personal Offenses	4,718	15.6%	4.0	37.1
Burglary	4,957	16.4%	5.0	34.7
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	4,851	16.1%	2.7	38.3
Drug Offenses	6,795	22.5%	3.4	38.5
Weapons	1,745	5.8%	3.4	34.0
Other	2,395	7.9%	2.9	40.0

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

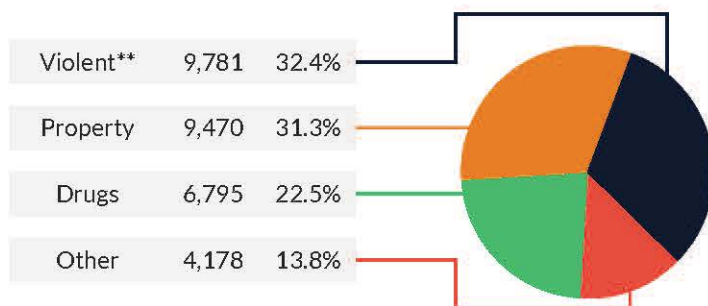
Gender		
Male	26,652	88.2%
Female	3,572	11.8%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	11,387	37.7%
White Female	2,481	8.2%
Black Male	12,065	39.9%
Black Female	907	3.0%
Hispanic Male	3,109	10.3%
Hispanic Female	171	0.6%
Other Male	91	0.3%
Other Female	13	0.0%

Age at Release		
17 & Under	25	0.1%
18-24	3,555	11.8%
25-34	10,414	34.5%
35-49	10,719	35.5%
50-59	4,101	13.6%
60+	1,410	4.7%

Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	15,039	49.8%
1	6,906	22.8%
2	3,461	11.5%
3	2,043	6.8%
4+	2,775	9.2%

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



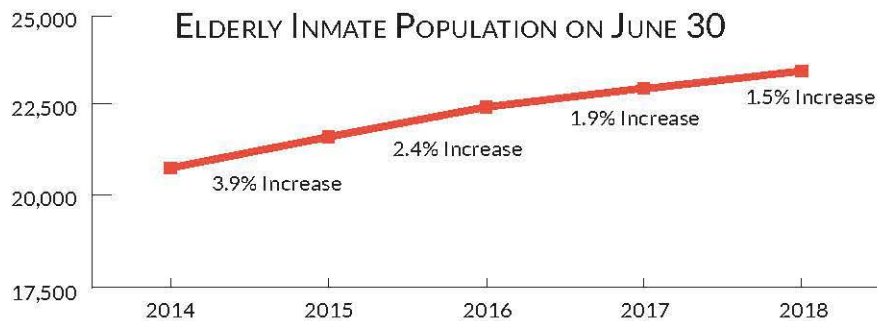
** Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

ELDERLY INMATES

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

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

The elderly inmate population has increased by 353 or 1.5% from June 30, 2017 (22,985) to June 30, 2018 (23,338). This trend has been steadily increasing over the last five years, from 20,753 on June 30, 2014 to 23,338 on June 30, 2018; a 12.5% (2585) increase overall.



ELDERLY INMATE RELEASES OVER FIVE FISCAL YEARS



More specifically:

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2018 were serving time for sex offenses (22.1%), murder/manslaughter (21.7%) or burglary (12.0%).
- 43.3% of the elderly inmates in prison were white male; 40.1% were black male.
- 44.8% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- The 23,338 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2018 represented 24.2% of the total inmate population.
- During FY 2017-18, elderly inmates accounted for 57.0% of all episodes of outpatient events, 47.5% of all hospital admissions, and 52.0% of all inpatient hospital days, although they only represented 24.2% of the total prison population.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	22,073	94.6%
Female	1,265	5.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	10,112	43.3%
White Female	829	3.6%
Black Male	9,350	40.1%
Black Female	348	1.5%
Hispanic Male	2,518	10.8%
Hispanic Female	78	0.3%
Other Male	93	0.4%
Other Female	10	0.0%
Age on June 30, 2017		
50-54	8,723	37.4%
55-59	6,951	29.8%
60-64	3,946	16.9%
65-69	2,080	8.9%
70-74	1,025	4.4%
75-79	418	1.8%
80-84	141	0.6%
85-89	44	0.2%
90-94	10	0.0%
95+	0	0.0%
Prior DC Prison Commitments		
0	10,445	44.8%
1	3,643	15.6%
2	2,566	11.0%
3	2,031	8.7%
4+	4,653	19.9%

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



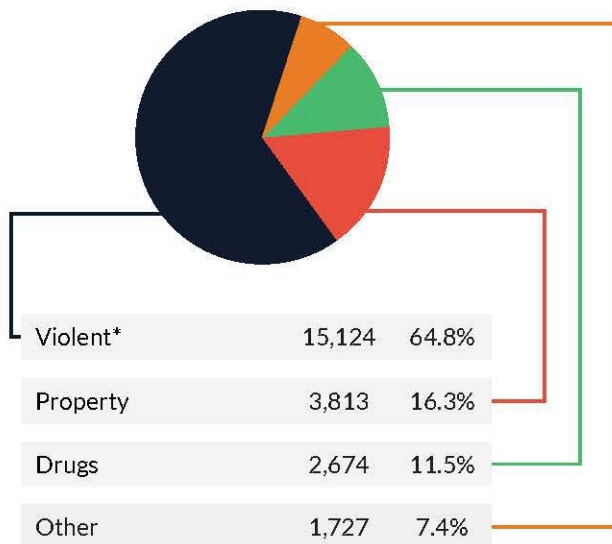
ELDERLY INMATES

During FY 2017-18, there were 3,594 elderly inmates admitted to Florida prisons, a 2.8% decrease from FY 2016-17. The majority were admitted for violent offenses (30.5%), followed by property crimes (28.4%) and drug offenses (23.4%). The oldest male inmate admitted was 92 years old with a conviction of manslaughter. The oldest female inmate admitted was 77 with a conviction of drug trafficking.

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2018

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	5,058	21.7%
Sexual Offenses	5,160	22.1%
Robbery	2,227	9.5%
Violent Personal Offenses	2,348	10.1%
Burglary	2,810	12.0%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,575	6.7%
Drug Offenses	2,674	11.5%
Weapons	502	2.2%
Other	984	4.2%

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2018



* 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.

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 21,469 in FY 17-18, 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 17-18, that percentage increased to 58%.
- 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).

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”.

SERVICES AND HOUSING

The Department 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, the Department has a process for reviewing service plans of impaired elderly inmates quarterly, at a minimum.

Elderly inmates are housed in most of the Department’s major institutions consistent with their custody level and medical/mental health status. Some of the more specific

ELDERLY INMATES

institutional programs and processes tailored to elderly inmates include:

- By Department policy, all inmates (including those age 50 and older) who have limitations in the performance of activities of daily living are assessed and diagnosed by a physician, provided with a service plan that is designed to meet their medical and mental health needs, and housed consistent with their custody level and medical status.
- Inmates who are blind, deaf, require a walker, or a wheelchair, or who have more specialized housing and/or service needs are assigned only to institutions designated for such custody and care.
- Per policy, each institution has an impaired inmate committee that functions as a multidisciplinary team working together for the development, implementation, and monitoring of an individualized service plan for each impaired inmate. As mentioned above, the committees review service plans for all impaired 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.

The Department 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, the Department 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, the Department 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. The South Unit of the Central Florida Reception Center is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including the elderly, as well as palliative care inmates.
- Zephyrhills Correctional Institution has two dorms specifically designed for elderly inmates as well as inmates with complex medical needs.
- Lowell Correctional Institution has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs, including the elderly.
- 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+.
- The Department 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 INMATES

CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL AUTHORITY (CMA)

In its FY 2016-17 Annual Report and Update on the Status of Elderly Offender's in Florida's Prisons, the CMA agrees with the 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.”

“Elderly offenders have complex health care needs that are often significantly different and more costly than those of younger offenders. In FY 2014-15, elderly offenders accounted for 43% of all outpatient episodes of care and 50% of all inpatient hospital days. A 2014 Florida Tax Watch Report, estimated that, on average, the cost of providing health care to elderly offenders is \$11,000 per inmate per year, compared to \$2,500 per inmate for inmates under the age of 50. These figures help highlight the fiscal impact that elderly offenders have on the FDC health care service delivery system and emphasize the need for sound programmatic and fiscal planning to address this population. Therefore, it is important to assess the health care status of elderly offenders to provide policymakers with reliable information that can be used to help inform budgetary, policy, and programmatic decision making.”

“Previous CMA reports have included numerous recommendations for addressing Florida's elderly offender population. Within the resources available, the Department 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.

CMA Recommendations

Expand the Use of Conditional Medical Release—

Despite the challenges associated with compassionate release, the CMA recommends that FDC conducts a feasible study to determine how many offenders would meet the designations outlined in § 947.149 F.S. and determine potential costs savings of increasing the use of conditional medical release, without compromising public safety. Additionally, the CMA recommends that FDC works the Florida Commission on Offender Review to identify and address procedural barriers that impact inmates being able to apply for conditional medical release and being approved for release.

Increased Preventative Screenings—Given the number of inmates aged 40-49 enrolled in chronic illness clinics, it can be assumed that these inmates will have increasing health care needs as they age. Preventive health care services can reduce the risk of worsening disease complications and prevent the development of diseases.

FDC policy requires that inmates receive annual preventative screening. Inmates under the age of 50 receive periodic health screenings every 5 years while inmates age 50 and over are screened annually. Due to inmates being at higher risk for accelerated aging and poor health outcomes, the CMA recommends that FDC explore the feasibility of providing periodic screenings every three years beginning at age 40.

In addition to investigating the feasibility of increasing the frequency of preventive health screenings, the CMA also recommends that FDC review their current mental health policies and procedures to ensure processes are in place to detect age-related declines in cognitive functioning.

Geriatric Specific Training—Given the complex needs of elderly offenders, it is essential that correctional and health services staff are knowledgeable of the changing physical and mental health needs of this population. The CMA recommends that FDC continue efforts to develop and enhance geriatric training programs. These trainings should address common health conditions, age-related physical impairments, age-related cognitive impairments, mental health, and the psychosocial needs of elderly offenders.

ELDERLY INMATES

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. The Department 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 decrease of 729 inmates), the elderly population is expected to increase from 24.3% of the total population (23,412 as of July 31, 2018) to 28.6% during that same five-year period. This represents an increase of 4,164 inmates, bringing the estimated total of elderly inmates to 27,576 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, 2018, 64.8% 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, the Department 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. The Department has recently 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.



YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Chapter 958.11 (9) F.S requires the Department 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 the FDC. The assignment of these youthful offenders by facility and category for FY 17-18 is identified the following table.

Department-Designated Youthful Offender

Chapter 958.11 (4) F.S. authorizes the Department 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 the Department to assign an inmate to a YO facility if their age does not exceed 19 years and if the Department 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 the Department 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 the Department 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.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER POPULATION (YO) ON JUNE 30, 2018

Location	Department Designated Youthful Offenders F.S. 958.11(4)	Inmates with Emotional/Physical Vulnerability F.S. 958.11(6)	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders F.S. 958.04 (1)	Young Adult Offender F.S. 944.1905	Total Population
Central Florida Reception Center-Main	3	0	3	0	6
Lake City Correctional Facility (Private)	387	3	467	22	879
Lowell CI	54	1	20	2	77
Lowell Work Camp	7	0	2	0	9
North West Florida Reception Center-Annex	7	0	4	0	11
Reception and Medical Center-Main Unit	35	0	32	0	67
South Florida Reception Center	11	0	8	0	19
Sumter CI	58	0	71	8	137
Sumter Annex	12	0	16	6	34
Sumter Basic Training Unit	11	0	11	0	22
Suwannee CI	22	0	31	9	62
Work Release Centers	18	0	23	0	41
All Other Facilities	19	0	6	5	30
Total	644	4	694	52	1,394



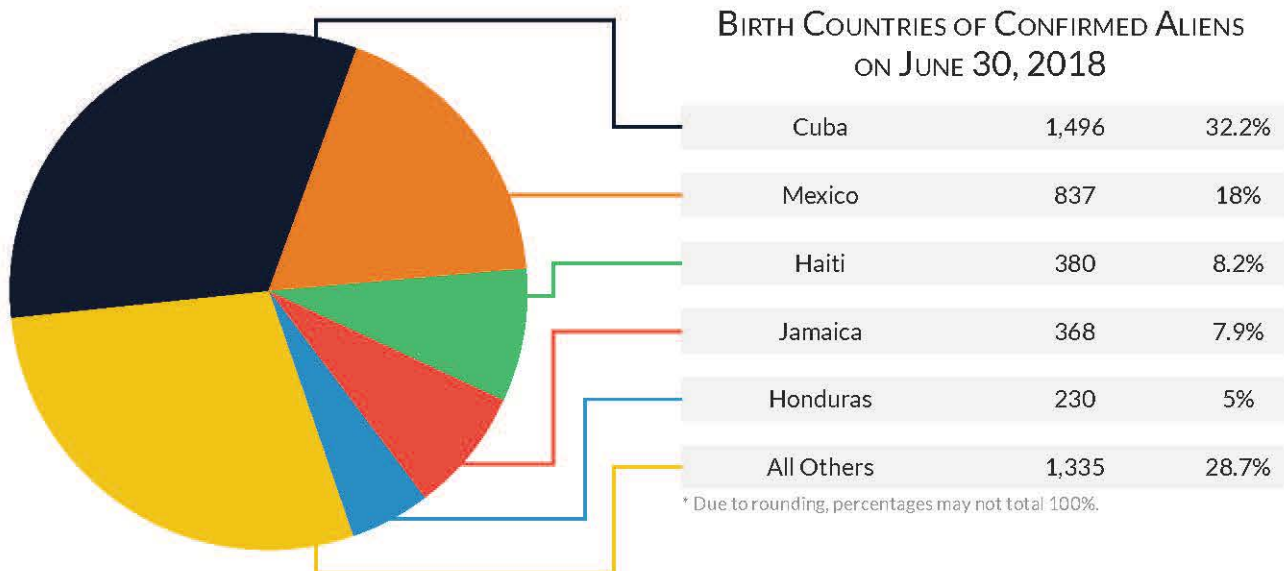
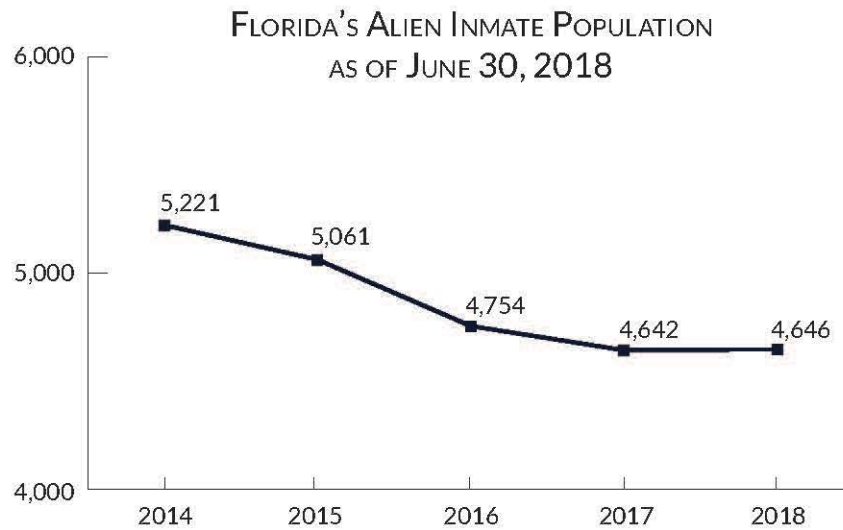
ALIEN INMATE POPULATION

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 2018, Florida prisons housed 4,646 confirmed alien inmates; 4 more than June 30, 2017, total of 4,642.

Approximately 73.6% of confirmed alien inmates are in prison for violent crimes followed by 12.1% for property crimes, 10.3% for drug crimes, and 4.0% for other crimes.

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).



DEATH ROW

There were four(4) executions during FY 2017-18.

On June 30, 2018, there were 345 inmates (342 males and 3 females) on Florida’s death row.

- Average number of years between offense date and execution date is 17.9
- Average number of years served on death row prior to execution is 16.2
- Average age at offense date for those executed is 27.3
- Average age at execution date is 45.2

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.

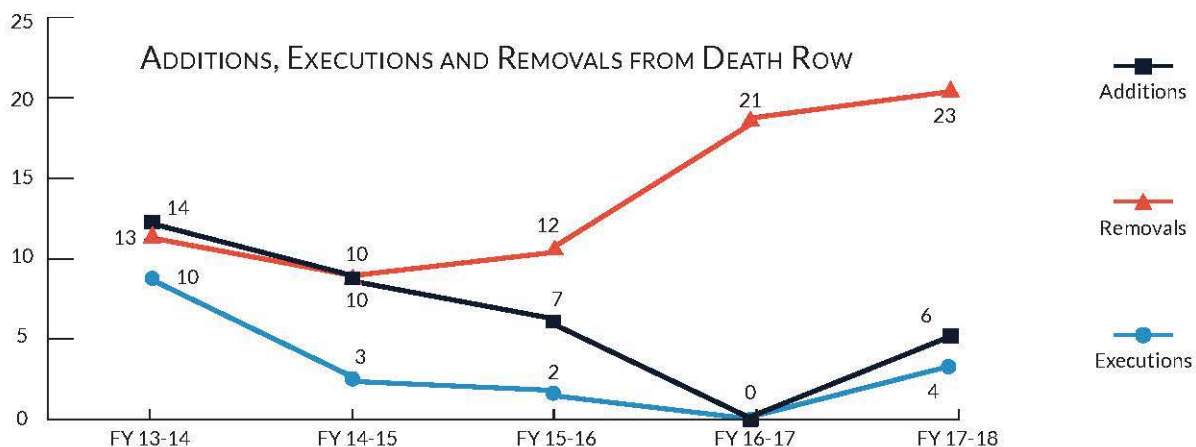
The U.S. Supreme Court declared capital punishment unconstitutional in 1972, in *Furman vs. Georgia*. In 1976, the *Furman* decision was overturned, upholding the constitutionality of the death penalty. The death penalty was resumed in Florida in 1979, with the execution of John Spenkelnik.

Lethal injection became an option for death row inmates in 1999. The first inmate to die by lethal injection was Terry Sims, on February 23, 2000.

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, 23 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.



CONTRABAND AND SECURITY THREAT GROUP INTERDICTION

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 2018, 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 the Florida Department of Corrections.

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 the Department's strategic initiatives.

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

DIGITAL FORENSIC CELL PHONE LAB

The Office of Intelligence oversees the operation of the forensic cell phone lab. The function of the lab is to receive contraband cellular devices seized at the facility level and conduct extractions for data that may be stored on the devices. The extraction process in turn produces a report packet from data, photos, and any other information that is stored on the devices. The information is then used by the Office of Intelligence personnel to develop leads, which has proven to be an invaluable method of identifying criminal activity, gang issues, trends, and other issues affecting our population and facilities. The use of intelligence gleaned from this process has greatly contributed to enhancing staff, inmate, and public safety.

RECOVERED CONTRABAND FOR FY 17-18

Contraband Type	Amount
Tobacco (grams)	809,198
Drugs (grams)	
Marijuana	9,600
K2 (Synthetic Cannabinoid)	36,177
Cocaine (powder and crack)	1,564
Other (Heroin, Meth, Methadone)	3,986
Narcotic Pills (each)	2,332
Prescription Medicine (each)	1,957
Weapons	
Shank/Bladed Weapon	10,616
Lock in Sock	209
Nail/Sharp	487
Razor Type Weapons	598
Communication Devices	
Cell Phones	9,009
Cell Phone Accessories (charger, SIM card, battery pack)	5,529



CONTRABAND AND SECURITY THREAT GROUP INTERDICTION

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 (STGs)

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 the Department's STG program which consists of 12,262 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.

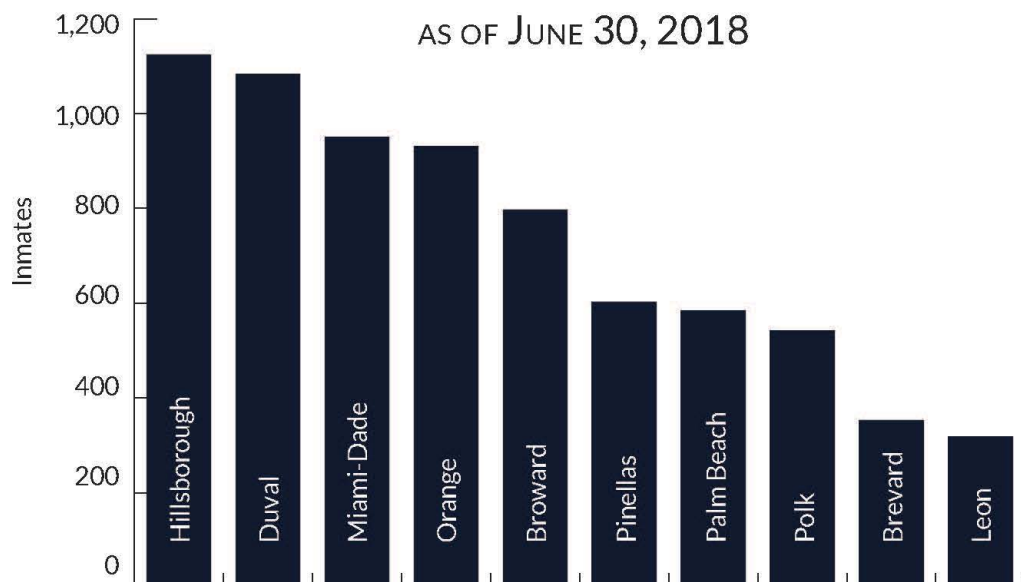
The STIU collects, analyzes, and distributes intelligence related to criminal gang activity both within and outside the state correctional system. They also assist institutional staff by reviewing gang-related incidents as they occur in prison settings, and by making recommendations for relocating or restricting inmates based on their role in these incidents.

The Security Threat Operational Review Management System (STORMS) is 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 the Department 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 the Department and safety of the citizens of the state.

IDENTIFIED STG GANG MEMBERS

Fiscal Year Date	Total
Fiscal Year 16-17	10,656
Fiscal Year 17-18	12,262

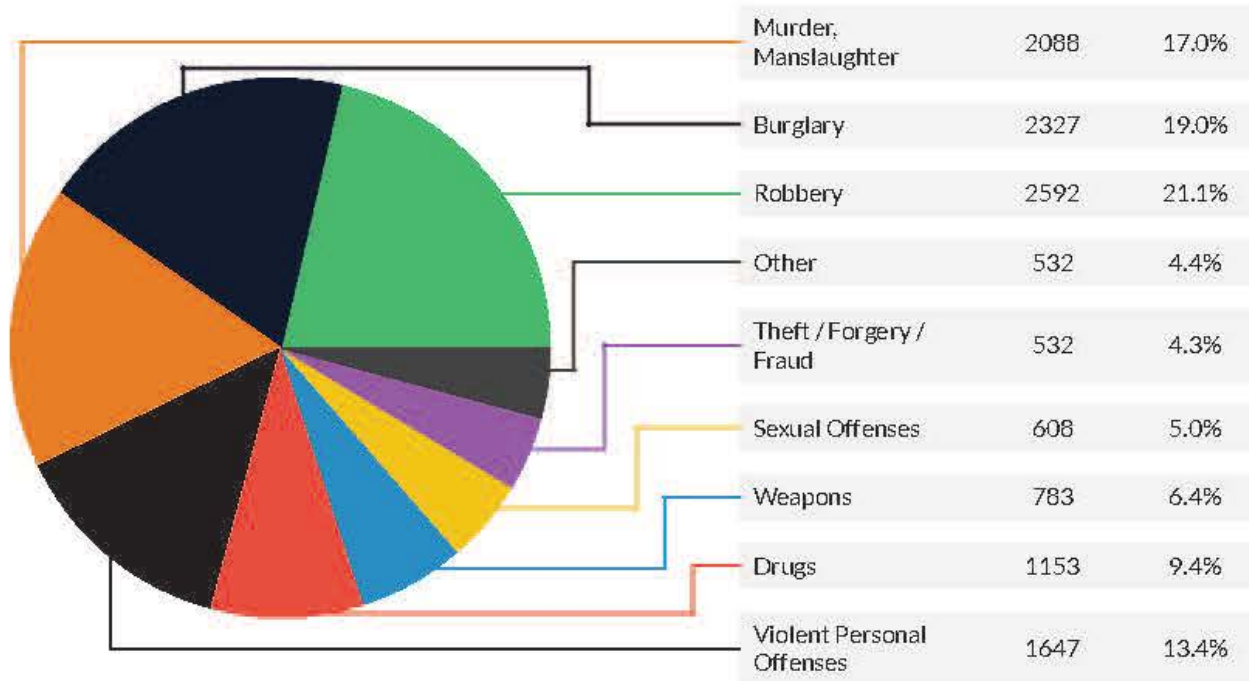
TOP TEN COUNTIES FOR STG CONVICTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2018



CONTRABAND AND SECURITY THREAT GROUP INTERDICTION

The most common primary offense for STG inmates on June 30, 2018 was robbery, followed by burglary.

STGs BY PRIMARY OFFENSE GROUP AS OF JUNE 30, 2018



The Department 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 2018-19, it is estimated that 21,650 inmates will be released from prison and that 2,205 of those inmates (10.2%) 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 2,205 STG inmates scheduled for release are comprised of members from 396 different gangs with the greatest amount of those (215) being members of the Bloods and the second largest amount (185) being members of the Latin Kings.



CONTRABAND AND SECURITY THREAT GROUP INTERDICTION

STRATEGIC ANALYSIS UNIT

In recognizing that corrections operations poses 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 in an effort 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.



SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATOR PROGRAM

Chapter 394.931 F.S. requires the Department to compile recidivism data on those referred, detained, or committed to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCF) as part of the Sexually Violent Predators Program (SVPP) and include the data in FDCs annual report. In this instance, recidivism is defined by FDC as the return to prison as a result 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 the 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	Re-turned	No Return	Re-turned	No Return	Re-turned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned
FY 2013-14	2	0	2048	1212	17	10	63	4	2130	1226
FY 2014-15	208	159	2567	1255	10	13	54	3	2839	1430
FY 2015-16	203	119	2787	1042	17	3	47	6	3054	1170
FY 2016-17	202	66	2983	756	10	0	58	3	3253	825
FY 2017-18	193	25	3339	367	5	0	56	0	3593	392



ESCAPES

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

The Department 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.

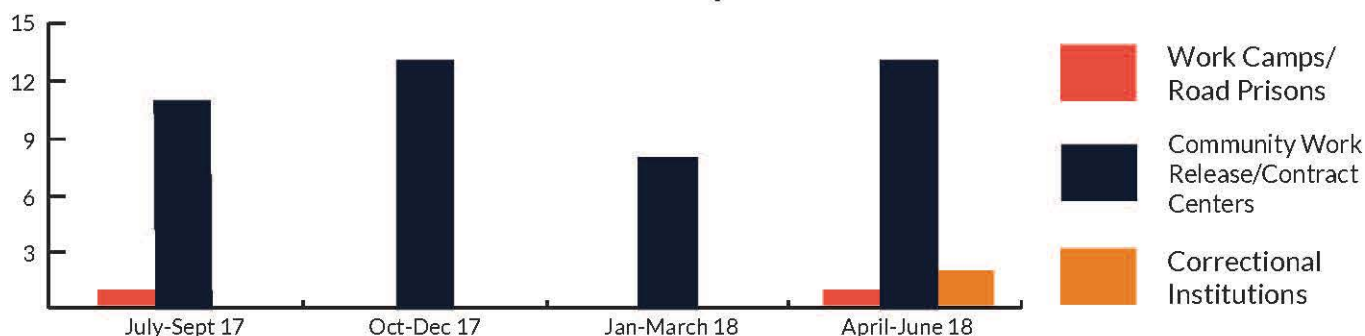
The number of escapes increased 16.7% from 42 in FY 2016-17 to 49 during FY 2017-18. Of the 49 escapes, 46

(93.9%) were recaptured as of July 18, 2017. Of the 46 recaptured, 40 (81.6%) were recaptured within the quarter. Of the 40 recaptured within the quarter, 27 (67.5%) were recaptured within 24 hours of escape.

Although two (4.1%) escapes were from correctional institutions, these escapes did not occur from the secure perimeter and only involved inmates working outside the perimeter. Two (4.1%) from work camps and/or road prisons.

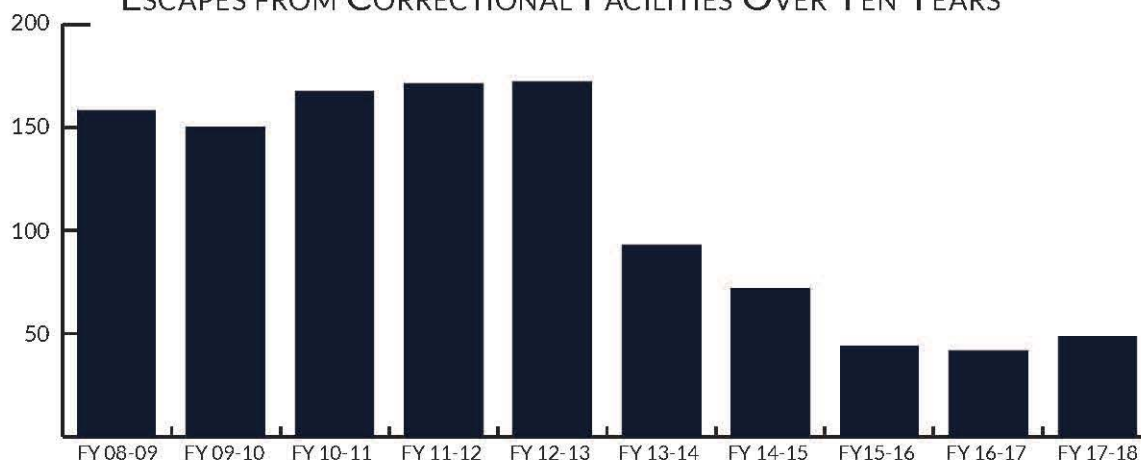
The majority (45 or 91.8%) of escapes were community custody walk-aways from community work release/contract centers, where inmates are out in the community working during the day, returning to the work release center afterward. Inmates returning late from work without valid reasons may be charged with escape and returned to a major institution to complete their sentences.

FY 2017-18 ESCAPES BY QUARTER BY FACILITY TYPE



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

ESCAPES FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OVER TEN YEARS*



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



EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

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.

During FY 2017-18, a total of 16,630 inmates participated in academic education programs and 6,328 inmates participated in career and technical classes. 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 the following tables.

FY 2017-18 GED, HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, CAREER AND TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Type of Award Locations	GED	High School Diploma	Vocational Certificates	Industry Certificates	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,134	87	1,937	2,063	5,221
LEA-Based*	5	0	0	0	5
Total	1,139	87	1,937	2,063	5,226

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

PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 2017-18

Enrollments	Mandatory Literacy (MLP)	Adult Basic Education (ABE)	GED	HSD	Career / Technical	Total
Number of Enrollments*	11,585	7,375	6,763	497	8,259	34,479
Number of Inmates	8,029	5,261	4,154	399	6,328	24,171
Number of Completions**	1,205	920	1,139	87	2,618	5,969

* 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.



INMATE PROGRAMS

Academic & Special Education:

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

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

LEA = Academic Education Program operated by local education agency

CE = Contractor Operated Academic Education Program

CF = Child Find reception processing

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

SHCOE = Smart Horizons Career Online Education high school diploma program

T1 = Title 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

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

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2018

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	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Apalachee CI West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Atlantic WRC *	X			RES	A, P
Avon Park CI	X	ASE, T1	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Baker CI & WC	X	ITA, LEA, SHCOE	4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Baker Re-Entry Center (R)	X	CE	3	CC	A, O, P
Bartow WRC	X			RES	3
Bradenton Transition *	X	CE	1		A, O, P
Bridges of Jacksonville	X	CE			A, O
Bridges of Orlando	X	CE			A, O
Calhoun CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Central Florida RC	X	CF, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Central Florida RC East	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Century CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2, P
Charlotte CI	X	ASE, T1	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	



INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2018

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
Cocoa WRC	X	CE		RES	3
Columbia Annex	X	ASE, LEA,T1	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Columbia CI	X	ASE, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Cross City CI East Unit	X	ITA			1
Cross City CI	X	ITA	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Dade CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Daytona Beach WRC	X			RES	3
DeSoto Annex	X	ASE, T1	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Dinsmore WRC	X			RES	3
Everglades CI	X	ITA, SHCOE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Everglades Re-Entry Center (R)	X	ASE	1	CC	A, O, P
Florida State Prison	X	CM,ASE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Florida State Prison West	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Florida Women's RC	X	CF, ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Franklin CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Ft. Pierce WRC	X			RES	A, P
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (R)	X	CE	4	CC	A, O, P
Gulf Annex	X	ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Gulf CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hamilton Annex	X	ITA, T1	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hamilton CI	X	ITA, T1	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hardee CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hernando CI *	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hollywood WRC *	X			RES	A
Holmes CI	X	ASE, ITA,T1	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Homestead CI *	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Jackson CI	X	ITA, T1, CE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2



INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2018

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
Jacksonville Bridge	X	CE	2		2
Jefferson CI	X	ITA, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2, P
Kissimmee WRC	X			RES	A, P
Lake CI	X	ASE	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Lake City WRC	X			RES	3
Lancaster CI & WC	X	ASE, T1	4	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Lawtey CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Liberty CI	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lowell Annex *	X	ASE, T1, CM, SHCOE	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Lowell CI, BTU & WC *	X	ASE, ITA,T1	5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, A, P
Madison CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Marion CI	X	ASE, T1, CE	4	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Martin CI	X	ASE, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Mayo Annex	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Miami North WRC	X			RES	A, P
Northwest Florida RC	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA, 1, P
Northwest Florida RC Annex	X	CF, CE,ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Northwest Florida RC	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2
Northwest Florida RC Annex	X	CF, CE,ITA		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Okaloosa CI	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Okeechobee CI	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Opa Locka WRC	X			RES	A, P
Orlando Transition Center	X	CE	1		A, O, P
Orlando WRC *	X			RES	A, P



INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2018

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
Panama City WRC	X			RES	A, P
Pensacola WRC	X			RES	A, P
Pinellas WRC *	X			RES	A, P
Polk CI	X	ITA, CE, SHCOE	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Putnam CI	X	LEA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reality House	X	CE			A, O, 2
Reception & Medical Center	X	ASE, CF, ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
Reception & Medical Center West	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reentry of Ocala WRC	X			RES	A, O
Sago Palm WC (R)	X	ITA	1	RES	1, P
Santa Fe WRC	X	CE		RES	A, O, P
Santa Rosa Annex & WC	X	ITA, SHCOE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1
Santa Rosa CI	X	ASE, CM		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Shisa West WRC *	X				A, O
South Florida RC	X	CF		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	SA
South Florida RC South	X			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
St. Petersburg WRC	X			RES	A, P
Sumter CI, BTU, & Annex	X	ASE, CF, T1	5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Suncoast WRC *	X	CE		RES	A, O
Suwannee Annex	X	ASE, T1	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Suwannee CI	X	ASE, CM, T1		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P
Tallahassee WRC	X			RES	A, P
Tarpon Springs WRC	X			RES	A, P
Taylor Annex	X	ITA, SHCOE		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Taylor CI & WC	X	ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Tomoka CI	X	ITA	2	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Tomoka CRC (285)	X	CE	1		1
Tomoka CRC (290)	X	CE	1		3
Tomoka CRC (298)	X	CE	1		2



INMATE PROGRAMS

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2018

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
Transition House Kissimmee	X	CE	1		A, O, P
Union CI	X	ITA, CM		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Wakulla Annex	X	ITA, SHCOE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Wakulla CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Walton CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
West Palm Beach WRC	X			RES	A, P
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

YO = Youthful Offender
program

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Apalachee CI - East (1)	(1) Carpentry
Avon Park CI (4)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) Graphic Communications and Printing, (4) Welding Technology
Baker CI (4)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Electricity, (3) Masonry, Brick and Block, (4) Plumbing Technology
Baker Re-Entry Center (3)	(1) Culinary Arts, (2) Janitorial Services, (3) Electricity
Bradenton Transition (1)	(1) Culinary Arts
Calhoun CI (1)	(1) Digital Design
Century CI (1)	(1) Building Construction
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) Computer Systems & Information Technology
DeSoto Annex (3)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Welding Technology
Everglades CI (1)	(1) Landscaping
Everglades Re-Entry Center (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Electricity (HBI)
Franklin CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (4)	(1) Environmental Services, (2) Electricity, (3) Culinary Arts, (4) Carpentry
Gulf CI (1)	(1) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology



INMATE PROGRAMS

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

* = Female facility

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

YO = Youthful Offender program

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
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
Holmes CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Technology Support Services, (3) Welding Technology
Homestead CI * (2)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Technology Support Services
Jacksonville Bridge (2)	(1) Culinary Arts, (2) Building Construction Technology
Jefferson CI (1)	(1) Electricity
Lancaster CI (4)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts, (3) Environmental Services, (4) Graphic Communications and Printing
Lawtey CI (1)	(1) Drafting (PSAV)
Liberty CI (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Lowell CI * (4)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Technology Support Services, (3) Equine Care Technology, (4) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts
Lowell CI Annex * (2)	(1) Fashion Design Services, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Madison CI (1)	(1) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts
Marion CI (4)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology, (3) Electricity, (4) Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies
Mayo Annex (1)	(1) Electronics Technology
New River CI (1)	(1) Carpentry
Northwest FL Reception Center (1)	(1) Electricity
Okaloosa CI (1)	(1) Nursery Management/Horticulture
Okeechobee CI (2)	(1) Fast Track Manufacturing, (2) Computer Technology
Orlando Transition Center (1)	(1) Culinary Arts
Polk CI (4)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Computer Systems & Information Technology, (3) Plumbing Technology, (4) Advanced Manufacturing
Quincy Annex (1)	(1) Culinary Arts
Sago Palm WC (R) (1)	(1) Technology Support Services
Santa Rosa Annex (1)	(1) Commercial Class "B" Driving
Sumter CI (5)	(1) Automotive Technology Career Services, (2) Electronics Technology, (3) Masonry, Brick and Block, (4) YO Masonry, Brick and Block, (5) Landscape and Turf Management
Suwannee CI Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing Technology, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology
Taylor Annex (1)	(1) Carpentry



INMATE PROGRAMS

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

* = Female facility

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

YO = Youthful Offender program

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Taylor CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
Transition House Kissimmee (1)	(1) PC Support Services
Tomoka CI (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Tomoka CRC-285 (1)	(1) Culinary Arts
Tomoka CRC-298 (2)	(1) Culinary Arts, (2) Building Construction Technology
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Web Development
Walton CI (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating Technology



CHANGE IN LITERACY LEVELS

Chapter 944.801, (3), (g), F.S. requires the Department 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 includes the results of Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) for inmate students.

TABE tests administered to students during FY 2017-18 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. For inmates at the highest literacy levels (9.0 grade level and above), GED® subtest scores

were also included. This summary includes inmate students who, during this period, had participated in academic education programs and had matching pre- and post-test assessments in the subject area.

The chart below illustrates the academic gains made in each subject in terms of completing at least one or more literacy levels. In terms of Mathematics matching scores, 50% of the inmate students demonstrated gains of one or more levels. In Reading, 49% of the inmate students advanced one or more levels. For Language, 51% of the inmate students showed academic gains of one or more levels.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

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)	0	78	78	0	219	219	9	361	370
ABE Beginning Basic Education (2.0-3.9)	7	629	636	3	441	444	6	769	775
ABE Intermediate Low (4.0-5.9)	19	1087	1106	23	840	863	13	758	771
ABE Intermediate High (6.0-8.9)	13	1010	1023	0	964	964	18	884	902
ASE Low (9.0-10.9)	10	335	345	25	536	561	0	389	389
ASE High (11.0-12.9)	95	0	95	111	0	111	64	0	64
Total	144	3139	3283	162	3000	3162	110	3161	3271

Pretest: most recent TABE test before first enrollment up to 30 days after first enrollment (since 7-1-2015)

Posttest: Highest TABE test taken during FY1718 (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



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 the Department shall be included in the Annual Report.



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

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 2017 Annual Report, PRIDE trained **3,117** inmates who worked almost **3.5** million hours. 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, **91%** of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed into full-time jobs and only **9.89%** of PRIDE's former workers recidivate.



For more information, please contact:
PRIDE Enterprises
223 Morrison Road, Brandon, FL 33511
813-324-8700 (phone)
info@pride-enterprises.org
www.pride-enterprises.org

INMATE IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Pursuant to Chapter 944.605, (7)(f), F.S., the Department 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 30,224 inmates were released during FY 2017-18. Of this total, the Department was responsible for providing identification cards to 14,228 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 2017-18 was 11,929 (83.8%) and the total released without IDs was 2,299 (16.2%). Additionally, of the 2,299 inmates without IDs, 66.2% (1,522) 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 the 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 the Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, and/or a social security replacement card from the Social Security Administration; and
- The timeframe of requesting a social security replacement card is no earlier than 120 days prior to release.

The Department 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. The Department and the Social Security Administration will execute a second Memorandum of Understanding prior to the end of 2018.

*Counts are based on the first release incident for an individual inmate

INMATE DRUG TESTING

Chapter 944.473 (3), Florida Statutes mandates that the Department 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.

The Department'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 the Department to detect and identify inmates using illicit drugs, including abuse of prescription drugs and/or alcohol. Furthermore, the role of drug testing has been recognized as highly effective in identifying those who have substance abuse problems, getting inmates into treatment, and monitoring them during the treatment process.

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR FY 2017-18

Type of Test*	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total
Random	63,757	63,424	333	0.5%	0	281	19	8	46	354
For Cause	1,675	1,356	319	18.5%	6	190	4	4	125	329

During FY 2017-2018 there were 63 inmates who participated in a substance abuse treatment course with a positive drug test within a year prior to enrollment. Nine inmates were considered repeat substance abuse offenders, having 2 or more positive drug tests during FY 2017-2018. Compare this with results from the previous fiscal year in which there were 97 inmates who enrolled in a substance abuse treatment course with a drug test within a year prior to enrollment and 13 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, the 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.

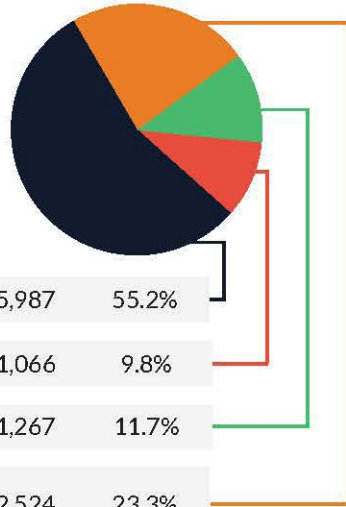
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

INSTITUTIONS

The Department provides four primary categories of substance abuse programming for incarcerated inmates:

Intensive Outpatient - A 4 to 6 month substance abuse intensive outpatient licensed program provided to inmates at designated institutions throughout the state. Treatment occurs for half a day, at least four days per

INMATE-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS



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

Program Centers - Substance Abuse Transitional/ Re-Entry Programs is a 16-24 month program model designed to assist inmates nearing release in making a successful transition from the correctional institution to the community. They offer a continuum of substance

abuse services. Inmates who successfully complete the initial intensive programming component (9-12 months) are eligible to participate in the work release component.

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

The table to the left provides a summary of the Inmate-Based Substance Abuse Treatment Programs for FY 2017-18.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

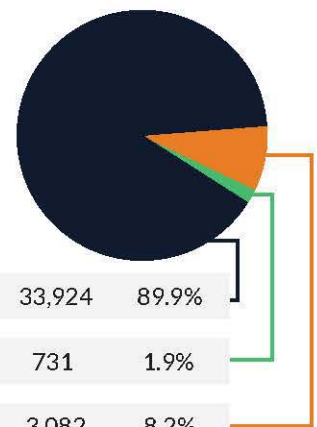
Offenders on supervision also participate in substance abuse treatment programs in one of the following forms.

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

Nonsecure - A 6-month program consisting of a 2-month intensive treatment component followed by a 4-month employment/re-entry component.

Secure - This long-term treatment program involves a structured, live-in, non-hospital environment focusing upon all aspects of substance abuse rehabilitation including job training and educational programs. This therapeutic community consists of up to 12 months of intensive treatment and up to six months of an employment and re-entry component.

COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS



Program Category	Count	Percentage
Outpatient	33,924	89.9%
Secure	731	1.9%
Non-secure	3,082	8.2%
Total	37,737	100%

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

MISSION STATEMENT

“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 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 more positive outcomes for the offender and ultimately leads to reduced victimization and recidivism.
- Offenders are held accountable for 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 dollars of work performed.

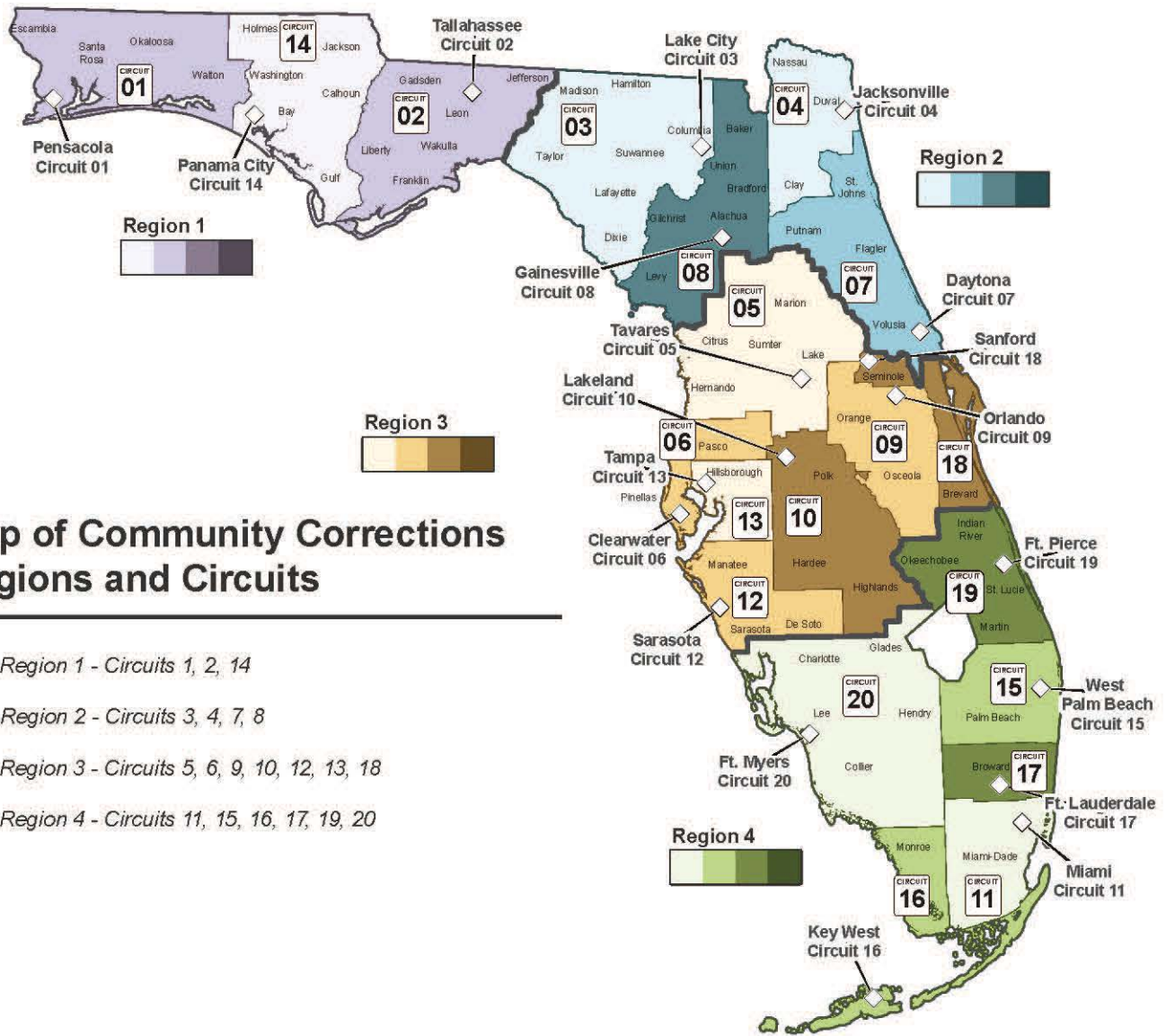
All of these efforts assist in generating revenue to offset cost incurred for supervising offenders. During the past fiscal year, probation officers collected approximately \$90 million from offenders, including: \$49,961,784 in restitution, fines and court costs; \$19,407,872 in the cost of supervision; and \$20,345,413 in subsistence and other court ordered fees, which is deposited into Florida’s general revenue fund.



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

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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS MAP



Map of Community Corrections Regions and Circuits

Region 1 - Circuits 1, 2, 14

Region 2 - Circuits 3, 4, 7, 8

Region 3 - Circuits 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18

Region 4 - Circuits 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20



TYPES OF SUPERVISION

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 application/interviewing classes, bus tokens, used bikes, clothes, financial assistance, anger management, marriage or parenting classes and educational/vocational opportunities.

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT FOR OFFENDER 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.

COURT IMPOSED SUPERVISION

Probation

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



TYPES OF SUPERVISION

Abbreviated versions of the standard sex offender conditions of supervision include:

- Mandatory curfews;
- If the victim was under 18
 - A prohibition of living within 1,000 feet of a school, child care facility, park, playground, or other place where children regularly congregate;
 - No unsupervised contact with a child under 18;
 - A prohibition of working for pay or as a volunteer at any place where children regularly congregate including, but not limited to, schools, child care facilities, parks, playgrounds, pet stores, libraries, zoos, theme parks, and malls;
- Active participation in and successful completion of a sex offender treatment program;
- Prohibition of any contact with the victim;
- Prohibition of viewing, accessing, owning or possessing any obscene, pornographic, or sexually stimulating visual or auditory material, including telephone, electronic media, computer programs, or computer services that are relevant to the offender's deviant behavior pattern;
- Prohibition on accessing the internet or other computer services until a qualified practitioner in the offender's sex offender treatment program, (after a risk assessment is completed), approves and implements a safety plan for the offender's accessing or using the internet or other computer services;
- Making restitution;
- Submission to warrant-less search of person, residence or vehicle;
- Participation at least annually in polygraph examinations;
- Maintenance of a driving log and prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone without the prior approval of the supervising officer;
- Prohibition of using a post office box;
- If there was sexual contact, a submission to an HIV test, at the probationer's expense; and
- For a crime that was committed on or after May 26, 2010, and for those convicted at any time of committing, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit, any of the criminal offenses listed in Section

943.0435(1)(a)1.a.(l), Florida Statutes, or a similar offense in another jurisdiction, against a victim who was under the age of 18 at the time of the offense, a prohibition on visiting schools, child care facilities, parks, and playgrounds, without prior approval from the offender's supervising Officer and a prohibition on distributing candy or other items to children on Halloween; wearing a Santa Claus costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Christmas; wearing an Easter Bunny costume, or other costume to appeal to children, on or preceding Easter; entertaining at children's parties; or wearing a clown costume; without prior approval from the court.

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



Community Control

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

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 the Department that was formerly known as the Florida Parole Commission. The period of parole cannot exceed the balance of the offender's original sentence. 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 the Department'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 the Department'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

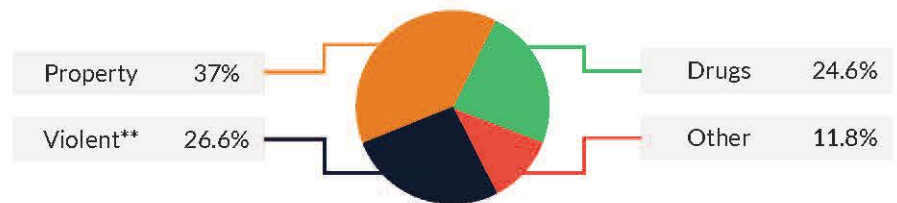
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	125,524	75.5%
Female	40,633	24.5%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	61,319	36.9%
White Female	24,255	14.6%
Black Male	39,376	23.7%
Black Female	11,581	7.0%
Hispanic Male	24,135	14.5%
Hispanic Female	4,570	2.8%
Other Male	694	0.4%
Other Female	227	0.1%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	79	0.0%
18-24	23,953	14.4%
25-34	49,229	29.6%
35-49	53,870	32.4%
50-59	25,109	15.1%
60+	13,910	8.4%
Data Unavailable	7	
Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	100,653	60.6%
1	34,858	21.0%
2	14,844	8.9%
3	7,362	4.4%
4	8,296	5.0%
Data Unavailable	144	

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	2,644	1.6%	15.0	28.6
Sexual Offenses	7,599	4.6%	10.2	34.8
Robbery	5,376	3.2%	6.6	25.1
Violent Personal Offenses	27,823	16.8%	3.9	32.8
Burglary	16,642	10.0%	4.0	27.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	45,801	27.6%	4.1	33.1
Drug Offenses	40,776	24.6%	2.9	32.3
Weapons	5,034	3.0%	3.2	30.3
Other	14,314	8.6%	3.0	35.7
Data Unavailable	148			

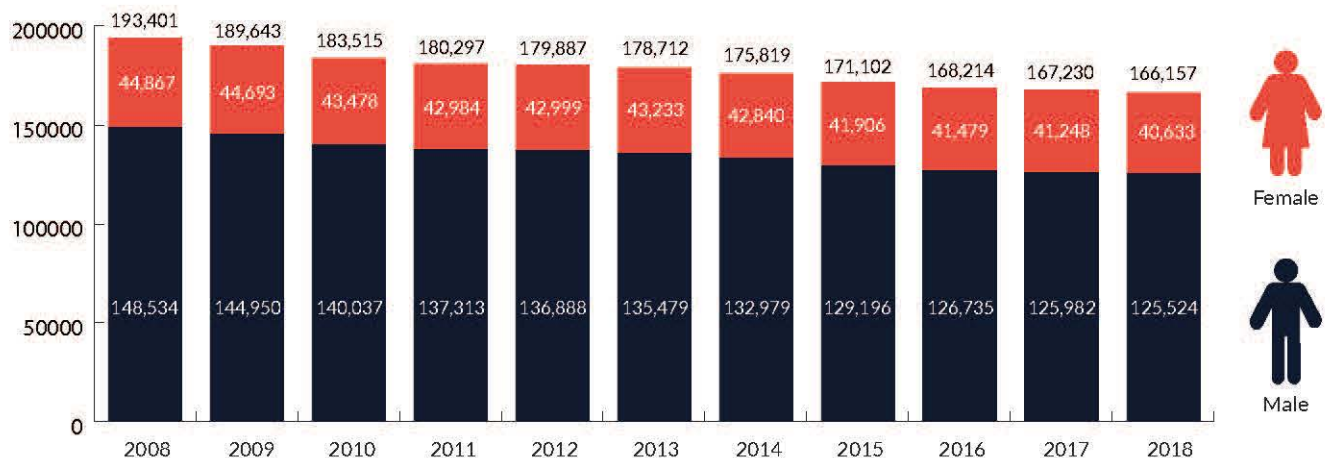
* Sentence Lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.



** 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%.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



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.

- The number of offenders on community supervision on June 30, 2018 decreased by 1,073 from June 30, 2017.
- There were 166,157 offenders being supervised by probation officers on June 30, 2018.
 - 83,820 offenders were admitted to supervision.
 - 83,587 offenders were released from supervision.
 - 12,801 were revoked due to a new arrest.
 - 18,432 were revoked due to a technical violation.
 - 11,234 were terminated due to court/Florida Commission on Offender Review action.
- The majority of those 166,157 offenders are male (75.5%), white (51.5%), and between the ages of 35-49 (32.4%) and 25-34 (29.6%).

- Most (60.9%) had never been on felony community supervision in Florida before.
- The majority of these offenders were serving felony probation sentences (65.2%), compared to other types of supervision like drug offender probation, community control, etc.
- The average overall age of offenders on community supervision was 39.
- Those on control release were the oldest on average (58 years) and offenders on pretrial intervention were the youngest on average (31 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 (9.6%), and Hillsborough (7.2%).
- The majority of offenders on supervision had third degree felonies (63.4%) and were serving for property offenses (37.0%).

As of June 30, 2018, the statewide rate for offenders successfully completing probation was 58.7%.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS

Supervision admissions refer to the number of offenders beginning a new period of community supervision by the Department. 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.

- The community supervision admissions over the last three years has remained slightly over 83,000.
- Of the 83,820 offenders admitted to supervision 72.9% are male, 53.4% are white and 34.6% are between the ages of 25-34.
- 53.6% of offenders had never been on felony supervision in Florida before.
- The average offenders age at admission to community supervision is 35.3.
- 32.5% of offenders are sentenced to community supervision for committing a drug crime while another 32.4% 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.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	61,108	72.9%
Female	22,712	27.1%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	30,329	36.2%
White Female	14,426	17.2%
Black Male	20,363	24.3%
Black Female	5,779	6.9%
Hispanic Male	10,063	12.0%
Hispanic Female	2,377	2.8%
Other Male	353	0.4%
Other Female	130	0.2%
Age at Admission		
17 & Under	137	0.2%
18-24	19,988	23.8%
25-34	28,971	34.6%
35-49	24,051	28.7%
50-59	8,025	9.6%
60+	2,648	3.2%
Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	44,969	53.6%
1	18,836	22.5%
2	8,931	10.7%
3	4,846	5.8%
4	6,238	7.4%

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



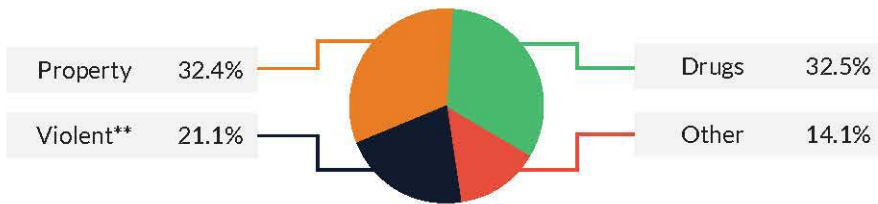
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS

When the more detailed offense groups listed (below) are combined into four primary offense categories, the primary offenses for those under supervision are drug related crimes (32.5%) and property crimes (32.4%).

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

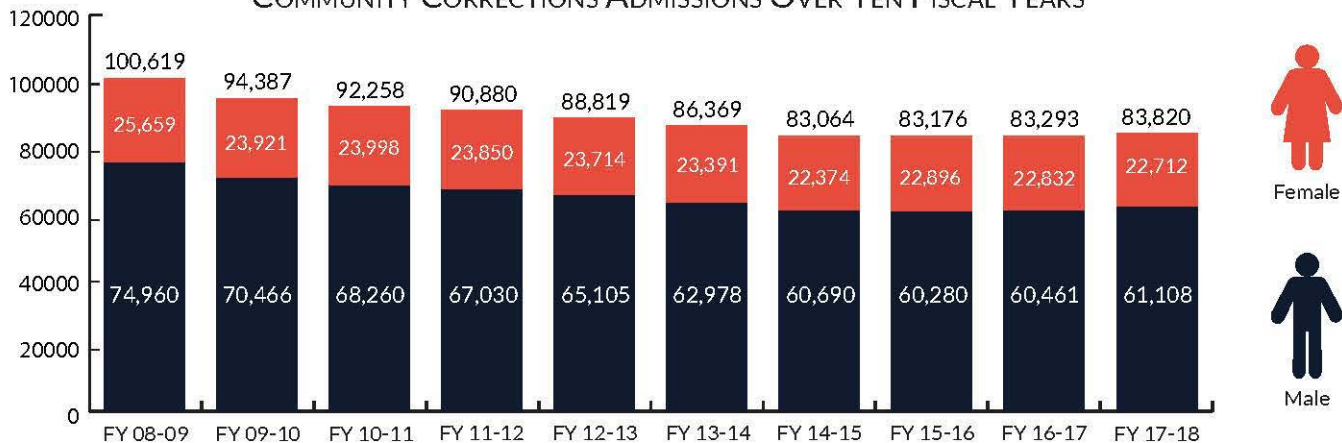
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years*	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	550	0.7%	8.0	41.3
Sexual Offenses	1,510	1.8%	6.5	43.0
Robbery	1,990	2.4%	3.5	32.6
Violent Personal Offenses	13,253	15.8%	2.4	35.6
Burglary	7,209	8.6%	2.8	31.3
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	20,228	24.2%	2.4	34.2
Drug Offenses	27,213	32.5%	2.0	33.0
Weapons	3,024	3.6%	2.4	31.4
Other	8,765	10.5%	2.0	37.0
Data Unavailable	78			

* 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.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS RELEASES

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

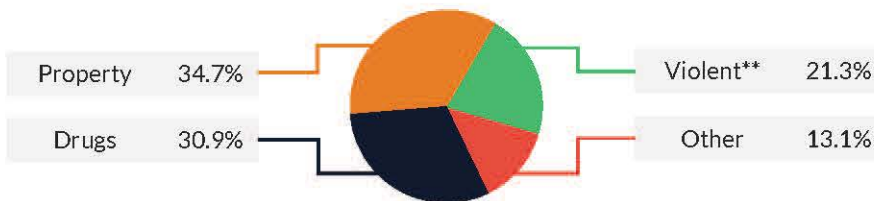
The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY 2017-18 increased marginally from the previous year, from 83,474 in FY 2016-17 to 83,587 in FY 2017-18.

- Approximately 51.6% of releases had no prior state of Florida community supervision.
- The majority of community supervision releases were between the ages of 25-34 (35.5%).
- 30.9% of community supervision offenders released had drug offenses.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	508	0.6%
Sexual Offenses	1,454	1.7%
Robbery	2,109	2.5%
Violent Personal Offenses	13,380	16.0%
Burglary	7,450	8.9%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	21,864	26.2%
Drug Offense	25,831	30.9%
Weapons	2,596	3.1%
Other	8,395	10.0%

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



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Gender		
Male	60,567	72.5%
Female	23,020	27.5%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	30,442	36.4%
White Female	14,440	17.3%
Black Male	19,852	23.8%
Black Female	5,961	7.1%
Hispanic Male	9,912	11.9%
Hispanic Female	2,515	3.0%
Other Male	361	0.4%
Other Female	104	0.1%

Age at Admission		
17 & Under	37	0.0%
18 - 24	15,976	19.1%
25 - 34	29,681	35.5%
35 - 49	25,234	30.2%
50 - 59	9,068	10.8%
60+	3,591	4.3%

Prior DC Supervision Commitments		
0	43,104	51.6%
1	19,827	23.7%
2	9,226	11.0%
3	5,070	6.1%
4+	6,360	7.6%

* 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.

SUPERVISION OF 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 usually have to register more frequently than sex offenders.
- It should be noted that some of the sex offenders and predators on supervision previously served state prison time for their offenses.

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, 2018

Circuit Number	Judicial Circuit	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Pensacola	429	8	437	4.8%
2	Tallahassee	302	7	309	3.4%
3	Lake City	194	6	200	2.2%
4	Jacksonville	625	7	632	6.9%
5	Tavares	535	19	554	6.1%
6	Clearwater	529	8	537	5.9%
7	Daytona Beach	446	12	458	5.0%
8	Gainesville	184	7	191	2.1%
9	Orlando	1,042	20	1,062	11.6%
10	Bartow	558	13	571	6.2%
11	Miami	881	4	885	9.7%
12	Sarasota	423	8	431	4.7%
13	Tampa	582	6	588	6.4%
14	Panama City	223	4	227	2.5%
15	West Palm Beach	265	1	266	2.9%
16	Key West	45	2	47	0.5%
17	Ft. Lauderdale	520	8	528	5.8%
18	Sanford	383	10	393	4.3%
19	Ft. Pierce	291	11	302	3.3%
20	Ft. Myers	511	8	519	5.7%
	Total	8,968	169	9,137	100%



VICTIM SERVICES

The primary function of Victim Services is to assist victims of crimes committed by inmates in the Department'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.

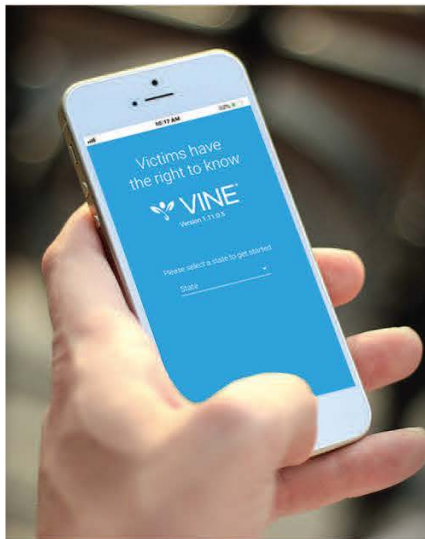
VICTIM INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION EVERYDAY SERVICES (VINE)

The Department 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 the Department's custody, or dies while in custody. VINE services also notify victims of offenders on Community Supervision when an offender absconds, returns from absconder status (captured), has a change in supervision, or when the offender dies while under supervision.

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

MOBILE APP



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

Victims will not automatically be notified by the Department of Corrections of an inmate's custody status, unless notification information is provided to the 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 the Department, please contact:

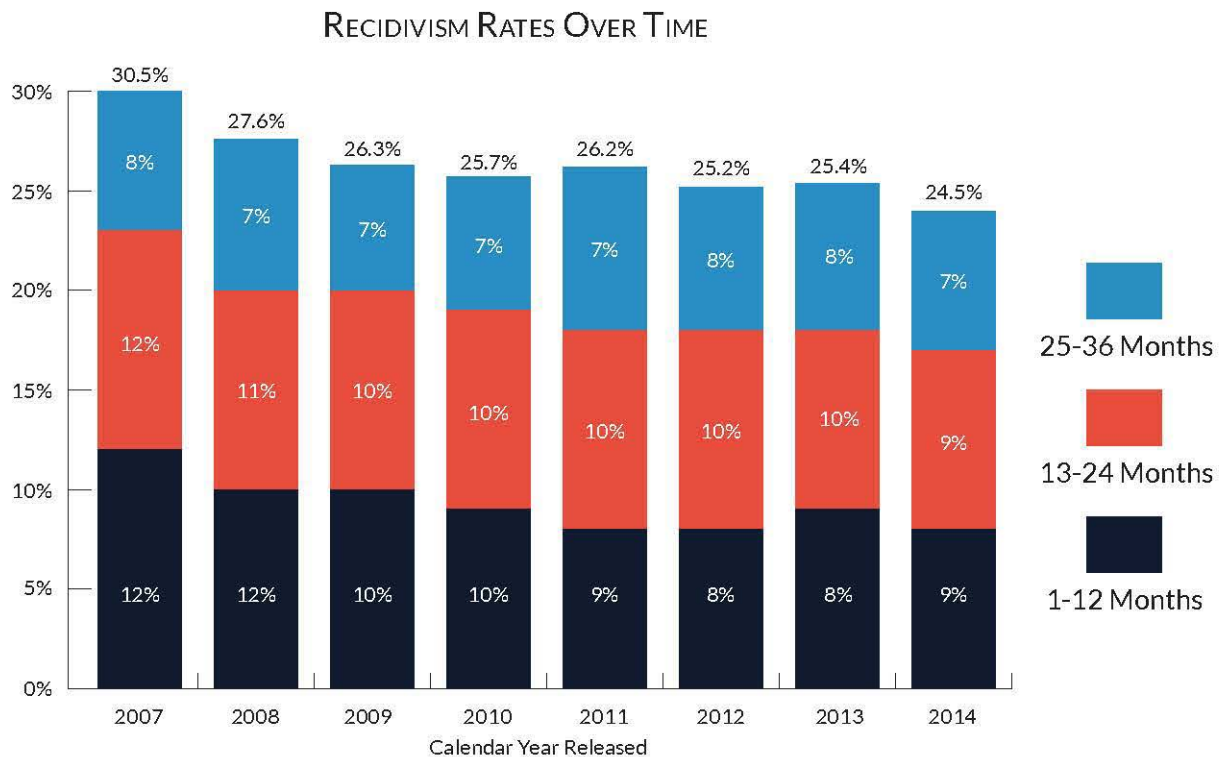
Victim Services, 501 South Calhoun Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500 (850) 488-9166 or 1-877-8-VICTIM (1-877-884-2846) Toll-Free or E-mail victim.services@fdc.myflorida.com.

RECIDIVISM RATES

The Department 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:

- Inmates released in 2010 who returned to prison within three years: 25.7% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2011 who returned to prison within three years: 26.2% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2012 who returned to prison within three years: 25.2% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2013 who returned to prison within three years: 25.4% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2014 who returned to prison within three years: 24.5% recidivism rate



For more detailed information regarding FDC recidivism tracking, please see the Recidivism Report published on the Department's website at: www.dc.state.fl.us.

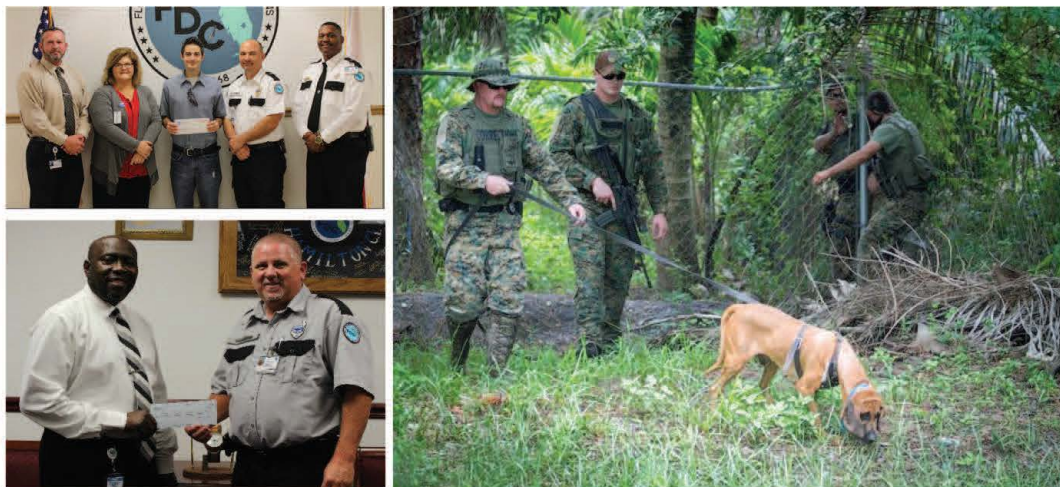
CORRECTIONS FOUNDATION

The mission of the Corrections Foundation is to support the programs, personnel, and services of the Department of Corrections through grants, contributions, and community partnerships in the interest of public safety. The Corrections Foundation was established in 1996 as the 501(c)3 non-profit Direct Support Organization to the Department 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 the Department and serve under the leadership of President Louie L. Wainwright. The Corrections Foundation was the first Direct Support Organization of its kind nationally in the field of Corrections 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 2017-18, the Corrections Foundation's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) assisted 372 employees for emergencies, critical illnesses, house fires, natural disasters, hospitalizations, and out-of-town travel due to family death or illness. In March 2018, the Corrections Foundation established a stand-alone Disaster Relief Fund. Last FY, the Corrections Foundations assisted 490 FDC officers and staff with \$285,350, through the Disaster Relief Fund.

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.



Corrections Foundation
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Tallahassee, Florida 32399- 2500
(850) 717-3712 (phone)
(850) 410-4411 (fax)
info@correctionsfoundation.org



