

Florida Department of Corrections

# ANNUAL REPORT

*2021-22*

BOYLE CARLTON BUILDING



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# PART I

# THE FDC IN BRIEF



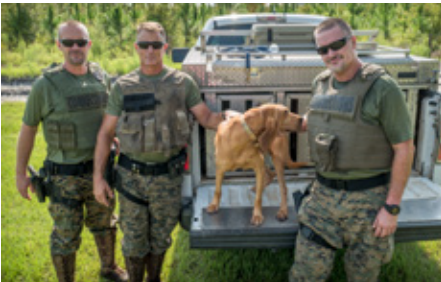
## ABOUT US

The Florida Department of Corrections (FDC or Department) is the third largest state corrections system in the United States and the largest state agency in Florida. The Department has 23,380 full-time authorized positions, of which, 82% are either certified Correctional Officers (COs) or Correctional Probation Officers (CPOs). FDC's diverse workforce represents 24% of all employees in the state personnel system.



## VISION

A state corrections system that sets a nationwide benchmark for corrections excellence by providing effective and efficient correctional and probation services in commitment to our three primary stakeholders: The Public, Victims and Inmates/ Offenders... "Inspiring success by transforming one life at a time."



## 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.

# CORE VALUES

The FDC Core Values are the fundamental principles of our Department. These core values serve as an enduring model of ethical behavior which guides the daily decision-making of our corrections professionals to display the highest standards of character and professionalism. Core values unite and define members of a common profession.

## RESPECT

Regard the feelings, wishes, rights and traditions of others.

## INTEGRITY

Do what is right, legally and morally.

## COURAGE

Act bravely in the face of difficulty, danger and fear.

## SELFLESS SERVICE

Serve without expectation of personal gain or recognition.

## COMPASSION

Sympathize with others and seek to alleviate suffering.



# FDC OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

*I do solemnly swear or affirm  
that I will uphold  
the Constitutions of the United States  
and the State of Florida,  
that I will obey the lawful orders  
of those appointed over me,  
and that I will perform my duties faithfully  
and in accordance with my mission  
to ensure the public safety,  
the support and protection of my co-workers,  
and the care and supervision  
of those in my charge,  
so help me God.*





# CODE OF CONDUCT

I. I will never forget that I am a public official sworn to uphold the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Florida.

II. I am a professional committed to public safety, the support and protection of my fellow Officers and co-workers, and the supervision and care of those in my charge. I am prepared to go in harm's way in fulfillment of these missions.

III. As a professional, I am skilled in the performance of my duties and governed by a code of ethics that demands integrity in word and deed, fidelity to the lawful orders of those appointed over me, and, above all, allegiance to my oath of office and the laws that govern our nation.

IV. I will seek neither personal favor nor advantage in the performance of my duties. I will treat all with whom I come in contact with civility and respect. I will lead by example and conduct myself in a disciplined manner at all times.

V. I am proud to selflessly serve my fellow citizens as a member of the Florida Department of Corrections.

# INTENT

*As an integral and essential component to public safety, prioritize effectiveness and efficiency by partnering with Legislative, business and civic partners to protect public safety and meet the purposes of corrections.*

## **Expressing society's justice through:**

**Retribution**, the just retribution of society on behalf of victims of crime, and on its own behalf, to support civil society and uphold the rule of law. Incarceration is significant punishment, but its significance is not that offenders are punished in prison; it is that they go to prison as punishment;

**Incapacitation** (i.e. Prevention), a period of incarceration making the offender less capable of reoffending or revictimizing during that same period. If retribution is in response to the past, incapacitation is the present and rests in the skill of corrections professionals to run prisons safely and securely;

**Deterrence**, the belief that imprisonment serves as a deterrence to future crime. It should be recognized that much crime occurs under the influence of alcohol or drugs, impacted by mental illness, motivated by the power of emotion, or the absence of actual decision-making in crimes without premeditation (or faulty decision-making in some crimes with premeditation). Bordering on the immoral is the practice of creating environments that fail to address the physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual needs of inmates, in the name of deterrence;

## **And expressing society's mercy through:**

**Rehabilitation**, the act of corrections and probation professionals, volunteers and community representatives to prepare inmates and offenders for the time when they return to society, ideally as law-abiding and productive citizens, filled with right purpose. Rehabilitation is an honorable and productive calling of the corrections professional;

**Restoration**, an intentional act to connect inmates with their communities for the purpose of a smooth and successful re-entry.



# THE BIG “ROCKS” OF THE FDC

The Big “Rocks” are principles that guide daily decision-making as FDC works to achieve its near-term objectives: reduce staff attrition and vacancy rates; reduce inmate violence, addiction and idleness; maximize efficient and effective custody and care operations; mission support and infrastructure requirements. These principals are non-negotiable and factor into every decision, initiative, plan and program. The Big “Rocks” are:

**1. Safety.** Protect the public, our FDC family, inmates and offenders through proper staffing, enforcing standards and procedures, protective equipment, contraband interdiction, rigorous inmate risk assessments/designation and appropriate incentives and discipline (to include close management); identify and provide mental health programming.

**2. Service.** Enhance our understanding and practice of the corrections profession; live in the values of our profession (**Respect, Integrity, Courage, Selfless Service and Compassion**) as we ensure public safety and uphold the public trust.

**3. Train.** Develop competence and confidence, and a sustainable succession plan, for our staff to be leaders at all levels and “to do the right thing,” as a critical leadership investment to combat the possibility of toxic leadership, abuse, or complacency in our Department; develop methods to encourage inclusive leadership and diversity at all levels; provide staff with the knowledge, skills and abilities to succeed as corrections professionals; routinely recognize those that exceed standards.

**4. Wellness.** Model, teach and support balanced living for our staff (intellectual, emotional, physical and spiritual), to harness our strength and commitment to our chosen profession; reduce extended work schedules and overtime; develop peer support groups and mentoring relationships; place special emphasis on teaching personal financial responsibility.

**5. Manage.** Ensure that what we routinely do, is done routinely well, “to do the right things right;” assess organizational structure, practice internal controls, welcome external audits and maximize the innovation and experience of our staff.

**6. Review.** Conduct comprehensive external and internal program reviews of major mission areas and enablers, beginning with staff recruitment and retention, health services and infrastructure (to include technology and fleet).

**7. Fiscal Viability.** Practice financial stewardship and accountability as a matter of public trust; find the most efficient way to deliver effective results and harvest savings for priority efforts; request and prioritize resources towards mission critical efforts; research and invest in technological solutions to optimize performance and efficiencies in all areas.

**8. Improve.** Engage with other correctional and partner agencies, professional and private organizations, business leaders and academia to foster innovation and shared learning; encourage research, publication and peer engagement.

**9. Rehabilitation.** Protect the public during and beyond incarceration and community supervision through the optimal application of evidence-based re-entry programming to address inmate/offender intellectual, emotional, physical and spiritual needs; give the best treatment and habits to make good decisions, coupled with education and vocational training; partner with community/volunteer organizations to facilitate re-entry and transition into our communities.

**10. Restoration.** Address the needs of the victims of crime, the victims among us (staff, inmates and offenders) and the forgotten victims (i.e., families of the incarcerated), through a holistic approach employing trauma responsive programming; emphasize family connections and work with intent to restore offenders to their communities.



# GENERAL OVERVIEW

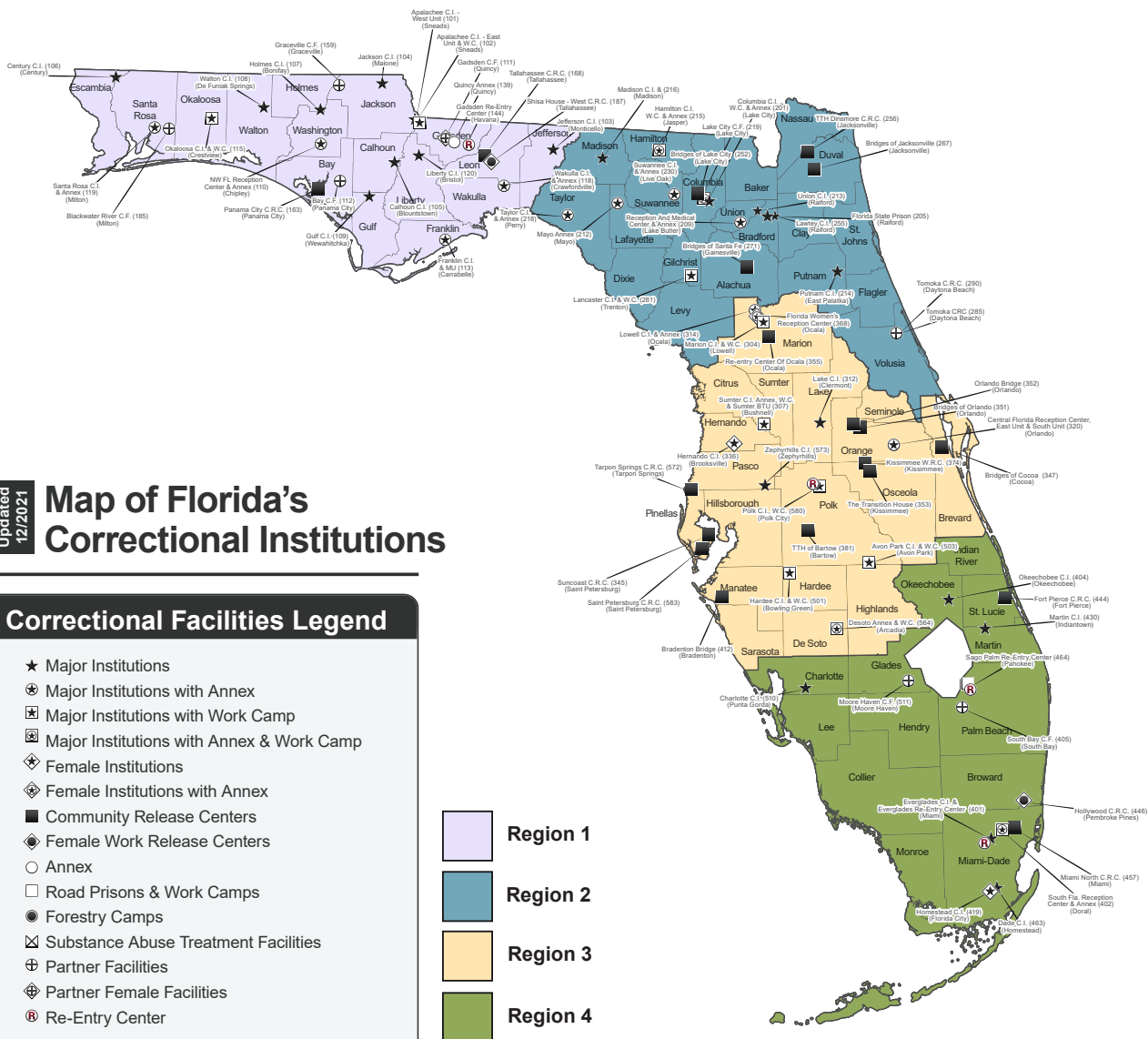
## CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Correctional institutions (CIs) are facilities that incarcerate persons convicted of a felony and sentenced to more than one year by Florida's court system. Inmates enter FDC at one of five reception centers (four male and one female) strategically located throughout the state. The reception process carefully evaluates each inmate to determine the appropriate classification, custody and housing assignments based on several factors, including the seriousness of their offense, length of sentence, prior criminal history and escape history. During the initial reception process, the Department conducts comprehensive assessments to determine an inmate's level of care and programmatic needs while incarcerated. These assessments include

a thorough medical, dental and mental health examination, as well as education, program and substance use disorder evaluation.

The majority of CIs are located across the state's northern tier, accounting for approximately 65% of the system's capacity.

FDC directly oversees 49 major CIs. Additionally, private corporations operate seven major facilities, contracted to house approximately 10,000 inmates. These contracts are executed and managed by the Florida Department of Management Services. These facilities do not fall under the operational purview of FDC.



Updated 12/2021

Map of Florida's Correctional Institutions

# GENERAL OVERVIEW

## ANATOMY OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

CIs are self-contained and operate independently of one another under the direction of a Regional Director. Each has medical, dental and mental health care, education, self-betterment programs, vocational programs, religious services, food service operations, a laundry facility, recreational areas and general/law libraries. All inmates are assigned various jobs supervised by FDC staff. Examples of job assignments are food service, general maintenance, lawn care, farming, janitorial, education aides and law clerks.

Every CI has a main unit. Some CIs also have an annex and/or work camp, which might be contiguous or geographically separated. Main units and annexes each contain up to eight dorms and house up to 1,500 inmates total. Work camps house inmates who are assigned to community and public work squads. Their jobs typically include cleaning up roadways and rights-of-way, grounds and building maintenance, painting, building construction projects, moving state offices and cleaning up forests. Work camps usually consist of three-to-four dorms and house up to 430 inmates total.



# GENERAL OVERVIEW

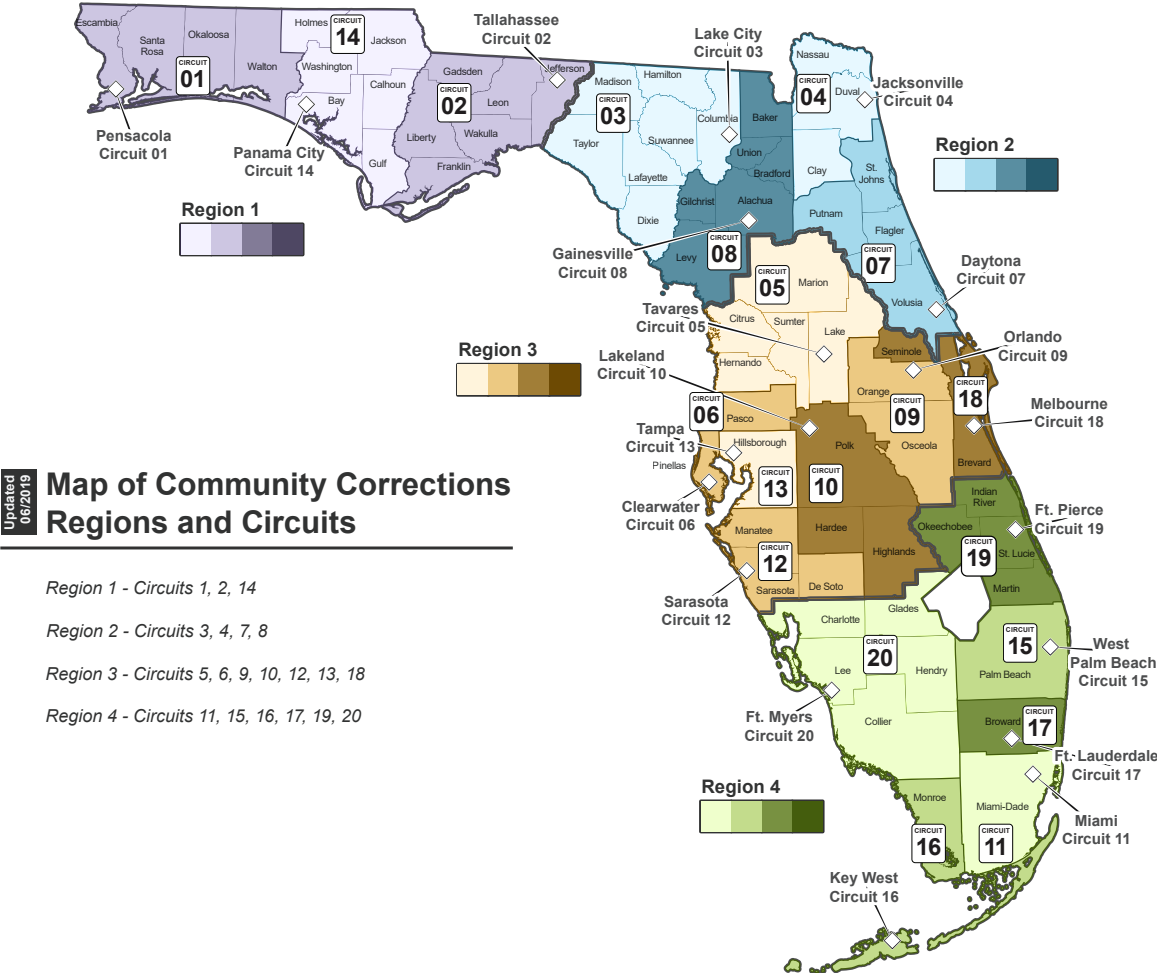
## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

The Office of Community Corrections is responsible for protecting the public by providing quality supervision of offenders on probation. This is accomplished by monitoring an offender's conditions of supervision, providing tools and resources to assist the offender using incentive programs when appropriate and using alternate methods of reporting minor technical violations. Through quality supervision, offenders are held accountable for their actions and are given more tools to assist them in becoming productive members in the community. Approximately 70,000 new individuals are placed on community supervision each year.

Community Corrections maintains a strong presence in the community by conducting field

visits at offenders' residences, employment sites, treatment centers and public service locations. Their presence in the community has also enhanced relationships with important stakeholders who share a similar vision toward offender success. Maximizing the resources within the community is paramount to an offender's successful re-entry back into society and supports our role as Community Corrections Professionals.

Community Corrections has proven to be a viable alternative to incarceration as approximately 60% of offenders successfully complete supervision. Of those who are successful on supervision, approximately 90% will not return to the Department within three years.



## PART II

# YEAR IN REVIEW



## RESPONDING TO HURRICANE IAN

- Hardened facilities prior to Hurricane Ian's landfall and transported assets north and south of the storm's path.
- Staged maintenance assets (mobile generators, mobile light kits, construction supplies) and 20 pallets of bottled water at CFRC and Charlotte CI before Hurricane Ian made landfall.
- Secured emergency toilet, shower, and laundry trailers for Charlotte CI, DeSoto CI, and Hardee CI.
- Maintained timely delivery of emergency fuel to run generators at institutions impacted by Hurricane Ian.
- Provided basic meals to on-duty staff due to lack of availability in the community.
- Community Corrections staff from all over the state donated supplies to areas impacted by Hurricane Ian. Supplies were delivered within days of the storm making landfall.
- Evacuated over 4,000 inmates from vulnerable housing units in the storm's path.



## RECRUITMENT AND TARGETED RETENTION EFFORTS

- Converted 16 remaining CIs from 12-hour shifts to 8.5-hour shifts. FDC has now successfully converted all of its 49 major CIs from 12-hour shifts to 8.5-hour shifts.
- With the support of Governor DeSantis and the Florida Legislature, FDC increased CO and CPO base salary rates to \$41,600.
- Hired and onboarded over 5,500 employees.
- Increased the minimum hiring rates for positions in the inspectors series and the leadership appointment rates within the Office of Community Corrections and Office of Institutions.
- Implemented a contingent hire process to reduce the loss of qualified applicants through the hiring process.

## SAFER AND MORE SECURE CIs

- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Team acquired 21 additional staff that concentrate on providing greater ADA oversight in response to the specified needs documented in the Disability Rights Florida (DRF) Settlement Agreement. In addition, two positions have been assigned to ADA for oversight of DRF construction activities.
- Implemented the Mail Management system via JPay that utilizes a centralized mail processing center to process routine incoming mail from friends and family. This process reduces institutional involvement in the daily processing of incoming mail and reduces contraband in institutions.
- Conducted 31 Operational Reviews and 25 Unannounced Security Audits to ensure CIs promote effective operational and management practices.
- Trained 307 members of the Florida National Guard at Camp Blanding, Florida. Upon training completion, guardsman deployed to nine institutions across the state to assist with safety and security risks posed by high staff vacancy rates.
- To reduce the volume of tablets compromised by the inmate population, JPay initiated an aggressive plan to install the Unity Wireless Network system in all institutions.



*Florida National Guard personnel receiving FDC training.*

## PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA)

FDC prioritizes preventing and reporting instances of sexual abuse in its facilities as outlined in the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). FDC's accountability is measured by outside auditors to ensure compliance. FDC has completed PREA audit cycle 3 (2019-2022) and has started on year one of cycle 4 (2022 - 2025). To date, 56 facilities, including privately managed CIs, have met the standards established by the U.S. Department of Justice.

## EXPANDING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR INMATES

- Expanded Second Chance College Degree Programs to include Palm Beach State College at Martin CI and Sago Palm Re-Entry Center. Currently, more than 250 inmates are participating in the Second Chance Pell college programs. During 2022, 63 inmates earned Associate of Arts degrees and two earned Bachelor of Applied Science degrees.
- The Inmate Education Worker (IEW) training program was developed to increase involvement of qualified inmates in helping inmate-students succeed in education programs. This program trains inmates to be certified peer tutors and certified Inmate Teaching Assistants (ITAs). As of October 31, 2022, 52 of 59 facilities statewide have local staff trained to conduct training for IEWs. From January 1, 2022, to October 31, 2022, institutional staff trained 209 peer tutors (all males) and 76 ITAs (24 female and 52 male). As of October 31, 2022, 622 IEWs were assigned to education programs. Overall, 68% (38 out of 56 active programs) have achieved the target 1:10 IEW to student ratio, as of October. Additionally, 69% of classrooms throughout the state have at least one Peer Tutor or Inmate Teaching Assistant.



*Florida Gateway College graduates from Columbia CI.*

- Teresita Rada, Academic Teacher at Everglades CI, was selected as FDC's 2022 Teacher of the Year.
- Maria Baird, Placement Transition Specialist at Polk CI, was selected as the 2022 School-Related Employee of the Year.
- Dalie Quiros, Education Supervisor/Principal at Hamilton CI, was selected as FDC's 2022 Principal of the Year.
- Awarded 1,313 GEDs for the calendar year. Increased emphasis on identifying and testing GED-qualified individuals during the reception process has resulted in 62 GEDs awarded before inmates transferred to permanent institutions.
- An initiative to enroll all Title I eligible inmates in academic or CTE programs resulted in 1,321 Title I students enrolled in academic programs and 198 Title I students enrolled in CTE programs.

## HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE

- Implemented subsequent phases of wireless infrastructure to support the Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system and implemented several system improvements, including workflow enhancements, forms development, programming and development of interfaces.
- Implemented telehealth models at several facilities for initial pilot projects and enhanced telehealth equipment to better provide services in the delivery of health care.
- Completed programming space design for the new Lake CI Mental Health Center. Final construction documents are now in progress.

## KEEPING FLORIDA'S COMMUNITIES SAFE

- As of October 25, 2022, CPOs conducted over 900,000 contacts with offenders, 138,000 residence walkthroughs, 35,000 curfew checks, and 5,500 warrantless planned searches.
- CPOs participated in Halloween initiatives focused on sexual predators/offenders. During the initiative, officers conducted approximately 5,300 home visits, 3,100 walkthroughs, 120 searches, 1,400 identification verification compliance checks, 500 vehicle tag checks, 21 arrests, and 50 on-site drug tests. In total, over 700 Department staff participated in this successful initiative.
- Increased the number of offenders participating in the Merit-Based Activity Program. This program is designed to reward and support positive behavior for offenders sentenced to Community Control. To date, over 2,400 offenders have or are participating in the program with over 82% successfully completing supervision.
- Developed the F.A.C.E.I.T. program to enhance communication between CPOs and offenders from the onset of supervision. To date, over 2,000 offenders have participated in the program.



*New mobile probation unit.*

- Continued to expand the Interactive Offender Tracking System. This program is a reduced level of reporting for certain low risk/needs offenders which holds the offender accountable for compliance with supervision conditions with minimal oversight. To date, approximately 13,000 offenders are participating in the program.
- To reduce the number of violations of probation for failing to report and reduce overcrowding at Palm Beach County Jail, FDC began using a mobile probation unit in various locations to allow offenders to report there as opposed to traveling to probation offices.
- Monitored condition compliance for offenders ordered by the sentencing or releasing authority to complete public service work. As of October 10, 2022, offenders performed more than 546,966 hours of public service work for the community, which equates to \$8.2 million of work performed.

## AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (ACA) RE-ACCREDITATION

- Central Office completed reaccreditation by ACA, achieving 100% in all mandatory and exceeding 98% in non-mandatory standards.



- 15 CIs received national reaccreditation by the ACA. These CIs met all mandatory standards with 100% compliance and exceeded 97% for non-mandatory standards.
- Received the distinguished Lucy Webb Hayes Award at ACA's 152nd Congress of Correction. Florida is one of only eight state correctional systems nationally to receive the award for achieving full PREA compliance at every correctional institution and ACA accreditation agency-wide.

# CONTINUED INVESTMENTS IN INMATE AND OFFENDER REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION



*Inmates completing Faith and Character Based program.*

- Operated Faith and Character-Based programming at 31 sites across the state, with nine active Graduate Readiness dorms for inmates pre-completion or post-completion. More than 1,250 inmates graduated from this program in 2022.
- Implemented a mentoring initiative at every short sentence correctional institution (SSCI). Inmate mentors encourage and assist inmates with short sentences. A total of 1,665 individuals have volunteered to become mentors.
- Facilitated pre-release hiring events throughout the state that resulted in 843 pre-release job placements.
- Launched the Leon County Roadmap to Restoration event in 2022. The Roadmap to Restoration is designed to assess existing community-based resources for returning citizens, identify and overcome service gaps, and formalize the system to ensure a smooth transition from prison to the community.
- Restorative connections are community members/volunteers willing to develop a mentor relationship with returning citizens pre-release and assist them to successfully re-enter the community upon release. Staff implemented restorative connections training at seven facilities and community mentors have begun connecting with incarcerated individuals nearing release. Additionally, four partner facilities were trained during 2022.
- Implemented the 7 Habits on the Inside program at Wakulla CI Protective Management Unit, Jackson CI Administrative Management Unit, South Florida Reception Center SSCI, Dade CI, Gulf CI, Cross City CI, and Okaloosa CI.
- Peer-to-Peer (P2P) dorms are voluntary, peer-driven communities in which inmates housed together are focused on the common goal of positive change and growth. Inmate Peers motivate each other through shared principles and concepts, including structure, accountability, personal responsibility, self-help, and mutual help. A total of 34 P2P dorms are operational statewide.
- Implemented the High-Risk Case Management (HRCM) pilot at Gadsden Re-Entry Center, Baker Re-Entry Center, and Everglades Re-Entry Center during 2022. When fully implemented, HRCM is a case management process that will seamlessly integrate into the classification process from reception to release with minimal impact to operational barriers and to the extent possible with available evidence-driven programming.
- Implemented the Mobile OBIS pilot that allows classification staff to conduct assessments, interviews and other classification functions from a mobile workstation within housing locations at Jackson CI (confinement and administrative management units).
- Through workforce development training opportunities, 5,208 career certificates and industry credentials were earned as of October 31, 2022.
- Implemented substance use treatment, cognitive-behavioral programming, various domain programming, and interactive journaling at four SSCIs/dorm programs for males and one for females statewide.



## MISSION SUPPORT AND OPERATIONS

- Decreased the time to close a public records request from 62.89 to 48 business days, and cleared out a backlog of over 1,000 agency requests.
- Reviewed more than 75 bills during the 2022 Legislative Session and successfully advocated for the addition of a public records exemption to 945.10, F.S., to ensure the Department's ability to successfully carry out its statutory duties.
- Continued improvements with the Community Corrections Interstate Compact State Council as outlined in Chapter 949, F.S. The State Council approved an application fee for all offenders requesting to transfer to another state. From July 1, 2022 to October 25, 2022, CPOs collected over \$110,000 from application fees.
- Decreased the number of days a Use of Force Report is pending review by 65%.
- FEMA originally denied FDC \$4.2 million in COVID funding for Inmate Population COVID Testing in 2021. Through system automation, process improvements, and non-stop data processing, the project is now approved by FEMA. Over 162,000 records were collected, reviewed, and redacted by the team within two months.
- Launched a Human Resource electronic workflow process utilizing the SimpliGov platform to process employee discipline more efficiently.
- Negotiated an extension of the settlement agreement in Disability Rights v. Jones, et al., [Case No. 18-cv-179], avoiding court intervention, to address challenges of compliance brought on by FDC's implementation of electronic medical records and COVID-19's impacts on health care delivery.
- Added an additional Lieutenant or Captain, as appropriate, to each Shift Supervisor complement at all of the Department's 49 major CIs. This addition enhances Shift Supervisor's work-life balance and improves continuity of operations.
- Successfully transitioned 28 institutions to the TeleStaff automated roster management and staff scheduling application. The remaining institutions are on target to transition by the end of the year.
- Began piloting a canteen system upgrade that allows inmates to purchase stationery items when their canteen privileges are suspended via disciplinary action. This allows inmates to communicate while restricting other leisure items.
- Negotiated 19 Vendor Equitable Price Adjustment requests to mitigate the impact of increased inflation on Department expenditures.

## ADDRESSING AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

- Secured legislative funding to modernize the Offender Based Information System.
- Re-roofed approximately 70 roofs at facilities across the state.
- Completed approximately 45 construction and renovation projects, with 30 plus major projects still underway.
- Purchased 177 new vehicles for the fleet motor pool.



*New addition to FDC fleet motor pool.*

## IMPROVING INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

- Launched Speak to the Secretary, which is a program designed to directly address questions and concerns to the Secretary from anyone in the agency. This program is a monthly recording located in the Secretary's Office, to convey the feeling of a one-on-one conversation with staff.
- Launched the FDC News Program which was designed and dedicated to connecting FDC in a manner that is reflective of the times. It is a news show produced monthly covering major issues, current events and human-interest topics.
- Launched a new monthly newspaper-style document with content similar to Quick Read (weekly internal digital newsletter). Provides a physical document for staff "inside the fence" without web access to stay informed of FDC items of importance.
- Beginning in mid-2022, FDC began its own internal broadcast system using TruDigital systems with the intent to communicate better and more directly with frontline staff. Through video messaging from leadership, training videos, upcoming events and more, FDC-TV has the ability to broadcast to each of 50+ facilities with room to grow.



*Recording a Speak to the Secretary video.*



## EXERCISING FINANCIAL STEWARDSHIP

- CPOs assisted in generating revenue to offset costs incurred for supervising offenders. As of October 25, 2022, CPOs collected approximately \$49 million from offenders, including: \$24 million in restitution, fines and court costs; \$16 million in the cost of supervision; and \$9 million in subsistence and other court-ordered fees, which is deposited into Florida's General Revenue Fund.
- Evaluated several potential locations for tariff programs for LED conversion and or Load Control Rate applications. This effort may lead to up to \$260,000 per year in savings at Apalachee CI, Santa Rosa CI, Okaloosa CI and Century CI.
- Ensured \$25.4 million in cost avoidance on prescription drugs through the Department's 340B partnership with the Department of Health and five county health departments.
- Contracted with Therapeutic Endeavors, LLC to provide virtual speech and language pathology services. Contracting for these services and utilizing the tele-health format represents a cost savings of approximately \$15,000.
- Initiated a joint project at three institutions for Natural Gas conversion, pole lights (LED), water savings steps, and OSPS. This project represents an approximate \$28 million in savings over a 20-year term at three facilities, and also provides added value and security benefits with no upfront FCO expenditures for the Department.
- Installed LED pole fixtures at several institutions under the deferred maintenance funding program. These LEDs will save thousands of dollars each year due to lower energy usage and less maintenance, and will also provide better lighting levels.

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

- Conducted 331 Basic Recruit classes statewide and pre-audited over 82,750 training documents.
- The Florida Corrections Academy received \$1,470,640.00 from the Criminal Justice Training Trust Fund, and provided \$1,466,863 in training for COs, CPOs, and IG officers.
- Streamlined the Community Corrections academy by creating a Crossover Academy for recruits who have already obtained a Correctional Officer Certification. The Crossover Academy has reduced the time a recruit spends in the classroom by half.
- Initiated the academy recruit tablets rollout. The project is proving to save the state significant monies in books and printing costs. Students who utilized tablets in the pilot academies for coursework and testing garnered a 96.5% pass rate on topic completion exams.
- Facilitated training to over 3,000 COs in Temporary Employment Authorization status.



*Continuing training for COs and CPOs.*

- Reinitiated quarterly Captains and Lieutenants Leadership Academy sessions and completed training for 150 newly promoted mid-level leaders.
- Worked with Aeyon/Cornerstone to implement the Department's new Learning Management System.

**PART III**

**ANNUAL REPORT STATISTICS**



# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE POPULATION

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>

Gender		
Male	76,899	93.6%
Female	5,225	6.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	29,197	35.6%
White Female	3,331	4.1%
Black Male	37,317	45.4%
Black Female	1,485	1.8%
Hispanic Male	10,031	12.2%
Hispanic Female	379	0.5%
Other Male	354	0.4%
Other Female	30	0.0%
Age on June 30, 2022		
17 & Under	50	0.1%
18-24	4,932	6.0%
25-34	21,820	26.6%
35-49	31,765	38.7%
50-59	14,119	17.2%
60+	9,438	11.5%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	41,677	50.7%
1	17,956	21.9%
2	10,085	12.3%
3	5,498	6.7%
4+	6,908	8.4%

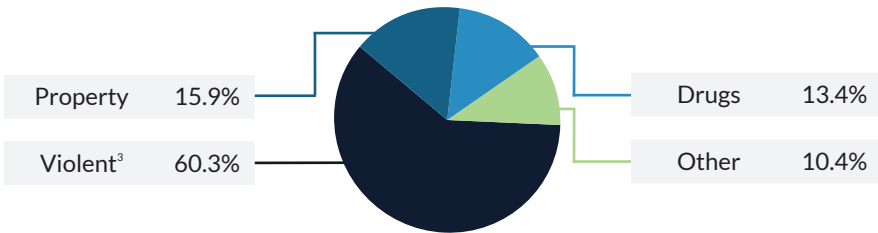
This section includes statistics on Florida’s inmate population as of June 30, 2022. Inmate population refers to the 82,124 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2022. Florida’s prison population increased by 1,629 or 2.0% from the previous fiscal year.

The Florida Demographic Estimating Conference held on March 3, 2022, estimated Florida’s population at 22,333,350 for FY 21-22, a 1.6% increase in Florida’s population over last fiscal year. On June 30, 2022, 369.1 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 461.5 in 2018.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

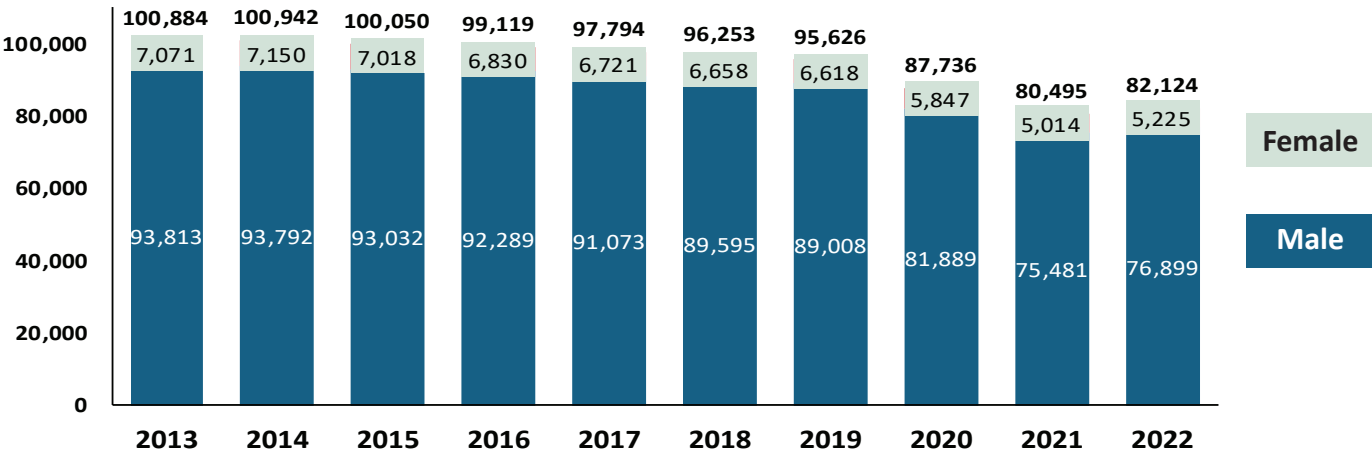
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years <sup>2</sup>	Avg. Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	15,440	18.8%	36.7	28.5
Sexual Offenses	12,304	15.0%	25.5	34.6
Robbery	9,654	11.8%	23.4	27.4
Violent Personal Offenses	10,633	13.0%	14.4	32.1
Burglary	11,387	13.9%	15.9	31.3
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	3,781	4.6%	6.4	37.3
Drug Offenses	11,008	13.4%	8.3	36.2
Weapons	3,997	4.9%	7.4	31.3
Other	3,920	4.8%	7.1	37.2

<sup>2</sup> Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.



<sup>3</sup> 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 POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30TH



<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE ADMISSIONS

Inmate admissions refer to the number of inmates admitted into the prison system during a given period of time. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of inmates who were admitted into Florida state prisons from July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022.

Based on the data presented, inmate admissions for this fiscal year totaled 25,362, increasing by 39.7% from last fiscal year. Over half of those admitted served time in the Florida state prison system before.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years <sup>2</sup>	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	1,103	4.4%	22.1	34.5
Sexual Offenses	1,802	7.1%	12.7	40.4
Robbery	1,306	5.2%	7.3	31.0
Violent Personal Offenses	4,377	17.3%	4.2	36.5
Burglary	3,250	12.8%	4.5	35.3
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	2,706	10.7%	2.5	39.3
Drug Offenses	5,918	23.3%	3.3	38.7
Weapons	2,299	9.1%	3.2	33.2
Other	2,595	10.2%	3.0	40.1

<sup>1</sup> Data Unavailable = 6

<sup>2</sup> Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>4</sup>

Gender		
Male	22,617	89.2%
Female	2,745	10.8%

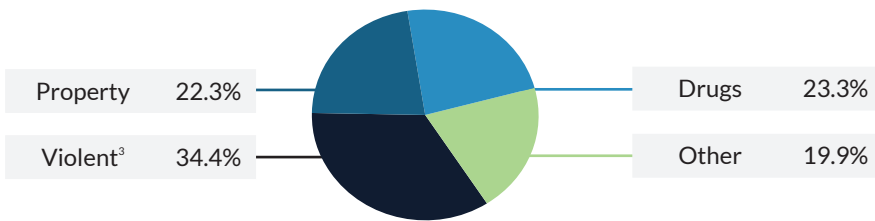
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	9,897	39.0%
White Female	1,893	7.5%
Black Male	10,022	39.5%
Black Female	661	2.6%
Hispanic Male	2,607	10.3%
Hispanic Female	183	0.7%
Other Male	91	0.4%
Other Female	8	0.0%

Age at Admission		
17 & Under	77	0.3%
18-24	3,223	12.7%
25-34	8,486	33.5%
35-49	9,528	37.6%
50-59	2,904	11.5%
60+	1,144	4.5%

Prior FDC Prison Commitments <sup>5</sup>		
0	11,887	46.9%
1	5,732	22.6%
2	3,395	13.4%
3	1,880	7.4%
4+	2,462	9.7%

<sup>4</sup> Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

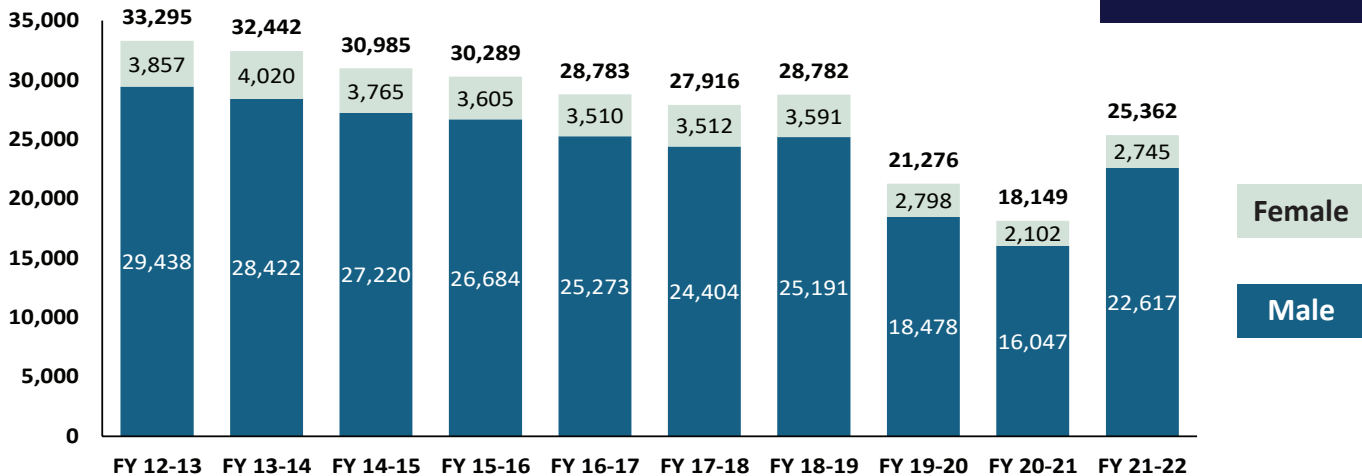
<sup>5</sup> Data unavailable = 6.



<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

## INMATE ADMISSIONS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE RELEASES

This section includes statistics on the number of inmates who were released from the Florida prison system during the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

- In FY 21-22, 24,247 inmates were released, a 8.2% decrease from FY 20-21.
- Most of the permanent releases were due to expired sentences (14,298 or 59.0%).
- 19.4% (4,714) were released to conditional release supervision for more serious offenders and 16.8% (4,070) were released to probation or community control.
- The majority of inmates released in FY 21-22 were White (10,997 or 45.3%) followed by Black (10,447 or 43.1%) and Hispanic (2,755 or 11.4%).
- Majority of inmates were released between the ages of 35-49 (9,571 or 39.5%) followed by 25-34 (7,475 or 30.8%).

### RELEASE BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years <sup>1</sup>	Avg. Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	836	3.5%	20.0	46.3
Sexual Offenses	1,540	6.4%	11.7	46.2
Robbery	1,920	7.9%	9.8	36.5
Violent Personal Offenses	4,093	16.9%	4.5	38.7
Burglary	3,678	15.2%	5.7	37.3
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	2,846	11.7%	3.1	40.8
Drug Offenses	5,250	21.7%	3.8	40.2
Weapons	1,917	7.9%	3.5	35.0
Other	2,167	8.9%	3.2	41.0

<sup>1</sup> Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for the calculation of averages.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>2</sup>

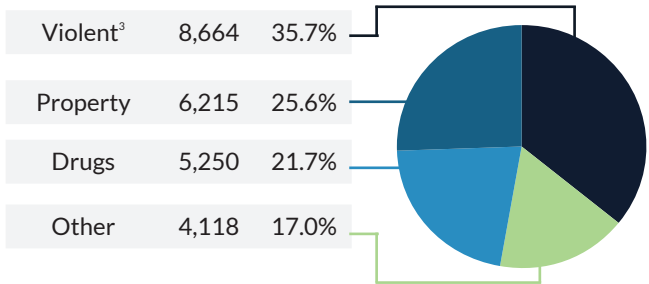
Gender		
Male	21,737	89.6%
Female	2,510	10.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	9,233	38.1%
White Female	1,744	7.2%
Black Male	9,835	40.6%
Black Female	612	2.5%
Hispanic Male	2,606	10.7%
Hispanic Female	149	0.6%
Other Male	63	0.3%
Other Female	5	0.0%
Age at Release		
17 & Under	13	0.1%
18-24	2,032	8.4%
25-34	7,475	30.8%
35-49	9,571	39.5%
50-59	3,390	14.0%
60+	1,766	7.3%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	11,080	45.7%
1	5,663	23.4%
2	3,208	13.2%
3	1,723	7.1%
4+	2,573	10.6%

<sup>2</sup> Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

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

#### Recidivism Rates:

- 2014 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 24.5%
- 2015 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 24.7%
- 2016 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 25.4%
- 2017 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 24.1%
- 2018 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 21.2%



<sup>3</sup> Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

For more detailed information regarding FDC recidivism tracking, please see the Recidivism Report published on FDC's website at: [fdc.myflorida.com](http://fdc.myflorida.com).

# INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

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.”

## ELDERLY INMATES

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

The elderly inmate population has increased by 882 or 3.9% from June 30, 2021 (22,675) to June 30, 2022 (23,557). The elderly inmate population declined during COVID. However, elderly inmates remain a growing percentage of Florida's incarcerated population.

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2022 were serving time for murder/manslaughter (24.1%), sex offenses (23.3%), or burglary (11.8%).
- 43.4% of the elderly inmates in prison were White male; 40.0% were Black male; and 11.4% were Hispanic Male.
- 45.0% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- The 23,557 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2022 represented 28.7% of the total inmate population.
- During FY 20-21, elderly inmates accounted for 55.3% of all episodes of outpatient events, 60.5% of all hospital admissions and 68.7% of all in-patient hospital days, although they only represented 28.2% of the total prison population.

## HEALTHCARE CHALLENGES REGARDING ELDERLY INMATES

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

An assessment by the Justice Department's Office of Inspector General found that within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, institutions with the highest percentages of aging individuals spent five times more per inmate on medical care and 14 times more per inmate on medication than those with the lowest percentages.<sup>1</sup>

The cost of healthcare for the elderly is very high compared to non-elderly inmates for several reasons.

- The number of outpatient events for elderly inmates increased from 10,553 in FY 08-09 to 24,507 in FY 20-21. Outside care is generally more expensive than in-house treatment.
- In FY 08-09, elderly inmates accounted for 42% of all in-patient hospital days. By FY 20-21, that percentage increased to 68.7%.
- Older patients have a longer length of stay in in-patient hospital settings than younger patients. This results in increased costs for hospitalists and other providers (and, in the case of patients who are not housed at secure hospital units, security and transport costs).

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>2</sup>

Gender		
Male	22,464	95.4%
Female	1,093	4.6%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	10,232	43.4%
White Female	740	3.1%
Black Male	9,431	40.0%
Black Female	280	1.2%
Hispanic Male	2,681	11.4%
Hispanic Female	64	0.3%
Other Male	120	0.5%
Other Female	9	0.0%
Age on June 30, 2022		
50-54	7,589	32.2%
55-59	6,530	27.7%
60-64	4,733	20.1%
65-69	2,547	10.8%
70-74	1,318	5.6%
75-79	579	2.5%
80-84	202	0.9%
85-89	47	0.2%
90-94	11	0.0%
95+	1	0.0%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	10,604	45.0%
1	3,753	15.9%
2	2,657	11.3%
3	2,108	8.9%
4+	4,435	18.8%

<sup>2</sup> Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General (revised 2016), The Impact of an Aging Inmate Population on the Federal Bureau of Prisons, <https://oig.justice.gov/reports/2015/e1505.pdf>



# INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

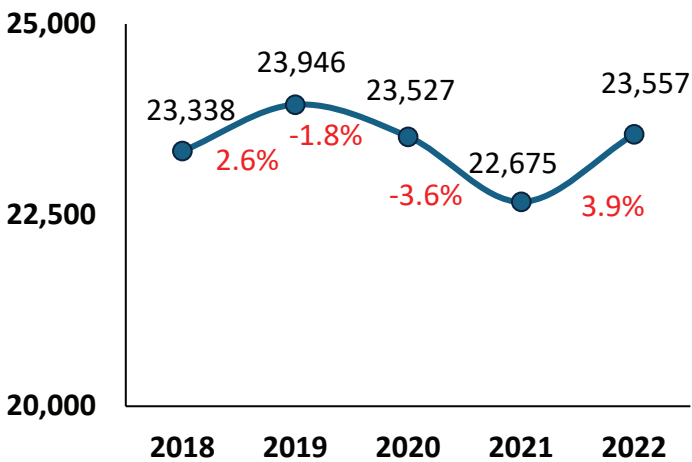
## SERVICES AND HOUSING

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

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

- By Department policy, all inmates (including those aged 50 and older) who have limitations in the performance of activities of daily living are assessed and diagnosed by a physician, provided with a service plan that is designed to meet their medical and mental health needs, and housed in a dorm consistent with their custody level and medical status.
- Inmates who have mobility, hearing, or vision disabilities, or who have more specialized housing and/or service needs are assigned only to institutions designated for such custody and care.
- Per policy, each institution has a disabled inmate committee that functions as a multidisciplinary team working together for the development, implementation and monitoring of an individualized service plan for each disabled inmate. As mentioned above, the committees review service plans for all disabled inmates quarterly, at a minimum.
- Inmates are monitored every five years for chronic illnesses until they turn 50 years old, when they are screened every year.
- Periodic dental 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 healthcare screening processes, inmates are examined for signs of Alzheimer’s or other forms of dementia.

ELDERLY INMATE POPULATION ON JUNE 30th



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 healthcare for older prisoner’s costs between four and eight times what it does for younger prisoners.”

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

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

For these reasons, older individuals have a deepening impact on prison budgets. Estimates of the increased cost vary. The National Institute of Corrections pegged the annual cost of incarcerating those 55 or older who have chronic and terminal illnesses at two to three times that for all others on average. More recently, other researchers have found that the cost differential may be wider.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> McKillop, Matt, & Boucher, Alex. (2018). Aging Prison Populations Drive Up Costs. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2018/02/20/aging-prison-populations-drive-up-costs>

# INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

FDC contracts with a correctional healthcare company, Centurion of Florida, LLC, to provide comprehensive healthcare services to approximately 72,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Though Centurion is providing care to all elderly inmates, FDC retained responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to specialty beds. This ensures elderly inmates with the highest levels of acuity are placed in the most appropriate setting.

For quality assurance, healthcare 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 are trained on an annual basis to inform them of all recent updates and standards of care. Additionally, FDC has an inmate grievance appeal process established in Florida Administrative Code that allows inmates to submit health care appeals directly to 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.

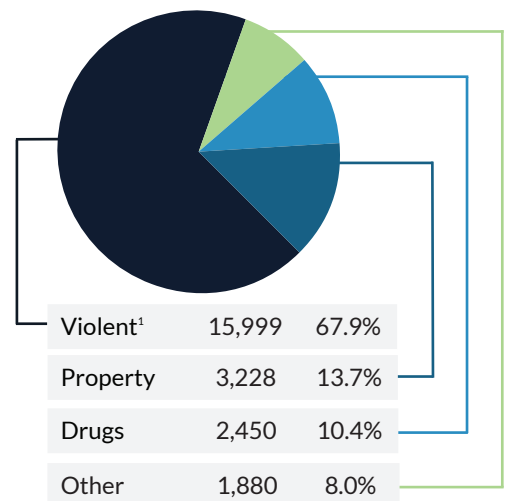
Currently, the facilities listed below serve relatively large populations of elderly inmates. Housing these inmates separate from the general population reduces the potential for predatory and abusive behavior by younger, more aggressive inmates and promotes efficient use of medical resources.

- 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.
- Central Florida Reception Center, South Unit, is specifically designated for special needs inmates, including the elderly, as well as palliative care inmates.
- Zephyrhills Correctional Institution has two dorms specifically designed for elderly inmates as well as inmates with complex medical needs.
- Lowell Correctional Institution has a dorm specifically designated for female inmates with complex medical needs, including the elderly.
- South Florida Reception Center - F-Dorm at South Florida Reception Center features 76 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.
- Dade CI has designated housing for approximately 572 elderly male inmates, age 50+.
- Union Correctional Institution includes 156 beds for inmates age 50+.
- FDC has eight 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.
- In addition, the Department has a Cognitive Treatment Unit at the Residential Continuum of Care facility at Wakulla Annex, to house inmates with mild to moderate dementia or traumatic brain injuries.

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2022

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	5,667	24.1%
Sexual Offenses	5,484	23.3%
Robbery	2,274	9.7%
Violent Personal Offenses	2,308	9.8%
Burglary	2,770	11.8%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,090	4.6%
Drug Offenses	2,450	10.4%
Weapons	468	2.0%
Other	1,046	4.4%

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2022



<sup>1</sup> Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter and violent personal offenses. Sexual offenses, robbery, burglary, theft/forgery/fraud may also be considered violent in instances where actual physical harm or threat of physical harm, or a reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm or the threat of physical harm.

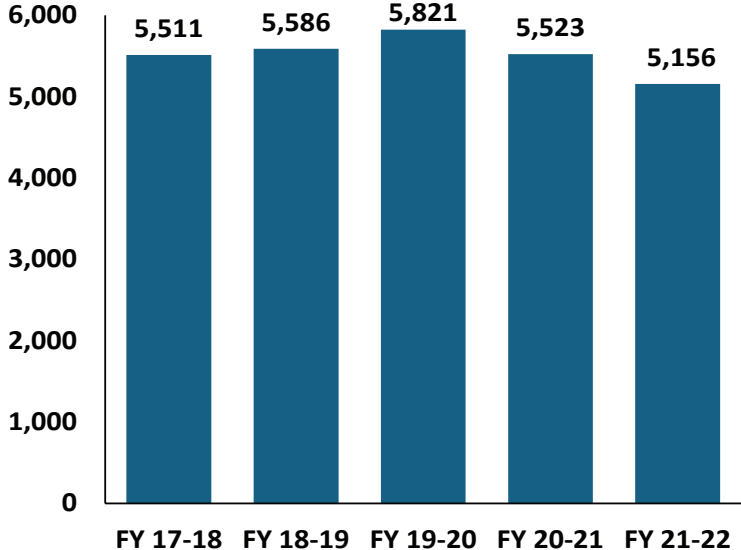
# INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

## CORRECTIONAL MEDICAL AUTHORITY (CMA)

In its FY 18-19 Annual Report and Update on the Status of Elderly Offender’s in Florida’s Prisons, the CMA agrees with national findings.

“Correctional experts share a common view that many incarcerated persons experience accelerated aging because of poor health, lifestyle risk factors and limited healthcare 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 INMATE RELEASES OVER FIVE FISCAL YEARS



## CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

The average inmate is now over 42 years old, versus 32 years old in 1996. The aging population is estimated to continue to increase at a rapid pace as the next decade approaches. FDC has developed a projection of the elderly inmate population growth based on Criminal Justice Estimating Conference (CJEC) population estimates. The projection for growth of the total inmate population is expected to increase over the next five years (a projected increase of 10,321 inmates), the elderly population is expected to increase from 28% of the total population (23,557 as of June 30, 2022) to 35.2% during that same five-year period. This represents an increase of 8,973 inmates, bringing the estimated total of elderly inmates to 32,530 by June 30, 2027.

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, 2022, almost 68% of all elderly inmates had been incarcerated for violent crimes. These violent histories may deter any decision for early release.

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

# INSTITUTIONS | YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Section 958.11 (9), F.S., requires FDC to include in its Annual Report the assignment of youthful offenders (YOs) in its facilities. There are various means by which YOs are categorized within FDC. The assignment of these YOs by facility and category for FY 21-22 is identified in the below table.

## DEPARTMENT-DESIGNATED YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

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

## DEPARTMENT-DECLARED VULNERABLE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

Section 958.11 (6), F.S., authorizes FDC to assign an inmate to a YO facility if their age does not exceed 19 years and if FDC determines that the inmate's 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

Section 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, F. S. 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

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

## RECIDIVISM

Section 958.045(14), F.S., mandates that FDC shall develop a system for tracking recidivism, including but not limited to, rearrests and recommitment of youthful offenders, and shall report on that system in its annual reports of the programs. Recidivism is calculated by comparing an inmate's prison release date to the date of rearrest or readmission to prison over a three-year period. Youthful offenders were defined as inmates who were less than 21 years of age at admission and were less than 24 years of age at release with a youthful offender provision. This excludes inmates convicted of a capital or life felony offense. Of the 622 inmates released in 2018 who met this criteria, 74.4% were rearrested and 30.1% were returned to prison within three years of release.

Location	Department-Designated Youthful Offenders	Inmates with Emotional/Physical Vulnerability	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders	Young Adult Offender	Total Population
Lake City Correctional Facility (Private)	548	2	307	10	867
Lowell CI	15	3	18	0	36
Northwest Florida Reception Center - Annex	16	0	3	0	19
Reception and Medical Center - Main	12	0	10	0	22
South Florida Reception Center	6	0	3	0	9
Suwannee CI	34	5	27	7	73
Work Release Centers	39	0	28	0	67
All Other Facilities	4	0	6	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,104</b>

# INSTITUTIONS | VIOLENT PREDATORS

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.

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

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

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

RECIDIVISM OF OFFENDERS REFERRED, DETAINED OR COMMITTED TO SVPP

Fiscal Year of Release	Referral Source									
	Assistant State Attorney / County Jails		FDC		DJJ		DCF State Hospital		Total	
	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned	No Return	Returned
FY 17-19	128	98	2,433	1,273	5	0	56	5	2,622	1,376
FY 18-19	148	80	2,590	1,108	11	14	79	3	2,828	1,205
FY 19-20	136	60	2,840	964	7	5	54	1	3,037	1,030
FY 20-21	102	38	2,968	735	13	3	49	1	3,132	777
FY 21-22	96	19	3,145	409	4	0	47	0	3,292	428



# INSTITUTIONS | EDUCATION

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

A summary of participants and graduates of these programs is illustrated below.

## FY 21-22 EDUCATION, CAREER AND TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Type of Award Locations	GED	Higher Education (College / University Academic Degrees)	Career / Technical Certificates	Industry Certificates	Total
Correctional Institutions	1,233	62	1,004	5,156	7,455
Private Institutions	286	1	451	36	774
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>8,229</b>

## PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 21-22

Enrollments	Academic Education*	Workforce Development	Higher Education (College / University Academic Degrees)	Total
<b>Correctional Institutions</b>				
Number of Participants <sup>1</sup>	10,787	3,841	372	15,000
Number of Completions <sup>2</sup>	2,656	3,031	61	5,748
<b>Private Institutions</b>				
Number of Participants	3,823	1,847	62	5,732
Number of Completions <sup>2</sup>	644	455	1	1,100
<b>Total Completions</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6,848</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes carryover enrollments from FY 20-21 and new enrollments during FY 21-22.

<sup>2</sup>Participants and Completers may be counted across all the programs.

\*Academic Education participant is defined as an inmate who participated in a Mandatory Literacy, Adult Basic Education, or GED program during the fiscal year.

\*Workforce Development participant is defined as an inmate who participated in a career/technical education or industry-recognized program during the fiscal year.

\*Higher Education participant is defined as an inmate who participated in a college/university academic degree program during the fiscal year.

\*Academic Education completer is defined as an inmate who completed a Mandatory Literacy, Adult Basic Education, or GED program during the fiscal year.

\*Workforce Development completer is defined as an inmate who earned a career/technical education or industry-recognized program certificate/credential during the fiscal year.

\*Higher Education completer is defined as an inmate who earned a college/university academic degree during the fiscal year.

\*ABE Completer is defined as an inmate with less than 9.0 TABE score who achieved 9.0 or higher TABE score after academic program enrollment during the fiscal year.

\*GED Completer is defined as an inmate who earned GED during the fiscal year.

\*CTE completer is defined as an inmate who was awarded a vocational certificate or industrial credential during the fiscal year.

Note: Total academic participation includes people without a test score, participation above is limited by test score. CTE may have overlap students in state and private facilities, which is reduced when unduplicated.

There were 9,635 participants in Mandatory Literacy (MLP) programs in FY 21-22; Additionally, 1,361 inmates completed MLP programs in the fiscal year.

# INSTITUTIONS | LITERACY LEVELS

Section 944.801,(3),(g), F.S., requires FDC to include in its Annual Report a summary of change in literacy levels of Correctional Education (CE) students during the fiscal year. To that end, this section presents the results of Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) for CE students. TABE tests administered to students during FY 20-21 were scored using TestMate and the Advanced Module of the TestMate System (test scoring and reporting system). Inmate names and DC numbers were used to track those who achieved literacy level completions as indicated by their pre-test and post-test assessments during this period.

This summary includes the 5,288 inmate students who, during this period, had matching pre- and post-test assessments in all three of the subject areas: Mathematics, Reading, and Language. The chart below illustrates the academic gains made in each subject in terms of completing at least one or more literacy completion levels. The gains shown below only represent students who completed a TABE pre- and post-test in terms of Mathematics matching scores, 50.2% of inmate students demonstrated gains of one or more levels. In Reading, 56.7% of inmate students advanced one or more levels. For Language, 54.2% of the inmate students showed academic gains of one or more levels.

AVERAGE GAINS EXPRESSED IN GRADE LEVEL

Pre-test Level (total inmates with both pretest and post-test: 5,288)	Math			Reading			Language		
	Inmates Who Did Not Improve the Level	Inmates Who Advanced One or More Levels	All Inmates With Both Pre- and Post-test	Inmates Who Did Not Improve the Level	Inmates Who Advanced One or More Levels	All Inmates With Both Pre- and Post-test	Inmates Who Did Not Improve the Level	Inmates Who Advanced One or More Levels	All Inmates With Both Pre- and Post-test
ABE Beginning Literacy (0.0-1.9)	193	321	514	198	320	518	433	429	862
ABE Beginning Basic Education (2.0-3.9)	958	1,157	2,115	906	898	1,804	1,033	1,173	2,206
ABE Intermediate Low (4.0-5.9)	1,687	1,159	2,846	1,099	1,092	2,191	1,106	1,053	2,159
ABE Intermediate High (6.0-8.9)	332	543	875	640	1,050	1,690	278	585	863
ASE Low (9.0-10.9)	3	22	25	77	430	507	27	156	183
ASE High (11.0-12.9)	0	2	2	6	43	49	1	7	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>6,281</b>

ABE = Adult Basic Education

ASE = Adult Secondary Education

Pretest: Most recent TABE test before first enrollment up to 30 days after first enrollment (since January 1, 2019).

Posttest: Highest TABE test taken during FY 21-22 (after the pretest and enrollment date).

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

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



# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE DRUG TESTING

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

FDC’s Inmate Drug Testing Unit currently oversees the random drug testing program, substance use disorder 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 use disorder program drug testing based on a random computer-generated selection system. Selection of inmates for “for cause” drug testing is based on reasonable suspicion of involvement with drugs or alcohol.

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

DRUG TEST RESULTS FOR FY 21-22

Type of Test	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug-Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total
Random	56,931	56,393	538	0.9%	8	380	35	8	182	613
For Cause	1,344	839	505	37.6%	0	157	12	0	412	581

During FY 21-22, there were 96 inmates who participated in a substance use disorder treatment course with a positive drug test within a year prior to enrollment; 35 inmates were considered repeat substance use disorder offenders, having two or more positive drug tests during FY 21-22. Compare this with results from the previous fiscal year in which there were 80 inmates who enrolled in a substance use disorder treatment course with a drug test within a year prior to enrollment and 28 inmates had at least two positive random or for-cause drug tests. One of the more recent substance use disorder problems plaguing Florida institutions is the use of synthetic cannabinoids (K2 or Spice), cathinones (bath salts) and opioids such as 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 the inmate population for K2 randomly, in instances where there is reason to believe an inmate has used K2 (for-cause testing) and for inmates participating in mandatory substance use disorder programs. To combat the use of synthetic drugs, FDC continues to apply new approaches and technologies to both eliminate the introduction of contraband in the institutions, as well as to detect and treat their effects on inmates.



# INSTITUTIONS | SUBSTANCE USE

## IN-PRISON

Inmates incarcerated in correctional institutions are screened for substance use disorder treatment needs.

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

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

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

## ON-SUPERVISION

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

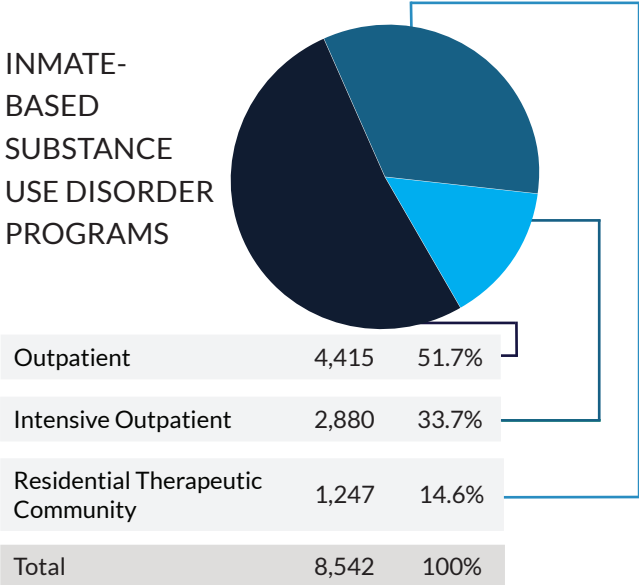
**Outpatient** - Substance use disorder treatment for offenders who maintain residence and employment in the community. Services provided include assessment, individual, group or family sessions along with drug education classes.

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

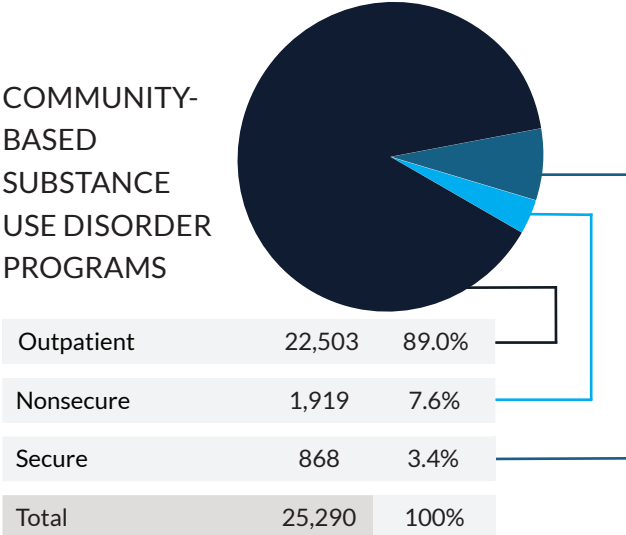
**Secure** - This long-term residential substance use disorder treatment program involves a structured environment focusing upon all aspects of substance use rehabilitation including job training and educational programs. This therapeutic community model consists of up to 12 months of intensive treatment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

Chapter 944.4731(4) F.S., requires FDC to include in its Annual Report a measure of post release job placement for offenders that participated in Addiction Recovery. The Department shall measure the offender’s employment status for one year following completion of the program. In FY 21-22, 166 offenders completed Addiction Recovery. When the offenders completed their term in transitional housing, 22.9% (38 of 166) were employed.

INMATE-BASED SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PROGRAMS



COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PROGRAMS



# INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

The Bureau 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 2022, the Bureau's current primary mission is to provide timely, relevant, accurate and synchronized intelligence to tactical, operational and strategic level managers and leaders within FDC.

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

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

## CANINE INTERDICTION

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

## SECURITY THREAT GROUPS (STG)

The mission of the Security Threat Intelligence Unit (STIU) is to effectively validate Security Threat Groups (gang) related persons, gather intelligence on STG-related activities and provide investigative efforts in all STG-related occurrences. Operating within the Bureau of Intelligence, the STIU is tasked with maintaining and supervising FDC's STG program which consists of 16,064 inmates in almost 1,200 gangs ranging from those nationally known to local street gangs. This unit, combined with mobile strike force teams, provide FDC with a dedicated and well-qualified STG work force that can quickly and efficiently respond to STG related incidents within a specific institution.

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

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

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

## RECOVERED CONTRABAND FOR FY 21-22

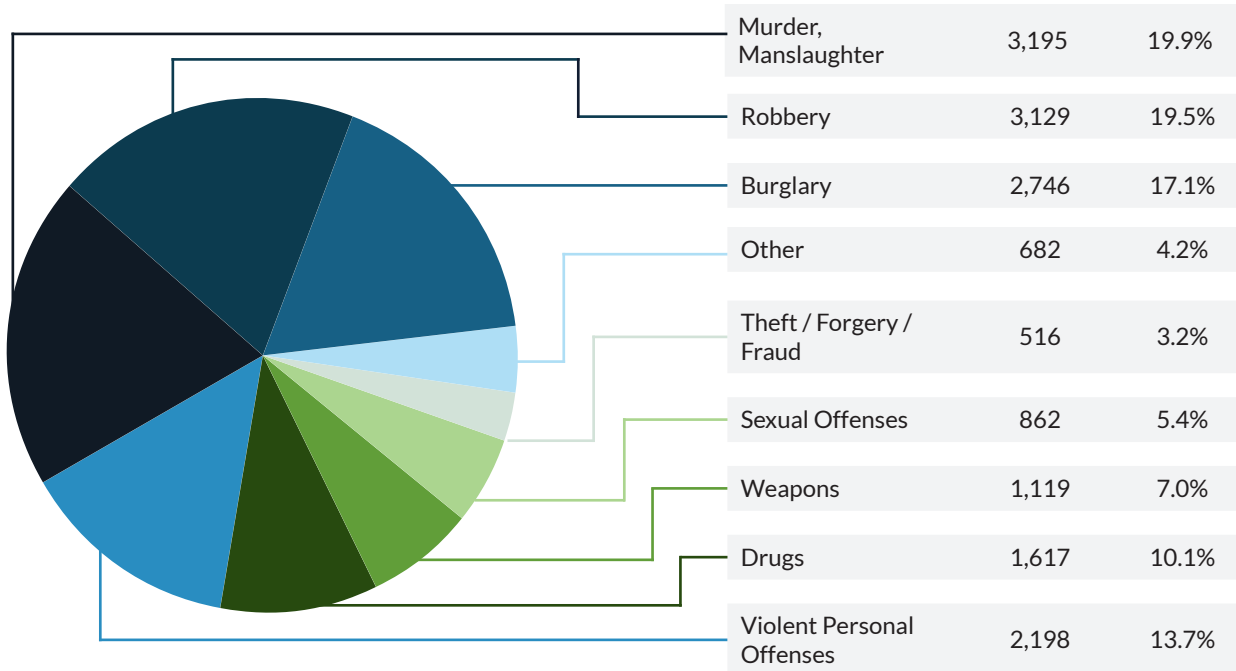
Contraband Type	Amount
Tobacco (grams)	326,530
<b>Drugs (grams)</b>	
Marijuana	40,228
K2 (Synthetic Cannabinoid)	18,625
Cocaine (powder and crack)	15,517
Fentanyl/Oxycodone	3,252
Other (Heroin, Meth, Methadone)	26,496
Narcotic Pills (each)	2,193
Prescription Medicine (each)	2,465
<b>Weapons</b>	
Shank/Bladed Weapon	5,185
Lock in Sock	131
Nail/Sharp	68
Razor Type Weapons	357
<b>Communication Devices</b>	
Communication Devices	788
Cell Phones	8,059
Cell Phone Accessories (charger, SIM card, battery pack)	6,730

## IDENTIFIED STG MEMBERS

Fiscal Year Date	Total
FY 20-21	15,713
FY 21-22	16,064

# INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

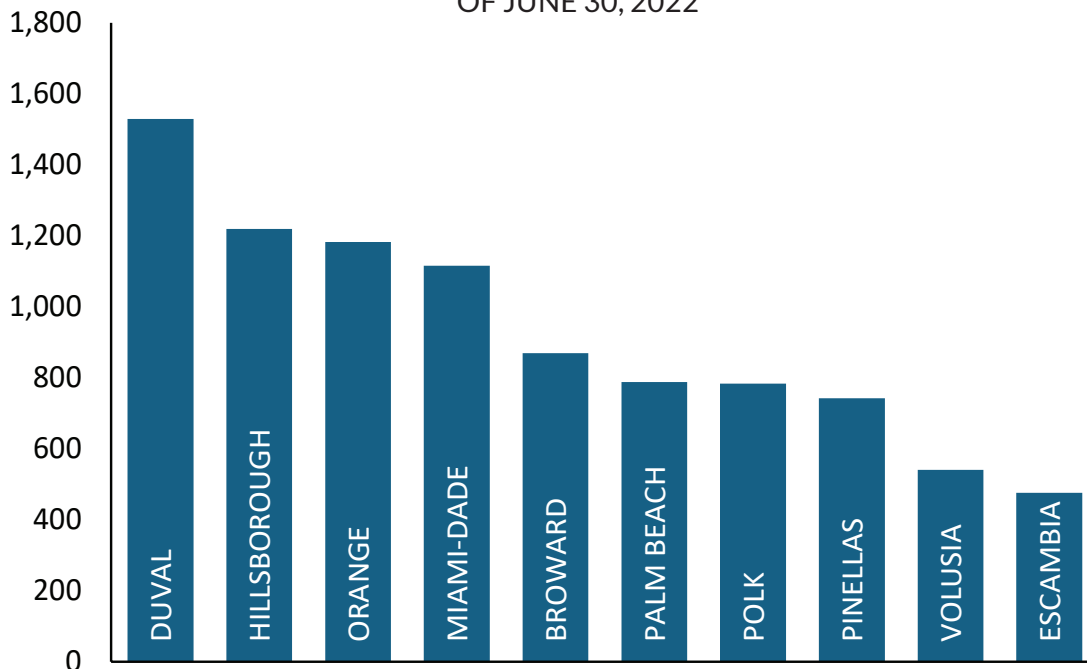
STG INMATES BY PRIMARY OFFENSE GROUP AS OF JUNE 30, 2022



FDC also monitors the anticipated number of STG inmates that will be released back to their communities 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 FY 22-23, it is estimated that 19,437 inmates will be released from prison and that 3,113 of those inmates (16.0%) 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 3,113 STG inmates scheduled for release are comprised of members from 450 different gangs with the greatest amount of those being members of the Gangster Disciples (241) and the Latin Kings (241).

TOP TEN COUNTIES FOR STG CONVICTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2022



# INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

## STRATEGIC ANALYSIS UNIT

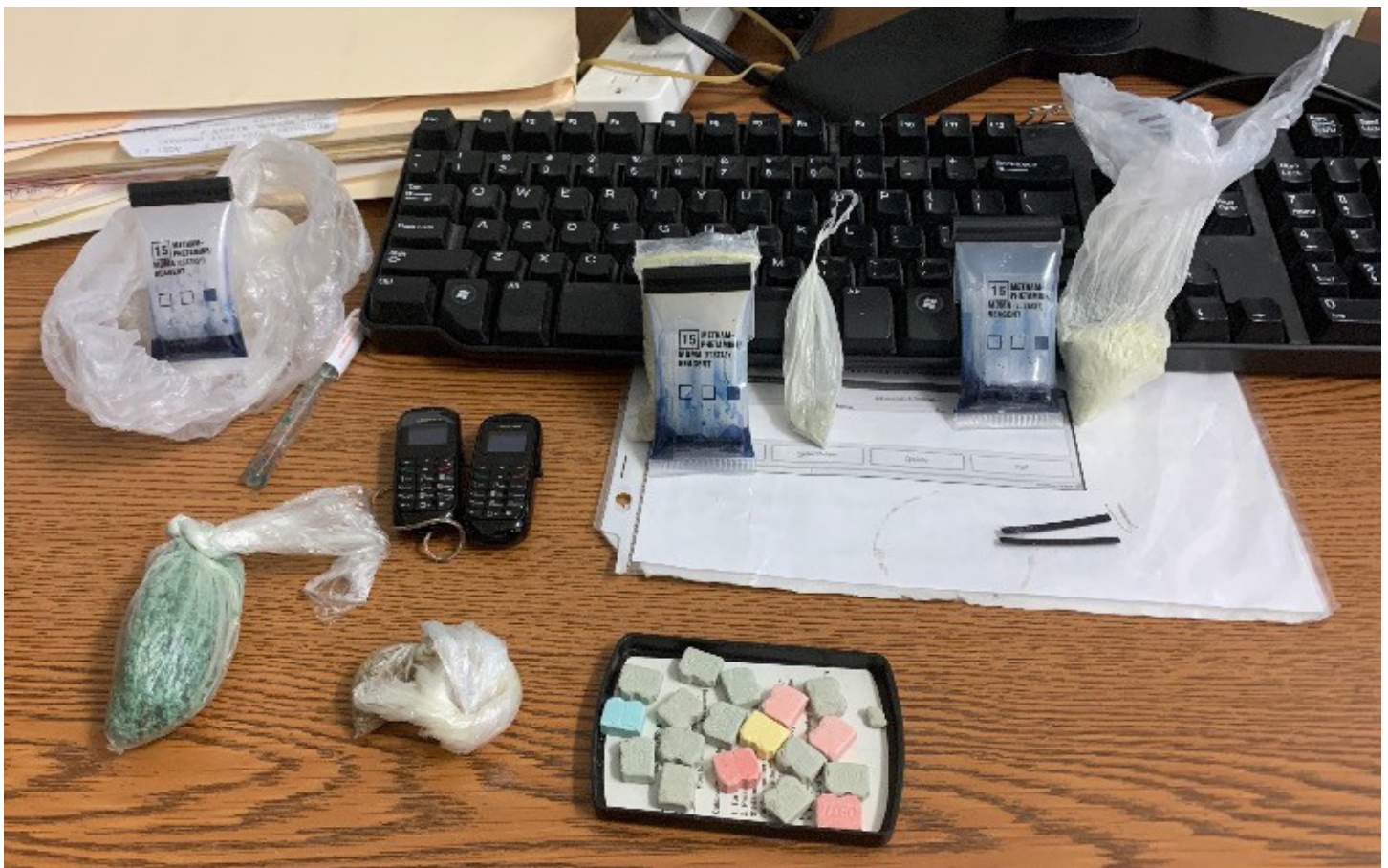
In recognizing that corrections operations pose a unique criminal environment, and understanding that the criminal nexus can reach beyond the boundaries of our facilities, the future of institutional security will be defined by the ability of corrections professionals to distinguish patterns, trends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

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

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

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

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



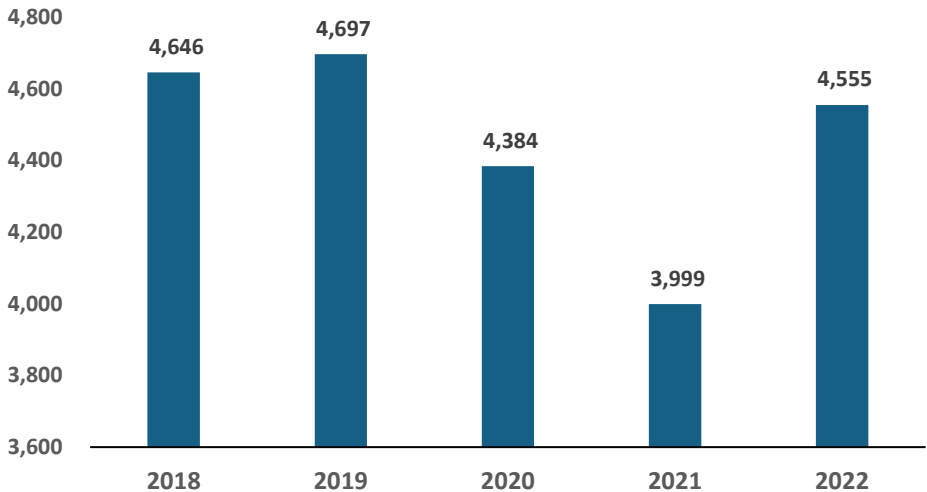
# INSTITUTIONS | ALIEN INMATES

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

On June 30, 2022, Florida prisons housed 4,555 confirmed alien inmates; 556 more than the June 30, 2021 total of 3,999.

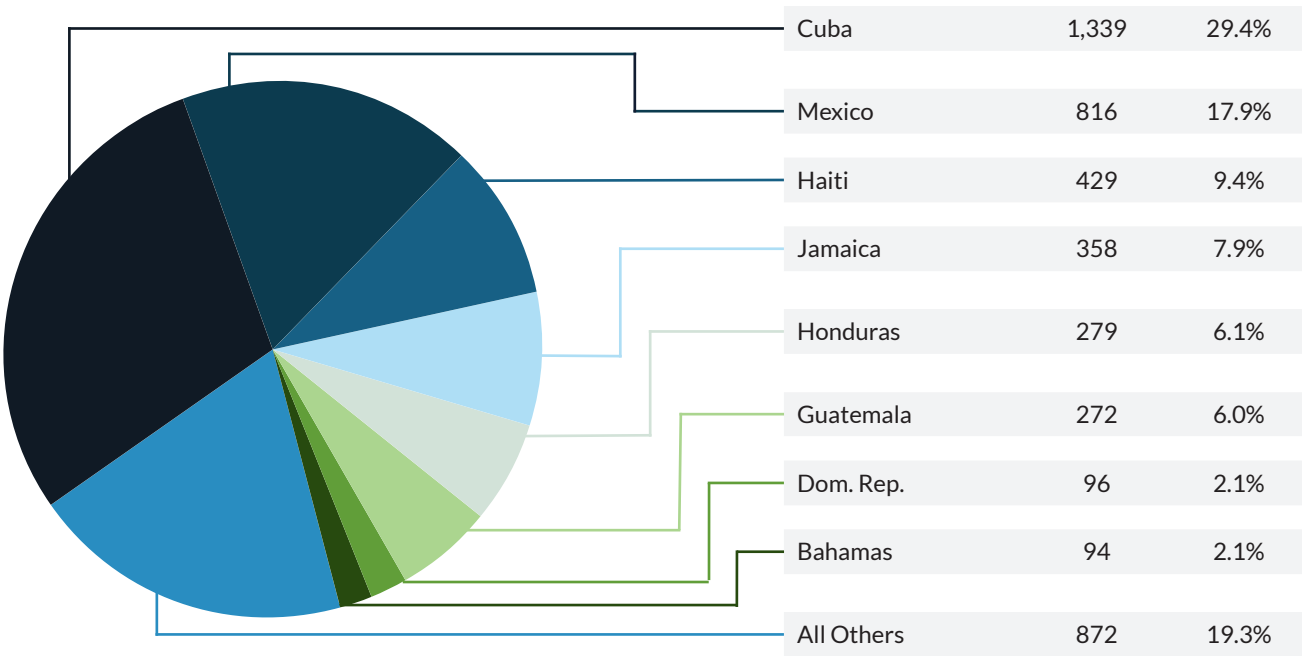
Alien inmates may be deported promptly after release from prison, if (1) they have been ordered out of the country, (2) have no further appeals of their final deportation order, and (3) are from a country to which the United States can deport them. Other alien inmates are transferred to ICE for further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

FLORIDA'S ALIEN INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2022



Approximately 79% of confirmed alien inmates are in prison for violent crimes followed by 9.3% for property crimes, 8.0% for drug crimes, and 4.2% for other crimes.

BIRTH COUNTRIES OF CONFIRMED ALIENS ON JUNE 30, 2022



# INSTITUTIONS | RE-ENTRY INITIATIVES

## ID CARDS

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

A total of 24,247 inmates were released during FY 21-22. Of this total, FDC was responsible for providing identification cards to 9,971 of the released inmates subject to ID eligibility requirements listed in Section 944.605 (7)(b), F.S.

The total number of inmates released with an ID during FY 21-22 was 5,348 (53.6%) and the total released without IDs was 4,623 (46.4%). Additionally, of the 4,623 inmates without IDs, 88.1% (4,071) were ID prepared, but unable to acquire an ID prior to release.

ID prepared inmates are those that have obtained and completed all the paperwork necessary to obtain an ID, but were unable to access the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Florida Licensing on Wheels (FLOW Unit) identification events held at FDC institutions and privately-operated facilities. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles suspended the operation of the FLOW Units. In January 2022, the operation of the FLOW Units and identification events resumed.

## PARTNER AGENCIES

Pursuant to Section 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 Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprise, Inc. (PRIDE) corporation and by FDC shall be included in the Annual Report.

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

During FY 21-22, PRIDE trained 2,525 inmates who worked almost 2.12 million hours in 40 diverse industries, farms and operations located in 18 correctional facilities. Many of these inmates were trained in modern high technology trades including print and digital information, garments and apparel, furniture manufacturing, vehicle renovation, metal fabrication, as well as dental and optical fields.

Additionally, as provided in its annual reporting, 90% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed into full-time jobs and only 4.2% of PRIDE's former workers recidivate.



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

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

# COMMUNITY SUPERVISION | POPULATION

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

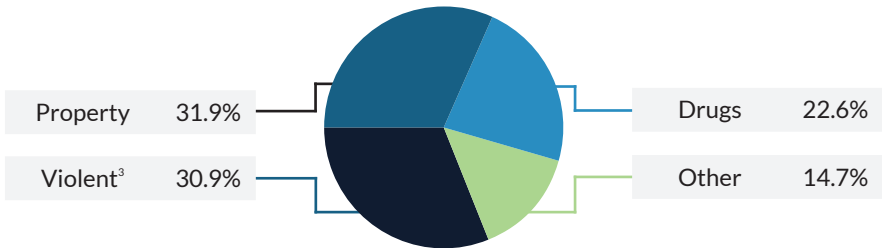
This section includes statistics on Florida's offender population as of June 30, 2022.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years <sup>2</sup>	Avg. Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,702	1.9%	14.4	28.6
Sexual Offenses	7,848	5.4%	10.5	35.0
Robbery	4,975	3.4%	6.6	25.6
Violent Personal Offenses	28,991	19.9%	3.8	33.6
Burglary	14,686	10.1%	4.0	29.4
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	32,866	22.5%	4.5	34.1
Drug Offenses	32,941	22.6%	3.0	34.2
Weapons	7,362	5.0%	2.9	30.2
Other	31,549	9.3%	3.0	36.1

<sup>1</sup> Data unavailable = 130

<sup>2</sup> Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.



<sup>3</sup> 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	113,067	77.4%
Female	32,983	22.6%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	52,256	35.8%
White Female	19,561	13.4%
Black Male	37,280	25.5%
Black Female	9,530	6.5%
Hispanic Male	22,904	15.7%
Hispanic Female	3,725	2.6%
Other Male	627	0.4%
Other Female	167	0.1%

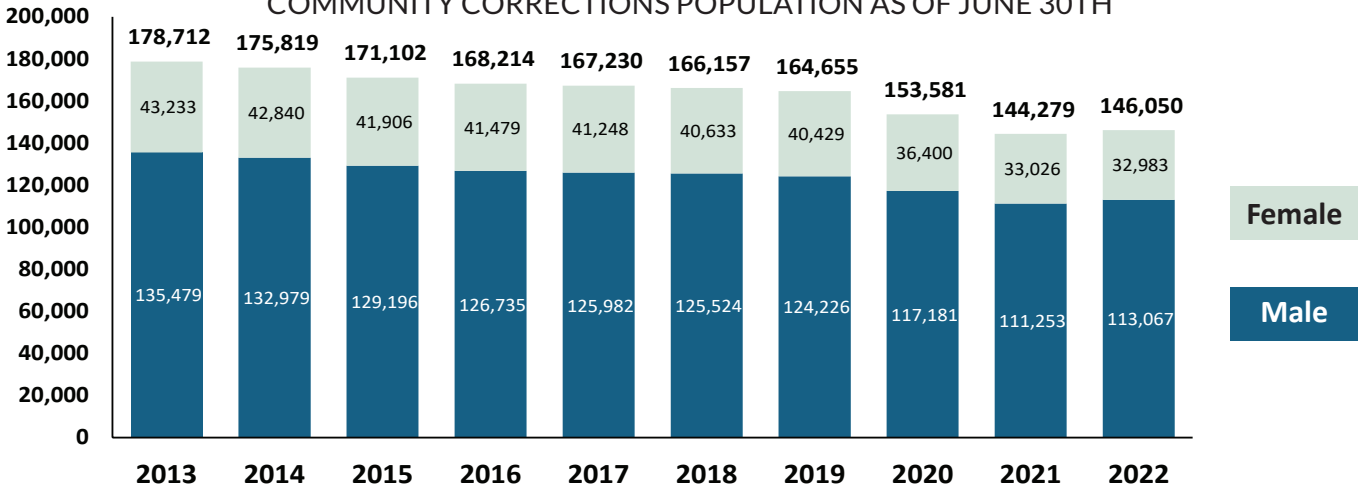
Age on June 30, 2022 <sup>4</sup>		
17 & Under	60	0.0%
18-24	15,718	10.8%
25-34	39,021	26.7%
35-49	50,610	34.7%
50-59	23,156	15.9%
60 and Over	17,481	12.0%

Prior FDC Supervision Commitments <sup>5</sup>		
0	86,597	59.3%
1	30,277	20.7%
2	13,775	9.4%
3	7,053	4.8%
4+	8,219	5.6%

<sup>4</sup> Data unavailable = 4

<sup>5</sup> Data unavailable = 129

### COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30TH



# COMMUNITY SUPERVISION | ADMISSIONS

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

This section includes statistics on the number of offenders who were admitted to the Florida supervision system during the period of July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense <sup>1</sup>	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years <sup>2</sup>	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	582	0.8%	9.2	29.8
Sexual Offenses	1,601	2.3%	7.0	34.5
Robbery	1,712	2.5%	3.7	27.9
Violent Personal Offenses	14,289	20.6%	2.5	35.1
Burglary	6,134	8.8%	2.7	31.7
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	11,895	17.1%	2.5	34.9
Drug Offenses	19,991	28.8%	2.0	35.1
Weapons	5,187	7.5%	2.0	29.5
Other	8,091	11.6%	2.0	36.5

<sup>1</sup> Data unavailable = 1

<sup>2</sup> Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>4</sup>

Gender		
Male	52,224	75.2%
Female	17,259	24.8%

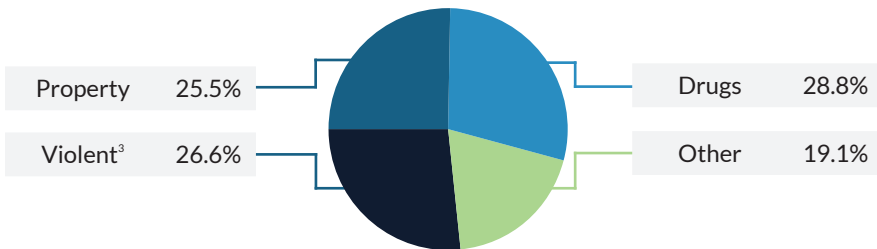
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	24,038	34.6%
White Female	10,627	15.3%
Black Male	19,332	27.8%
Black Female	4,685	6.7%
Hispanic Male	8,550	12.3%
Hispanic Female	1,841	2.6%
Other Male	304	0.4%
Other Female	106	0.2%

Age at Admission <sup>5</sup>		
17 & Under	94	0.1%
18-24	12,168	17.5%
25-34	23,137	33.3%
35-49	23,111	33.3%
50-59	7,549	10.9%
60+	3,421	4.9%

Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	35,948	51.7%
1	15,419	22.2%
2	7,926	11.4%
3	4,334	6.2%
4+	5,856	8.4%

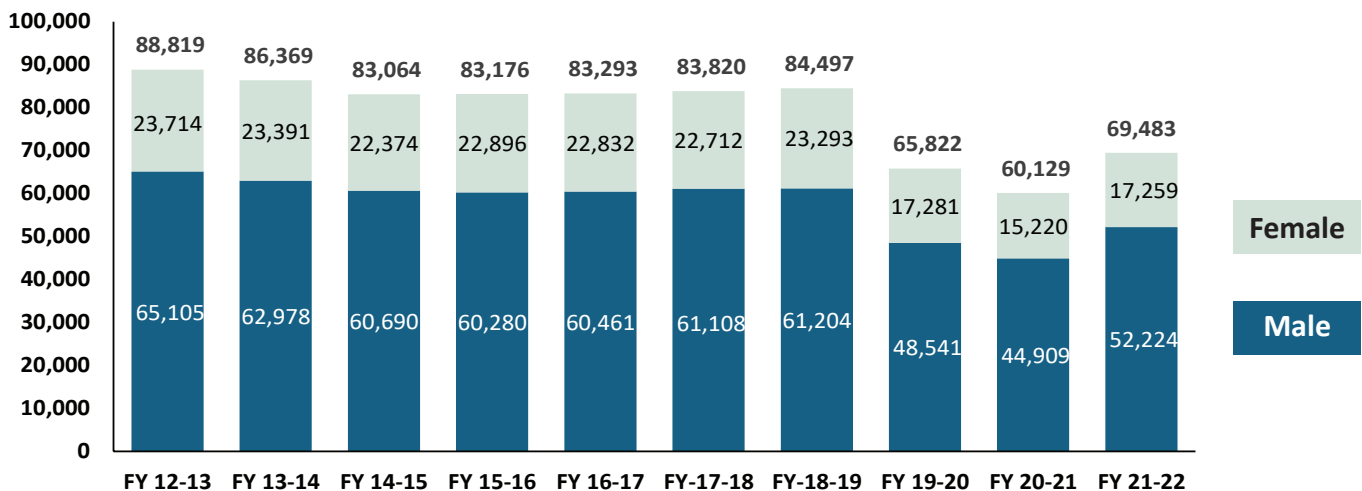
<sup>4</sup> Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

<sup>5</sup> Data unavailable = 3



<sup>3</sup> 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 SUPERVISION | RELEASES

The community supervision release population consists of all offenders permanently removed from FDC from a specific term of supervision due to satisfaction of sentence, a pardon, return to another state, death, revocation, or other court action. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of offenders who were released from the Florida supervision system between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022.

- The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY 21-22 decreased 1.6% from the previous year, from 68,065 in FY 20-21 to 66,981 in FY 21-22.
- Slightly less than half of releases had no prior state of Florida community supervision.
- Approximately two-thirds of community supervision releases were between the ages of 35-49 (35.0%) and 25-34 (33.2%).
- Almost 30% of community supervision offenders released had drug offenses.

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

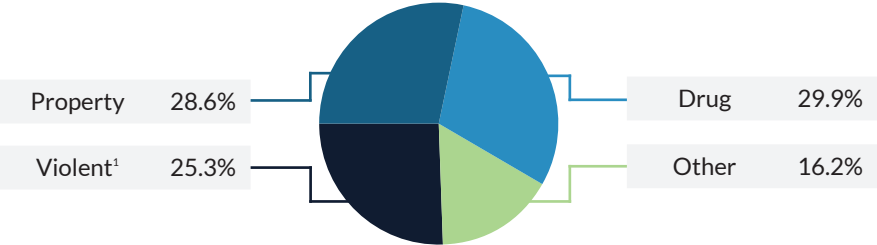
Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	539	0.8%
Sexual Offenses	1,459	2.2%
Robbery	1,742	2.6%
Violent Personal Offenses	12,858	19.2%
Burglary	6,060	9.0%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	13,419	20.0%
Drug Offense	19,995	29.9%
Weapons	3,630	5.4%
Other	7,279	10.9%

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

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>2</sup>

Gender		
Male	49,843	74.4%
Female	17,138	25.6%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	24,405	36.4%
White Female	10,716	16.0%
Black Male	17,229	25.7%
Black Female	4,551	6.8%
Hispanic Male	7,924	11.8%
Hispanic Female	1,752	2.6%
Other Male	285	0.4%
Other Female	119	0.2%
Age at Release <sup>3</sup>		
17 & Under	12	0.0%
18 - 24	9,036	13.5%
25 - 34	22,271	33.2%
35 - 49	23,468	35.0%
50 - 59	8,035	12.0%
60+	4,158	6.2%
Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	33,405	49.9%
1	15,657	23.4%
2	7,884	11.8%
3	4,302	6.4%
4+	5,733	8.6%

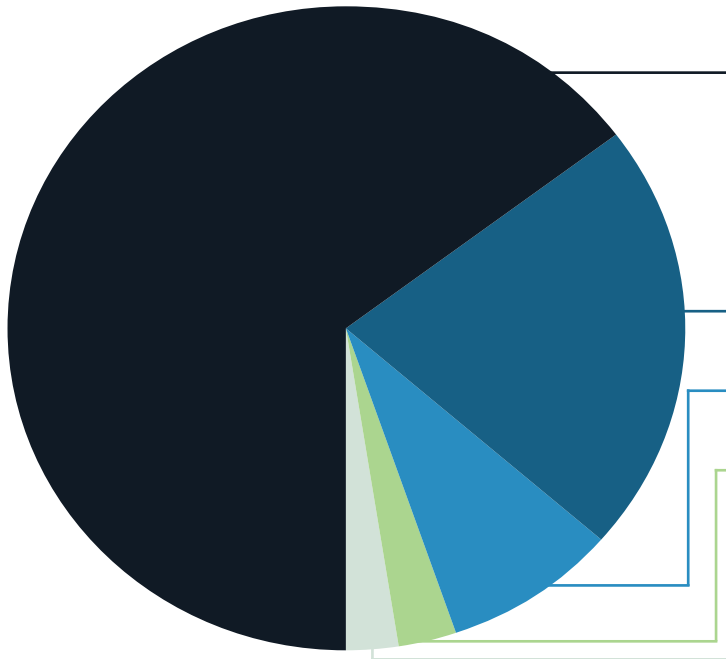
<sup>2</sup> Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.  
<sup>3</sup> Data unavailable = 1



<sup>1</sup> 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.

# A LOOK AT FY 21-22 | BUDGET

FDC's Annual Budget for FY 21-22 was over \$2.7 billion and can be broken down into the following categories:



## TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Security & Institutional operations	\$1,713,187,719	63.9%
Health Services	\$567,342,441	21.2%
Community Corrections	\$236,498,709	8.8%
Education & Programs	\$97,529,977	3.6%
Department Administration	\$64,852,740	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,679,411,586</b>	<b>100%</b>

## FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY

Category	Expenditures
Construction/Maintenance	\$49,428,762
Debt Service	\$50,127,120
<b>Total Fixed Capital Outlay</b>	<b>\$99,555,882</b>

## OTHER REVENUES COLLECTED

Collections	Amount
Cost of Supervision Fees <sup>1</sup>	\$18,607,451
Restitution, Fines, Court Cost <sup>2</sup>	\$47,192,394
Subsistence and other Court Ordered <sup>2</sup>	\$17,744,801
<b>Inmate Bank <sup>3</sup></b>	
Deposits	\$157,399,749
Disbursements	\$192,239,290
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$37,683,713.96</b>
<b>Other Activity</b>	
Revenue from Canteen Operations <sup>4</sup>	\$23,353,276
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$5,000,238

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

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

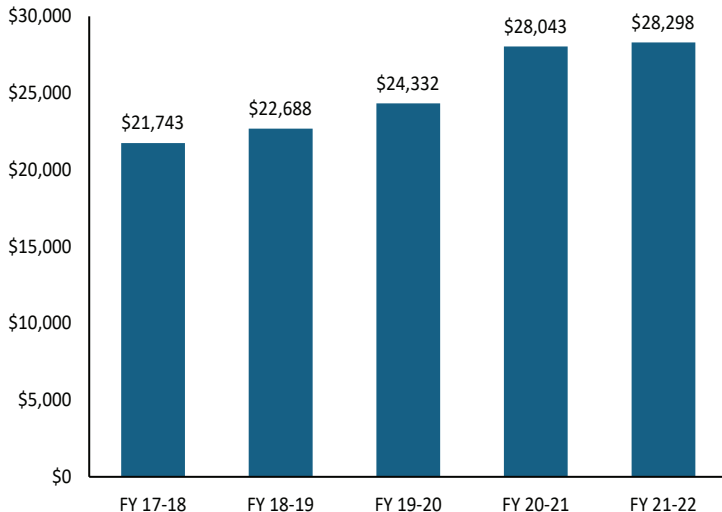
<sup>3</sup> Inmate banking funds are for inmate use. FDC does assess a transaction fee.

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

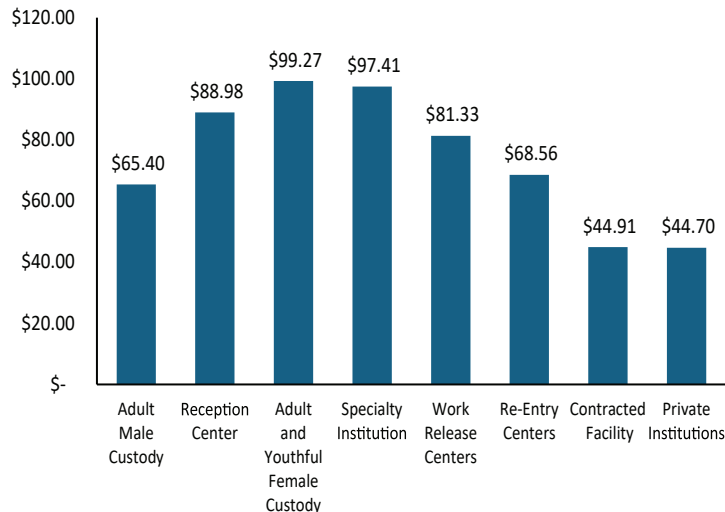


# A LOOK AT FY 21-22 | BUDGET

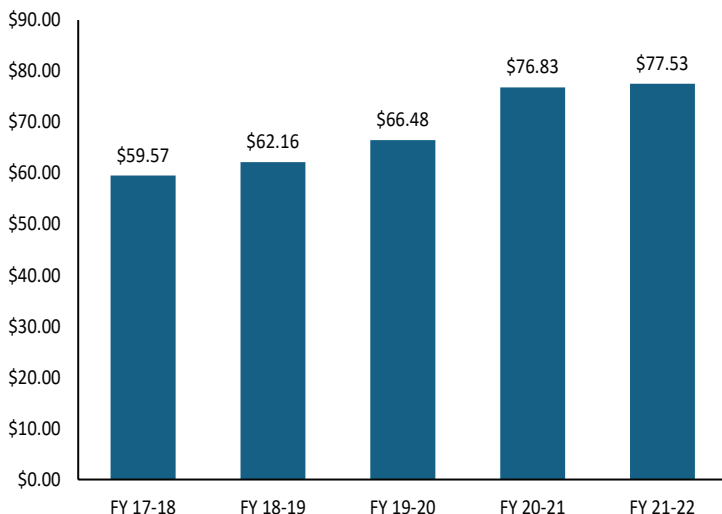
ANNUAL COST TO HOUSE INMATES



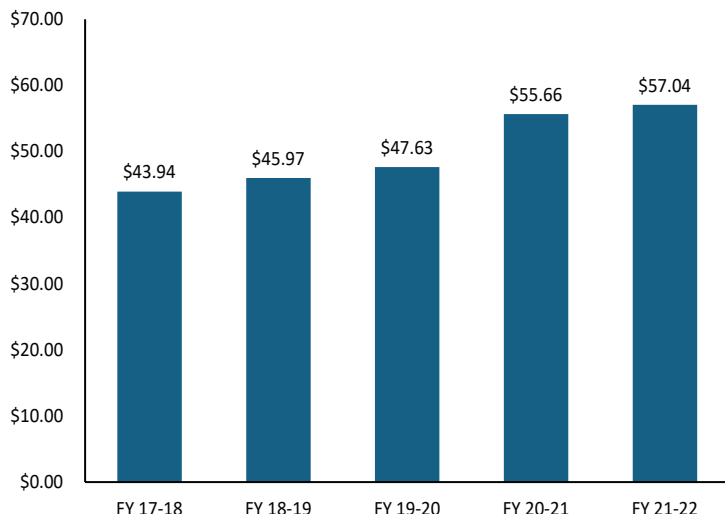
INMATE COST PER DAY BY FACILITY TYPE



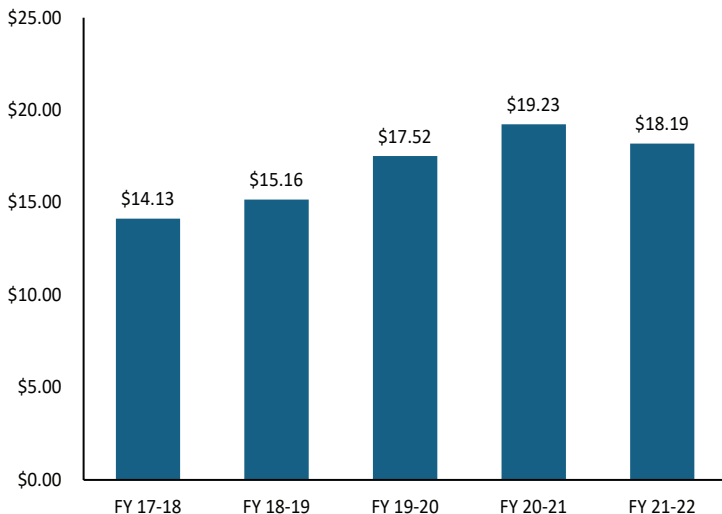
INMATE COSTS PER DAY



PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS



PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR HEALTH SERVICES



PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR EDUCATION SERVICES



# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## Academic & Special Education:

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

AGE= Adult General Education Program for open-population inmates

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

LEA = Academic Education Program operated by local education agency

CE = Contractor Operated Academic Education Program

CF = Child Find reception processing

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

T1 = Title I Program

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

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

**Higher Education in Prison:** X = Collegiate Academic Degree Programs-Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Bachelor Degree (Second Chance Pell College and Private College Funded)

**Substance Abuse:** SA = Screening Assessments; 1 = Outpatient; 2 = Intensive Outpatient; 3 = Residential Therapeutic Community; P = Prevention

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

**Cognitive-Behavioral Programming:** RHP = Restrictive Housing Program; CIP = Cognitive Intervention Program

All correctional institutions provide General Library and Law Library programs.

## INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

### 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	Academic & Special Education	Higher Education in Prison	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Apalachee CI East	ITA		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Apalachee CI West	ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Atlantic CRC *				RES	
Avon Park CI	ASE, T1		4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Baker CI & WC	Closed			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Baker Re-Entry Center (R)	ITA		3	CC	1, 2, 3, P
Bartow CRC (TTH Bartow)	CE			RES	1
Bradenton Bridge *	CE				1
Bridges of Jacksonville	CE				1
Bridges of Orlando	CE				1
Calhoun CI	AGE		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Central Florida RC	CF			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Central Florida RC East	ITA, AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Century CI	ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, 3, P
Charlotte CI	ASE, T1, CM		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	P, RHP
Cocoa CRC (Bridges of Cocoa)	CE			RES	1

# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

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	Academic & Special Education	Higher Education in Prison	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Columbia Annex	ASE, LEA,T1	X	2	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Columbia CI	ASE, T1		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Cross City CI East Unit	ITA				
Cross City CI	ITA		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Dade CI	ITA		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
DeSoto Annex	ASE, T1		3	FCBP, GD, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Dinsmore CRC (TTH of Dinsmore)				RES	1
Everglades CI	ITA	X	1	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Everglades Re-Entry Center (R)	ITA		2	CC	1, 2, 3, P
Florida State Prison	ASE, CM			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	RHP
Florida State Prison West	Closed		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Florida Women's RC	AGE, CF		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Franklin CI	ITA		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Ft. Pierce CRC				RES	1
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (R)	AGE		2	CC	1, 2, 3, P
Gulf Annex	Closed			Closed	
Gulf CI	ITA		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Hamilton Annex	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Hamilton CI	ASE		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Hardee CI	CM, ITA	X	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	RHP
Hernando CI	ITA		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Hollywood CRC *				RES	
Holmes CI	ASE, T1		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Homestead CI *	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Jackson CI	ASE			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P, CIP
Jacksonville Bridge	CE				1
Jefferson CI	ITA		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, 2, 3, P
Kissimmee CRC		X	1	RES	
Lake CI	ASE, ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

LEGEND:

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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	Academic & Special Education	Higher Education in Prison	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Lake City CRC (Bridges of Lake City)				RES	1
Lancaster CI & WC	ASE, T1		4	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Lawtey CI	ITA	X	3	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Liberty CI	ITA	X	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lowell Annex *	ASE, T1, CM	X	1	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, 3, RHP
Lowell CI & WC, BTU*	ASE, ITA, T1	X	5	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Madison CI	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, 2, P
Marion CI	ASE, T1	X	4	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, 3, P
Martin CI	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
Mayo Annex	ITA		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Miami North CRC				RES	1
New River CI	Closed			Closed	
Northwest Florida RC	ITA		1	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Northwest Florida RC Annex	CF, AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Okaloosa CI	AGE		3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	P
Okeechobee CI	ITA			FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, CC	1, 2, P
Opa Locka CRC				RES	
Orlando Bridge	CE				1
Orlando CRC *				RES	1
Panama City CRC				RES	1
Pensacola CRC				RES	
Polk CI	AGE		3	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, 3, P
Putnam CI	ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reception & Medical Center	CF, ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Reception & Medical Center West				PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2022

LEGEND:

\* = Female Facility;

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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	Academic & Special Education	Higher Education in Prison	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Re-entry of Ocala CRC				RES	1
Sago Palm Re-Entry Center	ITA		3	RES	1, 2, P
St. Petersburg CRC			1	RES	
Santa Fe (Bridges of Santa Fe)	CE			RES	1
Santa Rosa Annex	AGE		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Santa Rosa CI	ASE, CM			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P, RHP
Shisa West CRC *					1
South Florida RC	CF			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
South Florida RC South	AGE		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Sumter CI, BTU, & Annex	AGE (Annex Closed)		4	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Suncoast CRC *	CE			RES	1
Suwannee Annex	ASE, T1		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	1, 2, P
Suwannee CI	ASE, CM, T1, CF		1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	P, RHP
Tallahassee CRC			1	RES	
Tarpon Springs CRC (TTH Tarpon)				RES	1
Taylor CI & WC	ITA		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP, GD	1, P
Tomoka CI	ITA		1	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, GD	
Tomoka CRC (285)	CE		1		1
Tomoka CRC (290)	CE		1		1
Transition House Kissimmee	CE				1
Union CI	CM, ASE, ITA			FCBP, GD, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Wakulla Annex	ASE			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	CIP
Wakulla CI	ITA		2	FCBP, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, CC	
Walton CI	ITA		2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBP	
West Palm Beach CRC				RES	
Zephyrhills CI	ITA			PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	

# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

\* = Female facility

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

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Apalachee CI - East (1)	(1) Carpentry
Avon Park CI (4)	(1) Marine Technology Services, (2) Carpentry, (3) Graphic Communications and Printing, (4) Welding Technology
Baker Re-Entry Center (3)	(1) Electricity, (2) Florida HIRES Logistics/Forklift, (3) Home Builder's Institute Pre-Apprenticeship Electrical
Calhoun CI (3)	(1) Digital Design, (2) Landscape Management, (3) Building Construction Technology
Central Florida Reception Center - East Unit	(1) Logistics
Charlotte CI (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Wastewater Treatment
Columbia CI (2)	(1) Applied Information Technology, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block
Columbia Annex (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Electrical
Cross City CI (2)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Masonry
Dade CI (1)	(1) Applied Information Technology
DeSoto Annex (3)	(1) Building Construction Technology, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Welding Technology
Everglades CI (1)	(1) Barbering
Everglades Re-Entry Center (2)	(1) Global Logistics & Supply Chain Technology, (2) Home Builder's Institute Pre-Apprenticeship Electricity
Florida Women's Reception Center	(1) Logistics
Florida State Prison - West (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
Franklin CI (2)	(1) Plumbing, (2) Pipefitting
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
Gulf CI (2)	(1) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (2) Environmental Services
Hamilton CI (3)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Logistics, (3) RV Repair
Hamilton CI Annex (1)	(1) Applied Information Technology
Hardee CI (1)	(1) Carpentry
Hernando CI (2)	(1) Applied Information Technology, (2) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician
Holmes CI (2)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Welding Technology
Homestead CI * (2)	(1) Automotive Customer Services Advisor, (2) Cosmetology
Jefferson CI (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) Industrial Machining
Kissimmee Community Release Center (1)	(1) Commercial Class "B" Operator
Lancaster CI (4)	(1) Marine Technology Services, (2) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality, (3) Environmental Services, (4) Masonry, Brick and Block
Lawtey CI (3)	(1) Drafting, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (3) Power Equipment Technology
Liberty CI (2)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block, (2) Welding



# INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

## CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

\* = Female facility

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

Facility / # of Programs	Career and Technical Education Programs
Lowell CI * (5)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Applied Information Technology, (3) Equine Care Technology, (4) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality, (5) Advanced Manufacturing
Lowell CI Annex * (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Madison CI (1)	(1) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality
Marion CI (4)	(1) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (2) Electricity, (3) Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies, (4) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician
Martin CI (1)	(1) Horticulture/Farm Management
Mayo Annex (1)	(1) Energy Technology/Electronics Technology
Northwest FL Reception Center (1)	(1) Electricity
Northwest FL Reception Center Annex (1)	(1) Logistics
Okaloosa CI (3)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician, (2) Pre-apprenticeship Carpentry, (3) Pre-apprenticeship Plumbing
Polk CI (3)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician/Road Construction (2) Energy Technician, (3)Advanced Manufacturing
Quincy Annex (1)	(1) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality
Sago Palm (R) (3)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician/Road Construction, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (3) Plumbing
St. Petersburg CRC (1)	(1) Tiny House Construction
Santa Rosa Annex (2)	(1) Commercial Class "B" Driving Permit, (2) Plumbing
South Florida Reception Center - South	(1) Logistics
Sumter CI (4)	(1) Marine Technology Services, (2) Energy Technician, (3) Administrative Support Specialist, (4) Landscape and Turf Management
Suwannee CI (1)	(1) Landscape and Turf Management
Suwannee CI Annex (2)	(1) Plumbing, (2) Masonry, Brick & Block
Tallahassee CRC (1)	(1) Commercial Driver License Class "A"
Taylor CI (2)	(1) Plumbing, (2) Carpentry
Tomoka CI (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Tomoka CRC-285 (1)	(1) Food Safety Management
Tomoka CRC-290 (1)	(1) Food Safety Management
Wakulla CI (2)	(1) Web Development, (2) Power Equipment Technology
Walton CI (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
Tomoka CRC-285 (1)	(1) Food Safety Management
Tomoka CRC-290 (1)	(1) Food Safety Management
Wakulla CI (1)	(1) Web Development
Walton CI (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology