

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

FY 20-21



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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 25,430 full-time authorized positions, of which, 81% 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.

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.



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."



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.

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

Integrity – Do what is right, legally and morally.

We demonstrate uncompromising ethical conduct in all our actions.

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

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

Selfless Service – Serve without the expectation of personal gain or recognition.

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

Compassion – Sympathize with others and seek to alleviate suffering.

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

The seal of the Florida Department of Corrections is a circular emblem. It features a central map of Florida with the letters 'FDC' overlaid. The map is set against a background of a globe. The outer ring of the seal contains the text 'FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' at the top and 'EST. 1868' at the bottom, separated by several five-pointed stars.

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

The Secretary's Intent lays out high-level guidance for how FDC should conduct business. It also sets boundaries within which plans can be formulated, and decisions made throughout the Department. It is the guidance by which the boundaries of FDC's strategic planning are defined.

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

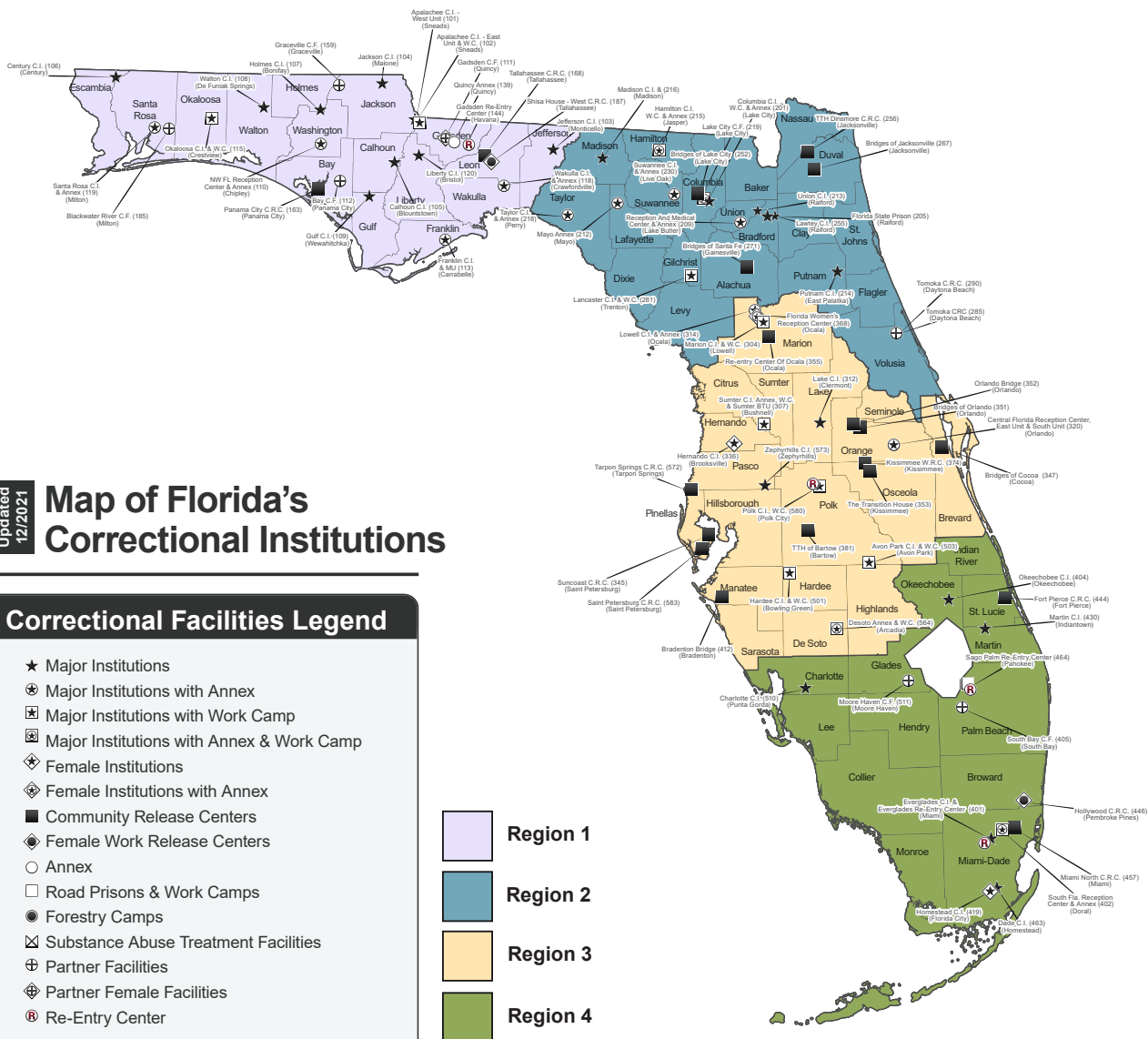
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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 50 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

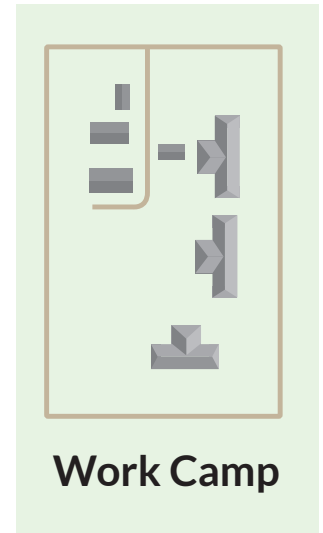
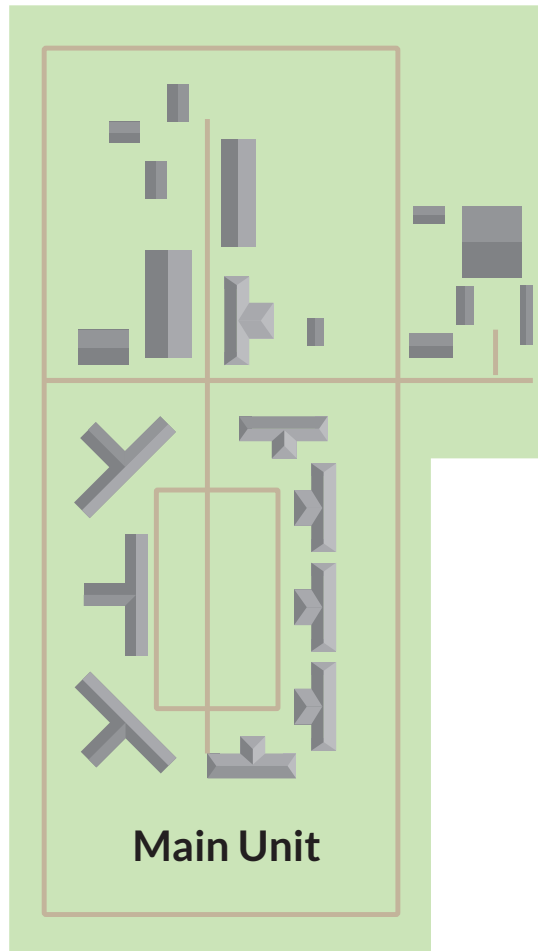
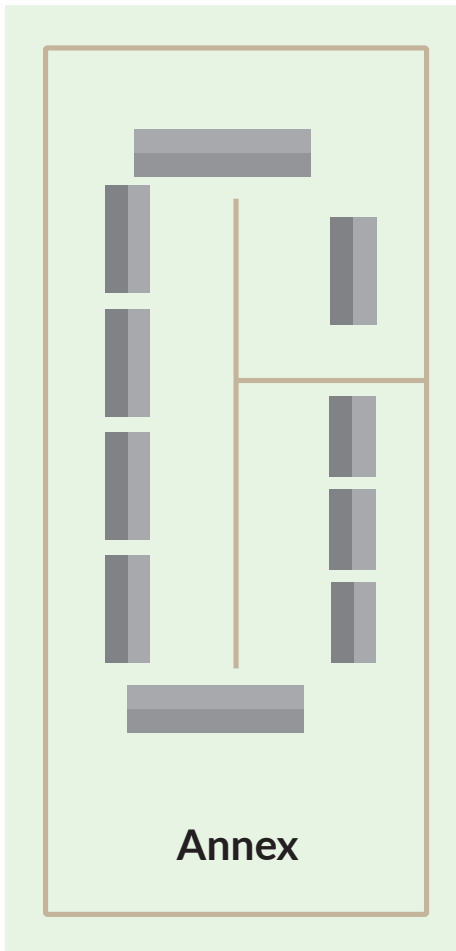
Map of Florida's Correctional Institutions

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 aids 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 right-of-way's, 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

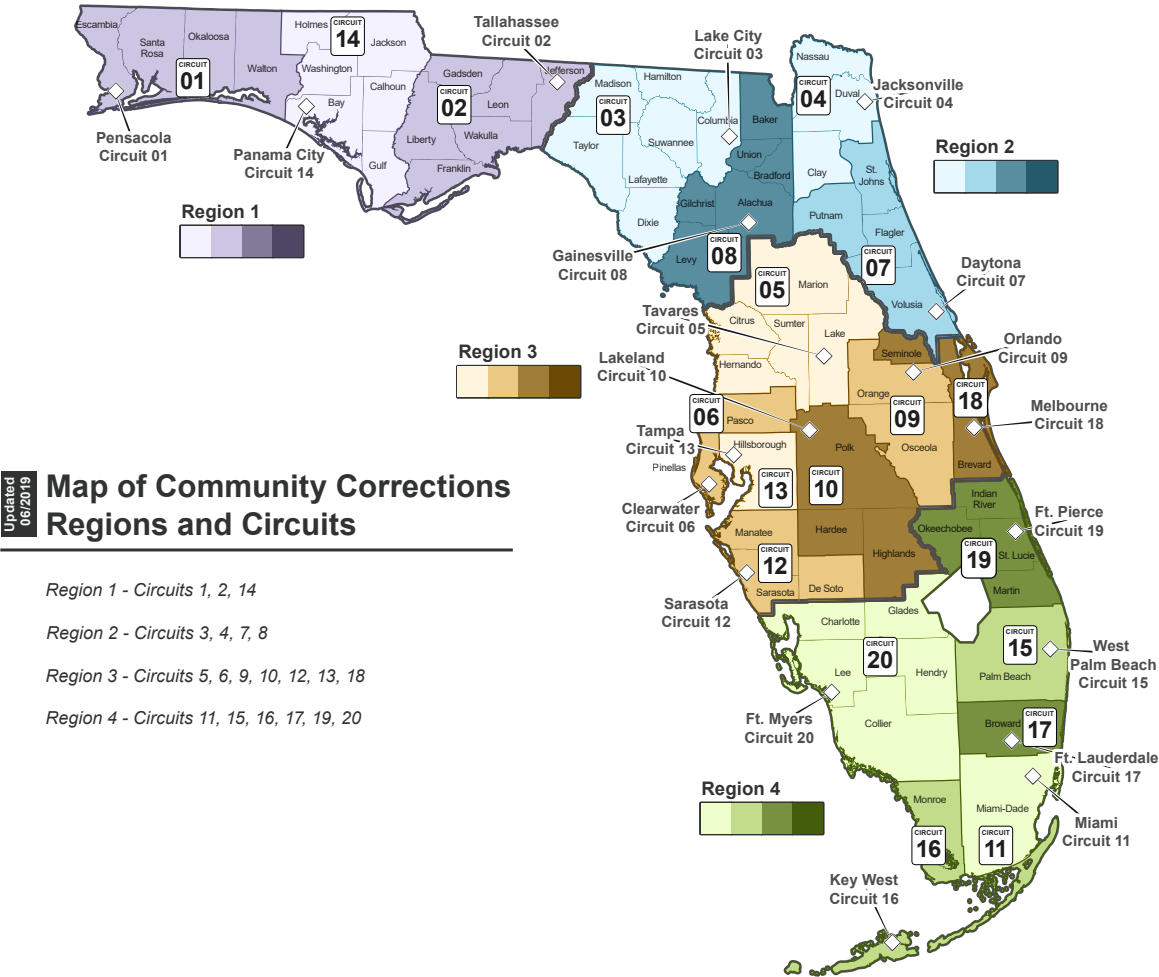
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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 60,000 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 option 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 COVID-19

- Implemented a COVID-19 vaccination program insuring all inmates and staff were provided the opportunity to be vaccinated.
- Continued mitigation protocols such as enhanced cleaning, personal protective equipment, random temperature checks and quarantine.
- Applied lessons learned during the pandemic and rolled out antibody therapy to significantly improve patient outcomes.
- Purchased 501,188 boxes of gloves, 75,100 gowns, 7,400 tests, 10,000 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests, 350 emergency bunks and 100 temperature kiosks.

RECRUITMENT AND TARGETED RETENTION EFFORTS

- Offered \$3,000 hiring bonus to new COs and \$1,000 hiring bonus for returning certified security staff.
- Offered \$1,000 hiring bonus at CIs with 10% or more staff vacancy rate.
- Increased rate of pay to \$38,750 for COs and CO trainees.
- Provided a \$1,500 retention bonus to COs and a \$3,000 retention bonus to CPOs.
- In accordance with HB 7057, lowered hiring age from 19 to 18, resulting in 95 COs hired and trained.
- Contacted over 16,000 separated staff in good standing to detail new pay structure and available bonuses.
- Launched newly re-designed FLDOC jobs site as part of overall recruitment strategy.



Now Hiring Officers
Earn up to a \$5,000 hiring bonus.
Apply today!

\$3,000 new hire bonus
+\$1,000 to join a high vacancy institution
+\$1,000 for certified officers

POPULATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Short Sentence Correctional Institutions (SSCIs) serve inmates with less than a year remaining on their sentence upon receipt to FDC, who would benefit from being placed with like sentenced inmates, separated from the population with multiple commitments. FDC implemented four SSCIs/dorm programs for males and one for females. Over 1,500 inmates currently participate in the program.
 - Administrative Management Units (AMUs) are a general population housing status where an inmate is placed in a highly structured environment to promote safety and security of inmates, staff and the public, or the security and good order of a CI. AMU programming focuses on helping inmates realize there is an alternative to unproductive and violent lifestyles.
- FDC established the first AMU at Jackson CI, where 480 inmates currently participate in the program.
- Incentivized Prisons (IPs) serve as progressive housing units that afford inmates the opportunity to complete their sentence within a population of like-minded individuals wanting to overcome their problematic pasts and be the change agents of their futures. These facilities provide a low stress environment and encourage wellness and healthy lifestyles. Everglades, Madison, Jefferson, Sumter and Marion CI are currently operating as male IPs and Lowell Annex has a similar option for females. 7,800 male inmates and 430 female inmates currently participate in the program.

DEVELOPING WORLD-CLASS CORRECTIONS PROFESSIONALS

- Conducted 291 Basic Recruit classes.
- Provided specialized training to over 800 Special Teams members.
- Facilitated training to over 3,600 COs in Temporary Employment Authorization status.
- Reinitiated quarterly Captains and Lieutenants Leadership Academy sessions and completed training for 150 newly promoted mid-level leaders.
- Completed review of Annual Needs Assessment and acknowledged over 6,000 training related comments and suggestions from field staff.



Special Teams members participating in the 2021 Rapid Response Team Competition.

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 is currently undergoing third year audits for the PREA audit cycle (2019-2022). To date, 37 facilities, including privately managed CIs, have met the standards established by the U.S. Department of Justice. In addition, many CIs have exceeded the standards as documented in the final audit report and posted to the FDC's public webpage. PREA was created to eliminate sexual abuse in confinement facilities, including adult prisons and jails, lockups, community confinement facilities and juvenile facilities. The PREA standards include 43 standards that define three clear goals: preventing, detecting and responding to sexual abuse.

SAFER AND MORE SECURE CIs



Security Threat Intelligence Unit staff at the 2021 FGIA Conference.

- Converted 17 additional CIs from 12-hour shifts to 8.5-hour shifts. FDC has now successfully converted 34 of its 50 major CIs from 12-hour shifts to 8.5-hour shifts.
- Facilitated End User Dart-Fired Electronic Immobilization Device (DFEID) Certification for 2,250 COs and Duty Warden level staff at 35 facilities.
- Conducted 24 Operational Reviews and 32 Unannounced Security Audits to ensure CIs promote effective operational and management practices.
- Completed 137 Environmental Health and Safety inspections at CIs across the state.
- The Office of the Inspector General closed 1,040 investigations as of October 2021.



An FDC Analyst receiving the 2021 FGIA "President's Award."

- Security Threat Intelligence Unit staff were awarded "Correctional Gang Unit of the Year" and an FDC Analyst was the recipient of the "President's Award" at the 2021 Florida Gang Investigator's Association (FGIA) Conference.
- The Canine Interdiction Unit performed over 2,000 canine search operations at CIs statewide and recovered: 93,559 grams of tobacco, 21,623 grams of narcotics, 1,570 cellphones, 924 weapons and \$1,558 in U.S. Currency.
- A mail rule (33-201.101) was adopted to transition incoming mail to an electronic scanning process that will reduce contraband introduction and dangerous drugs such as fentanyl and suboxone.

AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (ACA) REACCREDITATION

The Florida Department of Corrections has a long-held tradition of support and adherence to the standards developed by the American Correctional Association (ACA). The accreditation program offers the opportunity for facilities to evaluate their operations against national standards in order to remedy deficiencies and to upgrade the quality of correctional programs and improve safety of the public, staff and inmates.

- Nine CIs received national reaccreditation by ACA. These CIs met all mandatory standards with 100% compliance and exceeded 97% for non-mandatory standards.
- Community Corrections completed reaccreditation by ACA, achieving 100% in all mandatory and non-mandatory standards.



KEEPING FLORIDA'S COMMUNITIES SAFE

- As of November 5, 2021, CPOs conducted over 340,000 contacts with offenders in the community. They also conducted approximately 134,000 residence walkthroughs, 38,000 curfew checks and 5,500 warrantless planned searches.
- CPOs assisted in generating revenue to offset costs incurred for supervising offenders. As of November 8, 2021, CPOs collected approximately \$64 million from offenders, including: \$37 million in restitution, fines and court costs; \$17 million in the cost of supervision; and \$10 million in subsistence and other court-ordered fees, which is deposited into Florida's General Revenue Fund.
- CPOs monitored condition compliance for offenders ordered by the sentencing or releasing authority to complete public service work. As of October 10, 2021, offenders performed more than 528,952 hours of public service work for the community, which equates to \$5.28 million of work performed.
- Conducted Security Threat Group (STG) training at six locations throughout the state. Training included educating CPOs on what to look for when identifying an STG member. Additionally, multiple compliance initiatives were conducted targeting STGs.
- Created a Community Corrections Interstate Compact State Council as outlined in Chapter 949, F.S. The State Council exercises oversight and advocacy concerning its participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as determined by each member state, including, but not limited to, development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact in the state.



CPOs and local law enforcement working together on Halloween.

- CPOs participated in Halloween initiatives focused on sexual predators/offenders. During the initiative, officers conducted approximately 4,300 home visits, 3,500 walkthroughs, 50 searches and 690 on-site drug tests.
- CPOs are now able to use Mobile Electronic Monitoring Visits when they make contact with an offender on electronic monitoring. Through this technology, officers can scan the electronic monitoring equipment then enter case notes through their mobile devices. The case notes are then transferred to the Department's database. This feature allows for the elimination of approximately 11,000 manual case note entries per month.
- In July 2021, Community Corrections expanded 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. Through the expansion of this program, offender eligibility is determined at the onset of supervision and reviewed routinely during the probationary period. To date, approximately 11,000 offenders are participating in the program.
- The Bureau of Intelligence responded to over 500 requests for information from outside Law Enforcement agencies.
- Purchased portable firearms simulators. The simulators can be moved to different locations to facilitate training for a higher number of CPOs. The simulators are good tools that teach trigger control, sight alignment and real-life scenarios without incurring the cost of ammunition.



FDC's Bureau of Intelligence providing STG training to CPOs.

EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR INMATES AND OFFENDERS

- Developed the Inmate Education Worker (IEW) training program to increase involvement of qualified inmates in helping inmate-students succeed in education programs. This training program trains inmates to be certified peer tutors and Inmate Tutor Assistants (ITAs). CI staff trained 311 peer tutors (29 female and 282 male) and 31 ITAs (6 female and 25 male). As of October 31, 2021, 621 IEWs are assigned to education programs.
- As of October 31, 2021, FDC has awarded 1,059 GEDs for the calendar year. Increased emphasis on identifying and testing GED-qualified inmates during the reception process resulted in 62 GEDs awarded before inmates transferred to their permanent CIs.
- An initiative to enroll all Title I eligible inmates in academic or career and technical education (CTE) programs resulted in 1,273 Title I students enrolled in academic programs and 198 Title I students enrolled in CTE programs.
- Integrated technology such as safety course virtual reality devices and welding, forklift, commercial driving and heavy equipment training simulators into CTE programs.
- Expanded sports and fitness programs at 24 CIs, training more than 80 sports officials and assigning 72 Wellness Aides.



Mentoring Academy at a CI.

- Enhanced the Wellness Education Program by adding three Wellness Graduate Programs in Health and Nutrition, Sports Training and Personal Training.
- Started new Prison Fellowship Academies at Lawtey, Dade, Avon Park and Homestead CI. At Homestead CI, 17 women applied for the program. Space has been identified for a classroom. Once this class graduates, plans are being made to expand to the designed class size of 30-35 participants. At Avon Park CI, class space has also been identified to accommodate 40-45 students.
- CIs received new sports equipment including basketballs, footballs, volleyballs, cornhole sets, ping pong tables and paddles, basketball hoops and backboards and much more.
- Created 12 new monthly health and wellness special events for inmates and staff to participate in. Some of these new special events include National Walking Day, Fitness Awareness Day, Healthy Lung Day and World Diabetes Day. These new programs and events spread health and wellness awareness to CIs to inspire everyone to live healthier lives.
- Created a new program called, "State Fitness Challenge," a 6-month competition between inmates (representing their respective CI) to compete in several exercises including pushups, pull ups, squats, running events, longest plank and much more. The competition is designed to see who is the most fit and to encourage weight loss.



Inmates graduating from Tallahassee Community College's CDL program.

- Partnered with two new vendors, National Federation of Personal Trainers and America Sports and Fitness Association, who will supply graduate students' professional certifications in sports, fitness and health that offenders can use to obtain jobs upon release.
- Implemented a mentoring initiative at each SSCI. Inmate mentors encourage and assist inmates with short sentences. A total of 298 inmates have been trained as mentors through Mentorship Academies and sent to SSCI locations to begin service.
- Peer to Peer dorms are voluntary, peer-driven communities in which inmates housed together are focused on positive change and growth. Inmate Peers motivate each other through shared principles and concepts, including structure, accountability, personal responsibility, self-help and mutual help. Twenty-nine Peer to Peer dorms were implemented statewide.
- Expanded career and technical training opportunities by 44%.
- Implemented Restrictive Housing Programming at Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Hardee, Florida State Prison and Charlotte CI. These programs target and seek to mitigate criminal attitudes and thinking, and the antisocial behavior of the Restrictive Housing population.
- In cooperation with Securus Technologies, implemented a tablet loaner program. Previously, inmates could purchase a tablet for their own use. This year all inmates were provided a tablet free of charge. Tablets afford inmates the ability to download books, games and music as well as participate in educational opportunities and communication with family members.
- Implemented the Franklin Covey, Inc. 7 Habits on the Inside program at Wakulla CI Protective Management Unit and Jackson CI AMU. Seventeen inmates graduated from the Wakulla CI program and 20 inmates graduated from the Jackson program.

ADDRESSING AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

- Completed 277,116 work orders at facilities across the state, 77 re-roofing projects, installed 13 new perimeter security systems, 15 new buildings/structures and 37 major repairs/renovations.
- Invested over \$5.8 million in facility maintenance projects across the state.
- Implemented Everbridge, a web-based e-communication platform that provides staff with personal safety information on events and supports continuity of operations during emergencies. It also allows FDC to effectively communicate with the public and inmate families during emergencies and unusual events.
- Imported 900,000 documents and developed a fully automated weekly ingestion of new documents with automated indexing, eliminating a 2-year document scanning backlog and eliminating the need to manually scan documents.
- Upgraded bandwidth at 52 locations and installed/upgraded wireless infrastructure to support the new Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system.
- Decreased time to close a record request from 62.89 to 48.19 business days.
- Changed record retention and management of inmate classification files, resulting in proper destruction of inmate classification files from 1936 to 1996.



CONTINUED INVESTMENTS IN INMATE AND OFFENDER REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

- Prison Fellowship held 17 “Hope from the Outside” tours, seven “Hope from the Inside” tours, and one “Mother’s Day Hope” tour to provide hope to inmates through music and inspirational messaging.
- Chaplaincy Services oversees Faith and Character-Based programming at 32 sites across the state, with 8 active Graduate Readiness dorms for inmates pre-completion or post-completion. To maintain standards and efficiency of the program, a Quality Assessment Review was also accomplished by the Faith and Character-Based Program Coordinator at 32 CIs



Assistant Secretary of Community Corrections Joe Winkler participating in the Death or Prison Podcast.

- Facilitated 172 pre-release job placements via FDC Hiring Events and 36 pre-release job placements via FL Hires.
- Chaplaincy Services approved several MP-4 videos from various faith groups and sent them to J-Pay to be made available to the inmate population.
- Convened a multi-disciplinary workgroup to make recommendations regarding the volunteer process. Trained all CI/regional/Community Corrections staff on new web-based volunteer application, background check and training requirements. Enhanced the public-facing volunteer website to include information on the new application process, training requirements and Level II background process.
- Community Corrections 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. It allows certain offenders to attend pre-approved activities at the discretion of the Supervising Officer. To date, over 1,500 offenders have or are participating in the program with over 70% successfully completing supervision.

- Twenty-five podcasts from Lean on Me USA (Death or Prison Podcast) were reviewed, approved by Chaplaincy Services and sent to J-Pay to be uploaded on inmate tablets.
- Expanded Second Chance College Degree Programs to include Miami Dade College at Everglades CI and Ashland University at Kissimmee Community Release Center, Lawtey CI and Liberty CI.
- Established relationships with seven new workforce development partners, 22 new employer partners, six new statewide association partners and five new re-entry service provider partners.



Inmates participating in Ashland University’s Second Chance College Degree Program.

EXERCISING FINANCIAL STEWARDSHIP

- The Office of the General Counsel began building its in-house litigation section this year. In lieu of paying higher hourly rates to outside counsel, salaried FDC attorneys are taking on more of the Department's litigation. Over the course of the last year, hundreds of hours of attorney work has been handled in-house that would have previously been outsourced to private counsel. The section has already secured multiple wins, positive settlements for the Department and approximately \$80,000 in cost savings.
- Contracted with Therapeutic Endeavors, LLC to provide speech pathology services. Inmates with disabilities including Speech Impairment and Language Impairment are assessed and provided appropriate services remotely through monitors with integrated audio/video capability. In this manner, services are provided throughout the day and throughout the state without the need for travel. Contracting for these services and utilizing the telehealth format represents a cost savings for the state of approximately \$15,000.
- Implemented farm programs and provided edible crops to the inmate population at a cost savings of approximately \$1.6 million.
- Maximized the Department's expense dollars by identifying approximately \$3 million in savings.
- Initiated development of the Basic Recruit Tablet Project to provide recruits with electronic tablet devices containing all necessary static content and secure testing platforms to eliminate books and printing, and paper and shipping costs. Based on an average of 3,400 recruits per year, over a five-year period, the project will garner a cost savings of approximately \$192,100.
- Purchased bulk material to manufacture inmate clothing and bedding items at a cost savings of approximately \$1.1 million.
- Expanded the Community Corrections Basic Recruit Academy to five different locations thus allowing recruits shorter wait times to start their training. The majority of the academies are now done in-house thus reducing the overall costs per recruit.
- Participated in the Department of Health interagency 430B STD/HIV collaboration. Under this program, the Department is eligible for the Federal 340B Drug Pricing Program, which provides significant discounts on pharmaceuticals. FDC recorded more than \$27 million in cost avoidance on prescription drugs in FY 20-21 as a result of this partnership.

IMPROVED HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE



Lake CI Mental Health Center programming space design.

- Completed programming space design for the new Lake CI Mental Health Center.
- The Department's new EMR system went live at male and female facilities.
- FDC's Self-Injury Prevention Program helped identify inmates prone to self-injurious behavior and provided tools to CI staff (including health services and security) to help them develop appropriate preventative measures.

PART III **ANNUAL REPORT STATISTICS**



INSTITUTIONS | INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS¹

Gender		
Male	75,481	93.8%
Female	5,014	6.2%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	28,508	35.4%
White Female	3,199	4.0%
Black Male	36,844	45.8%
Black Female	1,444	1.8%

Hispanic Male	9,804	12.2%
Hispanic Female	344	0.4%
Other Male	325	0.4%
Other Female	27	0.0%

Age on June 30, 2021		
17 & Under	49	0.1%
18-24	5,160	6.4%
25-34	21,827	27.1%
35-49	30,784	38.2%
50-59	13,923	17.3%
60+	8,752	10.9%

Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	41,049	51.0%
1	17,722	22.0%
2	9,688	12.0%
3	5,225	6.5%
4+	6,811	8.5%

¹ Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

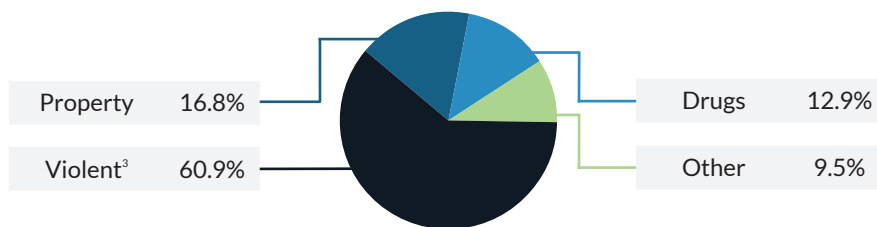
This section includes statistics on Florida's inmate population as of June 30, 2021. Inmate population refers to the 80,495 inmates who were present in the Florida prison system on June 30, 2021. Florida's prison population decreased by 7,241 or 8.3% from the previous fiscal year. This decrease reflects a period during which COVID-19 response led to fewer commitments received from county jails.

The Florida Demographic Estimating Conference held on March 3, 2021, estimated Florida's population at 22,005,587 for FY 20-21, a 1.5% decrease in Florida's population over last fiscal year. On June 30, 2021, 367.1 of every 100,000 Floridians were incarcerated compared to 477.4 five years ago, in 2017.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

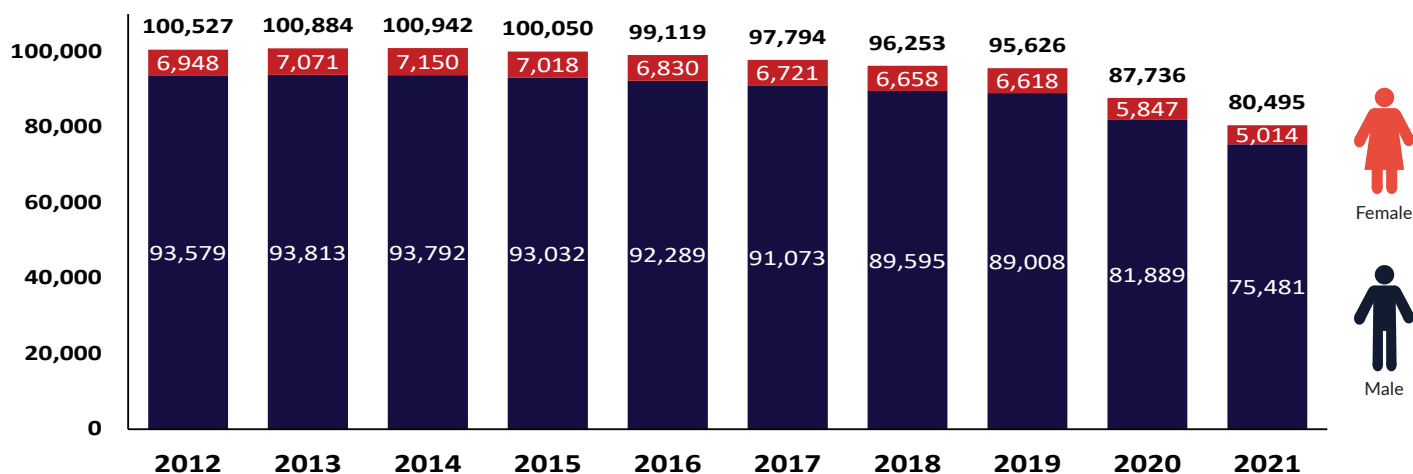
Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ²	Avg. Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	15,157	18.8%	36.9	28.5
Sexual Offenses	11,945	14.8%	25.8	34.4
Robbery	10,151	12.6%	23.0	27.3
Violent Personal Offenses	10,156	12.6%	14.9	31.8
Burglary	11,675	14.5%	15.9	30.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	3,940	4.9%	6.6	37.1
Drug Offenses	10,351	12.9%	8.9	35.7
Weapons	3,592	4.5%	8.0	31.0
Other	3,528	4.4%	7.7	36.5

² Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.



³ 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



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, 2020 - June 30, 2021.

Based on the data presented, inmate admissions for this fiscal year totaled 18,149, decreasing by 14.7% 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 ¹	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ²	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	523	2.9%	19.5	34.1
Sexual Offenses	1,081	6.0%	10.5	40.3
Robbery	1,007	5.6%	6.4	30.1
Violent Personal Offenses	3,164	17.4%	3.5	35.6
Burglary	2,563	14.1%	4.0	34.0
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	2,348	12.9%	2.3	38.4
Drug Offenses	4,165	23.0%	3.0	37.6
Weapons	1,484	8.2%	3.0	32.4
Other	1,808	10.0%	2.7	39.0

¹Data Unavailable = 6

²Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS⁴

Gender		
Male	16,047	88.4%
Female	2,102	11.6%

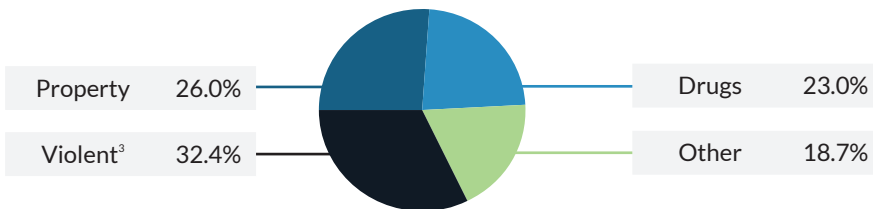
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	7,613	41.9%
White Female	1,457	8.0%
Black Male	6,686	36.8%
Black Female	524	2.9%
Hispanic Male	1,694	9.3%
Hispanic Female	112	0.6%
Other Male	54	0.3%
Other Female	9	0.0%

Age at Admission		
17 & Under	63	0.3%
18-24	2,689	14.8%
25-34	6,191	34.1%
35-49	6,692	36.9%
50-59	1,876	10.3%
60+	638	3.5%

Prior FDC Prison Commitments ⁵		
0	8,498	46.8%
1	4,331	23.9%
2	2,359	13.0%
3	1,259	6.9%
4+	1,696	9.3%

⁴ Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

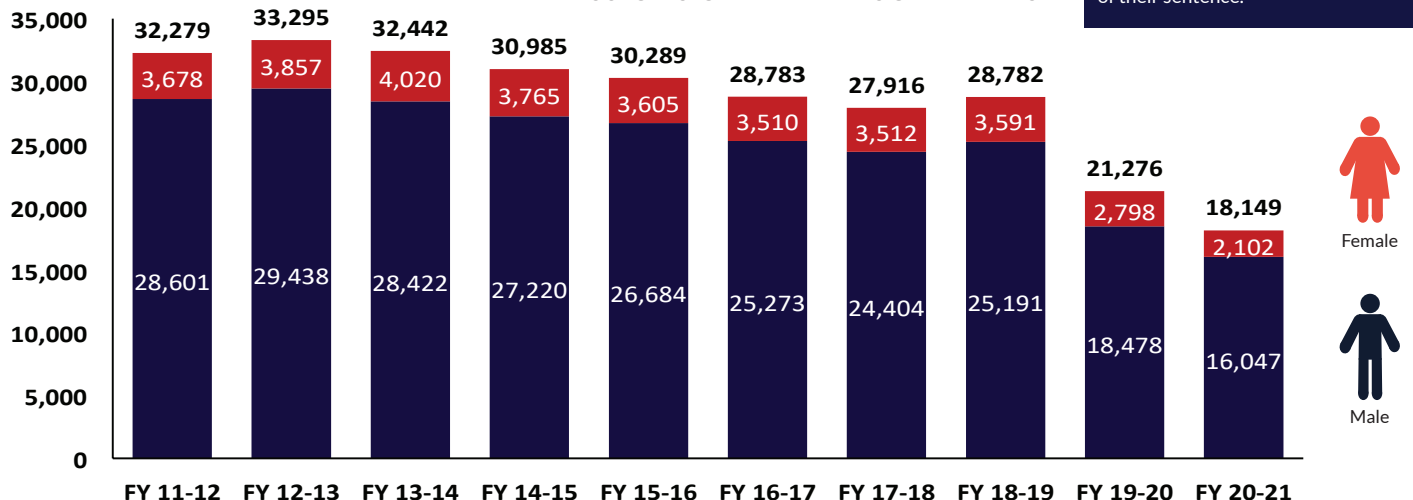
⁵ Data unavailable = 6.



³ 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, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

- In FY 20-21, 26,420 inmates were released, a 11.9% decrease from FY 19-20.
- Most of the permanent releases were due to expired sentences (16,079 or 60.9%).
- 17.8% (4,713) were released to conditional release supervision for more serious offenders and 16.0% (4,217) were released to probation or community control.
- The majority of inmates released in FY 20-21 were White (12,231 or 46.3%) followed by Blacks (11,073 or 41.9%) and Hispanics (3,012 or 11.4%).
- Majority of inmates were released between the ages of 35-49 (10,112 or 38.3%) followed by 25-34 (8,420 or 31.9%).

RELEASE BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ¹	Avg. Age at Release
Murder, Manslaughter	819	3.1%	20.7	46.4
Sexual Offenses	1,646	6.2%	12.2	46.4
Robbery	1,869	7.1%	9.5	36.2
Violent Personal Offenses	4,218	16.0%	4.4	38.4
Burglary	4,125	15.6%	5.7	36.5
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	3,505	13.3%	2.9	40.1
Drug Offenses	5,915	22.4%	3.6	40.0
Weapons	1,934	7.3%	3.5	35.1
Other	2,389	9.0%	3.1	40.7

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

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS²

Gender		
Male	23,510	89.0%
Female	2,910	11.0%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	10,233	38.7%
White Female	1,998	7.6%
Black Male	10,353	39.2%
Black Female	720	2.7%
Hispanic Male	2,837	10.7%
Hispanic Female	175	0.7%
Other Male	87	0.3%
Other Female	17	0.1%

Age at Release		
17 & Under	18	0.1%
18-24	2,347	8.9%
25-34	8,420	31.9%
35-49	10,112	38.3%
50-59	3,670	13.9%
60+	1,853	7.0%

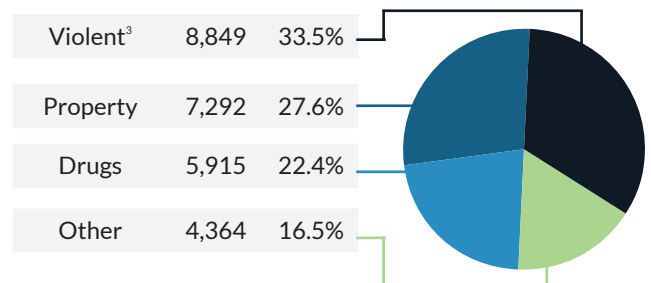
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	12,351	46.7%
1	6,105	23.1%
2	3,436	13.0%
3	1,905	7.2%
4+	2,623	9.9%

² Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

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

Recidivism Rates:

- 2013 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 25.4%
- 2014 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 24.5%
- 2015 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 24.7%
- 2016 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 25.4%
- 2017 releases who returned within 3 yrs: 24.1%



³ 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.

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 decreased by 852 or 3.6% from June 30, 2020 (23,527) to June 30, 2021 (22,675). However, this is likely an outlier due to a decrease in the FDC inmate population during the COVID-19 pandemic. From June 30, 2020, 2020, to June 30, 2021, the overall inmate population decreased by 7,241 (8.25%) inmates. This reduction was due to operational changes FDC implemented in 2020, temporarily halting and then allowing a substantially reduced number of county jail intakes. It is important to note that although the number of elderly inmates decreased slightly during FY 20-21, **the percentage of elderly inmates actually increased from 26.8% on June 30, 2020 to 28.2% on June 30, 2021.**

More specifically:

- The majority of elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2021 were serving time for murder/manslaughter (24.1%), sex offenses (23.5%), or burglary (11.9%).
- 43.3% of the elderly inmates in prison were White male; 40.3% were Black male; and 11.3% were Hispanic Male.
- 45.1% of the elderly inmates in prison had no prior prison commitments.
- The 22,675 elderly inmates in prison on June 30, 2021 represented 28.2% 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.¹

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 CHARACTERISTICS²

Gender		
Male	21,623	95.4%
Female	1,052	4.6%
Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	9,814	43.3%
White Female	709	3.1%
Black Male	9,139	40.3%
Black Female	281	1.2%
Hispanic Male	2,563	11.3%
Hispanic Female	55	0.2%
Other Male	107	0.5%
Other Female	7	0.0%
Age on June 30, 2021		
50-54	7,401	32.6%
55-59	6,522	28.8%
60-64	4,438	19.6%
65-69	2,333	10.3%
70-74	1,232	5.4%
75-79	502	2.2%
80-84	192	0.8%
85-89	45	0.2%
90-94	8	0.0%
95+	2	0.0%
Prior FDC Prison Commitments		
0	10,229	45.1%
1	3,602	15.9%
2	2,581	11.4%
3	2,013	8.9%
4+	4,250	18.7%

² Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

¹ 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

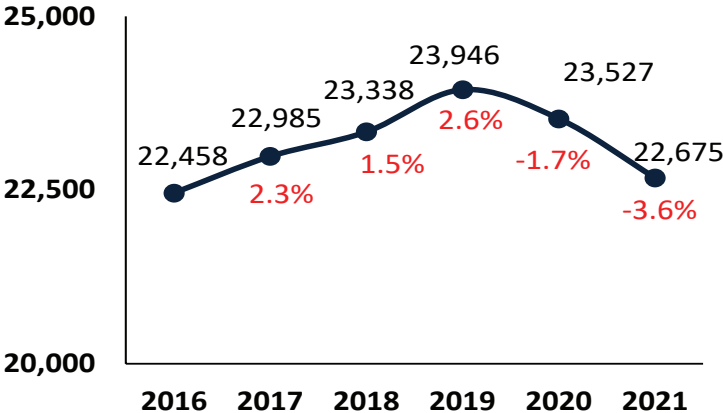
SERVICES AND HOUSING

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.”¹

¹ 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 88,000 inmates statewide. Demand for bed space for elderly inmates with chronic medical needs is very high. Though Centurion is providing care to all elderly inmates, FDC retained responsibility for assigning and transferring elderly inmates with chronic medical needs to 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 healthcare 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.

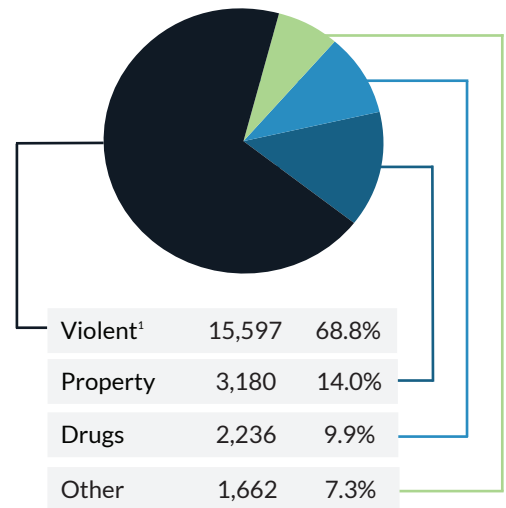
Currently, the facilities listed below serve relatively large populations of elderly inmates. Housing these inmates separate from the general population reduces the potential for predatory and abusive behavior by younger, more aggressive inmates and promotes efficient use of medical resources.

- 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 injury.

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2021

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	5,476	24.1%
Sexual Offenses	5,331	23.5%
Robbery	2,263	10.0%
Violent Personal Offenses	2,228	9.8%
Burglary	2,691	11.9%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	1,106	4.9%
Drug Offenses	2,236	9.9%
Weapons	437	1.9%
Other	907	4.0%

ELDERLY POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE ON JUNE 30, 2021



¹ 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.

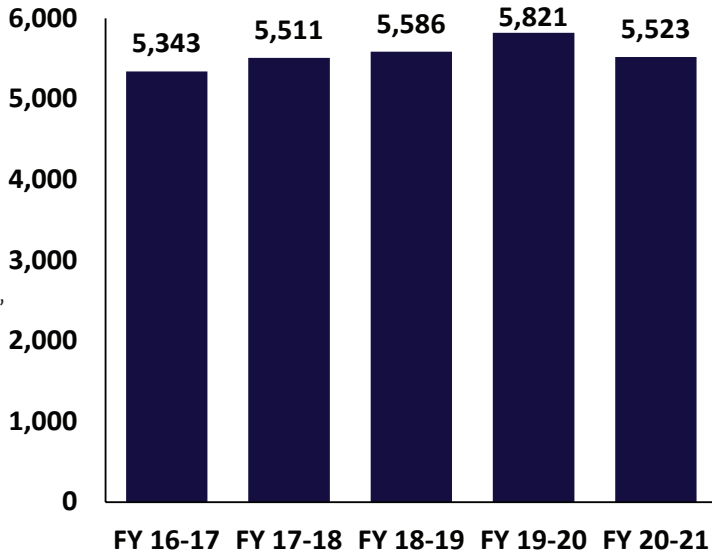
INSTITUTIONS | ELDERLY INMATES

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 11,879 inmates), the elderly population is expected to increase from 28% of the total population (22,695 as of July 31, 2021) to 34.1% during that same five-year period. This represents an increase of 8,798 inmates, bringing the estimated total of elderly inmates to 31,493 by June 30, 2026.

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, 2021, almost 69% 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.

Finally, as part of a prison modernization study, the Department has requested funding in its FY 22-23 Legislative Budget Request for an independent consulting firm to perform a review and analysis of RMC Hospital (including all ancillary medical support buildings on the compound) and all complex medical dorms that house inmate patients who need services across the long-term care continuum. The goal is for the contractor to develop recommendations, with detailed cost estimates, that can serve as the basis of a future Legislative Budget Request or Requests to modernize, augment or replace the existing facilities in order to create a more efficient and effective health care delivery system for inmates in need of acute or long-term care.

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 20-21 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 480 inmates released in 2017 who met this criteria, 80.6% were rearrested and 38.8% were returned to prison within three years of release.

Location	Department-Designated Youthful Offenders	Inmates with Emotional/Physical Vulnerability	Court Ordered Youthful Offenders	Young Adult Offender	Total Population
Central Florida Reception Center - Main	5	0	6	0	11
Lake City Correctional Facility (Private)	476	1	334	14	825
Lowell CI	25	2	13	1	41
Northwest Florida Reception Center - Annex	14	0	1	0	15
Reception and Medical Center - Main	2	0	12	0	14
South Florida Reception Center	16	0	0	0	16
Sumter CI - BTU	5	0	5	0	10
Suwannee CI	22	2	19	5	48
Suwannee CI - Annex	21	1	8	7	37
Work Release Centers	45	0	30	0	75
All Other Facilities	8	0	5	2	15
Total	639	6	433	29	1,107

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 16-17	158	109	2,435	1,303	9	7	59	4	2,661	1,423
FY 17-19	141	84	2,618	1,088	5	0	56	4	2,820	1,176
FY 18-19	167	61	2,806	892	12	10	79	2	3,064	965
FY 19-20	158	36	3,191	612	7	1	54	0	3,410	649
FY 20-21	121	15	3,379	320	10	1	49	1	3,559	337



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. A detailed list of the inmate programs offered through FDC is listed in this report's appendix.

FY 20-21 EDUCATION, CAREER AND TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Type of Award Locations	GED	Vocational Certificates	Industry Certificates	Total
Correctional Institutions	812	817	3,231	4,860
Private Institutions	245	349	44	638
Total	1,057	1,166	3,275	5,498

During FY 20-21, a total of **14,877** inmates participated in academic education programs and **5,308** inmates participated in career and technical classes.

PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES IN FY 20-21

Enrollments	Mandatory Literacy (MLP)	Adult Basic Education (ABE)	GED	Career Technical Education (CTE)	Total
Correctional Institutions					
Number of Participants ¹	6,950	1,914	771	3,634	13,269
Number of Completions ²	775	152	812	1,907	3,646
Private Institutions					
Number of Participants	2,010	1,235	483	1,701	5,429
Number of Completions ²	268	54	245	368	935
Total Completions	1,043	206	1,057	2,275	4,581

¹Includes carryover enrollments from FY 19-20 and new enrollments during FY 20-21.

Participants and Completers may be counted across all the programs.

MLP Participant is defined as an inmate with less than 6.0 TABE score (most recent score upon enrollment), with more than 2 years to be released.

ABE Participant is defined as an inmate with less than 9.0 TABE score (most recent score upon enrollment), with less than 2 years to be released.

GED Participant is defined as an inmate with TABE score between 9.0 and 12.9 (most recent score upon enrollment).

CTE Participant is defined as an inmate who participated in any kind of vocational or industrial credential programs.

²MLP Completer is defined as an inmate with less than 6.0 TABE score who achieved 6.0 or higher TABE score after academic program enrollment 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 a GED during the fiscal year.

CTE completer is defined as an inmate who was discharged from vocational or industrial credential programs during 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 3,968 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, 45.2% of inmate students demonstrated gains of one or more levels. In Reading, 53.1% of inmate students advanced one or more levels. For Language, 51.0% 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: 3,968)	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)	192	192	384	160	205	365	378	271	649
ABE Beginning Basic Education (2.0-3.9)	769	723	1,492	741	581	1,322	843	734	1,577
ABE Intermediate Low (4.0-5.9)	1,275	735	2,010	845	709	1,554	801	717	1,518
ABE Intermediate High (6.0-8.9)	374	477	851	578	825	1,403	274	551	825
ASE Low (9.0-10.9)	3	23	26	76	354	430	30	138	168
ASE High (11.0-12.9)	1	4	5	9	58	67	4	15	19
Total	2,614	2,154	4,768	2,409	2,732	5,141	2,330	2,426	4,756

ABE = Adult Basic Education

ASE = Adult Secondary Education

Pretest: most recent TABE test before first enrollment up to 30 days after first enrollment (since 1-1-2019).

Posttest: Highest TABE test taken during FY 20-21 (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 20-21

Type of Test	Valid Tests	Negative Tests	Positive Tests	Positive Rate	Drug-Test Positive					
					Alcohol	Cannabis	Cocaine	Opiates	Other	Total
Random	58,842	58,630	212	0.4%	4	175	11	0	32	222
For Cause	1,526	1,164	363	23.7%	4	137	3	2	240	386

During FY 20-21, there were 80 inmates who participated in a substance use disorder treatment course with a positive drug test within a year prior to enrollment; 28 inmates were considered repeat substance use disorder offenders, having 2 or more positive drug tests during FY 20-21. Compare this with results from the previous fiscal year in which there were 86 inmates who enrolled in a substance use disorder treatment course with a drug test within a year prior to enrollment and 42 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.

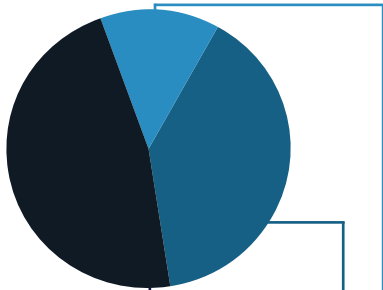
Outpatient - Substance use disorder treatment for offenders who maintain residence and employment in the community. Services provided include assessment, individual, group or family sessions along with drug education classes.

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.

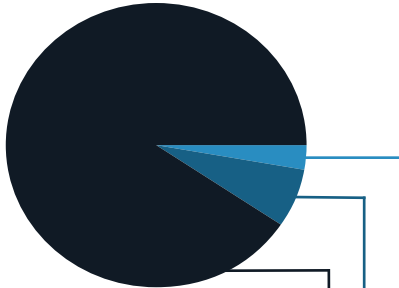
Chapter 944.4731(4) F.S., requires FDC to include in its Annual Report a measure of post release job placement for offenders that participated in Addiction Recovery. The Department shall measure the offender’s employment status for one year following completion of the program. In FY 20-21, 195 offenders completed Addiction Recovery. Only four of the offenders completing the program had less than one year of supervision left at time of program completion. When the offenders completed their term in transitional housing, 16.9% (33 of 195) were employed.

INMATE-BASED SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PROGRAMS



Outpatient	3,777	46.7%
Intensive Outpatient	3,203	39.6%
Residential Therapeutic Community	1,112	13.7%
Total	8,092	100%

COMMUNITY-BASED SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PROGRAMS



Outpatient	22,597	90.0%
Nonsecure	1,686	6.7%
Secure	829	3.3%
Total	25,112	100%

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 2021, 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 15,713 inmates in over 1,100 gangs ranging from those nationally known to local street gangs. This unit, combined with mobile strike force teams, provide FDC with a dedicated and well-qualified STG work force that can quickly and efficiently respond to STG related incidents within a specific institution.

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

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

The STIU utilizes the Security Threat Operational Review Management System (STORMS) as the primary method of recording and communicating disruptive behavior of 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 20-21

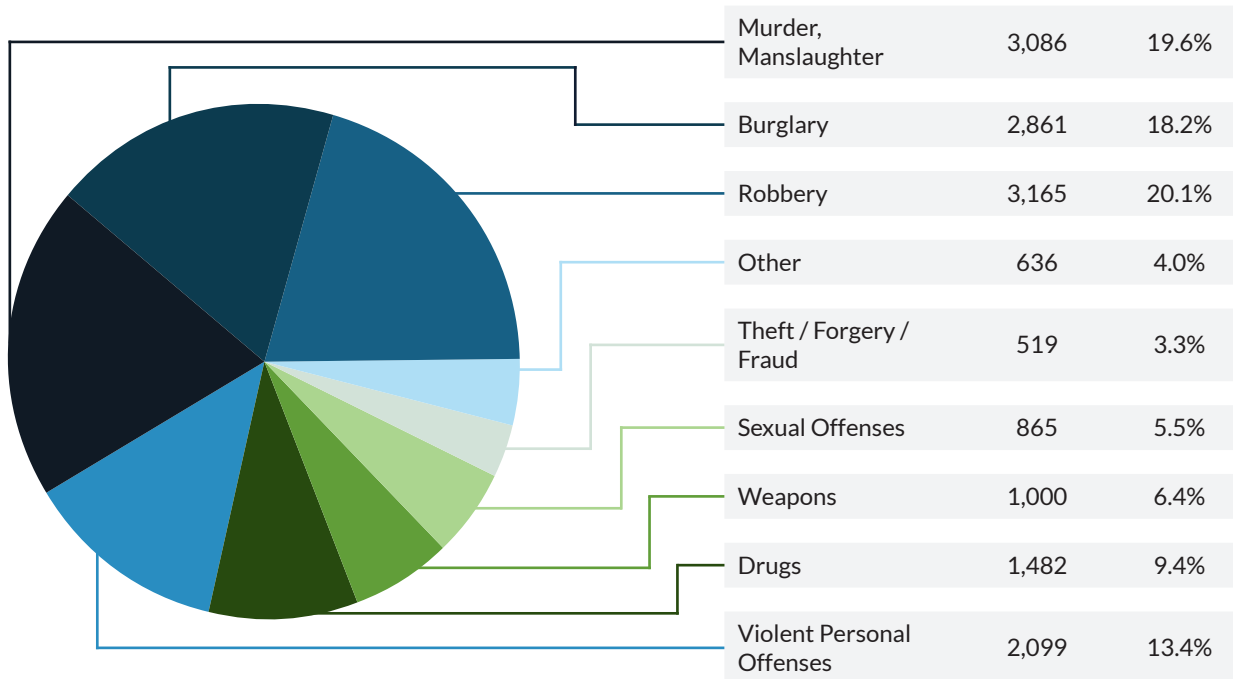
Contraband Type	Amount
Tobacco (grams)	334,361
Drugs (grams)	
Marijuana	21,407
K2 (Synthetic Cannabinoid)	19,471
Cocaine (powder and crack)	3,251
Other (Heroin, Meth, Methadone)	22,779
Narcotic Pills (each)	1,653
Prescription Medicine (each)	905
Weapons	
Shank/Bladed Weapon	5,648
Lock in Sock	106
Nail/Sharp	96
Razor Type Weapons	178
Communication Devices	
Communication Devices	370
Cell Phones	8,443
Cell Phone Accessories (charger, SIM card, battery pack)	5,866

IDENTIFIED STG MEMBERS

Fiscal Year Date	Total
FY 19-20	16,563
FY 20-21	15,713

INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

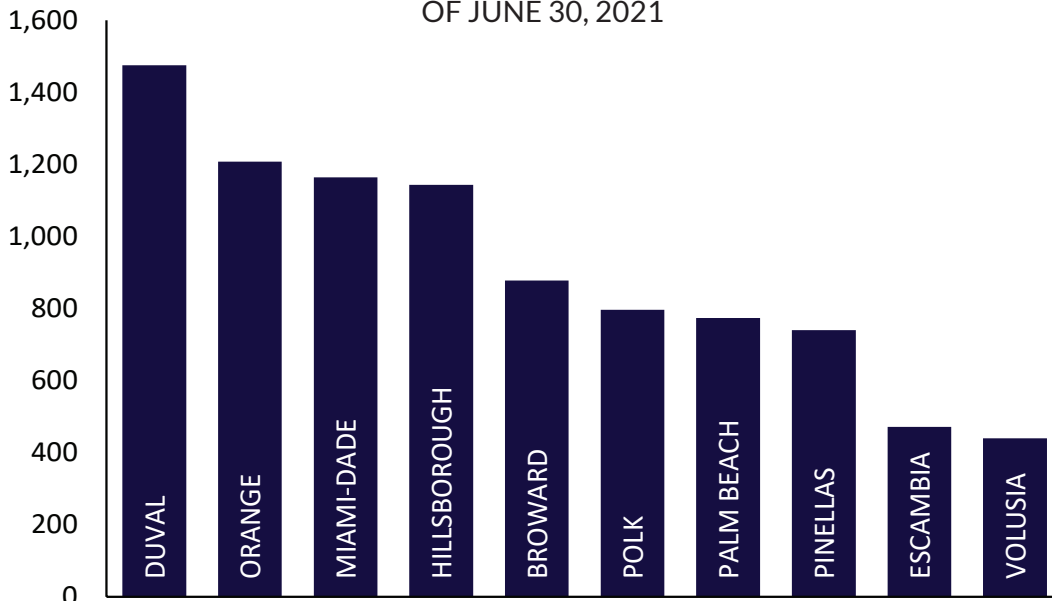
STG INMATES BY PRIMARY OFFENSE GROUP AS OF JUNE 30, 2021



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 20-21, it is estimated that 18,170 inmates will be released from prison and that 3,194 of those inmates (17.6%) 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 3,194 STG inmates scheduled for release are comprised of members from 466 different gangs with the greatest amount of those (268) being members of the Gangster Disciples and the second largest amount (252) being members of the Latin Kings.

TOP TEN COUNTIES FOR STG CONVICTIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2021



INSTITUTIONS | CONTRABAND & STG

STRATEGIC ANALYSIS UNIT

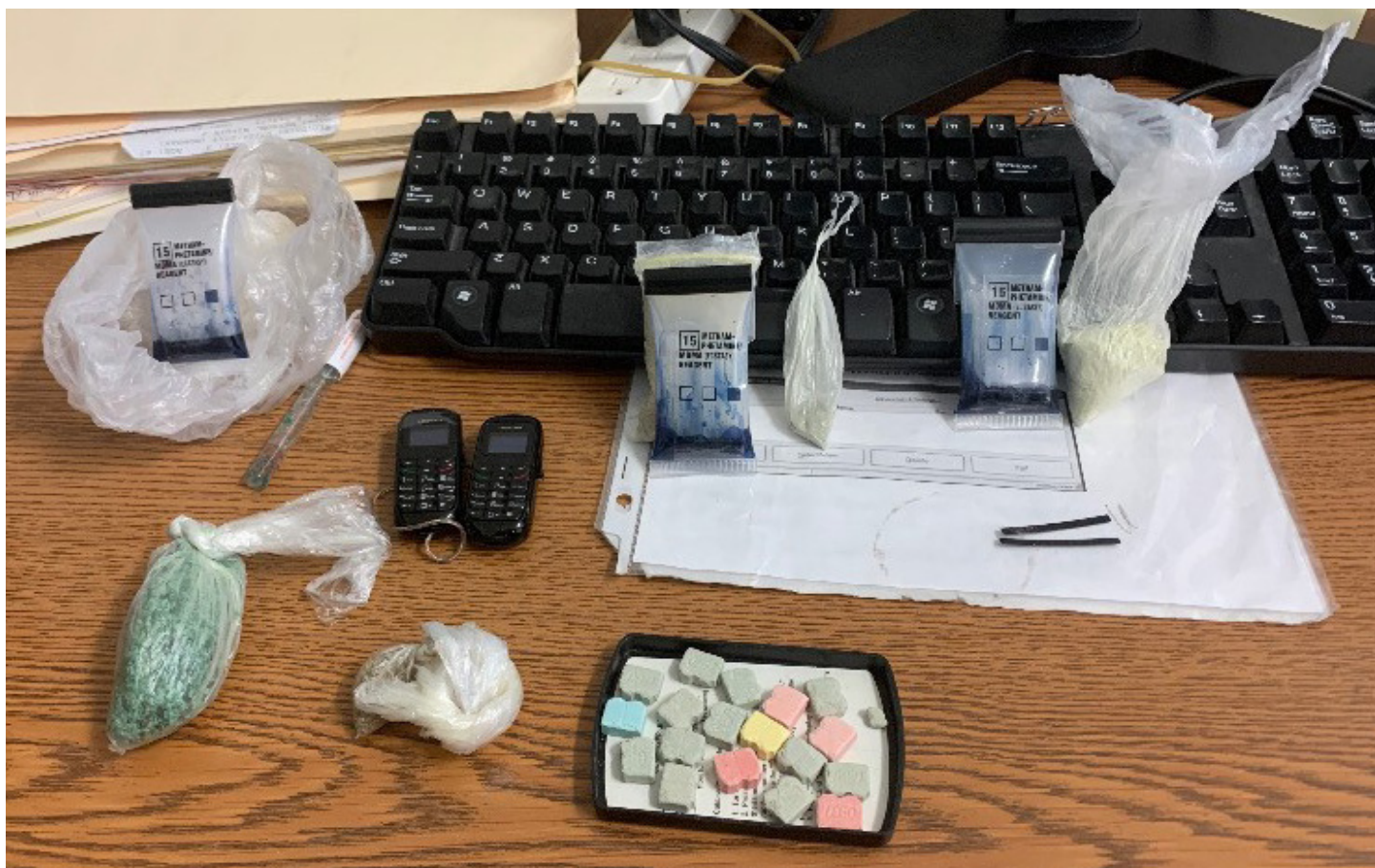
In recognizing that corrections operations pose a unique criminal environment, and understanding that the criminal nexus can reach beyond the boundaries of our facilities, the future of institutional security will be defined by the ability of corrections professionals to distinguish patterns, trends 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 | 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 26,420 inmates were released during FY 20-21. Of this total, FDC was responsible for providing identification cards to 11,633 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 20-21 was 4,787 (41.2%) and the total released without IDs was 6,846 (58.8%). Additionally, of the 6,846 inmates without IDs, 85.6% (5,863) 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.



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 20-21, PRIDE trained 2,579 inmates who worked almost 1.88 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, 85% of PRIDE-trained former inmates were placed into full-time jobs and only 8.6% 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
www.pride-enterprises.org

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | 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.

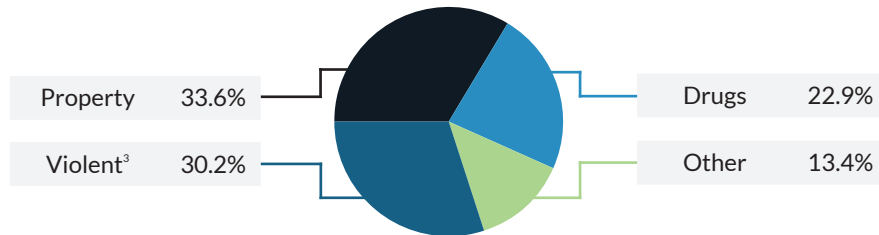
This section includes statistics on Florida's offender population as of June 30, 2021.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense ¹	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ²	Avg. Age at Offense
Murder, Manslaughter	2,670	1.9%	14.7	28.6
Sexual Offenses	7,709	5.3%	10.4	35.0
Robbery	4,998	3.5%	6.7	25.3
Violent Personal Offenses	27,516	19.1%	3.9	33.5
Burglary	14,758	10.2%	4.0	28.9
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	34,779	24.1%	4.5	33.8
Drug Offenses	32,965	22.9%	3.0	33.7
Weapons	5,842	4.1%	3.1	30.5
Other	12,956	9.0%	3.0	36.2

¹ Data unavailable = 86

² Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages.



³ 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	111,253	77.1%
Female	33,026	22.9%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	53,068	36.8%
White Female	19,771	13.7%
Black Male	35,388	24.5%
Black Female	9,423	6.5%

Hispanic Male	22,187	15.4%
Hispanic Female	3,649	2.5%
Other Male	610	0.4%
Other Female	183	0.1%

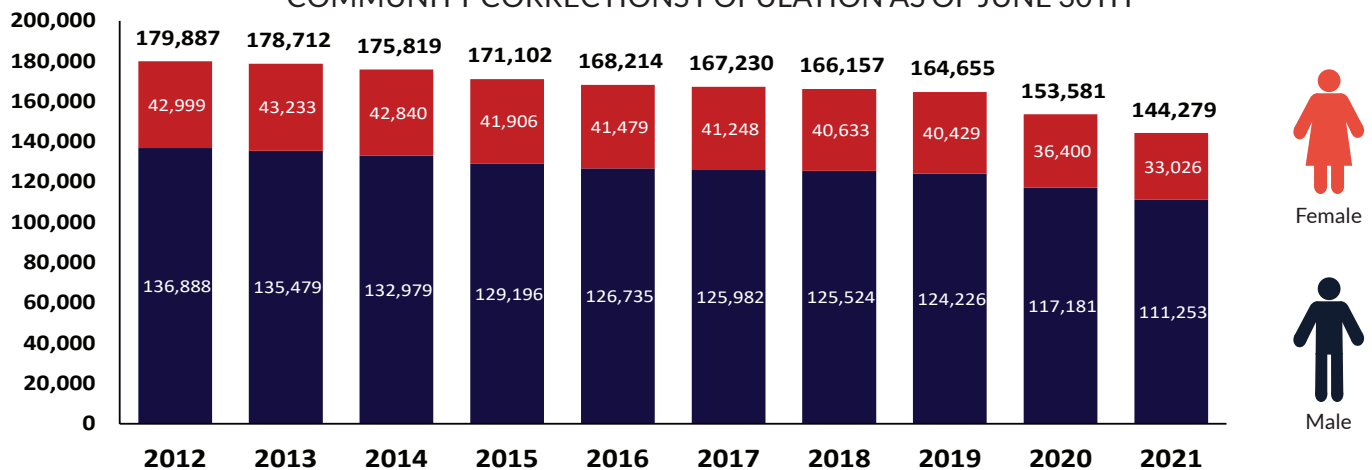
Age on June 30, 2021 ⁴		
17 & Under	47	0.0%
18-24	15,807	11.0%
25-34	39,024	27.0%
35-49	49,941	34.6%
50-59	23,062	16.0%
60 and Over	16,388	11.4%

Prior FDC Supervision Commitments ⁵		
0	85,646	59.4%
1	30,159	20.9%
2	13,529	9.4%
3	6,940	4.8%
4+	7,908	5.5%

⁴ Data unavailable = 10

⁵ Data unavailable = 97

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30TH



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | ADMISSIONS

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

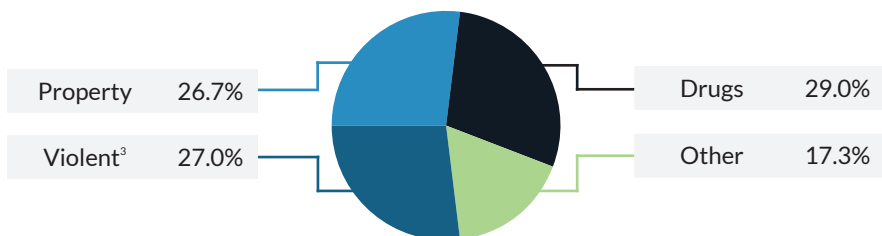
This section includes statistics on the number of offenders who were admitted to the Florida supervision system during the period of July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense ¹	Number	Percent	Avg. Sentence Length in Years ²	Avg. Age at Admission
Murder, Manslaughter	505	0.8%	9.1	28.7
Sexual Offenses	1,462	2.4%	6.8	34.9
Robbery	1,604	2.7%	3.7	27.5
Violent Personal Offenses	12,430	20.7%	2.5	35.0
Burglary	5,563	9.3%	2.7	30.8
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	10,750	17.9%	2.4	34.3
Drug Offenses	17,426	29.0%	2.0	34.4
Weapons	3,381	5.6%	2.2	30.2
Other	7,002	11.6%	2.0	36.6

¹ Data unavailable = 6

² Sentence lengths of 50 years or longer are coded as 50 years for calculation of averages



³ 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 CHARACTERISTICS⁴

Gender		
Male	44,909	74.7%
Female	15,220	25.3%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	22,347	37.2%
White Female	9,712	16.2%
Black Male	15,376	25.6%
Black Female	3,947	6.6%
Hispanic Male	6,934	11.5%
Hispanic Female	1,468	2.4%
Other Male	252	0.4%
Other Female	93	0.2%

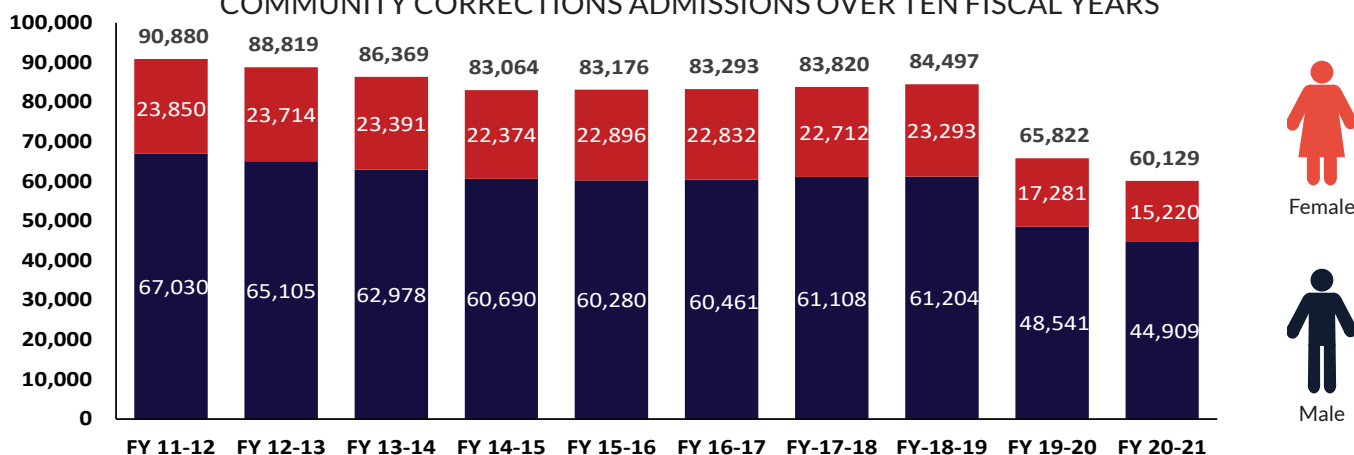
Age at Admission ⁵		
17 & Under	95	0.2%
18-24	10,927	18.2%
25-34	20,190	33.6%
35-49	19,773	32.9%
50-59	6,259	10.4%
60+	2,884	4.8%

Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	30,790	51.2%
1	13,437	22.3%
2	6,972	11.6%
3	3,880	6.5%
4+	5,050	8.4%

⁴ Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%.

⁵ Data unavailable = 1

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS | RELEASES

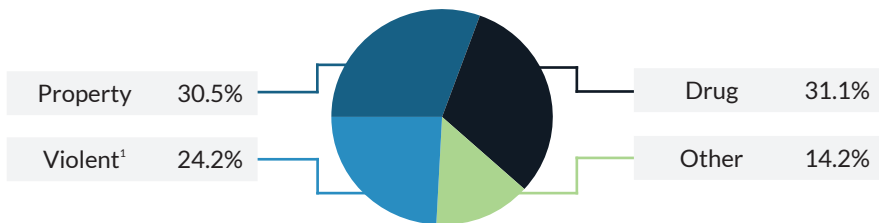
The community supervision release population consists of all offenders permanently removed from FDC from a specific term of supervision due to satisfaction of sentence, a pardon, return to another state, death, revocation, or other court action. The following tables and charts detail the characteristics of offenders who were released from Florida supervision system from July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021.

- The number of offenders released from community supervision in FY 20-21 decreased from the previous year, from 75,939 in FY 19-20 to 68,065 in FY 20-21.
- Approximately 50.5% of releases had no prior state of Florida community supervision.
- The majority of community supervision releases were between the ages of 25-34(34.2%).
- 31.1% of community supervision offenders released had drug offenses.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS BY OFFENSE TYPE

Type of Offense	Number	Percent
Murder, Manslaughter	525	0.8%
Sexual Offenses	1,409	2.1%
Robbery	1,782	2.6%
Violent Personal Offenses	12,417	18.2%
Burglary	5,929	8.7%
Theft/Forgery/Fraud	15,114	22.2%
Drug Offense	21,166	31.1%
Weapons	2,718	4.0%
Other	7,005	10.3%

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



¹ 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 CHARACTERISTICS²

Gender		
Male	49,788	73.1%
Female	18,277	26.9%

Race/Ethnicity		
White Male	24,653	36.2%
White Female	11,290	16.6%
Black Male	16,986	25.0%
Black Female	4,863	7.1%
Hispanic Male	7,891	11.6%
Hispanic Female	2,012	3.0%
Other Male	258	0.4%
Other Female	112	0.2%

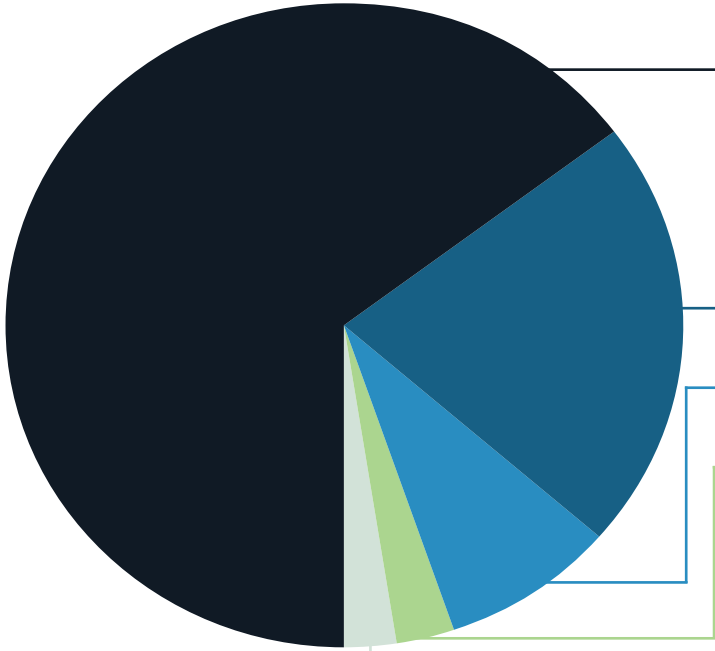
Age at Release ³		
17 & Under	20	0.0%
18 - 24	9,918	14.6%
25 - 34	23,300	34.2%
35 - 49	22,920	33.7%
50 - 59	7,889	11.6%
60+	4,017	5.9%

Prior FDC Supervision Commitments		
0	34,372	50.5%
1	16,228	23.8%
2	7,779	11.4%
3	4,328	6.4%
4+	5,358	7.9%

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

A LOOK AT FY 20-21 | BUDGET

FDC's Annual Budget for FY 20-21 was over \$2.7 billion and can be broken down into the following categories:



TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Security & Institutional operations	\$1,729,073,129	64.8%
Health Services	\$557,337,128	20.9%
Community Corrections	\$230,121,559	8.6%
Education & Programs	\$89,619,687	3.4%
Department Administration	\$63,338,046	2.4%
Total	\$2,669,489,589	100%

FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY

Category	Expenditures
Construction/Maintenance	\$13,360,690
Debt Service	\$40,956,502
Total Fixed Capital Outlay	\$54,317,192

OTHER REVENUES COLLECTED

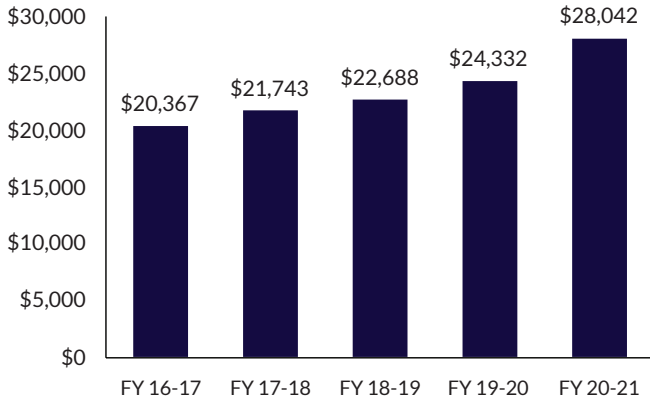
Collections	Amount
Cost of Supervision Fees ¹	\$18,825,573
Restitution, Fines, Court Cost ²	\$47,299,869
Subsistence and other Court Ordered ²	\$18,076,133
Inmate Bank ³	
Deposits	\$229,799,686
Disbursements	\$182,710,782
Total Assets	\$66,811,835
Other Activity	
Revenue from Canteen Operations ⁴	\$26,871,303
Inmate Telephone Commissions	\$2,083,333

¹ All funds are deposited into General Revenue (GR).
² These fees are dispersed to victims, courts and any entity determined by the court.
³ Inmate banking funds are for inmate use. FDC does assess a transaction fee.
⁴ These funds are deposited into GR. FDC retains an administrative fee on this program.

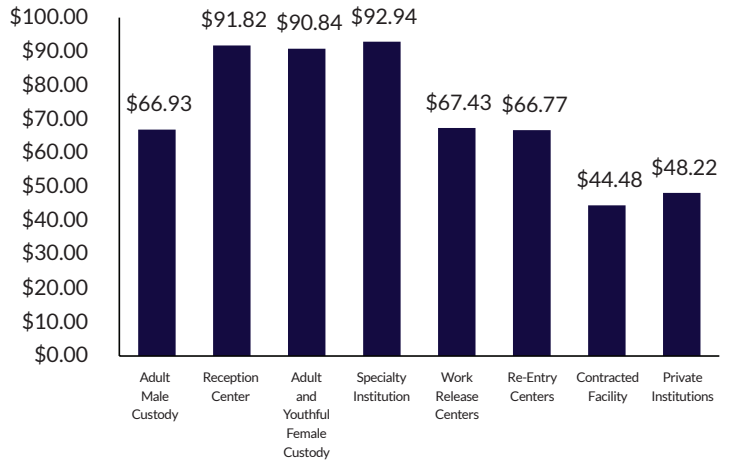


A LOOK AT FY 20-21 | BUDGET

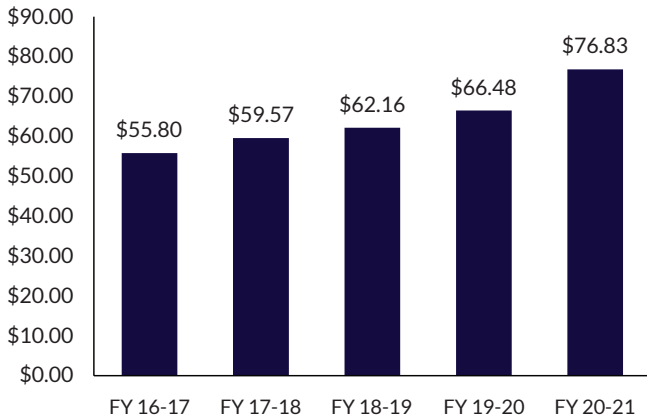
ANNUAL COST TO HOUSE INMATES



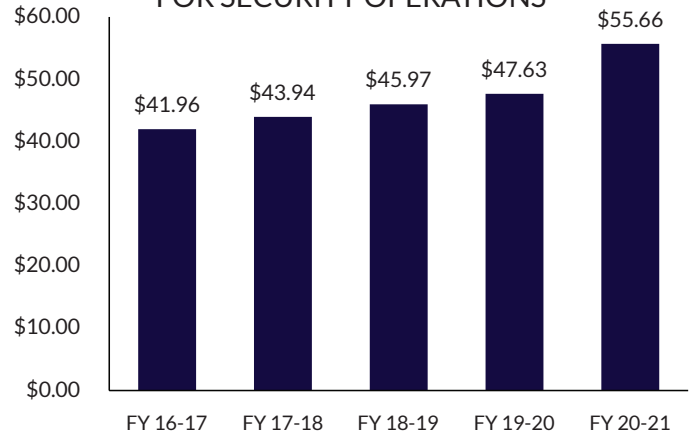
INMATE COST PER DAY BY FACILITY TYPE



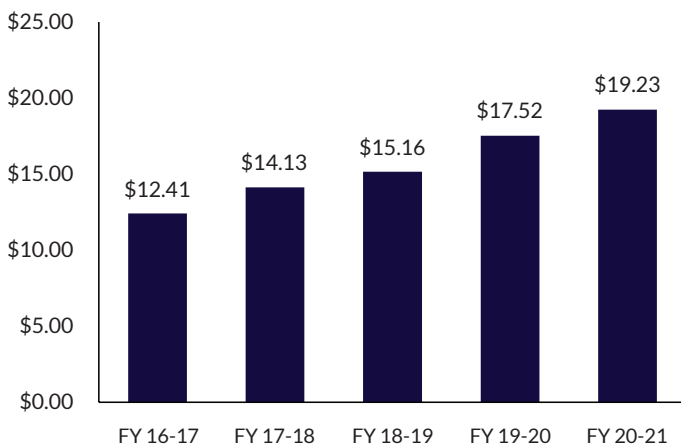
INMATE COSTS PER DAY



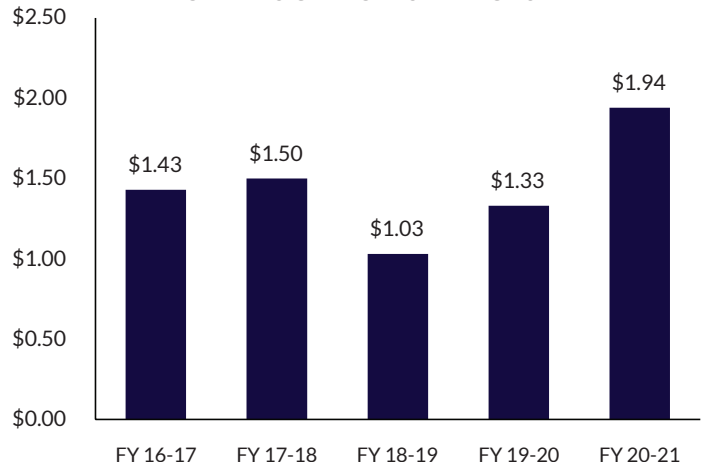
PORTION OF DAILY COST FOR SECURITY OPERATIONS



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 programs offered at facility

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

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

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

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

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

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2021

LEGEND:

* = Female Facility;

(R)=Re-Entry Center

CI=Correctional Institution

BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp)

CRC=Contract

Community Release Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release Center

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

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2021

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

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2021

LEGEND:

- * = Female Facility;
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- BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp)
- CRC=Contract
- Community Release Center
- RC=Reception Center
- WC=Work Camp
- WRC=Work Release Center

Correctional Facilities	100-Hour Transition	Academic & Special Education	Career & Technical Education	Chaplaincy Services	Substance Use
Jefferson CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR, GD	1, 2, P
Kissimmee CRC	X		1	RES	
Lake CI	X	ASE, ITA		PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lake City CRC (Bridges of Lake City)	X			RES	1
Lancaster CI & WC	X	ASE, T1	4	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	2, P
Lawtey CI	X	ITA	3	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Liberty CI	X	ITA	2	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Liberty CI Quincy Annex	X	AGE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Lowell Annex *	X	ASE, T1, CM	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, RHP
Lowell CI & BTU*	X	ASE, ITA, T1	6	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, P
Madison CI	X	AGE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	1, 2, P
Marion CI	X	ASE, T1	4	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, 3, P
Martin CI	X	AGE	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Mayo Annex	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	
Miami North CRC	X			RES	
New River CI	X	CM, AGE, ITA		CLOSED	RHP
Northwest Florida RC	X	ITA	1	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Northwest Florida RC Annex	X	CF, AGE		FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Okaloosa CI	X	AGE	3	PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE, FCBR	
Okeechobee CI	X	ITA	1	FCBR, PWO, RES, CL, SM, SPE	1, 2, P
Opa Locka CRC	X			RES	
Orlando Bridge	X	CE			1
Orlando CRC *	X			RES	1
Panama City CRC	X			RES	
Pensacola CRC	X			RES	

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2021

LEGEND:

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BTU=Basic Training Unit (Boot Camp)

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Community Release Center

RC=Reception Center

WC=Work Camp

WRC=Work Release Center

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

INSTITUTIONS | INMATE PROGRAMMING

INMATE PROGRAMS AS OF JUNE 30, 2021

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

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FACILITY

LEGEND:

* = Female facility

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 CI (4)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block, (3) Plumbing, (4) Pre-Apprenticeship Electricity
Baker Re-Entry Center (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
Calhoun CI (3)	(1) Digital Design, (2) Landscape Management, (3) Building Construction Technology
Charlotte CI (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Columbia CI (2)	(1) Applied Information Technology, (2) Electricity
Columbia Annex (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Cross City CI (3)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Cabinetmaking, (3) 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) Pre-Apprenticeship Electricity
Florida State Prison - West (2)	(1) Electrical, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
Franklin CI (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
Gadsden Re-Entry Center (2)	(1) Electricity, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
Gulf CI (2)	(1) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology, (2) Environmental Services
Hamilton CI (2)	(1) Cabinetmaking, (2) Masonry, Brick and Block
Hamilton CI Annex (1)	(1) Applied Information Technology
Hardee CI (1)	(1) Carpentry
Hernando CI * (2)	(1) Web Development, (2) Heavy Equipment Operations Technician
Holmes CI (2)	(1) Automotive Collision Repair and Refinishing, (2) Welding Technology
Homestead CI * (3)	(1) Automotive Customer Services Advisor, (2) Applied Information Technology, (3) Cosmetology

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
Jefferson CI (2)	(1) Electricity , (2) Industrial Machining
Kissimmee Community Release Center	(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
Lowell CI * (6)	(1) Cosmetology, (2) Applied Information Technology, (3) Equine Care Technology, (4) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality, (5) Advanced Manufacturing, (6) Logistics
Lowell CI Annex * (1)	(1) Masonry, Brick and Block
Madison CI (1)	(1) Commercial Foods and Culinary Arts
Marion CI (4)	(1) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (2) Electricity, (3) Water/Wastewater Treatment Technologies, (4) Heavy Equipment Operations Technican
Martin CI (1)	(1) Horticulture/Farm Management
Mayo Annex (1)	(1) Energy Technology/Electronics Technology
Northwest FL Reception Center (1)	(1) Electricity
Okaloosa CI (3)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technican, (2) Pre-apprenticeship Carpentry, (3) Pre-apprenticeship Plumbing
Okeechobee CI (1)	(1) Advanced Manufacturing
Polk CI (5)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technican/Road Construction, (2) Energy Technician, (3) Logistics, (4) Advanced Manufacturing, (5) Pre-apprenticeship Construction
Quincy Annex (1)	(1) Professional Culinary Arts & Hospitality
Sago Palm WC (R) (3)	(1) Heavy Equipment Operations Technican/Road Construction, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning, (3) Plumbing
Santa Rosa Annex (2)	(1) Commercial Class "B" Driving Permit, (2) Plumbing
St. Petersburg CRC (1)	(1) Tiny House Construction
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 (1)	(1) Plumbing Technology
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 (1)	(1) Web Development
Walton CI (2)	(1) Carpentry, (2) Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning Technology

FDC



Florida Department of Corrections
Office of Strategic Initiatives
501 South Calhoun Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500
fdc.myflorida.com

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