



Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

Wednesday, March 16, 2011

8:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Morris Hall

MEETING PACKET

Dean Cannon
Speaker

Richard Glorioso
Chair



The Florida House of Representatives

Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

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AGENDA

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8:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

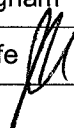
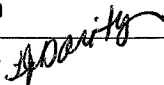
Morris Hall (17 HOB)

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Opening Remarks
- III. **Consideration of the following bills:**
 - HB 265 Sexual Offenders and Predators by Harrell
 - CS/HB 339 Possession of Stolen Credit or Debit cards by Criminal Justice Subcommittee, Perman
- IV. Department of Corrections: Update on issue from Governor's Recommended Budget:
Consolidate inmates and Close Prisons

Health Services
- V. Budget Workshop
- VI. Closing Remarks/Adjournment

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 265 Sexual Offenders and Predators
SPONSOR(S): Harrell
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 494

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Criminal Justice Subcommittee	13 Y, 1 N	Cunningham	Cunningham
2) Justice Appropriations Subcommittee		McAuliffe 	Jones Darity 
3) Judiciary Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Pretrial release is an alternative to incarceration that allows arrested defendants to be released from jail while they await disposition of their criminal charges. Article I, section 14, of the Florida Constitution provides that unless charged with a capital offense or an offense punishable by life imprisonment and the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption is great, every person charged with a crime or violation of a municipal or county ordinance is entitled to pretrial release on reasonable conditions.

Bail, one of the most common forms of pretrial release, requires an accused to pay a set sum of money to the sheriff. If a defendant released on bail fails to appear before the court at the appointed place and time, the bail is forfeited.

Section 903.046, F.S., currently states that the purpose of a bail determination in criminal proceedings is to ensure the appearance of the criminal defendant at subsequent proceedings and to protect the community against unreasonable danger from the criminal defendant. The statute contains an extensive list of factors a court must consider when determining whether to release a defendant on bail or other conditions, including, but not limited to, the defendant's criminal history, family ties, danger to the community, and whether the defendant is on probation or parole.

HB 265 adds the following to the list of factors a court must consider when determining whether to release a defendant on bail or other conditions:

- Whether the defendant is required to register as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435, F.S.; and, if so, he or she is not eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first appearance on the case in order to ensure the full participation of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.
- Whether the defendant is required to register as a sexual predator under s. 775.21, F.S.; and, if so, he or she is not eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first appearance on the case in order to ensure the full participation of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.

In January, 2011, there were 32,692 registered sexual offenders and 7,743 registered sexual predators in Florida. It is unknown how many of these persons are arrested each year. The bill prohibits such persons from being released on bail or surety bond until first appearance. However, since first appearance must occur within 24 hours of arrest, the impact on local jails will be insignificant.

This bill takes effect July 1, 2011.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

Pretrial Release

Pretrial release is an alternative to incarceration that allows arrested defendants to be released from jail while they await disposition of their criminal charges.¹ Generally, pretrial release is granted by releasing a defendant on their own recognizance, by requiring the defendant to post bail, and/or by requiring the defendant to participate in a pretrial release program.²

Article I, section 14, of the Florida Constitution provides that unless charged with a capital offense or an offense punishable by life imprisonment and the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption is great, every person charged with a crime or violation of a municipal or county ordinance is entitled to pretrial release on reasonable conditions. The accused may be detained if no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, assure the presence of the accused at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process.³

Bail, one of the most common forms of pretrial release, requires an accused to pay a set sum of money to the sheriff. If a defendant released on bail fails to appear before the court at the appointed place and time, the bail is forfeited.

Section 903.046, F.S., currently states that the purpose of a bail determination in criminal proceedings is to ensure the appearance of the criminal defendant at subsequent proceedings and to protect the community against unreasonable danger from the criminal defendant. The statute further specifies that when determining whether to release a defendant on bail or other conditions, and what that bail or those conditions may be, courts must consider the following:

- The nature and circumstances of the offense charged.
- The weight of the evidence against the defendant.
- The defendant's family ties, length of residence in the community, employment history, financial resources, and mental condition.
- The defendant's past and present conduct, including any record of convictions, previous flight to avoid prosecution, or failure to appear at court proceedings.⁴
- The nature and probability of danger which the defendant's release poses to the community.
- The source of funds used to post bail.
- Whether the defendant is already on release pending resolution of another criminal proceeding or on probation, parole, or other release pending completion of a sentence.
- The street value of any drug or controlled substance connected to or involved in the criminal charge.⁵

¹ Report No. 10-08, "Pretrial Release Programs' Compliance with New Reporting Requirements is Mixed," Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability, January 2010.

² *Id.*

³ Art. I, s. 14, Fla. Const.

⁴ Section 903.046(2)(d), F.S., specifies that any defendant who failed to appear on the day of any required court proceeding in the case at issue, but who later voluntarily appeared or surrendered, is not eligible for a recognizance bond; and any defendant who failed to appear on the day of any required court proceeding in the case at issue and who was later arrested is not eligible for a recognizance bond or for any form of bond which does not require a monetary undertaking or commitment equal to or greater than \$2,000 or twice the value of the monetary commitment or undertaking of the original bond, whichever is greater. Section 903.046(2)(d), F.S., also specifies that notwithstanding anything in s. 903.046, F.S., the court has discretion in determining conditions of release if the defendant proves circumstances beyond his or her control for the failure to appear; and that s. 903.046, F.S., may not be construed as imposing additional duties or obligations on a governmental entity related to monetary bonds.

⁵ Section 903.046(2)(d), F.S., specifies that it is the finding and intent of the Legislature that crimes involving drugs and other controlled substances are of serious social concern, that the flight of defendants to avoid prosecution is of similar serious social

- The nature and probability of intimidation and danger to victims.
- Whether there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed a new crime while on pretrial release.
- Any other facts that the court considers relevant.
- Whether the crime charged is a violation of ch. 874, F.S.,⁶ or alleged to be subject to enhanced punishment under ch. 874, F.S. If any such violation is charged against a defendant or if the defendant is charged with a crime that is alleged to be subject to such enhancement, he or she shall not be eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first appearance on the case in order to ensure the full participation of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.⁷

Pretrial Release – Offenders on Community Supervision

Section 948.06, F.S., sets forth the procedures used when an offender on probation⁸ or community control⁹ violates the terms and conditions of their supervision. Offenders arrested for violating the terms and conditions of community supervision are arrested and brought before the sentencing court.¹⁰ Generally, if the offender denies having violated the terms of supervision, the court has the option to commit the offender to jail, release the offender with or without bail to await further hearing, or dismiss the charge.¹¹

In certain instances, courts are limited or prohibited from granting pretrial release to offenders arrested for violating their terms of supervision. Section 948.06(4), F.S., requires the court to make a finding that the following offenders are not a danger to the public before releasing the offender on bail:

- Offenders who are under supervision for any offense prescribed in ch. 794., s. 800.04(4), (5), and (6), s. 827.071, or s. 847.0145, F.S.¹²
- Offenders are registered sexual offenders or sexual predators.¹³
- Offenders who are under supervision for a criminal offense for which the offender would meet the sexual predator or sexual offender registration requirements in ss. 775.21, 943.0435, or 944.607, F.S., but for the effective date of those sections.

The statute also prohibits a court from granting pretrial release to an offender arrested for violating their terms of supervision (other than violations related to a failure to pay costs) and who is:

- A violent felony offender of special concern;¹⁴
- On supervision for any offense committed on or after March 12, 2007, and who is arrested for any qualifying offense; or¹⁵

concern, and that frequently such defendants are able to post monetary bail using the proceeds of their unlawful enterprises to defeat the social utility of pretrial bail. Therefore, the courts should carefully consider the utility and necessity of substantial bail in relation to the street value of the drugs or controlled substances involved.

⁶ Chapter 874, F.S., relates to criminal gang enforcement and prevention.

⁷ s. 903.046, F.S.

⁸ Section 948.001, F.S., defines the term “probation” as a form of community supervision requiring specified contacts with parole and probation officers and other terms and conditions as provided in s. 948.03, F.S.

⁹ Section 948.001, F.S., defines the term “community control” as a form of intensive, supervised custody in the community, including surveillance on weekends and holidays, administered by officers with restricted caseloads. Community control is an individualized program in which the freedom of an offender is restricted within the community, home, or non-institutional residential placement and specific sanctions are imposed and enforced.

¹⁰ s. 948.06, F.S.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² Chapter 794, F.S., relates to sexual battery. Section 800.04, F.S., relates to lewd and lascivious offenses upon or in the presence of a person less than 16 years of age. Section 827.071, F.S., relates to sexual performance by a child. Section 847.0145, F.S., relates to selling or buying of minors.

¹³ Sections 775.21, 943.0435, and 944.607, F.S., set forth the criteria one must meet to be considered a sexual offender or sexual offenders. The statutes also provide registration requirements for sexual offenders and sexual predators.

¹⁴ The term “violent felony offender of special concern” is defined in s. 948.06(8)(b), F.S.

¹⁵ The term “qualifying offense” is defined in s. 948.06(8)(c), F.S., and includes offenses that qualify someone as a sexual offender.

- On supervision, has previously been found by a court to be a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(b), F.S., a three-time violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084(1)(c), F.S., or a sexual predator under s. 775.21, F.S., and who is arrested for committing a qualifying offense on or after March 12, 2007.

Such persons must remain in custody pending the resolution of the violation.¹⁶

Effect of the Bill

HB 265 amends s. 903.046, F.S., to add the following to the list of factors a court must consider when determining whether to release a defendant on bail or other conditions:

- Whether the defendant is required to register as a sexual offender under s. 943.0435, F.S.; and, if so, he or she is not eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first appearance¹⁷ on the case in order to ensure the full participation of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.
- Whether the defendant is required to register as a sexual predator¹⁸ under s. 775.21, F.S.; and, if so, he or she is not eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first appearance on the case in order to ensure the full participation of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 903.046, F.S., relating to purpose of and criteria for bail determination.

Section 2. This bill takes effect July 1, 2011.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

In January, 2011, there were 32,692 registered sexual offenders and 7,743 registered sexual predators in Florida. It is unknown how many of these persons are arrested each year. The bill prohibits such persons from being released on bail or surety bond until first appearance. However, since first appearance must occur within 24 hours of arrest, the impact on local jails will be insignificant.

¹⁶ s. 948.06(8)(d), F.S.

¹⁷ See Rule 3.130, Fla. R. Crim. Proc.

¹⁸ In very general terms, the distinction between a sexual predator and a sexual offender depends on what offense the person has been convicted of, whether the person has previously been convicted of a sexual offense, and the date the offense occurred.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable because this bill does not appear to: require the counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to sexual offenders and predators;
 3 amending s. 903.046, F.S.; requiring a court considering
 4 whether to release a defendant on bail to determine
 5 whether the defendant is subject to registration as a
 6 sexual offender or predator and, if so, to hold the
 7 defendant without bail until the first appearance on the
 8 case; providing an effective date.

9
 10 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

11
 12 Section 1. Paragraphs (m) and (n) are added to subsection
 13 (2) of section 903.046, Florida Statutes, to read:

14 903.046 Purpose of and criteria for bail determination.—

15 (2) When determining whether to release a defendant on
 16 bail or other conditions, and what that bail or those conditions
 17 may be, the court shall consider:

18 (m) Whether the defendant is required to register as a
 19 sexual offender under s. 943.0435; and, if so, he or she is not
 20 eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first
 21 appearance on the case in order to ensure the full participation
 22 of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.

23 (n) Whether the defendant is required to register as a
 24 sexual predator under s. 775.21; and, if so, he or she is not
 25 eligible for release on bail or surety bond until the first
 26 appearance on the case in order to ensure the full participation
 27 of the prosecutor and the protection of the public.

28 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 339 Possession of Stolen Credit or Debit Cards

SPONSOR(S): Criminal Justice Subcommittee, Perman and others

TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 920

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Criminal Justice Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N, As CS	Krol	Cunningham
2) Justice Appropriations Subcommittee		McAuliffe	Jones Darity <i>J.Darity</i>
3) Judiciary Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Currently, mere possession of a stolen credit or debit card is not, per se, illegal. Section 817.60, F.S., contains several offenses relating to the unauthorized possession of a credit card, however all current offenses under this section require either proof of intent to use, sell, or transfer a stolen credit card or require a fraudulent intent in obtaining the credit card.

This bill provides that a person commits a third degree felony if a person knowingly possesses, receives, or retains custody of a credit or debit card that has been taken from the possession, custody, or control of another without the cardholder's consent with the intent to impede the recovery of the credit or debit card by the cardholder.

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference met on March 2, 2011, and determined this bill will have an insignificant impact on state prison beds.

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 2011.

FULL ANALYSIS

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h0339b.JUAS.DOCX

DATE: 3/11/2011

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Section 817.60(1), F.S., is contained within Part II of ch. 817, F.S., which is the 1967 "State Credit Card Crime Act."¹ This subsection provides criminal penalties for various crimes related to credit cards.²

Several offenses that are punishable as a first degree misdemeanor³ include:

- Taking⁴ a credit card from the person, possession, custody, or control of another without the cardholder's consent or, with knowledge the card has been so taken, receiving the credit card with the intent to use it, to sell it, or to transfer it to another person other than the issuer or the cardholder;
- Receiving a credit card that is known to have been lost, mislaid, or delivered by mistake as to the identity or address of the cardholder, and retaining the card with the intent to use, sell, or transfer the card to another person other than the issuer or the cardholder;
- Selling or buying a credit card from a person other than the issuer;
- Obtaining a credit card as security for debt with intent to defraud; or
- Signing the credit card of another.⁵

Section 817.60, F.S., also provides a third degree felony⁶ penalty for more serious offenses relating to credit cards such as:

- Receiving two or more credit cards within a 12-month period issued in the names of different cardholders, which the person had reason to know were taken or retained under circumstances that constitute credit card theft;
- Possessing two or more counterfeit credit cards;
- Making a device or instrument that purports to be a credit card of a named issuer but which the issuer did not authorize; or
- Falsely embossing a credit card without authorization of the issuer.⁷

It is possible that possession of a stolen credit card could be prosecuted as theft under s. 812.014, F.S. Section 812.014(1), F.S., provides a person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains the property of another with the intent to, either temporarily or permanently:

- Deprive the other person of a right to the property or benefit from the property; or
- Appropriate the property to his or her own use or to the use of any person not entitled to the use of the property.⁸

The penalties for a violation of s. 812.014, F.S., are generally tied to value of the stolen goods.⁹ The actual value of a credit card would likely be determined to be the value of the plastic used to make the

¹ Section 817.57, F.S.

² "Credit card" is defined to mean any instrument or device, whether known as a credit card, credit plate, bank service card, banking card, check guarantee card, electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card, or debit card, or by any other name, issued with or without fee by an issuer for the use of the cardholder in obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value on credit or for use in an automated banking device to obtain any of the services offered through the device." Section 817.58(4), F.S.

³ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in county jail and a maximum \$1,000 fine. Sections 775.082, and 775.083, F.S.

⁴ Taking a credit card without consent includes obtaining the card by statutory larceny, common-law larceny by trespassory taking, common-law larceny by trick, or embezzlement or obtaining property through false pretense, false promise, or extortion. Section 817.60(1), F.S.

⁵ Section 817.60(1)-(4), F.S.

⁶ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a maximum \$5,000 fine. Sections 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084, F.S.

⁷ Section 817.60(5) and (6), F.S.

⁸ Section 812.014(1), F.S.

⁹ Section 812.014, F.S. If the value of the stolen property is \$100,000 or greater, the offense is punishable as a first degree felony; if the value of the stolen property is between \$20,000 and \$100,000, the offense is a second degree felony; if the value of the stolen property is between \$300 and \$5,000, the offense is a third degree felony; if the value of the stolen goods is valued at between \$100 and \$300, the offense is a first degree misdemeanor; if the value of the stolen goods is valued at less than \$100, the offense is a second

credit card, which would likely be under \$300 and thus prosecuted as a second degree misdemeanor^{10, 11}.

It is possible that possession of a stolen credit card could be prosecuted as the offense of dealing in stolen property under Section 812.019(1), F.S. This section provides that a person commits a second degree felony¹² if the person traffics¹³ in or endeavors to traffic in property that he or she knew or should have known was stolen.

Effect of the Bill

The bill amends s. 817.60(1), F.S., to provide that a person commits a third degree felony if a person knowingly possesses, receives, or retains custody of a credit or debit card that has been taken from the possession, custody, or control of another without the cardholder's consent and with the intent to impede the recovery of the credit or debit card by the cardholder.

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 2011.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 817.60, F.S., relating to theft; obtaining credit card through fraudulent means.

Section 2. Provides an effective date of October 1, 2011.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference met on March 2, 2011, and determined this bill will have an insignificant impact on state prison beds.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

degree misdemeanor. Some property is listed specifically in s. 812.014, F.S. Theft of this specified property may be punished at a greater degree of punishment regardless of the value of the stolen items.

¹⁰ A second degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to 60 days in county jail and a maximum \$500 fine. Sections 775.082, and 775.083, F.S.

¹¹ Section 812.014(3)(a), F.S.

¹² A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a maximum \$10,000 fine. Sections 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084, F.S.

¹³ "Traffic" is defined to mean to sell, transfer, distribute, dispense, or otherwise dispose of property, or to buy, receive possess, obtain control of, or use property with intent to sell, transfer, distribute, dispense, or otherwise dispose of such property. Section 812.012(8), F.S.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill appears to be exempt from the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution because it is a criminal law.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

- The term "debit card" is not defined in ch. 817, F.S. However in s. 817.58, F.S., "debit card" is included in the definition of the term "credit card" which is defined as "any instrument or device, whether known as a credit card, credit plate, bank service card, banking card, check guarantee card, electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card, or debit card or by any other name, issued with or without fee by an issuer for the use of the cardholder in obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value on credit or for use in an automated banking device to obtain any of the services offered through the device."

Section 832.05, F.S., provides a definition for the term "debit card" as "a card, code, or other device, other than a check, draft, or similar paper instrument, by the use of which a person may order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit a demand deposit, savings deposit, or other asset account."

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On February 22, 2011, the Criminal Justice Subcommittee adopted an amendment to the bill and reported the bill favorably as a Committee Substitute. The amendment removes an exception for retailers.

This analysis is drafted to the Committee Substitute.

CS/HB 339

2011

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to possession of stolen credit or debit
 3 cards; amending s. 817.60, F.S.; prohibiting possession of
 4 a stolen credit or debit card in specified circumstances;
 5 providing penalties; providing an effective date.

6
 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

8
 9 Section 1. Subsection (8) is added to section 817.60,
 10 Florida Statutes, to read:

11 817.60 Theft; obtaining credit card through fraudulent
 12 means.—

13 (8) UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A STOLEN CREDIT OR DEBIT CARD.—

14 A person who knowingly possesses, receives, or retains custody
 15 of a credit or debit card that has been taken from the
 16 possession, custody, or control of another without the
 17 cardholder's consent and with the intent to impede the recovery
 18 of the credit or debit card by the cardholder commits unlawful
 19 possession of a stolen credit or debit card and is subject to
 20 the penalties set forth in s. 817.67(2).

21 Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2011.



Edwin G. Buss, Secretary

Proposed Facility Consolidation Plan Phase I

"keeping streets safe"--protecting the public by operating a safe, secure, humane and efficient corrections system."



Brevard CI

○ Announcement

- Provide 30-day Notice of Closure to staff and local government.

○ History

- Opened in 1978 to house youthful offenders

○ Staff

- As much as possible will relocate staff (238 authorized FTE) to Institutions within 50 miles/or anywhere a vacancy exists

○ Inmates

- 975 will be transferred to a variety of locations around the state

○ Cost Avoidance - \$19,188,640

Hendry CI

○ Announcement

- Provide 30-day Notice of Closure to staff and local government.

○ History

- Opened in 1979 to house adult males

○ Staff

- As much as possible will relocate staff (137 authorized FTE) to Institutions within 50 miles/or anywhere a vacancy exists

○ Inmates

- 722 will be transferred to a variety of locations around the state

○ Cost Avoidance - \$19,001,401

Hillsborough CI

○ Announcement

- Provide 30-day Notice of Closure to staff and local government.

○ History

- Opened in 1976 to house male youthful offenders and in 2004 was converted to female Faith and Character Based Institution

○ Staff

- As much as possible will relocate staff (141 authorized FTE) to Institutions within 50 miles/or anywhere a vacancy exists

○ Inmates

- 292 will be transferred to Faith and Character dormitories established at Lowell CI Main Unit and Lowell Work Camp

○ Cost Avoidance - \$14,658,893

Tallahassee Road Prison

● Announcement

- Provide 30-day Notice of Closure to staff and local government.

● History

- Opened in 1941 to house adult males.

● Staff

- 5 Correctional Officers (5 DOT Work Squads) will be transferred to Quincy Annex to accommodate DOT located in Midway.
- Remaining security staff will transfer to Jefferson CI which has 23 vacant security/classification positions.

● Inmates

- 82 inmates will be transferred to Quincy Annex
- 70 inmates will be transferred from Quincy Annex to Liberty CI

● Cost Avoidance - \$871,620

Lowell CI Boot Camp

- Lowell CI Boot Camp (Camp Jones) to Lowell Work Camp
 - Camp Jones will be closed and inmates will be moved to E Dorm at Lowell Work Camp
- History
 - Opened in 1997 to house female youthful offenders.
- Staff
 - As much as possible will relocate staff (8 authorized FTE) to Institutions within 50 miles/or anywhere a vacancy exists.
- Cost Avoidance - \$434,125

Sumter Basic Training Unit (BTU)

◉ Sumter BTU to Sumter CI

- Sumter BTU will be closed and inmates will be moved to O Dorm at Sumter CI Main Unit.

◉ History

- Opened in 1997 to house male youthful offenders.

◉ Staff

- As much as possible will relocate staff (11 authorized FTE) to Institutions within 50 miles/or anywhere a vacancy exists.

◉ Cost Avoidance - \$633,756

Move Close Management (CM) Inmates at Charlotte to Suwannee

◎ Staff

- As much as possible will relocate affected staff (23 authorized FTE) to Institutions within 50 miles/or anywhere a vacancy exists.

◎ Inmates

- Move 401 CM inmates out of Charlotte to Suwannee, Florida State Prison and Santa Rosa Annex.

◎ Cost Avoidance - \$1,180,766



Cost Avoidance - \$25,000,000

Cost Savings – \$31,000,000

Total Reduction in Work Force (FTE's) 564

"Let's Get to Work!"

Governor Rick Scott

