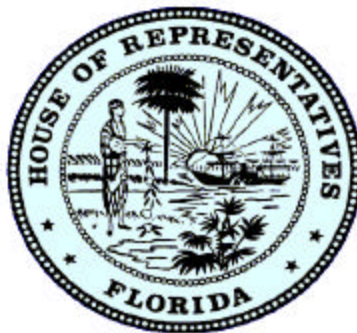


CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS COUNCIL

1999 Post-Session Resource Book

**The facts and data
you need for developing
public policy solutions that work.**



**The Honorable John Thrasher, Speaker
Representative Victor D. Crist, Chairman**

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Dear Friend:

On behalf of the House Criminal Justice and Corrections Council, it is my pleasure to present you our 1999 Post-Session Resource Book. This valuable resource is designed to provide you with the information you need to craft public safety solutions for the 2000 Session. The Council includes the following House committees, all of which assisted the Council in producing this valuable publication:

1. **Crime and Punishment Committee:** Criminal law and sentencing policy. *Oversight:* State Attorneys, Public Defenders, Capital Collateral Regional Counsels, Justice Administrative Commission;
2. **Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Committee:** Law enforcement officers, firearms, crime-prevention policy. *Oversight:* Department of Law Enforcement;
3. **Corrections Committee:** State prisons, corrections policy. *Oversight:* Department of Corrections, Parole Commission, and Corrections Commission;
4. **Juvenile Justice Committee:** Juvenile delinquency law and programs. *Oversight:* Department of Juvenile Justice.

This is the third consecutive year the Council and its predecessor, the House Justice Council, has published the Post-Session Resource Book. The book describes and analyzes critical public safety issues, with useful information on crime rates and increased criminal punishment, state prisoners and their crimes and sentences, capital punishment delays, juvenile justice programs and juvenile offenders, law enforcement officers, their unions and salaries, and the crime they must fight. This publication includes an enlightening report produced by the Department of Corrections at the Council's request entitled "Time Served By Criminals Sentenced to Florida's Prisons: The Impact of Punishment Policies from 1979 to 1999."

The 1999 Legislature enacted many significant criminal justice reforms, including two landmark criminal sentencing laws: "Three-Time Violent Felony Offender Act," and the "10-20-Life" legislation. New 1999 laws increased the penalty for minors possessing guns, enhanced juvenile justice programs, strengthened law enforcement officers' protections, reorganized the Department of Corrections, increased penalties for the wrongful use of another person's identification information, made purse-snatching robberies a felony, abolished the voluntary intoxication defense, and strengthened prosecutors' authority to prosecute juveniles who repeatedly steal cars. Every one of these laws, and more, are summarized in this publication. I have also included appropriations data and an extensive directory of crucial justice agencies with a detailed listing of helpful Internet websites for your convenience.

The political process depends on well informed and empowered citizens and Members. I sincerely believe that the Criminal Justice and Corrections Council's 1999 Post-Session Resource Book can empower anyone who seeks to make Florida a safer state.

As always, I look forward to serving you and working together to create a brighter future as we approach a new millennium.

Sincerely,

Representative Victor D. Crist, Chairman

-- NOTICE --

**This publication is available on the
Legislature's Online Sunshine website at:**

www.leg.state.fl.us/house/documents/jc-rpt99.pdf

**Members of the Florida Legislature and
their staff can also access this publication
through the FLED system. Information will
be updated periodically.**

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**CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND
CORRECTIONS COUNCIL
FACTS & FIGURES**

CRIME & PUNISHMENT FACTS & FIGURES

Florida's 1998 crime rate is the lowest since **1978**, and has declined for **seven** consecutive years. The state's "index crime rate", including murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft, is **23.5%** lower than in **1988**. Violent crimes declined by **16.4%** in the last 10 years. The state's **violent crime** rate has **declined** for **six** consecutive years. These lower crime rates correspond to much tougher criminal justice policies enacted in Florida, especially since 1995 when Florida law began requiring state prisoners to serve 85% of their court-ordered sentences, and imposed longer sentences for felons, including the adoption of several mandatory sentences for repeat offenders. These policies will be further discussed below.

According to the "1998 Crime In Florida Annual Report" issued by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Florida's 1998 crime rate fell **6.4%** percent compared to **1997**. Violent crime decreased even further, falling **9.2%** in 1998. **Crime volume** declined **4.5%**, in every index crime category.

These lower crime rates equate to lives saved, homes protected and safer communities. Had Florida suffered from the index crime rates of a decade ago, approximately **222 more people** would have been **murdered**, **3,205 more people** would have been **robbed** and **4,658 more homes and businesses** would have been **burglarized** in 1998.

The recent declines in Florida's crime rates, however, must be contrasted with the pain and losses caused by the high number of serious crimes committed in this state, especially contrasted with crime rates from 25 years ago. In **1973**, Florida's **violent** crime rate was **52% lower** than in **1998**. Florida's **index** crime rate in 1973 was **28% lower** than the index crime rate in 1998.

Armed robbery declined significantly in 1998, **decreasing 11.3%** from 1997, with **1,611 fewer** armed robberies in 1998. Other robberies decreased **11.2%** from 1997, with **4,573 fewer** robberies reported in 1998. **Aggravated assaults** declined **6.2%** from 1997, with **5,985 fewer** aggravated assaults in 1998.

Forcible sex offenses declined in 1998, **decreasing 3.9%**, with **522 fewer** sexual crimes reported.

Homeowners, car owners, and businesses suffered fewer burglaries as well. **Burglary** offenses **declined 5.7%** in 1998, with **12,335 fewer** burglaries reported.

Domestic violence-related crimes **declined** in 1998, by 2.2%, although domestic-related murder significantly increased, from 161 to 190 cases. Aggravated stalkings, aggravated assaults and simple assaults all decreased. Victims reported **17.1% fewer aggravated stalkings**, **5.3% fewer aggravated assaults** and **1.9% fewer simple assaults** in 1998 compared to 1997. **64,446 persons** were arrested for domestic violence-related crimes in Florida in 1998, including **47,970 for assault**. Aggravated assault and simple assault accounted for **over 125,000** reported domestic violence offenses in 1998.

Motor vehicle thefts declined **4.4%** in 1998 compared to 1997. Victims reported **4,778 fewer** motor vehicle thefts in 1998.

Over **1,025,100** index crimes were committed in Florida. In 1998, criminals committed a serious offense every **31 seconds** in Florida. Violent criminals victimized someone every **3 minutes and 46 seconds** [139,673 violent crimes]. **Three people a day** were murdered in Florida. **99 people were robbed** every day. **Thirty-five people** were the victim of a forcible **sex offense** every day. **555 homes, cars and businesses** were **burglarized** every day in Florida. Criminals stole **285 cars** a day in Florida.

Crime victims reported over **\$1.67 billion** worth of stolen property in 1998. Criminals stole **cars** and other vehicles worth over **\$850 million**. Victims reported **clothing thefts** of over **\$34 million**, **televisions and radios** worth over **\$70 million**, **jewelry and precious metals** worth more than **\$158 million**. Homeowners and others reported stolen **firearms** worth more than **\$7.5 million**. Victims reported more than **\$92 million** in **currency losses** to theft in 1998. Business owners reported thefts of **office equipment** worth more than **\$86 million**. Law enforcement agencies recovered **\$627.9 million** worth of stolen property in 1998.

Compared to other states, Florida's crime rates remain dangerously high. According to the Morgan Quitno Press, Florida is the **second most dangerous state in the nation**. [*"1999 Most Dangerous State Table," "Crime State Rankings,"* page iv, sixth edition, copyright 1999, Morgan Quitno Press, 512 East 9th St. Lawrence, KS 66044-8656, 1-800-457-0742/ 1-785-841-3534; www.morganquitno.com]. The ranking of the dangerousness of the states was based on an examination of the murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft rates, comparing each state to the national average.

In 1997, Florida had the **highest index crime rate** among the states, and was second only to the **District of Columbia**. Florida's crime rate that year exceeded the **national average crime rate** by **47%**. The index crime rate in **New York** ranked **37th** among the states. **California** ranked **22nd**, while **Georgia** ranked **11th** among the states.

Florida also had the **highest violent crime rate** among the states in 1997. The violent crime rate in Florida in 1997 **exceeded** the national average by **67%**. That same year **New York's** violent crime rate was **11th** among the states, while **California** ranked **8th**. The violent crime rate in **Texas** ranked **17th**, while the violent crime rate in **Georgia** ranked **16th**.

Despite Florida's high crime rates in comparisons to other states, Florida's 1997 **incarceration rate** ranks only **fourteenth** among the states. That year, Florida incarcerated 437 felons in state prison per 100,000 persons. This meant that Florida incarcerated **fewer felons** than states with **lower crime rates**, such as **Texas**, which incarcerated 717 felons per 100,000 persons, **Arizona**, with an incarceration rate of 484, **California**, with an incarceration rate of 475, and **Michigan**, with an incarceration rate of 457. In fact, Florida's state prisoner incarceration rate is **below the federal/state combined average rate** of 445 felons per 100,000 persons. [Rates are based on prison populations of persons serving more than one year as of December 31, 1997. *State Prisoner Incarceration Rate in 1997*, *Crime State Rankings*, page 50, Morgan Quitno Press.]

Arrests in Florida have dramatically increased over the last five years, rising **23.1%**. Law enforcement officers arrested at least 880,191 people last year in Florida, including **135,549 juveniles** and **744, 642 adults**.

Punishment of Crime in Florida, 1979-1999

Florida is tougher on criminals today than any time over the past 20 years, according to a report issued in July 1999, by the Department of Corrections entitled *"Time Served by Criminals Sentenced to Florida's Prisons: The Impact of Punishment Policies from 1979-1999,"* at <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/timeservyy/intro.html> or <http://www.dc.state.fl.us>. This report reveals data showing that criminals sentenced to prison today will serve significantly longer actual time incarcerated than in the past two decades. It must be noted that this report only examines those sentenced to prison. Many felons in Florida are sentenced to **probation** or **community control** [house arrest]. Approximately **132,738** convicted or charged criminals in Florida are serving a non-prison or non-jail sentence or diversionary sentence allowing the person to avoid a criminal record, compared to approximately **91,410** convicted criminals serving a sentence involving incarceration.

Florida has implemented several major changes in the way it sentences felony offenders to prison. Prior to the minimum 85% of sentence served policy, which began in 1995, a prison sentence had minimal relationship to the actual time criminals spent in prison. Parole, early prison release, and significant gaintime earnings resulted in substantially shorter periods of actual incarceration than the current punishment policy.

Highlights of this report demonstrate that:

- For **all crimes**, the average prison sentence today will result in **5.4 years** of imprisonment, a **218% increase** from the **1.7 year average** 10 years ago.
- **Violent offenders** sentenced to state prison will serve **8.6 years** in prison today, a **132% increase** from ten years ago.
- **Armed robbery** offenders sentenced to state prison will serve an average of 10.2 years in prison under the current punishment policy compared to the twenty-year low of 2.8 years eleven years ago.
- **Burglary offenders** sentenced to state prison will serve an average of **5 years** in prison today, a **317% increase** from the **1.2 year average** 10 years ago.
- **Auto theft offenders** sentenced to state prison will serve **3 years** in prison today compared to less than **one year** 10 years ago.

Changes to Florida's Punishment Policy

Dramatic changes in punishment practices have occurred over the past two decades. Florida's method of punishing serious criminals has been transformed from an indeterminate sentencing policy to a determinate policy. The indeterminate policy resulted in sentence reductions through parole board decisions. After parole was eliminated in October 1983, however, prison sentences were reduced even more through restrictions on judicial authority to impose prison terms on felons ["sentencing guidelines"] and early release mechanisms such as legislatively mandated gaintime necessitated by a failure to build the necessary prison beds to incarcerate dangerous felons.

The determinate sentence policy known as the sentencing guidelines eliminated parole eligibility but greatly limited a judge's ability to sentence a felon to prison. While labeled by some as "truth

in sentencing,” based on the elimination of parole eligibility, sentencing guidelines actually greatly reduced a felon’s exposure to serving a state prison sentence. In addition to these sentencing restrictions, with the lack of prison bed space, sentences handed out by Florida judges in the last decade had minimal bearing on the actual prison term criminals served. In contrast, since the Legislature required all state prisoners to serve 85% of their court-ordered prison terms, ***the length of prison sentences are nearly equivalent to the length of time criminals will serve in prison.*** [For a summary chart of Florida’s criminal sentencing policies, see: <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/executive/research/history/index.html>, or go to: [http://www.dc.state.fl.us/ “statistics”](http://www.dc.state.fl.us/“statistics”)].

The 1997, 1998, and 1999 Legislatures enacted comprehensive sentencing laws including:

- 1997 law providing for mandatory prison terms for former state prisoners who commit a violent felony within **three years after their release** [*Prison Releasee Reoffender Punishment Act*].
- 1997-1998 laws repealing sentencing guidelines and creating the “Criminal Punishment Code” that empowers circuit judges to impose the maximum sentence authorized by law on any felon.
- 1999 law providing for a mandatory prison term for any person who commits a **third violent felony** within five years of second violent felony [*Three-Strike Violent Felony Act*].
- 1999 law providing mandatory prison terms for felons who use guns to commit violent crimes and drug trafficking [*10-20-Life*].

1999 Major Criminal Punishment Legislation

1. The Three-Strike Violent Felony Act

Chapter 99-188, Laws of Florida, the “Three-Strikes” legislation, requires courts to impose the maximum prison sentence allowed by law when a person is convicted of committing a third violent felony within five years of committing a previous violent felony. If the violent felon’s third crime is assault with a deadly weapon, the law provides a mandatory prison sentence of five years. If a criminal’s third violent crime is sexual battery, Florida’s Three-Strikes law requires the court to impose a 15-year prison sentence. If the repeat offender’s third violent crime is armed robbery, the law provides a mandatory sentence of life in prison. To better protect law enforcement officers and persons over 65 years old, Florida’s Three-Strikes law provides mandatory prison terms for violent criminals convicted of committing assault or battery with a deadly weapon on a police officer or senior citizen.

In addition to targeting violent felons who are repeat offenders, the Three-Strikes law provides mandatory prison sentences for drug traffickers who deal in large quantities of heroin, cocaine, marijuana and “roofies,” the date-rape drug.

Although crime rates have recently declined in Florida, California’s violent crime rate declined almost twice as much as Florida’s since adopting “Three-strikes” legislation. California officials estimate that their three-strikes law has prevented over **one million crimes**. Crimes prevented include 5,694 murders, 6,923 rapes, 172,045 robberies, and 111,223 aggravated assaults. The

savings resulting from lower crime rates in California exceed **10 billion dollars** as fewer victims suffered medical expenses, property losses and pain and suffering.

Targeting repeat violent offenders and drug traffickers in Florida could also save taxpayers' dollars in addition to enhancing public safety. For every criminal the state incarcerates in prison, the public saves \$23,900 a year, according to Applied Economics Professor Steven Hanke from Johns Hopkins University and Professor Steven Levitt from University of Chicago. The bipartisan Council on Crime in America estimates that incarcerating a felon prevents up to **21 crimes a year**. Incarcerating repeat offenders for lengthy prison terms could reduce costs in our criminal justice system, since the state will no longer be required to repeatedly arrest, prosecute and sentence the same offenders.

2. "10-20-Life" Legislation

Since 1975, Florida law has imposed a 3-year minimum mandatory prison sentence for possessing a gun while committing **violent felonies**, such as murder, sexual battery [rape], robbery, and aggravated battery. The law also imposed an 8-year mandatory prison term on **drug traffickers** who possess a semiautomatic weapon.

The A10-20-Life@legislation, chapter 99-12, Laws of Florida, increases this mandatory sentence and applies escalating punishment based on gun use during these violent felonies and drug trafficking offenses. In addition, the law imposes a 3-year mandatory prison term for the crime of **possession of a firearm by a felon**, which is a second degree felony.

The new law imposes a **10-year minimum mandatory prison term** on violent criminals and drug traffickers who possess a gun while committing these crimes. The law defines "possession" as: "carrying it on the person, **or** having it within immediate physical reach with ready access with the intent to use the firearm during the commission of the offense, if proven beyond a reasonable doubt." If the felon discharges the gun while committing a violent felony or drug trafficking crime, the law imposes a **20-year mandatory prison term**. If the felon discharges the firearm and causes serious injury while committing a violent felony or drug trafficking offense, the law imposes a **25-year to life mandatory prison sentence**.

The law excludes aggravated assault and burglary of a conveyance from the new 10-year mandatory prison term. Thus, if the felon committing these crimes with a gun does not discharge the firearm, the 10-year sentence would **not** apply.

Convicted Criminals' Punishment in Florida

Far more felons and misdemeanants are allowed to remain in Florida's communities than are put in prison or county jails. As of **June 30, 1999**, there were **132,738** felons and misdemeanants on **probation, community control** [house arrest], **parole, pre-trial intervention**, and other types of non-incarceration sanctions. On that same date, the state's prison population was **68,592**.

Florida's average May 1999, county jail population was **48,860**, which includes approximately **26,042** alleged offenders awaiting trial, and **22,818 convicted criminals**, including **72.4%** which were **felons**. Adding the local county jail population of **22,818 convicted criminals**, to the state's prison population demonstrates that state and local governments incarcerate **91,410** convicted offenders, while **at least 132,738** felons and misdemeanants remain free under some

type of supervision. [Some counties have other convicted criminals assigned to other local programs not considered in this analysis].

Thus, there were **41,328 more convicted criminals** living **outside of jail or prison** than felons or misdemeanants incarcerated. At least **31% more convicted criminals** are on probation, house arrest or other non-incarcerative sanction than are serving a state prison or county jail term.

The Impact of Crime in Florida

- In **1998**, criminals **murdered 966 people** in Florida, a **4.7% decrease** from 1997.
- Since **1986**, criminals have **murdered 15,839 people**.
- In **1998**, criminals committed **12,702 forcible sex offenses** in Florida.
- Criminals committed **36,130 robberies** in **1998**.
- Criminals committed **13,937 armed robberies** in 1998.
- **202,559 burglaries** were committed in Florida in **1998**.
- **Domestic abuse** in 1998 resulted in **99,428 assaults** and **25,162 assaults with deadly weapons**.
- **247 cases of aggravated stalking** were reported.

County Crime Rates and Likelihood of Crime Victimization

Crime rates vary in Florida's counties. Although rates tend to be lower in less populated counties, comparing per capita rates for similar counties demonstrates that in some counties, a person has a greater likelihood of becoming a crime victim. This comparison depends on the reliability of offense data submitted to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, which provides a county comparison in its "*1998 Crime in Florida Annual Report*." This analysis was based on the FDLE report.

The comparisons described here were based on reviewing the crimes of Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, and Motor Vehicle Theft reported by each county. All of these are forcible felonies except for motor vehicle theft, which is the most dangerous theft and can involve the use of force. The comparison calculates a per capita rate for these five crimes by dividing by five to produce a single "danger index." The index is a combination score which attempts to describe the likelihood of a person becoming a victim of one of these five crimes. A **lower** danger index demonstrates a **higher chance of crime victimization** for these five offenses. An index of 500 would indicate a **1 in 500** average possibility of becoming a victim of one of the crimes. A danger index of 1,000 would indicate a **1 in 1,000** average possibility of becoming a victim of one of these crimes.

The analysis does not include murders reported, as murder rates fluctuate greatly from year to year, and the crime itself is rare and can involve perpetrators who know the victim. The crimes

included in the danger index generally are committed at random, with no relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The state's per capita murder rate is **one murder per 15,528 persons**. The **highest** murder rate among the larger counties is **one per 8,294** murders in **Dade County**. That county's 1998 murder rate **declined 22%** in 1998 compared with 1997. Dade County's high murder rate certainly is an indication of a dangerous environment.

Based on this analysis, a person has the highest likelihood of becoming a victim of robbery, burglary, forcible rape, aggravated assault or motor vehicle theft in **Alachua County**, with a danger index of **392**. **Dade County** has the highest overall crime rate among the counties, when the offenses of Murder and Larceny are included.

The lowest likelihood of crime victimization was in **Washington County**, which reported an index of **9,334**. For further analysis, and to make a comparison of similar counties, each county is grouped by population sets of 0-25,000; 25,000-100,000; 100,000-200,000; 200,000-500,000; and over 500,000. Counties are also listed alphabetically for the reader's convenience.

Those persons reviewing this section may wish to also review their counties' rates of prison and jail incarceration. This can allow a person to compare a county's crime victimization with the likelihood of a convicted criminal being sentenced to prison or jail.

Please note that this analysis excludes Okeechobee County for its lack of 1998 offense data submitted to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Counties under 25,000. Lower number = higher likelihood of crime victimization.

Highest likelihood of crime victimization: *Hamilton*. Lowest likelihood: *Washington*

County	Danger Index
1. Hamilton	725
2. Jefferson	831
3. Hardee	977
4. Wakulla	984
5. Union	992
6. Glades	1,032
7. Taylor	1,056
8. Madison	1,118
9. Holmes	1,388
10. Liberty	1,848
11. Lafayette	2,634
12. Gilchrist	2,857
13. Franklin	3,019
14. Dixie	3,219
15. Calhoun	3,384
16. Gulf	3,476
17. Baker	4,795
18. Washington	9,334

Counties 25,000-100,000. Lower number = higher likelihood of crime victimization.

Highest likelihood of crime victimization: *Putnam*. Lowest likelihood: *Bradford*.

1. Putnam	444
2. Hendy	503
3. Suwanee	642

4. Columbia	688
5. Nassau	740
6. Levy	774
7. Desoto	802
8. Monroe	862
9. Gadsden	919
10. Sumter	1,187
11. Highlands	1,315
12. Walton	1,285
13. Jackson	1,321
14. Flagler	1,566
15. Bradford	1,708

Counties 100,000-200,000. Lower number = higher likelihood of crime victimization.

Highest likelihood of crime victimization: *Osceola*. Lowest likelihood: *Charlotte*.

1. Osceola	616
2. St. Lucie	624
3. Bay	749
4. Indian River	755
5. Santa Rosa	833
6. Lake	855
7. Okaloosa	894
8. St. Johns	1,129
9. Hernando	1,177
10. Martin	1,239
11. Clay	1,251
12. Citrus	2,094
13. Charlotte	2,477

Counties 200,000-500,000. Lower number = higher likelihood of crime victimization.

Highest likelihood of crime victimization: *Alachua*. Lowest likelihood: *Sarasota*.

1. Alachua	392
2. Leon	495
3. Volusia	537
4. Polk:	549
5. Lee	589
6. Escambia	626
7. Brevard	739
8. Collier	798
9. Marion	812
10. Seminole	889
11. Manatee	900
12. Pasco	945
13. Sarasota	1,056

Counties over 500,000. Lower number = higher likelihood of crime victimization.

Highest likelihood of crime victimization: *Duval*. Lowest likelihood: *Broward*.

1. Duval	413
2. Dade	446
3. Orange	454
4. Hillsborough	456

5. Palm Beach 509
6. Pinellas 641
7. Broward 729

Alphabetical listing. Lower number = higher likelihood of crime victimization.

County	Danger Index	Population
1. Alachua	392	211,403
2. Baker	4,795	21,131
3. Bay	749	147,496
4. Bradford	1,708	25,355
5. Brevard	739	465,825
6. Broward	729	1,460,890
7. Calhoun	3,384	13,572
8. Charlotte	2,477	133,655
9. Citrus	2,094	112,424
10. Clay	1,251	134,534
11. Collier	798	210,095
12. Columbia	688	55,368
13. Dade	446	2,090,314
14. Desoto	802	27,927
15. Dixie	3,219	13,196
16. Duval	413	753,823
17. Escambia	626	296,164
18. Flagler	1,566	43,441
19. Franklin	3,019	10,739
20. Gadsden	919	50,820
21. Gilchrist	2,857	13,140
22. Glades	1,032	9,875
23. Gulf	3,476	14,260
24. Hamilton	725	14,120
25. Hardee	977	22,801
26. Hendry	503	30,364
27. Hernando	1,177	125,008
28. Highlands	1,315	80,458
29. Hillsborough	456	942,322
30. Holmes	1,388	17,949
31. Indian River	755	106,690
32. Jackson	1,321	49,670
33. Jefferson	831	14,207
34. Lafayette	2,634	6,998
35. Lake	855	196,073
36. Lee	589	405,637
37. Leon	495	233,232
38. Levy	774	32,416
39. Liberty	1,848	7,708
40. Madison	1,118	19,277
41. Manatee	900	251,102
42. Marion	812	242,357
43. Martin	1,239	119,370
44. Monroe	862	85,646
45. Nassau	740	54,538

46. Okaloosa	894	175,568
47. Orange	454	824,895
48. Osceola	616	148,712
49. Palm Beach	509	1,020,521
50. Pasco	945	321,074
51. Pinellas	641	892,178
52. Polk	549	465,858
53. Putnam	444	71,454
54. St. Johns	1,129	109,894
55. St. Lucie	624	183,222
56. Santa Rosa	833	107,814
57. Sarasota	1,056	311,949
58. Seminole	889	345,166
59. Sumter	1,187	47,907
60. Suwanee	642	33,746
61. Taylor	1,056	19,527
62. Union	992	13,459
63. Volusia	537	420,431
64. Wakulla	984	19,828
65. Walton	1,285	38,304
66. Washington	9,334	21,319

Top Ten Counties with highest likelihood of crime victimization.

Lower number = higher likelihood of victimization. Statewide average: 1288

County Danger Index

1. Alachua	392
2. Duval	413
3. Putnam	444
4. Dade	446
5. Orange	454
6. Hillsborough	456
7. Leon	495
8. Hendry	503
9. Palm Beach	509
10. Lee	589

Most Robberies in County/Per Capita.

Lower number = higher likelihood of person becoming a victim of a robbery. *County with highest likelihood of robbery: Dade*, with one robbery for every **194 persons**.

Statewide average: One robbery for every **415 persons**.

County Robbery per number of persons in county

1. Dade	194
2. Hillsborough	276
3. Orange	329
4. Palm Beach	343
5. Duval	350
6. Leon	388
7. Broward	397
8. Alachua	462
9. Pinellas	469
10. Gadsden	474

Most Aggravated Assaults in County/Per Capita.

Lower number = higher likelihood of person becoming a victim of an aggravated assault. *County with highest likelihood of aggravated assault: Levy*, with one aggravated assault for every **88 persons**. *Statewide average*: one aggravated assault for every **166 persons**.

County	Aggravated Assaults per number of persons in county
1. Levy	88
2. Jefferson	91
3. Dade	107
4. Alachua	112
5. Orange	114
6. Hillsborough	117
7. Columbia	122
8. Taylor	125
9. St. Lucie	129.6
10. Putnam	129.9

Most Forcible Rapes in County/Per Capita.

Lower number = higher likelihood of person becoming a victim of a forcible rape.

County with highest likelihood of forcible rape: Putnam, with one forcible rape for every **1,050 persons**. *Statewide average*: one forcible rape for every **2,029 persons**.

County	Forcible Rapes per number of persons in county
1. Putnam	1,050
2. Levy	1,117
3. Alachua	1,148
4. Santa Rosa	1,225
5. Nassau	1,363
6. Union	1,495
7. Hendry	1,518
8. Wakulla	1,525
9. Orange	1,644
10. Leon	1,666

Most Burglaries in County/Per Capita.

Lower number = higher likelihood of person becoming a victim of a burglary.

County with highest likelihood of burglary: Hendry, with one burglary for every **48 persons**.

Statewide average: one burglary for every **74 persons**.

County	Burglaries per number of persons in county
1. Hendry	48
2. Polk	51
3. Osceola	52.7
4. Alachua	53.3
5. Highlands	56
6. Desoto	57
7. Palm Beach	58
8. Dixie	59.44
9. Dade	59.49
10. Hardee	61.79

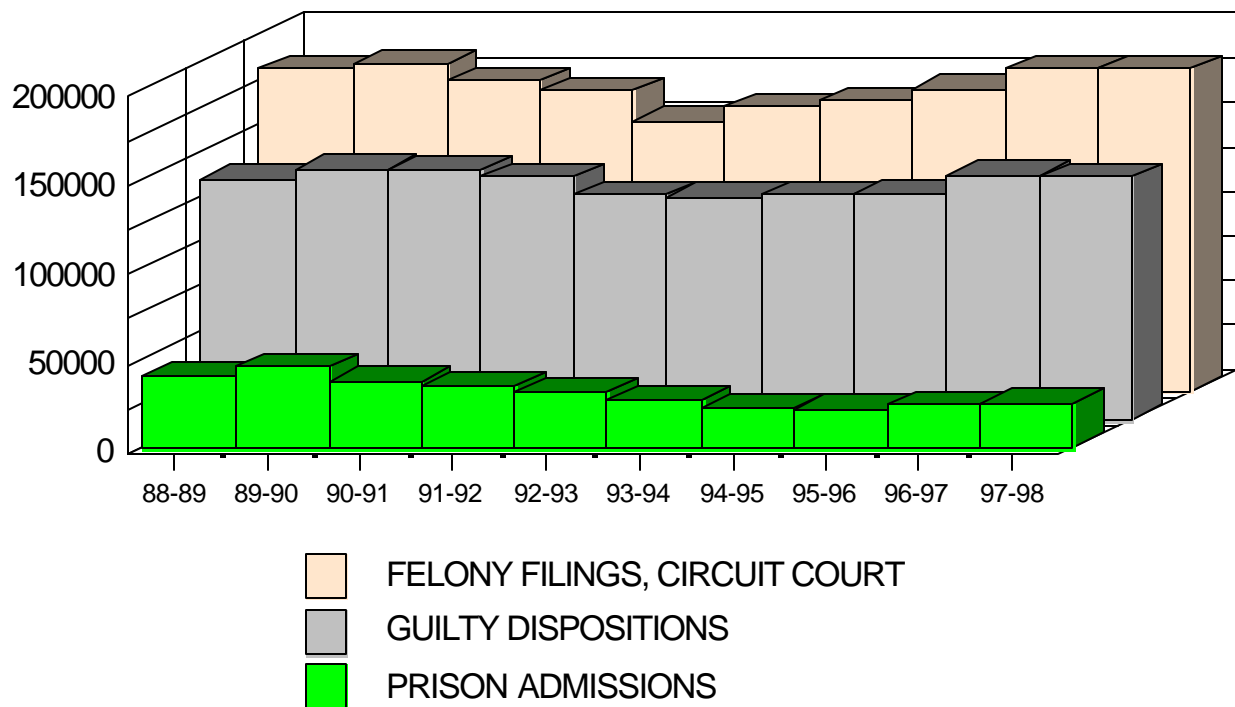
Most Motor Vehicle Thefts in County/Per Capita.

Lower number = higher likelihood of person becoming a victim of a motor vehicle theft.

County with highest likelihood of motor vehicle theft: Dade with one motor vehicle theft for every 66 persons. Statewide average: one motor vehicle theft for every 144 persons.

County	Motor Vehicle Thefts per number of persons in county
1. Dade	66
2. Palm Beach	101
3. Hillsborough	102
4. Polk	118
5. Orange	122
6. Broward	123
7. Duval	138
8. Lee	141
9. Hardee	146
10. Monroe	179

[Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement 1998 Annual Report.]

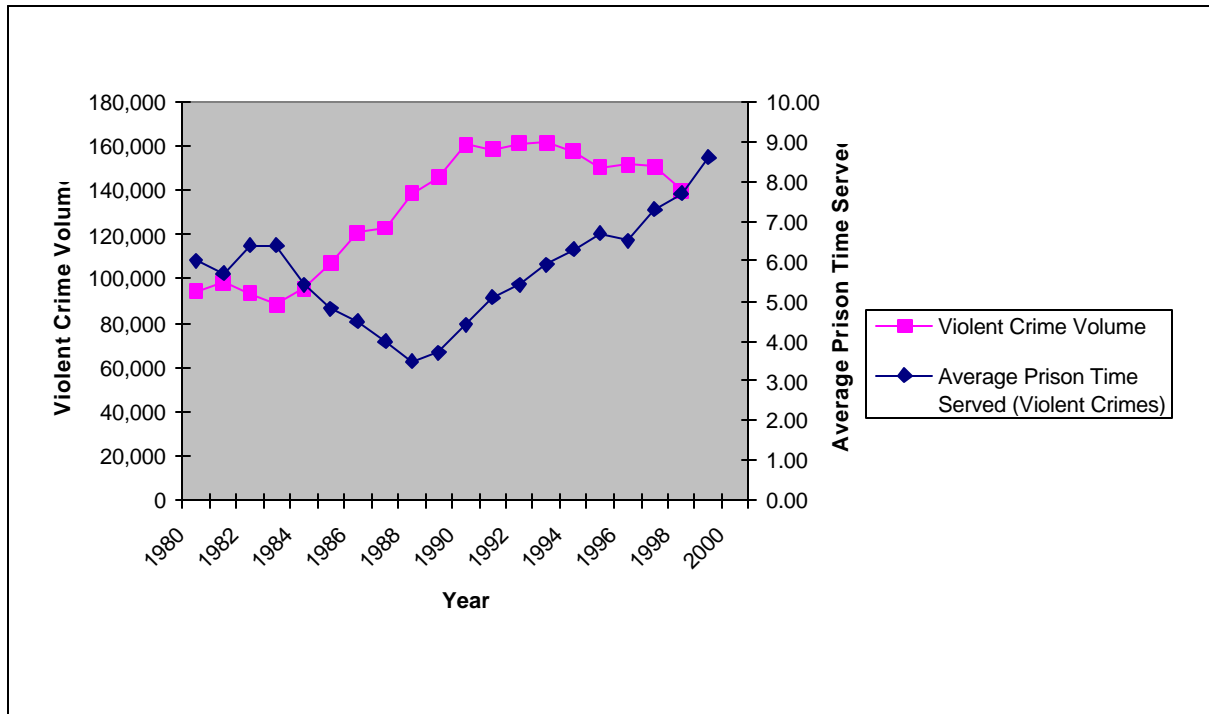
PRISON ADMISSIONS DOWN, CONVICTIONS STEADY

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF INDEX CRIME IN FLORIDA

Year	Total Index Crime Volume	Index Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Population	Percent Change
1972	390,299	5,340.8	7,307,910	---
1973	457,882	6,044.2	7,575,503	13.2%
1974	597,667	7,619.4	7,843,998	26.1%
1975	645,338	7,942.9	8,124,689	4.2%
1976	590,104	7,010.4	8,417,547	-11.7%
1977	568,878	6,521.3	8,723,375	-7.0%
1978	607,291	6,714.0	9,045,147	3.0%
1979	680,896	7,255.0	9,385,201	8.1%
1980	803,509	8,243.7	9,746,961	13.6%
1981	816,439	8,074.3	10,111,550	-2.1%
1982	777,517	7,472.5	10,404,994	-7.5%
1983	724,247	6,781.8	10,679,306	-9.2%
1984	749,231	6,832.3	10,965,952	0.7%
1985	860,957	7,637.5	11,272,751	11.8%
1986	960,374	8,288.2	11,587,301	8.5%
1987	1,021,283	8,570.6	11,916,080	3.4%
1988	1,106,212	9,044.1	12,231,255	5.5%
1989	1,120,515	8,931.7	12,545,319	-1.2%
1990	1,122,935	8,679.3	12,938,071	-2.8%
1991	1,129,704	8,561.0	13,195,952	-1.4%
1992	1,112,746	8,289.0	13,424,416	-3.2%
1993	1,116,567	8,204.8	13,608,627	-1.0%
1994	1,130,875	8,144.0	13,886,047	-0.7%
1995	1,078,619	7,623.1	14,149,317	-6.4%
1996	1,079,623	7,491.4	14,411,563	-1.7%
1997	1,073,757	7,298.1	14,712,922	-2.6%
1998	1,0251,000	6,833.8	15,000,475	-6.4%

[Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement]

Violent Crime In Florida Compared To Average Prison Time Actually Served By Violent Felons



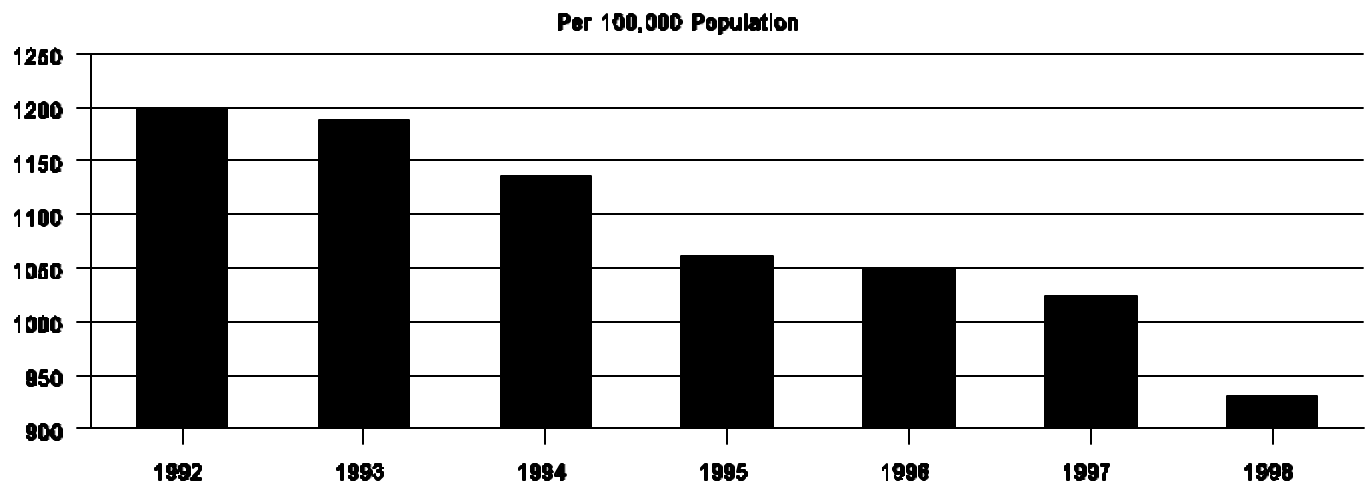
HISTORY OF VIOLENT CRIME RATE IN FLORIDA

Year	Violent Crime Volume	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Percent Change
1972	40,248	550.7	---
1973	46,430	612.9	11.3%
1974	54,852	699.3	14.1%
1975	57,663	709.7	1.5%
1976	54,543	648.0	-8.7%
1977	57,916	663.9	2.5%
1978	65,784	727.3	9.5%
1979	73,866	787.0	8.2%

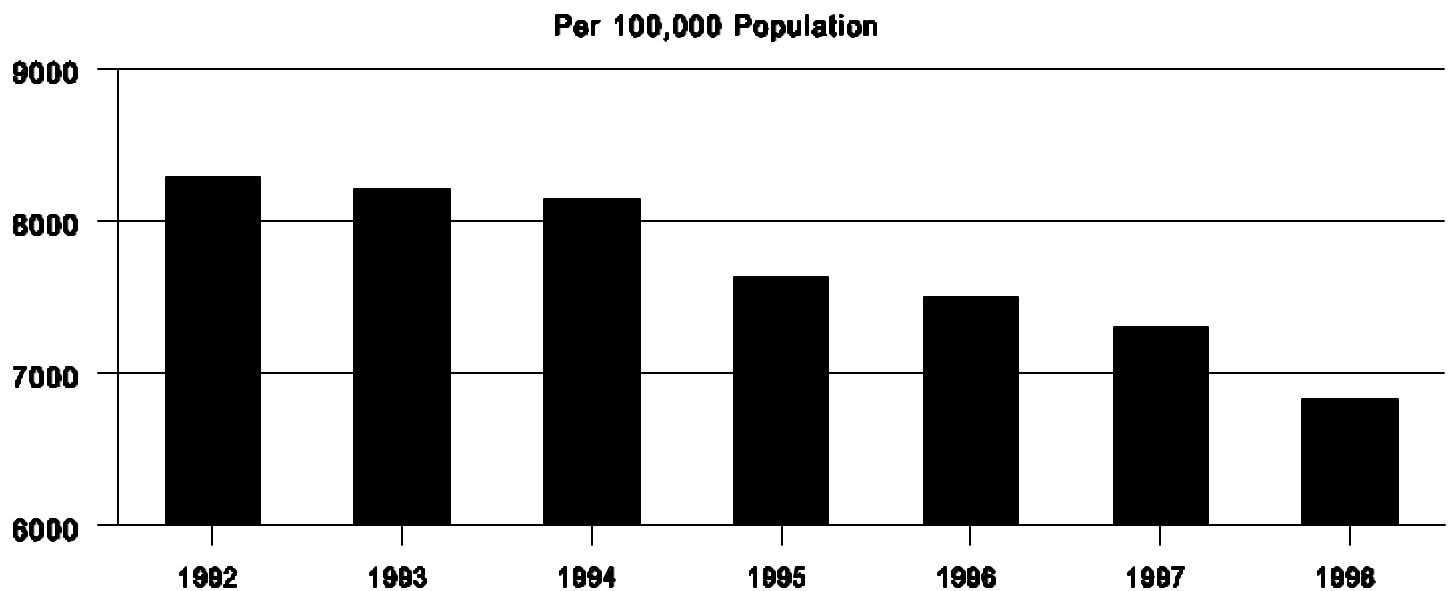
Year	Violent Crime Volume	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Percent Change
1980	94,068	965.1	22.6%
1981	98,090	970.1	0.5%
1982	93,406	897.7	-7.5%
1983	88,298	826.8	-7.9%
1984	95,368	869.7	5.2%
1985	106,980	949.0	9.1%
1986	120,977	1,044.0	10.0%
1987	123,030	1,032.5	-1.1%
1988	138,343	1,131.1	9.5%
1989	145,473	1,159.6	2.5%
1990	160,554	1,240.9	7.0%
1991	158,181	1,198.7	-3.4%
1992	161,137	1,200.3	0.1%
1993	161,789	1,188.9	-1.0%
1994	157,835	1,136.6	-4.4%
1995	150,208	1,061.6	-6.6%
1996	151,350	1,050.2	-1.1%
1997	150,801	1,025.0	-2.4%
1998	139,673	931.1	-9.2%

[Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement]

VIOLENT CRIME RATE IN FLORIDA



INDEX CRIME RATE IN FLORIDA



NATIONAL INDEX CRIME RATE IN 1997, BY STATE**National Average = 4,922.7 Crimes per 100,000 Population***

RANK	STATE	RATE
1	Florida	7,271.8
2	Arizona	7,195.0
3	Louisiana	6,449.2
4	New Mexico	6,906.5
5	Hawaii	6,022.9
6	Georgia	5,791.7
7	South Carolina	6,134.0
8	Maryland	5,653.1
9	Oregon	6,269.8
10	Nevada	6,064.5
11	Utah	5,995.5
12	Washington	5,926.3
13	Texas	5,480.5
14	Oklahoma	5,494.7
15	North Carolina	5,491.5
16	Alaska	5,272.6
17	Tennessee	5,511.8
18	Illinois	5,141.1
19	California	4,865.3
20	Colorado	4,650.4
21	Michigan	4,916.9
22	Missouri	4,814.5
23	Delaware	5,138.3
24	Alabama	4,889.7
25	Arkansas	4,718.7

RANK	STATE	RATE
26	Kansas	4,653.5
27	Mississippi	4,630.2
28	Indiana	4,466.3
29	Montana	4,408.8
30	Minnesota	4,413.8
31	Ohio	4,514.6
32	Nebraska	4,283.8
33	New Jersey	4,057.0
34	Wyoming	4,180.8
35	Connecticut	3,984.3
36	New York	3,910.9
37	Idaho	3,925.2
38	Rhode Island	3,654.4
39	Virginia	3,876.2
40	Massachusetts	3,675.2
41	Wisconsin	3,677.6
42	Iowa	3,815.8
43	Maine	3,131.7
44	Pennsylvania	3,431.5
45	Kentucky	3,127.0
46	Vermont	2,828.2
47	South Dakota	3,245.0
48	New Hampshire	2,639.6
49	North Dakota	2,711.4
50	West Virginia	2,469.1
	District of Columbia	9,839.1

[Source: Morgan Quitno, Crime State Rankings 1999, Morgan Quitno Press, based on data from Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 1997" (Uniform Crime Reports, November 22, 1998)]

*Includes murder, rape robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

NATIONAL VIOLENT CRIME RATE IN 1997, BY STATE
National Average = 610.8 Violent Crimes per 100,000 Population*

Rank	State	Rate
1	Florida	1,023.6
2	South Carolina	990.3
3	Maryland	846.6
4	Louisiana	855.9
5	Illinois	861.4
6	California	798.3
7	New Mexico	853.3
8	Nevada	798.7
9	Tennessee	789.7
10	Alaska	701.1
11	New York	688.6
12	Delaware	677.9
13	Texas	602.5
14	Massachusetts	644.2
15	Georgia	606.6
16	Michigan	590.0
17	Arizona	623.7
18	Oklahoma	559.5
19	Missouri	577.4
20	North Carolina	607.0
21	Alabama	564.5
22	Indiana	514.6
23	New Jersey	492.6
24	Arkansas	526.9
25	Mississippi	469.0

Rank	State	Rate
26	Oregon	444.4
27	Nebraska	438.4
28	Pennsylvania	442.1
29	Washington	440.7
30	Ohio	435.4
31	Kansas	409.2
32	Connecticut	390.9
33	Colorado	363.2
34	Rhode Island	333.5
35	Virginia	345.2
36	Minnesota	337.8
37	Utah	334.0
38	Kentucky	316.9
39	Hawaii	277.9
40	Iowa	310.0
41	Idaho	256.8
42	Wisconsin	270.6
43	Wyoming	255.2
44	West Virginia	218.7
45	South Dakota	197.4
46	Montana	132.1
47	Maine	120.8
48	Vermont	119.7
49	New Hampshire	113.2
50	North Dakota	87.2
	District of Columbia	2,024.2

[Source: Morgan Quitno, Crime State Rankings 1999, Morgan Quitno Press, based on data from Federal Bureau of Investigation - "Crime in the United States 1997" (Uniform Crime Reports, November 22, 1998)] *Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault

**TWO YEAR CRIME-RATE COMPARISON,
BY FLORIDA COUNTIES
(1997-1998)**

County	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	% Index Change 1997/1998	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crime Rate 100,000	% Rate Change 1997/1998	% Cleared
Alachua	1997	208,125	18,530	-4.11	11	177	477	1,791	3,673	11,164	1,237	8,903.30	-6.87	25.07
	1998	211,403	18,176	3.49	4	184	457	1,879	3,965	11,543	1,44	9,070.83	1.88	16.72
Baker	1997	21,138	829	-7.58	1	4	12	112	212	426	62	3,921.85	-9.46	40.05
	1998	212,131	636	-23.28	0	1	11	112	126	349	37	3,009.08	-23.26	55.19
Bay	1997	144,584	9,226	-2.78	3	59	153	887	1,890	5,981	453	6,381.07	-4.41	37.84
	1998	147,496	8,666	-6.07	8	72	144	619	1,716	5,689	418	5,875.41	-7.92	37.78
Bradford	1997	25,231	1,673	20.45	0	22	17	230	483	823	98	6,630.73	19.26	29.29
	1998	25,355	990	-41.42	0	7	6	144	247	515	61	3,865.12	-41.42	22.96
Brevard	1997	458,035	24,722	-4.15	19	214	546	2,728	4,829	15,064	1,322	5,397.40	-5.80	17.85
	1998	465,825	23,706	-4.1	18	217	529	2,576	4,701	14,390	1,277	5,089.46	-5.71	20.49
Broward	1997	1,423,728	112,508	-4.33	78	565	4,570	7,163	21,039	63,088	16,005	7,902.35	-6.45	21.67
	1998	1,460,890	95,991	-14.68	73	518	3,679	6,508	18,308	55,062	11,843	6,570.72	-16.85	23.43
Calhoun	1997	12,876	292	-2.34	1	1	3	38	82	156	11	2,267.78	-5.16	36.36
	1998	13,572	308	5.48	2	1	7	36	73	173	16	2,269.38	0.07	34.42
Charlotte	1997	131,307	4,165	3.07	4	34	46	345	866	2,634	236	3,171.96	1.63	25.04
	1998	133,655	3,920	-5.88	1	17	42	219	1,000	2,419	222	2,932.92	-7.54	22.88
Citrus	1997	108,984	2,815	-5.85	0	18	22	264	870	1,519	122	2,559.48	-7.65	27.53
	1998	112,424	3,253	15.56	3	24	25	407	907	1,761	126	2,893.61	13.05	30.85
Clay	1997	127,926	4,861	4.74	2	95	68	595	774	3,092	235	3,799.85	2.70	44.07
	1998	134,534	5,017	3.21	3	47	56	490	675	3,494	262	3,729.17	-1.86	42.34
Collier	1997	200,024	11,057	-6.06	16	116	231	1,014	2,517	6,644	519	5,527.84	-9.34	19.59
	1998	210,095	10,495	-5.08	4	90	200	901	2,244	6306	750	4,995	-10	19.1
Columbia	1997	53,684	3,623	-1.95	4	28	69	443	814	2,098	167	6,748.75	-3.99	25.59
	1998	55,368	3,356	-7.37	4	27	67	451	723	1,933	151	6,061.26	-10.19	26.1
Dade	1997	2,070,573	229,575	1.90	305	1,274	12,809	21,592	39,433	120,194	33,968	11,067.51	0.56	16.91
	1998	2,090,314	213,400	-7.05	252	1,158	10,722	19,534	35,132	115,262	31,340	10,208.99	-7.92	17.26
Desoto	1997	27,224	1,657	-3.16	2	26	52	291	490	718	78	6,086.54	-4.96	30.78
	1998	27,927	1,534	-7.42	0	10	43	200	486	721	74	5,492.89	-9.75	39.11
Dixie	1997	13,039	670	-8.34	0	15	5	65	288	275	22	5,138.43	-11.42	20.15
	1998	13,196	567	-15.37	1	6	1	86	222	224	27	4,296.76	-16.38	26.83

**TWO YEAR CRIME-RATE COMPARISON,
BY FLORIDA COUNTIES
(1997-1998)**

County	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	% Index Change 1997/1998	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crime Rate 100,000	% Rate Change 1997/1998	% Cleared
Duval	1997	741,508	61,143	-2.03	77	635	2,481	6,630	12,940	32,819	5,561	8,245.76	-3.76	22.96
	1998	753,823	57,927	-5.26	78	547	2151	5,699	11,352	32,652	5,448	7,684.43	-6.81	21.46
Escambia	1997	291,135	17,375	-2.07	13	226	594	2,094	3,742	9,878	828	5,968.02	-3.70	26.68
	1998	296,164	16,146	-7.07	17	144	603	1,862	3,506	9,149	865	5,451.71	-8.65	27.16
Flagler	1997	41,190	1,673	15.06	2	13	16	180	338	1,086	38	4,061.67	8.09	31.92
	1998	43,441	1,395	-16.62	3	11	17	114	280	915	55	3,211.25	-20.94	27.1
Franklin	1997	10,497	526	93.36	0	2	3	45	59	394	23	5,010.95	91.19	9.13
	1998	10,739	498	-5.32	2	3	1	39	56	363	34	4,637.30	-7.46	13.86
Gadsden	1997	49,740	1,858	-16.83	4	22	76	256	423	915	162	3,735.42	-22.55	31.54
	1998	50,820	2,338	25.83	4	14	107	362	592	1,069	190	4,600.55	23.16	29.98
Gilchrist	1997	12,531	367	5.46	0	0	8	80	163	103	13	2,928.74	2.25	44.14
	1998	13,140	292	-20.44	0	2	2	26	135	103	24	2,222.22	-24.12	32.53
Glades	1997	9,648	381	-26.02	1	2	4	22	154	172	26	3,949.00	-27.82	17.32
	1998	9,875	382	0.26	1	3	9	31	118	194	26	3,868.35	-2.04	25.39
Gulf	1997	14,103	369	10.48	0	9	4	66	105	176	9	2,616.46	6.11	39.30
	1998	14,260	421	14.09	0	1	8	63	145	187	17	2,952.31	12.84	49.88
Hamilton	1997	13,708	627	53.30	1	6	9	93	162	326	30	4,573.97	50.20	30.62
	1998	14,120	541	-13.72	1	8	12	87	174	227	32	3,831.44	-16.23	31.05
Hardee	1997	22,447	1,386	4.45	2	15	18	65	501	641	144	6,174.54	4.78	26.12
	1998	1,134	-18	1	7	20	81	369	500	156	4,973	-19.45	36.6	
Hendry	1997	30,308	2,702	64.26	3	7	52	300	861	1,222	257	8,915.14	63.44	16.21
	1998	30,364	2,206	-18.28	1	20	47	287	627	1,073	153	7,271.77	-18.43	20.29
Hernando	1997	122,099	4,704	-8.25	8	66	56	567	1,140	2,665	202	3,852.61	-9.88	28.06
	1998	125,008	4,500	-4.34	2	72	39	451	1,111	2,607	218	3,599.77	-6.56	25.82
Highlands	1997	79,536	4,536	0.87	6	40	141	402	1,362	2,347	240	5,705.59	-1.09	29.31
	1998	80,458	4,497	-0.9	6	15	132	427	1,425	2,268	224	5,589.25	-2.04	24.64
Hillsborough	1997	928,731	76,261	-11.12	65	511	3,708	8,157	13,168	42,731	7,921	8,211.31	-12.83	25.00
	1998	942,322	75,802	-0.6	75	550	8013	12,451	42,133	9,170	8,044	-2.04	22.99	
Holmes	1997	17,609	389	710.42	0	5	1	84	137	126	36	2,209.10	701.35	43.96
	1998	17,949	336	-13.62	2	6	6	52	108	122	40	1,871.97	-15.26	44.94

**TWO YEAR CRIME-RATE COMPARISON,
BY FLORIDA COUNTIES
(1997-1998)**

County	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	% Index Change 1997/1998	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crime Rate 100,000	% Rate Change 1997/1998	% Cleared
Indian River	1997	104,605	5,846	8.18	6	65	88	345	1,279	3,820	243	5,588.64	5.70	23.47
	1998	5,541	-5	2	68	79	330	1,140	3,681	241	5,194	-7.07	23.77	
Jackson	1997	49,387	1,097	-21.87	0	12	23	200	249	553	60	2,221.23	-23.07	39.38
	1998	49,670	1,142	4.1	2	18	19	200	272	569	62	2,299.17	3.51	34.24
Jefferson	1997	13,988	590	-27.16	1	13	17	95	224	217	23	4,217.90	-28.59	39.49
	1998	14,207	552	-6.44	1	6	14	156	155	196	24	3,885.41	-7.88	50.36
Lafayette	1997	7,002	43	4.88	0	0	6	15	14	6	2	614.11	5.03	100.00
	1998	6,998	34	-20.93	0	0	9	14	5	4	2	485.85	-20.89	100
Lake	1997	188,331	8,095	3.52	4	74	131	1,100	2,131	4,286	369	4,298.28	0.21	32.09
	1998	196,073	8,493	4.92	3	87	145	1,204	2,108	4,479	467	4,331.55	0.77	30.32
Lee	1997	394,244	21,785	8.65	25	214	711	1,438	4,585	12,063	2,749	5,525.77	5.74	27.48
	1998	405,637	20,773	-4.65	31	224	632	1,533	4,540	10,956	2,857	5,121.08	-7.32	28.46
Leon	1997	227,714	19,527	5.22	7	173	641	1,979	3,093	12,503	1,131	8,757.23	2.40	27.18
	1998	233,232	18,265	-6.46	7	140	601	1,739	3,477	11,255	1,046	7,831.26	-8.68	26.61
Levy	1997	31,591	1,888	16.04	1	8	23	360	535	892	69	5,976.39	12.73	44.60
	1998	32,416	1,808	-4.24	2	29	14	368	433	868	94	5,577.49	-6.67	35.4
Liberty	1997	7,694	78	-22.00	0	0	0	11	23	38	6	1,013.78	-24.59	51.28
	1998	7,708	131	67.95	0	2	2	14	59	45	9	1,699.53	67.64	38.93
Madison	1997	19,035	721	40.55	0	6	16	60	227	397	15	3,787.76	38.40	28.16
	1998	19,277	1,007	39.67	0	7	11	116	232	618	23	5,223.84	37.91	22.74
Manatee	1997	245,379	14,463	-18.09	18	98	429	1,804	3,327	7,900	887	5,894.15	-19.66	23.56
	1998	251,102	14,065	-2.75	11	74	421	1,585	3,423	7,656	895	5,601.31	-4.97	20.25
Marion	1997	237,204	12,331	-1.53	10	129	283	1,525	3,162	6,694	528	5,198.48	-4.82	41.21
	1998	242,357	11,781	-4.46	18	101	244	1,441	2,820	6,766	591	4,861.01	-6.49	42.71
Martin	1997	116,359	5,151	-10.54	5	21	106	399	1,228	3,183	209	4,426.82	-12.00	23.72
	1998	119,370	4,891	-5.05	2	30	93	447	1,079	3,023	217	4,097.34	-7.44	23.33
Monroe	1997	84,743	6,761	1.93	5	30	74	516	1,099	4,543	494	7,978.24	0.78	18.96
	1998	85,646	6,286	-7.03	5	30	85	458	1,011	4,219	478	7,339.51	-8.01	17.21
Nassau	1997	52,740	2,181	6.75	3	38	49	240	511	1,205	135	4,135.38	3.43	20.82
	1998	54,538	2,188	0.32	2	40	33	256	526	1,184	147	4,011.88	-2.99	29.8

**TWO YEAR CRIME-RATE COMPARISON,
BY FLORIDA COUNTIES
(1997-1998)**

County	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	% Index Change 1997/1996	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crime Rate 100,000	% Rate Change 1997/1996	% Cleared
Okaloosa	1997	171,038	6,684	32.15	7	51	99	629	1,905	3,689	304	3,907.90	27.73	21.45
	1998	175,568	6,565	-1.78	10	85	123	706	2,000	3,368	273	3,739.29	-4.31	32.75
Okeechobee	1997	34,746	1,995	9.08	1	17	30	303	413	1,106	125	5,741.67	5.61	30.38
	1998	35,059	446	-77.64	0	2	4	49	82	287	22	1,272.14	-77.84	24.44
Orange	1997	803,614	74,630	-1.15	47	501	2,967	7,464	13,836	42,783	7,032	9,286.80	-4.36	25.03
	1998	824,095	71,846	-3.73	52	501	2,498	7,207	13,335	41,520	6,733	8,718.17	-6.12	23.55
Osceola	1997	143,828	10,744	7.81	4	69	300	897	2,892	5,837	745	7,470.03	4.73	30.38
	1998	148,712	10,743	-0.01	10	74	240	820	2,818	6,101	680	7,224.03	-3.29	26.39
Palm Beach	1997	1,003,798	83,920	5.64	76	454	2,904	6,440	16,508	48,768	8,770	8,360.25	3.33	16.21
	1998	1,020,521	86,639	3.24	73	541	2,967	6,445	17,474	49,086	10,053	8,489.68	1.55	15.28
Pasco	1997	315,785	13,756	-4.07	11	97	202	1,015	3,184	8,249	998	4,356.13	-5.85	25.31
	1998	321,074	15,113	9.86	15	112	272	1,047	3,932	8,637	1,098	4,707.01	8.06	19.68
Pinellas	1997	888,141	54,818	-6.42	43	434	1,825	6,768	10,223	32,196	3,329	6,172.22	-7.14	26.04
	1998	892,178	56,479	3.03	44	391	1,903	6,063	11,137	33,033	3,908	6,330.46	2.56	25.38
Polk	1997	459,010	39,171	15.76	37	278	1,113	2,829	10,719	19,204	4,991	8,533.80	14.17	18.26
	1998	465,858	36,322	-7.27	40	243	979	2,524	9,079	19,518	3,939	7,796.80	-8.64	19.25
Putnam	1997	70,243	4,674	-4.69	2	57	119	717	1,361	2,338	80	6,654.04	-4.63	51.41
	1998	71,454	4,226	-9.58	4	68	103	550	1,131	2,120	250	5,914.29	-11.12	50.05
St. Johns	1997	105,965	4,618	-1.01	6	14	105	574	1,005	2,709	205	4,358.04	-4.96	29.93
	1998	109,994	4,650	0.69	8	31	84	585	916	2,799	227	4,231.35	-2.91	32.75
St. Lucie	1997	179,133	11,261	3.10	18	108	510	1,311	2,558	5,983	773	6,286.39	0.99	23.18
	1998	183,222	10,031	-10.92	8	87	358	1,413	2,453	5,094	618	5,474.78	-12.91	24.72
Santa Rosa	1997	102,338	4,505	25.10	5	47	54	588	1,184	2,397	230	4,402.08	20.40	21.18
	1998	107,814	4,014	-10.9	8	88	53	452	918	2,299	196	3,723.08	-15.42	16.22
Sarasota	1997	307,086	15,636	-5.52	11	83	346	1,050	3,181	10,279	686	5,091.73	-7.10	25.63
	1998	311,949	14,127	-9.65	9	90	337	952	2,734	9,313	692	4,528.63	-11.06	23.55
Seminole	1997	337,498	16,029	0.57	3	119	427	1,154	3,029	9,859	1,438	4,749.36	-1.95	22.33
	1998	345,166	15,371	-4.11	17	120	354	1,454	2,882	9,087	1,457	4,453.22	-6.24	24.6
Sumter	1997	44,366	1,250	-1.57	1	1	17	180	371	591	89	2,817.47	-9.95	27.52
	1998	47,907	1,466	17.28	1	14	26	280	384	634	127	3,060.10	8.61	25.17

**TWO YEAR CRIME-RATE COMPARISON,
BY FLORIDA COUNTIES
(1997-1998)**

County	Year	Population	Total Crime		Murder	Forcible		Robbery	Aggravated		Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Crime		% Rate		% Change	% Cleared
			Index	1997/1996		Rape	1997/1996		Assault	1997/1996				Rate	1997/1996	Rate	1997/1996		
Suwannee	1997	33,223	1,599	157.07	3	10	20	198	476	855	37	4,812.93	143.15	23.45					
	1998	33,746	1,570	-1.81	1	20	40	186	416	827	80	4,652.40	-3.34	28.85					
Taylor	1997	19,184	1,186	-1.58	1	8	28	215	408	484	42	6,182.24	-2.41	29.09					
	1998	19,527	922	-22.26	0	6	15	155	266	443	37	4,721.67	-23.63	31.56					
Union	1997	13,103	137	110.77	2	1	2	31	35	34	32	1,045.56	109.48	91.24					
	1998	13,459	168	22.63	1	9	6	45	35	47	25	1,248.24	19.38	58.93					
Volusia	1997	413,668	24,603	0.45	16	223	774	2,419	6,014	13,244	1,913	5,947.52	-1.12	25.58					
	1998	420,431	25,974	5.57	11	248	784	2,405	5,941	14,588	1,997	6,177.95	3.87	23.53					
Wakulla	1997	18,660	408	-50.78	2	7	3	67	90	198	41	2,186.50	-52.47	34.56					
	1998	19,828	734	79.9	0	13	7	126	210	314	64	3,701.84	69.3	29.29					
Walton	1997	36,094	987	-2.85	4	4	7	71	254	600	47	2,734.53	-7.61	40.73					
	1998	38,304	1,207	22.29	0	11	22	95	318	705	56	3,151.11	15.23	24.69					
Washington	1997	20,116	87	-59.91	1	1	3	6	46	10	20	432.49	-60.64	51.72					
	1998	21,319	106	21.84	2	1	0	18	44	32	9	497.21	14.96	48.11					

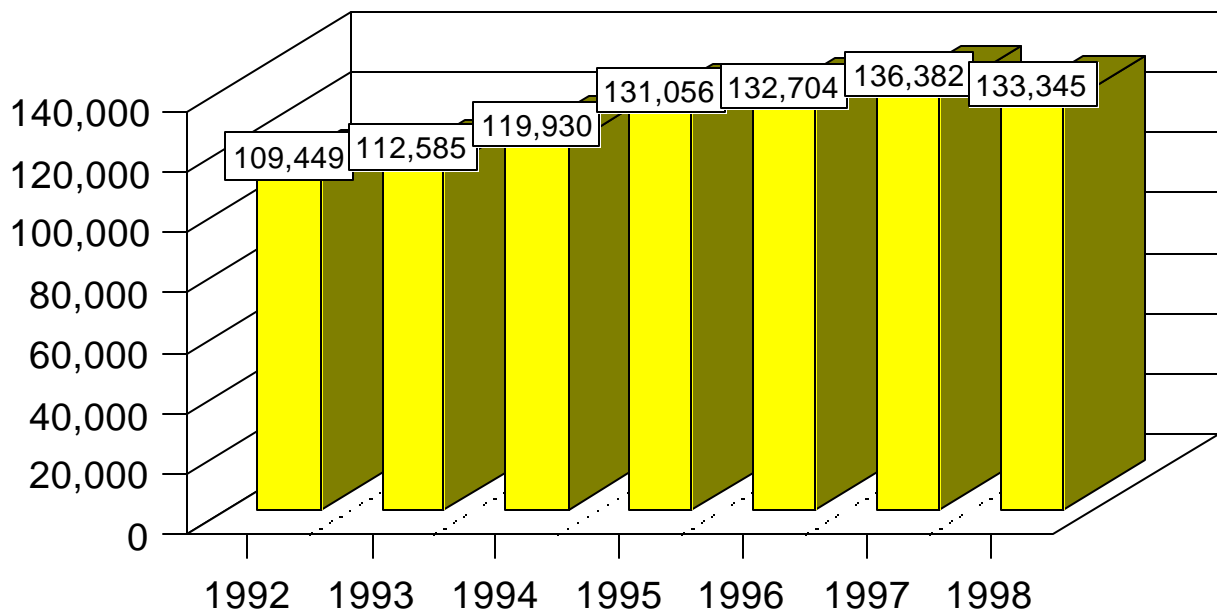
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS INCREASING

“Domestic violence” is defined in s. 741.28, Florida Statutes, as including any of the crimes listed in the chart on the next page (plus kidnapping and false imprisonment, which were added in 1997) committed against a family or household member. The law provides that police and prosecutors are to make charging decisions based on evidence of any crimes committed, and that the consent or wishes of the victim are not to influence their decisions. The law further directs judges to take the safety of the victim into account in determining bail for a person charged with a domestic violence offense.

- In 1998, there were **133,345 domestic violence** offenses reported in Florida resulting in **64,446 arrests**.
- The following domestic violence crimes increased over 1997: Murder (18%), Manslaughter (144.4%), Forcible Rape (5.5%), and Simple Stalking (10.3%).
- **41.5%** of certain offenses including **murder, rape and assault** were domestic violence related.
- **Domestic abuse** in 1998 resulted in **99,428 assaults**, 25,162 **assaults with deadly weapons**, and 190 **murders**.

[Sources: Florida Department of Law Enforcement; U.S. Department of Justice - Bureau of Justice Statistics]

TOTAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES 1992-1998



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES

Offense Type	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Murder	245	234	230	195	192	161	190
Manslaughter	10	16	10	14	17	9	22
Forcible Rape	1,622	1,636	1,667	1,465	1,426	1,365	1,440
Forcible Sodomy	475	527	578	526	408	460	411
Forcible Fondling	1,233	1,430	1,190	1,138	1,021	932	955
Aggravated Assault	23,906	23,649	23,765	25,817	25,680	26,561	25,162
Aggravated Stalking	*	*	*	*	255	298	247
Simple Assault	79,722	82,301	89,583	98,628	99,116	101,305	99,428
Threat / Intimidation	2,136	2,678	2,808	3,273	4,022	4,681	4,817
Simple Stalking	*	*	*	*	567	610	673
TOTAL OFFENSES	109,349	112,471	119,831	131,056	132,704	136,382	133,345
% of Comparable Reported Offenses	36.9%	37.0%	38.1%	41.0%	40.8%	40.9%	41.5%

[Source: FDLE 1997 Crime Report] * Data not collected

**STATEWIDE PROSECUTOR
TOTAL SENTENCES & FINES
1994-1998**

	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998
Prison Terms	6 Life/876 years	3 Life/1,142 years	1,192 years	2 Life/626 Years
Probation Terms	700 years	645 years	801 years	1,310 Years
Victim Restitution	\$1,001,117	\$4,672,678	\$6,960,148	\$23,384,689
Fines	\$1,856,025	\$1,282,484	\$2,238,852	\$2,204,019
Costs of Prosecution	\$42,912	\$50,809	\$99,530	\$334,482
Costs of Investigation	\$262,457	\$540,368	\$584,037	\$1,563,447
Total Dollar Amount Assessed by Courts	\$3,162,511	\$6,546,339	\$9,882,567	\$25,923,190

Note: Dollar amounts assessed by courts do not document actual amounts paid by criminal defendants.

[Source: 1998 Performance Report/Agency Strategic Plan by the Attorney General]

Circuit Courts – Statewide 1998

	Capital Murder	Non-Cap Murder	Sex Offense	Robbr	Other Person	Burgl	Theft Fraud	Bad Checks	Other Prop	Drugs	Other	Total
A. Defendants Filed	442	1,231	3,750	5,494	32,671	18,092	36,072	8,083,	1,744	57,292	14,157	179,028
B. Defendants Disposed												
1. Before Trial	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	8
A. Speedy Trial	26	135	444	689	3,287	1,271	3,479	3,335	254	4,153	1,486	18,559
B. Dismissed	2	4	10	13	288	68	85	11	14	47	731	973
C. Transferred	57	533	2,071	3,439	19,786	11,868	29,219	2,767	1,217	40,628	15,786	127,368
D. Plea	10	17	62	00	1,354	439	3,052	995	94	1,518	767	8,368
E. Other												
2. After Trial												
A. Non Jury	0	2	3	6	64	19	34	5	8	26	20	187
(1) Acquittal	1	0	1	4	33	19	27	0	6	65	52	205
(2) Plea	2	2	4	4	39	13	23	3	2	24	51	167
(3) Conviction												
B. By Jury	10	50	101	103	331	136	136	1	14	253	146	1,281
(1) Acquittal	3	9	16	25	65	27	49	1	7	46	51	299
(2) Plea	143	193	199	293	482	272	214	1	34	408	575	2,814
(3) Conviction												
Total Disposed	254	945	2,9913	4,636	25,732	14,133	36,317	7,119	1,647	47,168	19,365	160,229
C. Reopened Cases	59	177	404	479	1,516	1,275	2,117	176	128	2,740	732	9,803
Total Defendants Disposed Before Trial:												155,276
Total Defendants Disposed After Trial – Non-Jury:												559
Total Defendants Disposed After Trial – Jury:												4,394

Source: Florida Supreme Court Summary Reporting System Report.

* SRS Data is used as a base for workload measures for judges. It is not intended as a measure of performance for the judiciary, state attorneys or public defenders.

** This data is based on information received from the clerks of Court and is most accurate as of the run date of this document. Please note that the data may be modified after the run date as a result of amendments submitted by the clerk.

*** Dismissals cannot be attributed to a single individual or agency. Dismissals include counts dismissed prior to trial and on the prosecutor's motion.

**** The case filings number noted does not include filings information from nine smaller counties.

Time Served by Criminals Sentenced to Florida's Prisons:

The Impact of Punishment Policies from 1979 to 1999

Executive Summary

Florida is tougher on criminals today than any time over the past 20 years. This report reveals data showing that criminals sentenced to prison today will serve significantly longer actual time incarcerated than in the past two decades. An analysis was conducted of 414,564 offenders sentenced to prison from FY1979-80 to FY1998-99. Florida has implemented several major changes in the way it sentences felony offenders to prison. Prior to the minimum 85% of sentence served policy, which began in 1995, a prison sentence had minimal relationship to the actual time criminals spent in prison. Parole, early prison release, and significant gain-time earnings resulted in substantially shorter periods of actual incarceration than the current punishment policy.

Report Highlights:

- **For all crime types combined**, the average prison sentence today will result in 5.4 years of imprisonment, a 218% increase from the 1.7 average 10 years ago.
- **Violent offenders**, on average, will serve 8.6 years in prison today, a 132% increase from ten years ago.
- **Armed Robbery offenders** will serve an average of 10.2 years in prison under the current punishment policy compared to the twenty year low of 2.8 years eleven years ago.
- **Burglary offenders** will serve an average of 5.0 years in prison today, a 317% increase from the 1.2 average 10 years ago.
- **Auto Theft offenders** will serve 3.0 years in prison today compared to less than one year 10 years ago.

Introduction

This report presents a description of how the actual time served by various types of criminals sentenced to prison has changed in Florida from 1979 to 1999. Florida has implemented several major changes in the way in which it sentences felony offenders to prison over the past 20 years. The figures in this report are based on an analysis of 414,564 offenders sentenced to prison from FY1979-80 to FY1998-99.

It is important to note that the department routinely publishes figures reflecting actual time served for offenders released from prison. However, cohorts of prison releasees have been sentenced under many different sentencing policies. Therefore, this report examines offenders sentenced to prison to reflect the impact of punishment policies on actual prison time served.

Changes to Florida's Punishment Policy

The table below presents what Florida's sentencing policy, inmate gaintime, and prison release practices were from FY1979-80 to FY1998-99. Dramatic yet incremental changes in punishment practices have occurred over the past two decades. Florida's method of punishing serious criminals has been transformed from an indeterminate sentencing policy to a determinate policy. The indeterminate policy resulted in significant sentence reductions through parole board decisions. After parole was eliminated in October 1983, prison sentences were reduced through statutorily mandated earned and unearned gaintime. From 1987 to 1994, additional sentence reductions occurred through early prison release resulting from a deficit of prison beds and court ordered capacity limits. In contrast, the determinate sentence policy involves no parole eligibility and no early prison release. Prison sentences handed out by Florida judges from FY1979-80 to FY1993-94 had minimal bearing on the actual prison term criminals served. In FY1996-96 to FY1998-99, the length of prison sentences are nearly equivalent to the length of time criminals will serve in prison.

Florida's Prison Sentencing Policy, Inmate Gaintime and Prison Release Practices: FY1979-80 to FY1998-99

Fiscal Year	Prison Sentencing Policy	Inmate Gaintime	Prison Release Practices
1979-80 to 1982-83	Indeterminate sentencing through a parole system	Up to 20 or 36 days per month served for Incentive or Work/ Extra Gaintime	Parole or expiration of sentence
1983-84 to 1985-86	Determinate sentencing under 1983 Sentencing Guidelines	Basic gaintime reduced sentences by one-third upon entering prison. Incentive gaintime up to 20 days per month served.	Expiration of sentence
1986-87 to 1993-94	Determinate sentencing under 1983 Sentencing Guidelines	Basic gaintime reduced sentences by one-third upon entering prison. Incentive gaintime up to 20 days per month served.	Expiration of sentence and early prison release due to overcrowding
1994-95 to 1995-96	1994 Sentencing Guidelines	Up to 20 or 25 days of incentive gaintime per month served	Expiration of sentence
1995-96 to 1998-99	1995 Sentencing Guidelines and Criminal Punishment Code	Incentive gaintime up to 10 days per month served, however, gaintime cannot cause inmate to serve below 85% of sentence	Expiration of sentence

Major Findings

The tables and charts in this report detail how time served for offenders sentenced to Florida's prisons has changed over the past two decades. However, the following are some of the most salient facts the figures reveal.

Section 1: All Crimes

Comparing actual prison time served for all offenders from FY1979-80 to FY1998-99 results in the following conclusions:

Offenders who have been sentenced to prison under the current minimum 85% of sentence served policy will, on average, serve a significantly longer period of time in prison than at any time over the past 20 years. The average prison sentence under this policy has resulted in 5.1 years of incarceration compared to 3.5 years under the parole system of the early 1980's and 2.3 years during the early prison release policy of the late 80's and early 90's (chart 1).

Offenders sentenced to prison in the latest fiscal year (1998-99) will serve longer prison terms than any year over the past two decades. In fact, actual time served has increased by 50.0% (3.6 years to 5.4 years) from FY1979-80 to FY1998-99 and a significant 217.6% (1.7 years to 5.4 years) from FY1988-89 to FY1998-99 (chart 2).

One of every ten offenders (9.8%) who have been sentenced under the current 85% policy will serve more than 10 years in prison compared to 4.2% under the parole system, 3.5% when early prison release existed, and 6.6% under the 1994 sentencing guidelines (chart 3).

Table 1
All Crimes

By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions Punishment Policies	Fiscal Year*	Average Prison Time Served	Median Prison Time Served*	Average Sentence Length (Years)*	Number of Cases*
Indeterminate Parole Policy	1979-80	3.6	2.0	6.6	5,975
	1980-81	3.5	2.0	6.5	7,130
	1981-82	3.6	1.8	6.9	10,558
	1982-83	3.5	1.6	6.7	11,668
1983 Sentencing: Significant Gaintime	1983-84	3.1	1.5	5.7	10,225
	1984-85	2.7	1.4	4.8	12,086
	1985-86	2.5	1.2	4.8	14,891
Early Prison Release Due To Court Ordered Capacity Limits	1986-87	2.1	1.0	4.4	20,738
	1987-88	1.7	0.8	4.1	27,848
	1988-89	1.7	0.7	4.1	37,183
	1989-90	2.1	0.8	4.8	41,335
	1990-91	2.5	0.9	5.4	34,490
	1991-92	2.5	0.7	5.7	30,686
	1992-93	3.0	1.0	6.1	26,418
	1993-94	3.4	1.3	6.4	22,390
1994 Guidelines: Reduced Gaintime	1994-95	4.1	2.0	6.2	18,472
	1995-96	4.1	1.9	5.6	18,404
Determinate: Minimum 85% Sentence Served	1996-97	4.7	2.1	5.7	20,103
	1997-98	5.0	2.2	5.7	21,170
	1998-99	5.4	2.2	5.5	22,794

Chart 1 All Crimes

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

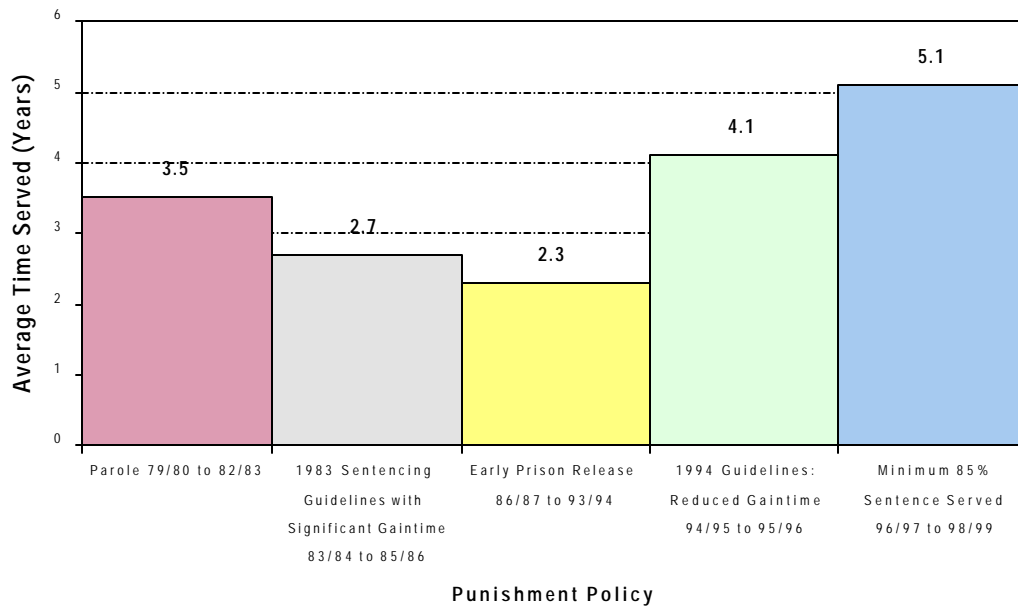


Chart 2 All Crimes

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

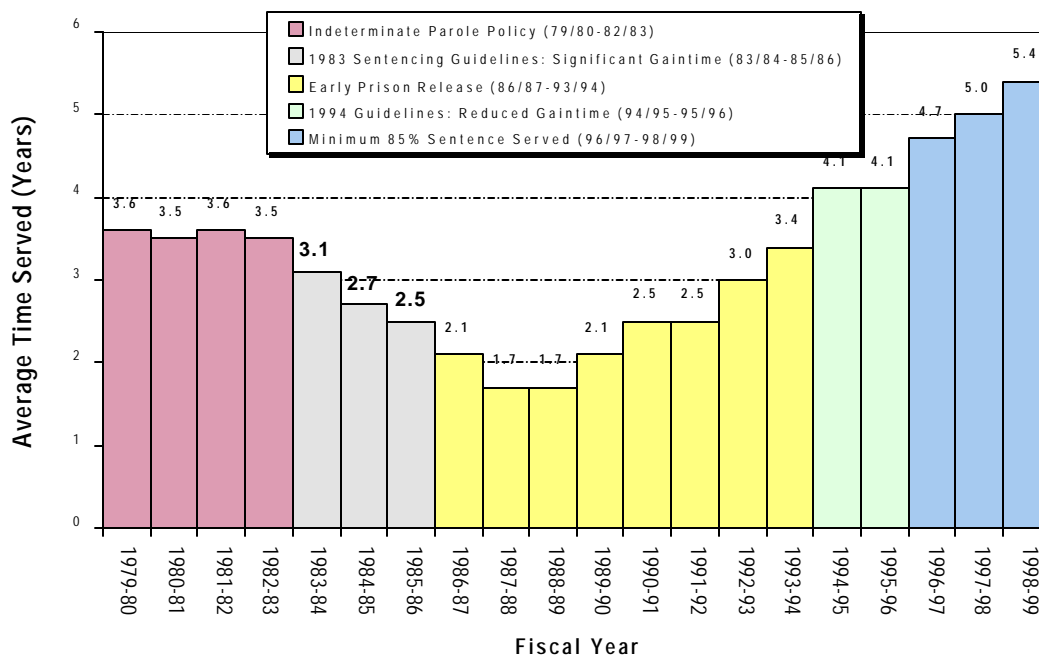


Chart 3 All Crimes

Percent of Prison Admissions Serving More Than 10 Years
Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

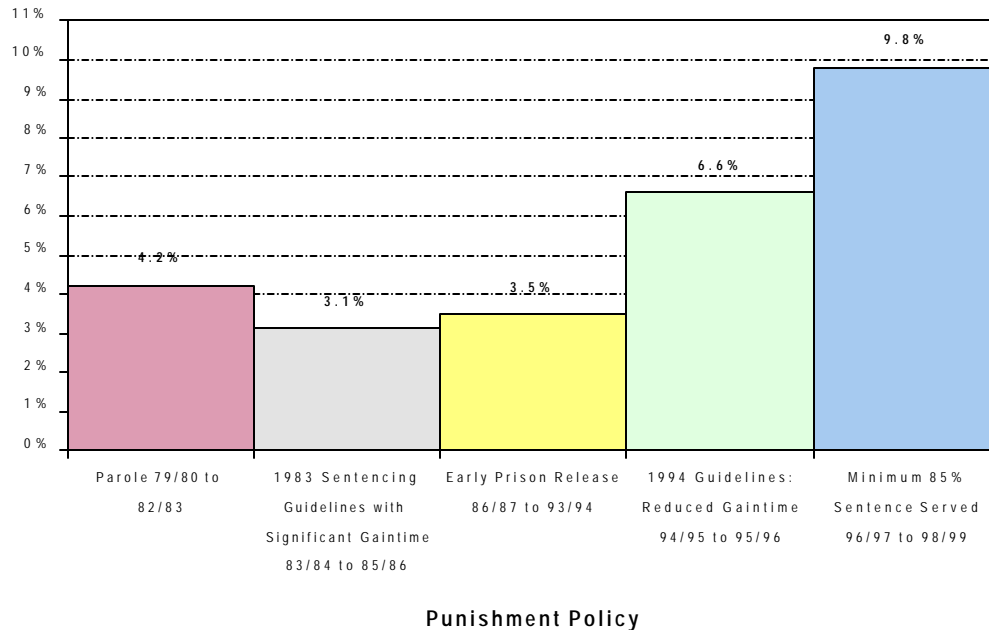


Chart 4 All Crimes

Percent of Prison Admissions Serving More Than 10 Years
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

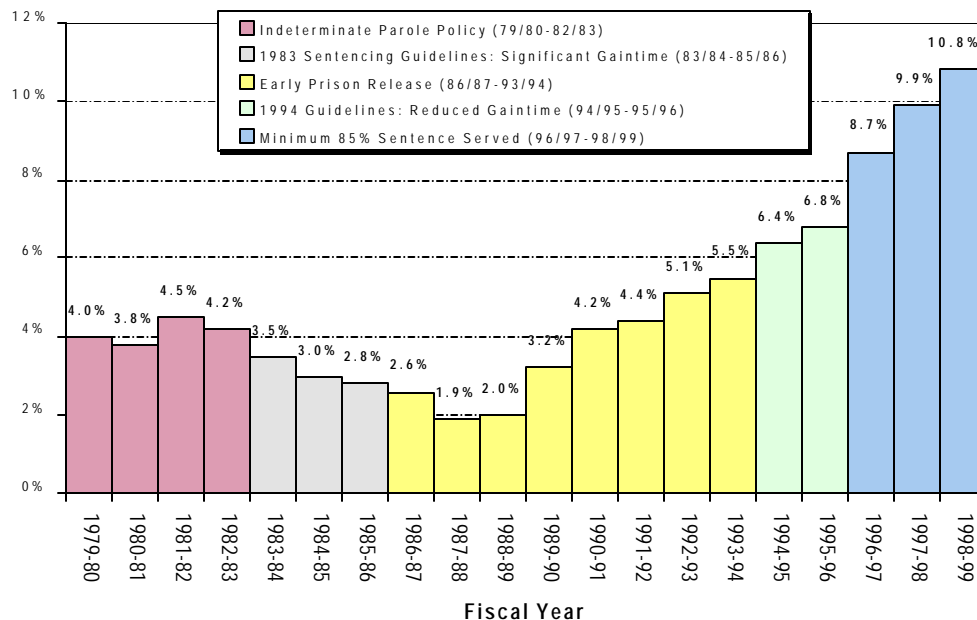


Table 2
All Crimes
 Distribution of Prison Time Served for New Admissions
 By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

Punishment Policies	Fiscal Year	Percent 1 to 6 Months	Percent +6 to 12 Months	Percent +1 to 2 Years	Percent +2 to 3 Years	Percent +3 to 5 Years	Percent +5 to 10 Years	Percent +10 to 20 Years	Percent +20 Years
Indeterminate Parole Policy	1979-80	2.9%	11.9%	34.7%	23.1%	15.3%	8.0%	1.7%	2.3%
	1980-81	3.2%	12.2%	35.1%	25.6%	12.2%	8.0%	1.6%	2.2%
	1981-82	2.3%	16.1%	37.6%	19.8%	11.2%	8.5%	1.9%	2.6%
	1982-83	2.9%	21.5%	35.2%	17.1%	11.0%	8.2%	1.4%	2.8%
1983 Sentencing Guidelines with Reduced Gaintime	1983-84	2.8%	24.1%	36.8%	16.9%	10.3%	5.7%	1.2%	2.3%
	1984-85	2.8%	29.1%	37.8%	14.5%	9.4%	3.4%	0.9%	2.0%
	1985-86	7.4%	29.4%	36.8%	12.2%	8.1%	3.2%	1.1%	1.8%
Early Prison Release Due To Court Ordered Capacity Limits	1986-87	15.0%	36.6%	29.2%	8.1%	5.9%	2.6%	1.2%	1.4%
	1987-88	27.4%	36.7%	21.5%	5.6%	4.2%	2.7%	0.9%	1.0%
	1988-89	29.6%	37.4%	19.2%	4.9%	3.9%	3.1%	1.0%	0.9%
	1989-90	24.4%	36.8%	20.3%	6.2%	5.1%	4.1%	1.9%	1.3%
	1990-91	20.6%	33.9%	21.0%	8.0%	6.9%	5.4%	2.5%	1.7%
	1991-92	36.5%	24.1%	15.0%	8.1%	5.9%	5.9%	2.4%	2.0%
	1992-93	21.9%	28.9%	18.9%	9.1%	8.5%	7.6%	2.8%	2.3%
	1993-94	13.8%	27.0%	20.9%	12.9%	11.7%	8.1%	2.8%	2.7%
1994 Guidelines Reduced Gaintime	1994-95	2.7%	15.2%	33.2%	18.0%	15.3%	9.2%	3.2%	3.3%
	1995-96	0.8%	16.8%	34.4%	17.7%	14.6%	8.9%	3.4%	3.4%
Determinate: Minimum 85% Sentence Served	1996-97	0.8%	14.0%	32.0%	17.8%	16.0%	10.6%	4.4%	4.3%
	1997-98	0.7%	12.9%	31.2%	18.5%	16.2%	10.6%	4.8%	5.1%
	1998-99	0.8%	13.3%	31.0%	18.1%	15.9%	10.1%	4.8%	6.0%

Table 3
All Crimes

Average Prison Time Served in Years By:
Violent, Property, and Drug Crimes
Fiscal Years 1979-80 to 1998-99

Punishment Policies	Year of Admission	Violent	Property	Drug
Indeterminate Parole Policy	1979-80	6.0	2.1	1.7
	1980-81	5.7	2.1	1.8
	1981-82	6.4	2.0	1.6
	1982-83	6.4	1.9	1.7
1983 Sentencing Guidelines with Reduced Gaintime	1983-84	5.4	1.7	1.7
	1984-85	4.8	1.5	1.7
	1985-86	4.5	1.4	1.4
Early Prison Release Due To Court Ordered Capacity Limits	1986-87	4.0	1.2	1.3
	1987-88	3.5	1.0	1.0
	1988-89	3.7	1.0	0.9
	1989-90	4.4	1.3	1.2
	1990-91	5.1	1.5	1.5
	1991-92	5.4	1.5	1.3
	1992-93	5.9	1.7	1.5
	1993-94	6.3	2.1	1.6
1994 Guidelines Reduced Gaintime	1994-95	6.7	2.6	2.2
	1995-96	6.5	2.6	2.3
Determinate: Minimum 85% Sentence Served	1996-97	7.3	3.1	2.7
	1997-98	7.7	3.6	2.8
	1998-99	8.6	3.9	3.2

Section 2: Violent Crimes

Violent offenders who have been sentenced to prison under the current minimum 85% of sentence served policy, on average, will serve a significantly longer period of time in prison than at any time over the past 20 years. The average time served under this policy has been 7.9 years of incarceration compared to 6.2 years under the parole system of the early 1980's and 4.8 years during the early prison release policy of the late 80's and early 90's (chart 5).

Violent offenders sentenced to prison in the latest fiscal year (1998-99) will serve longer prison terms than any year over the past two decades. In fact, actual time served has increased by 43.3% (6.0 years to 8.6 years) from FY1979-80 to FY1998-99 and a significant 145.7% (3.5 years to 8.6 years) from FY1987-88 to FY1998-99 (chart 6).

18.4% of the violent offenders sentenced under the current minimum 85% time served policy will serve more than 10 years in prison, compared to 10.1% under the parole system and 9.9% when early prison release existed (chart 7).

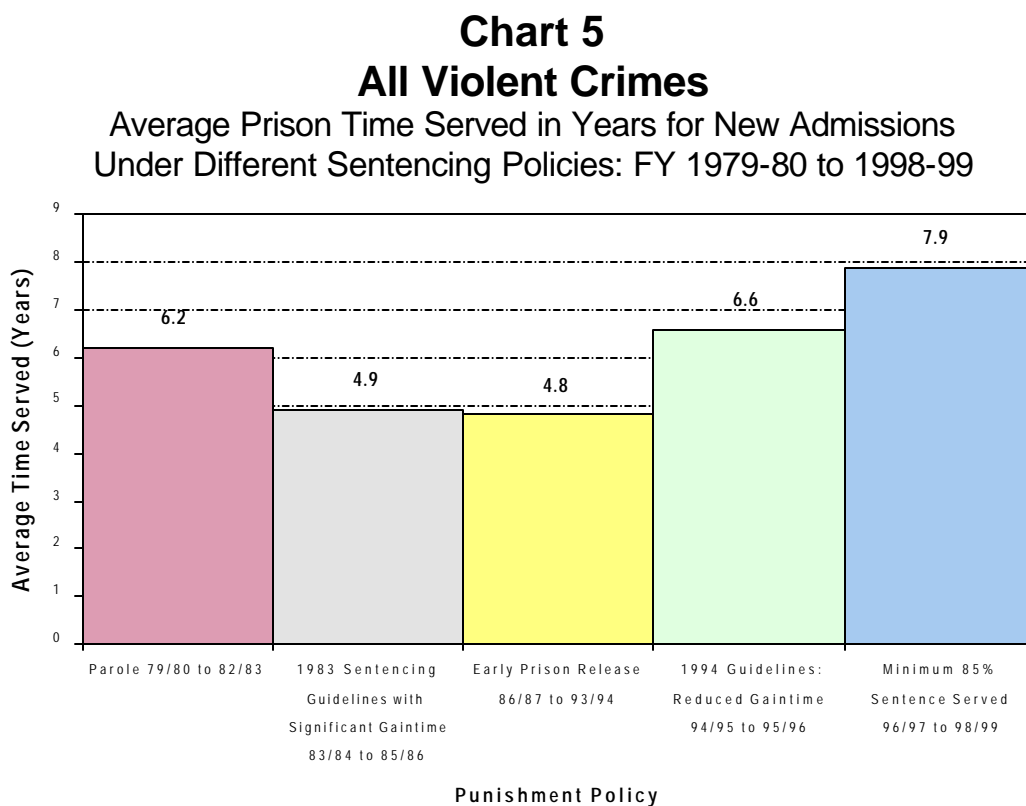


Chart 6
All Violent Crimes
 Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
 By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

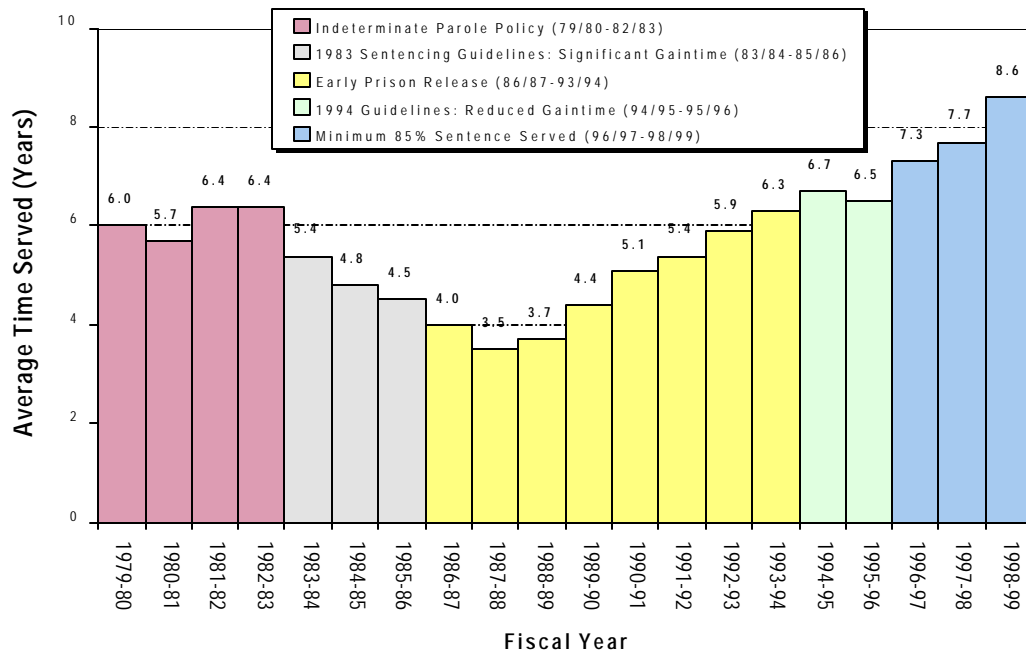
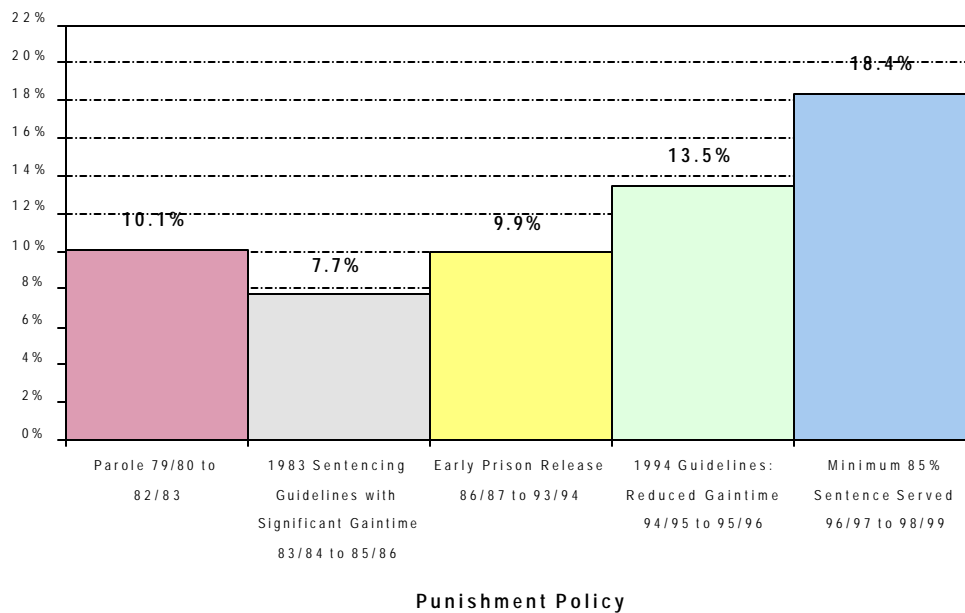


Chart 7
All Violent Crimes
 Percent of Prison Admissions Serving More Than 10 Years
 Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99



Murder and Manslaughter

Offenders who have been sentenced to prison for murder or manslaughter will serve an average of 19.6 years in prison under the minimum 85% of sentence served policy compared to 13.0 years under the old parole system and 12.5 years when early prison release existed (chart 8).

Murder and manslaughter offenders sentenced to prison in FY1998-99 will serve an average of 21.6 years, compared to 13.8 years in FY1979-80 and 9.8 years in 1987-88 (chart 9).

Offenders convicted today of Second Degree Murder will serve much more time in prison today, 21.3 years, than any time over the past 20 years and they will serve significantly more time than the low of 6.8 years in FY1986-87 (chart 11).

Chart 8 Murder/Manslaughter

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

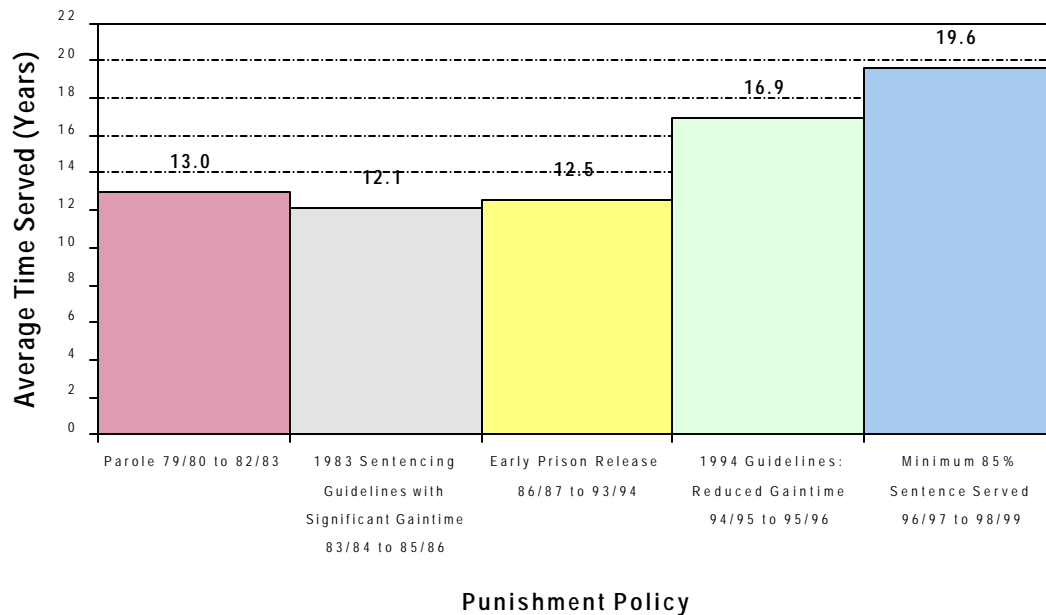


Chart 9
Murder/Manslaughter
 Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
 By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

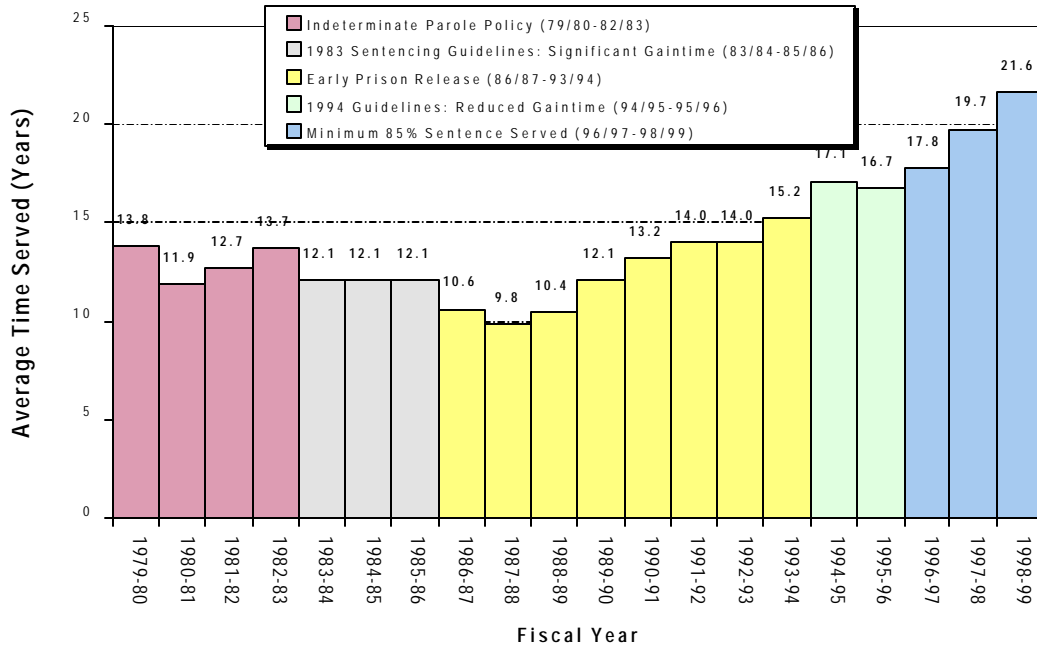
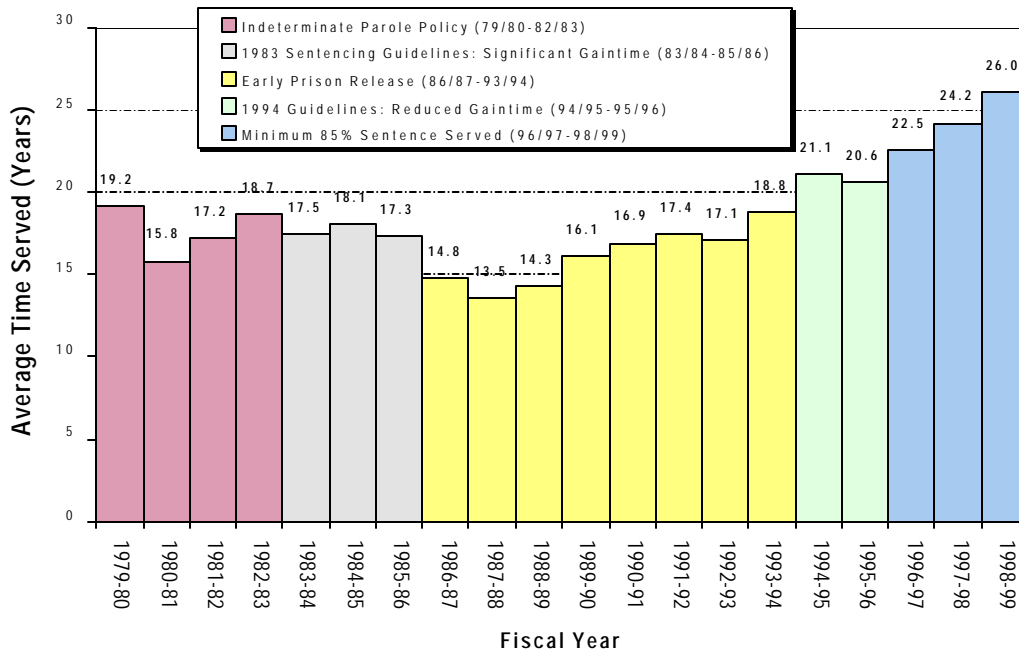


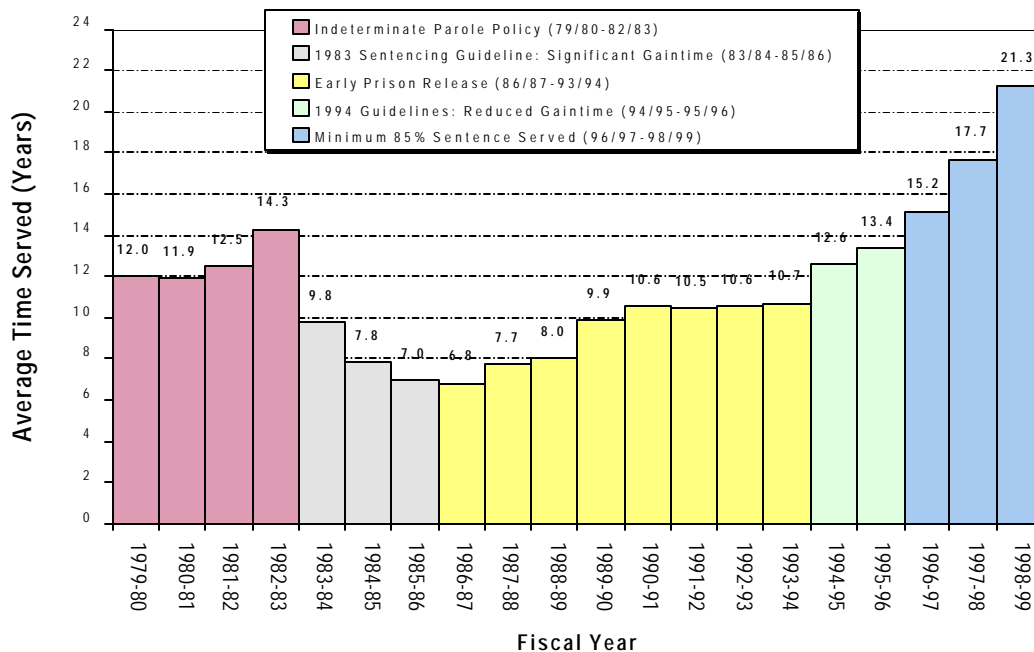
Chart 10
Murder
 Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
 By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99*



* Includes Actual and Attempted Murder

Chart 11 Second Degree Murder

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99



Sexual Crimes

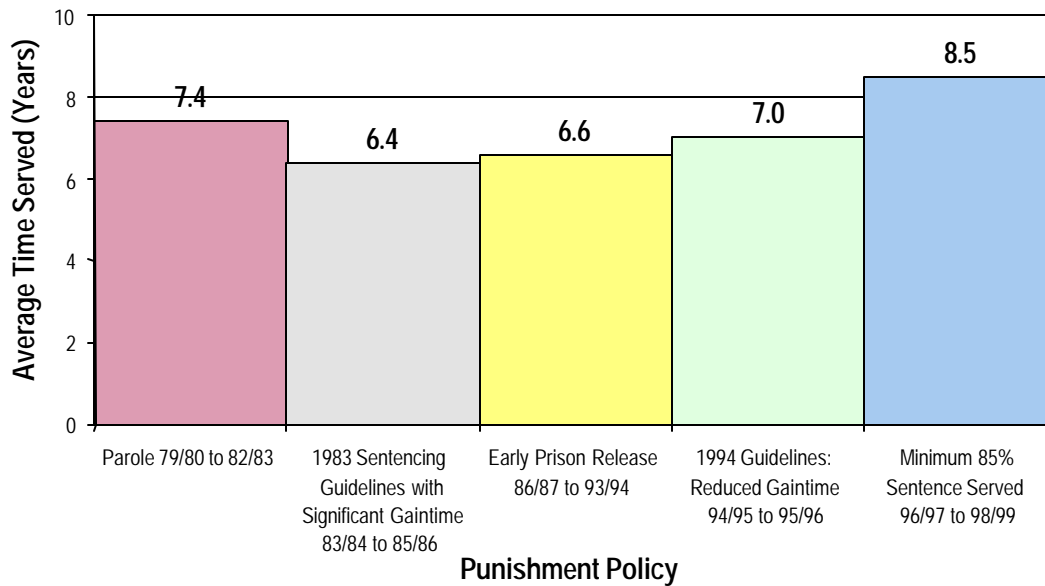
Sex offenders will serve more time in prison under the current minimum 85% of sentence served policy than under any other previous punishment policy. The average time served for sex offenders under the current minimum 85% of sentence served policy is 8.5 years compared to a low of 6.4 years under the 1983 sentencing guidelines (chart 12).

Sexual battery offenders, on average, served actual prison terms of 8.3 years in FY1988-89. In FY1998-99, these offenders will serve an average of 13.3 years, a 62.% increase (chart 13).

Lewd acts on children resulted in actual prison terms of 2.2 years in FY1986-87. In FY1998-99, these offenders will serve an average of 5.6 years, a 154.5% increase (chart 14).

Chart 12 All Sexual Crimes

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99*



* Includes Actual and Attempted Sexual Crimes

Chart 13 Sexual Battery

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

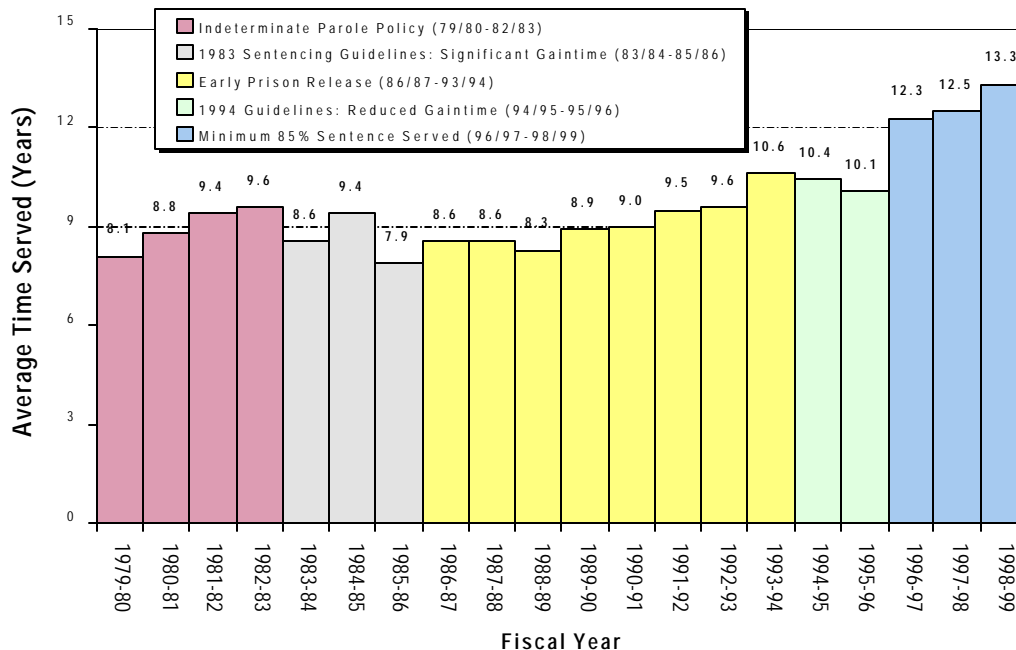
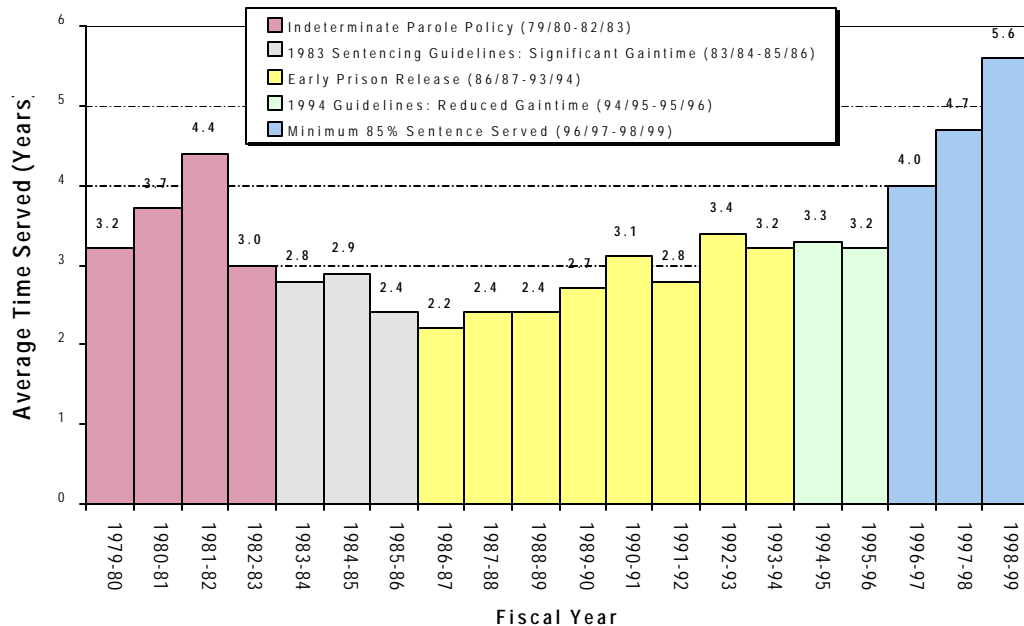


Chart 14 Lewd Act on a Child

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99



Robbery

Robbery offenders entering prison in FY1998-99 will serve an average of 8.2 years compared to a low of 2.1 years in FY1987-88 (chart 16). Offenders convicted of armed robbery will serve more prison time today, 10.2 years, than any time over the past 20 years and they will serve significantly more time today than the low of 2.8 years in FY1987-88 (chart 17).

Chart 15 Robbery

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions Under Different
Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

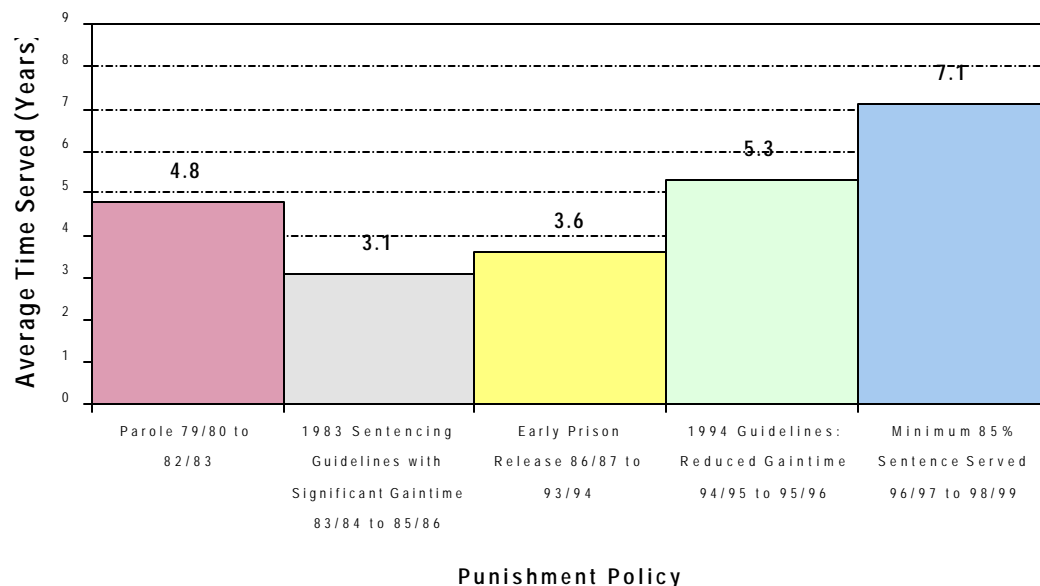


Chart 16 Robbery

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

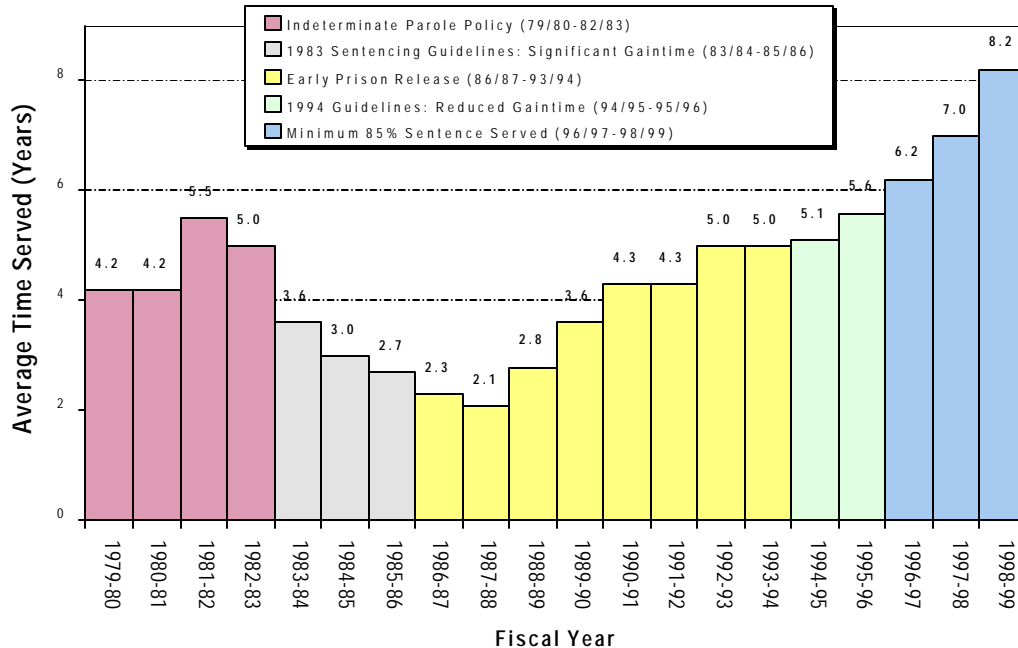
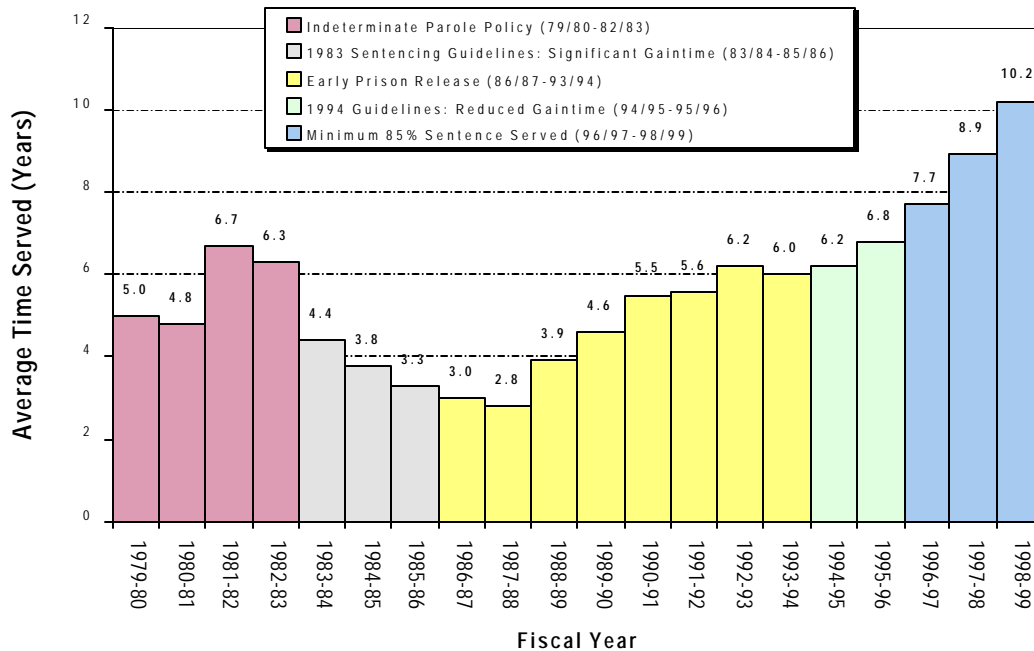


Chart 17 Armed Robbery

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99



Other Violent Crimes

Offenders convicted of "Other Violent Crimes," which includes primarily aggravated assault and aggravated battery, entering prison in FY 1998-99 will serve an average of 4.9 years incarcerated compared to a low of 1.3 years in FY 1987-88 (chart 19).

Chart 18

Other Violent Crimes

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

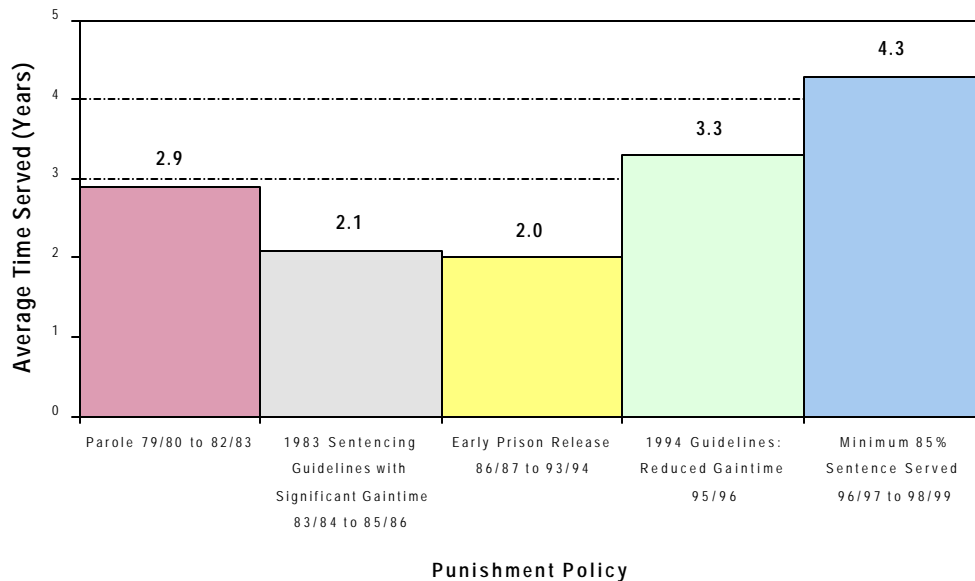
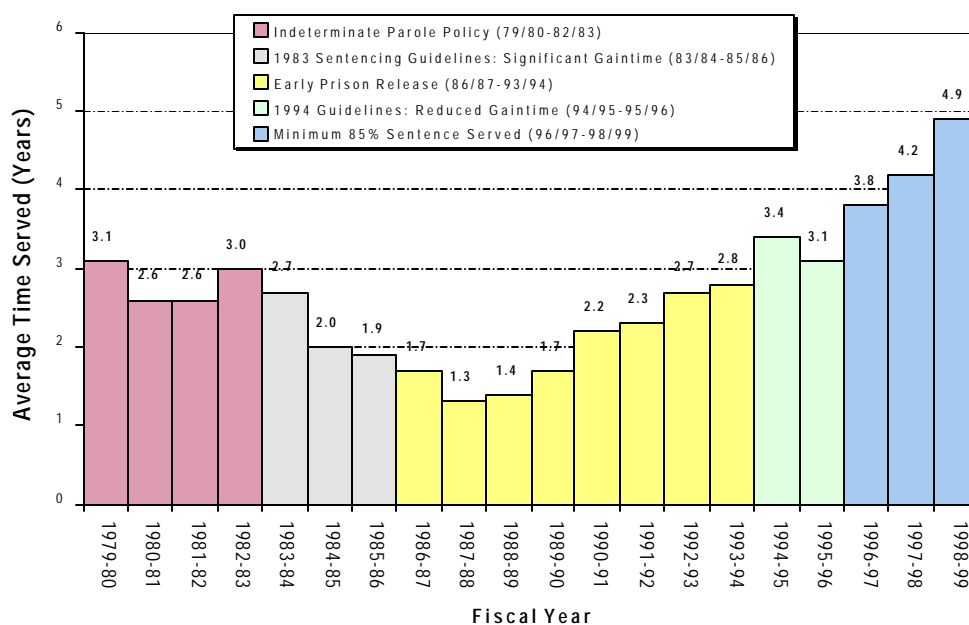


Chart 19

Other Violent Crimes

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99 Assault or Battery on Law Enforcement Officers



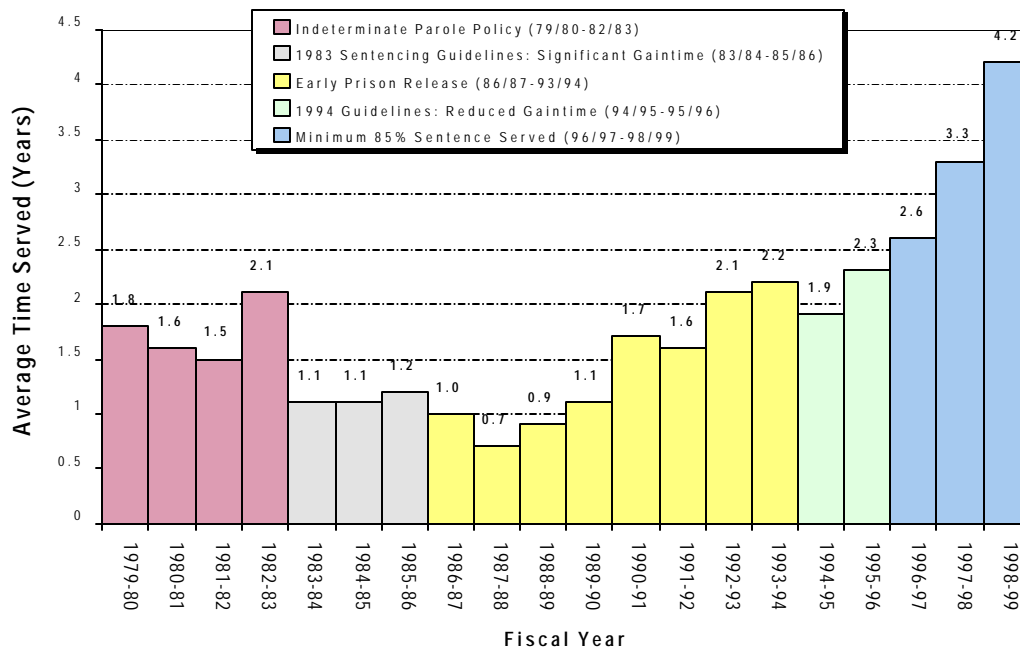
Assault or Battery on Law Enforcement Officers

In FY1987-88, the average offender convicted of committing assault or battery on a law enforcement officer served less than one year in prison (0.7 years). In fiscal year 1998-99, these offenders who harm or make threats to harm police officers will serve 4.2 years in prison, a 500% increase (chart 20).

Chart 20

Assault or Battery on Law Enforcement Officers

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99



Section 3: Property Crimes

Property offenders who have been sentenced to prison under the current minimum 85% of sentence served policy will, on average, serve a significantly longer period of time in prison than at any time over the past 20 years.

The average prison sentence under this policy has resulted in 3.5 years of incarceration compared to 2.0 years under the parole system of the early 1980's and 1.4 years during the early prison release policy of the late 80's and early 90's (chart 21).

Property offenders sentenced to prison in the latest fiscal year (1998-99) will serve 3.9 years compared to 1.0 year in FY1988-89 (chart 22).

Chart 21

All Property Crimes

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

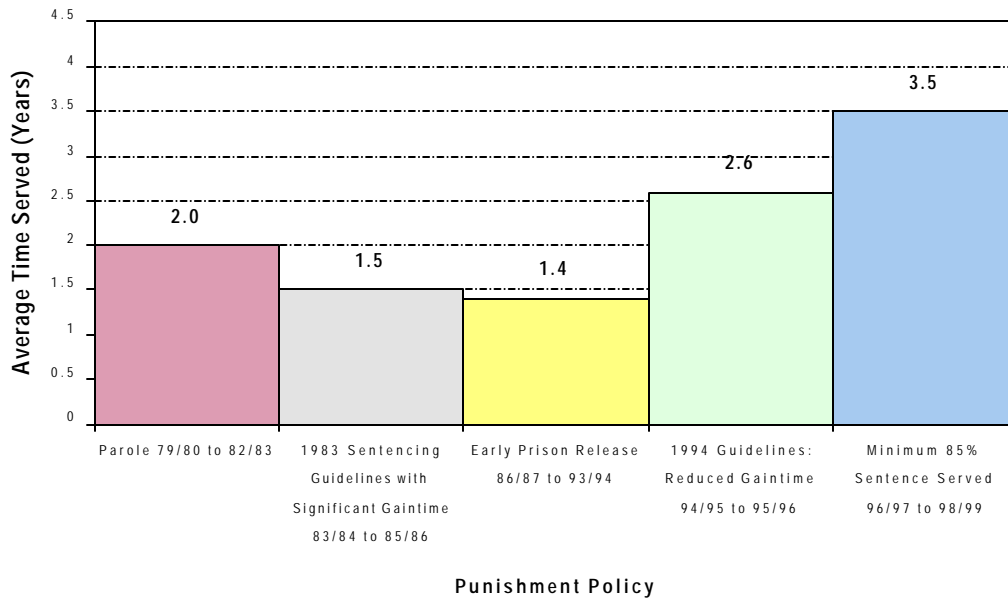
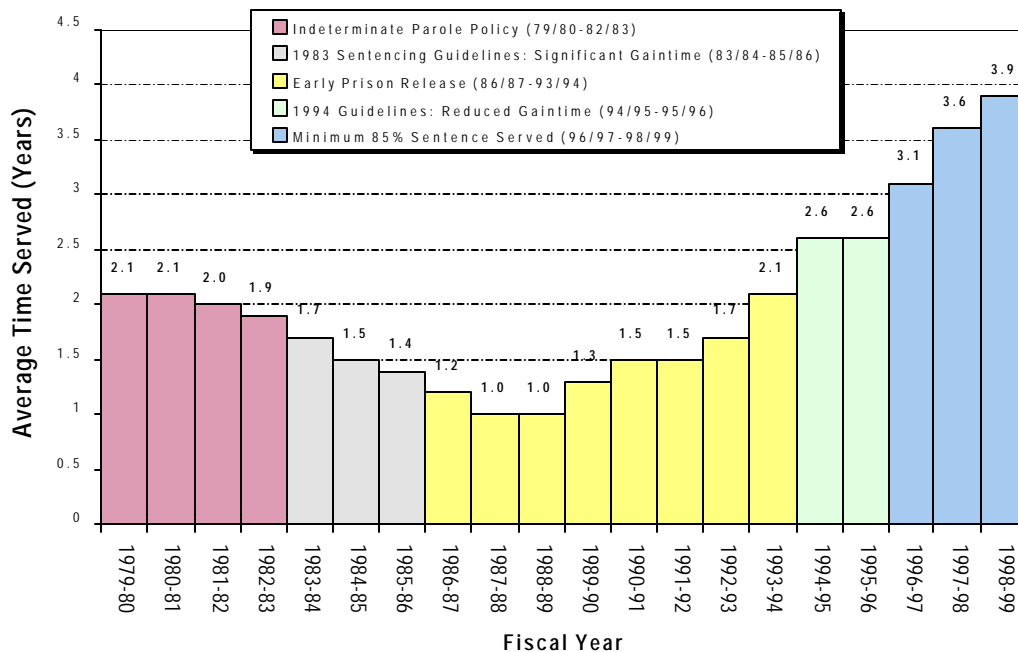


Chart 22

All Property Crimes

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99



Burglary

Offenders who commit a burglary crime will serve significantly more time in prison today (5.0 years in FY1998-99) than at any time over the past 20 years. This current 5.0 years average time served for burglars is 316.7% higher than the low of 1.2 years in FY1987-88 (chart 24).

Armed burglars will serve an average of 8.3 years in prison under the minimum 85% of sentence served policy in FY1998-99 compared to an average of 2.6 in FY1988-89 when Florida was forced to invoke early prison release (chart 25).

A prison sentence for auto theft in FY1998-99 resulted in an average of 3.0 years of incarceration compared to less than 1.0 year in FY1987-88, a 200% increase (chart 27).

Chart 23 Burglary

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

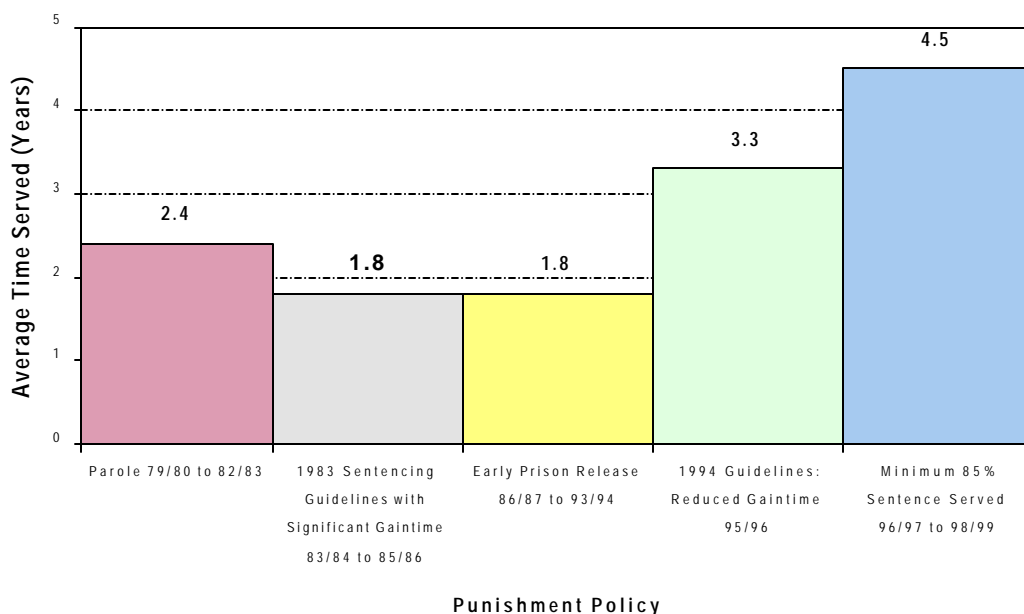


Chart 24 Burglary

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

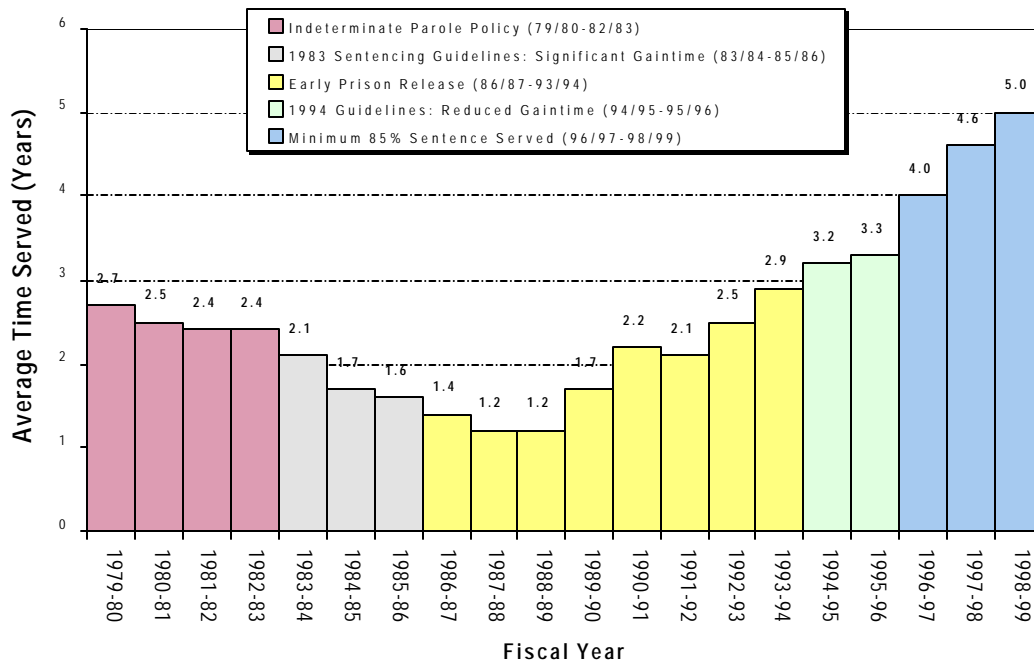


Chart 25 Armed Burglary

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

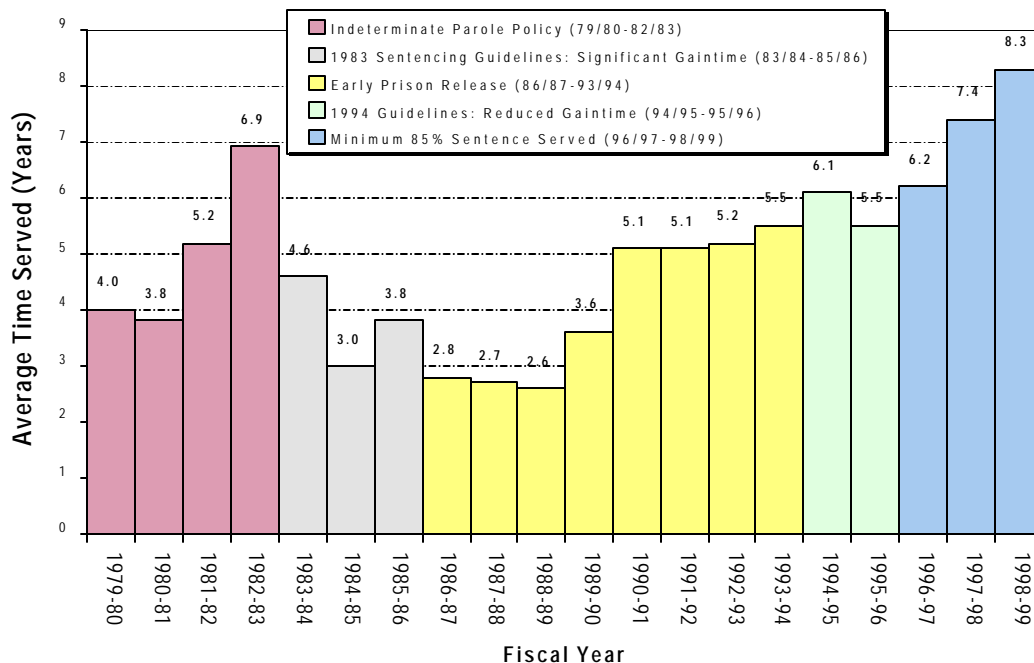


Chart 26

Theft/Forgery/Fraud

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

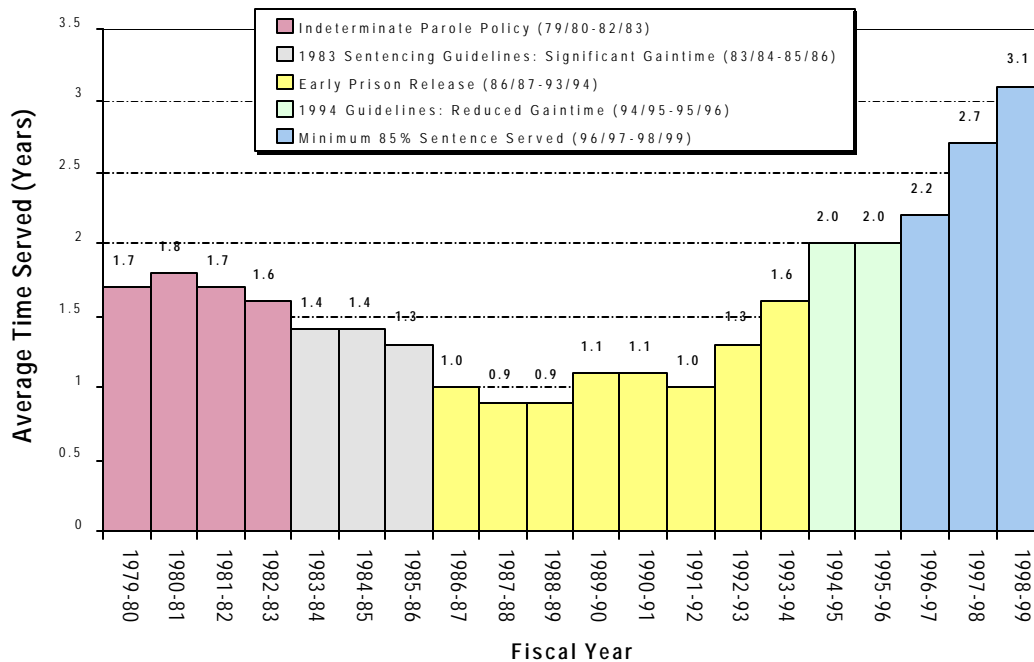
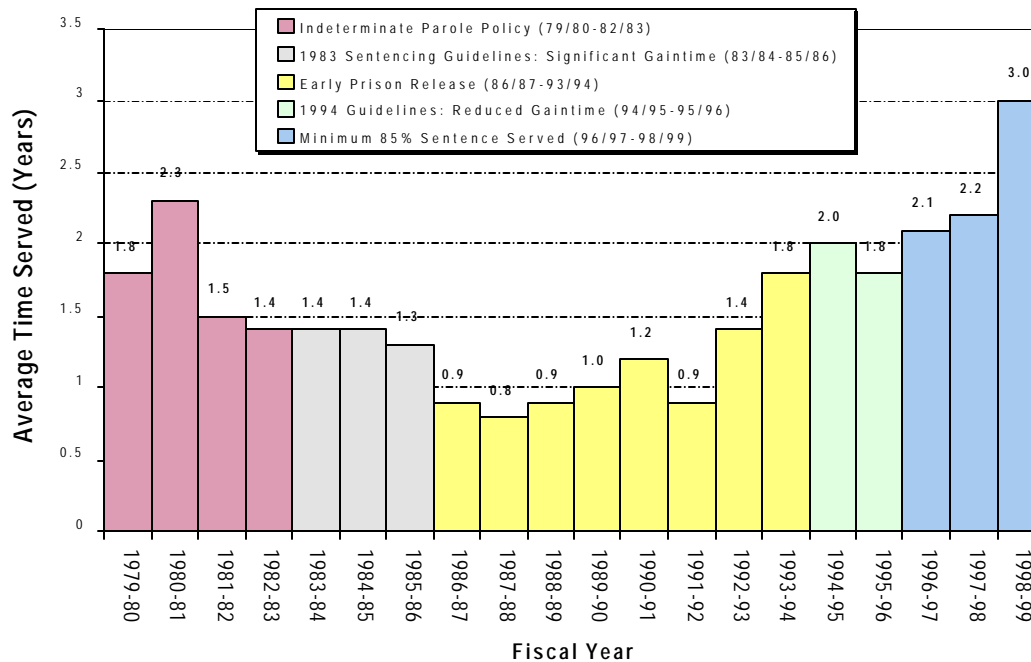


Chart 27

Auto Theft

Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99



Section 4: Drug Crimes

Drug offenders who have been sentenced to prison under the current minimum 85% of sentence served policy will, on average, serve a significantly longer period of time in prison than at any time over the past 20 years. The average prison sentence under this policy has resulted in 3.0 years of incarceration compared to 1.7 years under the parole system of the early 1980's and 1.3 years during the early prison release policy of the late 80's and early 90's (chart 28).

Drug offenders will, on average, serve 3.2 years in prison if sentenced under the minimum 85% of sentence served policy in FY1998-99 compared to less than a year (0.8) during the early prison release policy in FY1988-89 (chart 29).

Drug traffickers served an average of 2.1 to 3.1 years in prison every year from FY1980-81 to FY1993-94. In contrast, drug traffickers sentenced under the minimum 85% time served policy in FY1998-99 will serve an average of 6.1 years in prison (chart 31).

Chart 28
All Drug Crimes
 Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
 Under Different Sentencing Policies: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

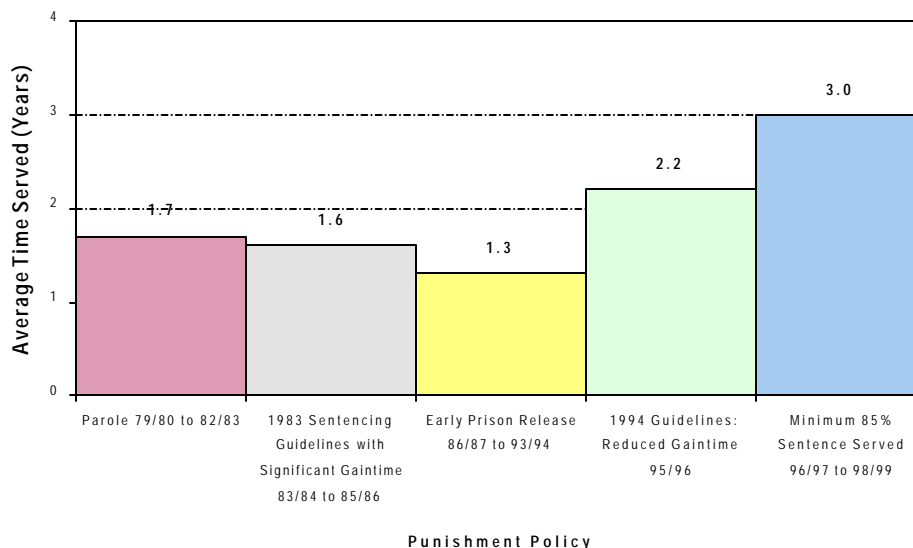


Chart 29
All Drug Crimes
 Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
 By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

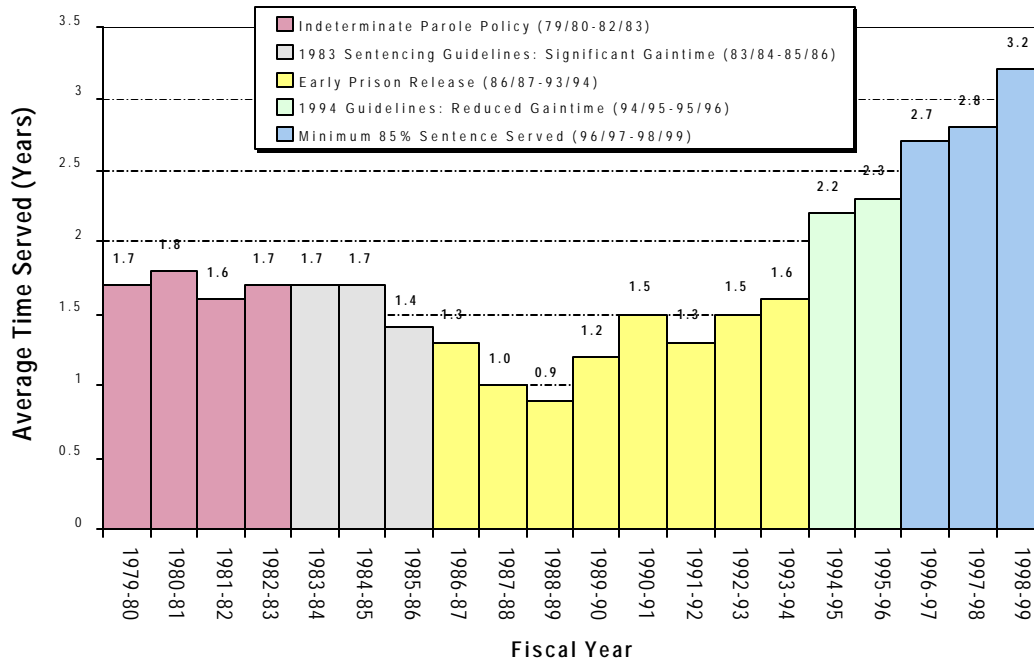


Chart 30
Drug Sale
 Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
 By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99

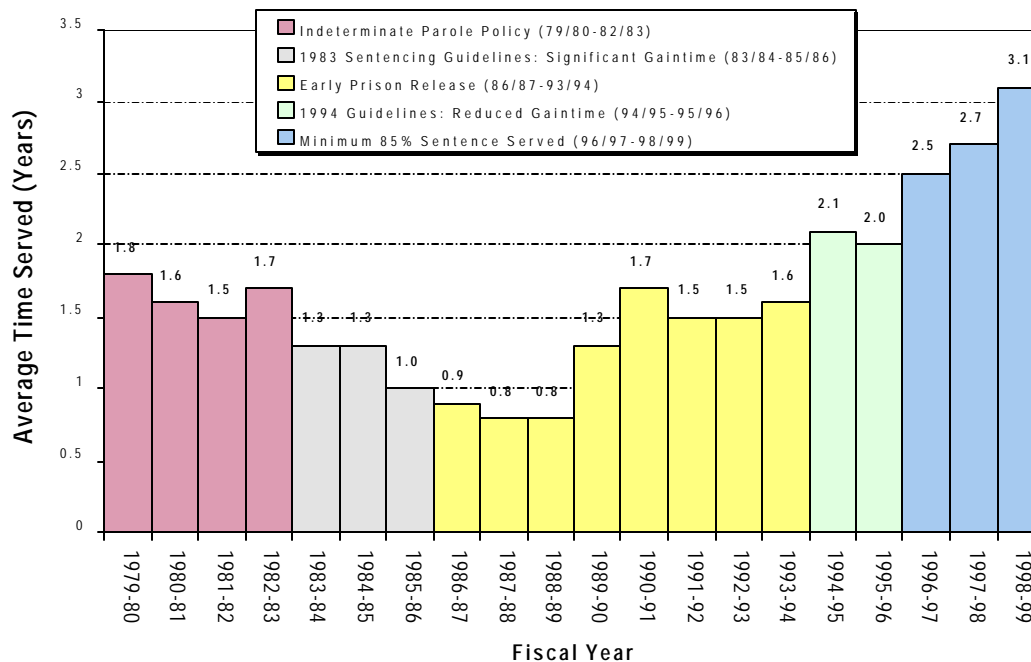
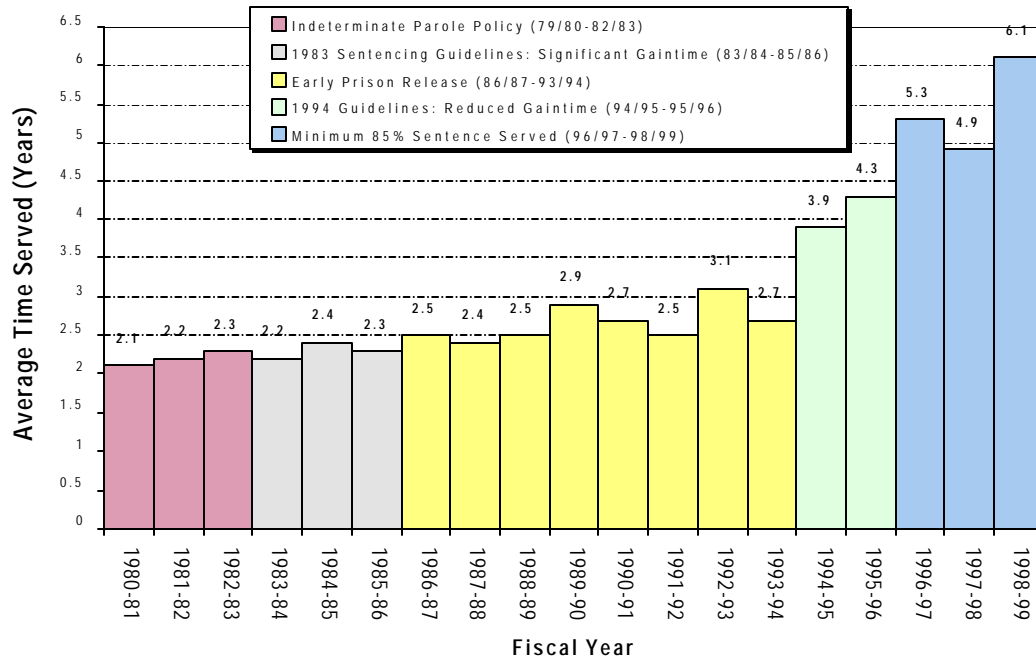


Chart 31
Drug Trafficking*
 Average Prison Time Served in Years for New Admissions
 By Fiscal Year: FY 1979-80 to 1998-99



* NOTE: Only four admissions occurred in FY 1979/80. The average would be misleading and is therefore not presented.

CORRECTIONS FACTS & FIGURES

The Florida Department of Corrections reported a total prison population of **68,106** as of June 6, 1999. On the average there were **49,348** inmates in Florida's county jails during the month of March 1999, **26,431** of which were being held awaiting trial.

The average percentage of sentence served for released prisoners has significantly increased in Florida over the last 9 years, from **37.2% in June 1990**, to **78% in April 1999**. This increase is primarily attributable to Florida's 85% law. Under that law, prisoners who committed their crimes after October 1, 1995, must serve at least 85% of their sentences. The following numbers illustrates the effect on time served under the 85% law. In 1997, when 22.1% of the prison population was under the 85% law, prisoners served **69.1%** of their sentences. In 1998, the 85% law affected 37.4% of prisoners and released prisoners were serving **74%** of their sentences. Finally, prisoners released in April 1999 had served **78%** of their sentences (with 48.3% percent of the prison population under the 85% law).

Under the 85% law, the average state prisoner convicted of **burglary of a home** will serve **5.1 years** in state prison. A defendant convicted of **aggravated assault** will serve on the average **2.9 years** in prison. The average prisoner convicted of **selling drugs** under this law can expect to serve **3.0 years**, and a **DUI with injury** conviction will result in the defendant serving **3.7 years** in state prison.

Inmate admission statistics for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1999, show **25,244 admissions** from which only **57 violent career criminals** had been sentenced to mandatory prison terms. The total inmate population was **68,599**.

Lengthy court delays continue to exist in executing convicted murderers sentenced to die. Since 1979, when Florida executed its first convicted murder under the revised capital sentencing laws, delays prior to execution have increased by 80%. Since 1994, when the Florida Supreme Court attempted to reduce delays by imposing time limits on certain appeals, the average delay prior to execution is **14.18 years**. These delays have increased despite the Legislature's significant funding increases for postconviction legal representation for death row inmates. The Legislature has provided **\$9,425,551** to be used on death row inmates' appeals during the 99-00 fiscal year.

Escapes were at a ten-year low for the Department of Corrections during the fiscal year 1997-98; down from **1,640 escapes during FY 1988-89** to **163 escapes during FY 1997-98**. Out of those 163 escapes, 90.8 % were escapes from minimum custody facilities such as work release centers (eight were from a major institution), and 95.1% of all escapees were recaptured.

The Department of Corrections collected **\$78,224,267** in costs of supervision, victim restitution, fines, court costs, and miscellaneous fees from offenders under community supervision. Victim restitution accounted for **\$27,513,467** of this amount.

The following data provides further information on corrections. All charts are based on data provided by the Florida Department of Corrections unless otherwise noted.

◆ The entire criminal justice budget in the 99-00 General Appropriations Act totaled approximately **3.34 billion dollars**. This amount was **6.8%** of the total state budget. This includes the entire budget for the Department of Corrections and all state prisons, the judicial branch, including the Florida Supreme Court, District Courts of Appeal, Circuit and County Courts, state expenditures for State Attorney and Public Defender offices, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Attorney General's Office, the Florida Parole Commission, and other related state entities.

◆ Admissions for defendants convicted of drug offenses were up in Florida for the first time in eight years. During the 1997-98 fiscal year there were **5,530** drug offenders admitted in state prisons. 57.4% of these new admissions had served prior prison terms.

- ◆ Out of the 2,228 drug possession offenders incarcerated on May 21, 1999, 36.6% (815) had three or more prior prison commitments.
- ◆ There were **13,716 habitual offenders** in prison on June 30, 1998, out of a total population of 66,280.
- ◆ **50.2%** of state prisoners incarcerated on June 30, 1998, have served prior sentences at least twice, up from 1989 when 38.9% of all prisoners had been previously sentenced to state prison.
- ◆ Florida's prison population as of April 30, 1999, included prisoners who were convicted of the following crimes while they were serving probation or other non-prison sentences: 1,832 murders/manslaughter, 8,340 sexual offenses, 5,016 aggravated batteries, 3,804 robberies, 13,840 burglaries, 39,612 drug offenses, and 4,331 weapon offenses.
- ◆ More than twice as many felons are on probation, parole, house arrest, or other type of non-prison status as are in the state prisons [140,522 vs. 66,280 as of June 30, 1998].
- ◆ As of June 1999, **47,003** criminals have absconded from probation, house arrest, parole, and other types of community supervision, and their whereabouts are currently unknown. This figure represents **23.1%** of the total community supervision offender population.

FLORIDA'S PRISONERS: THEIR CRIMES

(State Prison Inmate Population on May 23, 1999 and their primary offense at conviction)

CATEGORY	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	% of Totals
MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER								
1st Degree Murder	2,235	117	2,463	84	164	8	5,071	7.4%
2nd Degree Murder	1,484	112	2,137	115	99	4	3,951	5.7%
3rd Degree Murder	38	8	72	1	2	0	121	.01%
Homicide, Other	22	1	25	0	2	0	50	.07%
Manslaughter	286	25	356	36	38	7	748	.1%
DUI Manslaughter	351	53	48	4	802	466	455	.06%
MURDER CATEGORY TOTAL:							10,396	15.2%
SEXUAL OFFENSES								
Capital Sexual Battery	1,772	13	555	3	62	1	2,406	3.5%
Life Sexual Battery	540	0	691	1	21	0	1,253	1.8%
1st Degree Sexual Battery	569	6	296	0	17	0	888	.12%
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	264	2	268	2	6	0	542	.07%
Sexual Battery, Other	63	0	129	0	1	0	193	.02%
Lewd, Lascivious Behavior	1,555	13	587	2	40	1	2,198	3.2%
SEXUAL OFFENSES TOTAL:							7,480	10.9%

(continued on next page)

CATEGORY	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	% of Totals
ROBBERY								
Robbery with Weapon	1,926	58	4,888	107	104	5	7,088	10.3%
Robbery without Weapon	995	39	1,912	79	34	2	3,061	4.4%
Home Invasion, Robbery	80	4	80	5	13	0	182	.2%
ROBBERY TOTAL:							10,331	15.1%
VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES								
Home Invasion, Other	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0%
Carjacking	127	4	262	9	10	0	412	.6%
Aggravated Assault	298	17	341	35	7	1	699	1%
Aggravated Battery	1,069	49	1,467	208	73	5	2,871	4.1%
Assault and Battery on L.E.O.	379	28	497	38	15	3	960	1.4%
Assault and Battery, Other	28	7	55	8	2	0	100	.1%
Aggravated Stalking	80	1	28	2	0	0	111	.1%
Resisting Arrest with Violence	145	4	208	13	4	1	375	.5%
Kidnapping	645	70	771	9	43	2	1,477	2.1%
Arson	233	15	94	18	4	1	365	.5%
Abuse of Children	119	29	80	33	3	4	258	.3%
Leaving Accident Scene	60	3	34	1	1	0	99	.1%
DUI, Injury	142	22	23	1	5	1	194	.2%
Other Violent Offenses	70	4	82	5	1	0	162	.27%
TOTAL VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES							8,085	11.8%
BURGLARY								
Burglary of Structure	1,064	19	1,332	23	45	1	2,484	3.6%
Burglary of Dwelling	3,129	154	2,481	96	145	10	6,015	8.7%
Armed Burglary	10,577	22	822	15	54	6	1,976	2.8%
Burglary with Assault	615	19	1,003	22	34	5	1,698	2.4%
Burglary/Trespass, Other	36	3	46	1	2	0	88	.1%
TOTAL BURGLARY							12,265	17.9%
THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD								
Grand Theft, Other	500	84	349	61	14	5	1,013	1.4%

(continued on next page)

CATEGORY	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	% of Totals
Grand Theft, Automobile	481	29	450	17	16	0	993	1.4%
Stolen Property	1,074	55	568	31	20	3	1,751	2.5%
Forgery, Uttering & Counterfeiting	169	50	148	41	4	2	414	.6%
Worthless Checks	39	15	15	11	1	1	82	.1%
Fraudulent Practices	88	20	158	18	4	2	290	.4%
Other Theft, Property Damage	55	21	133	33	1	3	246	.3%
TOTAL THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD							4,789	7%
DRUGS								
Drugs, Sale/Purchase/Manufacturing	626	117	5,575	357	53	8	6,736	9.8%
Drugs, Trafficking	1,031	98	1,016	107	80	44	2,376	3.4%
Drugs, Possession/Other	454	139	1,465	146	20	4	2,228	3.2%
TOTAL DRUGS							11,340	16.5%
WEAPONS								
Weapons, Discharging	130	1	155	10	11	0	307	.4%
Weapons, Possession	468	10	928	20	18	0	1,444	2.1%
TOTAL WEAPONS							1,751	2.5%
OTHER OFFENSES								
Escape	442	30	399	26	10	0	907	1.3%
DUI, No Injury	282	9	21	0	1	0	313	.4%
Traffic, Other	173	7	99	1	3	0	283	.4%
Racketeering	103	8	37	5	5	0	158	.2%
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0%
Other Offenses	105	15	109	6	1	1	237	.3%
DATA UNAVAILABLE	12	2	20	5	3	1	43	0%
TOTAL OTHER OFFENSES:							1,943	2.6%
TOTAL	27,710	1,558	35,780	18,717	1,325	144	68,388	

FLORIDA'S PRISONERS: THEIR SENTENCES*(Average Expected Time-served Under The 85% Law For Fiscal Year 1997-98)*

Offense	Average Expected Time-Served (Years)	Total # of Admissions
01 - Capital Murder	31.8	258
02 - 2nd Degree Murder	20.2	224
03 - 3rd Degree Murder	13.1	13
04 – Homicide, Other	21.6	3
05 – Manslaughter	9.5	96
06 - DUI Manslaughter	9.7	78
07 - Capital Sexual Battery	18.0	114
08 - Life Sexual Battery	23.1	71
09 - 1st Degree Sexual Battery	9.8	75
10 - 2nd Degree Sexual Battery	7.2	94
11 - Sexual Assault, Other	5.8	1
12 - Lewd/Lascivious Behavior	5.3	416
13 – Robbery with Weapon	10.1	1,011
14 – Robbery without Weapon	4.6	663
15 - Home Invasion, Robbery	9.8	58
16 - Home Invasion, Other	*	0
17 – Carjacking	9.7	106
18 – Aggravated Assault	2.9	314
19 – Aggravated Battery	5.1	802
20 - Assault/Battery on L.E.O.	4.0	318
21 - Assault/Battery, Other	4.2	41
22 – Aggravated Stalking	4.0	58
23 – Resisting Arrest with Violence	3.5	158
24 – Kidnapping	11.7	160
25 – Arson	5.6	82
26 - Abuse of Children	4.9	87
27 - Violent, Other	7.1	52

(continued on next page)

Offense	Average Expected Time-Served (Years)	Total # of Admissions
28 – Burglary, Structure	3.1	869
29 – Burglary, Dwelling	5.1	1,549
30 – Burglary, Armed	8.5	274
31 – Burglary with Assault	10.2	287
32 – Burglary/Trespass, Other	5.3	35
33 - Grand Theft, Other	3.8	325
34 - Grand Theft, Automobile	2.6	408
35 - Stolen Property	3.4	502
36 – Forgery/Counterfeiting	3.1	136
37 – Worthless Checks	7.4	12
38 – Fraudulent Practices	2.5	102
39 - Other Theft/Property Damage	1.6	135
40 - Drugs, Manufacture/Sale/Purchase	3.0	2,442
41 - Drugs, Trafficking	5.9	671
42 - Drugs, Possession/Other	2.3	1,061
43 – Weapons, Discharging	4.1	113
44 – Weapons, Possession	5.1	577
45 – Weapons, Other	*	0
46 – Escape	2.9	245
47 - Leave Accident with Injury/Death	2.6	44
48 - DUI, No Injury	2.6	141
49 - DUI, Injury	3.7	56
56 - Traffic, Other	4.1	103
51 – Racketeering	9.1	10
52 – Pollution/Hazardous Materials	2.1	2
53 – Other	4.6	81
Total 85% Law Admissions		15,533

* No admissions for this category.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ESTIMATING CONFERENCE AUGUST 6, 1999 SUPERVISED POPULATIONS

PROBATION	FY 99-00	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05
GAINS	61,009	62,029	62,473	63,125	63,564	63,825
LOSSES	59,625	61,092	62,159	63,104	63,154	63,308
POPULATION	96,893	97,830	98,144	98,165	98,575	99,092
DRUG OFFENDER PROBATION						
GAINS	9,202	9,248	9,381	9,393	9,419	9,573
LOSSES	8,871	9,011	9,257	9,301	9,352	9,393
POPULATION	11,381	11,618	11,742	11,834	11,901	12,081
COMMUNITY CONTROL						
GAINS	15,132	15,376	15,551	15,712	15,927	16,012
LOSSES	14,816	15,099	15,265	15,445	15,667	15,725
POPULATION	12,667	12,944	13,230	13,497	13,757	14,044
PAROLE						
GAINS	807	821	829	850	844	827
LOSSES	856	864	815	833	841	835
POPULATION	2,207	2,164	2,178	2,195	2,198	2,190
CONDITIONAL RELEASE						
GAINS	5,095	4,752	4,699	4,581	4,266	4,128
LOSSES	4,707	4,688	4,772	4,655	4,421	4,255
POPULATION	3,464	3,528	3,455	3,381	3,226	3,099
CONTROL RELEASE						
GAINS	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOSSES	176	75	0	0	0	0
POPULATION	75	0	0	0	0	0
PRE-TRIAL INTERVENTION						
GAINS	9,439	9,510	9,578	9,641	9,691	9,711
LOSSES	9,404	9,476	9,510	9,573	9,641	9,656
POPULATION	8,280	8,314	8,382	8,450	8,500	8,555
TOTAL POPULATION 6/30	134,967	136,398	137,131	137,522	138,157	139,061

RECIDIVISM & DRUG-POSSESSION OFFENDERS

(Florida Prisoners Incarcerated on May 21, 1999)

PRIOR PRISON & PROBATION (SUPERVISION) SENTENCES	NUMBER OF INMATES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
No Prison / No Supervision	71	3.2%	3.2%
No Prison / 1 Supervision	125	5.6%	8.8%
No Prison / 2 Supervision	148	6.6%	15.4%
No Prison / 3+ Supervision	183	8.2%	23.7%
1 Prison / 0 Supervision	81	3.6%	27.3%
1 Prison / 1 Supervision	99	4.4%	31.7%
1 Prison / 2 Supervision	112	5.0%	36.8%
1 Prison / 3+ Supervision	173	7.8%	44.5%
2 Prison / 0 Supervision	83	3.7 %	48.2%
2 Prison / 1 Supervision	94	4.2%	52.5%
2 Prison / 2 Supervision	77	3.5%	55.9%
2 Prison / 3+ Supervision	167	7.5%	63.4%
3+ Prison Commitments	815	36.6%	100.0%
TOTAL	2,228	100.0%	

Note: Data does not reflect prior commitments to other states or local jails.

RECIDIVISM, BY RACE & GENDER

(Prior Prison Sentences, Inmate Population on June 30, 1999)

# of Prior Sentences	White Males	White Females	Black Males	Black Females	Other Males	Other Females	Total	%	Cumulative Percent
None	16,843	1,144	14,658	974	848	136	34,603	50.4	50.4
1	5,368	255	7,706	409	275	9	14,022	20.4	70.8
2	2,770	105	5,533	245	114	4	8,771	12.8	83.6
3	1,556	61	3,668	141	50	2	5,478	8.0	91.6
4	723	14	2,187	79	26	5	3,030	4.4	96.0
5	331	8	1,159	26	5	0	1,529	2.2	98.2
6	148	0	553	16	4	0	721	1.1	99.3
7	54	0	215	3	2	0	274	0.4	99.7
8	17	0	102	0	0	0	119	0.2	99.9
9+	5	0	37	1	0	0	43	0.1	100.0
Data Unavailable	3	0	6	0	0	0	9		
TOTAL	27,818	1,587	35,824	1,894	1,324	152	68,599	100.0	100.0

Prior Terms of Supervision
(Supervision Population on April 30, 1999)

# of Prior Supervision Admissions	Original Sentence				Post-Prison Release				Total	Percent
	Probation	Drug Offender Probation	Community Control	Pre-trial Intervention	Parole	Conditional Release	Control Release	Other Post-Prison Release		
None	70,644	5,380	4,964	8,086	1,708	257	97	18	91,154	60.7%
1	21,888	3,366	4,857	435	468	755	145	6	31,920	21.3%
2	8,600	1,766	2,459	58	150	980	135	4	14,152	9.4%
3	3,818	839	1,205	16	44	789	81	3	6,795	4.5%
4	1,754	478	578	1	12	536	36	7	3,402	2.3%
5 or More	1,155	465	566	3	5	448	18	1	2,661	1.8%
TOTAL	107,859	12,297	14,629	8,599	2,387	3,765	512	39	150,084	100.0%

NATIONWIDE STATE PRISONER INCARCERATION RATE IN 1997

BY STATE

National Rate = 410 State Prisoners per 100,000 Population*

RANK	STATE	RATE
1	Texas	717
2	Louisiana	672
3	Oklahoma	617
4	South Carolina	536
5	Mississippi	531
6	Nevada	518
7	Alabama	500
8	Arizona	484
9	California	475
10	Georgia	472
11	Michigan	457
12	Delaware	443
13	Missouri	442
14	Florida	437
15	Ohio	429
16	Alaska	420
17	Maryland	413
18	Virginia	407
19	Connecticut	397
20	Arkansas	392
21	New York	386
22	Kentucky	372
23	North Carolina	370
24	New Jersey	351
25	Colorado	342
25	Illinois	342
27	Wyoming	326
28	Idaho	323
29	Tennessee	309

RANK	STATE	RATE
30	Kansas	304
31	South Dakota	303
32	Indiana	301
33	Pennsylvania	291
34	Hawaii	288
35	Wisconsin	283
36	Massachusetts	278
37	New Mexico	256
38	Montana	255
39	Iowa	243
40	Washington	233
41	Oregon	232
42	Rhode Island	213
43	Utah	205
44	Nebraska	200
45	New Hampshire	184
46	West Virginia	172
47	Vermont	140
48	Maine	124
49	Minnesota	113
50	North Dakota	112
	District of Columbia	1,682

Source: Morgan Quitno, Crime State Rankings 1999, Morgan Quitno Press, based on data from U.S. Department of Justice Statistics.

*As of December 31, 1997. Includes only inmates sentenced to more than one year. Does not include federal incarceration rate of 35 prisoners per 100,000 population. State and federal combined incarceration rate is 444 prisoners per 100,000 population.

**AVERAGE COUNTY JAIL DAILY POPULATION RATE
PER 1,000 RESIDENTS FOR MARCH 1999**

COUNTY	AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION	COUNTY POPULATION	COUNTY RESIDENTS PER INMATE
Alachua	736	211,403	287:1
Baker	101	21,131	209:1
Bay	925	147,496	159:1
Bradford	133	25,355	191:1
Brevard	1,159	465,825	402:1
Broward	4,486	1,460,890	326:1
Calhoun	25	13,572	543:1
Charlotte	204	133,655	655:1
Citrus	285	112,424	394:1
Clay	237	134,534	568:1
Collier	599	210,095	351:1
Columbia	277	55,368	200:1
Dade	6,769	2,090,314	309:1
DeSoto	112	27,927	249:1
Dixie	63	13,196	209:1
Duval	2,600	753,823	290:1
Escambia	1,387	296,164	214:1
Flagler	71	43,441	612:1
Franklin	87	10,739	123:1
Gadsden	175	50,820	290:1
Gilchrist	31	13,140	424:1
Glades	29	9,875	341:1
Gulf	36	14,260	396:1
Hamilton	62	14,120	228:1
Hardee	114	22,801	200:1
Hendry	162	30,364	187:1
Hernando	322	125,008	388:1
Highlands	276	80,458	292:1

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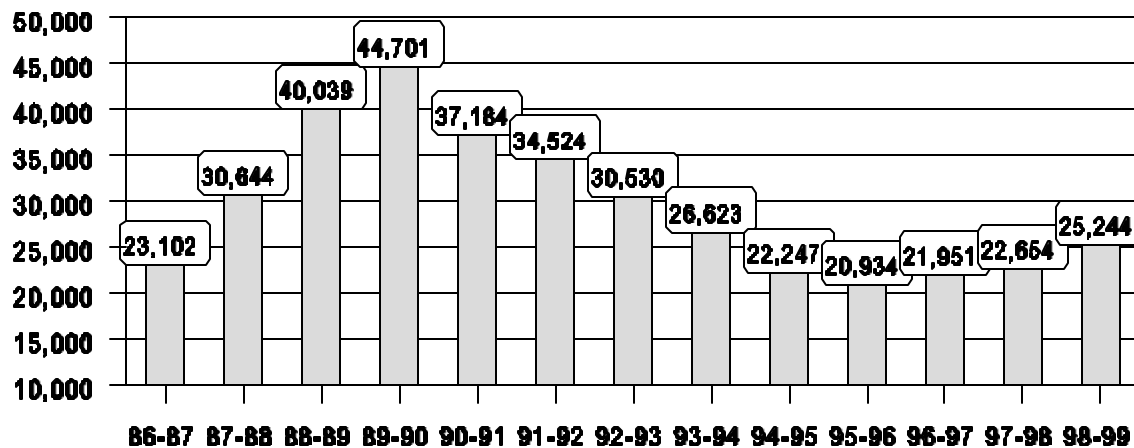
COUNTY	AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION	COUNTY POPULATION	COUNTY RESIDENTS PER INMATE
Hillsborough	3,072	942,322	307:1
Holmes	26	17,949	690:1
Indian River	453	106,690	236:1
Jackson	191	49,670	260:1
Jefferson	15	14,207	947:1
Lafayette	30	6,998	233:1
Lake	565	196,073	347:1
Lee	1,112	405,637	365:1
Leon	991	233,232	235:1
Levy	82	32,416	395:1
Liberty	13	7,708	593:1
Madison	73	19,277	264:1
Manatee	1,234	247,028	200:1
Marion	1,144	242,357	211:1
Martin	482	119,370	248:1
Monroe	553	85,646	155:1
Nassau	94	54,538	580:1
Okaloosa	448	175,568	392:1
Okeechobee	174	35,059	201:1
Orange	3,908	824,095	211:1
Osceola	707	148,712	210:1
Palm Beach	2,467	1,020,521	414:1
Pasco	593	321,074	541:1
Pinellas	2,279	892,178	391:1
Polk	1,702	465,858	274:1
Putnam	228	71,454	313:1
Santa Rosa	312	107,814	346:1
Sarasota	705	316,023	448:1
Seminole	870	345,166	397:1
St. Johns	303	109,894	363:1
St. Lucie	826	183,222	222:1

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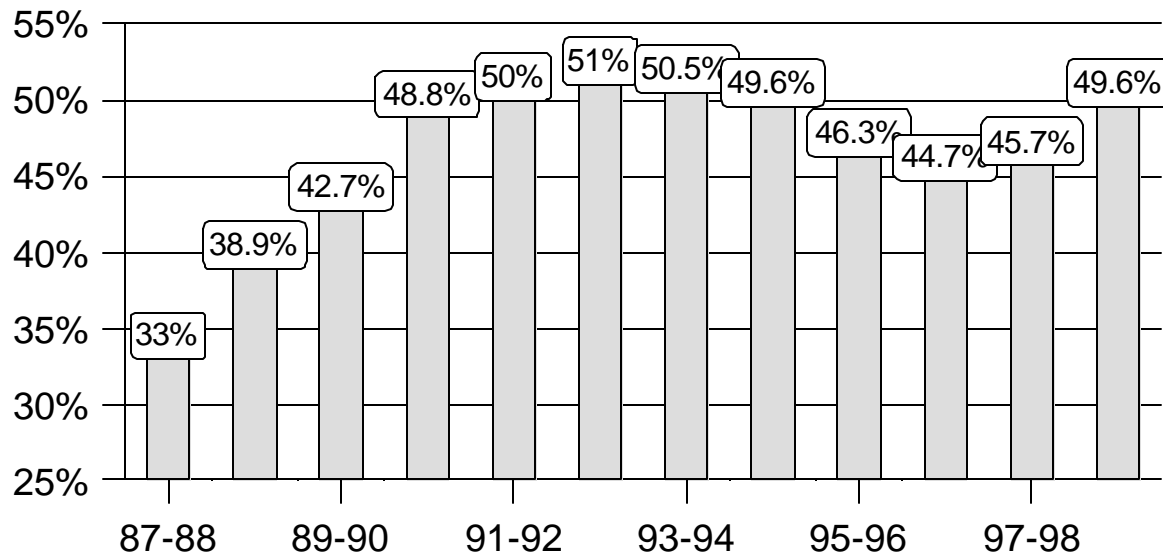
COUNTY	AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION	COUNTY POPULATION	COUNTY RESIDENTS PER INMATE
Sumter	155	47,907	309:1
Suwannee	184	33,746	183:1
Taylor	99	19,527	197:1
Union	18	13,459	747:1
Volusia	1,457	420,431	289:1
Wakulla	156	19,828	127:1
Walton	113	38,304	339:1
Washington	51	21,319	418:1
TOTAL	49,348	15,000,475	304:1

Note: County populations figures are estimates of the April 1, 1998 population from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, November 1998.

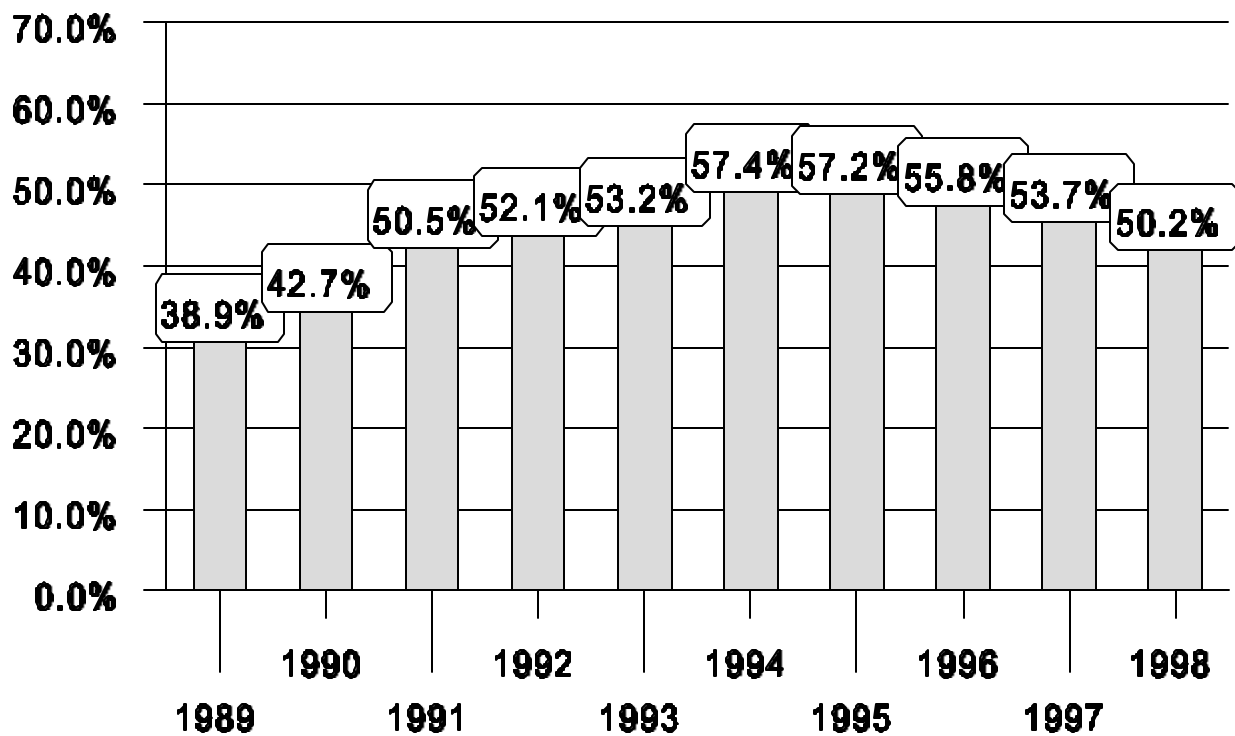
FLORIDA'S PRISON INMATE ADMISSIONS



PERCENT OF INMATE ADMISSIONS WITH PRIOR PRISON SENTENCES AS OF JUNE 30, 1998



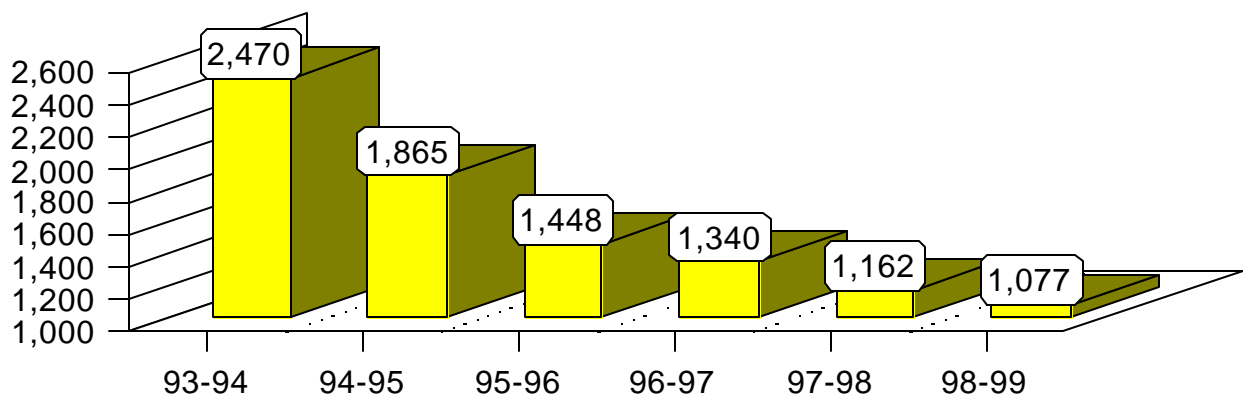
PERCENT OF TOTAL INMATE POPULATION WITH PRIOR SENTENCES IN FLORIDA'S PRISON SYSTEM



MANDATORY SENTENCING DECLINING

Several mandatory sentencing laws have been eliminated in the last decade. This has resulted in fewer prison admissions involving such sentences.

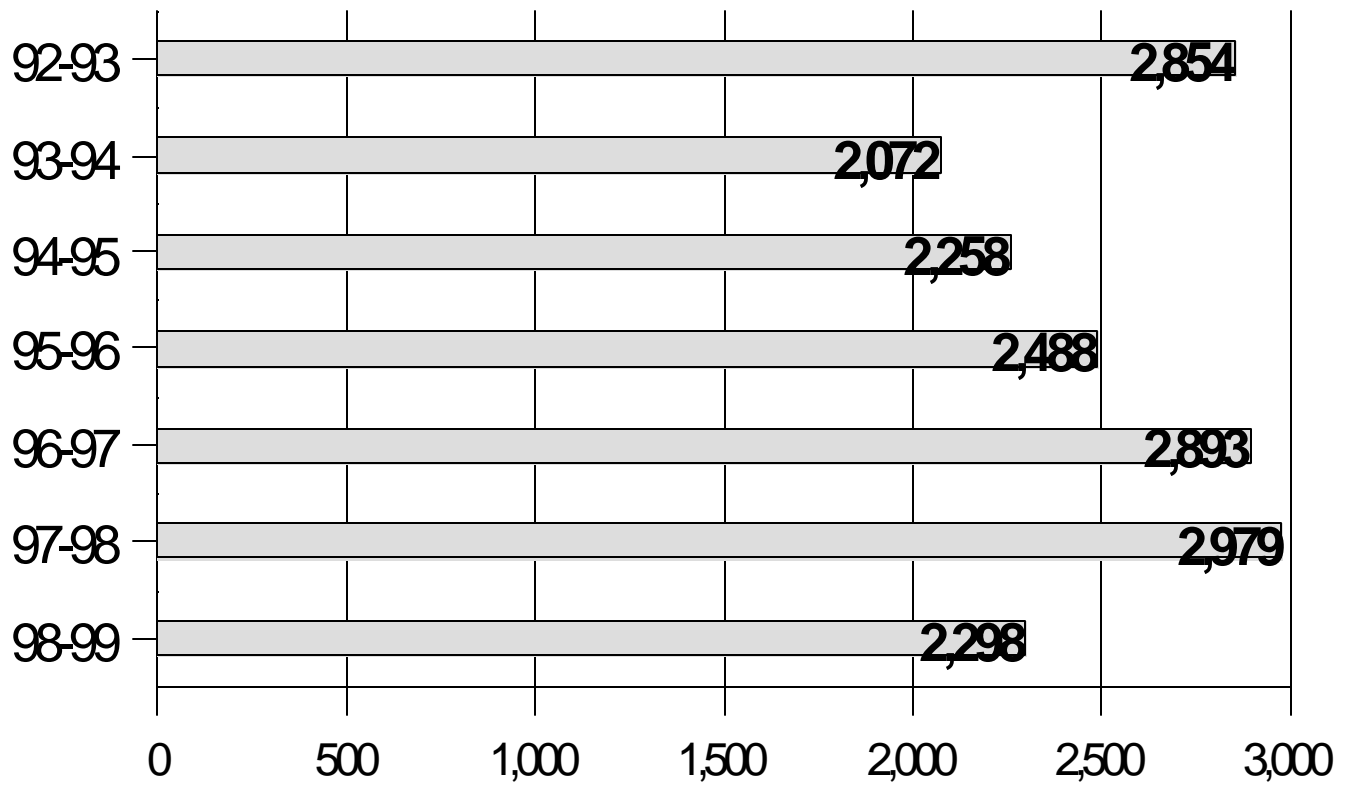
ADMISSIONS WITH MANDATORY SENTENCES



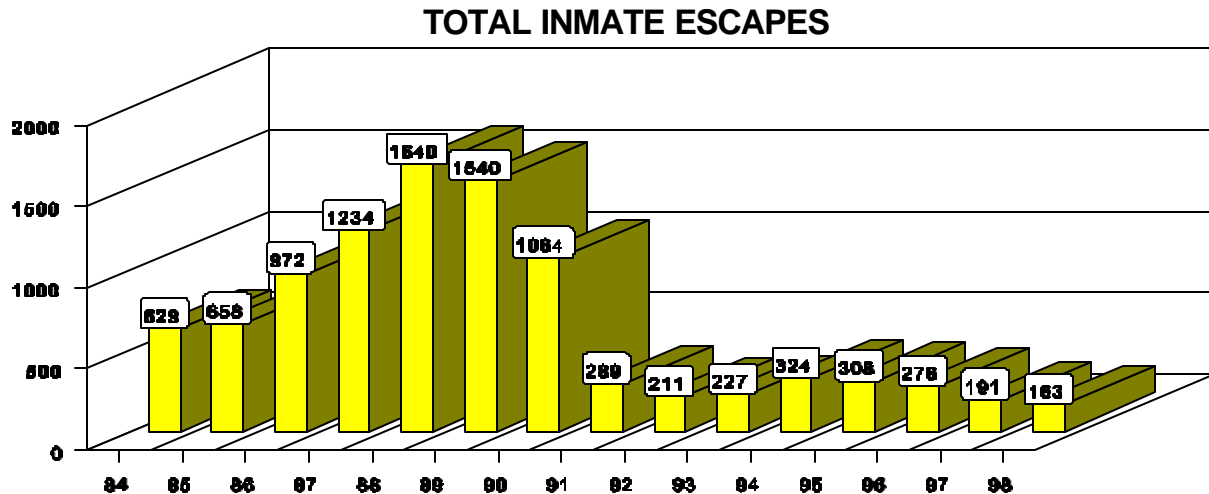
HABITUAL OFFENDER SENTENCING

Florida law allows judges to impose enhanced criminal penalties, including **double** the maximum sentence allowed under the law, on certain repeat offenders. [Section 775.084, Florida Statutes.] Two types of repeat offenders who qualify for enhanced criminal penalties are **“Habitual Violent Felony Offenders”** and **“Habitual Felony Offenders”**. A felon qualifies for sentencing as a Violent Habitual Offender if he or she has a past conviction of a violent felony and commits a later felony within **five years** of committing the prior felony or within **five years** of being released from prison, or while in prison. A felon qualifies as an Habitual Felony Offender if he or she has committed **two** prior felonies and commits a later felony within five years of the earlier felony or within five years of being released from prison.

The law authorizing these enhanced penalties does **not** mandate that the courts must sentence habitual offenders to the enhanced criminal sentences.

HABITUAL OFFENDER ADMISSIONS

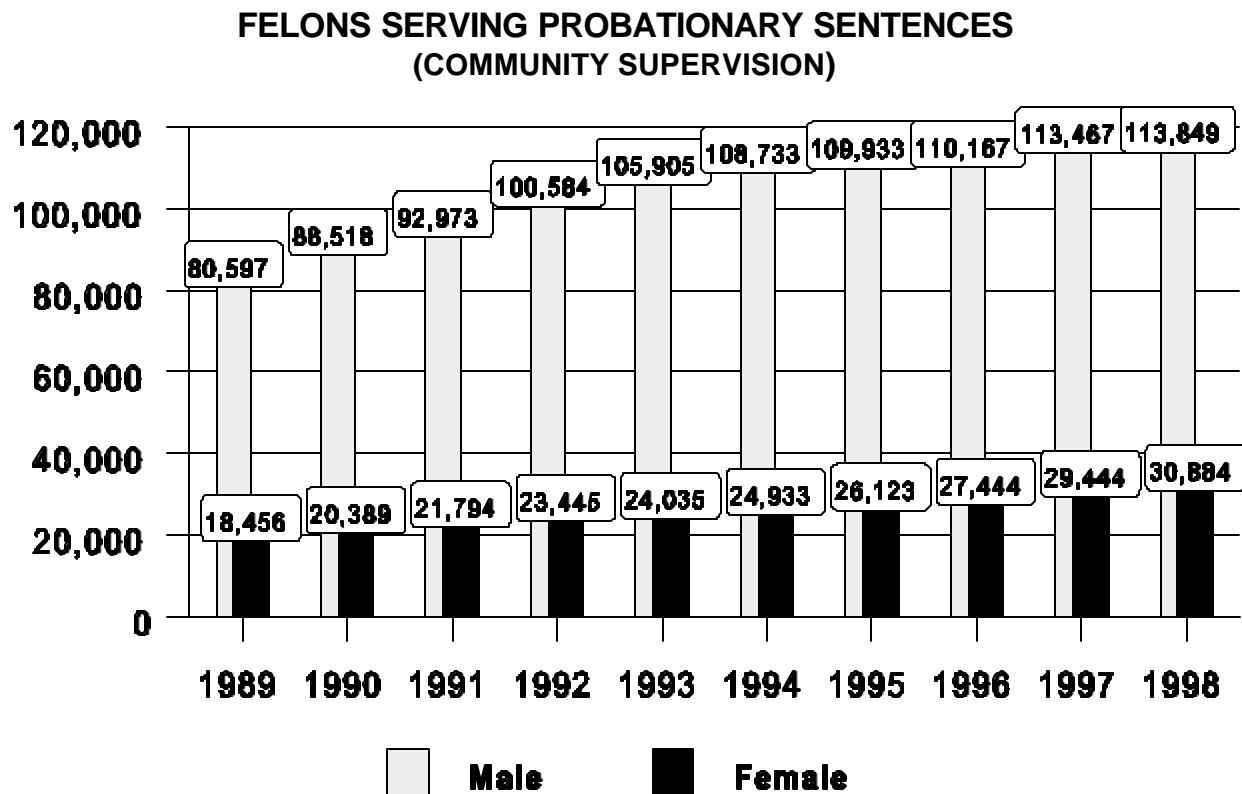
ESCAPES FROM FLORIDA PRISONS



PRIVATE ADULT PRISON FACILITIES IN FLORIDA

State Contracting Entity	Type of Facility	Number of Beds	Name of Facility	Private Contractor
Dept. of Corrections	Adult	768	Gadsden C.I. (Gretna)	Corrections Corp. Of America
Correctional Privatization Comm.	Adult	750	Moorehaven C.I.	Wackenhut Corrections Corp.
Correctional Privatization Comm.	Adult	750	Bay C.I.	Corrections Corp. of America
Correctional Privatization Comm.	Adult	1, 318	South Bay C.I.	Wackenhut Corrections Corp.
Correctional Privatization Comm.	Youthful Offender	350	Lake City C.I.	Corrections Corp. of America

Total Private Prison Beds = 3,936



**CRIMINALS ADMITTED TO PROBATION & OTHER NON-PRISON SENTENCES
(FY 1997-98)**

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
ORIGINAL SENTENCE		
Felony Probation	55,039	61.0
Misdemeanor Probation	1,694	1.9
Administrative Probation	1,106	1.2
Probation Total	57,843	64.1
Drug Offender Probation	7,472	8.3
Community Control	9,935	11.0
Pretrial Intervention	8,560	9.5
Original Sentence Total	84,265	93.3

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
POST-PRISON RELEASE		
Florida Parole	216	0.2
Other State Parole	667	0.7
Parole Total	883	1.0
Conditional Release	4,103	4.5
Conditional Medical Release	9	0.0
Other Post-Prison Release	141	0.2
Post-Prison Release Total	6,034	6.7
GRAND TOTAL	90,299	100

**CRIMES COMMITTED BY PERSONS SERVING
PROBATION & NON-PRISON SENTENCES AS OF APRIL 30, 1999**

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER	1,832	1.3
Capital Murder	261	0.2
2nd Degree Murder	530	0.4
3rd Degree Murder	56	0.0
Homicide, Other	36	0.0
Manslaughter	604	0.4
DUI Manslaughter	345	0.2
SEXUAL OFFENSES	8,340	5.8
Capital Sexual Battery	1,114	0.8
Life Sexual Battery	230	0.2
1st Degree Sexual Battery	1,069	0.7
2nd Degree Sexual Battery	618	0.4
Sexual Battery, Other	39	0.0
Lewd/Lascivious Behavior	5,270	3.7
ROBBERY	3,804	2.6

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CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
Robbery with Weapon	1,848	1.3
Robbery without Weapon	1,908	1.3
Home Invasion, Robbery	48	0.0
VIOLENT PERSONAL OFFENSES	21,956	15.3
Home Invasion, Other	5	0.0
Carjacking	93	0.1
Aggravated Assault	4,416	3.1
Aggravated Battery	5,016	3.5
Assault/Battery on L.E.O.	2,611	1.8
Assault/Battery, Other	478	0.3
Aggravated Stalking	567	0.4
Resisting Arrest w/Violence	1,764	1.2
Kidnapping	816	0.6
Arson	726	0.5
Abuse of Children	2,073	1.4
Leaving Accident Scene	914	0.6
DUI, Injury	544	0.4
Violent, Other	1,933	1.3
BURGLARY	13,840	9.6
Burglary, Structure	6,993	4.9
Burglary, Dwelling	3,847	2.7
Burglary, Armed	826	0.6
Burglary w/Assault	897	0.6
Burglary/Trespass, Other	1,277	0.9
THEFT, FORGERY, FRAUD	38,191	26.6
Grand Theft, Other	16,448	11.4
Grand Theft, Automobile	2,855	2.0
Stolen Property	3,722	2.6
Forgery/Counterfeiting	4,482	3.1
Worthless Checks	2,892	2.0
Fraudulent Practices	6,253	4.3
Theft/Property Damage, Other	1,539	1.1

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
DRUGS	39,612	27.5
Manufacture/Sale/Purchase	14,484	10.1
Drugs, Trafficking	1,777	1.2
Drugs, Possession/Other	23,351	16.2
WEAPONS	4,331	3.0
Weapons, Discharging	879	0.6
Weapons, Possession	3,410	2.4
Weapons, Other	42	0.0
OTHER OFFENSES	11,442	8.0
Escape	1,087	0.8
DUI, No Injury	1,493	1.0
Traffic, Other	4,807	3.3
Racketeering	362	0.3
Pollution/Hazardous Materials	176	0.1
Other	3,517	2.4
DATA UNAVAILABLE	4,400	0.3
TOTAL	143,788	100.0

PAYMENTS COLLECTED BY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FROM CRIMINALS SERVING NON-PRISON SENTENCES

Fiscal Year	For Cost of Supervision	For Victim Restitution	Fines and Court Costs	Subsistence for PRCs, CCCs*	Other**	Total
92-93	\$20,135,584	\$18,092,534	\$8,522,615	-----	-----	\$46,750,733
93-94	\$18,930,643	\$18,540,461	\$9,608,797	-----	-----	\$47,079,901
94-95	\$20,662,225	\$21,594,033	\$10,148,772	-----	-----	\$52,405,030
95-96	\$21,845,024	\$23,377,325	\$10,651,882	-----	-----	\$55,874,231
96-97	\$22,489,760	\$25,117,706	\$11,198,399	\$7,794,966	\$4,750,273	\$72,008,855
97-98	\$23,592,056	\$27,513,467	\$13,210,323	\$8,407,302	\$5,501,119	\$78,224,267

[Source: Department of Corrections, 1997-98 Annual Report]

* Probation and Restitution Centers (PRCs) and Community Correctional Centers (CCCs) collect room and board from offenders under their supervision because they have jobs in the community.

** Community Corrections also collects other costs (crimes, compensation, transportation, electronic monitoring, drug testing fees, surcharge and others.)

DEATH ROW PROCEDURES, APPEALS AND DELAYS

Death penalty procedures are defined in **section 921.141, Florida Statutes**. If the state is seeking the death penalty in a capital case, a separate “**penalty phase**” is conducted after the defendant is convicted of the crime. The jury recommends whether the trial judge should impose a death sentence or life imprisonment. A defendant, however, can bypass a jury recommendation, even if the state desires one. Although a trial court may choose not to follow a jury’s recommendation, the Florida Supreme Court rarely upholds a death sentence if the jury recommended life in prison.

If a death sentence is imposed and ultimately carried out, the defendant is executed by electrocution. The 1998 Legislature authorized lethal injection as an alternative execution method to the electric chair, if the use of the electric chair is prohibited by the courts.

Before a death sentence may be recommended and imposed, the jury and judge must first find that special “**aggravating circumstances**” exist to justify the imposition of a death sentence. Examples of aggravating circumstances include: 1) whether the murder was committed in a cold, calculated, and premeditated manner without any pretense of moral or legal justification; 2) whether the victim was less than 12 years of age; 3) whether the murder was “especially heinous, atrocious or cruel”; and 4) whether the murder was committed for economic gain; and other defined factors.

If aggravating circumstances are found, the court must consider whether “**mitigating circumstances**” outweigh the aggravating circumstances. Mitigating circumstances include: 1) whether the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance; 2) the defendant’s age; 3) any other factors in the defendant’s background, such as whether the defendant suffered an abusive or impoverished childhood; and 4) other extenuating circumstances.

If the defendant is sentenced to death, the Florida Supreme Court must review the case on appeal. This first appeal is called a “**direct**” or “**plenary**” appeal. Plenary means a complete review of the trial and sentence. In this appeal, the Supreme Court can consider almost every aspect of the defendant’s case, including whether any confession was validly obtained and other errors by the police, any legal errors committed by the trial judge, any improper comments or tactics by the prosecutor, and whether the defendant’s legal and constitutional rights were adequately protected. The Court also carefully scrutinizes the penalty phase, to ensure the trial judge properly considered whether any mitigating circumstances outweighed any aggravating circumstances.

If the Florida Supreme Court denies this first appeal, the defendant in Florida can then file another appeal to the United States Supreme Court, called a “petition for writ of certiorari” During this second appeal, the defendant can challenge any aspect of his trial and sentence that may have violated his rights under the United States Constitution.

The defendant can also seek **clemency** or a **pardon** from the Governor and the Cabinet. The Governor and Cabinet can grant the defendant a reprieve for any reason whatsoever, and no court can overturn their decision.

If the defendant’s second appeal is denied by the United States Supreme Court, the defendant can file more appeals in state and federal courts called “**postconviction**” or “**collateral**” appeals. Postconviction appeals involve issues such as whether the defendant’s lawyer at trial was incompetent. Many death row inmates use postconviction appeals to make the same arguments that were raised at trial or on direct appeal to the Florida Supreme Court and United States Supreme Court.

Postconviction appeals cause more delays in capital cases than direct appeals. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the states are **not** required to allow postconviction appeals in state courts. Not only does Florida allow such appeals, it provides free legal representation to death row inmates to file postconviction appeals.

The offices of the Capital Collateral Regional Counsel represent death row inmates in Florida in postconviction appeals. Since fiscal year 1988, Florida has provided over **47 million dollars** in free postconviction legal representation to death row inmates.

In 1996, the Legislature imposed time limits to require prompt judicial rulings in postconviction appeals. The schedules established in section 924.055, Florida Statutes, have not been enforced in the courts, to date. In 1997, the Legislature established the **Commission on the Administration of Justice in Capital Cases**. The Commission is authorized to receive public comments and make recommendations regarding postconviction appeals. The 1998 Legislature ordered the Commission to consider whether eliminating postconviction appeals would reduce delays in capital cases.

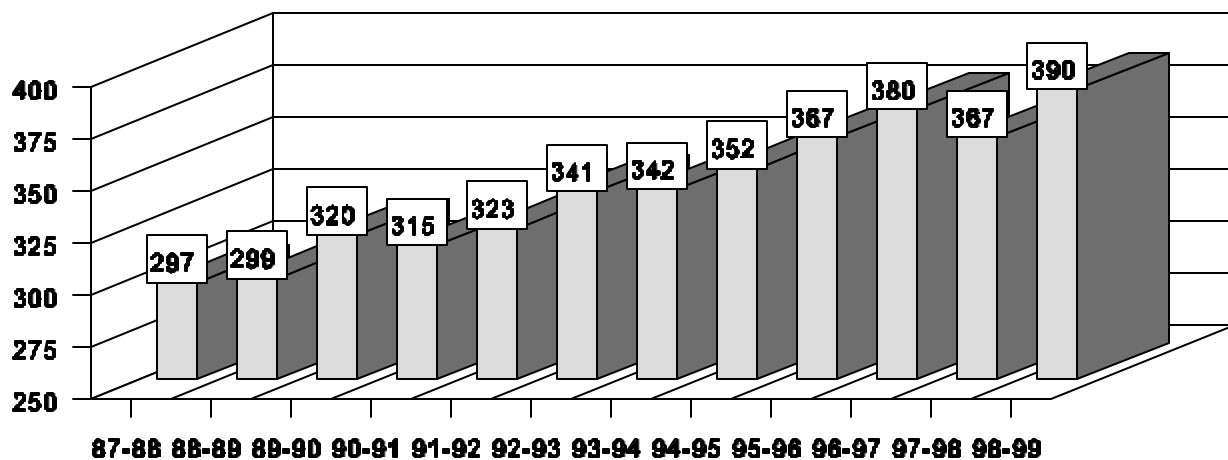
More information regarding death row inmates and their appeals is provided below. All data is supplied by the Florida Department of Corrections and Criminal Justice and Corrections Council research, unless otherwise noted.

- Convicted murderers executed in Florida filed an average of **10 appeals** in state and federal courts, most of which were postconviction appeals.
- In 1994, the Florida Supreme Court required death row inmates to file a postconviction appeal within one year after the United States Supreme Court denies the inmate second appeal.
- Since 1994, **twelve** convicted murderers sentenced to death have been executed. Collectively, the delays in their cases totaled **170.18 years**, for an average delay of **14.18 years**.
- In **1994**, Danny Rolling pled guilty to murdering five college students, after raping three of them. Based on average delays in executions since 1994, Rolling will be executed in **2008**, if the courts do not overturn his sentences.
- The four death row inmates executed in 1998, filed a total of **52 appeals** in their cases.
- Leo Jones, executed in 1998 for murdering a police officer, lived on death row longer than any other inmate executed in Florida since 1978 -- **sixteen years and four months**.
- Gary Alvord has lived on Florida's death row longer than any other inmate -- **over 25 years**. He was convicted of murdering a family of three women, a grandmother, her daughter and granddaughter, in Hillsborough County.
- Judy Buenoano was the first woman executed in Florida. In 1984, she was convicted of murdering her husband, by poisoning him to death for financial gain. Evidence in her trial indicated that she poisoned another man, after which she also collected insurance proceeds. She had also been convicted of murdering her son in another case. She was executed in 1998.
- In fiscal year 1999-00, Florida will provide over **9.4 million dollars** in funding for postconviction legal representation for approximately 200 death row inmates.

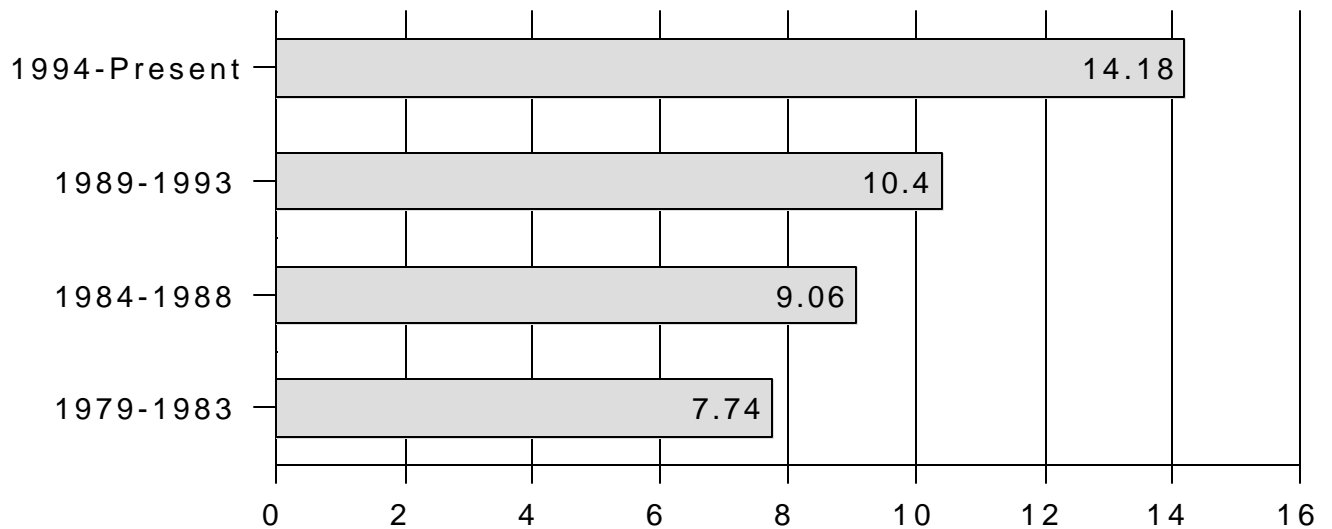
- Since **1978**, Florida has executed **44** convicted murderers, and has a current death row population of **390**.
- Since 1991, the average length of stay on Florida's death row prior to execution is **14.18 years**.
- **390**, or **7.8%**, of the **4,992** state-prison inmates convicted of capital murder are on death row.
- As of April 1, 1999, **213** death row inmates, or **55%**, are caucasian; **138** death row inmates, or **35%**, are African American; **39** are inmates of another ethnic background.
- Of the 4992 state prison inmates convicted of capital murder, 2,198, or **44%**, are white males; 2420 inmates, or **48%**, are black males.
- **10%** of white males convicted of capital murder in state prison are on death row.
- **5.2%** of black males convicted of capital murder in state prison are on death row.
- Two death row inmates are white females; one is a black female; one other death row inmate is a female of another ethnic background.
- The Department of Corrections estimates it costs \$54.80 a day to house death row inmates, or **\$20,002 dollars** a year. [FY 94-95 data.]

DEATH ROW POPULATION

(at the end of each fiscal year)



YEARS SPENT ON DEATH ROW BEFORE EXECUTION



FLORIDA EXECUTIONS / YEARS ON DEATH ROW

NAME	RACE/ GENDER	DATE SENTENCED	DATE OF EXECUTION	YEARS ON DEATH ROW
Spenkelink, John	WM	12/20/73	05/25/79	5.43
Sullivan, Robert	WM	11/12/73	11/30/83	10.04
Antone, Anthony	WM	08/27/76	01/26/84	7.10
Goode, Arthur	WM	03/21/77	04/05/84	7.04
Adams, James	BM	03/15/74	05/10/84	10.14
Shriner, Carl	WM	04/29/77	06/20/84	7.34
Washington, David	BM	12/06/76	07/13/84	7.40
Dobbert, Ernest	WM	04/12/74	09/07/84	10.39
Henry, James	BM	06/26/74	09/20/84	10.23
Palmes, Timothy	WM	06/22/77	11/08/84	7.38
Raulerson, James	WM	08/20/75	01/30/85	9.45
Witt, Johnny	WM	02/21/74	03/06/85	11.03
Francios, Marvin	BM	04/24/78	05/29/85	7.09
Thomas, Daniel	BM	04/15/77	04/15/86	8.99
Funchess, David	BM	07/18/75	04/22/86	10.73
Straight, Ronald	WM	08/26/77	05/20/86	8.73

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NAME	RACE/ GENDER	DATE SENTENCED	DATE OF EXECUTION	YEARS ON DEATH ROW
White, Beauford	BM	04/27/78	08/28/87	9.32
Darden, Willie	BM	01/23/74	03/15/88	14.12
Daugherty, Jeff	WM	07/14/80	11/07/88	7.53
Bundy, Theodore	WM	07/31/79	01/24/89	9.48
Adams, Aubrey	WM	01/16/79	05/04/89	10.29
Tafero, Jesse	WM	05/18/76	05/04/90	13.96
Bertolotti, Anthony	BM	04/12/84	07/27/90	6.29
Hamblen, James	WM	09/21/84	09/21/90	6.00
Clark, Raymond	WM	09/26/77	11/19/90	13.14
Harich, Roy	WM	04/09/82	04/24/91	9.04
Francis, Marion	BM	08/22/79	06/25/91	11.78
Martin, Nollie Lee	WM	11/13/78	05/12/92	13.49
Kennedy, Edward	BM	01/12/82	07/21/92	10.52
Henderson, Robert	WM	06/02/82	04/21/93	10.89
Johnson, Larry	WM	01/09/80	05/08/93	13.33
DuRocher, Michael	WM	03/22/91	08/25/93	2.38
Stewart, Roy	WM	07/05/79	04/22/94	14.76
Bolander, Bernard	WM	04/25/80	07/18/95	15.21
White, Jerry	BM	05/04/81	12/04/95	13.59
Atkins, Phillip	WM	02/19/82	12/05/95	13.77
Bush, John E.	BM	11/22/82	10/21/96	13.87
Mills, John	BM	01/05/83	12/06/96	13.92
Medina, Pedro	BM	04/11/83	03/25/97	13.95
Stano, Gerald	WM	12/09/83	03/23/98	14.18
Jones, Leo	BM	11/06/81	03/24/98	16.37
Buenoano, Judias	WF	11/26/85	03/30/98	12.34
Remeta, Daniel	OM	06/30/86	03/31/98	11.82
Davis, Allen Lee	WM	02/04/83	07/08/99	16.4

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT/FLORIDA, TEXAS & VIRGINIA

YEAR	EXECUTIONS IN FLORIDA	EXECUTIONS IN TEXAS	EXECUTIONS IN VA
1979	1	0	0
1982	0	1	1
1983	1	0	0
1984	8	3	1
1985	3	6	2
1986	3	10	1
1987	1	6	1
1988	2	3	1
1989	2	4	1
1990	4	4	3
1991	2	5	2
1992	2	12	4
1993	3	17	5
1994	1	14	2
1995	3	19	5
1996	2	3	8
1997	1	37	9
1998	4	10	13
1999*	1	22	10
TOTAL	44	186	69

[Source: Death Penalty Information Center, www.essential.org/dpic/] *As of 08/17/99.

NATIONAL DEATH ROW STATISTICS
[12 states do not have capital punishment]

State	# of Inmates on Death Row	# of Inmates Executed Since 1976	# of Inmates Executed in 1998	# of Inmates Executed in 1999
Alabama	178	17	1	2
Arizona	120	11	4	6
Arkansas	42	16	1	2
California	536	4	1	2
Colorado	3	1	0	0
Connecticut	5	0	0	0
Delaware	19	9	1	1
Florida	390	44	4	1
Georgia	123	23	1	0
Idaho	22	1	0	0
Illinois	156	12	1	1
Indiana	45	6	1	1
Kansas	1	0	0	1
Kentucky	39	2	0	0
Louisiana	82	25	0	0
Maryland	17	2	0	9
Mississippi	65	4	0	0
Missouri	84	41	3	0
Montana	6	2	0	1
Nebraska	9	3	0	0
Nevada	86	8	1	1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	16	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	0	0	0

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State	# of Inmates on Death Row	# of Inmates Executed Since 1976	# of Inmates Executed in 1998	# of Inmates Executed in 1999
New York	2	0	0	0
North Carolina	212	12	3	1
Ohio	192	1	0	1
Oklahoma	151	10	4	4
Oregon	26	2	0	0
Pennsylvania	225	3	0	1
South Carolina	69	22	7	2
South Dakota	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	104	0	0	0
Texas	437	186	20	22
Utah	11	5	0	0
Virginia	37	51	13	10
Washington	17	3	1	0
Wyoming	2	1	0	0

[Source: Death Penalty Information Center, www.essential.org/dpic/]

*As of 08/17/99.

METHODS OF EXECUTION BY STATE

Alabama - Electrocution.

Arizona - Uses injection for people sentenced after Nov. 15, 1992; if before, injection or lethal gas is used.

Arkansas - Uses injection for offenses committed after July 4, 1983; if before, the choice is injection or electrocution.

California - Lethal injection and lethal gas.

Colorado - Lethal injection.

Connecticut - Lethal injection.

Delaware - Uses injection for capital crimes committed after June 13, 1986; if before, injection or hanging is used.

Florida - Electrocution, lethal injection if electrocution is declared unconstitutional.

Georgia - Electrocution.

Idaho - Lethal injection and firing squad.

Illinois - Lethal injection.

Indiana - Lethal injection.

Kansas - Lethal injection.

Kentucky - Electrocution.

Louisiana - Lethal injection.

Maryland - Lethal injection for capital offenses committed after March 24, 1994; if before, the choice is injection or gas.

Mississippi - Lethal injection for those committed after July 1, 1984; and lethal gas for those convicted before.

Missouri - Lethal injection or lethal gas.

Montana - Lethal injection.

Nebraska - Electrocution.

Nevada - Lethal injection.

New Hampshire - Hanging only if injection cannot be used for medical reasons.

New Jersey - Lethal injection.

New Mexico - Lethal injection.

North Carolina - Lethal injection and lethal gas.

Ohio - Lethal injection and electrocution.

Oklahoma - Electrocution if injection ever is declared unconstitutional; it will use a firing squad if both injection and electrocution are held unconstitutional.

Oregon - Lethal injection.

Pennsylvania - Lethal injection.

South Carolina - Lethal injection or electrocution.

South Dakota - Lethal injection.

Tennessee - Electrocution.

Texas - Lethal injection.

Utah - Lethal injection and firing squad.

Virginia - Lethal injection and electrocution.

Washington - Lethal injection and hanging.

Wyoming - Lethal injection; will use lethal gas if injection ever is declared unconstitutional.

JUVENILE JUSTICE FACTS & FIGURES

During the last fiscal year, the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) handled 173,525 delinquency cases, which consisted of more than 58,000 felonies and nearly 89,000 misdemeanors. Of the 173,525 delinquency cases, 66,430 were repeat offenses.

Due to lack of bed space, the DJJ does not have adequate capacity to accommodate the increasing number of juvenile offenders, despite the urgent need to protect society from the violent offenders and to ensure juvenile offenders are properly placed in a suitable program. Some juvenile offenders commit new offenses while on community supervision waiting for placement into a secure commitment program. Although the state has successfully eliminated the shortage of **adult** prison beds, as of December 1998, **822 sentenced juvenile offenders** were awaiting placement into residential commitment programs.

Of the **107,095 juvenile offenders**, 12,425 were charged with violent felony offenses. Over the past five fiscal years, juveniles were charged with committing **622 murders or manslaughters**, and **1,003 attempted murders**.*

Juvenile offenders released from Level 2 ("**minimum risk**") commitment programs averaged nearly **9 prior arrests**, and had already acquired an average of nearly **two prior felony adjudications**. Juvenile offenders released from Level 8 ("**high risk**") and level 10 ("**maximum risk**") commitment programs averaged nearly 18 prior arrests and had averaged over **6 prior felony adjudications**. By adult standards, the **average** juvenile offender released from a minimum risk program had already acquired enough of a criminal record to potentially secure a **lengthy prison term**. By the time a juvenile offender reached a "high risk" program, they would have, on **average**, acquired enough felony convictions in the adult system to potentially qualify as "**habitual offenders**".** Recidivism rates ranged from **48% for Level 10 offenders**, to **67% for Level 8 offenders**.***

There have been some significant reductions in some violent crimes which have occurred over the course of the last fiscal year. **Murder and manslaughter** cases received by the DJJ **decreased by 10%**. The number of **attempted murder** cases **decreased by 21%**. The number of armed robbery cases received **decreased by 7%**, while the number of strong armed robbery cases received **decreased by 17%**. In contrast, the number of cases received for sexual battery increased 5%, and the number of cases received for other sex offenses decreased 11%. Over the past five years, felony drug offenses that do not involve marijuana have **increased 59%**, and cases involving **misdemeanor marijuana possession** have **increased 71%**.

* These numbers do not reflect offenses committed by juvenile offenders who were diverted away from DJJ due to prior adjudication as an adult offender.

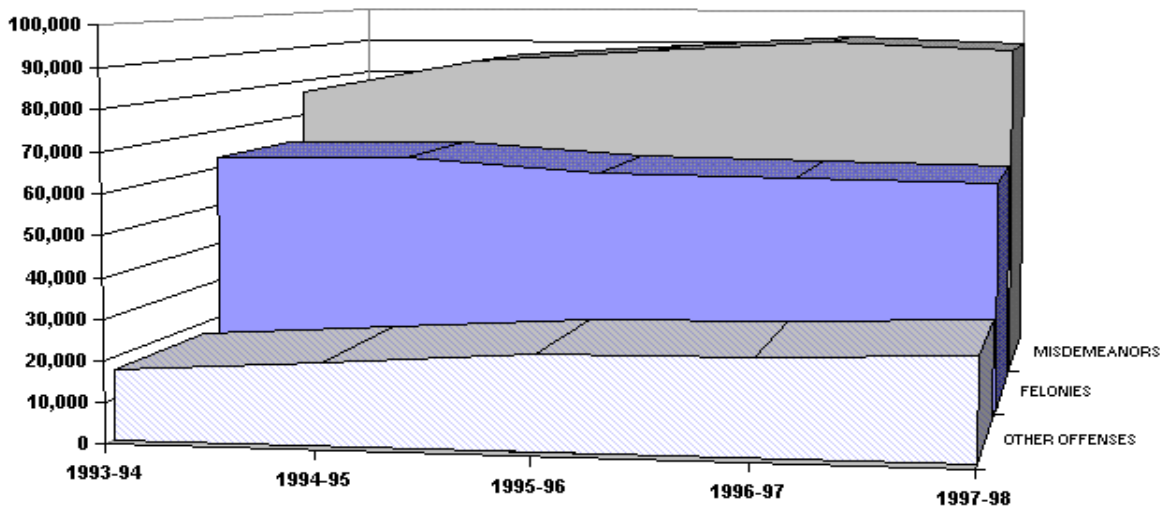
** For a felony to count toward habitual felony offender status, the felony for which the defendant is to be sentenced, and one of the two prior convictions (being used to qualify the offender) must not be a violation of s. 893.13 relating to the purchase or possession of a controlled substance. See s. 775.084 F.S., for other Habitual Felony Offender criteria.

*** These recidivism rates were based on offenders who were subsequently arrested or "referred" to DJJ within one year of release after completing a commitment program. No such measure was done in this year's study by DJJ on Level 10 programs ("most serious risk") because only one such offender had been released from such a program.

[Source: DJJ - Recidivism Report For Commitment Programs FY 97-98, Profile of Delinquency cases and Youth Referred 1993-94 through 1997-98]

DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED

BY CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS CHARGE

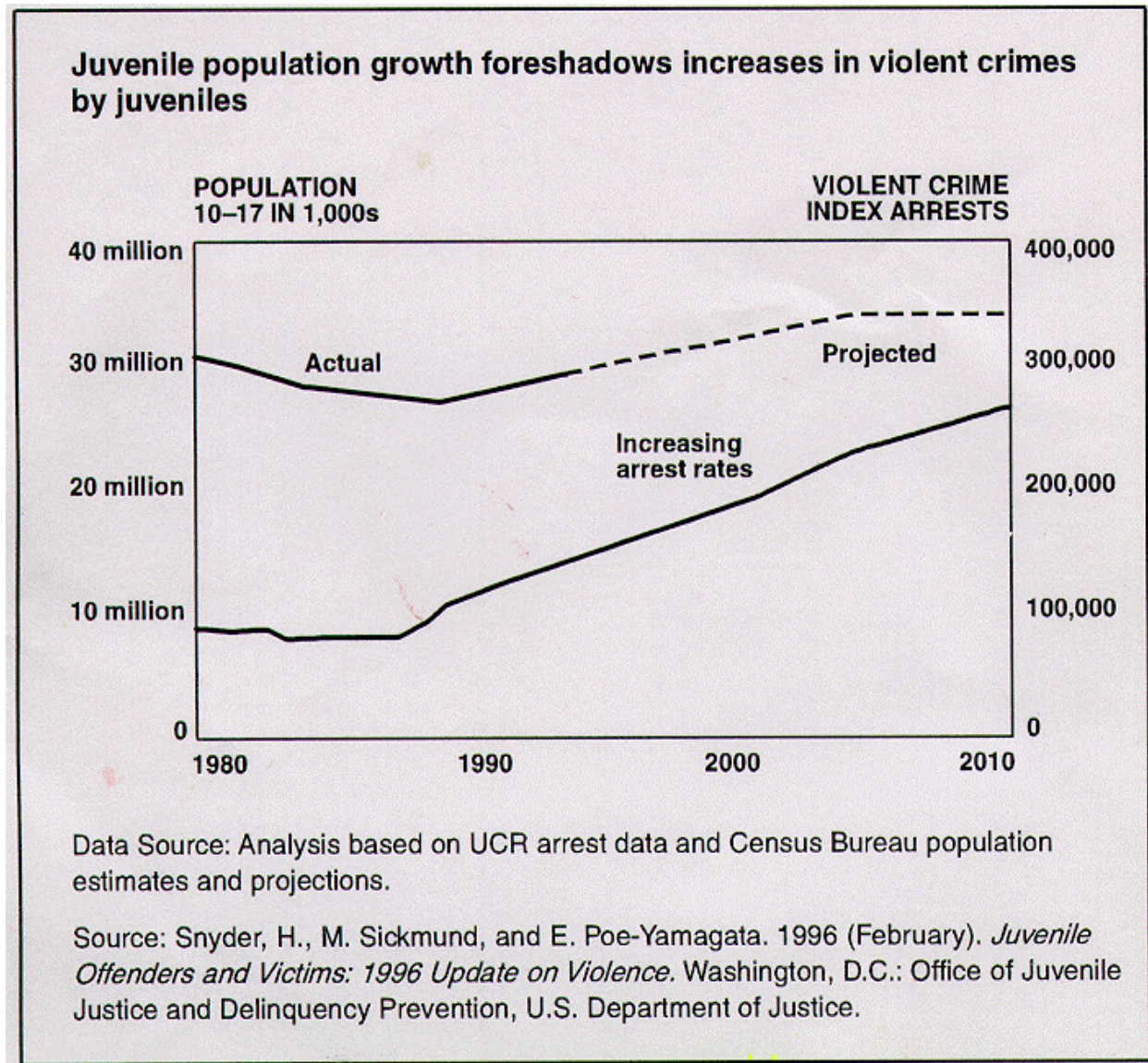


JUVENILE CRIME TRENDS IN FLORIDA

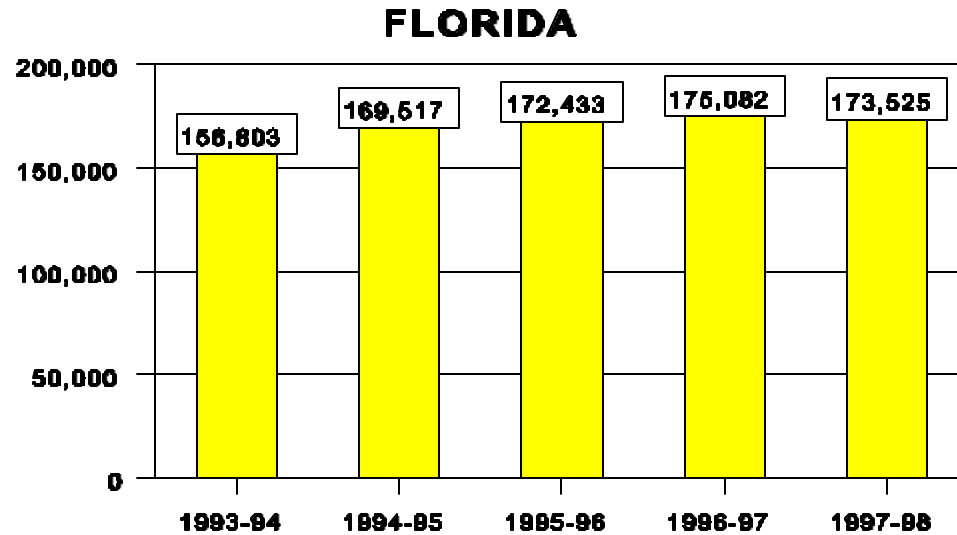
- While the population of children in Florida between ages 10 to 17 years increased approximately **11%** over the last five years, the number of juveniles referred for delinquency to the DJJ rose approximately **15%**.
- From FY 96/97 to FY 97/98, the number of juveniles referred for delinquency to the DJJ decreased **1%**.
- Juvenile **drug offense** referrals have dramatically **increased** since 1993-94 in **all categories**. Felony drug referrals that do **not** include marijuana possession, such as **cocaine possession and sale**, have escalated **59%**. Drug referrals for misdemeanor **marijuana possession** have increased by **71%**.
- In FY 97/98, **107,095** youths were charged with delinquency criminal offenses totaling **173,525** cases. Of these cases, **66,430** were repeat offenses.
- In FY 97/98, **11.6%** of the 107,095 youths charged with delinquency offenses in Florida were charged with **violent felony offenses**.
- From **FY 93/94 to FY 97/98**, the DJJ reports the number of delinquency cases received has increased **10.7%**.

[Source: DJJ - Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred 1993-94 through 1997-98, Recidivism Report For Commitment Programs 1997-98]

NATIONAL JUVENILE POPULATION AND ARREST RATE: JUVENILE CRIME TO CONTINUE ESCALATING



JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CRIMINAL CASES RECEIVED



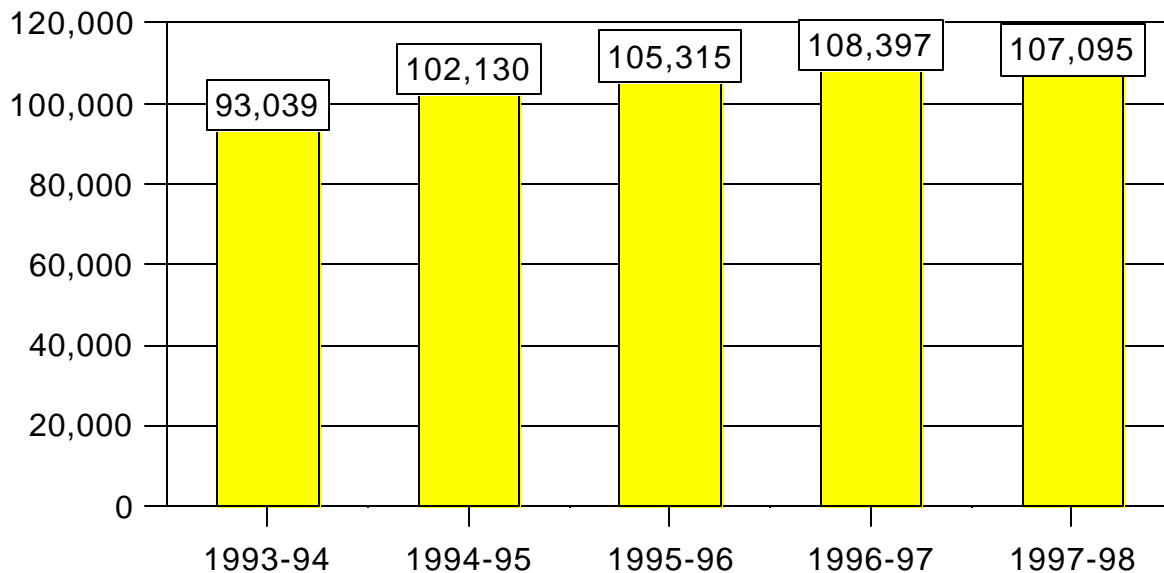
[Source: Congressional Quarterly Inc. CQ's State Fact Finder 1998 - *Rankings Across America*]

"Delinquency Cases Received" - are cases of criminal law violations received by the DJJ.

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF JUVENILE CASES	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
1993-94	156,803	11%
1994-95	169,517	8%
1995-96	172,433	2%
1996-97	175,082	2%
1997-98	173,525	-1%

[Source: Florida DJJ - Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred 1993-94 through 1998-99]

YOUTHS REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY STATEWIDE



Note: "Arrests" are called "delinquency referrals" for juveniles who are taken into custody for an alleged crime. "Youths Referred for Delinquency" means individual juveniles referred to the DJJ. The number of youths referred will be lower than the number of cases received because some juveniles are repeat offenders and are arrested for more than one crime in a year.

FISCAL YEAR	NUMBER OF YOUTHS REFERRED	% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR
1993-94	93,039	12%
1994-95	102,130	10%
1995-96	105,315	3%
1996-97	108,397	3%
1997-98	107,095	-1%

[Source: Florida DJJ - Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred 1993-94 through 1997-98]

OVERALL JUVENILE CRIME RECIDIVISM

- ◆ The Statewide **recidivism rate** for all juvenile justice commitment programs is **63%**.
- ◆ The recidivism rate varies from a **low of 46%** for “maximum risk” (Level 10) programs to a **high of 67%** for juvenile offenders released from “high risk” (Level 8) commitment programs.
- ◆ In FY 1997-98 the **sharpest increase** in the recidivism rate took place between commitment programs for “**minimum risk**” offenders (Level 2) and “low risk” commitment programs (Level 4). [There are no boot camps operating among Level 2 and Level 4 commitment programs.]
- ◆ Juvenile offenders released from “minimum risk” (Level 2) commitment programs averaged **nearly 9 prior** delinquency referrals with an average of 3.6% being felony referrals. Juvenile offenders released from “high risk” (Level 8) and “maximum risk” (Level 10) programs averaged **nearly 18 prior** referrals for delinquency. **Juvenile offenders at this level averaged more than 6 felony adjudications.**

[Source: DJJ - Recidivism Report For Commitment Programs FY 1997-98]

JUVENILES PROSECUTED AS ADULTS

- ◆ Last year, there were **4,660 juvenile offenders** transferred to **adult court** for prosecution.
- ◆ In FY 1997-98, **83%** of the youths transferred to adult court for prosecution were between **16 and 17 years old**.
- ◆ **81%** of the **murder** cases and **82%** of the **attempted murder** cases disposed during FY 1997-98 were transferred to adult court.

[Source: DJJ - Profile of Delinquency Cases and Youths Referred FY 1997-98]

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT PROCESS (EXCLUDING DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS & OFFENDERS PROSECUTED AS ADULTS)

A prosecution in juvenile court begins with the filing of a **delinquency petition**. The petition makes the allegations against the juvenile and states the identity and residence of the parents or guardian. Juvenile offenders are entitled to be represented by legal counsel at all stages of any proceeding. The state must provide free legal representation to juvenile offenders who cannot afford to retain legal counsel. Circuit court judges preside over juvenile court proceedings.

At an **arraignment hearing**, the juvenile offender will enter a plea to the charges of **guilty, no contest, or not guilty**. For juvenile offenders who are held in either **secure or non-secure detention**, or released to home detention, the arraignment is conducted within **48 hours** of the filing of the petition. If the juvenile enters a plea of not guilty, an adjudicatory hearing (trial) is held. There is no right to a jury trial in juvenile court; the judge determines all issues of fact and law in the case. At the hearing, the juvenile has the right to compel the attendance of witnesses on his or her behalf, to cross-examine state witnesses, and to remain silent. The state must prove the allegations **beyond a reasonable doubt** or the case is dismissed and the child released. If the judge finds the juvenile

guilty, or if the offender pleads guilty or no contest to the charge, a **disposition hearing** (sentencing) is held.

Before the disposition hearing, the court reviews a Pre-Disposition Report (PDR), which is prepared by the juvenile probation officer. The PDR includes a summary of the juvenile's crime, a statement by the offender, background information regarding the offender's familial and community environment, a narrative explaining the juvenile's employment or school history, psychological data, restitution information, criminal history, risk assessment, and the recommendations of the DJJ. The judicial dispositions available in juvenile court include judicial warnings, judicial plans, community control, commitment to a non-residential, non-secure, or secure residential program or facility.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS: HOW FLORIDA DEALS WITH DELINQUENTS

The range of juvenile justice programs includes prevention programs, intervention programs, community control, a commitment "continuum" which includes **levels 2 through 10**, and aftercare programs.

Prevention programs are those programs designed to reduce the number of juvenile offenders who enter the juvenile justice system. The programs are targeted toward behavior which is often a prelude to juvenile delinquency, such as habitual truancy and behavioral problems at home or in school.

Intervention programs are community-based, non-residential diversionary programs or services available to juveniles after they have been charged with a criminal-law violation. The focus of intervention programs is public safety, and restitution to the victims and the community.

"Non-judicial" intervention programs divert juveniles away from juvenile court. They consist of community arbitration, civil citations, teen court, and the Juvenile Alternatives Services Program (JASP). The state attorney decides whether a juvenile will be diverted to a non-judicial intervention program. The largest diversion program is JASP.

"Judicial" intervention programs are community supervision programs ordered by the court. These programs consist of Early Delinquency Intervention Programs (EDIP) and community control.

Commitment Programs/ Levels – "Commitment" describes the placement of a juvenile into the custody of DJJ. These levels are broken down as follows: Level 2 - minimum-risk non-residential programs, Level 4 - low-risk residential programs, Level 6 - moderate-risk residential programs, Level 8 - high-risk residential programs, and Level-10 maximum-risk residential programs. These levels are described in more detail in the box on the next page.

Aftercare Programs are programs designed to help juveniles to successfully return to the community after release from a residential commitment program.

A Note About JASP

The typical practice of DJJ case workers and state attorneys is to send first time misdemeanor offenders to this program. The rationale is that early intervention and swift sanctions on minor law violators will deter future law violations. However, a 1994 report by the Auditor General took the position that JASP should serve clients who could qualify for community control. This reaches offenders who commit first, second, and third degree felonies, and who have prior records. Currently, there is no specific legislation which describes the type of client to be referred to JASP, nor the specific types of services to be provided by the program.

COMMITMENT LEVELS DESCRIBED

- Level 2 -** Non-residential programs that serve youths who represent a minimum risk to themselves or the public, and do not require placement in a residential program.
- Level 4 -** Residential programs for youths that are considered a low risk to public safety. They are the least restrictive of the residential programs and consist of short term programs.
- Level 6 -** Residential programs for youths that are considered a moderate risk to themselves and to public safety. These youths require close supervision but do not need placement in facilities that are physically secure.
- Level 8 -** Programs designed for youths who represent a high risk to themselves and to public safety. These youths require close supervision, and placement in a physically-secure facility. As of FY 1995-96, "Serious Habitual Offender Programs" (SHOPS) had their classifications reduced from Level 10 to Level 8.
- Level 10-** Effective July 1, 1999, these facilities were redesignated as "Juvenile Prisons". Programs designed for youths who are the most serious risk to themselves and to public safety. These youths require close supervision, and placement in a maximum security residential facility. Requires the longest commitment -18 to 36 months.

- ◆ Studies have revealed that the **actual** delinquency careers of serious violent juvenile offenders are quite different from what is officially recorded.
- ◆ On average the first contact with the juvenile court for male crime index offenders was at age 14.5.

Average Age of Onset of Problem Behaviors and Delinquency in Male Juveniles*

	Minor Problem Behavior	Moderately Serious Problem Behavior	Serious Delinquency	First Court Contact for Index Offenses
Age	7.0	9.5	11.9	14.5

* Data based on the statements of the oldest sample in the Pittsburgh Youth Study and the statements made by their mothers.
 [Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Justice Bulletin: "Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders."]

FLORIDA JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS/ CIRCUIT COURTS STATEWIDE

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Complaints filed	134,763	138,314	141,881	160,723	160,281	163,347	159,422	155,983
Petitions filed	69,828	72,044	74,872	88,523	88,236	91,690	87,350	85,556
Petitions disposed	67,299	66,314	68,230	75,417	81,941	81,449	84,023	78,420
Charged as Adults	5,960	6,028	6,510	6,224	6,572	7,175	6,039	5,223

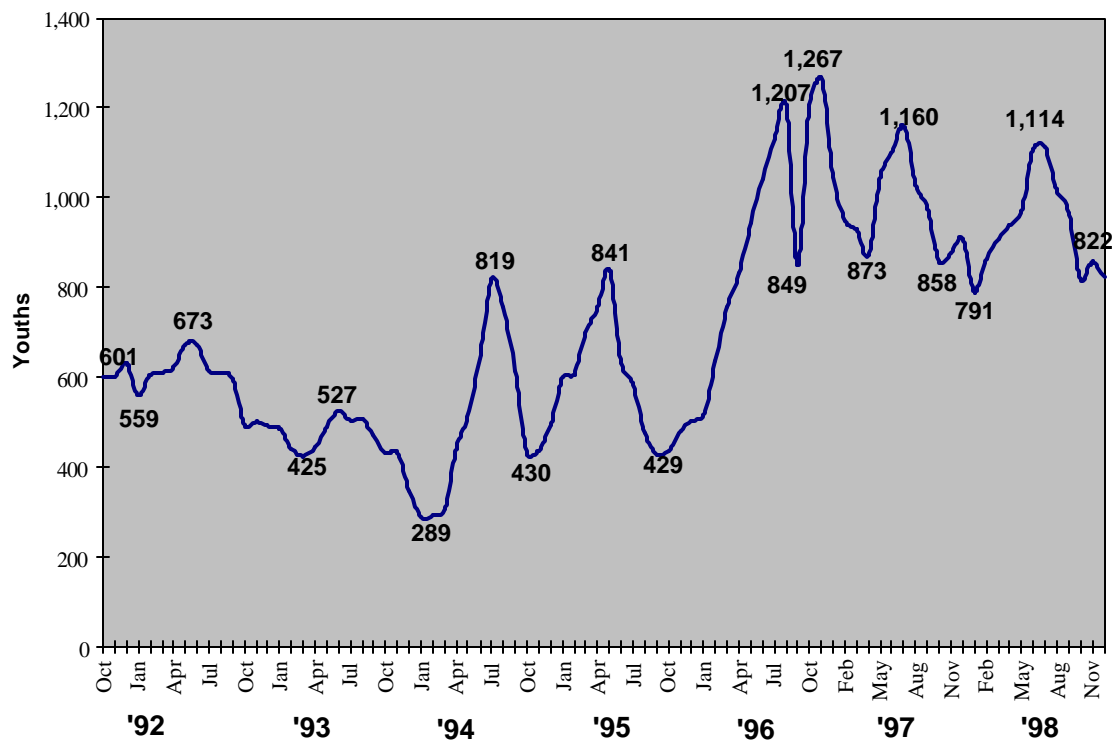
[Source: Summary Reporting System, Office of State Courts Administrator]

COMMITMENT CAPACITY & THE YOUTH WAITING LIST

- ◆ The juvenile justice system's operating residential commitment capacity increased by more than 418% in the period between December 1990 and December 1998.
- ◆ With the increased capacity came a greater number of commitments by the judiciary.
- ◆ With additional capacity, juvenile offenders are committed earlier in their delinquency "careers".
- ◆ Despite the increased funding for residential commitment facilities, the volume of committed youth flowing into the system continues to exceed the available residential placements. The result is a backlog of committed youth who linger on what is called a waiting list.
- ◆ As of December 31, 1998, there were 822 committed youth awaiting placement in a residential program. The first chart on the next page shows the number of offenders waiting for spaces in the program they were sentenced to. The second chart shows the total number of offenders committed in a given fiscal year to DJJ programs, both residential and non-residential.

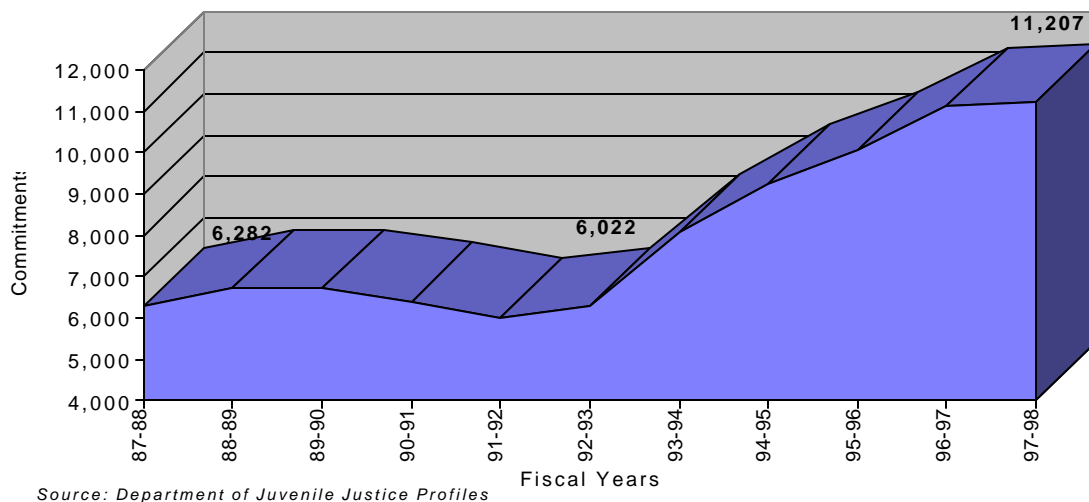
Source: Juvenile Justice Accountability Board 1999, Juvenile Justice Fact Book

RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT WAITING LIST
October 1991 to December 1998

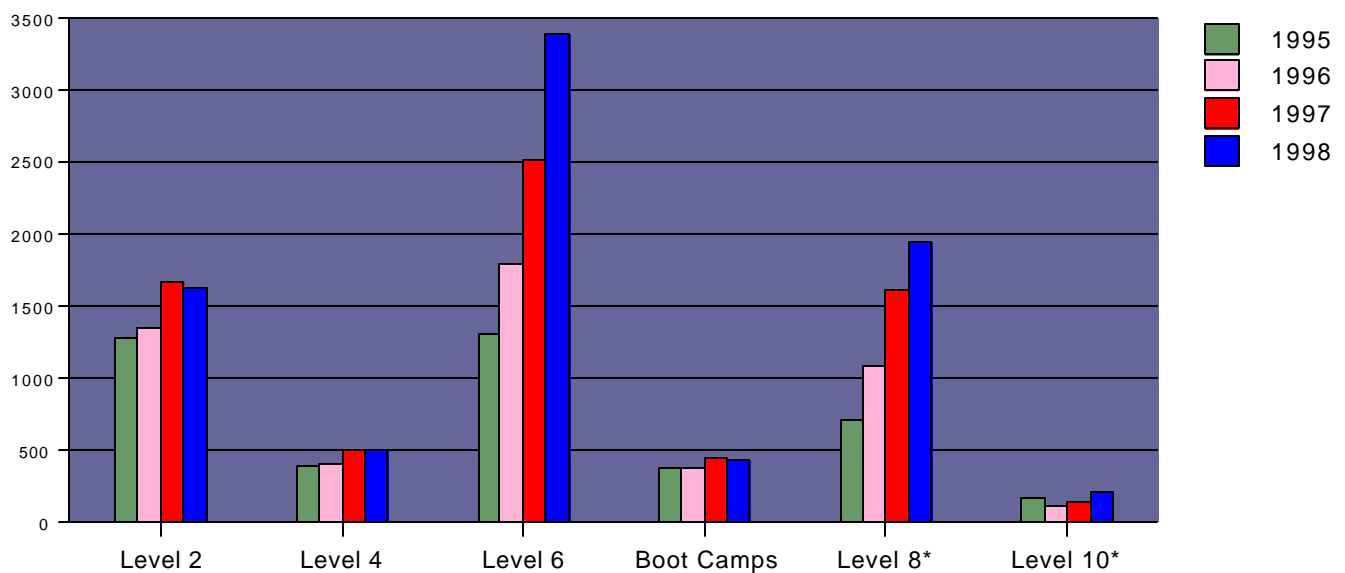


Source: Juvenile Justice Accountability Board 1999, Juvenile Justice Fact Book.

Commitments to Juvenile Justice Programs FY 1987-88 to 1997-98

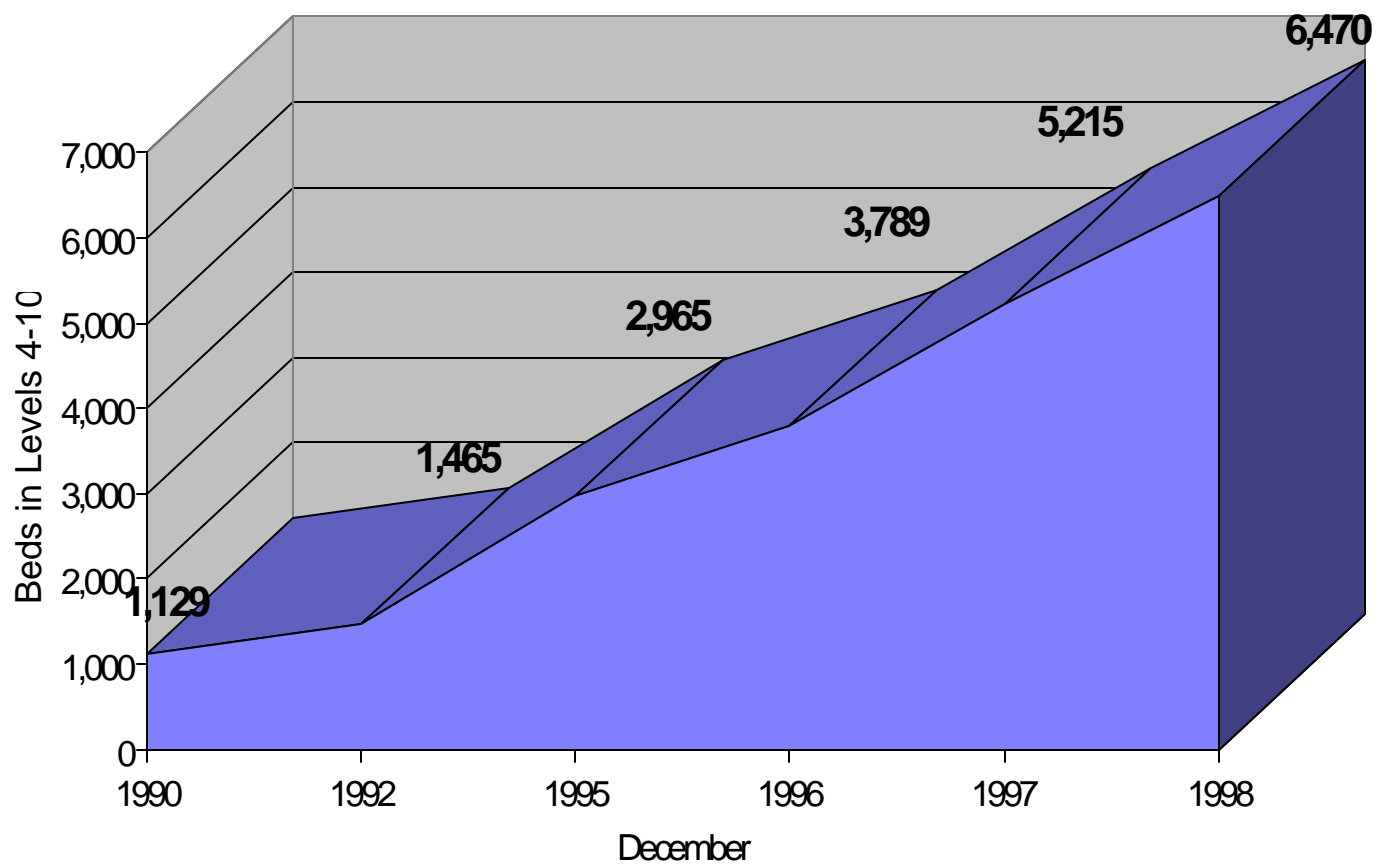


ANNUAL COMMITMENT PROGRAM CAPACITY TRENDS FOR SENTENCED JUVENILE OFFENDERS 1995-1998



Source: Juvenile Justice Accountability Board 1999, Juvenile Justice Fact Book.

RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY GROWTH 1990 to 1998



Source: Juvenile Justice Accountability Board 1999, Juvenile Justice Fact Book.

DETENTION POPULATION REPORT

Facility	Fixed Beds		Admissions		Transfers In		Average Daily Population		Average Length of Stays (Days)		Utilization Rate	
	96-97	97-98	96-97	97-98	96-97	97-98	96-97	97-98	96-97	97-98	96-97	97-98
Escambia	5,000	50	2,045	2,020	751	814	86	90	11.0	11.3	173%	180%
Bay	52	52	682	781	542	386	65	63	18.3	19.0	125%	121%
Leon	36	36	36	1,214	1,318	195	58	52	14.4	12.8	161%	144%
Alachua	72	72	1,747	1,873	74	148	74	67	14.4	11.8	108%	93%
Duval	144	144	3,949	4,635	22	1	201	171	17.8	13.0	160%	119%
Pasco	27	27	943	865	41	10	41	30	14.6	12.2	152%	111%
Pinellas	120	120	4,073	3,763	273	291	148	115	12.1	10.2	123%	96%
East Hillsborough	N/A	50	N/A	182	N/A	38	N/A	44	N/A	12.1	N/A	87%
Hillsborough	93	93	4,952	3,922	573	455	153	135	11.7	11.0	165%	145%
Manatee	52	52	1,506	1,892	111	119	74	85	16.1	14.7	143%	163%
Brevard	52	52	1,477	1,572	14	44	86	73	20.0	15.8	165%	141%
Orange	52	0	807	311	451	222	42	45	9.9	9.5	80%	86%
Orlando	99	151	3,649	4,086	543	789	153	186	12.8	13.5	154%	123%
Seminole	39	39	1,133	1,075	368	502	55	55	12.8	12.2	141%	141%
S. W. Florida	60	60	2,221	2,405	59	267	85	87	12.9	11.6	141%	146%
Palm Beach	93	93	2,116	2,117	215	261	89	92	13.5	13.3	96%	99%
Broward	109	109	4,508	4,867	153	133	131	119	10.0	8.5	120%	109%
Dade	226	226	6,789	8,295	181	29	235	259	11.9	11.1	104%	115%
Volusia	60	60	3,307	3,239	158	294	114	102	11.8	10.3	190%	170%
Marion	68	68	1,657	1,855	278	339	86	86	15.6	13.8	154%	127%
Polk	80	90	2,241	2,425	291	342	111	109	15.4	13.9	175%	124%
St. Lucie	48	48	1,728	1,860	327	364	84	84	14.2	13.3	175%	174%
Statewide	1,632	1,692	51,844	55,418	5,620	5,972	2,163	2,083	13.3	12.3	138%	126%

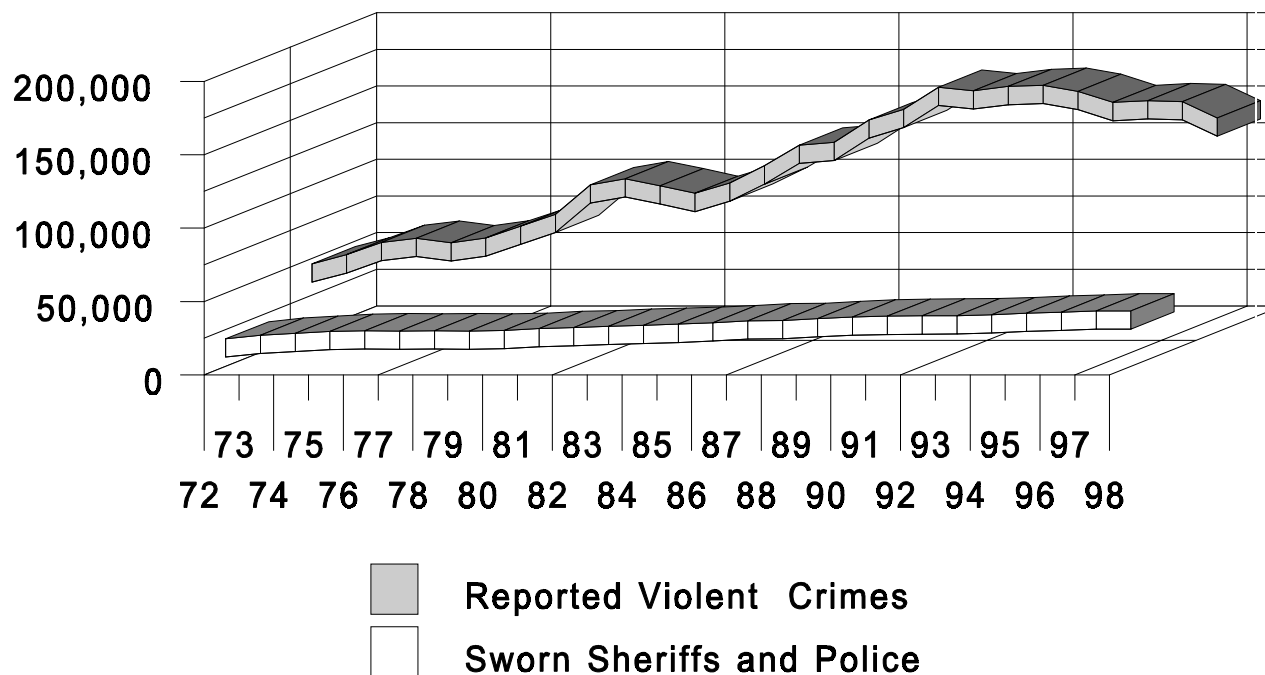
[Source: DJJ/Office of the Assistant Secretary for Operations]

LAW ENFORCEMENT & CRIME PREVENTION FACTS & FIGURES

In 1998, each of Florida's law enforcement officers faced 50% more violent crimes than their counterparts did in 1976. The editors of Morgan Quitno in "Crime State Rankings 1999" list Florida as the second most dangerous state in the country based on an equation which considers murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft rates. Between 1988 and 1997, 33 law enforcement officers in Florida were feloniously killed. The average starting salary for a deputy sheriff in Florida in 1998 was \$21,848 a year.

Nevertheless, violent crime is on the decline in Florida. Reported violent crimes in 1998 reached a 10-year low. Although the factors affecting violent crime reports are multi-faceted, the visible presence of law enforcement officers clearly has a positive effect on deterring violent crimes. In 1993, there were 161,789 reported violent crimes (the highest reported number over the past 10 years). This past year that number was reduced to 139,673. Meanwhile, Florida, over the same 10-year period, has increased the number of police officers by 20% from 26,314 sworn police officers in 1989 to 31,644 officers in 1998.

VIOLENT CRIMES AND SWORN SHERIFFS AND POLICE



[Sources: FDLE, Uniform Crime Reports; *Crime in Florida*; FDLE Bureau of Standards; *Florida Statistical Abstract*; *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies*, U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.]

FLORIDA - ANNUAL VIOLENT CRIMES PER SWORN OFFICER

YEAR	REPORTED VIOLENT CRIMES	SWORN POLICE OFFICERS AND DEPUTY SHERIFFS	VIOLENT CRIMES PER SWORN OFFICER
1972	40,248	12,477	3.2
1973	46,430	15,045	3.1
1974	54,852	16,258	3.4
1975	57,663	17,585	3.3
1976	54,543	17,981	3.0
1977	57,916	17,790	3.3
1978	65,784	18,038	3.6
1979	73,866	17,833	4.1
1980	94,068	18,308	5.1
1981	98,090	19,499	5.0
1982	93,406	20,080	4.7
1983	88,298	21,068	4.2
1984	95,368	21,738	4.4
1985	106,980	22,439	4.8
1986	120,977	23,453	5.2
1987	123,030	24,856	4.9
1988	138,343	25,134	5.5
1989	145,473	26,314	5.5
1990	160,554	27,481	5.8
1991	158,181	27,963	5.7
1992	161,137	28,235	5.7
1993	161,789	28,291	5.7
1994	157,835	28,961	5.4
1995	150,208	30,041	5.0
1996	151,350	30,729	4.9
1997	150,801	31,480	4.8
1998	139,673	31,644	4.4

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND EMPLOYEES BY STATE, JUNE 1996

	Number of Agencies	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES			
		Total		Sworn Officers	
		Number	Per 10,000 Residents	Number	Per 10,000 Residents
Alabama	432	14,389	34	9,767	23
Alaska	69	1,884	31	1,254	21
Arizona	130	16,828	38	10,088	23
Arkansas	360	7,958	32	5,819	23
California	524	103,967	33	69,134	22
Colorado	247	14,002	37	9,896	26
Connecticut	129	10,319	32	8,525	26
Deleware	45	2,134	29	1,660	23
District of Colum bia	3	4,651	86	3,909	72
Florida	385	60,808	42	37,395	26
Georgia	581	28,204	38	19,115	26
Hawaii	7	3,745	32	2,989	25
Idaho	124	3,674	31	2,524	21
Illinois	963	50,255	42	38,192	32
Indiana	547	16,378	28	10,931	19
Iowa	426	6,799	24	5,043	18
Kansas	369	8,736	34	6,183	24
Kentucky	391	8,544	22	6,466	17
Louisiana	365	19,817	46	16,125	37
Maine	141	3,534	28	2,318	19
Maryland	147	18,382	36	13,828	27
Massachusetts	390	24,434	40	17,935	29
Michigan	588	27,490	29	20,568	21
Minnesota	486	11,317	24	7,994	17
Mississippi	317	8,583	32	5,813	21
Missouri	647	17,889	33	12,998	24
Montana	129	2,541	29	1,682	19
Nebraska	266	4,529	27	3,297	20
Nevada	58	6,231	39	4,363	27
New Hampshire	233	2,957	25	2,305	20
New Jersey	554	34,940	44	28,058	35
New Mexico	140	6,182	36	4,134	24
New York	598	88,348	49	71,221	39
North Carolina	503	23,263	32	16,953	23
North Dakota	142	1,537	24	1,141	18
Ohio	938	32,719	29	23,811	21
Oklahoma	459	10,491	32	7,232	22
Oregon	184	8,933	28	6,064	19
Pennsylvania	1,298	29,506	24	24,873	21
Rhode Island	51	3,098	31	2,422	24
South Carolina	264	11,494	31	8,675	23
South Dakota	191	2,360	32	1,464	20
Tennessee	374	18,746	35	12,152	23
Texas	1,861	73,112	38	47,767	25
Utah	138	5,052	25	3,699	18
Vermont	69	1,336	23	981	17
Virginia	330	23,108	35	18,448	28
W ashington	277	14,061	25	9,292	17
W est Virginia	250	4,074	22	2,977	16
W isconsin	567	16,490	32	12,678	25
W yoming	82	2,149	45	1,377	29
U.S. TOTAL	18,769	921,728	35	663,535	25

The following charts provide information regarding the number of officers per county resident, the civil service and union status of certified law enforcement officers, the minimum average salary of each agency's officers, law enforcement and detention expenditures, and forfeiture collections.

NUMBER OF FULL TIME CERTIFIED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS PER COUNTY RESIDENT, AND CAREER/CIVIL SERVICE STATUS

County	Population (4/1/98)	Certified Officers	Civil Service Protection	Residents per Officer
Alachua	211,403	504	YES	419:1
Baker	21,131	15	NO	1,408:1
Bay	147,496	343	YES	430:1
Bradford	25,355	40	NO	633:1
Brevard	465,825	939	YES	496:1
Broward	1,460,890	3,400	YES	429:1
Calhoun	13,572	19	NO	714:1
Charlotte	133,655	209	YES	639:1
Citrus	112,424	125	NO	899:1
Clay	134,534	214	NO	628:1
Collier	210,095	371	NO	566:1
Columbia	55,368	85	NO	651:1
Dade	2,090,314	5,818	YES*	359:1
DeSoto	27,927	42	NO	665:1
Dixie	13,196	14	NO	943:1
Duval	753,823	1,592	YES*	474:1
Escambia	296,164	537	YES*	552:1
Flagler	43,441	76	YES	572:1
Franklin	10,739	35	NO	307:1
Gadsden	50,820	88	NO	578:1
Gilchrist	13,140	21	NO	626:1
Glades	9,875	18	NO	549:1
Gulf	14,280	31	NO	461:1

(continued on next page)

County	Population (4/1/98)	Certified Officers	Civil Service Protection	Residents per Officer
Hamilton	14,120	14	NO	1009:1
Hardee	22,801	43	NO	530:1
Hendry	30,364	54	NO	562:1
Hernando	125,008	188	NO	665:1
Highlands	80,458	121	NO	665:1
Hillsborough	942,322	2,046	YES*	461:1
Holmes	17,949	10	NO	1,795:1
Indian River	106,690	233	YES	458:1
Jackson	49,670	63	NO	788:1
Jefferson	14,207	14	NO	1015:1
Lafayette	6,998	3	NO	2,338:1
Lake	196,073	381	YES	515:1
Lee	405,637	673	YES	603:1
Leon	233,232	479	YES	487:1
Levy	32,416	62	NO	523:1
Liberty	7,708	9	NO	856:1
Madison	19,277	32	YES	602:1
Manatee	247,028	430	YES	574:1
Marion	242,357	344	NO	705:1
Martin	119,370	254	YES	470:1
Monroe	85,646	244	YES	351:1
Nassau	54,538	82	NO	665:1
Okaloosa	175,568	297	YES	591:1
Okeechobee	35,059	54	NO	649:1
Orange	824,095	2,043	YES	403:1
Osceola	148,712	316	YES	471:1
Palm Beach	1,020,521	2,404	YES	425:1
Pasco	321,074	395	YES	813:1
Pinellas	892,178	1,912	YES	467:1
Polk	465,858	975	YES	478:1

(continued on next page)

County	Population (4/1/98)	Certified Officers	Civil Service Protection	Residents per Officer
Putnam	71,454	112	NO	638:1
Santa Rosa	107,814	127	YES*	849:1
Sarasota	316,023	611	YES	517:1
Seminole	345,166	649	YES	532:1
St. Johns	109,894	187	YES	588:1
St. Lucie	183,222	376	YES	487:1
Sumter	47,907	51	NO	939:1
Suwannee	33,746	45	NO	750:1
Taylor	19,527	32	NO	610:1
Union	13,459	6	NO	2,243:1
Volusia	420,431	1,010	YES*	416:1
Wakulla	19,828	20	NO	991:1
Walton	38,304	54	NO	709:1
Washington	21,319	25	NO	853:1

* Special act provides county-wide coverage.

+ Number of certified officers in Leon County excludes those employed by state agencies.

UNION STATUS AND MINIMUM SALARY BY AGENCY

("PBA" - Police Benevolent Association & "FOP" - Fraternal Order of Police)

County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
Alachua	Alachua County Sheriff's Office	217	PBA	117	54%	\$23,551
	Alachua Police Dept.	16	FOP	15	94%	\$18,200
	Gainesville Police Dept.	252	FOP/PBA	223	88%	\$24,814
	High Springs Police Dept.	12	PBA	11	92%	\$19,000
	Waldo Police Dept.	7	PBA	0	0%	\$18,500
Baker	Baker County Sheriff's Office	15				\$21,000
Bay	Bay County Sheriff's Office	156				\$19,115
	Cedar Grove Police Dept.	7	PBA	4	57%	\$15,288
	Lynn Haven Police Dept.	27				\$18,325

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	Mexico Beach Police Dept.	4				\$19,947
	Panama City Beach Police Dept.	41				\$21,008
	Panama City Police Dept.	85				\$21,432
	Parker Police Dept.	7				\$16,952
	Springfield Police Dept.	16				\$18,147
Bradford	Bradford County Sheriff's Office	14				\$20,000
	Hampton Police Dept.	2				\$13,800
	Lawtey Police Dept.	4				\$18,500
	Starke Police Dept.	20	FOP	12	60%	\$18,300
Brevard	Brevard County Sheriff's Office	342	PBA	140	41%	\$22,000
	Cocoa Beach Police Dept.	32	TEAMSTERS	38	100%	\$23,100
	Cocoa Police Dept.	69				\$25,138
	Indialantic Police Dept.	11	PBA	13	100%	\$21,000
	Indian Harbour Beach Police Dept.	16	PBA	15	94%	\$25,123
	Melbourne Beach Police Dept.	9				\$23,000
	Melbourne Police Dept.	161	FOP/PBA	99	61%	\$26,593
	Melbourne Village Police Dept.	3				\$20,600
	Palm Bay Police Dept.	121	FOP	106	87%	\$25,323
	Rockledge Police Dept.	40	FOP	40	100%	\$23,700
	Satellite Beach Police Dept.	18	PBA	22	100%	\$24,500
	Titusville Police Dept.	81	PBA	74	91%	\$24,232
	West Melbourne Police Dept.	24	FOP	13	54%	\$23,380
Broward	Broward County Sheriff's Office	740	PBA	708	96%	\$31,087
	Coconut Creek Public Safety Dept.	68	FOP/PBA	61	90%	\$33,490
	Cooper City Police Dept.	51	FOP	21	41%	\$34,955
	Coral Springs Police Dept.	166	FOP	128	77%	\$37,165
	Dania Police Dept.	50	PBA	36	72%	\$30,628
	Davie Police Dept.	132	FOP	93	70%	\$33,676
	Fort Lauderdale Police Dept.	482	FOP	409	85%	\$35,770
	Hallandale Police Dept.	84	PBA	72	86%	\$32,864
	Hillsboro Beach Police Dept.	14				\$34,860

(continued on next page)

County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	Hollywood Police Dept.	316	FOP/PBA	316	100%	\$33,721
	Lauderdale-by-the-Sea Police Dept.	19	FOP	11	58%	\$28,900
	Lauderhill Police Dept.	88	FOP	111	100%	\$33,075
	Lighthouse Point Police Dept.	31	PBA	20	67%	\$32,000
	Margate Police Dept.	96	FOP/PBA	104	100%	\$21,000
	Miramar Police Dept.	113	FOP/PBA	153	100%	\$31,250
	N. Lauderdale Public Safety Dept.	53	PBA	49	92%	\$34,198
	Oakland Park Police Dept.	77	PBA	71	92%	\$34,227
	Parkland Public Safety Dept.	19	FOP	20	100%	\$28,450
	Pembroke Pines Police Dept.	197	FOP/PBA	189	96%	\$35,131
	Plantation Police Dept.	169	FOP	84	50%	\$35,300
	Pompano Beach Police Dept.	234	PBA	221	94%	\$34,620
	Sea Ranch Lakes Police Dept.	6				\$28,000
	Seminole Tribe Police Dept.	50				
	Sunrise Police Dept.	151	PBA	136	90%	\$33,572
	Wilton Manors Police Dept.	30	PBA	30	100%	\$33,363
Calhoun	Altha Police Dept.	1				\$23,262
	Blountstown Police Dept.	7				\$18,500
	Calhoun County Sheriff's Office	11				\$17,500
Charlotte	Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	183				\$21,080
	Punta Gorda Police Dept.	26				\$25,420
Citrus	Citrus County Sheriff's Office	94				\$23,691
	Crystal River Police Dept.	19	PBA	21	100%	\$22,407
	Inverness Police Dept.	12	PBA	13	100%	\$18,332
Clay	Clay County Sheriff's Office	176				\$23,876
	Green Cove Springs Police Dept.	17	FOP	16	94%	\$21,100
	Orange Park Police Dept.	21	PBA	6	29%	\$28,150
Collier	Collier County Sheriff's Office	288				\$24,890
	Naples Police Dept.	83	FOP	45	54%	\$27,000
Columbia	Columbia County Sheriff's Office	52				\$20,000
	Lake City Police Dept.	33	FOP	28	85%	\$21,582

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
Dade	Aventura Police Dept.	48				\$32,500
	Bal Harbour Village Police Dept.	21	PBA	19	90%	\$38,000
	Bay Harbor Island Police Dept.	23	PBA	17	74%	\$28,000
	Biscayne Park Police Dept.	7	PBA	8	100%	\$25,000
	Coral Gables Police Dept.	156	FOP	116	74%	\$32,847
	El Portal Police Dept.	7	PBA	8	100%	\$20,000
	Florida City Police Dept.	22	PBA	22	100%	\$26,175
	Golden Beach Police Dept.	17	PBA	9	50%	\$26,520
	Hialeah Gardens Police Dept.	31	FOP/PBA	27	87%	\$26,650
	Hialeah Police Dept.	308	FOP/PBA	254	82%	\$29,388
	Homestead Police Dept.	68	PBA	70	100%	\$31,990
	Indian Creek Village Police Dept.	17	FOP	10	59%	\$26,200
	Key Biscayne Police Dept.	27				\$36,971
	Medley Police Dept.	35	PBA	25	71%	\$38,000
	Metro-Dade Police Dept.	3170	PBA	2721	86%	\$28,090
	Miami Beach Police Dept.	345	FOP	207	60%	\$33,000
	Miami Police Dept.	1017	FOP	700	69%	\$32,243
	Miami Shores Police Dept.	34	PBA	27	79%	\$33,405
	Miami Springs Police Dept.	39	PBA	37	95%	\$34,717
	Miccosukee Police Dept.	21				\$30,000
	North Bay Village Police Dept.	19	FOP/PBA	21	100%	\$34,320
	North Miami Beach Police Dept.	91	PBA	86	95%	\$30,716
	North Miami Police Dept.	105	FOP/PBA	73	70%	\$29,000
	Opa Locka Police Dept.	43				\$27,103
	South Miami Police Dept.	46	FOP/PBA	44	96%	\$34,204
	Surfside Police Dept.	22	FOP/PBA	22	100%	\$34,214
	Sweetwater Police Dept.	23	PBA	21	91%	\$29,085
	Village of Pinecrest Police Dept.	32				\$37,000
	Virginia Gardens Police Dept.	5	PBA	2	40%	\$32,374
	West Miami Police Dept.	11	PBA	13	100%	\$28,195
DeSoto	Arcadia Police Dept.	22	FOP	15	68%	\$19,780

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	DeSoto County Sheriff's Office	20				\$20,464
Dixie	Cross City Police Dept.	4				\$18,500
	Dixie County Sheriff's Office	10				\$17,000
Duval	Atlantic Beach Police Dept.	13	FOP	14	100%	\$24,481
	Baldwin Police Dept.	6				\$12,500
	Jacksonville Beach Police Dept.	51	FOP	44	86%	\$25,812
	Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	1,458	FOP	1252	86%	\$29,000
	Neptune Beach Police Dept.	17	FOP	11	65%	\$23,000
Escambia	Escambia County Sheriff's Office	315	PBA	310	98%	\$20,862
	Pensacola Police Dept.	159				\$20,904
Flagler	Bunnell Police Dept.	8	PBA	7	87%	\$19,500
	Flagler Beach Police Dept.	10	PBA	10	100%	\$22,000
	Flagler County Sheriff's Office	58				\$19,547
Franklin	Apalachicola Police Dept.	7				\$17,000
	Carrabelle Police Dept.	3				\$17,800
	Franklin County Sheriff's Office	25				\$18,000
Gadsden	Chattahoochee Police Dept.	10				\$18,325
	Gadsden County Sheriff's Office	24				\$18,400
	Greensboro Police Dept.	1				\$18,600
	Gretna Police Dept.	6				\$17,500
	Havana Police Dept.	4				\$19,000
	Midway Police Dept.	4				\$18,000
	Quincy Police Dept.	40	PBA	38	95%	\$23,459
Gilchrist	Gilchrist County Sheriff's Office	18				\$18,000
	Trenton Police Dept.	3				\$15,000
Glades	Glades County Sheriff's Office	18				\$17,000
Gulf	Gulf County Sheriff's Office	19				\$18,000
	Port St. Joe Police Dept.	12				\$19,000
Hamilton	Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	4				\$18,500
	Jasper Police Dept.	6				\$18,500
	Jennings Police Dept.	0				

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	White Springs Police Dept.	4				\$16,000
Hardee	Bowling Green Police Dept.	6				\$17,014
	Hardee County Sheriff's Office	22				\$22,000
	Wauchula Police Dept.	12	PBA	4	33%	\$18,500
	Zolfo Springs Police Dept.	3				\$18,300
Hendry	Clewiston Police Dept.	15				\$20,000
	Hendry County Sheriff's Office	39				\$23,000
Hernando	Brooksville Police Dept.	19				\$18,195
	Hernando County Sheriff's Office	169				\$23,391
Highlands	Avon Park Police Dept.	17	FOP/PBA	14	82%	\$23,704
	Highlands County Sheriff's Office	68				\$23,858
	Lake Placid Police Dept.	6				\$20,000
	Sebring Police Dept.	30				\$25,061
Hillsborough	Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	957				\$32,891
	Plant City Police Dept.	61				\$27,356
	Tampa Police Dept.	918	PBA	881	96%	\$32,260
	Temple Terrace Police Dept.	46	FOP	43	93%	\$28,413
Holmes	Bonifay Police Dept.	6				\$15,600
	Holmes County Sheriff's Office	4				\$16,500
Indian River	Fellsmere Police Dept.	8				\$21,008
	Indian River County Sheriff's Office	119				\$25,477
	Indian River Shores Police Dept.	20				\$29,061
	Sebastian Police Dept.	25	FOP/PBA	29	100%	\$25,293
	Vero Beach Police Dept.	60	PBA	47	78%	\$26,624
Jackson	Cottontdale Police Dept.	2				
	Graceville Police Dept.	8	PBA	3	38%	\$14,600
	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	30				\$20,591
	Marianna Police Dept.	18				\$19,198
	Sneads Police Dept.	5				\$19,500
Jefferson	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	8				\$21,000
	Monticello Police Dept.	6	FOP	9	100%	\$20,000

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
Lafayette	Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	3				\$20,000
Lake	Astatula Police Dept.	3				\$18,000
	Clermont Police Dept.	21	PBA	7	33%	\$20,072
	Eustis Police Dept.	37				\$22,601
	Fruitland Park Police Dept.	10				\$21,124
	Groveland Police Dept.	8				\$20,740
	Howey-in-the-Hills Police Dept.	4				\$18,000
	Lady Lake Police Dept.	20	FOP	10	43%	\$23,192
	Lake County Sheriff's Office	157				\$24,000
	Leesburg Police Dept.	57				\$23,400
	Mascotte Police Dept.	7				\$21,861
	Mount Dora Police Dept.	27	FOP/PBA	23	85%	\$22,131
	Tavares Police Dept.	22				\$22,898
	Umatilla Police Dept.	8				\$20,605
Lee	Cape Coral Police Dept.	134	FOP	66	52%	\$26,208
	Fort Myers Police Dept.	154	PBA	160	100%	\$28,300
	Lee County Sheriff's Office	319				\$25,000
	Sanibel Police Dept.	24	FOP	18	75%	\$29,870
Leon	Leon County Sheriff's Office	160				\$25,000
	Tallahassee Police Dept.	320	PBA	277	87%	\$28,224
Levy	Cedar Key Police Dept.	3				\$18,000
	Chiefland Police Dept.	8	PBA	10	100%	\$17,000
	Inglis Police Dept.	2				\$17,000
	Levy County Sheriff's Office	38				\$20,002
	Williston Police Dept.	11	PBA	7	64%	\$20,280
Liberty	Liberty County Sheriff's Office	9				\$18,000
Madison	Greenville Police Dept.	3				\$19,500
	Lee Police Dept.	1				\$16,000
	Madison County Sheriff's Office	16				\$19,798
	Madison Police Dept.	12				\$22,500
Manatee	Bradenton Beach Police Dept.	9				\$20,259

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	Bradenton Police Dept.	97	PBA	86	89%	\$22,510
	Holmes Beach Police Dept.	12				\$22,541
	Longboat Key Police Dept.	18				\$30,000
	Manatee County Sheriff's Office	264				\$24,104
	Palmetto Police Dept.	31				\$21,500
Marion	Bellevue Police Dept.	13	FOP	10	77%	\$20,987
	Dunnellon Police Dept.	9	PBA	8	89%	\$19,693
	Marion County Sheriff's Office	182				\$22,235
	Ocala Police Dept.	140	FOP	78	56%	\$22,535
Martin	Jupiter Island Police Dept.	14				\$25,483
	Martin County Sheriff's Office	190				\$24,862
	Sewalls Point Police Dept.	9				\$25,772
	Stuart Police Dept.	41	FOP	39	95%	\$24,960
Monroe	Key Colony Beach Police Dept.	3				\$28,300
	Key West Police Dept.	74	PBA	71	96%	\$28,500
	Monroe County Sheriff's Office	167				\$26,964
Nassau	Fernandina Beach Police Dept.	29	FOP/PBA	20	69%	\$26,000
	Nassau County Sheriff's Office	54				\$24,000
Okaloosa	Crestview Police Dept.	30				\$17,852
	Fort Walton Beach Police Depart.	56				\$21,855
	Mary Ester Police Dept.	5				\$18,500
	Niceville Police Dept.	18	PBA	10	56%	\$17,000
	Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	176				\$20,295
	Shalimar Police Dept.	4				\$11,500
	Valparaiso Police Dept.	8				\$17,389
Okeechobee	Okeechobee County Sheriff's Office	37				\$23,400
	Okeechobee Police Dept.	17				\$26,000
Orange	Apopka Police Dept.	66	FOP	26	39%	\$25,422
	Eatonville Police Dept.	11				\$22,000
	Edgewood Police Dept.	12	PBA	8	67%	\$23,296
	Maitland Police Dept.	36				\$23,963

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	Oakland Police Dept.	5				\$21,500
	Ocoee Police Dept.	50	PBA	14	28%	\$25,440
	Orange County Sheriff's Office	1,089				\$25,334
	Orlando Police Dept.	635	FOP/PBA	475	75%	\$29,000
	Windermere Police Dept.	9				\$20,000
	Winter Garden Police Dept.	34				\$23,338
	Winter Park Police Dept.	76				\$25,843
Osceola	Kissimmee Police Dept.	92	TEAMSTERS	58	63%	\$26,351
	Osceola County Sheriff's Office	185				\$24,808
	St. Cloud Police Dept.	39				\$27,722
Palm Beach	Atlantis Police Dept.	11				\$31,304
	Belle Glade Police Dept.	37	FOP	41	100%	\$25,700
	Boca Raton Police Dept.	143	FOP	119	83%	\$32,240
	Boynton Beach Police Dept.	121	FOP/PBA	114	94%	\$30,500
	Delray Beach Police Dept.	152	PBA	137	90%	\$30,000
	Greenacres Public Safety	45				\$30,299
	Gulf Stream Police Dept.	9	FOP	8	89%	\$30,000
	Highland Beach Police Dept.	11				\$28,728
	Juno Beach Police Dept.	14				\$28,782
	Jupiter Inlet Colony Police Dept.	4				\$23,400
	Jupiter Police Dept.	73	PBA	66	90%	\$31,386
	Lake Clarke Shores Police Dept.	6				\$28,970
	Lake Park Police Dept.	29	PBA	25	86%	\$28,000
	Lake Worth Police Dept.	86	PBA	85	99%	\$27,498
	Lantana Police Dept.	25				\$28,700
	Manalapan Police Dept.	9				\$37,600
	Mangonia Park Public Safety Dept.	15	PBA	13	87%	\$28,600
	North Palm Beach Public Safety	31	PBA	29	94%	\$28,165
	Ocean Ridge Public Safety Dept.	12				\$30,430
	Pahokee Police Dept.	16				\$24,502
	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	849				\$31,995

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	Palm Beach Gardens Police Dept.	84	PBA	80	95%	\$29,372
	Palm Beach Police Dept.	76				\$31,740
	P. Beach Shores Public Safety Dept.	8	PBA	9	100%	\$28,501
	Palm Springs Public Safety Dept.	29	PBA	25	86%	\$27,387
	Riviera Beach Police Dept.	92	FOP/PBA	104	100%	\$25,277
	Royal Palm Beach Police Dept.	41	FOP	15	37%	\$26,868
	South Bay Police Dept.	13				\$25,834
	S. Palm Beach Public Safety Dept.	10				\$27,559
	Tequesta Police Dept.	16	FOP/PBA	16	100%	\$29,760
	West Palm Beach Police Dept.	247	PBA	247	100%	\$29,536
Pasco	Dade City Police Dept.	25	FOP	17	68%	\$23,000
	New Port Richey Police Dept.	30	PBA	35	100%	\$25,600
	Pasco County Sheriff's Office	307				\$25,700
	Port Richey Police Dept.	9				\$23,818
	Zephyrhills Police Dept.	24	PBA	11	46%	\$25,727
Pinellas	Belleair Beach Police Dept.	6	FOP/PBA	6	100%	\$23,545
	Belleair Police Dept.	11	FOP/PBA	10	91%	\$23,973
	Clearwater Police Dept.	252	FOP	180	71%	\$27,000
	Dundee Police Dept.	10	PBA	1	10%	\$20,580
	Gulfport Police Dept.	31	PBA	24	77%	\$24,924
	Indian Shores Police Dept.	12	FOP/PBA	11	92%	\$23,110
	Kenneth City Police Dept.	13	PBA	10	77%	\$27,100
	Largo Police Dept.	126	PBA	102	81%	\$26,124
	Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	754				\$25,578
	Pinellas Park Police Dept.	79	PBA	68	86%	\$27,465
	Redington Beaches Police Dept.	8				\$24,643
	St. Petersburg Beach Police Dept.	29	FOP/PBA	35	100%	\$27,482
	St. Petersburg Police Dept.	504	PBA	458	91%	\$28,200
	Tarpon Springs Police Dept.	46	PBA	39	85%	\$25,215
	Treasure Island Police Dept.	21	PBA	17	81%	\$27,643
Polk	Auburndale Police Dept.	30				\$24,476

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	Bartow Police Dept.	48	TEAMSTERS	25	60%	\$27,852
	Davenport Police Dept.	7				\$21,500
	Eagle Lake Police Dept.	5		5	83%	\$18,720
	Fort Meade Police Dept.	15	TEAMSTERS	8	50%	\$24,361
	Frostproof Police Dept.	8				\$24,000
	Haines City Police Dept.	40				\$25,854
	Lake Alfred Police Dept.	11				\$20,010
	Lake Hamilton Police Dept.	6				\$22,000
	Lake Wales Police Dept.	45	PBA			\$24,101
	Lakeland Police Dept.	229				\$28,458
	Mulberry Police Dept.	9	PBA	2	22%	\$19,750
	Polk County Sheriff's Office	437				\$21,424
	Winter Haven Police Dept.	75				\$25,708
Putnam	Crescent City Police Dept.	10				\$19,240
	Interlachen Police Dept.	3				\$17,992
	Palatka Police Dept.	26	FOP	28	100%	\$20,175
	Putnam County Sheriff's Office	73				\$20,638
	Welaka Police Dept.	1				\$19,500
Santa Rosa	Gulf Breeze Police Dept.	17	FOP	10	59%	\$22,500
	Milton Police Dept.	19	PBA	12	63%	\$20,695
	Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	91	NAGW	45	45%	\$22,270
Sarasota	North Port Police Dept.	31	PBA	43	100%	\$22,818
	Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	333				\$23,000
	Sarasota Police Dept.	189	PBA	189	100%	\$25,911
	Venice Police Dept.	46	FOP	28	61%	\$26,740
Seminole	Altamonte Springs Police Dept.	99	FOP	68	69%	\$25,500
	Casselberry Police Dept.	50	FOP/PBA	49	98%	\$23,238
	Lake Mary Police Dept.	25				\$24,024
	Longwood Police Dept.	33	PBA	16	48%	\$21,630
	Oviedo Police Dept.	39				\$24,560
	Sanford Police Dept.	86				\$24,487

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	Seminole County Sheriff's Office	270				\$23,050
	Winter Springs Police Dept.	47				\$23,000
St. Johns	St. Augustine Beach Police Dept.	11				\$20,500
	St. Augustine Police Dept.	47	PBA	27	57%	\$24,675
	St. Johns County Sheriff's Office	130				\$21,500
St. Lucie	Fort Pierce Police Dept.	108	FOP	88	81%	\$26,422
	Port St. Lucie Police Dept.	116	PBA	94	81%	\$28,000
	St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	152				\$22,234
Sumter	Bushnell Police Dept.	7				\$19,500
	Center Hill Police Dept.	1				\$19,000
	Coleman Police Dept.	1				\$16,207
	Sumter County Sheriff's Office	29				\$22,000
	Webster Police Dept.	3				\$14,560
	Wildwood Police Dept.	11	PBA			\$20,987
Suwannee	Live Oak Police Dept.	15	PBA	4	27%	\$19,178
	Suwannee County Sheriff's Office	25				\$20,250
Taylor	Perry Police Dept.	15				\$19,864
	Taylor County Sheriff's Office	17				\$19,500
Union	Union County Sheriff's Office	6				\$18,000
Volusia	Daytona Beach Police Dept.	218	FOP	94	43%	\$23,000
	Daytona Beach Shores Public Safety	31				\$22,110
	Deland Police Dept.	60				\$21,862
	Edgewater Police Dept.	34	FOP/PBA	38	100%	\$23,147
	Holly Hill Police Dept.	24	PBA	27	100%	\$22,124
	Lake Helen Police Dept.	5	PBA			\$19,864
	New Smyrna Beach Police Dept.	52	TEAMSTERS	44	85%	\$23,075
	Oak Hill Police Dept.	5	PBA			\$28,500
	Orange City Police Dept.	16	PBA	11	69%	\$19,700
	Ormond Beach Public Safety Dept.	58	PBA	54	93%	\$22,381
	Ponce Inlet Police Dept.	9				\$22,376

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County	Law Enforcement Agency	# of Certified LEOs	Collective Bargaining Representative	# in Union	% in Union	Annual Minimum Salary
	Port Orange Police Dept.	63	PBA	28	44%	\$24,750
	South Daytona Police Dept.	23	PBA	7	30%	\$22,017
	Volusia County Beach Police Dept.	31				\$23,297
	Volusia County Sheriff's Office	350	PBA	217	62%	\$22,303
Wakulla	Wakulla County Sheriff's Office	20				\$20,000
Walton	Defuniak Springs Police Dept.	14				\$17,160
	Walton County Dept of Public Safety	2				\$19,831
	Walton County Sheriff's Office	37				\$21,388
Washington	Chipley Police Dept.	9	PBA	4	44%	\$19,000
	Washington County Sheriff's Office	16				\$18,900

* Number of certified law enforcement officers provided by Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Minimum annual salary obtained from the Criminal Justice Agency Profile (1998) published by the Department of Law Enforcement Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training. Number of employees represented by the specified collective bargaining representative was obtained from the Florida PBA and a Certification Report dated August 6, 1998, provided by the Public Employee Relations Commission.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS DETENTION EXPENDITURES*

[FY 1997]

COUNTY	POPULATION (county)	LAW ENFORCEMENT (expenditures)	DETENTION FACILITY (expenses)	TOTAL
Alachua	208,125	\$1,127,735	\$16,629,318	\$17,757,053
Baker	21,138	\$1,981,363	\$585,482	\$2,566,845
Bay	144,584	\$20,664,883	\$8,608,469	\$29,273,352
Bradford	25,231	\$1,248,958	\$1,628,063	\$2,877,021
Brevard	458,035	\$26,668,484	\$14,516,185	\$41,184,669
Broward	1,423,729	\$142,381,000	\$121,016,000	\$263,397,000
Calhoun	12,876	\$909,984	\$333,744	\$1,243,728
Charlotte	131,307	\$21,789,253	\$1,456,274	\$23,245,527
Citrus	109,984	\$14,058,008		\$14,058,008
Clay	127,926	\$14,581,026	\$3,394,052	\$17,975,078
Collier	200,024	\$41,632,260	\$12,943,823	\$54,576,083

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COUNTY	POPULATION (county)	LAW ENFORCEMENT (expenditures)	DETENTION FACILITY (expenses)	TOTAL
Columbia	53,684	\$4,182,291	\$3,496,200	\$7,678,491
Dade	2,070,573	\$314,451,641	\$192,714,468	\$507,166,109
DeSoto	27,224	\$3,480,661	\$1,381,958	\$4,862,619
Dixie	13,039	\$849,725	\$1,081,283	\$1,931,008
Duval	741,508	\$129,817,117	\$42,829,431	\$172,646,548
Escambia	291,135	\$30,672,429	\$18,864,854	\$49,537,283
Flagler	41,190	\$5,909,588	\$28,834	\$5,938,422
Franklin	10,497	\$1,569,888	\$1,220,833	\$2,790,721
Gadsden	49,740	\$2,629,623	\$1,484,850	\$4,114,473
Gilchrist	12,531	\$1,469,398	\$546,481	\$2,015,879
Glades	9,648	\$1,609,357	\$796,639	\$2,405,996
Gulf	14,103	\$1,541,981	\$344,199	\$1,886,180
Hamilton	13,708	\$1,551,144	\$1,367,415	\$2,918,559
Hardee	22,447	\$3,781,738	\$835,836	\$4,617,574
Hendry	30,308	\$5,906,739	\$86,570	\$5,993,309
Hernando	122,099	\$13,625,846	\$2,842,459	\$16,468,305
Highlands	79,536	\$19,409	\$1,228,684	\$1,248,093
Hillsborough	928,731	\$159,603,032	\$10,472,187	\$170,075,219
Holmes	17,609	\$563,980	\$441,628	\$1,005,608
Indian River	104,605	\$14,718,772	\$7,200,268	\$21,919,040
Jackson	49,387	\$2,255,738	\$2,075,722	\$4,331,460
Jefferson	13,988	\$1,716,141	\$345,210	\$2,061,351
Lafayette	7,002	\$409,176	\$1,318,137	\$1,727,313
Lake	188,331	\$12,200,165	\$11,790,902	\$23,991,067
Lee	394,244	\$70,339,478	\$22,477,089	\$92,816,567
Leon	227,714	\$32,724,683	\$7,853,933	\$40,578,616
Levy	31,591	\$3,050,959	\$1,986,846	\$5,037,805
Liberty	7,694	\$675,615	\$212,055	\$887,670
Madison	19,035	\$1,432,574	\$1,229,508	\$2,662,082

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COUNTY	POPULATION (county)	LAW ENFORCEMENT (expenditures)	DETENTION FACILITY (expenses)	TOTAL
Manatee	241,422	\$35,248,956	\$19,275,836	\$54,524,792
Marion	237,204	\$22,894,202	\$15,474,841	\$38,369,043
Martin	116,359	\$18,558,824	\$9,716,375	\$28,275,199
Monroe	84,743	\$38,812,628	\$1,170,848	\$39,983,476
Nassau	52,740	\$4,513,424	\$2,156,676	\$6,670,100
Okaloosa	171,038	\$11,712,580	\$5,532,535	\$17,245,115
Okeechobee	34,746	\$4,018,976	\$2,793,733	\$6,812,709
Orange	803,614	\$91,411,841	\$86,636,127	\$178,047,968
Osceloa	143,828	\$17,578,346	\$7,859,156	\$25,437,502
Palm Beach	1,003,798	\$121,736,922	\$68,361,888	\$190,092,810
Pasco	315,785	\$26,736,172	\$15,434,100	\$42,170,272
Pinellas	888,141	\$64,745,857	\$48,046,294	\$112,817,254
Polk	459,010	\$41,010,383	\$27,639,824	\$68,650,207
Putnam	70,243	\$6,745,857	\$3,021,696	\$9,767,553
Santa Rosa	102,338	\$17,220,527	\$14,266,402	\$31,486,929
Sarasota	311,043	\$33,469,606	\$10,138,432	\$43,608,038
Seminole	337,498	\$24,938,884	\$21,552,867	\$46,491,751
St. Johns	105,965	\$20,735,247	\$105,229	\$20,840,476
St. Lucie	179,133	\$19,120,951	\$10,914,210	\$30,035,161
Sumter	44,366	\$3,282,835	\$1,956,010	\$5,238,845
Suwannee	33,223	\$2,361,506	\$1,352,928	\$3,714,434
Taylor	19,184		\$119,501	\$119,501
Union	13,103	\$665,006	\$234,906	\$899,912
Volusia	413,668	\$22,621,131	\$21,343,799	\$43,964,930
Wakulla	18,660	\$2,575,979	\$1,148,288	\$3,724,267
Walton	36,094	\$3,908,140	\$95,498	\$4,003,638
Washington	20,116	\$1,618,559	\$429,104	\$2,047,663
TOTALS	14,712,922			\$916,442,992

* "Detention" includes cost of confinement of prisoners, sentenced or otherwise, and rehabilitation of offenders. Includes costs whether the costs are directly incurred or paid to another local unit for provisions of such services. Not used if detention services constitute an insignificant and indistinguishable element of law enforcement.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT REVENUES RAISED
FROM FORFEITURES & OTHER FINES***
[Fiscal Year Ending 1997]

COUNTY	POPULATION	FORFEITURES/FINES
Alachua	208,125	\$1,071
Baker	21,138	\$45,621
Bay	144,584	\$227,654
Bradford	25,231	\$320,689
Brevard	458,035	\$202,828
Broward	1,423,729	\$3,331,000
Calhoun	12,876	
Charlotte	131,307	\$291,115
Citrus	109,984	\$6,080
Clay	127,926	\$117,759
Collier	200,024	\$774,339
Columbia	53,684	\$174,311
Dade	2,070,573	\$11,672,237
DeSoto	27,224	
Dixie	13,039	
Duval	741,508	\$4,009,233
Escambia	291,135	\$612,656
Flagler	41,190	\$177
Franklin	10,497	\$7,875
Gadsden	49,740	\$116,221
Gilchrist	12,531	\$20,000
Glades	9,678	\$71,865
Gulf	14,103	
Hamilton	13,708	
Hardee	22,447	\$33,269

(continued on next page)

COUNTY	POPULATION	FORFEITURES/FINES
Hendry	30,308	\$750
Hernando	122,099	\$25,604
Highlands	79,536	
Hillsborough	928,731	\$492,471
Holmes	17,609	
Indian River	104,605	
Jackson	49,387	
Jefferson	13,988	\$281,096
Lafayette	7,002	
Lake	188,331	\$28,428
Lee	394,244	\$19,135
Leon	227,714	
Levy	31,591	
Liberty	7,694	\$16,882
Madison	19,035	
Manatee	241,422	\$403,762
Marion	237,204	\$313,759
Martin	116,359	\$418,478
Monroe	84,743	\$205,971
Nassau	52,740	\$170,071
Okaloosa	171,038	\$23,527
Okeechobee	34,746	\$75,124
Orange	803,614	\$4,287,277
Osceola	143,828	\$50
Palm Beach	1,003,798	\$6,136,544
Pasco	315,785	\$756,733
Pinellas	888,141	\$214,279
Polk	459,010	\$99,436
Putnam	70,243	\$91,051

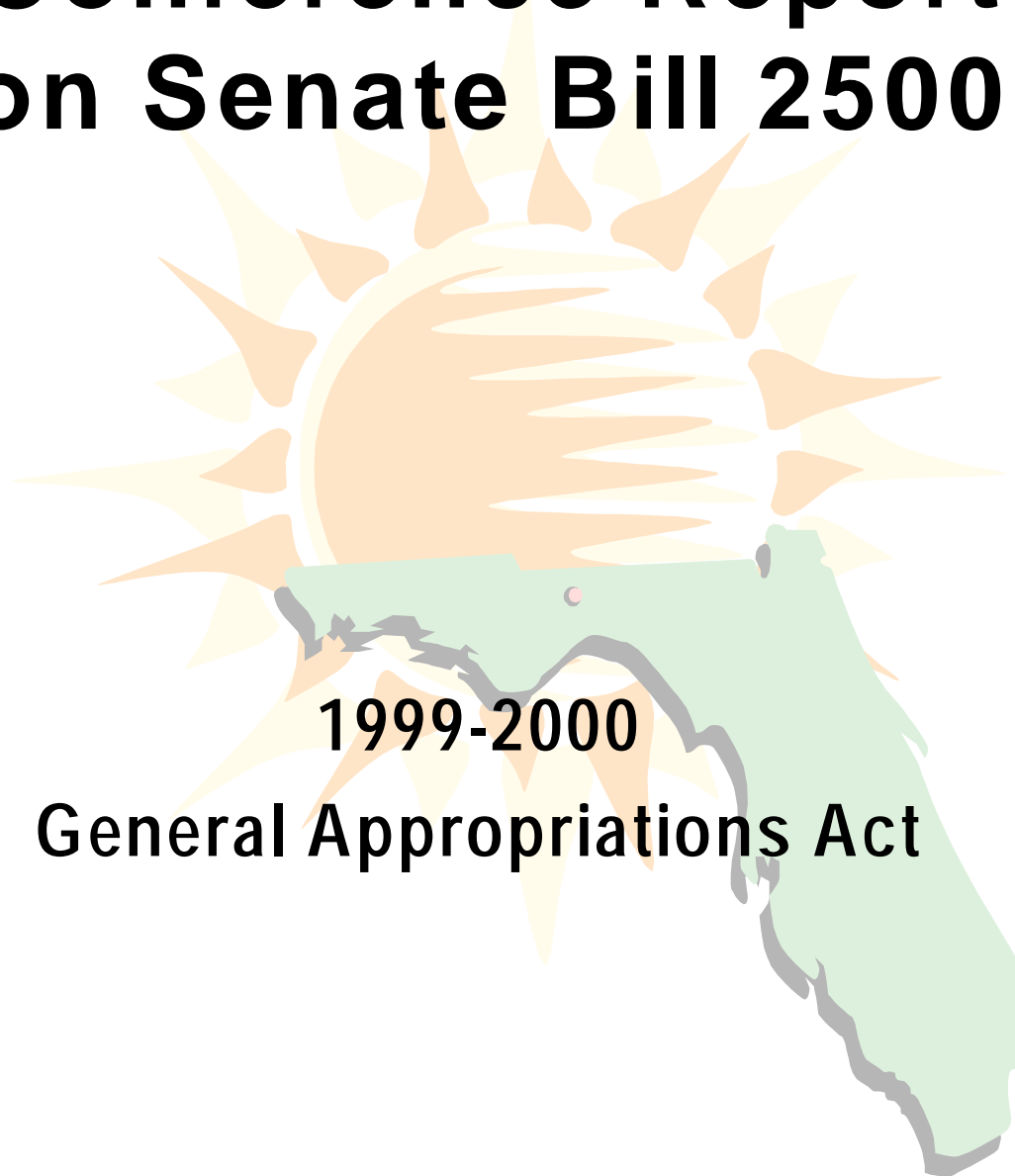
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COUNTY	POPULATION	FORFEITURES/FINES
Santa Rosa	102,338	\$135,287
Sarasota	311,043	\$2,708
Seminole	337,498	\$246,138
St. Johns	105,965	\$15,710
St. Lucie	179,133	\$320,540
Sumter	44,366	
Suwannee	33,223	\$41,034
Taylor	19,184	\$26,931
Union	13,103	\$5,180
Volusia	413,668	\$133,779
Wakulla	18,660	
Walton	36,094	\$59,461
Washington	20,116	
TOTAL STATEWIDE		\$33,750,179

* Includes revenues received from fines and penalties imposed for the commission of statutory offenses, violation of lawful administrative rules and regulations, and for neglect of official duty. Forfeitures include revenues resulting from confiscation of deposits or bonds held as performance guarantees and proceeds from the sale of contraband property seized by law enforcement agencies.

APPROPRIATIONS FACTS & FIGURES

Overview Conference Report on Senate Bill 2500



1999-2000

General Appropriations Act

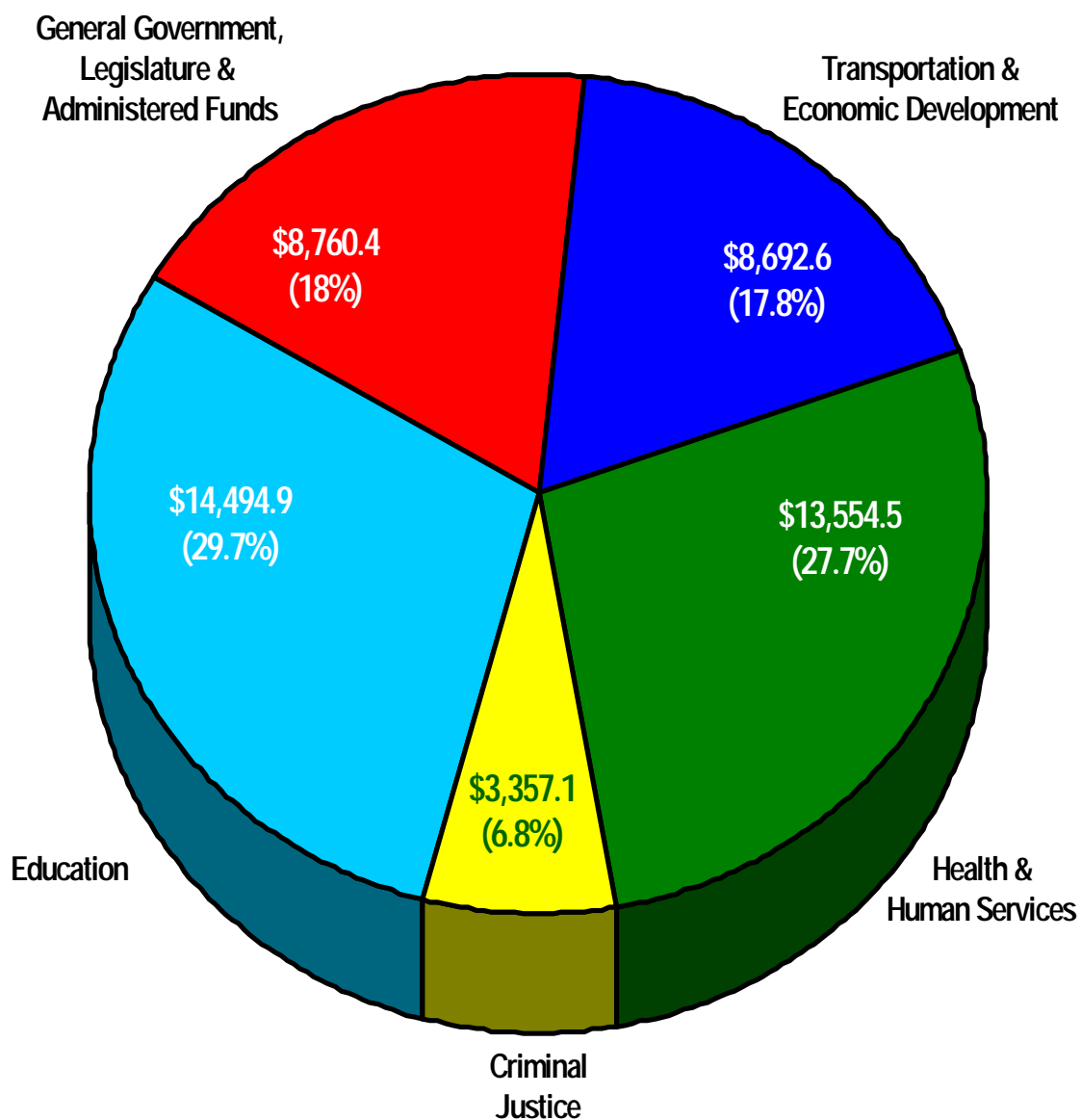
1999-2000 Budget Commitments

- 
- ✓ **COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION**
 - ✓ Implement the A+ Plan
 - ✓ \$1.4 billion more spending power for Education than last year
 - ✓ 55.4% of General Revenue devoted to Education, the largest percentage in 9 years
 - ✓ **COMMITMENT TO OUR FUTURE**
 - ✓ Over \$2 billion reserved
 - ✓ Over \$1.1 billion in Tobacco Settlement Funds set aside for endowment and future requirements
 - ✓ \$150 million rainy day fund
 - ✓ \$60 million deposited into the Budget Stabilization Fund bringing the balance up to \$847 million
 - ✓ **COMMITMENT TO OUR TAXPAYERS**
 - ✓ \$1 billion broad-based tax relief package
 - ✓ The largest tax relief package in history
 - ✓ Saves each Floridian approximately \$47 and every business \$1,600
 - ✓ **COMMITMENT TO GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY**
 - ✓ \$373 million in cost saving measures

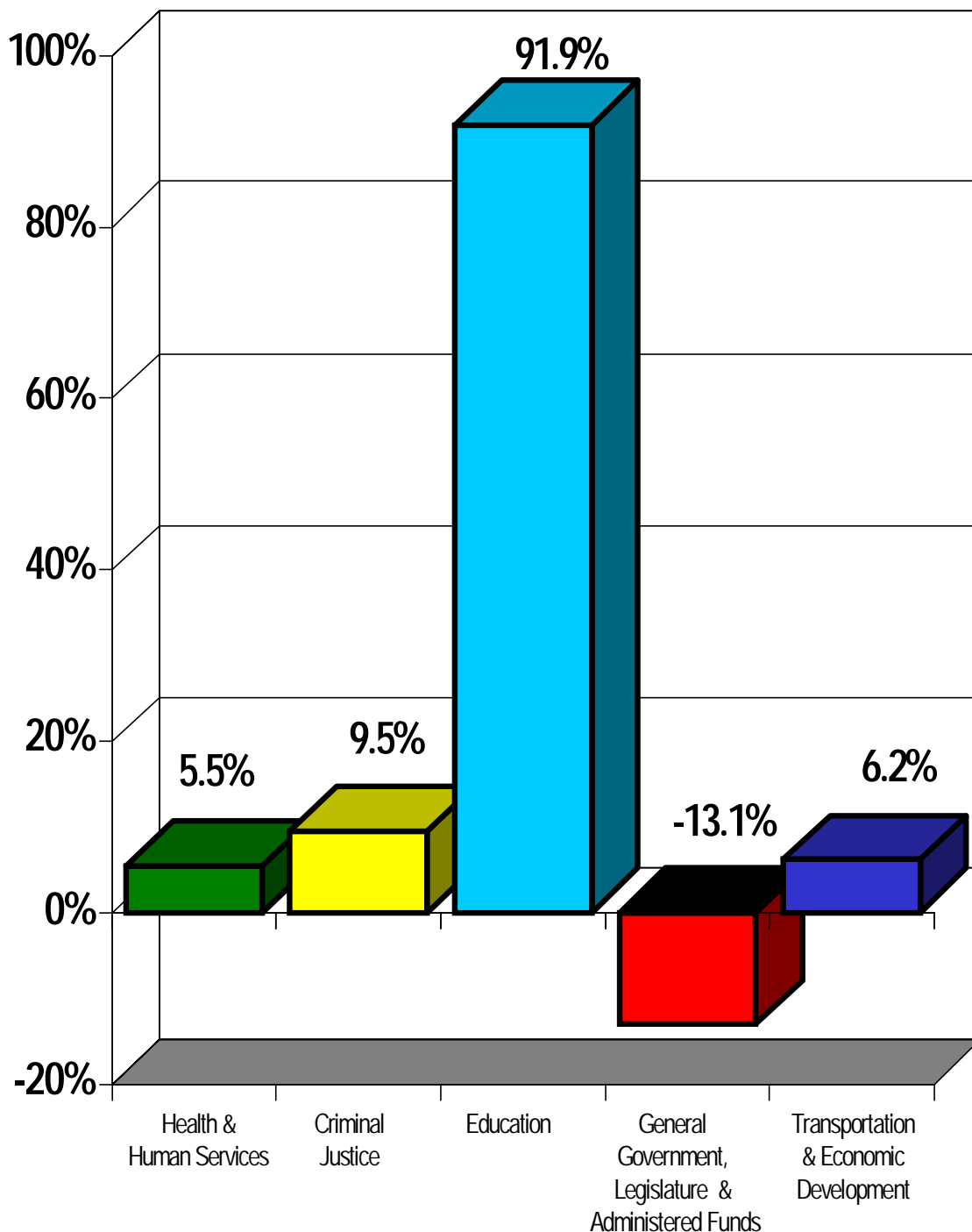
1999-2000 Funding

\$48,859.5 Million

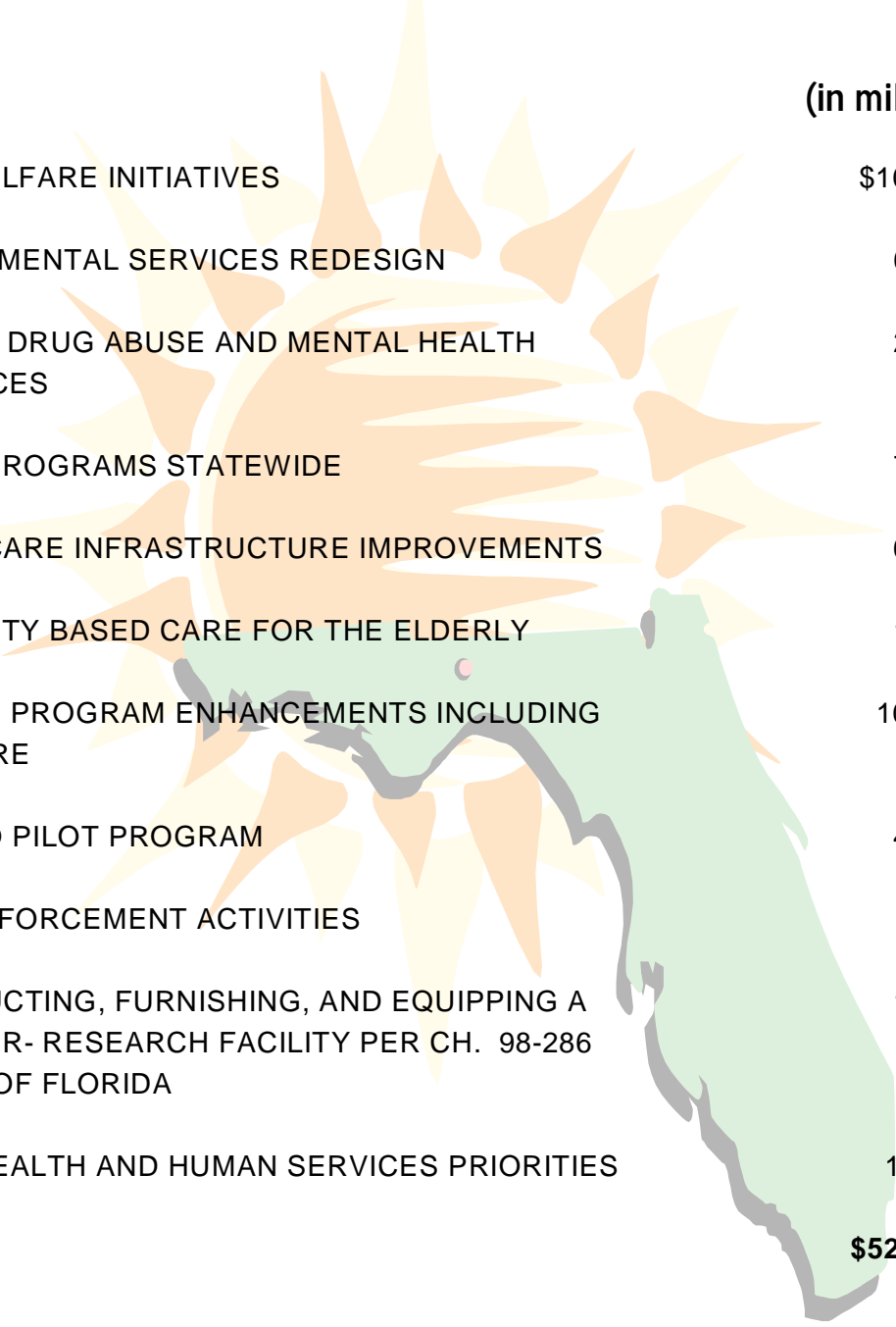
(All Funds)



Distribution of New General Revenue



Programs Funded From The Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund

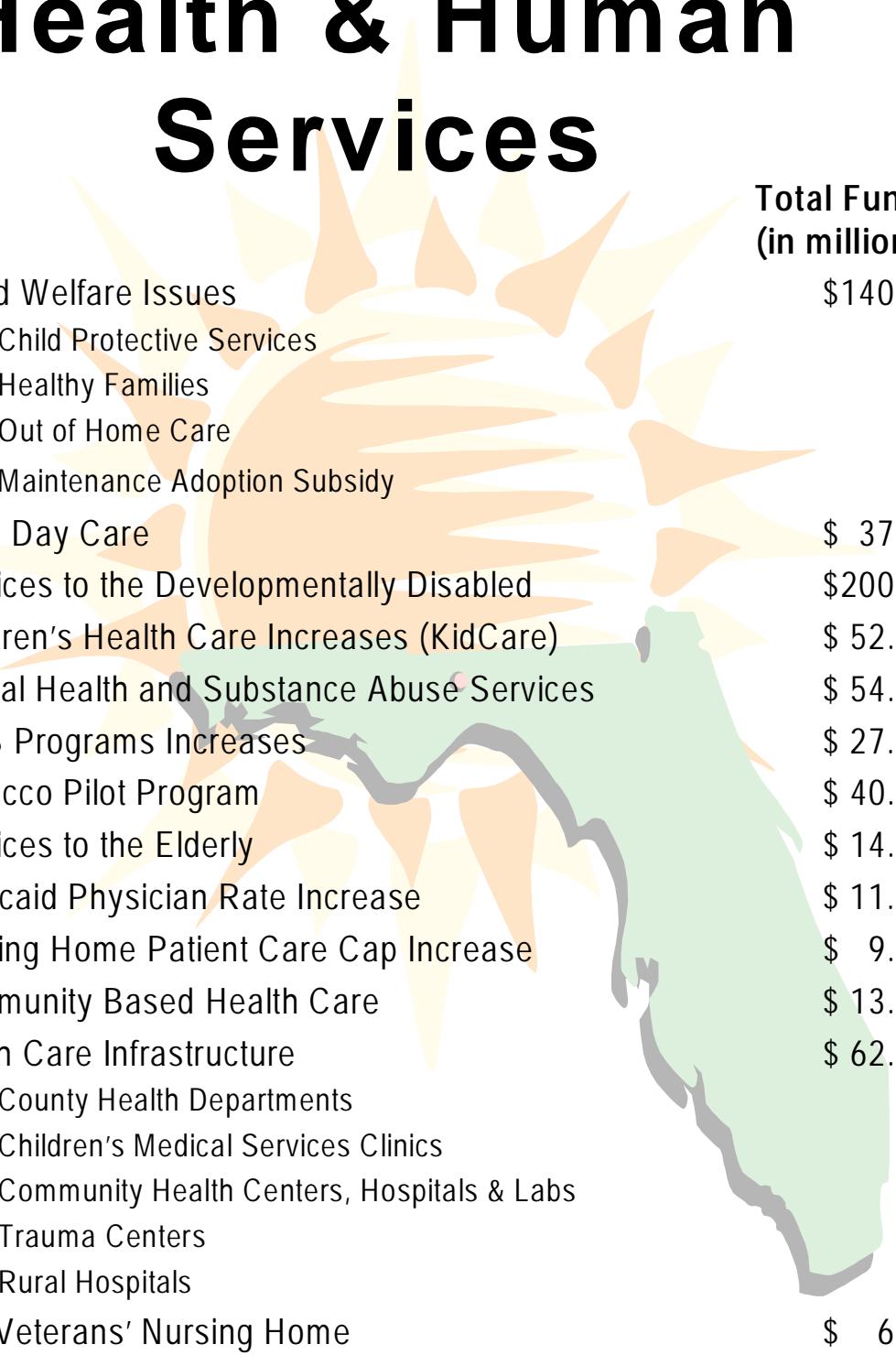


	(in millions)
CHILD WELFARE INITIATIVES	\$100.0
DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES REDESIGN	68.2
ALCOHOL DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	25.8
HEALTH PROGRAMS STATEWIDE	75.7
HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	60.6
COMMUNITY BASED CARE FOR THE ELDERLY	17.2
MEDICAID PROGRAM ENHANCEMENTS INCLUDING KIDCARE	108.8
TOBACCO PILOT PROGRAM	40.1
DBPR ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES	5.1
CONSTRUCTING, FURNISHING, AND EQUIPPING A CANCER- RESEARCH FACILITY PER CH. 98-286 LAWS OF FLORIDA	15.0
OTHER HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PRIORITIES	12.6
TOTAL	\$529.1

General Government

- ✓ Wildfire Management and Response totals \$20.5 million, including additional resources for Wildland Fire Management Teams, Helicopter Operations, Fire Suppression Crews, Wildland Urban Fire Mitigation Program, District Automation, Statewide Communication Equipment System, Firefighting Equipment and Increased Nursery Production
- ✓ Citrus Canker Eradication Efforts total \$35.4 million, including \$11.5 million in GR, \$6.2 million from the Agriculture Emergency Eradication Trust Fund and \$17.7 million in federal matching funds
- ✓ Provided \$20.0 million for Statewide Beach Projects, which draws down an additional \$33.5 million in federal matching dollars
- ✓ Surface Water Improvement and River Restoration Projects funded at \$35.5 million
- ✓ Aquatic and Upland Exotic Plant Control provided \$16.9 million
- ✓ Maximized federal match opportunities in the Wastewater Treatment Revolving Loan Program -- Funded at \$9 million GR with matching federal funds and loan repayments of \$113 million and the Drinking Water Facility Construction Revolving Loan Program -- Funded at \$5 million GR with matching federal funds of \$32 million
- ✓ Small County/City Wastewater Treatment and Drinking Water Grants of \$17.7 million provided for counties and municipalities that do not qualify for the federal loan programs
- ✓ Preservation 2000 - Provided for the 10th year \$300 million bond sale
- ✓ FRDAP (Florida Recreation Development Assistance Grants) fully funded at \$12.2 million. Additional statewide park grants funded at \$22.4 million
- ✓ Child Support Enforcement program provided \$18.5 million to continue enhanced enforcement efforts, resolve funding deficit due to declining welfare caseloads, and meet federal Welfare Reform requirements.
- ✓ Agriculture Facilities/Fairs/Pavilions provided \$10 million
- ✓ Statewide Law Enforcement Radio System provided \$34.8 million TF for Phase III of the system

Health & Human Services



	Total Funds (in millions)
✓ Child Welfare Issues	\$140.4
✓ Child Protective Services	
✓ Healthy Families	
✓ Out of Home Care	
✓ Maintenance Adoption Subsidy	
✓ Child Day Care	\$ 37.9
✓ Services to the Developmentally Disabled	\$200.0
✓ Children's Health Care Increases (KidCare)	\$ 52.8
✓ Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services	\$ 54.4
✓ AIDS Programs Increases	\$ 27.3
✓ Tobacco Pilot Program	\$ 40.1
✓ Services to the Elderly	\$ 14.8
✓ Medicaid Physician Rate Increase	\$ 11.2
✓ Nursing Home Patient Care Cap Increase	\$ 9.1
✓ Community Based Health Care	\$ 13.5
✓ Health Care Infrastructure	\$ 62.6
✓ County Health Departments	
✓ Children's Medical Services Clinics	
✓ Community Health Centers, Hospitals & Labs	
✓ Trauma Centers	
✓ Rural Hospitals	
✓ New Veterans' Nursing Home	\$ 6.3

Transportation & Economic Development

- 
- ✓ Reallocates \$130 million in High Speed Rail Funding
 - ✓ Provides a total of \$159 million for economic development in the Governor's Office of Tourism Trade and Economic Development. (The majority of this funding is provided in 5 Lump Sums which will be allocated following further performance reviews)
 - ✓ Provides \$700,000 for Front Porch Florida in the Department of Community Affairs in conjunction with 2 positions and over \$4.7 million Lump Sum funding for Front Porch in the Governor's Office
 - ✓ Provides \$30.9 million for Library Construction, Historical Preservation, Cultural and Library Cooperative Grants
 - ✓ Provides 1 position and \$300,000 for International Affairs and Protocol in the Department of State
 - ✓ Provides 5 positions and \$315,826 for the Southwest Regional Office of the Department of State
 - ✓ Provides \$616,440 for the National Guard College Tuition Benefit Program which will provide tuition for an additional 625 guard members
 - ✓ Provides 31 additional Florida Highway Patrol positions and \$1.7 million
 - ✓ Provides \$1.6 million to begin replacing outdated equipment used by tax collectors in the issuance of license plate and mobile home registration or validation decals
 - ✓ Provides \$1.7 million for assistance for the Monroe County Area of Critical State Concern for cess pit removal and planning improvements

1999-00 COURT SYSTEM BUDGET

Budget Positions	1998-99 Budget	1999-00 Requested Funding	Governor's Recommendation	House & Senate Final Budget
Supreme Court Budget Positions	\$17.2 204	\$19.6 218	\$17.2 205	\$18.3 216
DCA's Budget Positions	\$32.5 417	\$41 431	\$33.2 418	\$42.2 431
Circuit Courts Budget Positions	\$132.9 1,575	\$153.2 1,745	\$140.8 1,543	\$144.3 1,613
County Courts Budget Positions	\$47.1 536	\$47.7 526	\$47.6 526	\$48.3 538
State Attorneys Budget Positions	\$252.0 5,176	\$441.9 8,499	\$267.7 5,205	\$276.1 5,305
Public Defenders Budget Positions	\$125.3 2,491	\$150.8 2,796	\$121.6 2,317	\$136.7* 2,555
CCR Budget Positions	\$6.3 93	\$14.8 189	\$7.3 98	\$7.8** 98

[Source: House Fiscal Responsibility Council] All figures are in millions of dollars.

* The public defender budgets include both trial and appellate operations.

**Does not include \$1.6 million for private post-conviction legal counsel.

**FLORIDA/JUDICIAL BUDGETS
1987-1999**

YEAR	STATE BUDGET (in billions)	COURT BUDGET (in millions)	STATE ATTORNEY (in millions)	PUBLIC DEFENDER (in millions)
1987-88	18.5	120.1	116.7	59.2
1988-89	21.3	140.0	131.1	66.4
1989-90	23.2	144.2	150.9	73.7
1990-91	27.7	155.2	165.4	80.0
1991-92	28.9	160.5	163.3	83.5
1992-93	31.7	163.4	163.5	84.4
1993-94	35.5	168.4	171.7	86.7

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YEAR	STATE BUDGET (in billions)	COURT BUDGET (in millions)	STATE ATTORNEY (in millions)	PUBLIC DEFENDER (in millions)
1994-95	38.8	179.9	191.1	88.2
1995-96	39.1	192.5	209.9	97.3
1996-97	39.8	199.9	223.3	112.4
1997-98	42.4	209.7	237.0	119.1
1998-99	45.3	229.7	252.0	125.3

**CAPITAL COLLATERAL REPRESENTATIVE
YEARLY BUDGET
1987- 2000**

YEAR	BUDGET
1987-88	\$1,411,109
1988-89	\$1,614,019
1989-90	\$1,698,270
1990-91	\$2,030,723
1991-92	\$2,019,807
1992-93	\$2,069,343
1993-94	\$2,982,157
1994-95	\$3,043,812
1995-96	\$3,119,437
1996-97	\$4,970,520
1997-98	\$4,506,654
1998-99	\$6,262,524*
1999-00	\$7,825,551**

*Includes \$500,000 appropriated in substantive bill.

** Does not include \$1.6 million funded for private post-conviction legal counsel.

1999-00 CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUDGET

Department of Corrections Positions	\$1,686,858,219 28,859
Florida Department of Law Enforcement Positions	\$144,692,549 1,646
Parole Commission Positions	\$10,424,330 184
Juvenile Justice Positions	\$679,089,318 5,530
Attorney General Positions	\$120,832,768 1,003
State Attorney Positions	\$276,096,986 5,305
Public Defenders Positions	\$124,688,970 2,377
Capital Collateral Regional Counsel Positions	\$7,825,551* 98
Justice Administration Commission Positions	\$11,485,394 93

[Source: House Fiscal Responsibility Council]

* \$1.6 million funded for private post-conviction legal counsel

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE &
CORRECTIONS COUNCIL
BILLS THAT BECAME LAW**

COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS:

CS/HB 253 - County and Municipal Jails

[Chapter Law: 99-361]

by Corrections; Trovillion (passed as CS/SB 292 by Bronson)

The bill addresses issues concerning county and municipal jails. The bill provides that the gain-time granted to county prisoners be at the discretion of the board of county commissioners.

The bill deletes the requirement that boards of county commissioners, when adopting policy for extra good time allowances for meritorious conduct or exceptional industry for county and municipal prisoners, be in accordance with the existing policy of the Department of Corrections for such awards for state prisoners.

The bill provides that a knowing and willful refusal to obey rules governing prisoner conduct, by any prisoner in a county and municipal jail, may be prosecuted as a second degree misdemeanor. It moves the granting of gain time by county commissioners from mandatory to discretionary.

The bill also provides that prisoners in a county or municipal correctional facility who knowingly on two or more occasions violate a conduct rule as set forth in Chapter 13 of the Florida Jail Model Standards may be punished as a second degree misdemeanor.

This bill takes effect July 1, 1999.

HB 2133 -- Correctional Work Programs

[Chapter Law: 99-260]

by Peaden (passed as CS/SB 1604 by Criminal Justice Committee; Silver & Others)

The bill deletes the statutory authority of the Department of Corrections to enter into contracts with private sector businesses to operate Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) Programs.

It provides PRIDE Enterprises (PRIDE), the statutory authority to enter into contracts with the private sector to operate PIE programs. It authorizes PRIDE to seek federal certification to administer PIE programs in Florida, rather than the department.

The bill provides statutory provisions that are necessary in order to seek the PIE certificate. It authorizes PRIDE to enter into leases directly with the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund for a period of at least 20 years for lands currently subject to specific leases.

It authorizes PRIDE to seek tax-exempt financing for the construction of buildings or capital improvements for correctional work programs and PIE programs on state-owned lands. In such cases, the state would retain a secured interest in such an investment by holding a lien against any structure or improvement that used tax-exempt financing or state funds.

The bill authorizes the department to sell any surplus food items cultivated by inmates to PRIDE. It also authorizes PRIDE to establish and operate work camps for jails. The work camps would use jail inmates for labor in correctional work programs or PIE programs. PRIDE would directly enter into contracts with local governments and the sheriffs or jail administrators to operate work camps for the respective jurisdictions.

The provisions of the act would take effect on July 1, 1999.

HB 2161-- Department of Corrections Reorganization

[Chapter Law 99-271]

by Corrections; Trovillion (passed as CS/SB 1742 by Criminal Justice Committee; Brown-Waite)

The bill authorizes the reorganization of the Department of Corrections. The secretary of the department would have increased flexibility in determining the middle- and upper-management organizational structure of the department and the administration of state appropriations to the department to perform its functions and duties.

The bill narrows the department's administrative structure at the regional level by deleting the requirement that there be five regional offices in the state, deleting the requirement that there be five regional directors, and deleting the current statutory requirement that each region have six division directors.

It provides for the rights and needs of crime victims to be a high priority of the department. It moves the responsibility of overseeing the inmate grievance procedure from the department's Office of the Inspector General to the Office of the General Counsel.

The bill requires the department to provide certain minimum services and programs for persons visiting inmates at correctional facilities. It requires the secretary to determine any deficiencies in the family visitation program and submit budget recommendations to the Legislature for any improvements to visitation services and programs. The inmate welfare trust fund is explicitly permitted to be used for visitation services and programs.

The bill deletes a reference to “planning” and “designing” in the department’s authorization to contract with government agencies to perform work and other projects.

The bill transfers the Gadsden Correctional Institution currently under contract with the department to the Correctional Privatization Commission by July 1, 1999. It requests the Division of Statutory Revision to change the word "superintendent" to "warden" in selected statutory references.

The bill also prohibits the use of tobacco products by inmates, employees and visitors in state and private correctional facilities in "prohibited" areas. The bill provides authorization to the department and private prisons to adopt rules and policies in order to meet the provisions of the bill. The bill also requires the DOC and private vendors operating state correctional facilities to make smoking-cessation assistance available to inmates. Full implementation of the provisions regarding tobacco is to be by January 1, 2000.

The bill requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a performance review of the department's reorganization efforts. It provides statutory intent that correctional facilities under contract to the Correctional Privatization Commission become property of the state upon expiration of the lease and that for certain correctional facilities, a payment (from CPC funds) in lieu of taxes, shall be paid to certain local taxing authorities.

This bill takes effect upon becoming law.

COMMITTEE ON CRIME & PUNISHMENT:

CS/HB 13 -- Restitution **[Chapter Law: 99-358]**
by Crime & Punishment; Heyman (CS/SB 744 by Criminal Justice; Campbell)

The bill provides that in misdemeanor cases, the court shall retain jurisdiction for any specified period not to exceed five years. Currently, in misdemeanor cases a court does not have authority to enforce restitution orders after six months for a second degree misdemeanor or after one year for a first degree misdemeanor.

The effective date of this bill is October 1, 1999.

CS/CS/HB 23 -- Children's Protection Act of 1999 **[Chapter Law: 99-201]**
by Family Law & Children; Crime & Punishment; Ball (passed as CS/SB 170 by Criminal Justice; Bronson)

The bill redefines lewd, lascivious, or indecent assault into four new categories proscribing four types of lewd acts committed against children, by degree of severity.

The bill increases the penalty for certain lewd and lascivious offenses when the defendant is over 18, but reduces the penalty in certain cases, when both parties are minors.

The effective date of this bill is October 1, 1999.

CS/HB 49 -- Criminal Use of Personal ID Information **[Chapter Law: 99-335]**
by Crime & Punishment; Trovillion & Others (CS/SB 286 by Criminal Justice; Campbell & Others)

CS/HB 49 makes it a third-degree felony to fraudulently use, or possess with intent to fraudulently use, any personal identification information without consent.

The bill makes it a first-degree misdemeanor to use or attempt to use personal identification information to harass an individual. "Harass" is specifically defined by the bill to exclude the use of personal identification information for accepted commercial purposes or for constitutionally protected conduct.

The bill defines the term "personal identification information" very broadly to include: name, address, social security number, date of birth, driver's license or identification number, any account number, passport number, telecommunication identifying information, etc.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 1999.

HB 67 -- Sport Shooting Ranges **[Chapter Law: 99-134]**
by Fuller (SB 776 by Bronson)

The bill provides that sport shooting ranges shall be permitted to continue in operation in violation of local law if the shooting range was not in violation of existing law at the time "of the enactment of the ordinance."

The bill relieves sport shooting ranges from civil and criminal liability for any claim of noise pollution, if the range was in compliance with any local noise control laws or ordinances at the time of construction and initial operation, and the range experienced no substantial change in the nature of use.

The bill prohibits state courts from enjoining the use or operation of a sport shooting range on the basis of nuisance claims brought on by noise or noise pollution, if the range was in compliance with any noise control laws or ordinances that applied to the range and its operation at the time of construction or initial operation of the range.

The bill exempts sport shooting ranges from the regulatory changes that limit outdoor noise levels if the new regulations were passed after the time of construction and initial operation.

The bill prohibits any person from bringing a nuisance claim against a sport shooting ranges in which there has been no substantial change in the nature of use from its initial operation. The bill does not exempt shooting ranges from actions for negligence or recklessness in the operation of the range.

The effective date is upon becoming a law.

HB 79 – Airbag Antitheft Act**[Chapter Law: 99-170]****by Stafford** (CS/SB 244 by Criminal Justice; Campbell)

HB 79 creates the “Airbag Antitheft Act.” The bill defines a “salvaged” airbag as an airbag that has been removed from a motor vehicle. The bill requires any person, who is engaged in the business of purchasing, selling, or installing salvaged airbags to maintain a manual or electronic record of the purchase, sale, or installation. This record must be kept for thirty-six months following the transaction, and may be inspected by law enforcement officers or other authorized agency representatives. Any person who sells a salvaged airbag must disclose to the purchaser that the airbag is salvaged. Moreover, information contained in the record must be provided, upon request, to an insurer or consumer.

The bill provides that any person who fails to maintain complete and accurate records, to provide information within the record, or to disclose that an airbag is salvaged commits a first degree misdemeanor. Furthermore, any person who knowingly possesses, sells, or installs a stolen uninstalled airbag, any airbag with a missing or altered identification number, or an airbag taken from a stolen motor vehicle commits a third degree felony.

The effective date of this bill is October 1, 1999.

CS/CS/HB 113 – Felons/Increased Prison Terms**[Chapter Law: 99-12]****by Corrections; Crime & Punishment; Crist & Others** (CS/SB 194 by Criminal Justice; Webster)

CS/CS/HB 113 amends section 775.087(2), F.S., to require a judge to impose a minimum term of imprisonment of ten years, instead of the current three years, for any person who possesses a firearm or “destructive device” at any time during the course of an enumerated offense or during an attempt to commit any of the enumerated felonies. The enumerated felonies include escape, burglary and most violent crimes. However, if the enumerated offense is aggravated assault, or burglary of a conveyance, or possession of a firearm by a felon, the minimum penalty remains three years and is not increased to 10 years by the bill. The mandatory penalty only applies to the offender who either possessed the firearm on his or her person, or who had the firearm within immediate physical reach with ready access and who had the intent to use the firearm during the offense.

The bill provides that a minimum sentence of 20 years must be imposed if an offender discharges a firearm during the course of one of the enumerated felonies.

The bill further provides that a minimum sentence of 25 years, and up to a life sentence, must be imposed if the firearm that an offender possesses during the course of an enumerated felony is

discharged causing death or great bodily harm. The 20 and 25 year minimum mandatory sentences apply for all the enumerated felonies including aggravated assault and burglary of a conveyance.

The minimum mandatory sentences do not prohibit a judge from imposing a greater sentence as authorized by law.

The bill adds trafficking in illegal drugs and capital importation of illegal drugs to the enumerated crimes that can qualify an offender for the new minimum mandatory sentences if the offense occurred with a firearm.

The bill also increases the minimum sentence for the possession of a semiautomatic firearm and its high-capacity detachable box magazine or a machine gun during the course of an enumerated felony from 8 years to 15 years. If the machine gun is fired during the course of the felony, the mandatory penalty is 20 years, and if the machine gun is fired causing death or great bodily harm, the minimum sentence is 25 years to life.

The bill provides that the Legislature intends for the new minimum mandatory sentences to be imposed for each qualifying count and the court is required to impose the minimum mandatory sentences consecutive to any other term of imprisonment imposed for any other felony offense. State attorneys are required to prepare a report relating to the sentencing of offenders to the minimum mandatory terms and the report must be sent annually by the state attorneys to the Governor and the Legislature.

The Department of Corrections may spend up to \$500,000 to provide public service announcements to advertise the minimum mandatory penalties provided by the bill. The Governor shall place the announcements in the areas of the state that will be most affected by the bill.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 1999, except as otherwise provided.

CS/HB 121 -- Three-Strike Violent Felony Offender Act [Chapter Law: 99-188]
by Corrections; Crist & Others (CS/SB 1746 by Criminal Justice; Lee)

CS/HB 121 amends s. 775.084 F.S., to create a new "three time violent felony offender" enhanced penalty that is in addition to the already existing enhanced penalties for habitual felony offenders, habitual violent felony offenders, and career criminals provided for within the same section. The bill requires a judge to impose the statutory maximum sentence for a new violent felony if the offender committed at least two prior enumerated violent felonies. Thus, the mandatory penalties would be five years for a third degree felony, 15 years for a second degree felony, 30 years for a first degree felony, and life in prison for a life felony.

Section 775.084(5) F.S., currently provides that for the purposes of determining whether an offender qualifies for an enhanced penalty prior felonies are counted only if they were sentenced on separate occasions even if the crimes occurred on separate days. This method of counting prior offenses has not been changed.

The bill provides that any person convicted of aggravated assault or aggravated battery upon a law enforcement officer must be sentenced to a minimum mandatory prison term of three years or five years respectively.

The bill provides for a three year minimum mandatory prison term for aggravated assault or aggravated battery against a person 65 years of age or older.

The bill requires a minimum mandatory prison sentence of ten years for a defendant convicted of sexual battery if the offender has a previous conviction for sexual battery or attempted sexual battery within ten years before committing the second sexual battery.

The bill provides for a three year minimum mandatory prison sentence for the possession or sale of the following:

1. 25 to 2,000 pounds of cannabis (marijuana) plants;
2. between 300 to 2,000 cannabis plants;
3. 28 to 200 grams of cocaine; or
4. 4 to 14 grams of heroin, opium, morphine or a related drug.

The bill provides for a seven year minimum mandatory prison sentence for the possession or sale of the following:

1. 2,000 or more cannabis plants;
2. 2,000 to 10,000 pounds of cannabis; or
3. 200 to 400 grams of cocaine

The bill provides for a 15 year minimum mandatory prison sentence for the possession or sale of the following:

1. 10,000 or more cannabis plants; or
2. 14 to 28 grams of opium, heroin, or morphine;

The bill creates similar three and seven year mandatory penalties for possession or sale of methaqualone, phencyclidine, amphetamines, and flunitrazepam (roofies).

The bill also requires Clerks of the Court to notify Immigration and Naturalization Service whenever an alien is convicted of or enters a plea for a felony or misdemeanor offense.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 1999.

**HB 135 – Controlled Substances/Child Care
by Levine** (passed as SB 134 by Klein)

[Chapter Law: 99-154]

The bill moves a misplaced statutory provision relating to the illegal sale or possession with intent to sell certain controlled substances within 1,000 feet of a child care facility. The misplaced provision requires that a sign clearly identify a child care facility before an enhanced penalty may apply. The bill places this requirement for a sign to be posted in the paragraph that actually enhances the penalty instead of in its current unrelated subsection.

This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

HB 147 – Pretrial Intervention Programs [Chapter Law: 99-152]
by Alexander & Others (passed as CS/SB 60 by Criminal Justice; Brown-Waite)

The bill revises the statute governing pretrial intervention programs to authorize the court or the state attorney to deny the admission of a defendant to a pretrial substance abuse and treatment intervention program if the defendant has rejected any prior offer of admission to such program.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 1999.

CS/HB 183 – Sexual Battery/Prejudice/Penalties [Chapter Law: 99-172]
by Crime & Punishment; Fasano (CS/SB 912 by Criminal Justice; Latvala)

CS/HB 183 amends Section 775.085 to provide that crimes evidencing prejudice, also known as “hate crimes”, shall be reclassified to the next highest degree instead of being “punishable as if it were” a felony of the next highest degree.

The committee substitute amends Section 794.023 to provide that sexual battery committed by more than one person shall be reclassified to the next higher degree instead of being punishable as if it were a felony of the next highest degree.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 1999.

CS/HB 327 – Conflict of Interest/Indigents [Chapter Law: 99-282]
by Crime & Punishment; Warner (CS/SB 1910 by Judiciary; Campbell)

The committee substitute to HB 327 will amend section 27.53 to provide that when a public defender files a motion to withdraw due to a conflict of interest, the court should review the motion and may inquire into the adequacy of the public defender’s representations regarding the conflict without requiring the disclosure of any confidential communications. The bill also provides that, after the inquiry, the court is to permit withdrawal unless the court determines that the claimed conflict is not prejudicial to the indigent client.

The committee substitute requires each circuit conflict committee to assess the conflict representation in its circuit and determine whether another system would be more cost-effective, offer greater administrative control and provide higher quality representation in conflict cases. Each committee is required to report its findings to the legislature by February 1, 2000.

This act shall take effect upon becoming law.

CS/HBs 421 & 485 – Voluntary Intoxication/Defense [Chapter Law: 99-174]
by Crime & Punishment; Lacasa and Others (CS/SB 54 by Criminal Justice; Lee & Others)

CS/HB 421 provides that voluntary intoxication resulting from the consumption of alcohol or a controlled substance is not a defense to any offense. The bill provides that evidence of voluntary intoxication is not admissible to show that the defendant lacked the specific intent to commit an offense and is not admissible to show that the defendant was insane at the time of the offense except when the use of a controlled substance was pursuant to a lawful prescription issued to the defendant.

The bill takes effect October 1, 1999.

CS/HB 425 -- Robbery by Sudden Snatching [Chapter Law: 99-175]
by Judiciary; Sanderson & Others (CS/SB 772 by Criminal Justice; Rossin)

The bill creates a new offense of "robbery by sudden snatching."

The bill defines "sudden snatching" as taking possession of money or other property from the victim, when the victim was aware of the taking. The bill further provides that in order to satisfy the definition of "sudden snatching," it is not necessary to show that:

1. The offender used any amount of force beyond that effort necessary to obtain possession of the money or other property; or
2. There was any resistance offered by the victim to the offender or injury to the victim's person.

The bill makes robbery by sudden snatching a second-degree felony if the offender carried a firearm or other deadly weapon. The bill makes the typical purse snatching offense a third-degree felony instead of a second-degree misdemeanor of petit theft, ranked as a level 5 offense in the offense severity ranking chart.

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 1999.

HB 781 -- Court Costs/Community Service [Chapter Law: 99-266]
by Heyman (passed as SB 936 by Gutman)

The bill amends s. 938.30, F.S. by allowing a judge to convert a person's court-ordered obligation to pay court costs to an obligation to perform community service after examining the person under oath and determining his or her inability to pay.

The bill also amends the provision of s. 938.30 which authorizes the assessment of administrative cost in enforcing compliance by specifying that the court may assess reimbursement for the costs of processing bench warrants and pickup orders.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 1999.

CS/HB 1441 -- Cable TV Services [Chapter Law: 99-261]
by Crime & Punishment; Kyle (passed as CS/SB 1606 by Criminal Justice; Silver)

The committee substitute makes it a third degree felony to willfully receive, intercept or assist in intercepting cable services without authority if the offender has previously been convicted of a misdemeanor for the same offense.

The committee substitute makes it a third degree felony to knowingly possess five or more devices that are "primarily useful" for the unauthorized reception of cable services. The intentional possession of 50 such devices is made a second degree felony. A person may receive up to five years in prison for committing a third degree felony and up to 15 years in prison for a second degree felony.

The committee substitute provides that the civil award of up to \$10,000 for a violation of this section and up to \$50,000 for a willful violation committed for commercial advantage may be recovered for each violation and is not a cumulative amount for all violations.

The bill takes effect on July 1, 1999.

HB 2187 – Capital Collateral Representation [Chapter Law: 99-221]
by Crime & Punishment; Ball & Others (passed as CS/CS/SB 2054 by Judiciary; Criminal Justice; Burt)

The Capital Collateral Regional Counsel (CCRC) represents defendants who have been sentenced to death in postconviction proceedings attacking the legality of the judgment and sentence in state courts and federal courts. In 1998, the legislature created a statewide registry of private criminal defense attorneys to provide representation to indigent defendants in postconviction proceedings when CCRC is unable to do so in a timely manner. HB 2187 makes several changes to the amount of compensation which an attorney appointed from the registry is entitled to receive.

The bill also provides that an attorney who is permitted to withdraw from a capital case prior to full performance of the attorney's duties, shall deliver all files to the successor attorney within 15 days after notice from the successor attorney. The bill also provides that the court shall monitor the performance of assigned counsel to ensure that the defendant is receiving quality representation. Further, the bill renames the Commission on the Administration of Justice in Capital Cases to the Commission on Capital Cases.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 1999.

HB 2189 – Retailers/Customer Privacy/Videos [Chapter Law: 99-262]
by Diaz de la Portilla (passed as CS/SB 1706 by Criminal Justice; Meek)

This bill makes it a first degree misdemeanor for any retail sales establishment or an employee of the establishment to directly observe or make use of video cameras or other surveillance devices to observe or record customers who are using the retail sales establishment's dressing room, fitting room, changing room or rest room.

The bill takes effect July 1, 1999.

COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE:

HOUSE BILLS 137, 395, 1033, and 2007 PASSED IN HB 349.

HB 1505 – Children/Prearrest Diversion Program [Chapter Law: 99-284]
by Barreiro (Passed as SB 1178 by Silver)

This bill creates s. 985.3065, F.S., prearrest diversion programs, which may be established by law enforcement agencies or school districts in cooperation with the state attorney's office. Any youth alleged to have committed a delinquent act may be required to surrender his driver's license or refrain from driving for up to 90 days. If the youth fails to comply with the requirements of the program, the state attorney may notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles in writing to suspend the driver's license for up to 90 days.

This bill takes effect July 1, 1999.

HB 1769 – Discretionary Direct File Criteria for Juveniles [Chapter Law: 99-257]
by Juvenile Justice; Merchant (Passed as SB 130 by Klein)

This bill authorizes the State Attorney to direct file the charge of auto theft in adult court against a juvenile 14 to 15 years of age, if the juvenile has had at least one previous adjudication of delinquency for auto theft.

This bill takes effect July 1, 1999.

COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION:

HB 349 – Weapons & Firearms/School Property [Chapter Law: 99-284]
by Law Enforcement & Crime Prevention; Futch & Others (CS/SB 204 by Silver; SB 1540 by Dawson-White)

The bill provides that a minor charged with possessing or discharging a firearm on school property be held in secure detention, and a probable cause hearing be held within 24 hours after the child is taken into custody. At the hearing, the court may order that the child continue in secure detention for a period of 21 days, during which time the appropriate medical, psychiatric, psychological, or substance abuse examination can take place and a written report can be completed.

This bill increases the penalty for a minor charged with possession of a firearm, for a second or subsequent offense, from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony. The bill also increases the allowable time in detention to three days for a first offense, and 15 days for a second or subsequent offense. It also recommends community service hours for such an offense to be performed in an emergency room or other medical environment that deals with trauma patients and gunshot wounds.

For offenses involving the use or possession of a firearm, the bill requires the juvenile to serve at least 15 days in secure detention for a first offense, and 21 days for a second or subsequent offense. The bill further provides that such juvenile offenders may be subject to placement on community control or in a nonresidential commitment program.

Under this bill, educational/technical and vocational work-related programs must be taught year round, five hours a day and five days a week. The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) must assist youth with post-release job placement, and work in partnership with local businesses and trade groups in the development and operation of educational/technical and vocational work-related programs. The Juvenile Justice Accountability Board (JJAB) will study types of effective vocational and work programs and report to the Legislature and DJJ by January 31, 2000.

This bill provides that youth committed to juvenile justice facilities receive educational and vocational training on a 12-month basis, 250 days yearly. Youth committed to DJJ facilities must participate in statewide assessment testing. The bill also requires the state board to adopt rules for high quality and effective education programs for youth committed to DJJ facilities by August 1, 1999. It also directs Department of Education to develop model contracts for the delivery of services, and requires youth in DJJ facilities to have school records and assessments included with them upon entering and exiting commitment programs. Under this bill, committed youth may earn a GED prior to release with any associated fees waived.

The bill reallocates revenue from the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) and categorical program appropriations to provide a proportionate or minimum share to Juvenile Justice education programs for delivery of educational services. The bill also provides for students with disabilities to be funded at the highest exceptional student weight for which the student qualifies.

In addition, the bill requires DOE, in coordination with the DJJ, to develop and conduct quality assurance site visits. Further, the bill directs the Department of Management Services to review existing facilities to determine the adequacy of the facilities for educational use. The bill also directs the Juvenile Justice Accountability Board to study the extent and nature of education programs for committed youth.

This bill revises employment screening and eligibility standards for the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). The bill also authorizes the DJJ to expend funds for crime prevention activities, but prohibits such expenditures from being used for lobbying purposes. The bill also streamlines the

current procedure for addressing violations of aftercare supervision, and authorizes law enforcement officers to take juveniles into custody for violating conditions of home detention, or for absconding from a commitment program. In addition, this bill improves access to juvenile records by law enforcement agencies, and provides that fingerprints of juveniles processed through assessment centers may be submitted to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE). Also, this bill authorizes the DJJ to establish a direct support organization to provide support for the juvenile justice system.

This bill takes effect July 1, 1999.

HB 391 – Criminal History Information **[Chapter Law: 99-300]**
by Law Enforcement & Crime Prevention; Futch (CS/CS/SB1936 by Brown-Waite)

House Bill 391 amends s. 943.053, F.S., to require the Department of Law Enforcement to provide to each office of the Public Defender on-line access to state criminal records, that are not otherwise exempt from disclosure under Chapter 119 or confidential under law. The bill provides that access to the on-line information shall be used solely to support the statutory duties of the public defender or any attorney assigned to represent a person who is determined to be indigent under s. 27.52, F.S. The bill requires the agency to which access has been provided to bear the costs of establishing and maintaining on-line access.

House Bill 391 also extends FDLE's Firearms Purchase Program by eight months, through June 1, 2000. It allows FDLE to reduce the charge for background checks, or suspend the collection of the fee altogether, to reflect any payment from the federal government for supplementing the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

House Bill 391 also makes several technical changes to the statutes, addresses new federal laws, and defines FDLE's role with regard to the Criminal Justice Network. The bill clarifies that criminal history records pertaining to any of the "dangerous crimes" set forth in section 907.041, F.S., may not be sealed or expunged. The bill more precisely defines the meaning of "previously" being adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense which would preclude the sealing or expunging of criminal history records.

The bill gives FDLE a role in implementing the "Foley Amendment" which is a federal law to facilitate background checks for volunteers and employees of entities dealing with children, the elderly, or those with disabilities. The bill ratifies the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact and designates FDLE as the criminal history record repository for purposes of the contract.

The bill specifically defines FDLE's role with regard to the Criminal Justice Network, providing authority to manage the network and enter into relationships with non-criminal justice entities, so as to make products, programs, and services available over the network to criminal justice agencies.

The bill shall become effective on July 1, 1999.

CS/HB 11 – Arrest Warrants/Issuance **[Chapter Law: 99-169]**
by Law Enforcement & Crime Prevention; Trovillion & Others (CS/SB 738 by Campbell)

House Bill 11 amends s. 901.02, F.S., by adding that a court may issue a warrant for a person's arrest when a misdemeanor summons has been returned unserved. Further, the bill specifies that a warrant is deemed issued when it is signed by the court.

The bill creates s. 901.36, F.S., to provide that it is a first degree misdemeanor offense for a person arrested or lawfully detained to give a false name or otherwise falsely identify himself or herself to a law enforcement officer or county jail personnel. This offense is enhanced to a third

degree felony in the event the giving of the false name or otherwise false identification results in adversely affecting another person.

The bill further provides that for a violation of s. 901.36, F.S., the court may order restitution and the correction of public records which contain the false name or false identification given, and that a person adversely affected by the unlawful use of his or her name or other identification may request from the court any orders necessary to correct any public record.

This bill has an effective date of July 1, 1999.

**HB 71 – Homicide/Vehicular & Vessel
by Stafford** (passed as SB 72 by Campbell)

[Chapter Law: 99-153]

The bill increases the penalty for vehicular or vessel homicide from a third degree felony to a second degree felony. The bills also increases the penalty for vehicular and vessel homicide from a second degree felony to a first degree felony when the driver fails to render aid or fails to give information if the driver knew or should have known that an accident occurred. The bill would not change the offense severity level rankings under the Criminal Punishment Code for these offenses.

The effective date of this bill is October 1, 1999.

**HB 229 – Weapons & Firearms/Nonresidents
by Crady** (passed as SB 954 by Bronson)

[Chapter Law: 99-132]

House Bill 229 provides that a U.S. citizen who is not a resident of Florida may carry a concealed weapon or firearm in this state, provided the person is 21 years of age or older and has a valid concealed weapons license from his or her state of residence. The bill further provides that when the holder of a valid concealed weapons license from another state establishes legal residence in the state of Florida, the license from the previous state remains in effect in Florida for a period of 90 days. Finally, the bill limits the applicability of these provisions only to those states which have reciprocity with the state of Florida with respect to the issuance of a concealed weapon or concealed firearms permit.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 1999.

**HB 1451 – Less-Lethal Munitions
by Johnson** (passed as SB 1866 by Webster)

[Chapter Law: 99-272]

This bill specifies that “deadly force” shall not include the discharge of a firearm, loaded with a “less-lethal munition” by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer during and within the scope of his or her official duties. This bill defines “less-lethal munition” to mean “a projectile that is designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort to a person without penetrating the person’s body.”

The bill creates an affirmative defense for a law enforcement officer or correctional officer in any civil or criminal action arising out of the use of any less-lethal munition in good faith during and within the scope of his or her official duties.

This bill takes effect on July 1, 1999.

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*Lenore Frederick, Tallahassee
Director
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DIRECTORY OF WEBSITES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Note: telephone numbers are in **bold**, area code (850) unless otherwise indicated; Internet websites are in ***bold italics***. All websites begin with ***http://***, so that prefix is omitted. Most browsers will insert that prefix. Internet addresses were accurate as of June 1, 1999, but they change frequently.

FLORIDA STATE GOVERNMENT:

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

Auditor General	<i>www.state.fl.us/audgen/</i>	488-5534
Economic & Demographic Research	<i>www.state.fl.us/edr/</i>	487-1402
Criminal Justice & Corrections Coun.	<i>www.leg.state.fl.us/house/documents/jc-rprt.pdf</i>	

EXECUTIVE BRANCH - DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Governor's Office	<i>fcn.state.fl.us/eog</i>	488-2272
Veto Messages	<i>www.state.fl.us/eog/govdocs/veto/veto_message.html</i>	
Secretary of State	<i>www.dos.state.fl.us/</i>	414-5500
Session Laws	<i>election.dos.state.fl.us/laws</i>	
Elections	<i>election.dos.state.fl.us/index.html</i>	488-7690
Corporate information	<i>ccfcorp.dos.state.fl.us/index.html</i>	488-9000
Attorney General	<i>legal.firn.edu/</i>	487-1963
Statewide Prosecutor	<i>legal.firn.edu/swp/</i>	487-1963
Criminal Justice	<i>legal.firn.edu/justice/</i>	
Comptroller/Banking & Finance	<i>www.dbf.state.fl.us/</i>	488-0370
Funeral & Cemetery Svcs.	<i>www.dbf.state.fl.us/licensing/licensing-d.html</i>	
Treasurer/ Insurance Comm.	<i>www.doi.state.fl.us/</i>	922-3100
State Fire Marshal	<i>www.doi.state.fl.us/Industry/StateFireMarshal/sfm.htm</i>	
Administrative Hearings	<i>www.doah.state.fl.us/</i>	488-9675
Business & Professional Reg.	<i>www.state.fl.us/dbpr/</i>	487-2252
Florida Land Sales & Condos	<i>www.state.fl.us/dbpr/html/lsc/</i>	
Real Estate	<i>www.state.fl.us/dbpr/html/re/</i>	(407) 245-0810
Children & Families	<i>www.state.fl.us/cf_web/</i>	487-1111
Adoption Program	<i>www.state.fl.us/cf_web/adopt/</i>	(800) 96-ADOPT
Child Abuse	<i>www.state.fl.us/cf_web/topics/childabuse/</i>	(800) 96-ABUSE
Corrections	<i>www.dc.state.fl.us/</i>	488-7480
Corrections Commission	<i>www.dos.state.fl.us/fgils/agencies/fcc/</i>	413-9330
Correctional Medical Auth.	<i>www.state.fl.us/cma/</i>	487-3580
Health Care Administration	<i>www.fdhc.state.fl.us/</i>	488-1295
Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles	<i>www.hsmv.state.fl.us/</i>	922-9000
Highway Patrol	<i>www.fhp.state.fl.us/</i>	488-4885
Juvenile Justice	<i>www.djj.state.fl.us/</i>	488-1850
Law Enforcement	<i>www.fdle.state.fl.us/</i>	410-7000
Revenue	<i>sun6.dms.state.fl.us/dor/</i>	488-6800
Child Support Enforcement	<i>sun6.dms.state.fl.us/dor/childsupport</i>	488-8762

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Florida Supreme Court	www.flcourts.org/courts/supct/sctintro.html	488-0215
State Court Administrator	www.flcourts.org/	922-5081
Links to other Florida Courts	www.flcourts.org/courts/	
Florida Bar	www.flabar.org/	561-5600

OTHER GOVERNMENT AND NONPROFIT SERVICES:

State Telephone Directory	www.state.fl.us/411direct/	488-1234
Government Services Direct	fcn.state.fl.us/owa_gsd/owa/gsd_www.main_frame.main	
Guide to Florida Government	www.house.state.fl.us/house/general/guide.pdf	
Inspectors General Network	fcn.state.fl.us/dms/sec/fignet/fignet.html	
Aging With Dignity	www.agingwithdignity.org/awd/index_new.html	
Network of Youth & Family Services	www.floridanetwork.org	922-4329
Runaway Hotline		800-Runaway
Help with Problem Children	www.41family.org	888-41-Family

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

Links to Florida Counties and Cities	www.state.fl.us/fgsd_html/local.html	222-9684
Florida League of Cities	fcn.state.fl.us/flc	
Florida Association of Counties	www.fl-counties.com/	922-4300
Municipal Police Departments	legal.firn.edu/muni/muni.html	
Florida Sheriffs Association	www.flsheriffs.org/	877-2165
Fla. Assn. of Court Clerks	www.flclerks.com/	921-0808

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

Congress	thomas.loc.gov/
Federal Courts	www.uscourts.gov/
White House	www.whitehouse.gov/
Justice Dept.	www.usdoj.gov/
FBI	www.fbi.gov/
Drug Enforcement	www.usdoj.gov/dea/
Justice Programs	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/
Treasury	www.ustreas.gov/
Health & Human Services	www.os.dhhs.gov/
Fedworld Information Network	www.fedworld.gov/

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS:

Council on State Governments	www.csg.org/
Nat. Conference of State Legislatures	www.ncsl.org/
State & Local Gateway	www.statelocal.gov/

INTERNET SITES ARRANGED BY TOPIC

CRIMINAL JUSTICE:

National Sheriffs Association.
www.sheriffs.org/
Institute for Criminal Justice Studies
sherlock.tdi.swt.edu/icjs
National Criminal Justice Association
www.sso.org/ncja/
National District Attorneys Association
www.ndaa.org/
Justice Information Center
www.ncjrs.org/

CRIME VICTIMS:

USDOJ Office for Victims of Crime
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/
National Victim Center
www.nvc.org/
Nat. Organization for Victim Assistance
www.try-nova.org
Florida Attorney General
Crime victim assistance
legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html
Florida Governor - Crime victims
www.state.fl.us/eog/govdocs/victims/victims.htm

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

USDOJ Violence Against Women Office
www.usdoj.gov/vawo/
Fla. Domestic Violence Centers
www.state.fl.us/pdc/dv.html
Fla. Dept. Children & Families
www.state.fl.us/cf_web/topics/domvio/
Fla. Highway Patrol - Notice of Rights
[www.fhp.state.fl.us/html/warnings/
domestic.html](http://www.fhp.state.fl.us/html/warnings/domestic.html)

CHILD ABUSE:

Fla. Dept. Children & Families - Child Abuse
www.state.fl.us/cf_web/topics/childabuse/
Nat. Clearinghouse on Child Abuse & Neglect
www.calib.com/nccanch/
National Archive on Child Abuse & Neglect
www.ndacan.cornell.edu/

COURTS:

National Center for State Courts
www.ncsc.dni.us/
American Judicature Society
www.ajs.org/
National Judicial College
www.judges.org/
State Justice Institute
www.stat.justice.org/site

LEGAL RESEARCH

FEDERAL AND STATE:

www.farislaw.com/
www.mother.com/~randy/law.html
www.courts.co.gwinett.ga.us/other/other1.htm
www.lawinfo.com/links/

UNITED STATES CODE:

www.gpo.ucop.edu/catalog/uscode.html

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

www.gpo.ucop.edu/search/cfr.html

FEDERAL:

www.ncjrs.org
thomas.loc.gov/
www.law.und.nodak.edu/research/Federal.html
www.findlaw.com/
gsulaw.gsu.edu/metaindex/

U.S. SUPREME COURT:

supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/
www.usscplus.com/

ALL STATES:

www.washlaw.edu
www.prairienet.org/~scruffy/f.htm
law.house.gov/17.htm

FLORIDA:

www.gate.net/~wyman/flo.html
www.flcourts.org/courts/supct/florida.html
fcn.state.fl.us/fcn/centers/law/
www.law.fsu.edu/library/

FLORIDA SUPREME COURT OPINIONS:

RECENT:

www.flcourts.org/courts/supct/ops.html
1995-1998:
nersp.nerdc.ufl.edu/~lawinfo/flsupct/index.html

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES:

www.municode.com/

GENERAL LEGAL RESEARCH:

www.flcourts.org/courts/supct/full.html
www.kentlaw.edu/cu/lrs/lawlinks
www.uscourts.gov/publications.html
www.law.fsu.edu/library/admin/

STATISTICS:

www.doh.state.fl.us
[select Vital Records and Statistics
from menu]
Florida Vital Records and Statistics
www.census.gov/
Bureau of Justice Statistics
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/
National Victims Center
www.nvc.org
Bureau of Labor Statistics
stats.bls.gov/
National Center for Health Statistics
www.cdc.gov/nchswww/default.htm
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
www.cdc.gov
FEDSTATS
www.fedstats.gov
American Demographics Magazine
www.american Trends.com

MISCELLANEOUS:

Florida Newspapers
www.ecola.com/news/press/na/us/fl/
Telephone Area Codes
Zip Codes
www.usps.gov/ncsc/