

EXHIBIT 9

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

FLORIDA ACTION COMMITTEE, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

Mark Glass, et al.

Defendant.

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DECLARATION OF JEFFREY FELDMAN

I. Introduction

My name is Jeffrey Feldman. I have been retained by counsel for the Florida Action Committee, Inc., to provide expert opinions concerning the practical operation and supervision of individuals required to register as sexual offenders or sexual predators in Florida and the effect that the Florida Sex Offender Residency Restriction and Loitering Statute have on community-based corrections supervision.

I am being compensated at the rate of \$250 per hour for time spent reviewing materials, preparing this report, consulting with counsel, and, if necessary, providing deposition or trial testimony.

If called to testify, I am competent to testify as to the content of this report and will testify consistently with the opinions and information contained herein.

II. Qualifications and Professional Experience

I have devoted more than thirty-five years to the field of community corrections, probation, and offender supervision. Throughout my career I have supervised individuals convicted of a wide variety of offenses but have primarily been assigned to supervise individuals required to register as sexual offenders and sexual predators. I held a top security clearance, and I am a licensed private investigator.

I most recently served as a Supervisory United States Probation Officer in the Southern District of Florida, supervising officers who oversaw the caseload of individuals required to register as sex

offenders who are released from federal custody and ensuring compliance with conditions of supervision and compliance with sexual offender registration requirements.

My work included conducting home visits, ensuring compliance with State Sex Offender Registration and Residency Restriction compliance, county and local residency and proximity ordinance compliance, employment verification, treatment coordination, investigations into alleged violations, preparation of reports for the federal courts, and making recommendations regarding modification or revocation of supervision.

In December of 2025 I retired after twenty-five years at Federal Probation. Prior to joining the United States Probation Office, I spent ten years as a State Probation Officer with the Florida Department of Corrections. In that capacity, I supervised individuals on state probation, conducted investigations, monitored compliance with registration requirements, court-ordered conditions, and worked closely with state courts and law enforcement agencies.

Accordingly, my professional experience encompasses both the Florida state probation system and the federal probation system, giving me a comprehensive understanding of and practical challenges associated with supervising individuals under each.

Throughout my career, I have completed hundreds of hours of professional training courses, seminars, and certifications relating to sex offender management, supervision, risk assessment, treatment practices, and community corrections. I have also served as a trainer and instructor, educating other probation officers and criminal justice professionals regarding effective sex offender supervision practices, compliance monitoring, computer monitoring and computer assessments for internet restrictions and the practical challenges encountered in managing this population in the community. I served as a Sex Offender Committee member, Sex Offender Stratification Sub Committee member, Sex Offender Special Conditions Committee member, Pretrial Sex Offender/Computer Restriction Committee member, Liaison for the Tri-District Sex Offender Symposium, Liaison to the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA), Trained officers on the National Sex Offender Manual, was the liaison for the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program, and was our District Child Exploitation and Computer Crimes Specialist. A copy of my CV is submitted with this Report.

I have extensive experience evaluating housing, employment, treatment participation, and community stability as they relate to successful offender supervision. I have worked directly with state and federal judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, treatment providers, law enforcement agencies, correctional institutions, and community service providers.

Throughout my career I have observed the evolution of sex offender residency restrictions from a period in which such restrictions did not exist, through their initial implementation, and through the continual expansion of residency and proximity restrictions by state and local governments. This longitudinal experience provides a unique perspective on how these restrictions have affected supervision practices, housing availability, offender reintegration, and correctional resources.

The opinions expressed in this report are based upon my education, training, professional experience, and decades supervising registered individuals on community supervision.

III. Scope of Assignment

Counsel requested that I evaluate the practical effects that Florida's statutory residency restrictions and proximity (loitering) laws have on community supervision of individuals required to register as sexual offenders or sexual predators.

Specifically, I was asked to evaluate these restrictions from the perspective of a supervising probation officer and to offer opinions concerning how they are likely to be enforced, their effects on offender supervision, housing stability, compliance with supervision, officer workload, public safety, employment, family reunification, reintegration into the community, and administration of correctional supervision.

My opinions are based upon my decades of professional experience and training in supervising this population, my knowledge of correctional practices, my familiarity with Florida residency restrictions and local ordinances, correctional literature (e.g., supervision manuals, the Florida OP-PAGA triennial reports, the DOJ's Managing Sex Offenders in the Community, and ATSA practice guidelines), as well as my review of publicly available correctional reports and materials relevant to this litigation.

IV. Opinions

It is my professional opinion that stable housing is one of the most important factors contributing to successful community supervision. This opinion is supported by government findings that "[h]ousing is a vital element of successful reentry. Without housing, it is difficult for individuals to obtain employment, re-establish ties to family, access health and behavioral health treatment services, or comply with supervision requirements." Kristin Stainbrook & Elizabeth Tibaduiza, **Reentry and Housing Stability: Final Report 1**, U.S. Dep't of Health & Hum. Servs., Off. of the Assistant Sec'y for Planning & Evaluation (Dec. 2024))

When an individual has a stable residence, supervision becomes significantly more effective. Officers can conduct scheduled and unscheduled home visits, verify compliance with conditions of supervision, communicate with family members when appropriate, and promptly locate the individual when necessary.

By contrast, homeless registrants or those without stable housing require substantially greater supervision resources. Individuals without stable housing frequently change sleeping locations, lack a permanent address, and are considerably more difficult to locate. Officers spend substantially more time attempting to verify compliance and locate these individuals than supervising similarly situated registrants with permanent housing.

In my experience, officers frequently are required by law to deny otherwise appropriate and best suited housing solely because the residence falls within a prohibited residency zone. Housing oth-

erwise available to a registrant may be safe, appropriate, supportive, and offer the registrant the greatest opportunity for successful reintegration. Nevertheless, officers have no discretion to approve a residence if it falls within a prohibited area set forth in the Statute or ordinance.

The inability to locate compliant housing complicates release from incarceration. In some cases, individuals remain incarcerated after they would be otherwise eligible for release to a halfway house or transitional housing, solely because compliant housing is unavailable. Transitional housing and halfway houses frequently fall within prohibited zones. For example, in Florida there is only one federal halfway house available in the entire state that is compliant with the residency restriction (The federal Residential Reentry Center (RRC), is operated by The GEO Group, and located at 5623 E. Broadway Ave., Tampa, FL 33619). None is located in the Southern District of Florida where I worked, nor are there any in the Northern District of Florida. Accordingly, federal inmates serving a sentence for a sexual offense do not have an opportunity to be placed in community transitional housing anywhere in the Northern or Southern Districts of Florida.

The importance of transitional housing is recognized by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. BOP Program Statement 5321.08, Unit Management Manual, states that community placement is an essential component of successful reentry. The BOP recognizes that Residential Reentry Centers (also known as halfway houses) provide structured environments that assist individuals with obtaining employment, securing housing, accessing services, and strengthening ties with family and the community. In my experience, these transitional placements are among the most important tools available to correctional professionals to facilitate successful reintegration.

I have encountered situations where a residence appeared appropriate and available, but approval had to be denied after determining that the location violated a residency restriction. These situations generally occur late in the release process, leaving the individual without a viable release plan and requiring additional time to locate alternative housing. The result is often unnecessary delay in release from prison or homelessness upon release.

Individuals who secure stable housing reintegrate more successfully into society than those who remain homeless or transient. Stable housing facilitates employment, treatment participation, transportation, compliance with supervision conditions, and successful reintegration into the community.¹

Treatment compliance is often dependent upon stable housing and transportation. Residency restrictions interfere with treatment participation when individuals cannot reside near available providers, cannot obtain transportation from supportive family members, or are forced to relocate

¹ See, e.g., Kristin Stainbrook et al., **Reentry and Housing Stability: Final Report 1–7**, U.S. Dep't of Health & Hum. Servs., Off. of the Assistant Sec'y for Planning & Evaluation (2024). Council of State Gov'ts Justice Ctr., **Reentry Housing Options: The Policymakers' Guide** (2010). Bureau of Justice Assistance, **Zero Returns to Homelessness: Resource and Technical Assistance Guide** (2024). Caterina Gouvis Roman & Jeremy Travis, **Taking Stock: Housing, Homelessness, and Prisoner Reentry** (Urban Inst. Justice Policy Ctr. 2004).

frequently. Frequent housing changes make it more difficult for treatment providers and supervising officers to maintain continuity of services.

No state or county entity that I know of maintains a comprehensive statewide or countywide map identifying lawful or prohibited residential locations. Likewise, there is no publicly accessible database allowing a registrant to determine whether a prospective address complies with all applicable state statutes. Accordingly, the responsibility for locating lawful housing or knowing where they can or cannot go falls entirely upon the registrant.

In practice, locating compliant housing is extraordinarily difficult. A registrant must first determine whether the residence complies with state law. The registrant must then determine whether county residency ordinances impose additional restrictions. The registrant must next determine whether the municipality, city, or town imposes further restrictions. The registrant may also need to identify school bus stops, churches, public swimming pools, parks, playgrounds, childcare facilities, schools, and other restricted locations, many of which are maintained by different governmental entities. This process becomes even more difficult for individuals who are incarcerated and release planning or who lack internet access as a condition of probation.

Even after locating a compliant residence, compliance remains uncertain because new schools, parks, playgrounds, bus stops, swimming pools, or other restricted locations may be established after the individual moves into the residence. Consequently, compliance with residency restrictions and proximity ordinances is a continually moving target. This creates a significant practical problem because compliance is never a fixed determination made at one point in time. What is lawful one day may become noncompliant the next day, due to changes in the surrounding community, such as the establishment of a new daycare facility, installation of a new “pocket park” (see: <https://www.nbcmiami.com/news/local/miami-mini-park-to-ward-off-more-sex-offenders/-1920614/>), designation of a new school bus stop, or the opening of a new restricted location.

There is no mechanism to inform individuals required to register, those in law enforcement, or those charged with supervising them, when the landscape changes. When the recent amendment to the State’s Residency Restriction and Loitering statutes went into effect on July 1, 2026, there was no analysis conducted to determine what areas are newly off limits to “loitering” or what properties are newly off-limits for residency. The lack of any affirmative statutory notice mechanism significantly increases the likelihood that otherwise compliant individuals will be arrested and prosecuted for conduct they had no reason to believe had become unlawful. The continually moving target and no obligation to inform registrants when the laws change creates ongoing uncertainty for both the individual being supervised and the officer responsible for enforcement.

Housing affordability is another significant factor affecting the ability of individuals required to register as sexual offenders to obtain compliant housing. Many properties not restricted by a residency law are financially out of reach to registrants, who more often than not have limited financial means.

Employment limitations substantially contribute to this problem. Throughout my career, I have observed that many registrants are unemployed or underemployed despite their eagerness to work. Employers are frequently reluctant to hire individuals whose names appear on the public registry because of the stigma associated with employing a registrant. In addition, Florida law requires employment information to be reported and maintained as part of the public registry, meaning that the employer's business will become publicly associated with the registry (see Florida Statutes § 943.0435(2)(b) and § 943.0435(4)(a)2). Many employers are unwilling to accept the publicity or potential customer reaction that may result from having their business identified as the workplace of a registered individual. These realities significantly reduce employment opportunities and earning capacity, which further limit housing options.

The same concerns affect landlords. In my experience, many landlords decline to rent to individuals on the registry, not because of the suitability of the tenant or the condition of the property, but because they do not want their property publicly associated with a registered sex offender for fear of negative reactions from neighbors or other tenants. Consequently, even where a residence is legally compliant and financially affordable, registrants may still be unable to secure housing because landlords refuse to lease to them solely because of their registration status.

The combined effects of limited employment opportunities, reduced income, rental screening, association rules, lack of any compliant residential reentry centers, landlord reluctance, and increasingly restrictive residency laws create a compounding set of barriers that substantially reduces the likelihood that a registrant will be able to locate and maintain lawful, stable housing. Most often, residing with a family member or friend is the only option for a registrant, but if the proposed housing falls within an exclusion zone, that option is foreclosed.

These barriers are significant from a supervision standpoint because they interfere with many of the factors that correctional professionals recognize as essential to promoting successful reintegration, compliance with supervision, and long-term community stability.

The burden of identifying compliant housing extends to supervising officers as well. Before approving housing, officers must consult multiple governmental agencies to determine whether a residence satisfies the numerous overlapping statutory and local restrictions.

Because there are no publicly available, comprehensive maps or lists identifying locations that are either prohibited or compliant under Florida's laws, both registrants and supervising officers are often required to determine compliance through their own guesswork using available tools, such as Google Maps, property records, and government databases in an attempt to calculate distances and determine whether a particular residence or location falls within a restricted area. Probation and police officers are trained in law enforcement, supervision, compliance monitoring, and risk management. They are not trained as surveyors or GIS specialists. For probation and law enforcement, these measurements are uncertain and subject to inconsistent application depending on an individual officer's interpretation of the relevant statutes and ordinances. This becomes even more

difficult when restrictions are based on multiple overlapping geographic boundaries or when the locations of restricted facilities change, as they often do.

From a supervision and public safety standpoint, a stable residence functions as a foundation for effective monitoring. When an individual lacks stable housing, officers must spend additional time locating the individual, verifying sleeping arrangements, documenting changes in residence, addressing emergency housing issues, and coordinating with other agencies. These additional tasks divert resources away from other supervision responsibilities.

Throughout my career I have observed numerous situations in which individuals required to register were unable to reside with spouses, elderly parents, adult children, or other supportive family members solely because of residency restrictions. These separations eliminate transportation assistance, financial support, accountability, emotional stability, and caregiving relationships that ordinarily promote successful supervision. The reality of Residency Restrictions is that when it comes to successful reentry and reducing recidivism, the best housing is often prohibited.

Successful supervision does not occur solely through monitoring by probation officers and ends when supervision terminates. Family members, spouses, and supportive community members often provide informal supervision and accountability. When residency restrictions prevent an individual from living with supportive family members or within a stable community environment, the community loses valuable sources of assistance that can help promote compliance with laws.

These observations are consistent with documented findings published by the Florida Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA). *See* Fla. Off. of Program Policy Analysis & Gov't Accountability, Sex Offender Registration and Monitoring Triennial Review—2024, Rep. No. 24-11 (2024). Its triennial reports have repeatedly documented significant and increasing homelessness among Florida registrants, particularly in Miami-Dade County (31% of registrants homeless) and Broward County (34% of registrants homeless), which are the jurisdictions where I worked and am professionally most familiar with.

Florida's sex-offender registration and supervision scheme also includes a vaguely worded loitering provision that invites subjective application and enforcement. As recently amended by HB 45, section 856.022(3) prohibits registrants from "loitering and prowling . . . within 500 feet of a place where children were congregating." The prior version of this provision provided for 300 feet. Because the statute does not define what constitutes loitering and—unlike Section 856.021—does not include a threat of harm element, officers have no meaningful standard to follow. Being present at all and under any circumstance is enough. In my experience, I have seen law enforcement officers enforce section 856.022(3) and similar loitering ordinances in substantially different and sometimes unpredictable and arbitrary ways. The same is true for section 856.022(4)(a), which prohibits registrants from approaching a minor in a public park with an intent to speak on any topic "of a sexual nature." This provision provides no meaningful standard to law enforcement officers, who have no way to tell in advance why a person might approach a minor in a park and are left to determine for themselves whether that person's speech is sexual in nature.

V. Professional Conclusions

Based upon my education, training, knowledge, and more than thirty-five years of experience supervising individuals required to register as sexual offenders, I offer the following opinions to a reasonable degree of professional certainty:

There is a meaningful difference between an individual who refuses to comply with the conditions of supervision, including residency restrictions, and an individual who genuinely wishes to comply but cannot locate lawful housing as a practical matter. From a law enforcement perspective, it is nearly impossible to distinguish the two.

Based upon my experience in sex offender supervision and management, homeless registrants have many more encounters with law enforcement and are perceived as undesirable in the community. This increased visibility, bias, and complaints from the public increases the likelihood of reincarceration, even when the core underlying issue is lack of compliant housing—an issue over which registrants have no control.

Throughout my career, I have supervised this population before residency restrictions existed, during their implementation, and throughout their continual expansion. As these restrictions have increased, the difficulty of obtaining lawful housing has increased substantially, homelessness has increased substantially, and the burden placed upon supervising officers has likewise increased substantially.

The effects of these residency and presence restrictions are cumulative. Because Florida requires lifetime registration for all registrants, coupled with the absence of any meaningful attrition from the registry, the number of individuals subject to these restrictions continues to grow over time, resulting in increasing impacts on housing availability and law enforcement resources.

The absence of actual notification to registrants when new restrictions become effective, combined with the lack of official maps or other reliable resources identifying restricted locations, makes compliance extraordinarily difficult for many, verging on impossible. This problem is compounded by the use of vague terms such as “loitering” and “places where children may congregate,” which are subject to varying interpretations by different law enforcement agencies and individual officers. Collectively, these deficiencies have created situations that individuals acting in good faith unknowingly and unintentionally violate the law because they lack reasonable notice of what conduct is prohibited or where prohibited areas are located.

Stable housing, stable employment, family support, treatment participation, and successful community integration are among the most important factors promoting successful supervision and reducing the likelihood of future offending. Residency restrictions and proximity ordinances frequently undermine these protective factors by limiting access to lawful housing, separating individuals from supportive family members, disrupting employment opportunities, interfering with treatment participation, and increasing homelessness and transience. The State’s residency re-

strictions make it substantially more difficult and often impossible to place individuals in stable post-release housing, create additional supervision challenges.

In short, the challenged statutes make effective community supervision more difficult rather than easier.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing facts are true and correct and that the opinions I have expressed in this report represent my true and complete professional opinions on the matters to which they refer.

Dated: July 23, 2026.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Feldman', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Jeffrey Feldman

Jeffrey I. Feldman
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Licensed Florida Private Investigator # C 3400262
Ret. Supervisory United States Probation Officer
Former Probation/Parole Specialist (CPS) Florida Department of Corrections
Former Top Secret Clearance Holder

Education

Florida State University School of Criminology, Tallahassee, Florida
Bachelor of Science in Criminology

April 28, 1990

Professional Experience

United States District Court – Southern District of Florida

United States Probation Office

Supervisory US Probation Officer

July 2020 – December 31, 2025

Miami and Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Senior US Probation Officer (Sex Offender Supervision Specialist) May 2008 – July 2020

Miami and Ft. Lauderdale, Florida |

US Probation Officer (Special Offender Unit)

September 2001 – May 2008

Miami and Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

- Retired as a Supervisory Federal Probation Officer responsible for the investigation and supervision of individuals convicted of federal offenses, including individuals subject to sex offender registration requirements.
- Supervised individuals classified as high-risk offenders and managed cases involving complex statutory, regulatory, and court-imposed restrictions.
- Developed expertise in sex offender assessment, supervision, treatment coordination, risk management, and evidence-based practices through extensive specialized training and professional experience.
- Provided training to probation officers and other criminal justice professionals on sex offender management, supervision practices, and compliance strategies.
- Provided recommendations and guidance to the sentencing court regarding appropriate conditions of supervision, including conditions designed to address risk factors, promote rehabilitation, support successful community reintegration, and enhance public safety.
- Committee Roles:
 - SOU Committee member
 - Sex Offender Committee member
 - Pretrial Committee member
 - Violation Committee member

- Sex Offender Stratification Sub Committee member
- Sex Offender Special Conditions Committee member
- Pretrial Sex Offender/Computer Restriction Committee member
- SOU Manual Committee member
- Liaison for Tri-District Sex Offender Symposium
- Liaison for Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers
- Conducted National Sex Offender Manual Training
- Liaison for Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program
- District Child Exploitation and Computer Crimes Specialist

Florida Department of Corrections

Probation Officer, Senior Probation Officer, Probation Officer Specialist

Miami-Dade, Florida | September 1990 – September 2000

- Supervised individuals placed on probation and community supervision by Florida courts, including offenders with complex supervision requirements and significant public safety considerations.
- Managed a diverse caseload involving risk assessment, case planning, compliance monitoring, violation reporting, and coordination with treatment providers, law enforcement agencies, and community resources.
- Conducted investigations and prepared reports for the sentencing court, including evaluations of offender background, criminal history, risk factors, treatment needs, and community support systems.
- Provided recommendations and guidance to sentencing courts regarding appropriate conditions of probation, supervision strategies, and interventions designed to promote compliance, rehabilitation, and public safety.
- Monitored compliance with court-ordered conditions, including employment requirements, substance abuse treatment, mental health services, residence restrictions, and other special conditions of supervision.
- Worked collaboratively with prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, law enforcement officers, treatment providers, and community organizations to address violations, reduce recidivism, and support effective supervision outcomes.
- Maintained detailed documentation, prepared violation reports, and testified in court regarding offender compliance, supervision progress, and recommended responses to violations.

Professional Training Experience

- Instructor, Sex Offender Supervision
- Instructor, Basic Violations
- Instructor, Advanced Violations
- Instructor, Financial Investigations
- Instructor, Advanced Financial Investigations
- Instructor, Supervising Organizations/Corporations

- Instructor, Supervising Confidential Informants
- Instructor, Special Offender Unit Supervision
- Instructor, National Sex Offender Management

Certification Training

New Supervisors Development Program

Federal Judicial Center - Completed June 9, 2023

Gangs and the Transnational Threat – Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

St. Petersburg College & Florida National Guard - Completed June 25, 2019

Kevin Mitnick Security Awareness Training

KnowBe4 - Completed April 9, 2019

Location Monitoring Certification FY19

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts - Completed December 12, 2018

Re-Entry Simulation Training

United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of Florida - Completed August 30, 2018

"Building Bridges" The Psychology of Cybercrime: Internet Child Crimes, Cyberstalking, Computer Hacking, Ransomware Extortion

The Broward County Crime Commission - Completed October 4, 2017

CourtsLearn for Instructors

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts - Completed February 1, 2017

National Law Enforcement Training on Child Exploitation

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts / United States Department of Justice - Completed April 22, 2016

Field Search Software

National Law Enforcement Technology Center - Completed June 5, 2014

Using IPPC's Management Technologies to Effectively Monitor and Control the Computer and Internet Use of Sex Offenders and Cyber Criminals

Internet Probation & Parole Control, Inc. - Completed June 5, 2014

First Responders to Digital Evidence (XP_FRDE-101)

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center - Completed August 4, 2011

ImageScan System – Instructor of the ImageScan Program

ImageScan Program - Completed August 4, 2011

Exploring the Sexual Offender & Physical Abuser: Understanding the Offender's Personality, Behavior & Typology

Forensic Consultation & Scott Allen Johnson, MA, LP - Completed December 21, 2010

Field Search Proficiency

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center - Completed September 28, 2010

Cyber-Investigations– ISEE

National White Collar Crime Center - Completed September 9, 2010

National Symposium on Cyber Crime

United States Pretrial Services Agency, Central District of California - Completed February 14, 2008

Investigative Roundtable on Organized Crime

Roundtable Executive Committee / Virginia State Police / Prince George County Police Department / MAGLOCLIN / ROCIC - Completed September 13, 2007

Leadership Development Program

Federal Judicial Center - Completed June 21, 2007

Cyber Crime Investigation and Supervision

Federal Judicial Center - Completed January 30, 2007

CJIS Re-Certification

Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Information Services - Completed April 21, 2006

Foundations of Management

Federal Judicial Center - Completed October 6, 2005

HAACP & Corporate Compliance

PPSGraduate School, USDA - Completed August 31, 2005

Abiding House Rules: How to Comply With U.S. AML Laws and Regulations

Money Laundering Alert - Completed April 29, 2005

OnTrak TesTcup / OnTrak TesTstik / OnSite Alcohol

Roche Diagnostics - Completed April 1, 2005

Comprehensive Officer Safety Program

Pretrial Services, Southern District of Florida - Completed August 15, 2003

FCIC Certification

Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Information Services - Completed June 21, 2002

Restorative Justice: Principles, Practices & Implementation

National Institute of Corrections - Completed December 15, 2000

FCIC Certification

Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Information Services - Completed August 23, 2000

Verdict II Training Program

MEDTOX Diagnostics, Inc. - Completed July 18, 2000

Internet Investigation/Case Law & Officer Safety

Florida Department of Corrections

Taming the Road Warrior

Florida Council on Crime and Delinquency

New Officer Orientation Training

Federal Judicial Center

Most Recent Professional Training

- **NPM:Criminal Monetary Penalties Manual -Analysis of Financial Information**, April 24, 2024, (0.5 Hours)
- **STARR SUSPO Booster**, April 3, 2024, (1 Hours)
- **PPSO: DEI - JRNIE Personal Assessment and Growth**, March 21, 2024, (1 Hours)
- **GSA: Personal Liability While Operating a GOV 2024**, March 7, 2024, (2 Hours)
- **Firearms Qualifications**, February 9, 2024, (3 Hours)
- **PCRA recertification 2024**, January 29, 2024, (1 Hours)
- **BI Tech: LM Alert Management and Troubleshooting Options**, January 26, 2024, (1.5 Hours)
- **BI Tech: LM Administration**, January 26, 2024, (1 Hours)
- **BI Tech: LM Oversight Reports and How to Interpret**, January 26, 2024, (1.5 Hours)
- **FLP Financial Litigation**, January 25, 2024, (1.5 Hours)
- **FY24 LM Certification**, January 22, 2024, (1.5 Hours)
- **Weapons Retention 2023**, December 1, 2023, (4 Hours)
- **Understanding Employee Dispute Resolution [Management]**, November 30, 2023, (1 Hours)
- **Fines and Restitution**, November 29, 2023, (2 Hours)
- **Financial Overview**, November 29, 2023, (2 Hours)
- **NPM: Post Conviction**, October 27, 2023, (0.75 Hours)

- **FLSP FY23 Search Training**, October 18, 2023, (4 Hours)
- **SOU: Corporations Training**, October 11, 2023, (1.25 Hours)
- **SOU: Confidential Informants**, October 11, 2023, (1.75 Hours)
- **NAPSA 2023 Conference**, September 17, 2023, (22 Hours)
- **Managers District Conference Symposium 2023**, September 8, 2023, (5 Hours)
- **Challenge Roundtable**, September 7, 2023, (5 Hours)
- **Team Building/ Resilience**, September 6, 2023, (4 Hours)
- **Sights, Sounds, and Experiences from 2WTC**, September 6, 2023, (1 Hours)
- **From Jail to Harvard**, September 6, 2023, (1.5 Hours)
- **The Warrior Within**, September 5, 2023, (3 Hours)
- **STARR SUSPO Booster**, August 31, 2023, (1 Hours)
- **PPSO: DEI - Continuing the JRNIE with Cultural Competency**, August 24, 2023, (1 Hours)
- **Firearms Qualifications**, August 22, 2023, (4 Hours)
- **2023 ORT Training**, August 9, 2023, (4 Hours)
- **International Gang Specialist**, July 31, 2023, (24 Hours)
- **NPM: Post Conviction**, July 27, 2023, (0.75 Hours)
- **Security Awareness 2023**, July 21, 2023, (1 Hours)
- **Active Shooter**, May 30, 2023, (2 Hours)
- **FJC: New Supervisors Development Program**, April 26, 2023, (3 Hours)
- **Leadership Development (LDP)**, March 28, 2023, (1 Hours)
- **FJC: New Supervisors Development Program**, March 9, 2023, (20 Hours)
- **AO LM Tech Assist**, February 28, 2023, (12 Hours)
- **Mandatory Qualification**, February 27, 2023, (4 Hours)
- **PCRA Recertification**, February 1, 2023, (1.5 Hours)
- **LM Certification**, January 20, 2023, (1.5 Hours)
- **Night Shoot**, November 16, 2022, (5 Hours)
- **Employment Dispute Resolution**, November 15, 2022, (1.5 Hours)
- **PRINT**, November 2, 2022, (2.5 Hours)
- **New Employee Violation Training**, October 12, 2022, (4 Hours)
- **Security Awareness**, October 7, 2022, (1 Hours)
- **Firearms Qualifications**, September 13, 2022, (4 Hours)
- **FPPOA 10th National Training Institute**, August 21, 2022, (24 Hours)
- **Search Team Training**, August 17, 2022, (6 Hours)
- **2022 Code of Conduct Review**, August 11, 2022, (1 Hours)
- **Everyday Ethics: A Matter of Choice**, August 10, 2022, (1 Hours)
- **Everyday Ethics: A Matter of Choice**, July 19, 2022, (1 Hours)
- **Ethics After 5PM - Understanding How the Judicial Codes of Conduct Apply to Your Personal Life**, July 19, 2022, (1 Hours)
- **ORT**, June 3, 2022, (4 Hours)
- **Firearms (Rogers-Steel Course)**, May 11, 2022, (4 Hours)
- **New Employee Violation Manual Training**, March 30, 2022, (3.5 Hours)
- **Firearms Qual**, March 24, 2022, (4 Hours)
- **FLSP Cryptocurrency**, March 2, 2022, (1 Hours)

- **FY22 LM Certification Training**, February 16, 2022, (1.5 Hours)
- **FJC: Building an inclusive Workplace - Management**, January 20, 2022, (1.5 Hours)
- **Shoothouse (NLTA)**, December 8, 2021, (4 Hours)
- **Employment Dispute Resolution - Management**, November 4, 2021, (1.5 Hours)
- **Supervision of Sex Offenders: Acute and Stable Dynamic Risk Factors**, September 15, 2021, (1 Hours)
- **Supervision of Sex Offenders: Stable Dynamic Risk Factors**, September 15, 2021, (1 Hours)
- **Firearms Qual**, September 14, 2021, (4 Hours)
- **ORT 2021**, August 12, 2021, (1.5 Hours)
- **Courthouse and Remote Interactions - How to Navigate Acceptable vs. Unacceptable Conduct**, July 27, 2021, (1.5 Hours)
- **Security Awareness Training 2021**, July 14, 2021, (1 Hours)
- **FJC: Fostering a Respectful Workplace [Supervisors]**, April 22, 2021, (1.5 Hours)
- **SUSPO: Pretrial Services Supervision**, April 6, 2021, (1.5 Hours)
- **Biological Safety [Hazardous]**, March 26, 2021, (1 Hours)
- **Firearms Qualifications**, March 15, 2021, (3.5 Hours)
- **GSA: Personal Liability While Operating a GOV 2021**, March 10, 2021, (2 Hours)
- **SISWeb Training**, February 25, 2021, (1.5 Hours)
- **PPSO: Countering Violent Extremism Training**, February 24, 2021, (2.5 Hours)
- **FY21 LM Certification Training**, January 13, 2021, (1.5 Hours)
- **TSP: Pre-Separation Training**, January 12, 2021, (2.5 Hours)
- **USSC: First Step Act/Case Law Update/Alternatives to Incarceration**, November 13, 2020, (2.5 Hours)
- **SUSPO 101: LM Oversight**, October 8, 2020, (2 Hours)
- **Security Awareness Training 2020**, September 30, 2020, (1 Hours)
- **USSC: Chapter 7-Violations of Probation and Supervised Release**, September 23, 2020, (2.5 Hours)
- **PPSO: BI Agency Assist Program**, August 11, 2020, (3 Hours)
- **New SUSPO Training**, July 28, 2020, (2 Hours)
- **Unconscious Bias, Equity, and Ethics**, June 18, 2020, (1.5 Hours)
- **WC: Secondary Trauma**, June 2, 2020, (1.5 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, May 12, 2020, (1 Hours)
- **MS Word Sign and Lock**, April 9, 2020, (0.5 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, March 18, 2020, (1.5 Hours)
- **Everyday Ethics: A Matter of Choice**, February 18, 2020, (1 Hours)
- **Firearms Qualification**, February 11, 2020, (4 Hours)
- **CNVC Skill Development**, January 14, 2020, (24 Hours)
- **SRF Hits and Records Checks**, December 13, 2019, (1 Hours)
- **2019 Corporation Training**, December 12, 2019, (2.5 Hours)
- **Firearms Training**, December 11, 2019, (4 Hours)
- **Data Collection Training**, (1 Hours)
- **Tri-District Sex Offender Symposium**, September 25, 2019, (20 Hours)
- **Firearms Qual**, September 12, 2019, (4 Hours)

- **CNVC Skill Development and Evaluation Training**, August 20, 2019, (24 Hours)
- **ORT-ARMED**, August 16, 2019, (4 Hours)
- **Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs**, June 24, 2019, (16 Hours)
- **Firearms Training**, May 29, 2019, (3 Hours)
- **PCRA 2.0 - Sex Offense Specific Enhancements in Training**, May 23, 2019, (2.5 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, May 22, 2019, (1.5 Hours)
- **Search and Seizure Training**, April 23, 2019, (8 Hours)
- **Search and Seizure (Day One)**, April 22, 2019, (4 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, April 22, 2019, (1.5 Hours)
- **Security Awareness Training 2019**, April 9, 2019, (1 Hours)
- **CNVC**, March 17, 2019, (1.5 Hours)
- **Firearms Qual**, March 6, 2019, (3 Hours)
- **CNVC**, December 10, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, December 6, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **Shoothouse**, November 28, 2018, (3 Hours)
- **Microsoft ProPlus**, November 2, 2018, (2 Hours)
- **Microsoft OneDrive for Business**, November 1, 2018, (2 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, October 9, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **CNVC**, September 21, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **ORT 2018 Armed**, September 7, 2018, (8 Hours)
- **LM Certification**, September 7, 2018, (614.5 Hours)
- **Firearms Qualification**, September 5, 2018, (4 Hours)
- **Inmate Programs from the BOP - Alix McLearen**, August 31, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **Re-Entry (JD Smith w/AUSA)**, August 30, 2018, (3.5 Hours)
- **Relationships between Generations - Jerry Strom**, August 29, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **Desistance from Crime - Joseph Arvidson**, August 29, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, August 22, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **National Gang Crime Research Center 2018**, August 6, 2018, (24 Hours)
- **CNVC**, July 26, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, July 25, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **Preventing Workplace Harassment**, July 20, 2018, (3 Hours)
- **Criminogenic Needs and Violence**, June 4, 2018, (35 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, May 2, 2018, (1.5 Hours)
- **Fines and Restitution**, (4 Hours)
- **Court Preparation and Testifying Skills**, April 6, 2018, (4 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, January 22, 2018, (2.5 Hours)
- **OC Re-Certification**, February 28, 2018, (2 Hours)
- **Firearms Qualification**, March 5, 2018, (2 Hours)
- **Remote.co Training**, March 6, 2018, (3.5 Hours)
- **Gang Training**, March 2, 2018, (24 Hours)
- **STARR**, February 2, 2017, (1.5 Hours)
- **Firearms Qualification**, February 17, 2017, (6 Hours)
- **PCRA 2.0 Training**, March 23, 2017, (8.5 Hours)

- **PCRA Review**, March 15, 2017, (1 Hours)
- **Officer Safety (SD/FL)**, July 12, 2017, (8 Hours)
- **STARR Booster**, May 30, 2017, (2 Hours)
- **PCRA 2.0**, June 9, 2017, (3.5 Hours)
- **Financial Litigation**, July 25, 2017, (1.5 Hours)
- **High Risk Training**, April 26, 2017, (24 Hours)
- **SISWeb 5.C**, October 3, 2017, (1.5 Hours)
- **Location Monitoring**, September 29, 2017, (1 Hours)
- **Prevention/Intervention**, October 6, 2017, (6 Hours)
- **STARR**, (1.5 Hours)
- **2017 Financial Training**, October 5, 2017, (8 Hours)
- **Financial Management**, (3.5 Hours)
- **Firearms Practice**, November 9, 2017, (3 Hours)