Department of Juvenile Justice

2017 LEGISLATIVE WRAP-UP REPORT

Governor Rick Scott

Secretary Christina K. Daly
Dear DJJ Staff, Stakeholders and Partners:

I am pleased to present the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) 2017 Legislative Wrap-Up Report. This report summarizes legislative and budgetary items approved during the 2017 Legislative Session and includes information on legislation that impacts the lives of at-risk and delinquent youth and the many professionals who are dedicated to their care.

Governor Scott’s 2017-18 “Fighting for Florida’s Future Budget” included critical issues for the Department of Juvenile Justice, including $5.2 million to increase residential commitment capacity by 60 treatment beds, $5.3 million to improve staffing and evidence-based services in residential facilities, and $4.2 million in funding to repair and maintain safe and healthy facilities for youth and staff. The Florida Legislature appropriated more than $560 million toward the Department’s overall budget, an overall increase of 3.71%.

This was a successful session for the Department, seeing DJJ’s legislative priority passed and signed into law in HB 7059. The bill includes joint priority language the Department developed with the Department of Health to allow youth transitioning from DJJ to receive no cost birth certificates, a key document for successful, adult life. A birth certificate helps youth obtain no-cost identification cards, seek employment, open a bank account, and prepare for college. The bill also strengthens the Department’s authority relative to a specific subset of youth with a high level of re-offense (prolific juvenile offenders) and mandates all youth awaiting placement to a residential commitment program be held in secure detention.

The work state employees perform is critical to the success of the Department and the youth in our care. I am pleased to share that SB 7022 includes employee compensation adjustments, providing a competitive pay adjustment for all state employees who meet their required performance standards. Employees with a base rate of pay of up to $40,000 will receive an annual pay increase of $1,400. Employees with a base rate of pay more than $40,000 will receive an annual pay increase of $1,000. These pay adjustments take effect October 1, 2017.

These and other issues are covered in this report, which I hope you find to be an informative summary of the legislative actions impacting the Florida juvenile justice system. On behalf of all whom we serve, thank you for your dedicated service to the youth in our care.

Sincerely,

Christina K. Daly
Secretary

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http://www.djj.state.fl.us

The mission of the Department of Juvenile Justice is to increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and treatment services that strengthen families and turn around the lives of troubled youth.
The 2017 Regular Legislative Session convened on March 7, 2017, and ended 63 days later on May 8, 2017. The Florida Legislature extended the regular session to accommodate passage of the budget. In this regular legislative session, a total of 249 bills and resolutions passed both the Senate and House, equal to just over 8% of the 3,052 bills filed. Of the bills filed, civil citation, juvenile records, no cost birth certificates, and detention were key issues for the Department of Juvenile Justice.

2017 Regular Session Statistics

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<th>Session</th>
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<th>2016 Session</th>
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<td>Total Bills Enrolled (passed by both chambers)</td>
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On June 2, 2017, Governor Scott signed into law the budget for the 2017-18 fiscal year, which included veto of the Florida Educational Finance Program (FEFP) funding portions of the budget and $410 million in project vetoes. In addition, Governor Scott called the legislature to a special session to focus on increased K-12 FEFP funding, the establishment of the Florida Job Growth Grant Fund, and increased VISIT FLORIDA funding. The Florida Legislature conducted Special Session 2017A from June 7, 2017, through June 9, 2017. The special session call was expanded twice to incorporate medical marijuana, the Herbert Hoover Dike, and Higher Education Funding. This report includes legislation passed during the special session that impacts the Department.

Note:
The purpose of this report is to provide general summary information relating to legislation affecting the Department of Juvenile Justice. This document is not intended to provide legal advice or to replace a legal analysis of legislation.
## Contents

### SUBSTANTIVE BILLS

DJJ Priority Legislation

- HB 7059 (Grant) Relating to Juvenile Justice

Crossover Youth

- SB 60 (Bean) Relating to Children Obtaining Driver Licenses
- HB 185 (Lee) Relating to State Park Fees

Education

- HB 3A (Diaz M.) Relating to Florida Education Finance Program

Human Trafficking

- SB 852 (Garcia) Relating to Human Trafficking

Juvenile Criminal History Records

- SB 118 (Steube) Relating to Criminal History Records

Prevention

- SB 1694 (Torres) Relating to Support for Parental Victims of Child Domestic Violence

Probation

- HB 699 (Mariano) Relating to Internet Identifiers

### ADMINISTRATIVE BILLS

Direct-Support Organizations

- SB 890 (Bean) Relating to Direct-Support Organizations

Personnel

- SB 2508 (Appropriations) Relating to Division of State Group Insurance
- SB 7022 (Appropriations) Relating to Public Employees

Public Records Bills

- SB 80 (Mariano) Relating to Public Records
- SB 2510 (Appropriations) Relating to Public Records/Dependent Eligibility Verification Services
- HB 7093 (Oversight, Transparency & Administration Subcommittee) Relating to OGSR/Agency Personnel Information

Technology

- HB 5301 (Government Operations & Technology Appropriations Subcommittee) Relating to State Agency Information Technology Reorganization - VETOED
SUBSTANTIVE BILLS

DJJ Priority Legislation

HB 7059 (Grant) Relating to Juvenile Justice  
Chapter 2017-164, Laws of Florida  
Effective Date: October 1, 2017

HB 7059 makes numerous changes to Chapter 985, Florida Statutes. The Department worked on joint priority language with the Department of Health (DOH) that allows DOH to provide a no-cost Florida birth certificate to a youth in the custody or under the supervision of the Department of Juvenile Justice and receiving services. Birth certificates are a key document for youth transitioning to normal and successful adult life, needed to help youth obtain a no-cost identification card, to seek employment, open a bank account, prepare for college, apply for financial assistance, and most other things that come with being an adult.

HB 7059 also creates the designation of “prolific juvenile offender,” which is narrowly defined as a youth who is:

1) Charged with a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult;
2) Has been adjudicated or had adjudication withheld for a felony offense, or a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, prior to the current charge(s); and
3) In addition to 1) and 2) above, has five or more of the following: an arrest event for which a disposition has not yet been entered; an adjudication; or a withhold of adjudication. Three of the five items must have been for felony offenses or delinquent acts that would have been felonies if committed by adults.

The bill defines the term “arrest event” to mean an arrest or referral for one or more criminal offenses or delinquent acts arising out of the same episode, act or transaction. Youth who meet this designation must be held in secure detention until their detention hearing and must be held in secure detention or on electronic monitoring until their adjudicatory hearing. The bill specifies that secure detention is limited to 21 days before the adjudicatory hearing and to 15 days following the entry of an order of adjudication. The current average number of days between referral and disposition for this population is 71 days. The bill requires the adjudicatory hearing for youth meeting this designation be held within 45 days after the child is taken into custody, unless a delay is requested by the child.

The bill requires for youth who violate nonsecure detention care (home detention), the period for nonsecure detention care be tolled on the date the Department alleges the child has violated a condition of the child’s detention care until the court enters a ruling on the violation. If the court finds that a child has violated detention care, the number of days the child served in detention care before commission of the violation shall be excluded from the time limits in current law.

The bill expands use of secure detention for youth adjudicated and awaiting placement to a residential commitment program to include youth awaiting placement to a nonsecure residential commitment program. This change will effectively eliminate community re-offense and absconds of this population until youth receive treatment in a residential commitment program.
The bill also creates an exception to allow a person who has had an adjudication of delinquency for a felony expunged to possess a firearm.

For Fiscal Year 2017-18, the bill provides a total appropriation to the Department of $5,956,024, $2,978,012 in recurring funds and $2,978,012 in nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund for the purpose of implementing the bill.

Crossover Youth

**SB 60 (Bean) Relating to Children Obtaining Driver Licenses**
*Chapter 2017-8, Laws of Florida*
*Effective Date: May 1, 2017*

SB 60 addresses children in foster care obtaining driver licenses. Such children in the foster care system often face barriers to participating in everyday life experiences common to other young people their age. These life experiences are a part of how all children are prepared for the responsibilities they will assume as adults. Florida law supports the participation of children in out-of-home care in age-appropriate activities.

The bill removes the pilot status of the program that provides funding to pay the cost for driver education, licensure, and motor vehicle insurance for children in out-of-home care and expands eligibility for the program to children who are in relative and non-relative placements. In addition, it allows children to continue receiving benefits for up to six months after having achieved permanency or turning 18 years of age.

The bill requires the child’s transition plan and the court to address the issue of a child in care being able to obtain a driver license.

The bill also permits a guardian ad litem, when authorized by a minor’s caregiver, to sign for a minor’s learner’s driver license and not assume any obligation or liability for damages caused by the minor.

The current program is funded with a recurring appropriation of $800,000 and should require no additional resources for the proposed expansion.

**HB 185 (Lee) Relating to State Park Fees**
*Chapter 2017-27, Laws of Florida*
*Effective Date: May 1, 2017*

HB 185 requires the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to provide families operating licensed family foster homes free family annual entrance passes and a 50-percent discount on base campsite fees at Florida State Parks. The bill also provides families who adopt a special needs child a one-time family annual entrance pass to Florida State Parks at no charge. Families must provide written documentation sufficient to establish eligibility for the discount.

HB 185 also requires DEP, in consultation with the Department of Children and Families (DCF), to identify the types of written documentation sufficient to establish eligibility for the discounts and to
continue to partner to promote fostering and adoption of special needs children with events held each year during National Foster Care Month and National Adoption Month.

**Education**

**HB 3A (Diaz M.) Relating to Florida Education Finance Program**  
*Chapter 2017-234, Laws of Florida*  
Effective Date: July 1, 2017

HB 3A provides appropriations and specifies the uses of the funds for the state’s Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP) for Fiscal Year 2017-18. The FEFP is the primary mechanism for funding the operating costs of K-12 public education. HB 3A appropriates $11.7 billion in total state funds, of which $154.0 million is nonrecurring. The bill provides $7,296.23 in total funds per student, which is a $100 increase over total funds per student provided in Fiscal Year 2016-2017. The bill also establishes a base student allocation (BSA) of $4,203.95 in the FEFP, which is a $43.24 increase over the BSA for Fiscal Year 2016-17. The bill further provides the supplemental allocation factor for juvenile justice education programs of $1,240.91, a $2.99 reduction of the allocation factor from FY 2016-17. The bill also provides funds of up to $341 per student for high school equivalency examination fees for juvenile justice students who pass the high school equivalency exam in full, or in part, while in a juvenile justice education program and may be used for students in juvenile justice education programs to support equipment, specially designed curricula, and industry credentialing testing fees for students enrolled in career and technical education courses that lead to industry recognized certifications. This amount is the same as provided in Fiscal Year 2016-17.

**Human Trafficking**

**SB 852 (Garcia) Relating to Human Trafficking**  
*Chapter 2017-23, Laws of Florida*  
Effective Date: October 1, 2017

SB 852 amends multiple statutes to include the term “commercial sexual exploitation” (CSE) to better define victims of CSE. The bill defines “commercial sexual exploitation” as the use of any person under the age of 18 for sexual purposes in exchange for, or promise of, money, goods, or services.

SB 852 revises the multidisciplinary staffing procedures for an alleged or verified CSE victim. The bill clarifies that a multidisciplinary staffing must develop a service plan for each child who is a suspected or verified CSE victim; however, the plan is voluntary for a child who has not been adjudicated dependent. The service plan for any child victims suspected or verified as victims of commercial sexual exploitation must identify the victim’s needs and local services. The bill specifies that services provided in the service plan be in the least restrictive environment and identifies types of services that may be included in the service plan.

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) or sheriffs’ offices conducting child protective investigations must follow up with each verified CSE victim within six months to determine if the child
received services, if these services assisted the child and his or her family, and if the child has been victimized again.

The bill changes the date of the annual report by DCF on commercial sex trafficking of minors from December 1 to October 1 and requires DCF to maintain the following data specifying the number of children who were: verified victims of CSE; referred to nonresidential services in the community; placed in a safe house or safe foster home; and referred to a safe house or safe foster home for whom placement was unavailable. In addition, DCF must identify those counties that do not have available placement in a safe house or safe foster home.

The bill adds the crime of human trafficking involving commercial sexual activity to the list of crimes for which the defendant’s confession is admissible during specified situations at trial, without the state proving the fact that a crime has actually been committed. It also prohibits the court from granting nonmonetary pretrial release at first appearance for human trafficking crimes.

Finally, the bill requires nurses to complete a two-hour continuing education course on human trafficking for every biennial licensure or certification renewal on or after January 1, 2019.

Juvenile Criminal History Records

SB 118 (Steube) Relating to Criminal History Records
Chapter 2017-130, Laws of Florida
Effective Date: July 1, 2018

SB 118 creates a mechanism for a person to seek the removal of his or her arrest booking photograph from a publicly accessible print or electronic medium or other dissemination.

The bill requires the publisher of an arrest booking photograph to remove the photograph within 10 days after receiving a written request from the person in the photograph or his or her legal representative. The request must be sent by registered mail to the registered agent of the publisher and must include sufficient proof of identification of the person whose photograph is to be removed and information identifying the relevant photograph. The publisher may not solicit or accept a fee to remove the photograph.

If the publisher does not comply with the request for removal, the person in the photograph may file a civil action for an injunction. The court may award reasonable attorney fees and costs related to the issuance and enforcement of the injunction. The court may impose a civil penalty of up to $1,000 a day for the failure to comply with an injunction, and such moneys recovered will be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. Additionally, a publisher that fails to remove the photograph after a written request commits an unfair or deceptive trade practice, subjecting the publisher to additional penalties under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act.

This does not apply to any person or entity that publishes or disseminates information relating to arrest booking photographs unless the person or entity solicits or accepts payment to remove the photographs.
Prevention

SB 1694 (Torres) Relating to Support for Parental Victims of Child Domestic Violence
Chapter 2017-123, Laws of Florida
Effective Date: July 1, 2017

The bill requires the Department of Juvenile Justice, in collaboration with organizations that provide expertise, training, and advocacy in the areas of family and domestic violence, to develop materials detailing the resources and services available for parents and legal guardians who are victims of domestic violence. The materials must include the resources available for a child who has committed acts of domestic violence or who has demonstrated behaviors that may escalate to domestic violence. The bill specifies the resources and services that need to be included in the materials, including services provided by the Department and domestic violence services available under Chapter 39, F.S. The bill requires the Department to post the materials on its website. The materials must also be available to certified domestic violence centers, other organizations serving victims of domestic violence, clerks of court, law enforcement agencies, and other appropriate organizations for distribution to the public.

The bill also requires the issues involved in child-to-parent domestic violence cases to be included in the domestic violence portion of a law enforcement officer’s basic skills course for his or her initial certification.

Probation

HB 699 (Mariano) Relating to Internet Identifiers
Chapter 2017-170, Laws of Florida
Effective Date: June 26, 2017

Florida law requires specified sexual offenders and predators to register their names, addresses, and other personal information, such as electronic mail addresses and Internet identifiers, with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement through the local sheriff’s office. HB 699 revises provisions requiring registered sexual predators and offenders to report an “Internet identifier” by modifying the definition of the term “Internet identifier” and defining the terms “social Internet communication” and “application software.”

The bill defines “Internet identifier” as any designation, moniker, screen name, username, or other name used for self-identification to send or receive social Internet communication. This effectively narrows the registration of Internet identifiers to those used to send or receive “social Internet communication” rather than all Internet communication. The definition of “social Internet communication” specifically excludes communication on certain news websites, with governmental entities, or that is primarily for certain commercial transactions.

The bill also requires registrants to report each Internet identifier’s corresponding website homepage or application software name as part of registration and requires any change to an electronic mail address, Internet identifier, or related information or to be reported within 48 hours after using the address or identifier.
ADMINISTRATIVE BILLS

Direct-Support Organizations

**SB 890 (Bean) Relating to Direct-Support Organizations**
*Chapter 2017-75, Laws of Florida*
Effective Date: July 1, 2017

The bill primarily impacts the Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation, the direct-support organization (DSO) of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Florida Department of Education; however, the bill also includes a provision that modifies current law regarding all citizen support organizations and DSO. The bill requires that the contract between a CSO or DSO and an agency include a provision for the orderly cessation of operations and reversion to the state any state funds held in trust by the organization within 30 days after the authorizing statute for the DSO is repealed, the contract is terminated, or the DSO is dissolved.

Personnel

**SB 2508 (Appropriations) Relating to Division of State Group Insurance**
*Chapter 2017-127, Laws of Florida*
Effective Date: July 1, 2017

SB 2508 permits the Department of Management Services (DMS) to contract with a vendor to conduct a dependent eligibility verification audit. The department is required to put all enrollees of the State Group Health Insurance Plan on notice regarding the eligibility requirements for dependents. Through the next open enrollment period for the plan, enrollees can remove dependents who are no longer eligible for coverage. Beginning in December 2017, a contractor will begin the eligibility audits, requesting and reviewing documents on each dependent to ensure eligibility requirements have been met. The documents submitted for this audit must be retained until June 30, 2019. After that date, the documents are no longer useful and may be destroyed.

The bill also updates the current statutory provisions relating to the State Employees Prescription Drug Program. The current copayment structure is codified so that it does not revert to the December 31, 2010, copayment levels each year. The current copayments of $7 for generic drugs, $30 for preferred brand name drugs, and $50 for nonpreferred brand name drugs continue, rather than reverting to $10 for generic drugs, $25 for preferred brand name drugs, and $40 for nonpreferred brand name drugs.

Note: SB 2510, summarized on page 8, makes confidential and exempt from public inspection most documents submitted relevant the dependent eligibility verification.
SB 7022 (Appropriations) Relating to Public Employees  
Chapter 2017-88, Laws of Florida  
Effective Date: July 1, 2017

The bill is a comprehensive benefits package for state employees. It includes pay raises, modifications to the Florida Retirement System (FRS), and changes to the State Group Insurance Program.

The bill provides most state employees with a $1,400 increase if their current salary is below $40,000 a year, or $1,000 if their salary is above $40,000 a year. In addition, most law enforcement officers will receive a 5 percent increase in salary, most correctional officers will receive a $2,500 increase in salary, judges and elected State Attorneys and Public Defenders will receive a 10 percent increase in salary. Other attorneys working for the guardian ad litem program or the Department of Legal Affairs will receive increases, along with certified nursing assistants working at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The bill makes several changes to the FRS. The bill permits renewed membership in the investment plan or one of the optional annuity retirement plans for certain former participants of those plans. The bill expands the survivor benefit for investment plan members killed in the line of duty, including Special Risk Class, by making it retroactive to 2002. The bill closes the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program to new hires. The bill changes the default from the pension plan to the investment plan for non-Special Risk members of the FRS initially enrolled after January 1, 2018. The bill also extends the initial election period from 6 to 9 months after being hired. Additionally, the bill provides adjustments to the contribution rates that fund the FRS’s normal costs and unfunded actuarial liability.

Beginning in plan year 2020, the bill provides employees in the State Group Insurance Program with a choice of health insurance coverage levels of at least a certain actuarial value: Platinum – 90 percent, Gold – 80 percent, Silver – 70 percent, and Bronze – 60 percent. If the state’s contribution is more than the premium cost of the health plan selected by the employee, the employee will be permitted to allocate unused state health insurance contributions to other benefits or as salary.

The bill requires competitive procurement of an independent benefits consultant to assist in developing a plan for implementation of the new benefit levels. The implementation plan must be produced by January 1, 2019, and must include recommended contribution policies and employee education strategies regarding the coverage levels and other benefit alternatives.

Beginning with plan year 2018, the bill authorizes the offering of new types of health care products and services, including an online cost comparison for health care services and providers and inclusive services for surgery and other medical procedures. Enrollees may access these services and share in any savings to the state.
Public Records Bills

**SB 80 (Mariano) Relating to Public Records**  
*Chapter 2017-21, Laws of Florida*  
Effective Date: May 23, 217

SB 80 requires a court to enforce provisions of Chapter 119, F.S., and assess and award reasonable enforcement costs, including attorney fees, to a plaintiff who sues an agency to enforce a public records request if the court determines that the agency unlawfully refused access to a public record and the plaintiff provided written notice identifying the request to the agency’s records custodian at least five business days before filing the lawsuit.

The plaintiff is not required to provide written notice if the agency does not post the records custodian’s contact information in the agency’s primary administrative building where public records are kept and on the agency’s website, if the agency has a website.

A court must also determine if a plaintiff requested records or otherwise participated in an enforcement action for an improper purpose. An improper purpose means a request to inspect or copy a record primarily to cause a violation of the public records law or for a frivolous purpose. If the court finds the plaintiff requested records for an improper purpose, the court may not assess and award enforcement costs and shall assess the award against the plaintiff and to the agency.

The bill clarifies that it does not create a private right of action, and a court may only require an agency to pay attorney fees and costs directly related to the public records enforcement action.

**SB 2510 (Appropriations) Relating to Public Records/Dependent Eligibility Verification Services**  
*Chapter 2017-128, Laws of Florida*  
Effective Date: July 1, 2017

SB 2510 makes confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying most documents submitted to the Department of Management Services (DMS) or its vendor providing dependent eligibility verification services. If a document is collected by DMS for another purpose and is not exempt in that situation, that same document submitted for dependent eligibility verification purposes will not be exempt from public inspection and copying.

The bill includes the constitutionally-required public necessity statement. Unless reenacted, the exemption will stand repealed on October 2, 2022, pursuant to the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

Note: This bill provides the public record exemption relevant to SB 2508, as summarized on page 6.
HB 7093 (Oversight, Transparency & Administration Subcommittee) Relating to OGSR/Agency Personnel Information
Chapter 2017-66, Laws of Florida
Effective Date: October 1, 2017

HB 7093 saves from repeal several public record exemptions that protect the identification and location information of certain agency personnel and their spouses and children. The exemptions for these specified agency employees, as well as exemptions pertaining to the family of those employees, were set to repeal on October 2, 2017. The bill also expands public record exemptions for specified agency personnel and their spouses and children to provide uniformity. The bill provides for repeal of the expanded exemptions on October 2, 2022, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill includes a public necessity statement as required by the State Constitution.

Technology

HB 5301 (Government Operations & Technology Appropriations Subcommittee) Relating to State Agency Information Technology Reorganization
VETOED by Governor June 26, 2017

The bill would revise the structure and responsibilities of the Agency for State Technology (AST). Specifically, the bill would:

- remove from statute the deputy executive director, chief planning officer, chief operations officer, and chief technology officer;
- revise the qualifications for the state chief information officer (CIO) by requiring at least 10 years of executive-level experience, with experience in the development of information technology strategic planning and the development and implementation of fiscal and substantive information technology policy and standards;
- revise the project oversight duties and responsibilities of the AST to include:
  - reviewing state agency project oversight deliverables on IT projects with total costs of $10 million or more,
  - reviewing project oversight deliverables on cabinet agency IT projects that have a total project cost of $25 million or more and impact other agencies, and
  - recommending improvements for state and cabinet agency IT projects and project oversight;
- require the CIO to recommend best practices for the procurement of commercial cloud computing services;
- remove the responsibilities of the AST to review state agency technology purchases over $250,000 and to develop data center standards;
- provide for the cost recovery of AST executive direction through charges to state data center customer entities;
- delete legislative intent language for data center consolidation and the obsolete consolidation schedule;
- require the State Data Center and state agency customer entities to utilize commercial cloud computing services when beneficial use of these services is validated through cost benefit analyses;
• create the Florida Cybersecurity Task Force to review and provide recommendations for the improvement of the state’s cybersecurity infrastructure, governance, and operations;
• conform to the conference report for Senate Bill 2500 General Appropriations Act (the positions removed from statute have no funding in the budget except for the chief operations officer, which will be reclassified as the state data center director); and
• appropriate a total of $100,000 to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for support of the Florida Cybersecurity Task Force.
BUDGET INFORMATION

DJJ Conference Budget Comparison AFTER Governor’s Vetoes
FY 2016-17 / FY 2017-18

Juvenile Detention Program

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Juvenile Detention Highlights

- **$4,200,000 (GR)** funding to cover costs associated with repairing or replacing roofs, upgrading HVAC systems, upgrading locking systems and other safety related systems, improving plumbing and drainage systems, and updating facility security to meet the demands of new technology. DJJ has 651 buildings statewide and most of them are over 20 years old.
- **$2,500,000 (GR)** funding provided to cover the state’s share of detention cost. This appropriation will ensure a 50/50 split is maintained between the State and non-fiscally constrained counties for detention care.
- **$1,000,000 (GR)** Seminole County Juvenile Detention Center (HB 4223)
- **$130,588 (TF)** reduction of excess trust authority in the Grants & Donation Trust Fund

Probation and Community Corrections Program

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Probation and Community Corrections Highlights

- **$3,000,000 (NR-GR)** AMI Kids Family Centric Program (HB 2959)
- **$1,650,000 (NR-GR)** AMI Kids Technology Match (HB-2963)
- **$750,000 (NR-GR)** Parenting with Love & Limits (Senate Form 1403)
- **$2,216,000 (GR)** reduction in funding for the Juvenile Redirections Program
- **$33,885 (TF)** reduction in excess trust fund authority in Grants & Donations Trust Fund

Office of Secretary/Assistant Secretary for Administrative Services

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2017 DJJ LEGISLATIVE WRAP-UP REPORT|11
Office of Secretary/ Administrative Services Highlights

- $540,000 (GR) funding for phase one of a two-year project to replace the Positive Assessment Change Tool (PACT)
- $200,000 (GR) funding to purchase additional motor vehicles for the Department’s fleet
- $523,531 (TF) reduction in excess trust fund authority in Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund and Administrative Trust Fund

Residential Corrections Program

<table>
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<td>Non-Secure Residential Commitment</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>$111,746,925</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure Residential Commitment</td>
<td>121.00</td>
<td>$73,216,396</td>
<td>121.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Total</td>
<td>121.00</td>
<td>$184,963,321</td>
<td>121.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Residential Correction Highlights

- $5,311,399 (TF) funding to increase evidence-based interventions services in 12 residential commitment contracts scheduled for procurement in the upcoming year
- $5,201,250 (GR) funding to provide 60 treatment beds for youth adjudicated to non-secure and secure residential programs to reduce the Department’s waitlist and address increased commitments
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Prevention and Victim Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FTE</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>FTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delinquency Prevention and Diversion</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>$76,856,607</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention and Victim Services Highlights

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- $1,400,000 (NR GR) PACE Center for Girls (Senate Form 1287)
- $1,091,330 (TF) Stop Now and Plan (SNAP), an evidence based program for youth ages 6–11 and their families
- $1,000,000 (NR-GR/TF) Big Brothers and Big Sisters (Senate Form 2180)
- $800,000 (NR-TF) Prodigy (Senate Form 2194)
- $750,000 (GR) Northwest Jacksonville YMCA Center (Senate Form 1100)
- $500,000 (NR-GR) Florida Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs (Senate Form 1472)
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**VEToed**
- $250,000 (NR-TF) New Horizons Day Treatment Program (Senate Form 1603)
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**DJJ Totals**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTE</td>
<td>Budget</td>
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**Summary:** $20,090,264 increase from FY 2016-17, an overall increase of 3.71%.

**Vetoes:**
- Total agency vetoes: $3,900,000 ($2,400,000 General Revenue/$1,500,000 Trust Fund)
  - Community Supervision ($1,650,000 GR)
  - Delinquency Prevention & Diversion ($750,000 GR/$1,500,000 TF)

---

1 For the purpose of comparing identical numbers from previous years, the totals from FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 are both AFTER the Governor’s Vetoes.
DJJ Conference Budget Comparison BEFORE Governor’s Vetoes
FY 2016-17 / FY 2017-18

**Juvenile Detention Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FTE</td>
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<td>Detention Centers</td>
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**Juvenile Detention Highlights**
- **$4,200,000 (GR)** funding to cover costs associated with repairing or replacing roofs, upgrading HVAC systems, upgrading locking systems and other safety related systems, improving plumbing and drainage systems, and updating facility security to meet the demands of new technology. DJJ has 651 buildings statewide and most of them are over 20 years old.
- **$2,500,000 (GR)** funding provided to cover the state’s share of detention cost. This appropriation will ensure a 50/50 split is maintained between the State and non-fiscally constrained counties for detention care.
- **$1,000,000 (GR)** Seminole County Juvenile Detention Center (HB 4223)
- **$130,588 (TF)** reduction of excess trust authority in the Grants & Donation Trust Fund

**Probation and Community Corrections Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>FY 2017-18</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FTE</td>
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<td>FTE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Supervision</td>
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**Probation and Community Corrections Highlights**
- **$3,000,000 (NR-GR)** AMI Kids Family Centric Program (HB 2959)
- **$1,650,000 (NR-GR)** AMI Kids Technology Match (HB 2963)
- **$750,000 (NR-GR)** Parenting with Love & Limits (Senate Form 1403)
- **$2,216,000 (GR)** reduction in funding for the Juvenile Redirections Program
- **$33,885 (TF)** reduction in excess trust fund authority in Grants & Donations Trust Fund

**Office of Secretary/Assistant Secretary for Administrative Services**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>% Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>
Office of Secretary/ Administrative Services Highlights

- $540,000 (GR) funding for phase one of a two-year project to replace the Positive Assessment Change Tool (PACT)
- $200,000 (GR) funding to purchase additional motor vehicles for the Department’s fleet
- $523,531 (TF) reduction in excess trust fund authority in Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund and Administrative Trust Fund

Residential Corrections Program

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<td>$545,765,687</td>
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<td>3.49%</td>
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INDEX

House Bills
HB 3A (Diaz M.) Relating to Florida Education Finance Program .......................................................... 3
HB 185 (Lee) Relating to State Park Fees .................................................................................................. 2
HB 699 (Mariano) Relating to Internet Identifiers .................................................................................. 5
HB 5301 (Government Operations & Technology Appropriations Subcommittee) Relating to State
Agency Information Technology Reorganization - VETOED ................................................................. 9
HB 7059 (Grant) Relating to Juvenile Justice .......................................................................................... 1
HB 7093 (Oversight, Transparency & Administration Subcommittee) Relating to OGSR/Agency Personnel
Information ............................................................................................................................................. 9

Senate Bills
SB 60 (Bean) Relating to Children Obtaining Driver Licenses .................................................................. 2
SB 80 (Mariano) Relating to Public Records .......................................................................................... 8
SB 118 (Steube) Relating to Criminal History Records ........................................................................ 4
SB 852 (Garcia) Relating to Human Trafficking ..................................................................................... 3
SB 890 (Bean) Relating to Direct-Support Organizations ....................................................................... 6
SB 1694 (Torres) Relating to Support for Parental Victims of Child Domestic Violence ..................... 5
SB 2508 (Appropriations) Relating to Division of State Group Insurance ............................................. 6
SB 2510 (Appropriations) Relating to Public Records/Dependent Eligibility Verification Services ....... 8
SB 7022 (Appropriations) Relating to Public Employees ....................................................................... 7
RESOURCES

If you have questions regarding the information contained within this report, please contact:

**Meredith Brock Stanfield**, Legislative Affairs Director  
(850) 717-2716  
*Meredith.Stanfield@djj.state.fl.us*

**Sam Kerce**, Deputy Legislative Affairs Director  
(850) 717-2717  
*Sam.Kerce@djj.state.fl.us*

More information on the legislative process and all bills, their final action, legislative staff analyses, floor amendments, bill history and Florida Statutes citations can be accessed from the following legislative websites:

The Florida House of Representatives  
[http://www.myfloridahouse.gov](http://www.myfloridahouse.gov)

The Florida Senate  
[http://www.flsenate.gov](http://www.flsenate.gov)

Online Sunshine  
[http://www.leg.state.fl.us](http://www.leg.state.fl.us)

Laws of Florida (maintained by the Florida Department of State)  