

# Department of Juvenile Justice

*Office of  
Legislative Affairs*



## **2011 Legislative Report**

July 13, 2011

*Wansley Walters*

*Secretary*



# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rick Scott, Governor

Wansley Walters, Secretary

---

July 13, 2011

Dear DJJ Staff, Stakeholders and Partners:

I am pleased to present the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice's *2011 Legislative and General Budget Report*. This report explains legislation that impacts the lives of our youth and the dedicated individuals who support them, and it also provides an agency budget overview for the new fiscal year beginning July 1.

The 2011 Session began March 8 and concluded May 6, and it was an eventful 60 days. Florida is in the middle of an economic downturn, creating many challenges. For the first time, our state dealt with four consecutive years of budget shortfalls totaling in the billions, resulting in shared adversity throughout all state agencies. DJJ was able to navigate those challenges and we will continue to be vigilant.

Through successful advocacy by staff both at headquarters and in the field, the many advocacy groups that partner with us and other vital stakeholders, the 2011 Legislature passed several important initiatives to help Florida's children. Even with the progress made in this session, there is still more work to be done. With the commitment and support of our many stakeholders, advocates and partners, we will continue to take decisive steps toward fulfilling our public safety mission and vision.

On behalf of all whom we serve, thank you for your dedicated service to the youth in our care.

Sincerely,

Wansley Walters  
Secretary

---

2737 Centerview Drive • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3100 • (850) 488-1850  
<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 following is an overview of the major bills impacting the Department of Juvenile Justice and the budget passed by the 2011 Florida Legislature

**CS/HB 997 – Juvenile Civil Citations** by Justice Appropriations Subcommittee and Rep. Pilon and others (CS/SB 1300 by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Storms)

This bill requires juvenile civil citation programs or other similar diversion programs to be established at the local level. Currently, these local diversion programs are discretionary. The bill specifies that they may be operated by any number of entities, including law enforcement, the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), a juvenile assessment center, the county or city, or an entity selected by the county or city. Unlike current law, only first-time juvenile misdemeanants will be eligible to participate in a civil citation program. (Current law allows second-time juvenile misdemeanants to participate.) The bill also provides that intervention services will be required during the civil citation program if a needs assessment determines such services are necessary.

Finally, the DJJ is required to encourage and assist with the implementation and improvement of civil citation programs or other similar diversion programs around the state. The DJJ must also develop guidelines for the civil citation program which include intervention services. The guidelines must be based on proven civil citation programs or other similar diversion programs within Florida.

*Vote: Senate 38-0; House 119-0*

Signed by the Governor on June 2, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

**HB 1029 – Interstate Compact for Juveniles** by Rep. Brodeur (SB 1494 by Senator Evers)

The bill reenacts the statutes relating to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (compact) and the State Council for Interstate Juvenile Offender Supervision (council) that expired by operation of law on August 26, 2010. The compact governs interstate movement of juveniles on probation and parole as well as extradition across state lines of runaways, escapees, absconders, and juveniles charged as delinquent. The bill reenacts the compact to do the following:

- Creates the Interstate Commission, which is an independent compact administrative agency with the authority to administer ongoing compact activity;
- Provides rule making authority for the Interstate Commission;

- Establishes a mechanism for all states to collect standardized information and information systems;
- Provides for sanctions against states that do not follow compact rules and regulations;
- Provides for gubernatorial appointments of representatives from member states to the Interstate Commission;
- Provides a mandatory funding mechanism sufficient to support essential compact operations;
- Provides for coordination and cooperation with other interstate compacts; and
- Requires the creation of state councils.

The bill also reenacts the Interstate Juvenile Offender Supervision Council (council) to do the following:

- Requires that the council consist of seven members comprised of the Secretary of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the compact administrator or his or her designee, the Executive Director of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) or his or her designee, and four remaining members to be appointed by the Governor, who may delegate this appointment power to the Secretary of DJJ in writing on an individual basis;
- Provides that appointees may include one victim's advocate, employees of the Department of Children and Family Services, employees of the FDLE who work with missing or exploited children, and a parent;
- Applies provisions of public records/open meetings requirements to the council's proceedings and records;
- Supplies terms of office, record storage, property transfer, and reimbursement for travel and per diem expenses; and
- Creates additional duties and responsibilities for the compact administrator.

*Vote: Senate 39-0; House 118-0*

Signed by the Governor on May 31, 2011, these provisions take effect upon becoming law.

### **CS/SB 618 – Juvenile Justice** by Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Evers

The bill repeals numerous sections and provisions containing obsolete language in ch. 985, F.S., to more accurately reflect current practices within the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). The specific provisions which the bill deletes include the following:

- Serious or habitual juvenile offender programs and intensive residential treatment programs for offenders under 13 which are underutilized and not needed anymore;
- Sheriff's Training and Respect programs which have not been operational since 2008;

- Inspectors within the Inspector General’s Office being sworn law enforcement officers when deemed necessary by the Secretary of DJJ (DJJ has never had sworn law enforcement officers); and
- Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission which provided staff development and training, except that since it expired in 2001, the department has taken over its training duties.

*Vote: Senate 38-0; House 114-0*

Signed by the Governor on May 31, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

### **SB 1850 – Juvenile Justice** by Senator Evers (HB 4157 by Representative Thurston)

This bill makes changes to the juvenile justice chapter, along with conforming changes to the “Comprehensive Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services Act” in an effort to enhance services for youth in the juvenile justice system. Specifically, the bill:

- Amends the definition of “child or adolescent at risk of emotional disturbance” to include the additional risk factor of “being 9 years of age or younger at the time of referral for a delinquent act;”
- Encourages the diversion of youth nine years of age or younger who are found by a court to pose no danger to the community and are unlikely to recidivate back into supervision;
- Promotes the use of restorative justice practices to support victims of juvenile delinquency;
- Adds counties, municipalities and the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to the specified entities that are encouraged to create pre-arrest or post-arrest diversion programs for youth nine years of age or younger and youth who are first time misdemeanants;
- Allows a youth taken into custody for a misdemeanor domestic violence charge, if he or she has a violent family history or has been abused, to be placed in a Child in need of services/Family in need of services (CINS/FINS) shelter (unless the youth is subject to secure detention because of his or her prior criminal history);
- Requires a juvenile probation officer during intake to recommend referring this type of youth to an appropriate CINS/FINS shelter;
- Prohibits a youth 9 years of age or younger from being placed into secure detention unless the youth has been charged with a capital felony, a life felony, or a felony of the first degree;
- Requires the risk assessment instrument, that should be effective at predicting risk and avoiding the unnecessary use of secure detention, to be developed by the DJJ in consultation with representatives appointed by specified associations;
- Allows for the commitment of a youth who is pregnant, or a mother with an infant, to a mother-infant program;

- Clarifies that youth participating in a work program or in community service under s. 985.45, F.S., are employees of the state for purposes of workers compensation; and
- Consolidates three currently required annual reports into one comprehensive annual report which is due to the Governor and Legislature by January 15 of each year.

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 394.492, 985.02, 985.125, 985.145, 985.24, 985.245, 985.255, 985.441, 985.45, and 985.632.

*Vote: Senate 39-0; House was not heard*

Provisions would have taken effect July 1, 2011 if passed.

## **SB 404 – Transition to Adulthood Services** by Senator Wise

The bill makes changes to ch. 985, F.S., relating to juvenile justice, to provide transition-to-adulthood services to older youth who are in the custody of, or under the supervision of, the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

The bill requires that transition-to-adulthood services for a youth be part of an overall plan leading to the total independence of the child from DJJ's supervision. Specifically, the plan must include:

- A description of the child's skills and a plan for learning additional identified skills;
- The behavior that the child has exhibited which indicates an ability to be responsible and a plan for developing additional responsibilities;
- The provision for future educational, vocational, and training skills;
- Present financial and budgeting capabilities and a plan for improving resources and abilities;
- A description of the proposed residence;
- Documentation that the child understands the specific consequences of his or her conduct in such a program;
- Documentation of proposed services to be provided by DJJ and other agencies, including the type of services and the nature and frequency of contact; and
- A plan for maintaining or developing relationships with family, other adults, friends, and the community.

The bill also provides that youth who are adjudicated delinquent and are in the legal custody of the Department of Children and Family Services (DCF) may, if eligible, receive DCF's independent living transition services pursuant to s. 409.1451, F.S. Adjudication of delinquency may not be considered, by itself, as disqualifying criteria for eligibility in DCF's Independent Living Program.

The bill also permits a court to retain jurisdiction for a year beyond the child's 19th birthday if he or she is participating in the transition-to-adulthood program. The bill provides that the transition services created in s. 985.461, F.S., require voluntary participation by affected youth and are not intended to create an extension of involuntary court-sanctioned residential commitment.

Additionally, the bill creates the College-Preparatory Boarding Academy Pilot Program (Academy) for at-risk students. The bill defines the key elements of the program and establishes "at-risk" student eligibility criteria consistent with eligibility standards for a range of non-educational federal and state programs that support needy families, children, and youth. Specifically, the bill provides that an "eligible student" is a student who is a resident of the state and entitled to attend school, is at risk of academic failure, is currently enrolled in grade 5 or 6, is from a family whose income is below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines, and who meet at least two additional risk factors, which are specified in the bill.

The bill outlines a process for the State Board of Education (SBE) to select an experienced, qualified operator (through a request for proposals process) and prescribes the qualifications and obligations of the operator. The bill also stipulates the contract requirements between the SBE and the selected operator.

The bill authorizes the program to receive funding from non-education sources and requires the SBE to coordinate, streamline, and simplify requirements to eliminate duplicate, redundant, or conflicting requirements to which the academy is subjected. The bill authorizes the operator of the Academy to bill Medicaid for services rendered to eligible students.

The bill directs the Academy to enroll up to 80 students beginning in August 2012, and to grow to a student capacity of 400 students. It also requires the SBE to issue an annual report for each college-preparatory boarding academy. Finally, the bill authorizes the SBE to adopt rules to administer the pilot program.

*Vote: Senate 38-1; House 118-1*

Signed by the Governor on June 28, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

**HB 4159 – State Attorneys** by Rep. Ray (CS/SB 1092 by Judiciary Committee and Senator Wise)

The bill eliminates the current reporting required of state attorneys in "10-20-Life" cases, prison releasee re-offender cases, habitual felony offender and habitual violent felony offender cases, and juvenile direct-file cases.

The bill further eliminates the requirement that the state attorney submit quarterly reports to the Legislature and the Governor regarding the prosecution and sentencing of offenders under the 10-20-Life law, with a copy being retained for 10 years by the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc. (FPAA), and made available to the

public upon request. The prosecutor will maintain an explanation of the sentencing deviation in the prosecutor's file.

For those cases in which the defendant meets the criteria for being sentenced as a "prison releasee reoffender" but does not receive the mandatory minimum sentence, the bill eliminates the requirement for the state attorney to transmit these memoranda to the FPAA. The prosecutor will maintain an explanation of the sentencing deviation in the prosecutor's file.

The bill repeals the statute requiring the state attorney in each judicial circuit to adopt uniform criteria for determining when to pursue habitual felony offender and habitual violent felony offender sanctions. The requirement that any deviation from the criteria must be explained in writing and placed in the court file is also eliminated in the repeal.

The bill repeals the requirement that the state attorneys in each judicial circuit develop policies and guidelines for filing juvenile cases in adult court, as well as the requirement that these policies and guidelines be submitted to the Legislature and the Governor no later than January 1 of each year.

The bill deletes a cross-reference to s. 775.08401, F.S., relating to the establishment of criteria for prosecution of habitual offenders and habitual violent felony offenders, which is repealed under the bill.

***Vote: Senate 36-3; House 93-21***

Signed by the Governor on June 21, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

**CS/CS/HB 75 – Offense of Sexting** by Judiciary Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; and Rep. Abruzzo and others (CS/CS/SB 888 by Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities Committee; Judiciary Committee; and Senator Dean)

The bill provides a lesser-penalty alternative to punish "sexting" committed by a minor. Under the bill, a minor commits the offense of "sexting" if the minor knowingly:

- Uses a computer, or any other device capable of electronic data transmission or distribution, to transmit or distribute to another minor any photograph or video of any person which depicts nudity and is harmful to minors; or
- Possesses a photograph or video of any person that was transmitted or distributed by another minor which depicts nudity and is harmful to minors.

A first sexting violation is a noncriminal violation punishable as provided in the bill. A sexting violation committed after a non criminal violation is a first degree misdemeanor. A sexting violation committed after a first degree misdemeanor violation is a third degree felony. The bill also specifies conditions in which the sexting offense does not apply.

The new section does not prohibit the prosecution of a minor for a violation of any law of this state if the photograph or video that depicts nudity also includes the depiction of sexual conduct or sexual excitement, and does not prohibit the prosecution of a minor for stalking.

*Vote: Senate 39-0; House 117-0*

Signed by the Governor on June 21, 2011, these provisions take effect October 1, 2011.

### **SB 228 – Code of Student Conduct** by Senator Siplin (HB 61 by Representative Rogers)

This bill requires the district school board to include in the code of student conduct adopted by the board an explanation of the responsibilities of each student with regard to appropriate dress and respect for self and others and the role that appropriate dress and respect for self and others has on an orderly learning environment.

*Vote: Senate 38-0; House 101-15*

Signed by the Governor on June 2, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

### **CS/SB 1992 – Background Screening** by Budget Committee; Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee; and Senator Storms

The bill makes a number of changes to background screening requirements, primarily pertaining to individuals who work with Florida's vulnerable populations. Those changes include:

- Exempting from fingerprinting and screening requirements, mental health personnel working in a facility licensed under ch. 395, F.S., who work on an intermittent basis for less than 15 hours a week of direct, face-to-face contact with patients, except that individuals working in a mental health facility where the primary purpose is the mental health treatment of minors must be fingerprinted and meet screening requirements;
- Revising the list of professionals to include law enforcement officers so that officers are not required to be re-finger printed or rescreened if they are working or volunteering in a capacity that would otherwise require them to be screened;
- Exempting, from the definition of "direct service provider;" individuals who are related to the client, the client's spouse, and volunteers who assist on an intermittent basis for less than 20 hours of direct, face-to-face contact with a client per month;
- Exempting, from any additional Level 2 background screening requirements, an individual who was background screened pursuant to an Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) licensure requirement if they are providing a service within the scope of their licensed practice;

- Allowing the Department of Elderly Affairs (DOEA) to adopt rules to implement a schedule to phase in the background screening of individuals serving as direct service providers on July 31, 2010. The phase in must be completed by July 1, 2012;
- Specifying that employers of direct service providers previously qualified for employment or volunteer work under Level 1 screening standards, and individuals required to be screened according to the Level 2 screening standards, shall be rescreened every five years, except in cases where fingerprints are electronically retained and monitored by the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE);
- Removing a provision relating to criminal offenses that was inadvertently applied to the DOEA;
- Requiring fingerprint vendors to meet certain technology requirements;
- Establishing a July 1, 2013, date for retention of prints for persons screened under ch. 435, F.S.;
- Allowing an employer to hire an employee for the purpose of training and orientation before the employee completes the screening process. The employee may not have direct contact with vulnerable persons until the screening process is complete;
- Providing personnel of a qualified entity, as defined in ch. 943, F.S., with the ability to apply for an exemption from disqualification from being employed;
- Establishing a rescreening schedule for individuals required by the AHCA to be screened;
- Requiring the Board of Nursing to waive background screening requirements for certain certified nursing assistants; and
- Requiring the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the AHCA, the DOEA, the Department of Health, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, and the Department of Law Enforcement to establish a statewide background screening workgroup, providing duties of the workgroup, and requiring a report to the Legislature by November 1, 2011.

*Vote: Senate 39-0; House 106-0*

Vetoed by the Governor on June 23, 2011.

**HB 7075 – OGSR/DJJ Employees and Family Members** by Government Operations Subcommittee and Rep. Ahern (CS/SB 600 by Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee and Criminal Justice Committee)

The bill reenacts the public record exemption in s. 119.071(4)(d)1.i., F.S., which provides that certain personal information of current or former specified direct care employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice, their spouses, and children are exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The personal information covers home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, spouse's places of employment, and children's schools and daycare locations.

The covered direct care employees include the following: juvenile probation officers, juvenile probation supervisors, detention superintendents, assistant detention superintendents, juvenile justice detention officers I and II, juvenile justice detention officer supervisors, juvenile justice residential officers, juvenile justice residential officer supervisors I and II, juvenile justice counselors, juvenile justice counselor supervisors, human services counselor administrators, senior human services counselor administrators, social service counselors, and rehabilitation therapists.

*Vote: Senate 36-3; House 113-1*

Signed by the Governor on June 21, 2011, these provisions take effect October 1, 2011.

**CS/CS/CS/HB 993 – Rulemaking** by Rules and Calendar Committee; Government Operations Subcommittee; Rulemaking and Regulation Subcommittee; Roberson, K; Gaetz (SB 1382 by Senator Bennett)

This bill requires that an agency include in its notice of intended rulemaking statement whether proposed rule will require legislative ratification. It provides for the withdrawal of an adopted rule that is not ratified by Legislature.

This bill clarifies that certain proposed rules are effective only when ratified by Legislature; reduces time before an agency files rule for adoption within which the agency must notify persons who submitted a lower cost alternative and the Administrative Procedures Committee

*Vote: Senate 35-3; House 79-36*

Signed by the Governor on June 24, 2011, these provisions take effect upon becoming a law.

**SB 2156 – Governmental Reorganization** by Budget

This bill transfers the following functions and trust funds of the Agency for Workforce Innovation to other agencies:

- Office of Early Learning Services to the Department of Education.
- Office of Unemployment Compensation to the Department of Economic Opportunity.
- Unemployment Appeals Commission to the Department of Economic Opportunity.
- Office of Workforce Services to the Department of Economic Opportunity.

*Vote: Senate 33-6; House 81-35*

Signed by the Governor on June 14, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

## **SB 2112 – Juvenile Detention Centers by Budget**

This bill exempts a county that provides detention care for pre-adjudicated juveniles, or that contracts with another county to provide such care, from certain requirements for sharing the costs for juvenile detention.

The bill provides that a county or county sheriff that meets certain prerequisites with respect to the operation of its juvenile detention facility is exempt from certain requirements of law governing the administration of such facilities.

The bill authorizes a county or county sheriff to form regional detention facilities through an inter-local agreement.

*Vote: Senate 38-0; House 83-35*

Signed by the Governor on May 26, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

## **SB 2114 – Juvenile Justice by Budget**

This bill amends ss. 985.441, 985.0301, 985.033, and 985.46, F.S., to provide that a juvenile judge may not commit an adjudicated delinquent youth whose underlying offense is a misdemeanor to a restrictiveness level other than minimum-risk nonresidential if the youth is adjudicated with a misdemeanor or probation violation for a misdemeanor, other than a new law violation constituting a felony.

*Vote: Senate 37-2; House 119-0*

Signed by the Governor on May 26, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

## **SB 1024 – Federal Grants Trust Fund/DJJ by Budget Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations (HB 7069 by Justice Appropriations Subcommittee)**

This bill re-creates the Federal Grants Trust Fund within the Department of Juvenile Justice without modification. The bill abrogates provisions relating to the termination of the trust fund, to conform.

*Vote: Senate 40-0; House 115-0*

Signed by the Governor on May 2, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

## **CS/HB 7107 – Medicaid Managed Care by Appropriations Committee; Health and Human Services Committee; and Rep. Schenck (CS/CS/CS/SB 1972 by Budget Committee; Budget Subcommittee on Health and Human Services Appropriations; Health Regulation Committee; and Senators Negron, Gaetz, Garcia, and Hays)**

The bill establishes the Medicaid program as a statewide, integrated managed care program for all covered services, including long-term care services. The Agency for

Health Care Administration (AHCA) is directed to apply for and implement amendments to the Medicaid state plan or waivers of applicable federal laws and regulations by August 1, 2011, necessary to implement the program. The AHCA is directed to provide public notice and seek public comment before applying for such waivers and is required to include public feedback in waiver applications.

The new Medicaid program consists of two components:

- **Managed Medical Assistance** Provides medically-necessary primary and acute health care services such as doctor's visits, hospitalization, pregnancy care, prescription drugs, etc.
- **Managed Long-Term Care** Provides individuals who are aged and/or disabled, and who meet additional acuity levels, with additional services beyond routine health care needs such as adult day care, home delivered meals, personal care, case management, etc.

All Medicaid recipients will be enrolled in managed care plans unless specifically exempt. Recipients who are exempted include persons with limited eligibility or benefits and persons with developmental disabilities.

*Vote: Senate 28-11; House 80-38*

Signed by the Governor on June 2, 2011, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

**CS/HB 7109 – Medicaid** by Appropriations Committee; Health and Human Services Committee; and Rep. Schenck (CS/CS/CS/SB 1972 by Budget Committee; Budget Subcommittee on Health and Human Services Appropriations; Health Regulation Committee; and Senators Negrón, Gaetz, García, and Hays)

The bill is designed to conform certain provisions of existing Medicaid law to CS/HB 7107, 3rd Engrossed, and authorizes a number of immediate changes to the Medicaid program. The bill also repeals numerous provisions on future dates to conform general Medicaid provisions to the full implementation of the Medicaid managed care program. The bill becomes effective only if CS/HB 7107, 3rd Engrossed, is enacted.

*Vote: Senate 26-12; House 80-39*

Signed by the Governor on June 2, 2011, except as otherwise expressly provided in the bill, these provisions take effect July 1, 2011.

# Table of Contents

## Department of Juvenile Justice Priorities

HB 997 Juvenile Civil Citations .....	2
HB 1029 Interstate Compact for Juvenile .....	2
SB 618 Juvenile Justice.....	3
SB 1850 Juvenile Justice.....	4

## Substantive Legislation

SB 404 Transition to Adulthood Services.....	5
HB 4159 State Attorneys.....	6
CS/CS/HB 75 Offense of Sexting .....	7
SB 228 Code of Student Conduct.....	8
CS/SB 1992 Background Screening.....	8
HB 7075 OGSR/DJJ Employees and Family Members.....	9

## Administrative Legislation

CS/CS/CS/HB 993 Rulemaking .....	10
SB 2156 Governmental Reorganization .....	11

## Budget Legislation

SB 2112 Juvenile Detention Centers.....	11
SB 2114 Juvenile Justice.....	11
SB 1024 Federal Grants Trust Fund/DJJ .....	11

## Other Legislation of Interest

CS/HB 7107 Medicaid Managed Care.....	11
CS/HB 7109 Medicaid .....	12

## Budget Highlights

Budget Comparison FY 2010-2011/ FU 2011-2012 .....	13
Detention Services .....	14
Probation and Community Corrections .....	14
Executive Direction and Support Services .....	15
Residential.....	15
Prevention and Victim Services .....	15

# DJJ Budget Comparison

## After Governor's Vetoes

### FY 2010-2011 / FY 2011-2012

	<u>FY 2010-11</u>		<u>FY 2011-12</u>		<u>% Change</u>	
	<u>FTE's</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>FTE's</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Budget</u>
<b>Juvenile Detention Program</b>						
Detention Centers	2,042.5	\$130,553,915	1,556.0	\$106,934,323	(23.8%)	(18.1%)
<b>Probation and Community Corrections Program</b>						
Aftercare	24.0	\$ 28,193,918	24.0	\$ 25,896,944	0.0%	(8.1%)
Juvenile Probation	1,384.5	\$ 96,909,957	1,335.5	\$ 98,795,803	(3.5%)	2.0%
Non-Res Delinquency	0.0	\$ 18,677,327	0.0	\$ 18,677,327	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Office of Secretary/Assistant Secretary for Administrative Services</b>						
Executive Direction	226.5	\$ 20,829,767	226.5	\$ 21,567,692	0.0%	3.5%
Information Tech	59.5	\$ 6,195,142	59.5	\$ 6,244,483	0.0%	0.8%
<b>Residential Corrections Program</b>						
Non-Secure	291.0	\$135,012,966	270.0	\$106,465,408	(7.2%)	(21.1%)
Secure	715.0	\$106,917,178	640.0	\$ 92,869,945	(10.5%)	(13.1%)
<b>Prevention and Victim Services</b>						
Prevention	17.0	\$ 59,840,991	17.0	\$ 55,457,378	0.0%	(7.3%)
<b><sup>1</sup>DJJ Total</b>	<b>4,760.0</b>	<b>\$603,131,161</b>	<b>4,128.5</b>	<b>\$532,909,303</b>	<b>(13.3%)</b>	<b>(11.6%)</b>

**Summary: \$70.2M funding decrease from FY 2010-2011, an 11.6% overall decrease. Vetoes: Total \$2.7M (GR) in the Prevention & Victim Services program area.**

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of comparing identical numbers from previous years, the totals from FY 10-11 and FY 11-12 are both **AFTER** the Governor's Vetoes.

***Juvenile Detention Program:***

<u>Juvenile Detention</u>		
FY 11-12	\$106,934,323	1,556.0 FTE

**Highlights**

- **\$300,000 (GR)** provided for critical safety, security, maintenance, and repair issues at state-owned buildings.

**Detention Cost-Share**

- **\$4.6M (GR)** provides for fiscally constrained counties for detention center costs.

**Reductions**

- **\$21.1M (GR and TF)** reduction of detention bed capacity and the elimination of 441.5 positions in Detention.
- **\$1.8M (GR and TF)** reduction of 20.0 regional management and administrative positions.
- **\$1.5 M (GR and TF)** reduction of 25.0 middle management positions in Detention.

***Probation and Community Corrections Program:***

<u>Aftercare/Conditional Release</u>		
FY 11-12	\$25,896,944	24.0 FTE
<u>Juvenile Probation</u>		
FY 11-12	\$98,795,803	1,335.5 FTE
<u>Non-Residential Delinquent Rehabilitation</u>		
FY 11-12	\$18,677,327	0.0 FTE

**Highlights**

- **\$5.1M (GR)** provided to expand probation, prevention and intervention programs to offset the reduction in detention bed capacity.
- **\$250,000 (GR)** provided for electronic monitoring devices for misdemeanor youths.

**Reductions**

- **\$1.4M (GR and TF)** reduction of 21.0 regional management and administrative positions.
- **\$2.3M (GR)** reduction in Prodigy Services.
- **\$1.3M (GR)** eliminates 28.0 vacant positions in Juvenile Probation.

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

<u>Executive Direction &amp; Support Services</u>		
FY 11-12	\$21,567,692	226.5 FTE
<u>Information Technology</u>		
FY 11-12	\$ 6,244,483	59.5 FTE

**Highlights**

- **\$186,858 (GR)** provided for workload enhancements for data information sharing.

***Residential Corrections Program:***

<u>Non-Secure Residential Commitment</u>		
FY 11-12	\$106,465,408	270.0 FTE
<u>Secure Residential Commitment</u>		
FY 11-12	\$ 92,869,945	640.0 FTE

**Reductions**

- **\$18.0M (GR)** eliminates residential care for misdemeanor youth and 41.0 positions in Residential Care.
- **\$10.3M (GR)** reduction to Non-Secure Residential bed capacity that requires the elimination of approximately 260 non-secure beds.
- **\$7.5M (GR)** reduction of Secure Residential bed capacity that requires the elimination of approximately 132 secure beds.
- **\$4.1M (GR)** reduction in residential services to be taken through bed reductions, provider rate reductions, or contracted service reductions.
- **\$1.4M (GR and TF)** reduction of 24.0 positions in the Secure Residential regional management structure.

**Technical Issues**

- **\$1.9M (TF)** unfunded trust authority with no revenue source to be reduced in Non-Secure and Secure Residential budget entities and eliminates 1.0 position.

***Prevention and Victim Services:***

<u>Delinquency Prevention</u>		
FY 11-12	\$55,457,378	17.0 FTE

**Highlights**

- **\$827,920 (GR)** provided for Legislative Initiatives to reduce and prevent juvenile crime.

**Technical Issues**

- **\$5M (TF)** unfunded trust authority with no revenue source to be reduced in Prevention.

**Vetoed**

- **\$1.7M (GR)** vetoed for the Florida Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs to fund a gang and violence program.
- **\$1.0M (GR)** vetoed for the development of a pilot program to provide youth jobs in Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee counties.

***Other Budget Issues of Note:***

Employee Salary – The Legislature passed and the Governor signed a provision that mandates that each employee contribute three-percent (3%) of their annual salary to their retirement plan.