



Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

Wednesday, January 11, 2012

8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Morris Hall

MEETING PACKET

Dean Cannon
Speaker

Richard Glorioso
Chair



The Florida House of Representatives

Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

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AGENDA

Wednesday, January 11, 2012

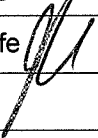
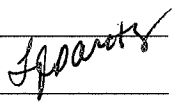
8:30 a.m.

Morris Hall (17 HOB)

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Opening Remarks
- III. Consideration of the following bill(s):
 HB 215 Video Voyeurism by Young
- IV. Presentation of the Governor's Recommended Budget FY 2012-2013
 Bonnie Rogers, Policy Coordinator, Public Safety Policy Unit, Office of Policy and Budget
- V. Closing Remarks and Adjournment

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 215 Video Voyeurism
SPONSOR(S): Young and others
TIED BILLS: None **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 436

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Criminal Justice Subcommittee	14 Y, 0 N	Cunningham	Cunningham
2) Justice Appropriations Subcommittee		McAuliffe 	Jones Darity 
3) Judiciary Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Section 810.145, F.S., establishes crimes related to video voyeurism. Currently, first-time violations of "video voyeurism," "video voyeurism dissemination," and "commercial video voyeurism dissemination" are 1st degree misdemeanors. Second or subsequent violations are 3rd degree felonies.

Section 810.145(8)(a), F.S., specifies that video voyeurism is a 3rd degree felony if committed by certain persons and the victim was a child less than 16 years of age or a student. However, a violation of subsection (8)(a) by a person who has previously been convicted of any violation of s. 810.145, F.S., is a 2nd degree felony.

The bill increases the penalties associated with video voyeurism offenses. The penalty for a first-time violation of "video voyeurism," "video voyeurism dissemination," or "commercial video voyeurism dissemination" is increased from a 1st degree misdemeanor to a 3rd degree felony. The penalty for a second or subsequent violation is increased from a 3rd degree felony to a 2nd degree felony.

The bill also increases the penalty for violations of subsection (8)(a) of the statute from a 3rd degree felony to a 2nd degree felony. A violation of subsection (8)(a) by persons who have previously been convicted or adjudicated delinquent for any violation of s. 810.145, F.S., remains a 2nd degree felony, but the bill ranks such offense in Level 6 of the Offense Severity Ranking Chart.

The bill amends the definition of the phrase "place and time when a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy," which is used throughout the video voyeurism statute, to specify that such locations include "residential dwellings."

The Criminal Justice Impact met December 14, 2011 and determined this bill will have an insignificant impact on the state prison beds because of the low volume of offenses addressed in this bill. The bill may have a minimal positive jail bed impact on local governments to the extent that those who commit first-time violations of "video voyeurism," "video voyeurism dissemination," or "commercial video voyeurism dissemination" will be subject to a state prison sentence rather than a county jail sentence.

The bill is effective July 1, 2012.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Voyeurism and Video Voyeurism

Section 810.14, F.S., establishes the crime of voyeurism. This section provides that the offense of voyeurism is committed when a person, having lewd, lascivious, or indecent intent, secretly observes another person when he or she is in a dwelling,¹ structure,² or conveyance³ that provides a reasonable expectation of privacy.⁴ The offense is a 1st degree misdemeanor⁵ but becomes a 3rd degree felony⁶ if the person violating the section and has two or more prior convictions for the offense.⁷

In 2004, the Legislature created s. 810.145, F.S., to distinguish video voyeurism from the existing crime of voyeurism.⁸ A person commits the offense of video voyeurism if that person:

- For his or her own amusement, entertainment, sexual arousal, gratification, or profit, or for the purpose of degrading or abusing another person, intentionally uses or installs an imaging device to secretly view, broadcast, or record a person, without that person's knowledge and consent, who is dressing, undressing, or privately exposing the body, at a place and time when that person has a reasonable expectation of privacy;
- For the amusement, entertainment, sexual arousal, gratification, or profit of another, or on behalf of another, intentionally permits the use or installation of an imaging device to secretly view, broadcast, or record a person, without that person's knowledge and consent, who is dressing, undressing, or privately exposing the body, at a place and time when that person has a reasonable expectation of privacy; or
- For the amusement, entertainment, sexual arousal, gratification, or profit of oneself or another, or on behalf of oneself or another, intentionally uses an imaging device to secretly view, broadcast, or record under or through the clothing being worn by another person, without that person's knowledge and consent, for the purpose of viewing the body of, or the undergarments worn by, that person.⁹

For purposes of video voyeurism, the phrase "place and time when a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy" is defined as:

¹ Section 810.011(2), F.S., defines the term "dwelling" as a building or conveyance of any kind, including any attached porch, whether such building or conveyance is temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over it and is designed to be occupied by people lodging therein at night, together with the curtilage thereof. However, during the time of a state of emergency declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor under ch. 252, F.S., and within the area covered by such executive order or proclamation and for purposes of ss. 810.02 and 810.08, F.S., only, the term includes such portions or remnants thereof as exist at the original site, regardless of absence of a wall or roof.

² Section 810.011(1), F.S., defines the term "structure" as a building of any kind, either temporary or permanent, which has a roof over it, together with the curtilage thereof. However, during the time of a state of emergency declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor under ch. 252, F.S., and within the area covered by such executive order or proclamation and for purposes of ss. 810.02 and 810.08, F.S., only, the term means a building of any kind or such portions or remnants thereof as exist at the original site, regardless of absence of a wall or roof.

³ Section 810.011(3), F.S., defines the term "conveyance" as any motor vehicle, ship, vessel, railroad vehicle or car, trailer, aircraft, or sleeping car; and "to enter a conveyance" includes taking apart any portion of the conveyance. However, during the time of a state of emergency declared by executive order or proclamation of the Governor under ch. 252, F.S., and within the area covered by such executive order or proclamation and for purposes of ss. 810.02 and 810.08, F.S., only, the term "conveyance" means a motor vehicle, ship, vessel, railroad vehicle or car, trailer, aircraft, or sleeping car or such portions thereof as exist.

⁴ Section 810.14(1), F.S.

⁵ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in county jail and a \$1,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

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

⁷ Section 810.14(2) and (3), F.S.

⁸ Chapter 2008-188, L.O.F.

⁹ Section 810.145(2), F.S.

A place and time when a reasonable person would believe that he or she could fully disrobe in privacy, without being concerned that the person's undressing was being viewed, recorded, or broadcasted by another, including, but not limited to, the interior of a bathroom, changing room, fitting room, dressing room, or tanning booth.¹⁰

Section 810.145, F.S., also includes offenses of "video voyeurism dissemination" and "commercial video voyeurism dissemination." Video voyeurism dissemination occurs when a person knows or has reason to believe that an image was created as a result of video voyeurism and intentionally disseminates, distributes, or transfers the image to another person for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, sexual arousal, gratification, or profit, or for the purpose of degrading or abusing another person.¹¹ Commercial video voyeurism dissemination occurs when a person:

- Knows or has reason to believe that an image was created as a result of video voyeurism and sells the image for consideration to another person; or
- Creates the image using video voyeurism and disseminates, distributes, or transfers the image to another person for that person to sell the image to others.¹²

A first-time violation of "video voyeurism," "video voyeurism dissemination," or "commercial video voyeurism dissemination" is a 1st degree misdemeanor, punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine of not more than \$1,000.¹³ A second or subsequent violation is a 3rd degree felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of not more than \$5,000.¹⁴

Section 810.145(8)(a), F.S., enhances the penalty for video voyeurism to a 3rd degree felony for persons:

- Who are 18 years of age or older and who are responsible for the welfare of a child younger than 16 years of age, regardless of whether the person knows or has reason to know the age of the child, who commit video voyeurism against that child;
- Who are 18 years of age or older and who are employed at a private school,¹⁵ a school,¹⁶ or a voluntary prekindergarten education program,¹⁷ who commit video voyeurism against a student of the private school, school, or voluntary prekindergarten education program; or
- Who are 24 years of age or older who commit video voyeurism against a child younger than 16 years of age, regardless of whether the person knows or has reason to know the age of the child.¹⁸

Section 810.145(8)(b), F.S., makes it a 2nd degree felony if a person violates s. 810.145(8)(a), F.S., and that person has previously been convicted or adjudicated delinquent for any violation of s. 810.145, F.S. Because this offense is not currently ranked in the Criminal Punishment Code "offense severity ranking chart,"¹⁹ it defaults to a Level 4 ranking, which equates to 22 sentencing points.²⁰

¹⁰ Section 810.145(1)(c), F.S.

¹¹ Section 810.145(3), F.S.

¹² Section 810.145(4), F.S.

¹³ Section 810.145(6), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 810.145(7), F.S.

¹⁵ As defined in s. 1002.01, F.S.

¹⁶ As defined in s. 1003.01, F.S.

¹⁷ As described in s. 1002.53(3)(a), (b), or (c), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 810.145(8)(a), F.S.

¹⁹ The Criminal Punishment Code applies to sentencing for felony offenses committed on or after October 1, 1998. Criminal offenses are ranked in the "offense severity ranking chart" from level one (least severe) to level ten (most severe) and are assigned points based on the severity of the offense as determined by the legislature. If an offense is not listed in the ranking chart, it defaults to a ranking based on the degree of the felony. A defendant's sentence is calculated based on points assigned for factors including: the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced; injury to the victim; additional offenses that the defendant committed at the time of the primary offense; the defendant's prior record; and other aggravating factors. The points are added in order to determine the "lowest permissible sentence" for the offense. Sections 921.0022 and 921.0024, F.S.

²⁰ Section 921.0023, F.S.

The statute provides exceptions for the above-described criminal penalties to ensure that the statute does not criminalize legitimate law enforcement surveillance, security systems if a notice is posted, and video surveillance devices that are clearly and immediately obvious.²¹ There is also an exception for providers of electronic communication services and providers of remote computing services.²²

Effect of the Bill

The bill increases the penalties associated with all of the above-described video voyeurism offenses. In regards to violations of "video voyeurism," "video voyeurism dissemination," and "commercial video voyeurism dissemination":

- The penalty for a first-time violation is increased from a 1st degree misdemeanor to a 3rd degree felony.
- The penalty for a second or subsequent violation of is increased from a 3rd degree felony to a 2nd degree felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for up to fifteen years and a fine of not more than \$10,000.²³

The penalty for first-time violations of subsection (8)(a) of the statute is increased from a 3rd degree felony to a 2nd degree felony. Violations of s. 810.145(8)(b), F.S., remain 2nd degree felonies, but the bill ranks such offense in Level 6 of the Criminal Punishment Code "offense severity ranking chart, which equates to 36 sentencing points."

The bill also amends the definition of the phrase "place and time when a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy" to specify that such locations include "residential dwellings."

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 810.145, F.S., relating to video voyeurism.

Section 2. Amends s. 921.0022, F.S., relating to Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity ranking chart.

Section 3. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2012.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state revenues.

2. Expenditures:

The Criminal Justice Impact met December 14, 2011, and determined this bill will have an insignificant impact on the state prison system because of the low volume of offenses addressed in this bill.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government revenues.

²¹ Section 810.145(5), F.S.

²² *Id.*

²³ Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

2. Expenditures:

The bill increases the penalty for first-time violations of s. 810.145(2), (3), and (4), F.S., from a 1st degree misdemeanor to a 3rd degree felony. This may have a positive fiscal impact on local governments to the extent that those who commit first-time violations of s. 810.145(2), (3), and (4), F.S., will be subject to a state prison sentence rather than a county jail sentence.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

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

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not appear to create a need for rulemaking or rulemaking authority.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

The bill is effective July 1, 2012. Generally, bills that create or enhance criminal penalties are effective October 1 in an effort to provide adequate notice to those impacted by the bill (e.g., law enforcement, state attorneys, public defenders, clerks of court, etc.).

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

1 A bill to be entitled
 2 An act relating to video voyeurism; amending s.
 3 810.145, F.S.; revising the definition of the term
 4 "place and time when a person has a reasonable
 5 expectation of privacy" to include the interior of a
 6 residential dwelling; increasing the classification of
 7 specified video voyeurism offenses; amending s.
 8 921.0022, F.S.; ranking a violation of s.
 9 810.145(8)(b), F.S., above its default value for
 10 purposes of the offense severity ranking chart of the
 11 Criminal Punishment Code; providing an effective date.

12
 13 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

14
 15 Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections
 16 (6), (7), and (8) of section 810.145, Florida Statutes, are
 17 amended to read:

18 810.145 Video voyeurism.—

19 (1) As used in this section, the term:

20 (c) "Place and time when a person has a reasonable
 21 expectation of privacy" means a place and time when a reasonable
 22 person would believe that he or she could fully disrobe in
 23 privacy, without being concerned that the person's undressing
 24 was being viewed, recorded, or broadcasted by another,
 25 including, but not limited to, the interior of a residential
 26 dwelling, bathroom, changing room, fitting room, dressing room,
 27 or tanning booth.

28 (6) Except as provided in subsections (7) and (8), a

29 | person who violates this section commits a felony ~~misdemeanor~~ of
 30 | the third ~~first~~ degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, ~~or~~
 31 | s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

32 | (7) A person who violates this section and who has
 33 | previously been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for any
 34 | violation of this section commits a felony of the second ~~third~~
 35 | degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
 36 | 775.084.

37 | (8) (a) A person who is:

38 | 1. Eighteen years of age or older who is responsible for
 39 | the welfare of a child younger than 16 years of age, regardless
 40 | of whether the person knows or has reason to know the age of the
 41 | child, and who commits an offense under this section against
 42 | that child;

43 | 2. Eighteen years of age or older who is employed at a
 44 | private school as defined in s. 1002.01; a school as defined in
 45 | s. 1003.01; or a voluntary prekindergarten education program as
 46 | described in s. 1002.53(3)(a), (b), or (c) and who commits an
 47 | offense under this section against a student of the private
 48 | school, school, or voluntary prekindergarten education program;
 49 | or

50 | 3. Twenty-four years of age or older who commits an
 51 | offense under this section against a child younger than 16 years
 52 | of age, regardless of whether the person knows or has reason to
 53 | know the age of the child

54 |

55 | commits a felony of the second ~~third~~ degree, punishable as
 56 | provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

57 (b) A person who violates this subsection and who has
 58 previously been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for any
 59 violation of this section commits a felony of the second degree,
 60 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

61 Section 2. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section
 62 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity
 64 ranking chart.—

65 (3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART

66 (f) LEVEL 6

67

Florida Statute	Felony Degree	Description
316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or subsequent conviction.
499.0051(3)	2nd	Knowing forgery of pedigree papers.
499.0051(4)	2nd	Knowing purchase or receipt of prescription drug from unauthorized person.
499.0051(5)	2nd	Knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person.

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73	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
74	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.
75	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.
76	784.041	3rd	Felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation.
77	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible threat.
78	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person under 16.
79	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.
80	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility staff.
81	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65 years of age or older.

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82	784.081 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified official or employee.
83	784.082 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
84	784.083 (2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code inspector.
85	787.02 (2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining with purpose other than those in s. 787.01.
86	790.115 (2) (d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on school property.
87	790.161 (2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw destructive device with intent to do bodily harm or damage property.
88	790.164 (1)	2nd	False report of deadly explosive, weapon of mass destruction, or act of arson or violence to state property.

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89	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, vessels, or vehicles.
90	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to participate in sexual activity by custodial adult.
91	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with specified minor.
92	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years; offender less than 18 years.
93	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender 18 years of age or older.
94	806.031(2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily harm to firefighter or any other person.
95	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure; unarmed; no assault or battery.

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96	<u>810.145 (8) (b)</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>Video voyeurism; certain minor victims; 2nd or subsequent offense.</u>
97	812.014 (2) (b) 1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
98	812.014 (6)	2nd	Theft; property stolen \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.
99	812.015 (9) (a)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen \$300 or more; second or subsequent conviction.
100	812.015 (9) (b)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.
101	812.13 (2) (c)	2nd	Robbery, no firearm or other weapon (strong-arm robbery).
102	817.034 (4) (a) 1.	1st	Communications fraud, value greater than \$50,000.
	817.4821 (5)	2nd	Possess cloning paraphernalia

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			with intent to create cloned cellular telephones.
103	825.102(1)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult.
104	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult.
105	825.1025(3)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
106	825.103(2)(c)	3rd	Exploiting an elderly person or disabled adult and property is valued at less than \$20,000.
107	827.03(1)	3rd	Abuse of a child.
108	827.03(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
109	827.071(2) & (3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a sexual performance, or promote or direct such performance.
110	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
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112	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill or do bodily injury.
113	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to escape.
114	847.011	3rd	Distributing, offering to distribute, or possessing with intent to distribute obscene materials depicting minors.
115	847.012	3rd	Knowingly using a minor in the production of materials harmful to minors.
116	847.0135(2)	3rd	Facilitates sexual conduct of or with a minor or the visual depiction of such conduct.
117	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a witness, victim, or informant, with bodily injury.
	944.35(3)(a)2.	3rd	Committing malicious battery upon or inflicting cruel or inhuman treatment on an inmate or offender on community

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			supervision, resulting in great bodily harm.
118	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
119	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing, aiding escaped prisoners.
120	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of contraband (firearm, weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility.
121	951.22(1)	3rd	Intoxicating drug, firearm, or weapon introduced into county facility.
122			
123	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.		

Governor Rick Scott

Public Safety Budget Recommendations

for

Fiscal Year 2012-13



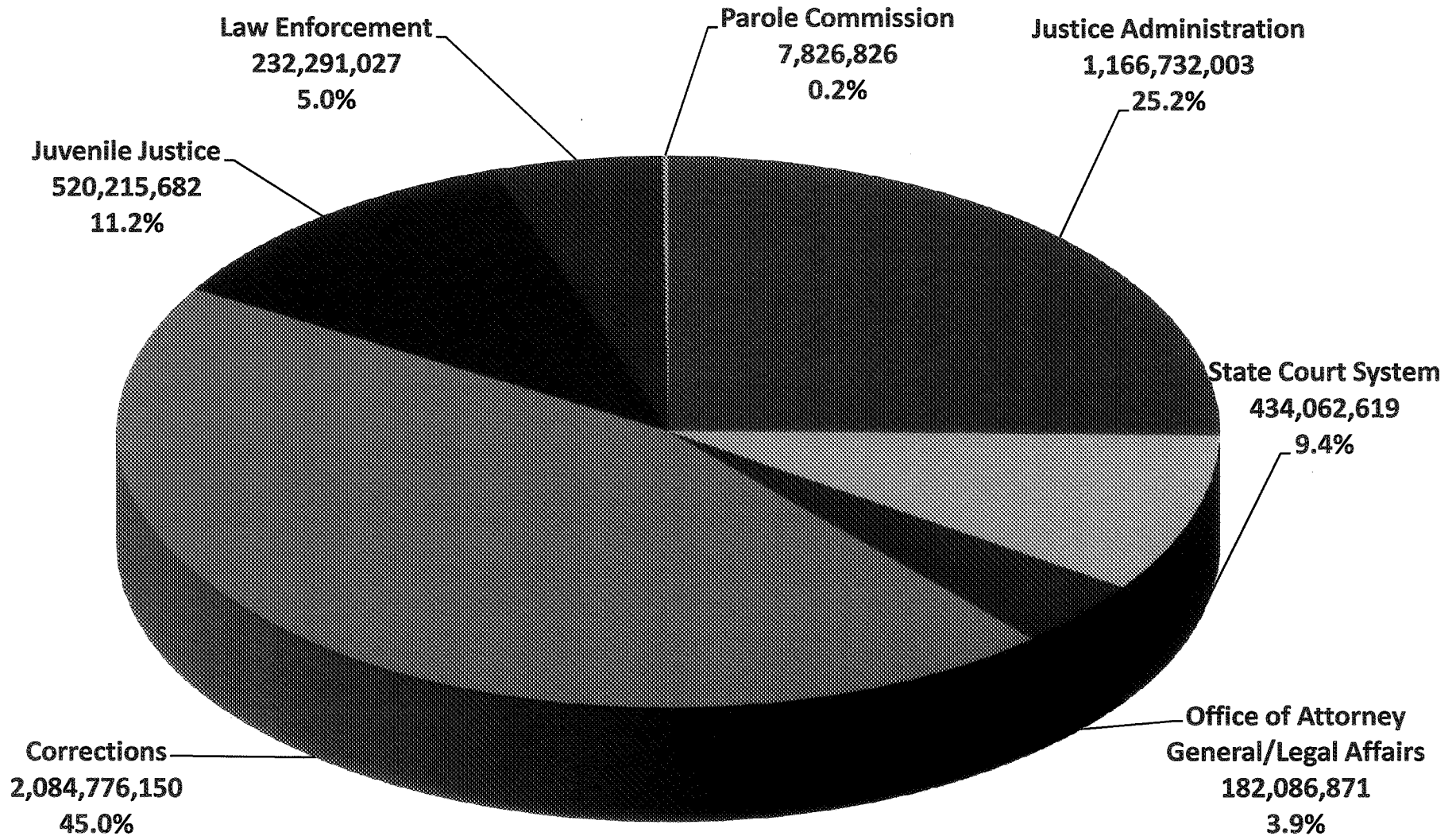
January 11, 2012

House Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

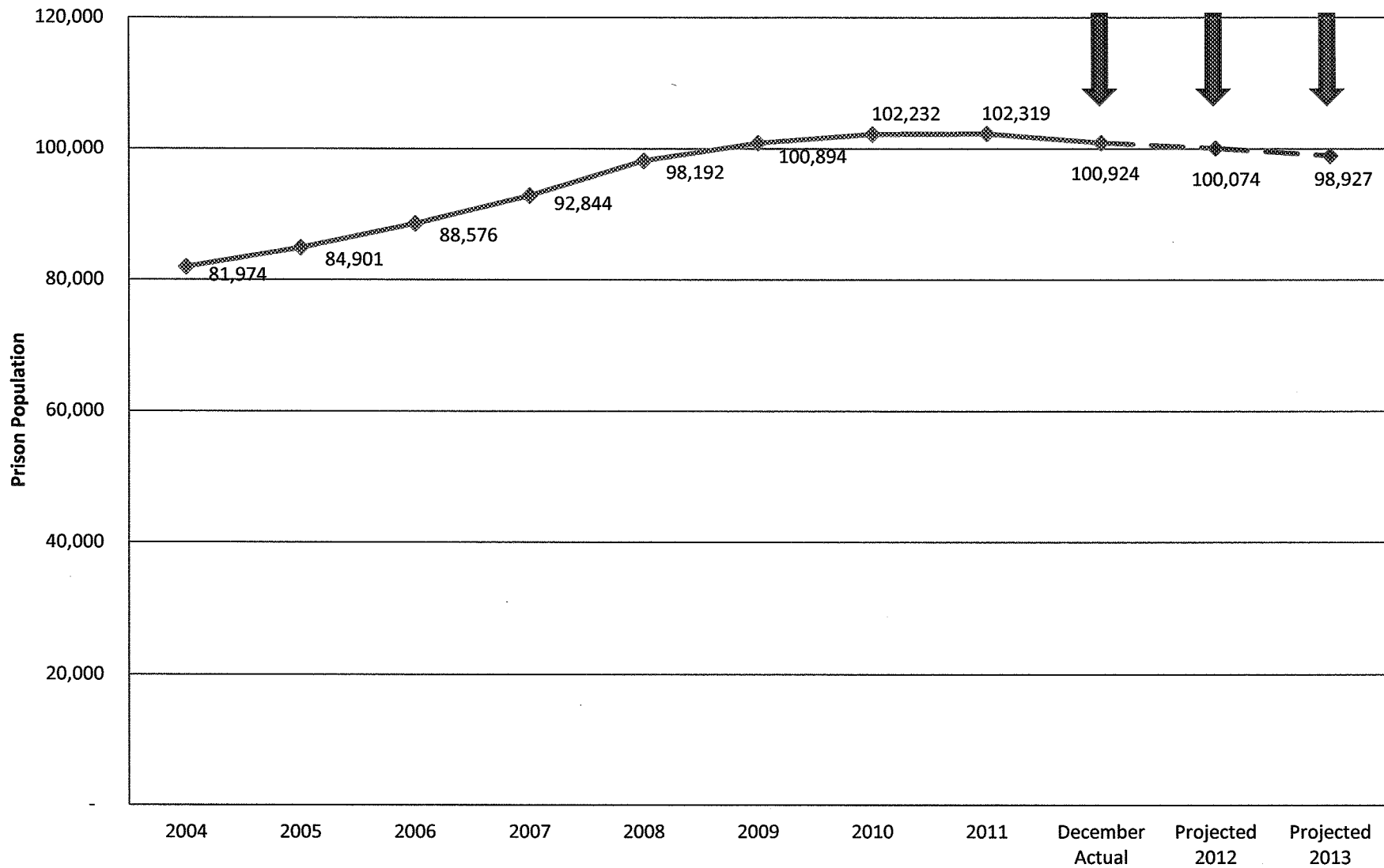
Honorable Rich Glorioso, Chair



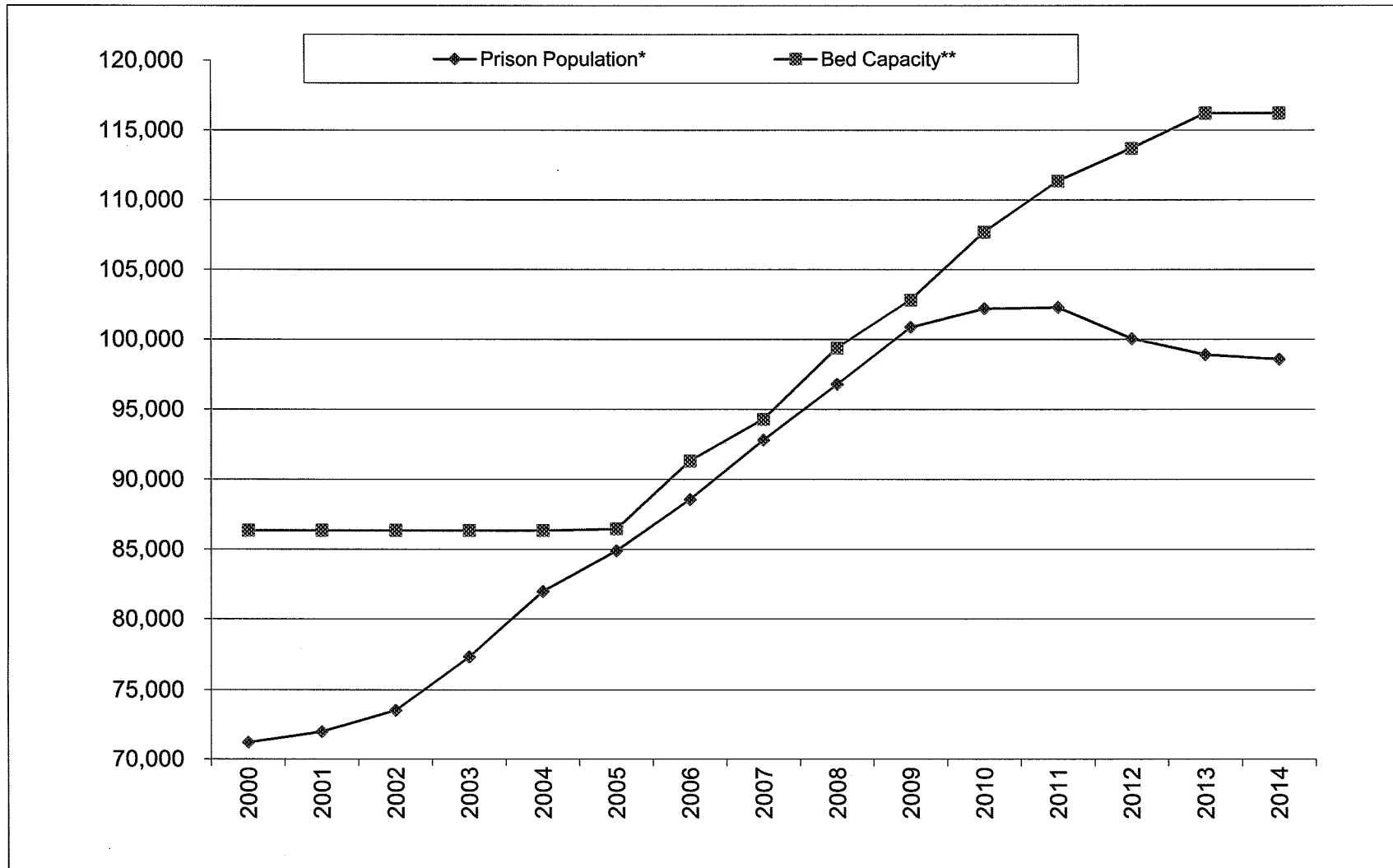
Public Safety - \$4.6 Billion



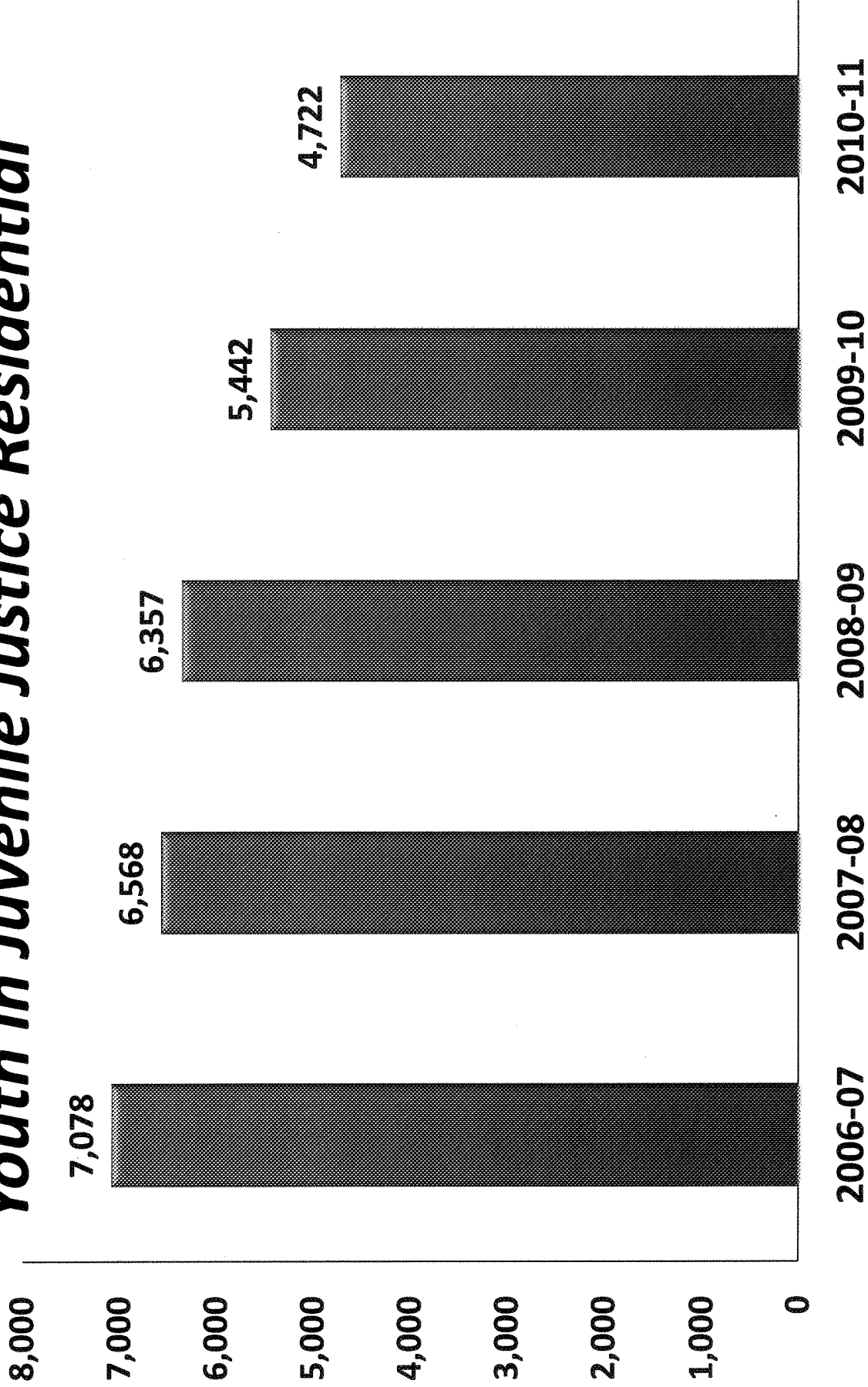
Inmate Population Trending Down



Prison Population to Bed Capacity



Youth in Juvenile Justice Residential



Budget Highlights - Corrections

- 1. Consolidate prison beds (\$67.4 million)***
- 2. Continue and expanding public-private partnerships (\$24.4 million)***
- 3. Adjust probation caseloads based on revised estimates (\$7.6 million)***
- 4. Savings through 12-hour shift (\$8.9 million)***



Budget Highlights - Corrections

- 5. Expand drug treatment - \$3.9 million***
- 6. Replace aged protective vests - \$500,000***
- 7. Expand farming program - \$2.5 million***
- 8. Replace inmate transport vans - \$1 million***
- 9. Continue faith and character chaplaincy - \$350,000***



Budget Highlights - Juvenile Justice

- 1. Reduce non-secure residential beds (\$6.8 million)***
- 2. Redirect low risk youth with domestic violence charges from detention to respite beds (\$2 million net savings)***
- 3. Fund critical facility repairs \$1 million***



Budget Highlights - Law Enforcement

- 1. Reduce vacant positions over 120 days –
(\$280,000) (5 FTE)***
- 2. Fund expansion of DNA samples to database
\$872,000***
- 3. Increase criminal justice compliance audit staff
\$138,000 ; 2 FTE***



Budget Highlights - Legal Affairs

- 1. Increase economic crimes division
\$289,000 and 4 FTE***
- 2. Restore General Revenue previously fund shifted
\$1.6 million***



Budget Highlights - Justice Administration

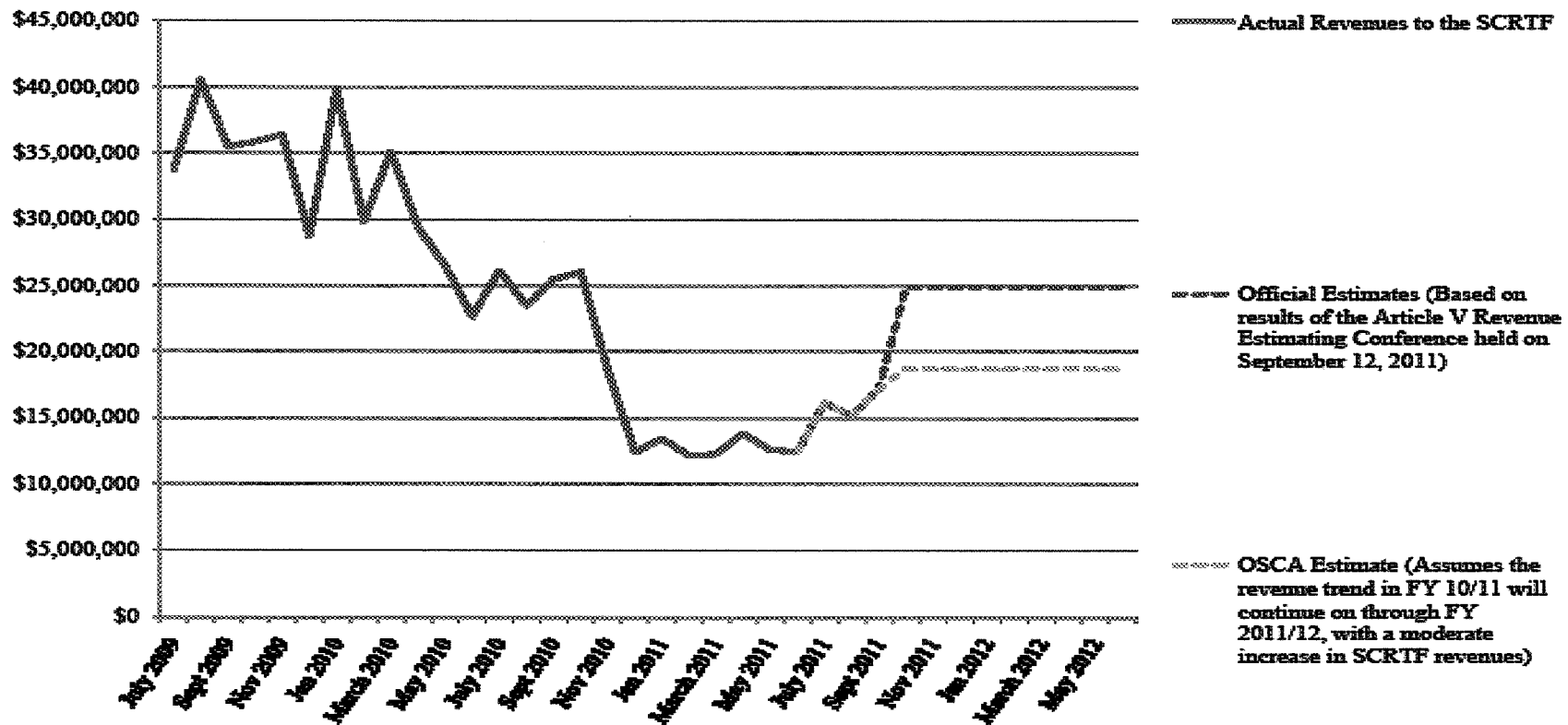
- 1. Funding for office leases and utilities for Regional Conflict Counsels
\$3.3 million***
- 2. Reduce Clerks of Courts spending by 4%
(\$17.8 million)***

Continue State Attorneys, Public Defenders, Capital Collateral Representatives, Guardian Ad Litem at 2011 levels.



Stabilize State Court System - \$280 m GR

State Courts Revenue Trust Fund Actual and Projected Revenues



Note: Actual Revenues as reported in the Department of Revenue Consolidation Report.



Accountability Budgeting

1. Changes to the General Appropriations Act:

- ***Lump sum funding***
- ***Explanation of the services provided.***
- ***Outcome measures focused on specific outcomes***

2. Agencies Selected for Accountability Budgeting:

- ***Department of Revenue***
- ***Office of Financial Regulation***
- ***Florida Department of Law Enforcement***



Correctional Medical Authority

Restore funding / staff to Correctional Medical Authority

Establish as independent agency administratively housed under the Executive Office of the Governor



Public Safety Budget Highlights

Major Increases	Amount
Substance Abuse Treatment for Offenders and Inmates	\$3.9 million
Irrigation Systems for Expansion of Crops at Prisons	\$2.5 million
Prevention and Diversion Programs for At-Risk Youth	\$5.6 million
Major Decreases	Amount
Consolidate Prison Beds	(\$67.4) million
Savings through Public-Private Partnerships of Health Scvs / Work Release and Re-Entry Centers	(\$24.4) million
Correctional Efficiencies (12-Hour Shift); Probation Caseloads	(\$16.5) million
Clerks of Court Spending Reduction	(\$17.8) million
Reduce Excess Juvenile Residential Beds	(\$6.9) million
Major Fund Shift	Amount
State Courts from Trust Fund to General Revenue	\$280 million



Governor Rick Scott
Public Safety Budget Recommendations
for
Fiscal Year 2012-13



January 11, 2012

House Justice Appropriations Subcommittee
Honorable Rich Glorioso, Chair

