



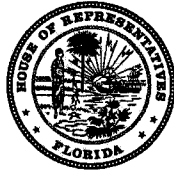
Appropriations Committee

**Tuesday, February 7, 2017
3:00 PM – 5:30 PM
212 Knott Building**

Meeting Packet

**Richard Corcoran
Speaker**

**Carlos Trujillo
Chair**



The Florida House of Representatives

Appropriations Committee

Richard Corcoran
Speaker

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AGENDA

Tuesday, February 7, 2017


212 Knott Building

3:00 PM – 5:30 PM

- I. Call to Order/Roll Call
- II. Opening Remarks by Chair Trujillo
- III. Presentation of the Governor's Recommended Budget for FY 2017-18
by Cynthia Kelly, Director, Office of Policy and Budget
- IV. Consideration of the following bill:
HB 6007 Traffic Infraction Detectors by Avila, Ingoglia
- V. Closing Remarks and Adjournment

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 6007 Traffic Infraction Detectors
SPONSOR(S): Avila, Ingoglia and others
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 178, SB 630

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee	13 Y, 1 N	Johnson	Vickers
2) Appropriations Committee		PC Cobb	Leznoff 
3) Government Accountability Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The regulation and use of red light cameras for the purpose of enforcing the Florida Uniform Traffic Control law, is preempted to the state. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), counties, and municipalities are authorized to employ red light camera programs.

Effective July 1, 2020, the bill removes the authorization for the DHSMV and local governments to install and maintain red light cameras. The bill maintains s. 316.0076, F.S., which expressly preempts to the state regulation of the use of cameras for enforcing the Florida Uniform Traffic Control law. This means local governments will no longer have the authority to implement red light camera programs by local ordinance.

The bill also makes conforming changes.

The bill has a negative recurring impact even though it does not take effect until 2020. This is because revenues are considered nonrecurring until the effective date, given the prospective repeal of the law. Therefore, although there is no immediate loss of revenue, the accounting of those revenues as being temporary or time limited occurs immediately. The Revenue Estimating Conference met on January 27, 2017, and estimated that the bill has a recurring annual impact of \$62.6 million to general revenue, \$12.0 million to state trust funds, and \$72.6 million to local government revenues.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current Situation

Red Light Cameras, Generally

Traffic infraction detectors,¹ more commonly known as “red light cameras,” are used to document traffic law violations by automatically photographing vehicles whose drivers have failed to yield at red lights. The cameras are connected to the traffic signal and to sensors that monitor traffic flow at the crosswalk or stop line. The system photographs vehicles that enter the intersection above a pre-set minimum speed after the signal has turned red; a second photograph typically shows the vehicle in the intersection. In some cases, video cameras are used. Red light cameras also record the license plate number, date and time of day, time elapsed since the beginning of the red signal, and the vehicle’s speed.

Red Light Cameras in Florida

The regulation and use of red light cameras for the purpose of enforcing Ch. 316, F.S., which is the Florida Uniform Traffic Control Law, is preempted to the state.² The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), counties, and municipalities are authorized to employ red light camera programs.³

Red light cameras are allowed on state roads if permitted by the Department of Transportation (DOT), and are allowed on streets and highways under the jurisdiction of counties or municipalities. However, the placement and installation of red light cameras on state roads, streets, and highways must meet placement and installation specifications developed by DOT.⁴

If DHSMV, a county, or a municipality installs a red light camera at an intersection, the respective governmental entity must notify the public that a camera is in use at that intersection, including specific notification of enforcement of right-on-red violations.⁵ The signage must meet specifications adopted by DOT pursuant to s. 316.0745, F.S.⁶

Notices and Citations

Current law allows DHSMV, a county, or a municipality to authorize a traffic infraction enforcement officer to issue a traffic citation for certain traffic infractions. If a red light camera captures an image of a vehicle running a red light, the visual information is reviewed by a traffic infraction enforcement officer. A notice of violation must be sent by first-class mail to the registered owner of the vehicle within 30 days of the alleged violation.⁷ The notice must specify the remedies available and must include a statement informing the owner of his or her right to review the photographic or video evidence upon which the violation is based, as well as the time and place or Internet location where the evidence may be reviewed.⁸

¹ Section 316.003(87), F.S., defines “traffic infraction detector” as “[a] vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with a traffic control signal and a camera or cameras synchronized to automatically record two or more sequenced photographic or electronic images or streaming video of only the rear of a motor vehicle at the time the vehicle fails to stop behind the stop bar or clearly marked stop line when facing a traffic control signal steady red light. Any notification under s. 316.0083(1)(b) or traffic citation issued by the use of a traffic infraction detector must include a photograph or other recorded image showing both the license tag of the offending vehicle and the traffic control device being violated.”

² Section 316.0076, F.S.

³ See s. 316.0083, F.S.

⁴ Section 316.0776(1), F.S.

⁵ Section 316.0776(2)(a), F.S.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Section 316.0083(1)(b)1.a., F.S.

⁸ Section 316.0083(1)(b)1.b., F.S.

Violations may not be issued if the vehicle is making a right-hand turn in a "careful and prudent manner"⁹ or if the vehicle comes to a complete stop¹⁰ before making a permissible right turn.

A person who receives a red light camera notice of violation may request a hearing within 60 days following the date of the notice or pay the penalty. No payment or fee may be required in order to receive the hearing.¹¹ If a person elects to receive a hearing, the person waives his or her right to challenge delivery of the notice of violation.¹² If the notice of violation is upheld, the local hearing officer must require the petitioner to pay the \$158 penalty and may also require the petitioner to pay county or municipal costs, not to exceed \$250.¹³

If the registered owner of the vehicle does not pay the violation within 60 days following the date of notification, the traffic infraction enforcement officer must issue a uniform traffic citation (UTC) to the owner.¹⁴ The UTC must be sent by certified mail and, like the notice of violation, it must include the same statements described above regarding review of the photographic or video evidence.¹⁵ The images provided by a red light camera are admissible in court and provide a rebuttable presumption the vehicle was used to commit the violation.¹⁶

A traffic infraction enforcement officer must provide by electronic transmission a replica of the citation data to the court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or its traffic violations bureau within five days after the issuance date of a UTC to the violator.¹⁷

Defenses

The registered owner of the motor vehicle involved in a red light camera violation is responsible for paying the UTC unless the owner can establish that the:

- Motor vehicle passed through the intersection in order to yield right-of-way to an emergency vehicle or as part of a funeral procession;
- Motor vehicle passed through the intersection at the direction of a law enforcement officer;
- Motor vehicle was, at the time of the violation, in the care, custody, or control of another person;
- Driver received a UTC issued by a law enforcement officer for the alleged violation; or
- Motor vehicle's owner was deceased on or before the date that the UTC was issued.¹⁸

Current law provides certain requirements that must be met when establishing one of the defenses, including furnishing an affidavit to the appropriate governmental entity that provides detailed information supporting the defense.¹⁹

Penalties

Red light camera citations carry a \$158 penalty. When the \$158 penalty is the result of local government enforcement, \$75 is retained by the local government and \$83 is deposited with the Department of Revenue (DOR).²⁰ DOR subsequently distributes the penalty by depositing \$70 in the

⁹ Section 316.0083(2), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 316.0083(1)(a), F.S.

¹¹ Section 316.0083(1)(b)1.c., F.S.

¹² Section 316.0083(1)(b)1.d., F.S.

¹³ Sections 316.0083(5)(e) and 318.18(22), F.S.

¹⁴ Section 316.0083(1)(c), F.S.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ Section 316.0083(1)(e), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 316.650(3)(c), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 316.0083(1)(d), F.S.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ Sections 316.0083(1)(b)3. and 318.18(15), F.S.

General Revenue Fund, \$10 in the Department of Health (DOH) Administrative Trust Fund, and \$3 in the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund.²¹

When the \$158 penalty is the result of enforcement by DHSMV, \$45 is retained by the local government and \$113 is deposited with DOR.²² DOR subsequently distributes the penalty by depositing \$100 in the General Revenue Fund, \$10 in the DOH Administrative Trust Fund, and \$3 in the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund.²³ DHSMV does not currently operate any red light cameras.

If a law enforcement officer cites a motorist for the same offense, the penalty is still \$158, but the revenue is distributed from the clerk of court to DOR, where \$30 is distributed to the General Revenue Fund, \$65 is distributed to the DOH Administrative Trust Fund, and \$3 is distributed to the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund. The remaining \$60 is distributed in small percentages to a number of funds pursuant to s. 318.21, F.S.²⁴

Red light camera citations may not result in points assessed against the driver's driver license and may not be used for the purpose of setting motor vehicle insurance rates.²⁵

Proceeds Retained by Local Government

Local governments must procure for the services of a red light camera vendor. The contract term generally ranges from three to five years.²⁶ Local governments typically pay between \$4,250 and \$4,750 per camera, per month.²⁷

In a survey of local governments that operate a red light camera program, the Office of Program Policy Analysis & Governmental Accountability (OPPAGA) reported that, over a three-year period: 49 percent of the total money collected was used to pay red light camera vendors; 78 percent reported excess revenue after payments to vendors and other program expenses; and 16 percent reported difficulty generating sufficient revenue to make vendor payments and as such had accrued outstanding balances. Of those respondents reporting excess revenue, 76 percent was allocated to general fund, 14 percent to public safety/police, and 5 percent to road repair/maintenance.²⁸

2016 Red Light Camera Program Analysis

Current law requires each county or municipality operating a red light camera program to annually self-report data to DHSMV, which includes red light camera program results over the preceding fiscal year, the procedures for enforcement, and other statistical data and information required by DHSMV.²⁹ DHSMV must compile the information and submit a summary report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.³⁰

In December 2016, DHSMV issued its report for the period between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016. According to the 2016 report, 59 jurisdictions responded that they had red light cameras in operation; 688 red light cameras were active, which was a reduction of 108 cameras from the previous year; and 430 intersections were equipped with red light cameras, which was a reduction of 48 from the previous year. Agencies issued 1,227,927 notices of violation and of the notices issued, 62 percent paid the fine and approximately 3.5 percent were contested and dismissed. Of those responding, 71 percent indicated they issue notices of violation for a right-on-red violation and 32 percent indicated they do not

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Section 318.18(15), F.S.

²⁵ Section 322.27(3)(d)6., F.S.

²⁶ "Florida Red Light Camera Programs," *OPPAGA Research Memorandum* (January 31, 2014) Copy on file with the Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ Section 316.0083(4), F.S. DHSMV uses an on-line questionnaire to facilitate data collection.

³⁰ *Id.*

issue such notices. Six jurisdictions indicated they do not track the number of violations issued for right turns on red.³¹

Crash Statistics

In its 2016 report, DHSMV provided the following breakdown of the number of crashes at red light camera (RLC) intersections before and after the cameras were installed:³²

	Before RLC Installed	After RLC Installed	Percentage Change
Total Crashes	5,107	5,625	10.14%
Angle Crashes	1,383	1,476	6.72%
Rear-End Crashes	3,724	4,149	11.41%
Non-Incapacitating Injuries	399	392	-1.75%
Incapacitating Injuries	153	194	26.80%
Fatal Crashes	5	10	100%
Crashes Involving Non-Motorists	56	45	-19.64%
Crashes Involving Running a Red Light	191	185	-3.14%
Possible Injury Crashes	964	1,054	9.34%

Litigation

In October 2014, the Fourth District Court of Appeal dismissed a red light camera citation after finding that the local government had delegated an impermissible measure of discretion and control over its red light camera program to a private third-party vendor.³³ Under the terms of the contract, the vendor decided which infractions would be reviewed by the city, obtained the information needed to fill out a citation, completed the citation, issued the citation, and transmitted the citation information to the court.³⁴ In Florida, only traffic infraction enforcement officers and sworn law enforcement officers are authorized to issue a traffic citation.³⁵ The case was appealed; however, the Florida Supreme Court declined to accept jurisdiction on the case.³⁶

In July 2016, the Third District Court of Appeal determined that Florida law allows a municipality's vendor as its agent to review and sort red light camera images to forward to a law enforcement officer when:

- The vendor's decisions are strictly circumstanced by contract language, municipal guidelines, and actual practice;
- Ministerial decisions are further limited by automatically passing close calls to the police for review;
- The law enforcement officer makes the actual decision as to whether probable cause exists and whether a notice and citation should be issued; and
- The officer's decision that probable cause exists and the citation issued consists of a full, professional review by an identified officer who is responsible for that decision and does not merely acquiesce to any decision by the vendor.³⁷

³¹ DHSMV Red Light Camera Report, December 31, 2016. Copy on file with the Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee.

³² It should be noted that other factors may have contributed to the number of crashes.

³³ *City of Hollywood v. Arem*, 39 Fla. L. Weekly D2175 (Fla. 4th DCA October 15, 2014)

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ Sections 316.0083(1)(b)3., and 316.650(3)(c), F.S.

³⁶ Supreme Court of Florida, *City of Hollywood vs. Arem*, Case No. SC15-236. Order Issued April 13, 2015.

³⁷ *State of Florida, by and through the City of Aventura, et. al. vs. Jimenez*. Case Nos. 3D15-2303 & 3D15-2271. Opinion filed July 27, 2016.

In its decision, the Third District Court of Appeal distinguished its decision from that of the Fourth District Court of Appeal and certified the following three questions to the Florida Supreme Court regarding the legality of red light camera programs in Florida:

1. Does the review of red light camera images authorized by s. 316.0083(1)(a), F.S. (2014), allow a municipality's vendor, as its agent, to sort images to forward to the law enforcement officer, where the controlling contract and city guidelines limit the vendor to deciding whether the images contain certain easy-to-identify characteristics and where only the law enforcement officer makes the determination whether probable cause exists and whether to issue a Notice of Violation and citation?
2. Is it an illegal delegation of police power for the vendor to print and mail the notices and citations, through a totally automated process without human involvement, after the law enforcement officer makes the determination that probable cause exists and to issue a Notice of Violation and citation?
3. Does the fact that citation data is electronically transmitted to the Clerk of the Court from the vendor's server via a totally automated process without human involvement violate s. 316.650(3)(c), F.S., (2014), when it is the law enforcement officer who affirmatively authorizes the transmission process?

The Florida Supreme Court has not issued an opinion regarding the above questions.

In October 2016, the Second District Court of Appeal issued a decision that generally agreed with that of the Third District Court of Appeal.³⁸

Proposed Changes

Effective July 1, 2020, the bill removes DHSMV and local government authorization to install and maintain red light cameras. The bill maintains s. 316.0076, F.S., which expressly preempts to the state regulation of the use of cameras for enforcing Ch. 316, F.S. This means local governments will not have the authority to implement red light camera programs by local ordinance.

Because the bill removes the authority of DHSMV and local governments to install and maintain red light cameras, it makes the following changes:

- Repeals the statutory definitions of "traffic infraction detector" and "local hearing officer."
- Repeals s. 316.0083, F.S., which is the Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program.
- Repeals s. 316.00831, F.S., which provides for the distribution of penalties collected under s. 316.0083(1)(b), F.S.
- Repeals s. 316.07456, F.S., which provides the transitional implementation for red light cameras.
- Repeals s. 316.0776, F.S., which relates to the placement and installation of red light cameras.
- Repeals s. 318.15(3), F.S., which establishes penalties associated with the failure to pay red light camera fines.
- Removes DHSMV's authority to designate employees as traffic infraction enforcement officers for purposes of enforcing red light camera violations.
- Removes provisions regarding traffic citations issued pursuant to a red light camera violation.
- Removes provisions related to penalties associated with red light camera violations.
- Repeals s. 318.18(22), F.S., relating to the payment of county and municipal costs.
- Removes provisions regarding points and insurance rates related to red light camera violations.
- Conforms cross-references.

³⁸ *City of Oldsmar and Pamela Jo Bondi, Attorney General vs. Trinh*. Case No. 2D15-4898. Opinion filed October 28, 2016.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 repeals ss. 316.0083(35) and (87), F.S., defining "local hearing officer" and "traffic infraction detector."

Section 2 repeals s. 316.008(8), F.S., authorizing municipalities and counties to use traffic infraction detectors.

Section 3 repeals s. 316.0083, F.S., relating to the Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program.

Section 4 repeals s. 316.00831, F.S., relating to the distribution of penalties collected under the Mark Wandall Traffic Safety Program.

Section 5 repeals s. 316.07456, F.S., relating to transitional implementation.

Section 6 repeals s. 316.0776, F.S., relating to the placement and installation of traffic infraction detectors.

Section 7 repeals s. 318.15(3), F.S., relating to failure to comply with a civil penalty or to appear.

Section 8 repeals s. 321.50, F.S., relating to the authorization for DHSMV to use traffic infraction detectors.

Sections 9 through 12 amend ss. 28.37, 316.003, 316.545 and 316.613, F.S., to conform cross-references.

Section 13 amends s. 316.640, F.S., relating to the enforcement of traffic laws.

Section 14 amends s. 316.640, F.S., relating to traffic citations.

Sections 15 and 16 amend ss. 318.121 and 318.14, F.S., to conform cross-references.

Section 17 amends s. 318.18, F.S., relating to the amount of penalties for traffic infractions.

Section 18 amends s. 320.03, F.S., to conform a cross-reference.

Section 19 amends s. 322.27, F.S., relating to DHSMV's authority to suspend or revoke a driver license or identification card.

Section 20 amends s. 655.960, F.S., to conform a cross-reference.

Section 21 provides an effective date of July 1, 2020.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

On January 27, 2017, the Revenue Estimating Conference reviewed the bill. The consensus estimate for that bill was that it would result in the following **negative** recurring fiscal impact to state government revenues:

Fiscal Year	General Revenue	Trust Funds	Total
2017-2018	\$62.6 million	\$12.0 million	\$74.6 million
2018-2019	\$63.6 million	\$12.2 million	\$75.8 million
2019-2020	\$64.6 million	\$12.4 million	\$77.0 million
2020-2021	\$65.6 million	\$12.5 million	\$78.1 million
2021-2022	\$66.5 million	\$12.7 million	\$79.2 million

2. Expenditures:

DOR will no longer incur expenses associated with processing the payments from municipalities and counties and distributing the monies to the appropriate funds.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

On January 27, 2017, the Revenue Estimating Conference reviewed the bill. The consensus estimate was that the bill would result in the following **negative** recurring fiscal impact to local government revenues:

Fiscal Year	Revenue
2017-2018	\$72.6 million
2018-2019	\$73.8 million
2019-2020	\$75.0 million
2020-2021	\$76.1 million
2021-2022	\$77.1 million

2. Expenditures:

Municipalities and counties will no longer incur expenses associated with red light cameras; however, they may incur some expenses associated with removing existing cameras.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill removes the possibility of motor vehicle operators being issued a \$158 fine for a red light camera violation.

Each jurisdiction operating red light cameras has a unique contract with a vendor to provide some, if not all, of the following services: installation, maintenance, monitoring, and citation issuance. The value of these contracts and the specific stakeholders are not clear at this time, but the impact will be significant.³⁹

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill has a negative recurring impact even though it does not take effect until 2020. This is because revenues are considered nonrecurring until the effective date, given the prospective repeal of the law. Therefore, although there is no immediate loss of revenue, the accounting of those revenues as being temporary or time limited occurs immediately. The Revenue Estimating Conference met on January 27, 2017, and estimated that the bill has a recurring annual impact of \$62.6 million to general revenue, \$12.0 million to state trust funds, and \$72.6 million to local government revenues.

³⁹ DHSMV bill analysis of HB 4027 (2016), which removed the authorization for DHSMV and local governments to install red light cameras.

According to DHSMV, the bill would eliminate the annual survey, annual red light camera report, and vendor approval process for the issuance of red light camera notices of violation. Also, it would alleviate the workload related to handling red light camera disputes and for granting access and registration stops.⁴⁰

The bill eliminates the need for hearings to dispute the issuance of red light camera notices of violation, which should result in a reduction in court costs.⁴¹

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not Applicable. This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

Municipalities or counties may have contracts that provide for the use of red light cameras beyond July 1, 2020. To the extent that these contracts do not contain provisions regarding the termination of the contract if authorization for such cameras is repealed, the bill could raise concerns regarding impairment of contracts. According to a 2014 research memorandum by OPPAGA, the duration of red light camera contracts is typically three to five years with the option to extend for an additional term. Often a provision in the contract authorizes termination in the event the law regarding red light cameras changes.⁴²

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

DHSMV indicates that the bill will require it to change some of its procedures.⁴³

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

None.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² OPPAGA Research Memorandum, *Florida Red Light Camera Program*, February 7, 2014. Copy on File with Transportation & Infrastructure Subcommittee.

⁴³ DHSMV Bill Analysis HB 4027(2016).

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

Section 1. Subsections (35) and (87) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 2. Subsection (8) of section 316.008, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 3. Section 316.0083, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 4. Section 316.00831, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 5. Section 316.07456, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 6. Section 316.0776, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 7. Subsection (3) of section 318.15, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 8. Section 321.50, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 9. Subsection (5) of section 28.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.37 Fines, fees, service charges, and costs remitted to the state.—

(5) Ten percent of all court-related fines collected by the clerk, except for penalties or fines distributed to counties or municipalities under s. 318.18(15) ~~316.0083(1)(b)3. or s.~~

51 ~~318.18(15)(a)~~, shall be deposited into the clerk's Public
 52 Records Modernization Trust Fund to be used exclusively for
 53 additional clerk court-related operational needs and program
 54 enhancements.

55 Section 10. Subsection (55) of section 316.003, Florida
 56 Statutes, is amended to read:

57 316.003 Definitions.—The following words and phrases, when
 58 used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively
 59 ascribed to them in this section, except where the context
 60 otherwise requires:

61 (54)~~(55)~~ PRIVATE ROAD OR DRIVEWAY.—Except as otherwise
 62 provided in paragraph (76)(b) ~~(77)(b)~~, any privately owned way
 63 or place used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having
 64 express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other
 65 persons.

66 Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section
 67 316.545, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

68 316.545 Weight and load unlawful; special fuel and motor
 69 fuel tax enforcement; inspection; penalty; review.—

70 (2)

71 (b) The officer or inspector shall inspect the license
 72 plate or registration certificate of the commercial vehicle to
 73 determine whether its gross weight is in compliance with the
 74 declared gross vehicle weight. If its gross weight exceeds the
 75 declared weight, the penalty shall be 5 cents per pound on the

76 | difference between such weights. In those cases when the
 77 | commercial vehicle is being operated over the highways of the
 78 | state with an expired registration or with no registration from
 79 | this or any other jurisdiction or is not registered under the
 80 | applicable provisions of chapter 320, the penalty herein shall
 81 | apply on the basis of 5 cents per pound on that scaled weight
 82 | which exceeds 35,000 pounds on laden truck tractor-semitrailer
 83 | combinations or tandem trailer truck combinations, 10,000 pounds
 84 | on laden straight trucks or straight truck-trailer combinations,
 85 | or 10,000 pounds on any unladen commercial motor vehicle. A
 86 | driver of a commercial motor vehicle entering the state at a
 87 | designated port-of-entry location, as defined in s. 316.003
 88 | ~~316.003(54)~~, or operating on designated routes to a port-of-
 89 | entry location, who obtains a temporary registration permit
 90 | shall be assessed a penalty limited to the difference between
 91 | its gross weight and the declared gross vehicle weight at 5
 92 | cents per pound. If the license plate or registration has not
 93 | been expired for more than 90 days, the penalty imposed under
 94 | this paragraph may not exceed \$1,000. In the case of special
 95 | mobile equipment, which qualifies for the license tax provided
 96 | for in s. 320.08(5)(b), being operated on the highways of the
 97 | state with an expired registration or otherwise not properly
 98 | registered under the applicable provisions of chapter 320, a
 99 | penalty of \$75 shall apply in addition to any other penalty
 100 | which may apply in accordance with this chapter. A vehicle found

101 in violation of this section may be detained until the owner or
 102 operator produces evidence that the vehicle has been properly
 103 registered. Any costs incurred by the retention of the vehicle
 104 shall be the sole responsibility of the owner. A person who has
 105 been assessed a penalty pursuant to this paragraph for failure
 106 to have a valid vehicle registration certificate pursuant to the
 107 provisions of chapter 320 is not subject to the delinquent fee
 108 authorized in s. 320.07 if such person obtains a valid
 109 registration certificate within 10 working days after such
 110 penalty was assessed.

111 Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section
 112 316.613, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

113 316.613 Child restraint requirements.—

114 (2) As used in this section, the term "motor vehicle"
 115 means a motor vehicle as defined in s. 316.003 that is operated
 116 on the roadways, streets, and highways of the state. The term
 117 does not include:

118 (a) A school bus as defined in s. 316.003 ~~316.003(68)~~.

119 Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph
 120 (a) of subsection (5) of section 316.640, Florida Statutes, are
 121 amended to read:

122 316.640 Enforcement.—The enforcement of the traffic laws
 123 of this state is vested as follows:

124 (1) STATE.—

125 (b)1. The Department of Transportation has authority to

126 enforce on all the streets and highways of this state all laws
 127 applicable within its authority.

128 2.a. The Department of Transportation shall develop
 129 training and qualifications standards for toll enforcement
 130 officers whose sole authority is to enforce the payment of tolls
 131 pursuant to s. 316.1001. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be
 132 construed to permit the carrying of firearms or other weapons,
 133 nor shall a toll enforcement officer have arrest authority.

134 b. For the purpose of enforcing s. 316.1001, governmental
 135 entities, as defined in s. 334.03, which own or operate a toll
 136 facility may employ independent contractors or designate
 137 employees as toll enforcement officers; however, any such toll
 138 enforcement officer must successfully meet the training and
 139 qualifications standards for toll enforcement officers
 140 established by the Department of Transportation.

141 ~~3. For the purpose of enforcing s. 316.0083, the~~
 142 ~~department may designate employees as traffic infraction~~
 143 ~~enforcement officers. A traffic infraction enforcement officer~~
 144 ~~must successfully complete instruction in traffic enforcement~~
 145 ~~procedures and court presentation through the Selective Traffic~~
 146 ~~Enforcement Program as approved by the Division of Criminal~~
 147 ~~Justice Standards and Training of the Department of Law~~
 148 ~~Enforcement, or through a similar program, but may not~~
 149 ~~necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum standards~~
 150 ~~established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training~~

151 ~~Commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary law~~
 152 ~~enforcement officers under s. 943.13. This subparagraph does not~~
 153 ~~authorize the carrying of firearms or other weapons by a traffic~~
 154 ~~infraction enforcement officer and does not authorize a traffic~~
 155 ~~infraction enforcement officer to make arrests. The department's~~
 156 ~~traffic infraction enforcement officers must be physically~~
 157 ~~located in the state.~~

158 (5) (a) Any sheriff's department or police department of a
 159 municipality may employ, as a traffic infraction enforcement
 160 officer, any individual who successfully completes instruction
 161 in traffic enforcement procedures and court presentation through
 162 the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program as approved by the
 163 Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training of the
 164 Department of Law Enforcement, or through a similar program, but
 165 who does not necessarily otherwise meet the uniform minimum
 166 standards established by the Criminal Justice Standards and
 167 Training Commission for law enforcement officers or auxiliary
 168 law enforcement officers under s. 943.13. Any such traffic
 169 infraction enforcement officer who observes the commission of a
 170 traffic infraction or, in the case of a parking infraction, who
 171 observes an illegally parked vehicle may issue a traffic
 172 citation for the infraction when, based upon personal
 173 investigation, he or she has reasonable and probable grounds to
 174 believe that an offense has been committed which constitutes a
 175 noncriminal traffic infraction as defined in s. 318.14. ~~In~~

176 ~~addition, any such traffic infraction enforcement officer may~~
 177 ~~issue a traffic citation under s. 316.0083. For purposes of~~
 178 ~~enforcing s. 316.0083, any sheriff's department or police~~
 179 ~~department of a municipality may designate employees as traffic~~
 180 ~~infraction enforcement officers.~~ The traffic infraction
 181 enforcement officers must be physically located in the county of
 182 the respective sheriff's or police department.

183 Section 14. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of
 184 section 316.650, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

185 316.650 Traffic citations.—

186 (3)(a) Except for a traffic citation issued pursuant to s.
 187 316.1001 ~~or s. 316.0083~~, each traffic enforcement officer, upon
 188 issuing a traffic citation to an alleged violator of any
 189 provision of the motor vehicle laws of this state or of any
 190 traffic ordinance of any municipality or town, shall deposit the
 191 original traffic citation or, in the case of a traffic
 192 enforcement agency that has an automated citation issuance
 193 system, the chief administrative officer shall provide by an
 194 electronic transmission a replica of the citation data to a
 195 court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or with its
 196 traffic violations bureau within 5 days after issuance to the
 197 violator.

198 ~~(c) If a traffic citation is issued under s. 316.0083, the~~
 199 ~~traffic infraction enforcement officer shall provide by~~
 200 ~~electronic transmission a replica of the traffic citation data~~

201 ~~to the court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or its~~
 202 ~~traffic violations bureau within 5 days after the date of~~
 203 ~~issuance of the traffic citation to the violator. If a hearing~~
 204 ~~is requested, the traffic infraction enforcement officer shall~~
 205 ~~provide a replica of the traffic notice of violation data to the~~
 206 ~~clerk for the local hearing officer having jurisdiction over the~~
 207 ~~alleged offense within 14 days.~~

208 Section 15. Section 318.121, Florida Statutes, is amended
 209 to read:

210 318.121 Preemption of additional fees, fines, surcharges,
 211 and costs.—Notwithstanding any general or special law, or
 212 municipal or county ordinance, additional fees, fines,
 213 surcharges, or costs other than the court costs and surcharges
 214 assessed under s. 318.18(11), (13), (18), and (19), ~~and (22)~~ may
 215 not be added to the civil traffic penalties assessed under this
 216 chapter.

217 Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 318.14, Florida
 218 Statutes, is amended to read:

219 318.14 Noncriminal traffic infractions; exception;
 220 procedures.—

221 (2) Except as provided in s. 316.1001(2) ~~and 316.0083~~,
 222 any person cited for a violation requiring a mandatory hearing
 223 listed in s. 318.19 or any other criminal traffic violation
 224 listed in chapter 316 must sign and accept a citation indicating
 225 a promise to appear. The officer may indicate on the traffic

226 citation the time and location of the scheduled hearing and must
 227 indicate the applicable civil penalty established in s. 318.18.
 228 For all other infractions under this section, except for
 229 infractions under s. 316.1001, the officer must certify by
 230 electronic, electronic facsimile, or written signature that the
 231 citation was delivered to the person cited. This certification
 232 is prima facie evidence that the person cited was served with
 233 the citation.

234 Section 17. Subsections (15) and (22) of section 318.18,
 235 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

236 318.18 Amount of penalties.—The penalties required for a
 237 noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 or a criminal
 238 offense listed in s. 318.17 are as follows:

239 (15)~~(a)1.~~ One hundred and fifty-eight dollars for a
 240 violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver
 241 has failed to stop at a traffic signal ~~and when enforced by a~~
 242 ~~law enforcement officer.~~ Sixty dollars shall be distributed as
 243 provided in s. 318.21, \$30 shall be distributed to the General
 244 Revenue Fund, \$3 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue
 245 for deposit into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund,
 246 and the remaining \$65 shall be remitted to the Department of
 247 Revenue for deposit into the Emergency Medical Services Trust
 248 Fund of the Department of Health.

249 ~~2. One hundred and fifty-eight dollars for a violation of~~
 250 ~~s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to~~

251 ~~stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by the department's~~
 252 ~~traffic infraction enforcement officer. One hundred dollars~~
 253 ~~shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into~~
 254 ~~the General Revenue Fund, \$45 shall be distributed to the county~~
 255 ~~for any violations occurring in any unincorporated areas of the~~
 256 ~~county or to the municipality for any violations occurring in~~
 257 ~~the incorporated boundaries of the municipality in which the~~
 258 ~~infraction occurred, \$10 shall be remitted to the Department of~~
 259 ~~Revenue for deposit into the Department of Health Emergency~~
 260 ~~Medical Services Trust Fund for distribution as provided in s.~~
 261 ~~395.4036(1), and \$3 shall be remitted to the Department of~~
 262 ~~Revenue for deposit into the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust~~
 263 ~~Fund.~~

264 ~~3. One hundred and fifty-eight dollars for a violation of~~
 265 ~~s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to~~
 266 ~~stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a county's or~~
 267 ~~municipality's traffic infraction enforcement officer. Seventy-~~
 268 ~~five dollars shall be distributed to the county or municipality~~
 269 ~~issuing the traffic citation, \$70 shall be remitted to the~~
 270 ~~Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund,~~
 271 ~~\$10 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit~~
 272 ~~into the Department of Health Emergency Medical Services Trust~~
 273 ~~Fund for distribution as provided in s. 395.4036(1), and \$3~~
 274 ~~shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into~~
 275 ~~the Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund.~~

276 ~~(b)~~ Amounts deposited into the Brain and Spinal Cord
 277 Injury Trust Fund pursuant to this subsection shall be
 278 distributed quarterly to the Miami Project to Cure Paralysis and
 279 shall be used for brain and spinal cord research.

280 ~~(c)~~ If a person who is mailed a notice of violation or
 281 cited for a violation of s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1., as
 282 enforced by a traffic infraction enforcement officer under s.
 283 316.0083, presents documentation from the appropriate
 284 governmental entity that the notice of violation or traffic
 285 citation was in error, the clerk of court or clerk to the local
 286 hearing officer may dismiss the case. The clerk of court or
 287 clerk to the local hearing officer may not charge for this
 288 service.

289 ~~(d)~~ An individual may not receive a commission or per-
 290 ticket fee from any revenue collected from violations detected
 291 through the use of a traffic infraction detector. A manufacturer
 292 or vendor may not receive a fee or remuneration based upon the
 293 number of violations detected through the use of a traffic
 294 infraction detector.

295 ~~(e)~~ Funds deposited into the Department of Health
 296 Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund under this subsection
 297 shall be distributed as provided in s. 395.4036(1).

298 ~~(22)~~ In addition to the penalty prescribed under s.
 299 316.0083 for violations enforced under s. 316.0083 which are
 300 upheld, the local hearing officer may also order the payment of

301 ~~county or municipal costs, not to exceed \$250.~~

302 Section 18. Subsection (8) of section 320.03, Florida
 303 Statutes, is amended to read:

304 320.03 Registration; duties of tax collectors;
 305 International Registration Plan.—

306 (8) If the applicant's name appears on the list referred
 307 to in s. 316.1001(4), s. 316.1967(6), ~~s. 318.15(3)~~, or s.
 308 713.78(13), a license plate or revalidation sticker may not be
 309 issued until that person's name no longer appears on the list or
 310 until the person presents a receipt from the governmental entity
 311 or the clerk of court that provided the data showing that the
 312 fines outstanding have been paid. This subsection does not apply
 313 to the owner of a leased vehicle if the vehicle is registered in
 314 the name of the lessee of the vehicle. The tax collector and the
 315 clerk of the court are each entitled to receive monthly, as
 316 costs for implementing and administering this subsection, 10
 317 percent of the civil penalties and fines recovered from such
 318 persons. As used in this subsection, the term "civil penalties
 319 and fines" does not include a wrecker operator's lien as
 320 described in s. 713.78(13). If the tax collector has private tag
 321 agents, such tag agents are entitled to receive a pro rata share
 322 of the amount paid to the tax collector, based upon the
 323 percentage of license plates and revalidation stickers issued by
 324 the tag agent compared to the total issued within the county.
 325 The authority of any private agent to issue license plates shall

326 be revoked, after notice and a hearing as provided in chapter
 327 120, if he or she issues any license plate or revalidation
 328 sticker contrary to the provisions of this subsection. This
 329 section applies only to the annual renewal in the owner's birth
 330 month of a motor vehicle registration and does not apply to the
 331 transfer of a registration of a motor vehicle sold by a motor
 332 vehicle dealer licensed under this chapter, except for the
 333 transfer of registrations which includes the annual renewals.
 334 This section does not affect the issuance of the title to a
 335 motor vehicle, notwithstanding s. 319.23(8)(b).

336 Section 19. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section
 337 322.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

338 322.27 Authority of department to suspend or revoke driver
 339 license or identification card.—

340 (3) There is established a point system for evaluation of
 341 convictions of violations of motor vehicle laws or ordinances,
 342 and violations of applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b) when
 343 such violations involve the use of motor vehicles, for the
 344 determination of the continuing qualification of any person to
 345 operate a motor vehicle. The department is authorized to suspend
 346 the license of any person upon showing of its records or other
 347 good and sufficient evidence that the licensee has been
 348 convicted of violation of motor vehicle laws or ordinances, or
 349 applicable provisions of s. 403.413(6)(b), amounting to 12 or
 350 more points as determined by the point system. The suspension

351 shall be for a period of not more than 1 year.

352 (d) The point system shall have as its basic element a
 353 graduated scale of points assigning relative values to
 354 convictions of the following violations:

- 355 1. Reckless driving, willful and wanton-4 points.
- 356 2. Leaving the scene of a crash resulting in property
 357 damage of more than \$50-6 points.
- 358 3. Unlawful speed, or unlawful use of a wireless
 359 communications device, resulting in a crash-6 points.
- 360 4. Passing a stopped school bus-4 points.
- 361 5. Unlawful speed:
 - 362 a. Not in excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted
 363 speed-3 points.
 - 364 b. In excess of 15 miles per hour of lawful or posted
 365 speed-4 points.
- 366 6. A violation of a traffic control signal device as
 367 provided in s. 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1.-4 points.
~~368 However, no points shall be imposed for a violation of s.~~
~~369 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to~~
~~370 stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a traffic~~
~~371 infraction enforcement officer. In addition, a violation of s.~~
~~372 316.074(1) or s. 316.075(1)(c)1. when a driver has failed to~~
~~373 stop at a traffic signal and when enforced by a traffic~~
~~374 infraction enforcement officer may not be used for purposes of~~
~~375 setting motor vehicle insurance rates.~~

376 7. All other moving violations (including parking on a
 377 highway outside the limits of a municipality)-3 points. However,
 378 no points shall be imposed for a violation of s. 316.0741 or s.
 379 316.2065(11); and points shall be imposed for a violation of s.
 380 316.1001 only when imposed by the court after a hearing pursuant
 381 to s. 318.14(5).

382 8. Any moving violation covered in this paragraph,
 383 excluding unlawful speed and unlawful use of a wireless
 384 communications device, resulting in a crash-4 points.

385 9. Any conviction under s. 403.413(6)(b)-3 points.

386 10. Any conviction under s. 316.0775(2)-4 points.

387 11. A moving violation covered in this paragraph which is
 388 committed in conjunction with the unlawful use of a wireless
 389 communications device within a school safety zone-2 points, in
 390 addition to the points assigned for the moving violation.

391 Section 20. Subsection (1) of section 655.960, Florida
 392 Statutes, is amended to read:

393 655.960 Definitions; ss. 655.960-655.965.-As used in this
 394 section and ss. 655.961-655.965, unless the context otherwise
 395 requires:

396 (1) "Access area" means any paved walkway or sidewalk
 397 which is within 50 feet of any automated teller machine. The
 398 term does not include any street or highway open to the use of
 399 the public, as defined in s. 316.003(76)(a) ~~316.003(77)(a)~~ or
 400 (b), including any adjacent sidewalk, as defined in s. 316.003.

HB 6007

2017

401

Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

**Governor's Recommended
Budget for FY 2017-18**

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future



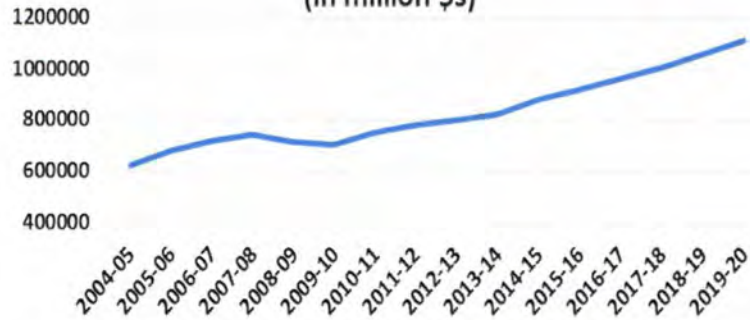
Policy and Budget Recommendations

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

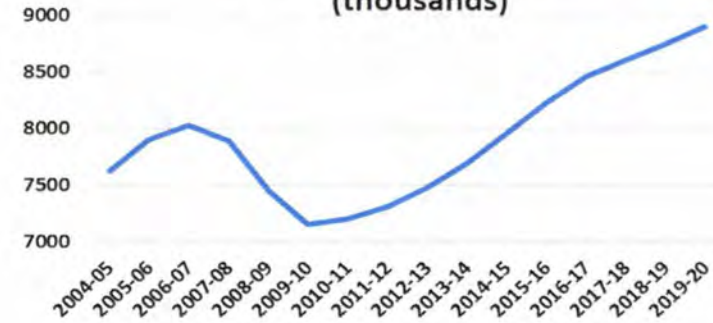
Fighting for Florida's Future



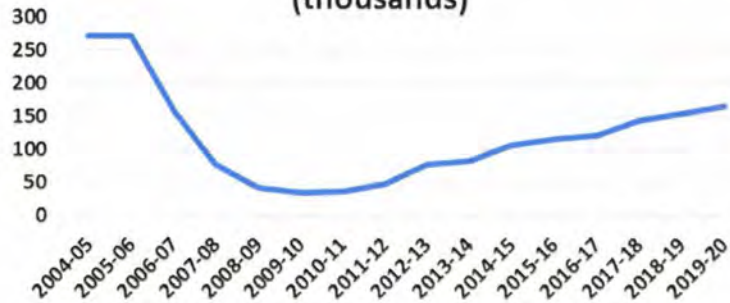
Personal Income
(in million \$s)



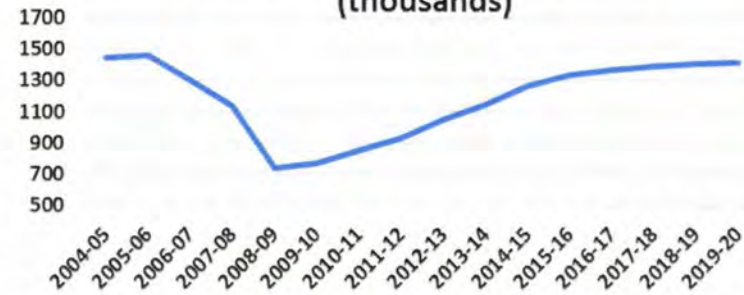
Non-Farm Employment
(thousands)



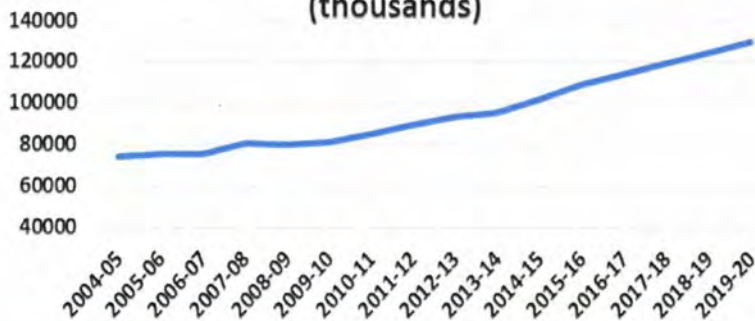
Housing Starts
(thousands)



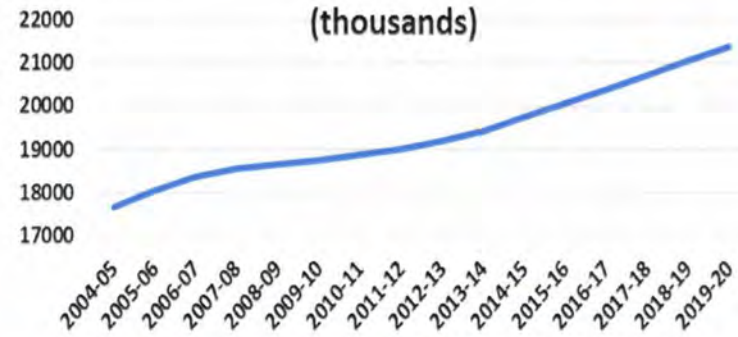
Total Light Vehicle Registrations
(thousands)



Tourist Visitors
(thousands)



Population
(thousands)



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

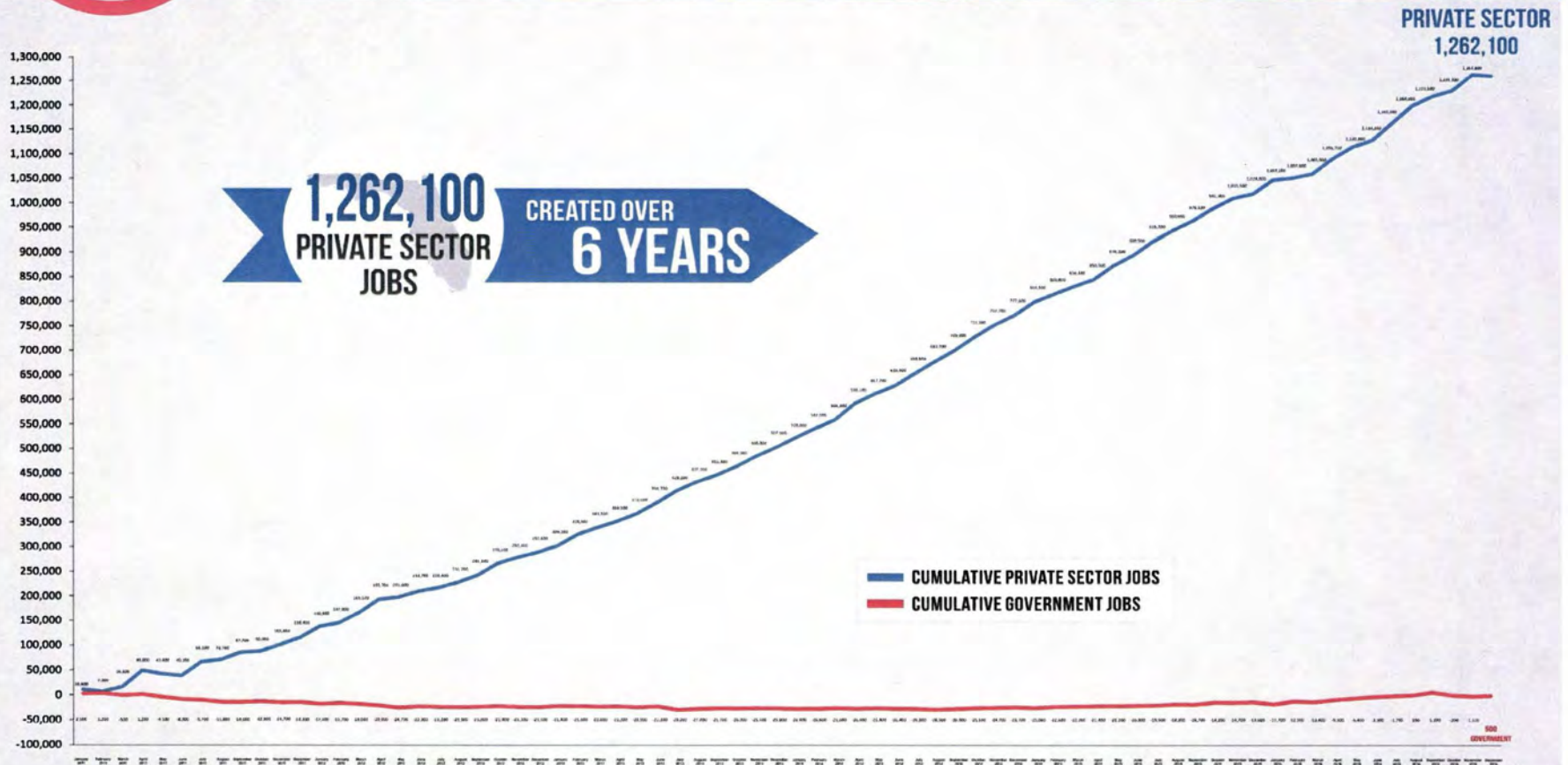
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GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT

Record of Economic Growth

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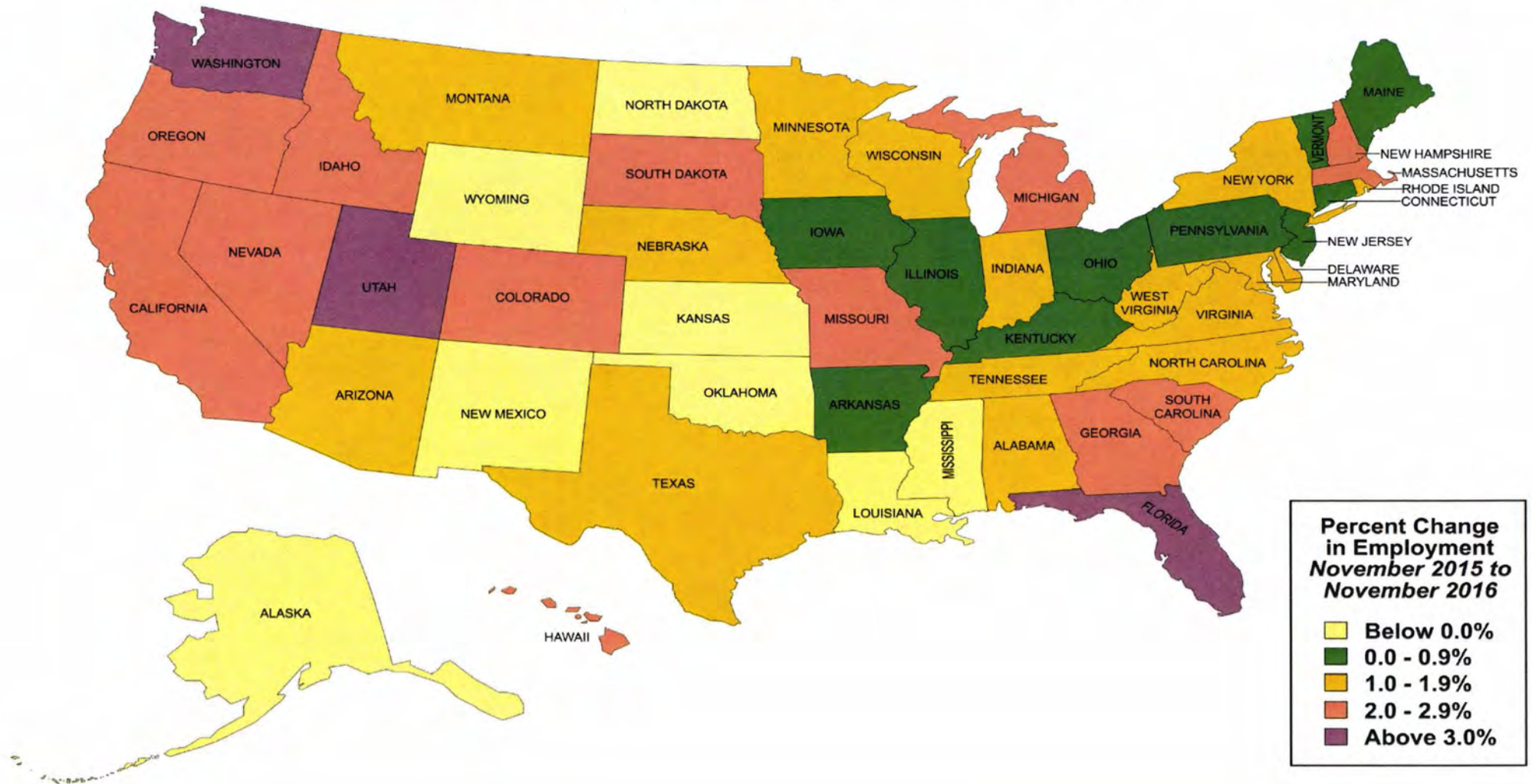
Total Jobs Added (or Lost) Since December 2010

Data Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

Fighting for Florida's Future

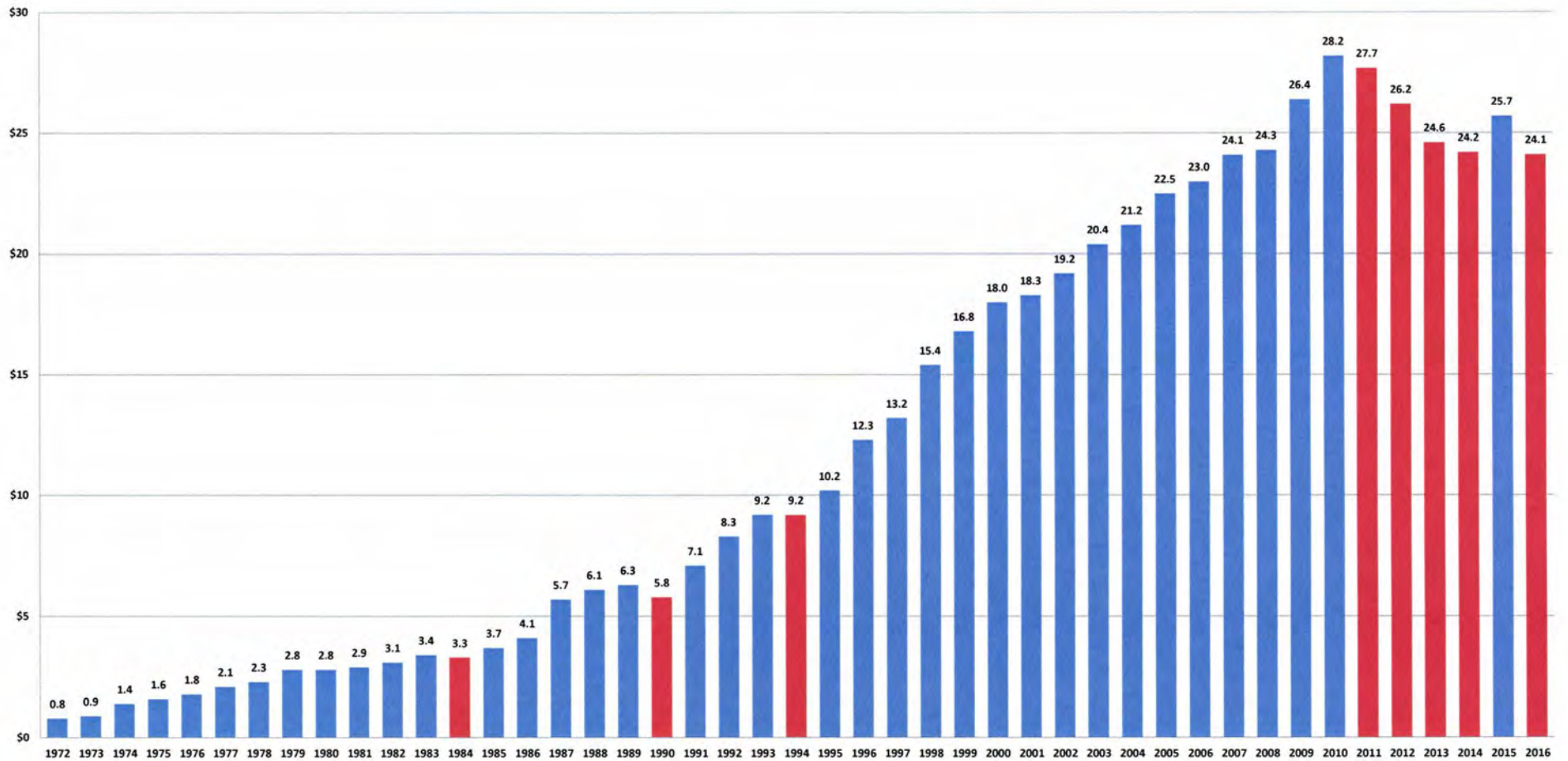
Florida Job Growth Compared to US



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

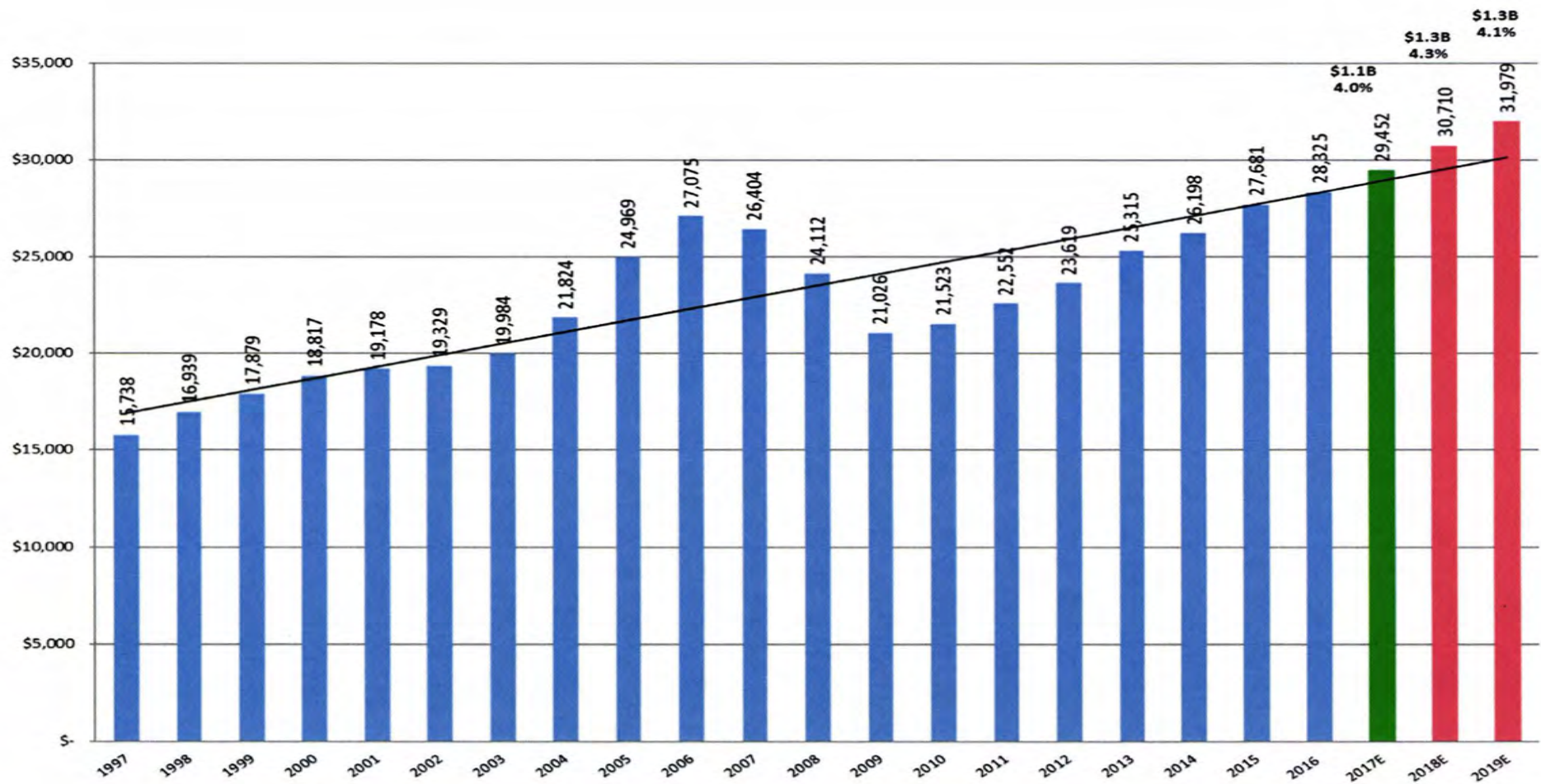
Fighting for Florida's Future

State of Florida
Historical Debt Outstanding
Fiscal Years 1972 through 2016
(in Billions of Dollars)



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future

General Revenue – December 2016 REC



Governor Scott's priorities for Florida's Future

Tax Cuts for Florida Families and Businesses

Jobs for Florida Families

Education for Florida's Students

Protecting Florida's Environment

Keeping Florida's Residents and Tourists Safe

Ensuring a Healthy Future

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future

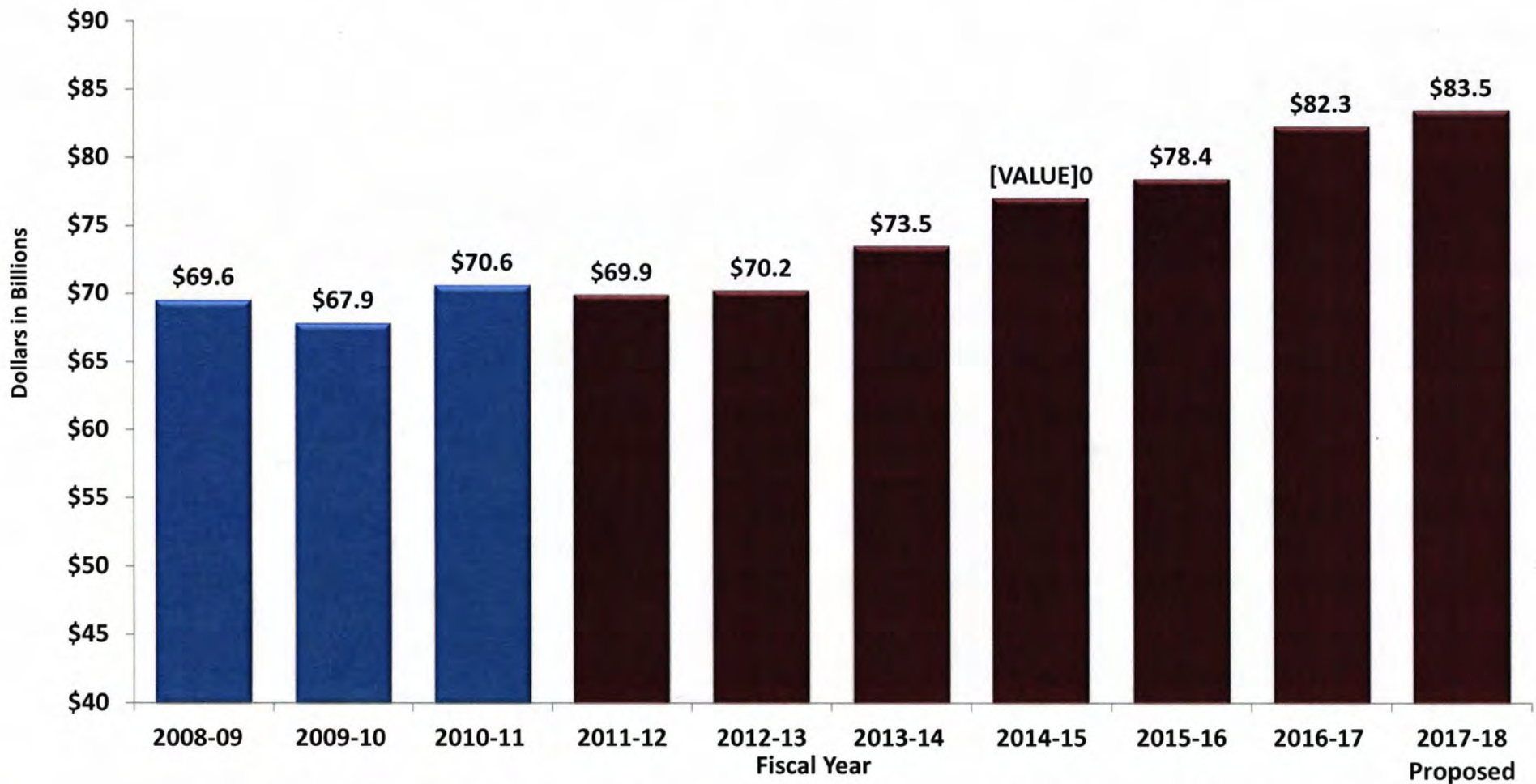


Fighting To Cut Taxes for Florida's Future

Tax Type	Tax Cut Description	Taxpayer Savings
Sales Tax	Commercial Rent: 1.5% rate decrease	\$454.4 million
Sales Tax	10 day Back to School Holiday	\$72.0 million
Sales Tax	Hurricane Preparedness	\$6.9 million
Sales Tax	Veterans' Holiday	\$18.4 million
Sales Tax	Camping and Fishing	\$0.5 million
Sales Tax	College and University School Books	\$48.0 million
Corporate Income Tax	Increase Exemption from \$50k to \$75k	\$15.2 million
Sales Tax	School Book Fair	\$3.0 million
Total		\$618.4 million

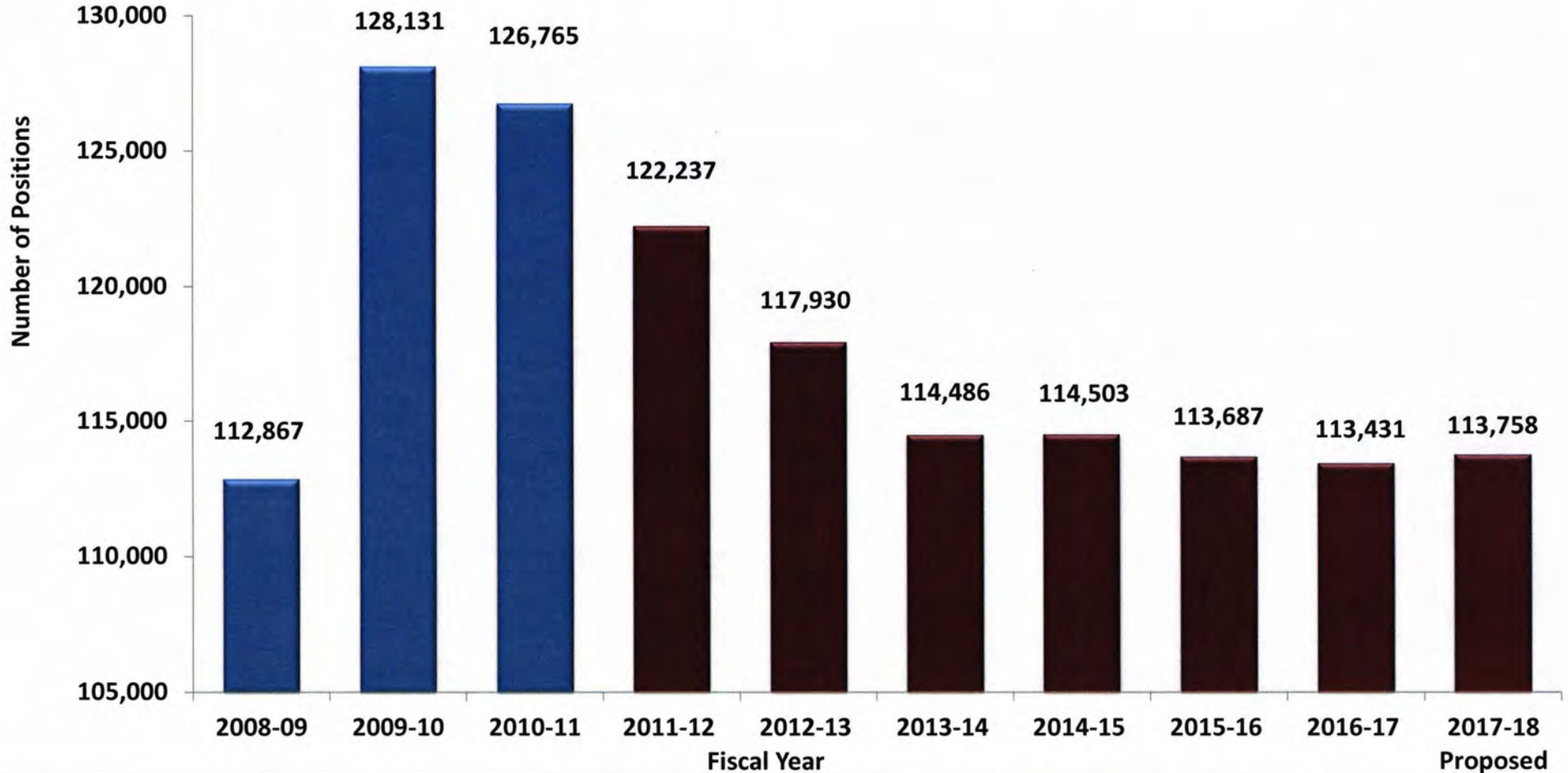
GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future

History of Appropriations



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future

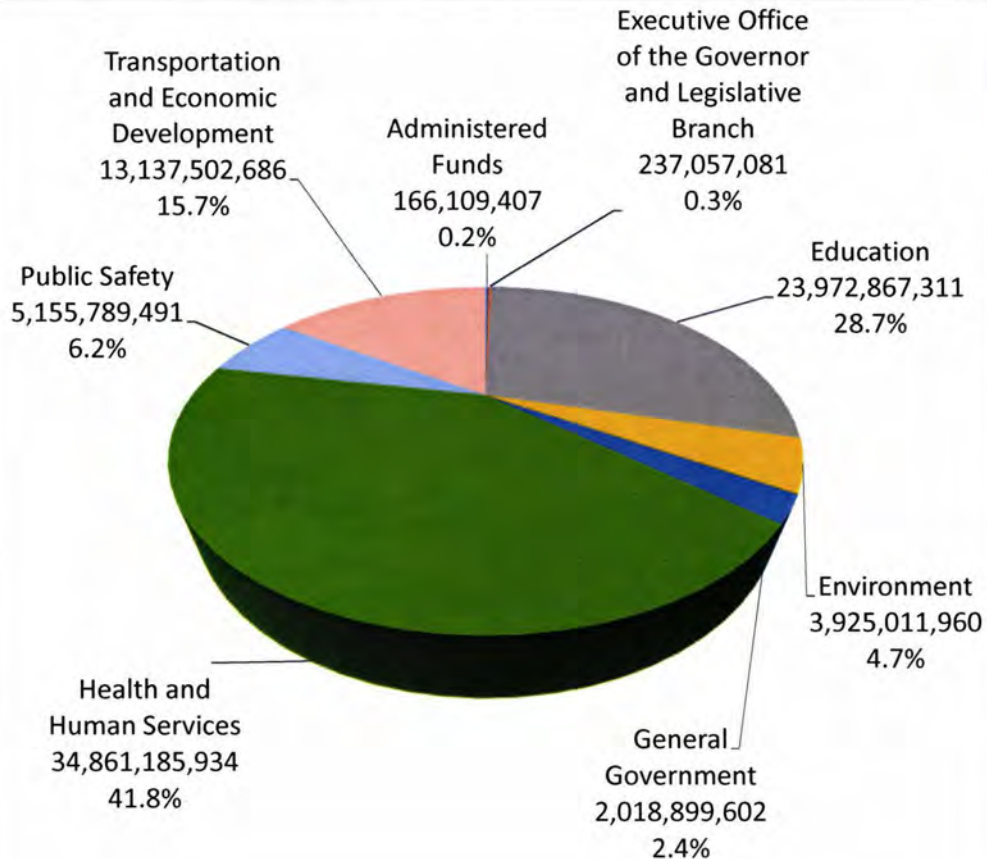
History of State Workforce



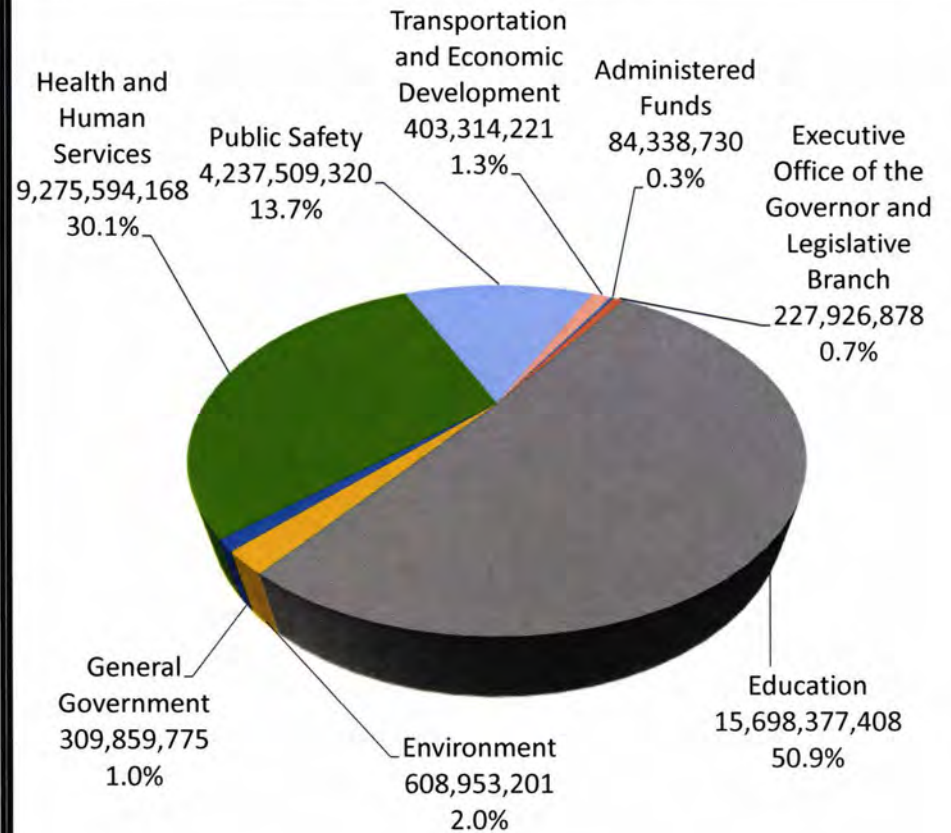
GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

Fighting for Florida's Future

Total Budget \$83.5 Billion



General Revenue \$30.8 Billion



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future

Governor's Budget Recommendations Budget Savings

#	Reduction	Positions	General Revenue	Trust Fund	Total
1	Administrative and Operational Efficiencies	(221)	(23,595,783)	(25,535,526)	(49,131,309)
2	Contract and Lease Savings	0	(23,341)	(1,286,305)	(1,309,646)
3	Outsourcing Initiatives	(45)	156,861	(844,911)	(688,050)
4	Debt Service Reduction	0	(1,555,882)	(50,845,548)	(52,401,430)
5	Equitable Treatment of Health Insurance Payments for All State Employees	0	(10,296,007)	(11,551,597)	(21,847,604)
6	Elimination of Earmarks	0	(26,095,323)	(3,925,538)	(30,020,861)
7	Health Care Savings	0	(356,738,968)	(572,752,869)	(929,491,837)
8	Subtotal	(266)	(418,148,443)	(666,742,294)	(1,084,890,737)
9	Unfunded Budget		0	(44,833,985)	(44,833,985)
	Grand Total	(266)	(418,148,443)	(711,576,279)	(1,129,724,722)

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

Fighting for Florida's Future

Governor's Budget Recommendations Proposed General Revenue Outlook

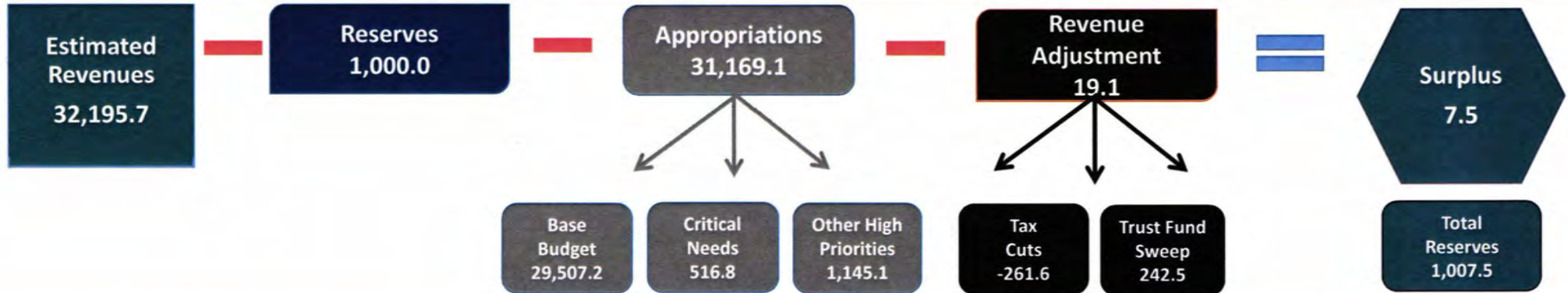
	(\$ in millions)	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
1	<i>Balance Forward From FY 2015-16</i>		1,484.6	1,484.6
2	<i>Estimated Revenues - December 12, 2016</i>	30,830.6	(23.0)	30,807.6
3	Total Revenue Estimate	30,830.6	1,461.6	32,292.2
4	<i>Base Budget</i>	29,501.8	0.0	29,501.8
5	Available Revenues (after Funding Base Budget)	1,328.8	1,461.6	2,790.4
6	<i>Less Adjustments:</i>			
7	Shortfalls and Budget Amendments		(100.0)	(100.0)
8	Anticipated Federal Reimbursement for Hurricanes Hermine and Matthew		41.6	41.6
9	Trust Fund Sweeps		319.5	319.5
10	Adjustment to Planned Reversions - Tier 3 Bonus Plan		(30.5)	(30.5)
11	Fee Cuts	(3.4)	(0.4)	(3.8)
12	Tax Cuts:			
13	Sales Tax: Commercial Rent	(402.5)	234.8	(167.7)
14	Sales Tax: Textbooks	0.0	(39.1)	(39.1)
15	Sales Tax: Back to School	0.0	(58.5)	(58.5)
16	Sales Tax: Disaster Preparedness	0.0	(5.8)	(5.8)
17	Sales Tax: Outdoor Holiday	0.0	(0.4)	(0.4)
18	Sales Tax: School Book Fair	(2.5)	0.0	(2.5)
19	Sales Tax: Veterans' Holiday	0.0	(15.0)	(15.0)
20	Corporate Income Tax: Exemption Increase to \$75,000	(15.2)	9.1	(6.1)
21	Sub-Total Tax Cuts	(420.2)	125.1	(295.1)
22	Department of Revenue Tax Holiday Administration		(1.0)	(1.0)
23	Total FY 2017-18 Revenue Adjustments	(423.6)	354.2	(69.4)
24	Total Revenue Available after Adjustments	905.2	1,815.8	2,721.0
25	<i>Appropriations Over Base Budget</i>			
26	Education	347.7	3.2	350.9
27	Health and Human Services	230.0	18.0	248.0
28	Public Safety	87.7	106.1	193.8
29	Transportation & Economic Development	0.0	350.5	350.5
30	General Government	1.4	49.9	51.3
31	Environment	0.8	461.0	461.8
32	Statewide Issues	20.2	66.2	86.4
33	Budget Savings	(418.1)		(418.1)
34	Funding Shifts	8.5	11.0	19.5
35	Total Appropriations Over Base Budget	278.1	1,066.0	1,344.1
36	Transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund		32.1	32.1
37	General Revenue Balance	627.1	717.7	1,344.8

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

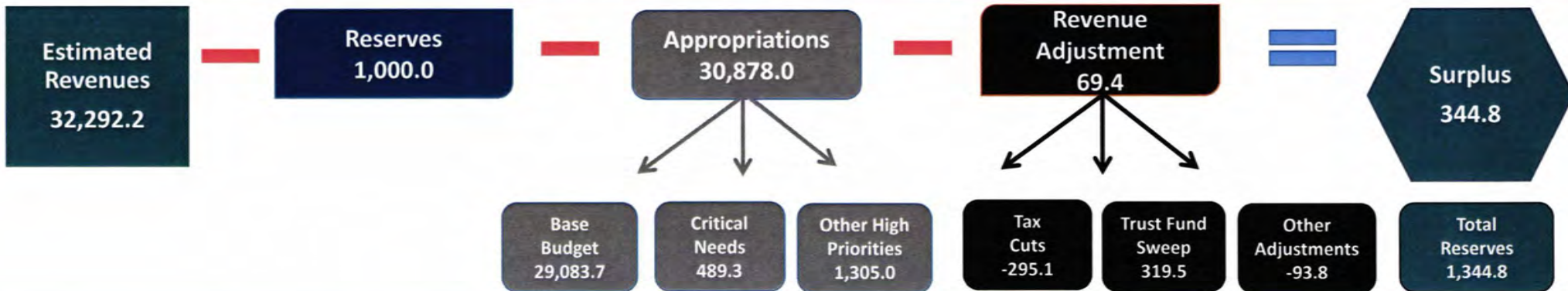
Fighting for Florida's Future

\$ in Millions

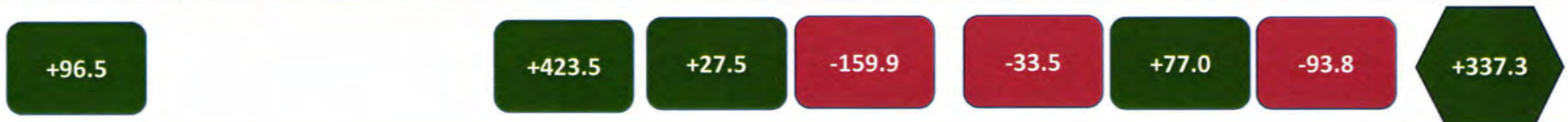
Long Range Financial Outlook Fiscal Year 2017-18 General Revenue:



Governor's Budget Recommendation Fiscal Year 2017-18 General Revenue:

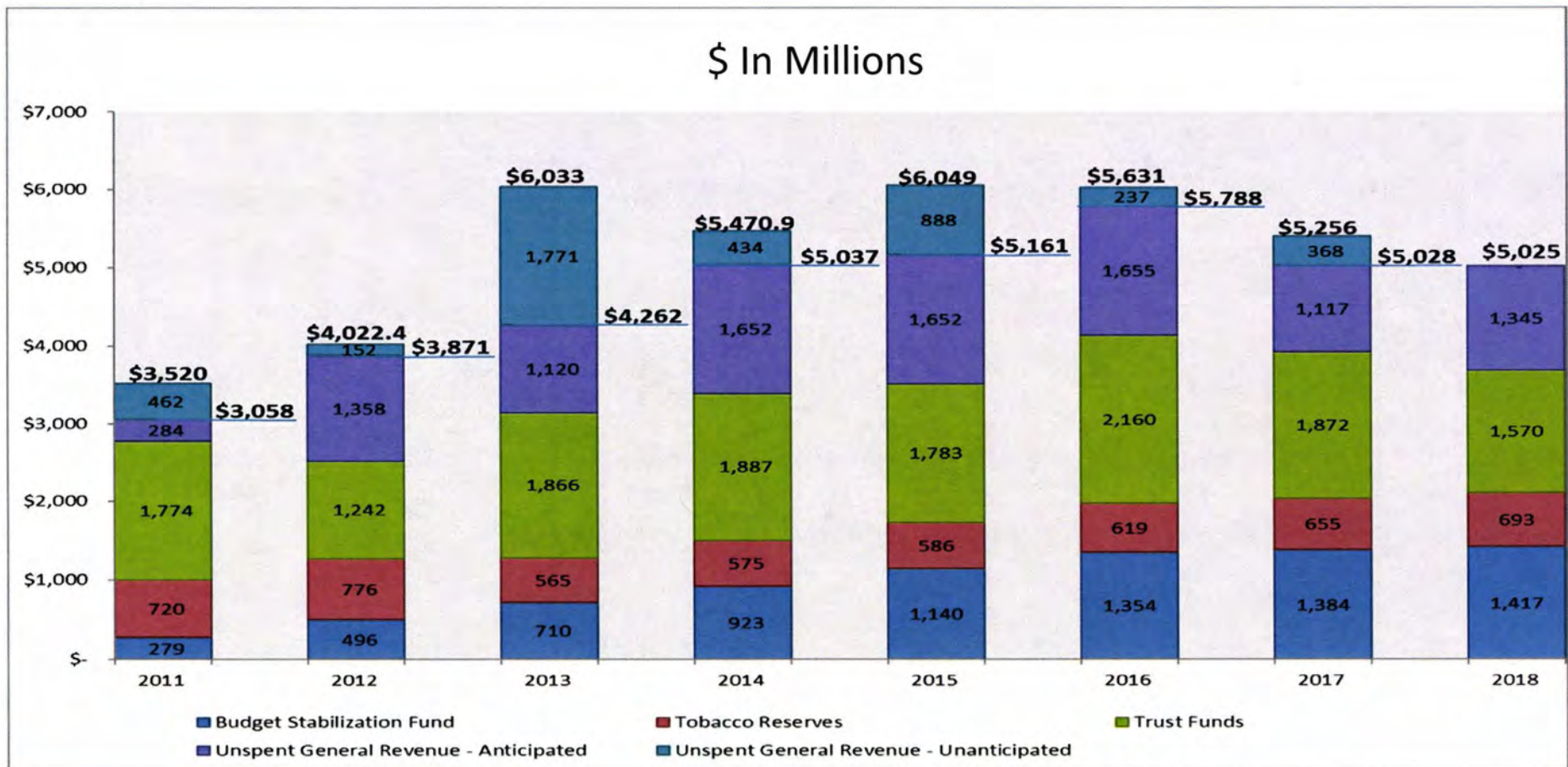


Impact to Long Range Financial Outlook Surplus:



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future

Governor's Budget Recommendations Actual and Anticipated Reserves



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future



Fighting For Florida Jobs

Major Issues Funded	Amount
Economic Development Tools	\$85 Million
Florida Flex – Quick Response Training	\$20 Million
VISIT Florida	\$76 Million
Triumph Gulf Coast	\$300 Million
State Transportation Work Program	\$10.1 Billion

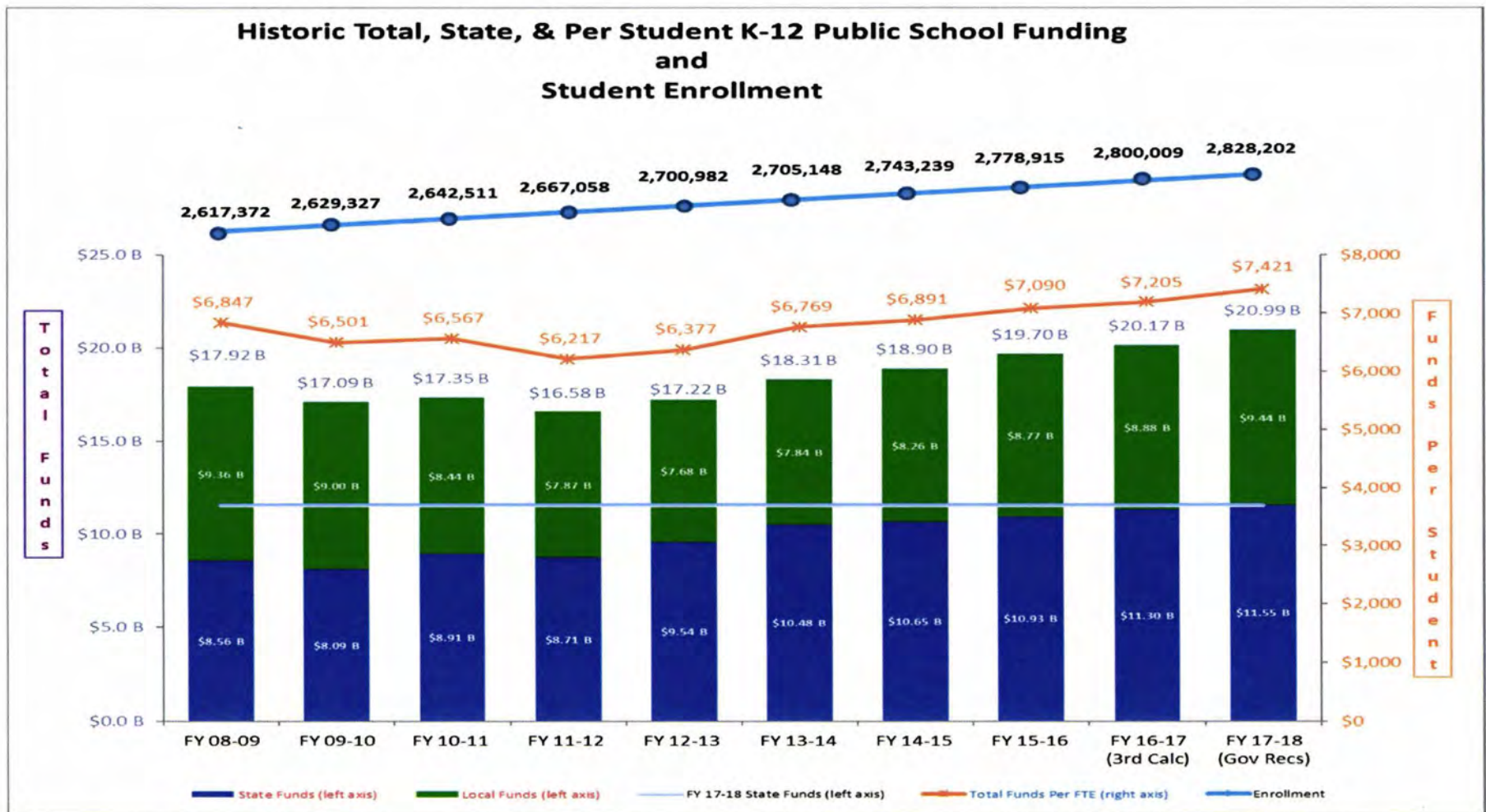
Fighting For Florida's Students

Historic Level of Funding	Funding Amount
K-12 Public Schools – Total Funding	\$20.99 billion
• K-12 Public Schools – State Funding	\$11.55 billion
• K-12 Public Schools – Per-Student Funding	\$7,421
Florida College System – Total Operating Funding	\$2.05 billion
• Florida College System – State Operating Funding	\$1.25 billion
State University System – Total Operating Funding	\$4.16 billion
• State University System – State Operating Funding	\$2.36 billion

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

Fighting for Florida's Future

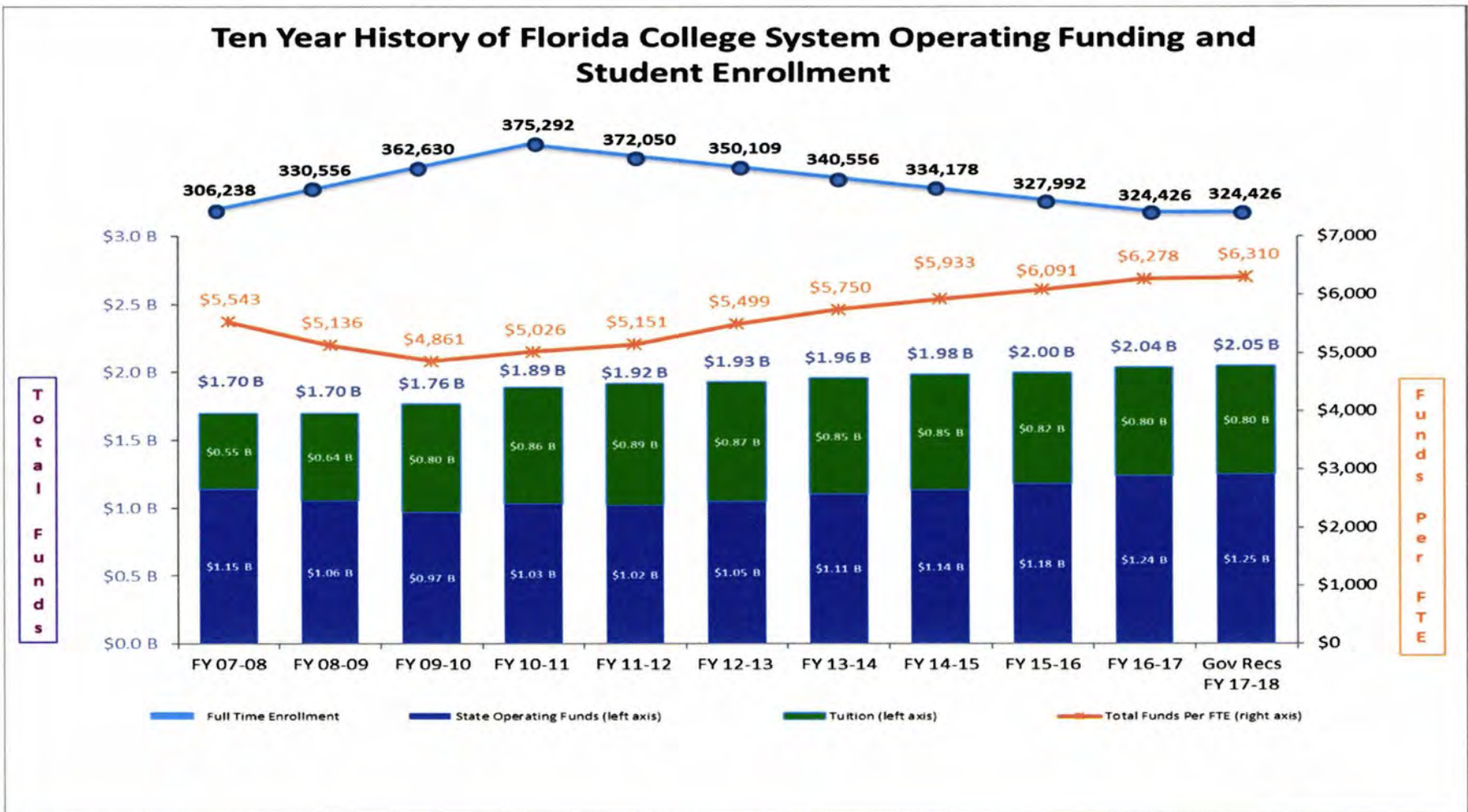
Fighting For Florida's Students



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future

Fighting For Florida's Students

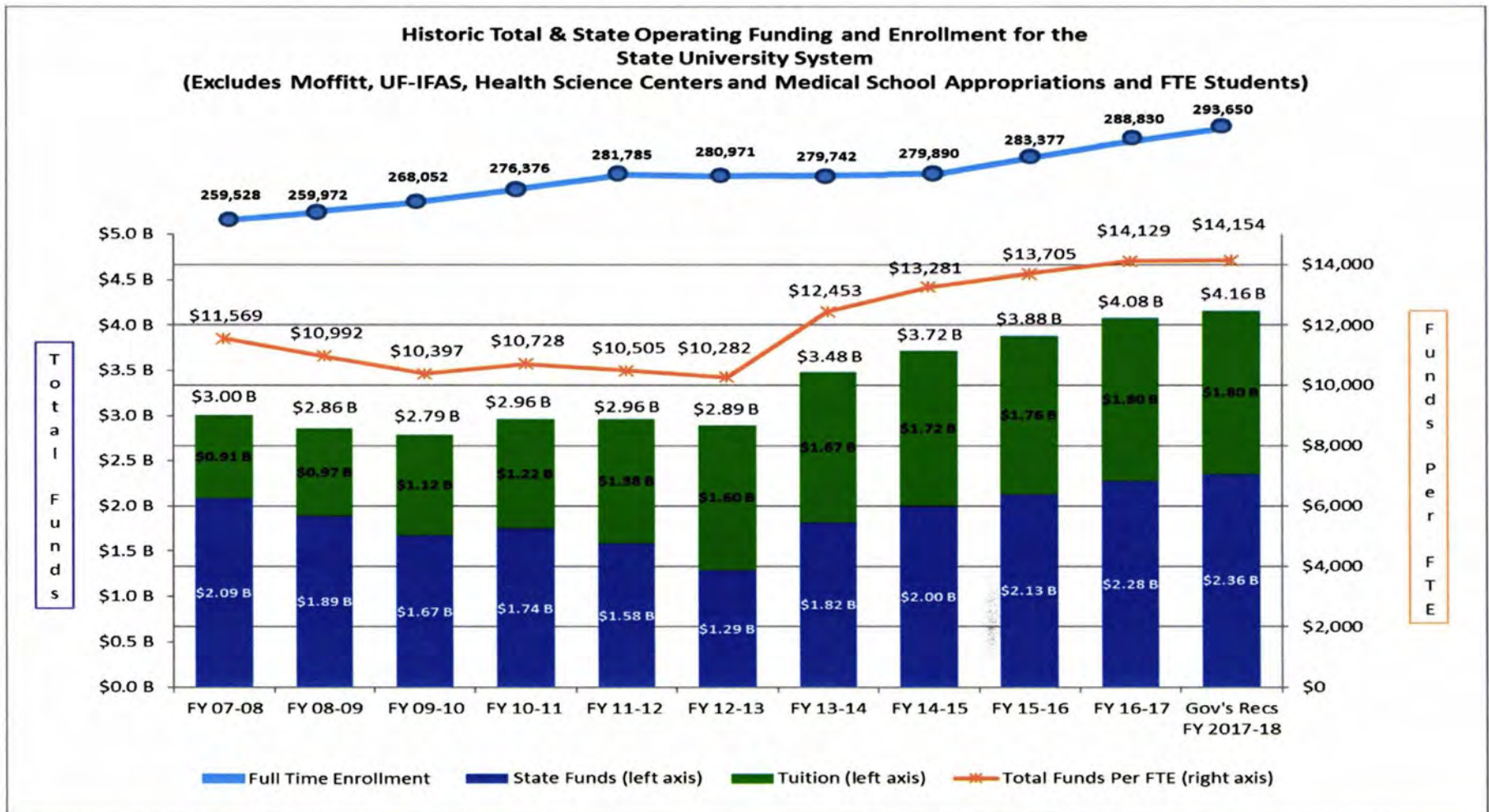
Ten Year History of Florida College System Operating Funding and Student Enrollment



GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

Fighting for Florida's Future

Fighting For Florida's Students



Fighting For Florida's Students

Major Issue Funded	Funding Amount
Performance Funding for Colleges	\$100 million
Performance Funding for Universities	\$600 million
Performance Funding for Workforce Programs	\$4.5 million
Education Infrastructure	\$457.4 million
Teacher Recruitment and Retention Initiatives	\$43 million
Eliminate Initial and Renewal Teacher Certification Fees	\$15 million

The Governor's budget recommends a zero percent tuition increase for State Universities, State Colleges, and School District Workforce Programs, and freezes all fees at our State Universities and State Colleges.

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future



Fighting To Protect Florida's Environment for Future Generations

Major Issues Funded	Amount
Everglades Restoration	\$225 Million
Indian River Lagoon and Caloosahatchee Cleanup	\$60 Million
Land Acquisition and Management (including Florida Forever)	\$178 Million
Springs	\$65 Million
Alternative Water Supply	\$100 Million
Beach Projects (including Hurricane Restoration)	\$111.2 Million
Wastewater Treatment Facility Storm Preparedness	\$22.2 Million
State Park Enhancements and Management	\$50 Million
Citrus Research and Protection	\$15.6 Million

The Governor's proposed budget fully complies with Amendment 1 by including over \$800 million for land and water programs funded from documentary stamp tax revenues.

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future

Fighting To Keep Florida's Future Safe

Major Issues Funded	Amount
Pay Raises for Sworn State Law Enforcement Officers	\$14.6 Million
Strengthen Counterterrorism Operations	\$5.8 Million
Correctional Officer and Probation Officer Pay Plan	\$38.7 Million
Hiring Bonus for High Vacancy Institutions	\$4.9 Million
Increase Base Pay for Mental Health COs	<u>\$2.5 Million</u>
	\$46.1 Million
Residential Mental Health Continuum of Care	\$16.4 Million
Correctional and Juvenile Facility Maintenance & Repair	\$45.2 Million
Workforce Education Programs	\$5.6 Million
Increase Residential Capacity and Staffing Ratios	\$10.5 Million
Expand Juvenile Prevention Programs	\$4.7 Million

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future



Fighting For a Healthier Future

Major Issues Funded	Amount
Mental Health and Substance Abuse	\$25 Million
Statewide Crisis Support for Veterans	\$359,000
Epidemiologists and Infectious Diseases Research	\$4.1 Million
Enriching Seniors	\$11.7 Million
Supported Employment and Internships	\$6.3 Million
Eliminating Critical Needs Waiting List	\$ 7.4 Million
Graduate Medical Education	\$17.3 Million

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET
Fighting for Florida's Future



Fighting To keep Government Efficient for the Future

Major Issues Funded	Amount
State Employee Bonus Plan	\$125.5 Million
Tier 1: \$500 if the agency meets its performance measures	
Tier 2: \$500 if the employee receives a "Satisfactory" evaluation	
Tier 3: \$500 maximum for agency to fund with budget savings	
Florida Retirement System	\$102.5 Million
Information Technology Security	\$6.6 Million
State Building Security	\$10.1 Million
State Building Improvements	\$10.9 Million

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2017-2018 BUDGET

Fighting for Florida's Future

A blue silhouette of the state of Florida is positioned on the right side of the header, partially overlapping the text. A dark green wavy line runs horizontally across the page, starting from the left edge and ending under the Florida map.

Office of Policy and Budget

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