Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office
Strategic Planning Fact Book

2016

Updated with data available through
October 2016

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The HCSO Fact Book is intended to serve as a reference document to support recurring strategic planning, budgetary, and communication activities. All data within this version of the HCSO Fact Book reflects the most currently-available data as of October 2016. HCSO employees are asked to forward information helpful to the HCSO's strategic planning efforts or questions about data in this report to Department of Investigative Services General Manager Lorelei Bowden Jacobs at lbowden@hcso.tampa.fl.us. Thank you.

Executive Summary

Established in 1846, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) is a 170-year-old law enforcement agency that provides comprehensive public safety services within one of the nation's largest and fastest-growing states and counties. Employing approximately 3,500 full-time personnel, in 2015, the HCSO was ranked the seventeenth largest law enforcement agency for total law enforcement and civilian staffing in the U.S.[1] The HCSO provides law enforcement and 9-1-1 call dispatch services for 905,007 residents of unincorporated Hillsborough County and detention, court security and child protection services for a population of 1,325,563 residents county-wide.[2] The HCSO provides law enforcement services to the second largest service population of Florida's 67 Sheriff's Offices.[3] In 2015, the HCSO reported the ninth consecutive year of Part I crime reductions in our jurisdiction.

The University of Florida estimates that Hillsborough County's population will increase over 50% from 2010 to 2040 to approximately 1.85 million residents.[4] Long-term planning is critical to successful preparation for the public safety needs generated by this remarkable increase in population. In the upcoming years, the HCSO will pursue improvement and expansion of HCSO services, programs, staffing, training, and use of technology to continue to provide the highest standards of safety for the growing population we serve. Law enforcement staffing increases will also be pursued. In FY 2016, the HCSO's authorized law enforcement per capita staffing was 1.579 per 1,000 residents and filled law enforcement staffing was 1.33 per 1,000 residents. Between FY 2018 and FY 2021, the HCSO will pursue additional law enforcement staffing to increase our authorized law enforcement per capita staffing to 1.6 deputies per 1,000 residents by FY 2021. The opening of a fifth District Office in 2017 will serve as another important underpinning in preparation for future HCSO growth needs.

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The Mission of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office is to serve, protect, and defend the community while preserving the rights and dignity of all.

The Vision of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office is to provide effective, efficient, and professional law enforcement, detention, child protection investigation and court services while maintaining the highest standards of integrity, accountability, and community service.

The Core Values of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office are Integrity, Service, Fairness and Equality and Commitment to Quality.

I. HCSO 2017 FIVE DISTRICT DEPLOYMENT

An important advancement to meet the public safety demands presented by the growing population the HCSO serves will occur in 2017 with the opening of a fifth HCSO District office. The opening of a new fifth District, and the accompanying redeployment of personnel, continues the HCSO's long-standing community policing philosophy of locating personnel within the communities we serve to strengthen our partnerships.

Figure 1: HCSO Redistricting

II. POPULATION

Florida is one of the Nation's Fastest Growing and Most Populous States.

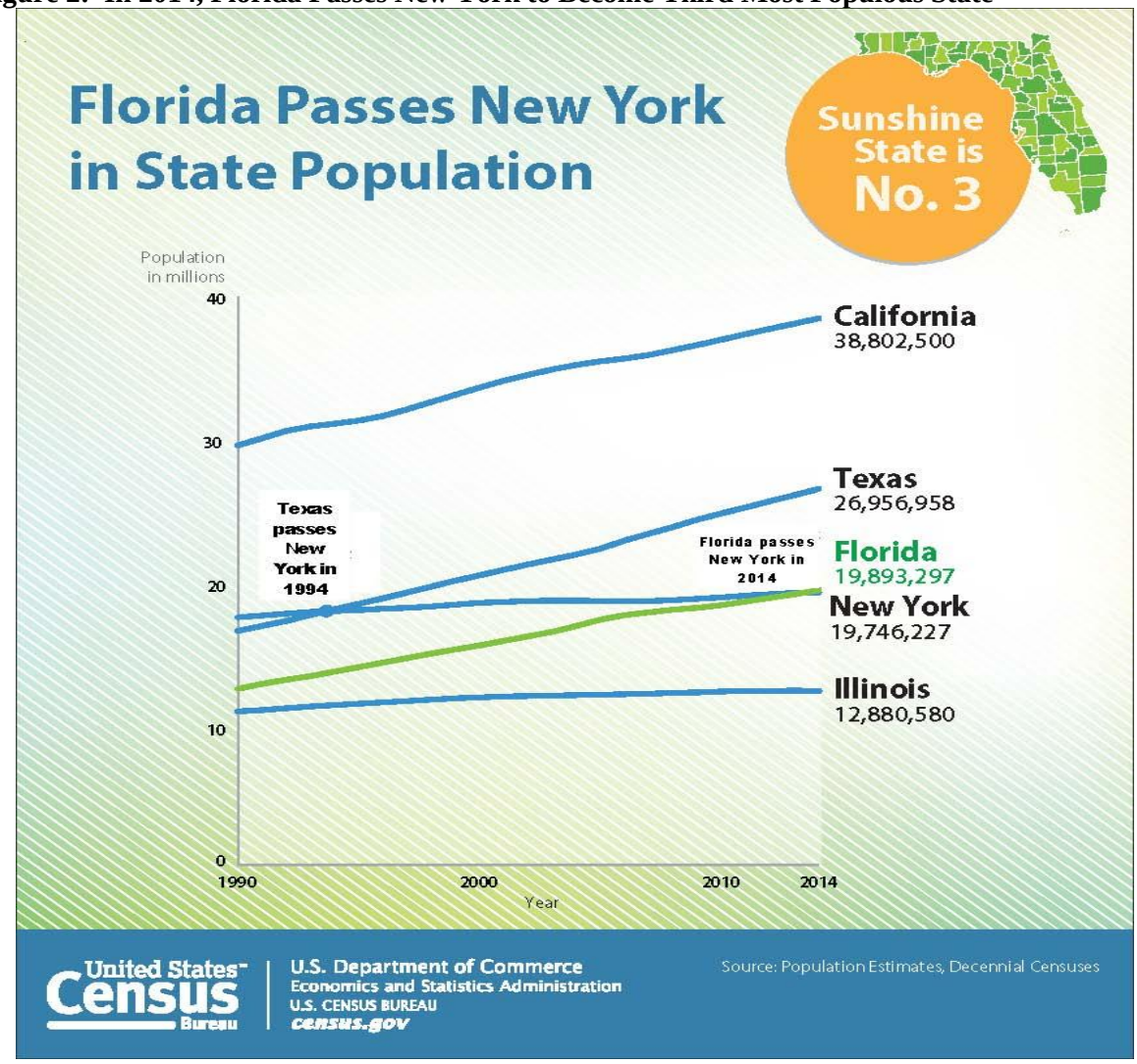
- In 2014, migration to Florida resulted in Florida's replacing New York as the nation's third most-populous state, despite the fact that deaths exceeded births (i.e. "natural decrease") in about half of Florida's 67 counties. In 2010, New York's population exceeded Florida's by almost 550,000 people. By 2014, Florida's population exceeded New York's by almost 150,000 people.[5]

- According to the U.S. Census, from 2010 to 2015, Florida grew at a rate exceeded by only four states: North Dakota (12.54%), Texas (9.24%), Colorado (8.5%) and Utah (8.4%). From 2010 to 2015, of the nation's four most-populous states, only Texas' growth rate (9.24%) exceeded that of Florida's (7.82%). California's rate of growth was 5.08% and New York's was 2.16%.[5]

- From 2010 to 2015, Florida grew at a rate exceeded by only four states: North Dakota (12.54%), Texas (9.24%), Colorado (8.5%) and Utah (8.4%).

- The U.S. population is projected to grow 19.3% between 2014 and 2040 (from 318.7 million to 380.2 million).[6] Florida's population is projected to grow 34.6% (from 19,507,369 to 26,252,142 residents) during the same time frame.[7]

Figure 2: In 2014, Florida Passes New York to Become Third Most Populous State



Hillsborough County is one of Florida's Fastest Growing and Most Populous Counties.

Hillsborough County

- In 2015, Hillsborough County was one of only 27 of the nation's 3,141 counties with a population that exceeded 1 million residents. With a U.S. Census 2015 population estimate of 1,349,050, Hillsborough County was ranked the nation's 27th most populous county.[8]

- While the U.S. Census estimated Hillsborough County's population in 2015 at 1,349,050, the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) estimated Hillsborough County's 2015 population at 1,325,563.[7] Both estimates preserve Hillsborough County's ranking as the fourth most populous of Florida's 67 counties.

- In both 2014 and 2015, Hillsborough County had the third-highest population increase of Florida's 67 counties. Over sixty-three percent of Hillsborough County's population increase was due to migration into the county, rather than births.[2]

- From 2010 to 2015, Hillsborough County's rate of population increase (7.8 %) exceeded that of 61 of 67 Florida counties. Only Sumter (The Villages), Osceola, St. Johns, Walton, Orange and Manatee experienced faster rates of population growth. Of Florida's seven most populous counties (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Orange, Pinellas and Duval), only Orange County's rate of population increase (9.3% in 2015; 7.2% in 2014) exceeded that of Hillsborough County's (7.8% in 2015; 5.9% in 2014).[2]

- Hillsborough County's population will increase over 50% from 2010 to 2040, to 1,913,784 million residents.[7] Substantial planning will be required to deal with this remarkable increase in population (*Figure 3*).

Unincorporated Hillsborough County

- The most commonly-used population source for Florida estimated unincorporated Hillsborough County's population in 2010 at 834,255; in 2014, at 887,882; and in 2015, at 905,007. [2]

- From 2010 to 2015, Hillsborough County's population increased by 96,337, of which 70,542, or 73.44%, occurred in unincorporated Hillsborough County. [2]

Figure 3: 2010 - 2040 Population Projections: Nation, State and County

Growth Rate Projection - Hillsborough County, State of Florida United States of America					
	2010 - 2020	2020 - 2030	2030 - 2040		2010 - 2040
Hillsborough**	19.26%	16.66%	11.86%		55.63%
Florida**	13.67%	12.63%	9.06%		39.63%
US* (rounded to 1,000)*	4.91%	7.44%	5.79%		19.24%

Population Projections - Hillsborough County, State of Florida, United States of America					
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2010 - 2040
Hillsborough**	1,229,226	1,466,000	1,710,200	1,913,000	683,774
Florida**	18,801,332	21,372,200	24,071,000	26,252,100	7,450,768
US* (rounded to 1,000)*	318,857,056	334,503,000	359,402,000	380,219,000	61,361,944

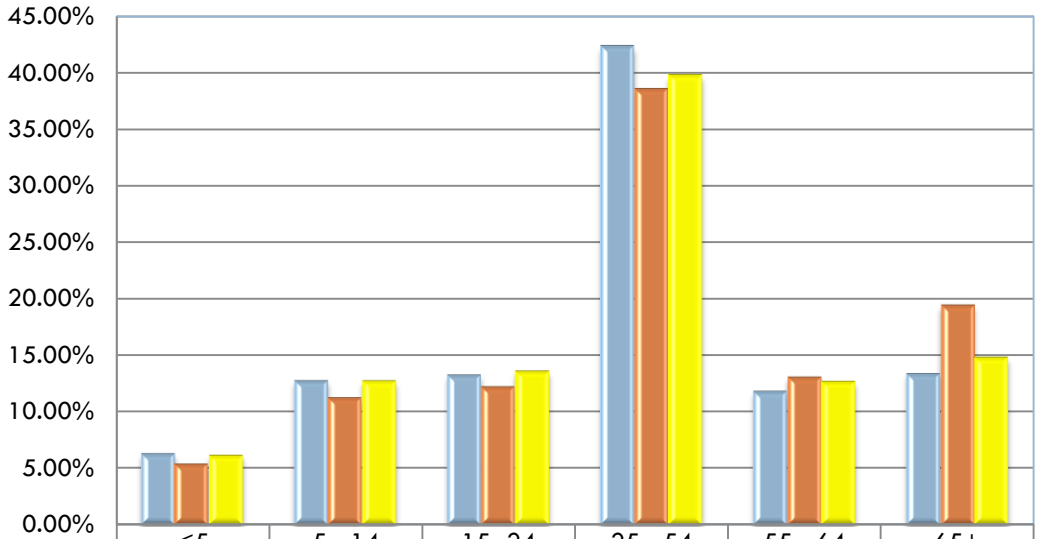
**U.S. Census Bureau, Projections of the Size and Composition of the U.S. Population: 2014-2060*
***Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research Long-term Population Projections, published 2015 Population*

Youthful Hillsborough County Will Transition to an Older Population.

- In 2015, Florida had the highest percentage of population age 65 and older of any U.S. state, followed by Maine.[2] Compared to the U.S. and Florida, Hillsborough County's population is relatively young (*Figure 4*). In 2015, 14.5% of the U.S. population was 65 or older, 19.1% of Florida's population of residents was age 65 or older, yet only 13.1% (or 172,861 residents) of Hillsborough County's population was age 65 or older.[9]

- However, between 2015 and 2045, the percent of Hillsborough County's population aged population will noticeably increase. In 2015, Hillsborough residents age 65 and older in 2015 were estimated at 172,410 citizens. By 2030, the number is projected to increase by 66%, to 286,160 residents, and by 100% in 2045 to 345,275. [4] Hillsborough County's growing elderly population may require law enforcement dedicated to financial crimes which particularly tend to affect older victims such as wire fraud, identity theft, forgery, and other schemes to defraud elders.[10]

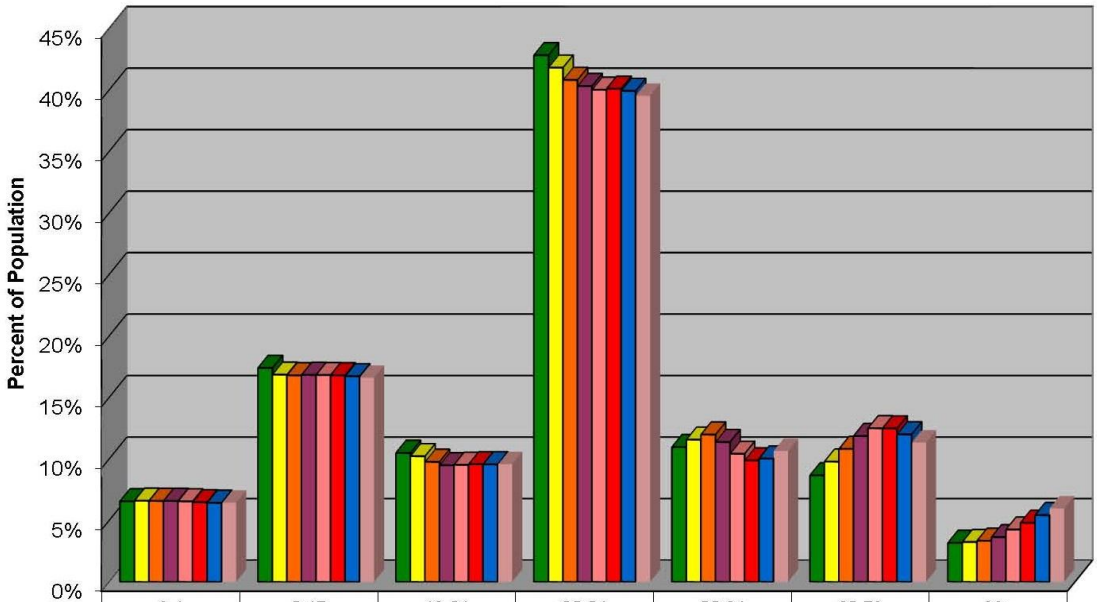
Figure 4: 2015 Population by Age Group



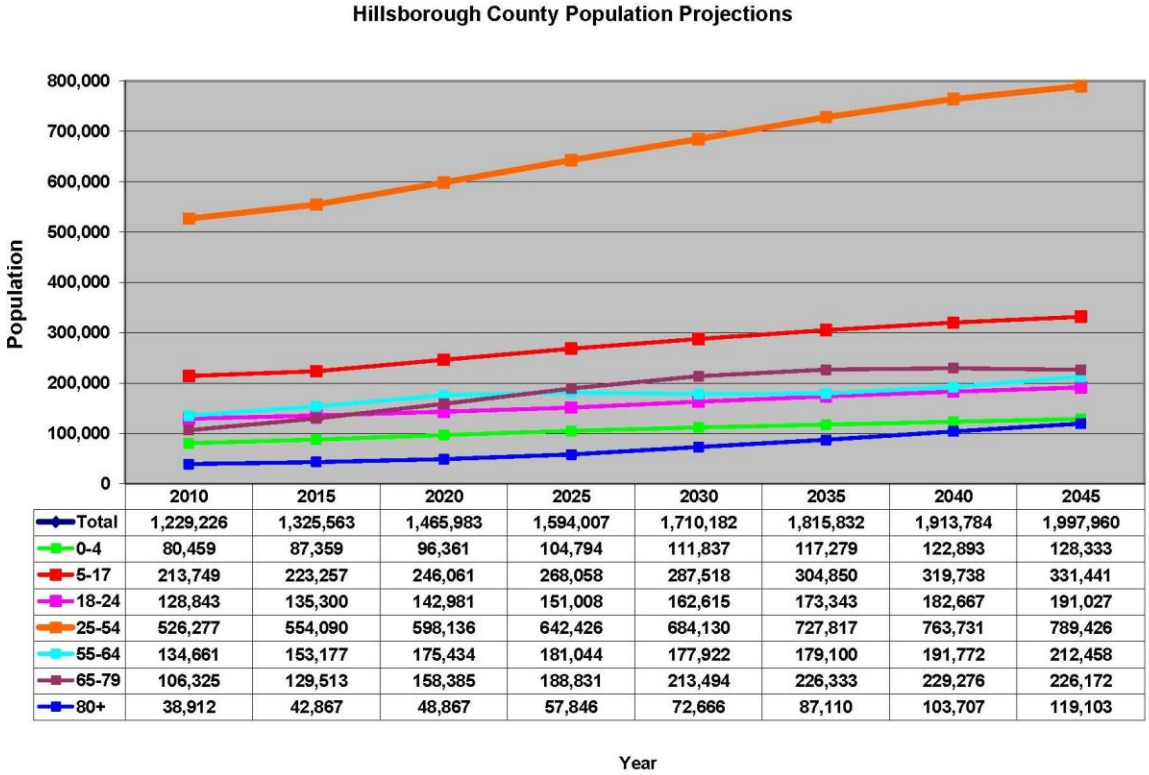
	<5	5 - 14	15 -24	25 - 54	55 - 64	65+
Hillsborough	6.35%	12.79%	13.28%	42.32%	11.84%	13.41%
Florida	5.43%	11.26%	12.23%	38.53%	13.09%	19.45%
U.S.	6.19%	12.79%	13.64%	39.80%	12.72%	14.86%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder

Figure 5: 2010 - 2045 Hillsborough County Age Distribution Changes



	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-54	55-64	65-79	80+
2010	6.55%	17.39%	10.48%	42.81%	10.95%	8.65%	3.17%
2015	6.59%	16.84%	10.21%	41.80%	11.56%	9.77%	3.23%
2020	6.57%	16.78%	9.75%	40.80%	11.97%	10.80%	3.33%
2025	6.57%	16.82%	9.47%	40.30%	11.36%	11.85%	3.63%
2030	6.54%	16.81%	9.51%	40.00%	10.40%	12.48%	4.25%
2035	6.46%	16.79%	9.55%	40.08%	9.86%	12.46%	4.80%
2040	6.42%	16.71%	9.54%	39.91%	10.02%	11.98%	5.42%
2045	6.42%	16.59%	9.56%	39.51%	10.63%	11.32%	5.96%



	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Total	1,229,226	1,325,563	1,465,983	1,594,007	1,710,182	1,815,832	1,913,784	1,997,960
0-4	80,459	87,359	96,361	104,794	111,837	117,279	122,893	128,333
5-17	213,749	223,257	246,061	268,058	287,518	304,850	319,738	331,441
18-24	128,843	135,300	142,981	151,008	162,615	173,343	182,667	191,027
25-54	526,277	554,090	598,136	642,426	684,130	727,817	763,731	789,426
55-64	134,661	153,177	175,434	181,044	177,922	179,100	191,772	212,458
65-79	106,325	129,513	158,385	188,831	213,494	226,333	229,276	226,172
80+	38,912	42,867	48,867	57,846	72,666	87,110	103,707	119,103

Source: 2015 BEBR Population Projections published June, 2016.

III. STAFFING

- Of the 10,966 county and city policing agencies that reported staffing levels to the FBI in 2015, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office is the seventeenth largest for total law enforcement and civilian staffing.[1]

- On October 1, 2015, the first day of the current fiscal year, the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office employed 3,454 people consisting of 1,190 law enforcement deputies, 910 detention deputies, and 1,354 full time civilians. Community volunteers donated 15,214 public safety hours in 2015, the equivalent of almost seven additional full-time deputies. [11]

Florida's Filled Law Enforcement Per Capita Staffing:

Figure 6: Good to Know: BEBR Population Estimates and FDLE Per Capita Staffing Analysis

Single-year Population Estimates

Annual population estimates are available for free in December of that year (and through purchase earlier in the year) from the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR). BEBR annual population estimates are broken into counties, municipalities, and unincorporated areas, and are relied upon as the basis of comparative analysis throughout Florida. For example, the Florida Association of Counties uses BEBR annual population estimates to produce per capita law enforcement and corrections expenditures by county.

BEBR population estimates are used for law enforcement per capita staffing analysis published each summer by the FDLE in the annual *Criminal Justice Agency Profile* (CJAP) report. In the CJAP, the FDLE utilizes a "service population" for Florida's law enforcement agencies. To do so, the FDLE takes the BEBR population of the unincorporated area or municipality served by the law enforcement agency and factors in any additional populations served by the agency as a result of contractual agreements. A good example of the FDLE "service population" used for per capita analysis is the Broward County Sheriff's Office. Unincorporated Broward County has a population of only 14,515 (2015 BEBR). However, Broward County Sheriff's Office contracts to provide primary law enforcement services to sixteen municipalities in Broward County, bringing BSO's "service population" for FDLE per capita staffing analysis to 572,410.

Along with the accurate "service population," the FDLE uses agency-reported full-time law enforcement staffing levels as on June 30 each year to generate comparative law enforcement per capita staffing rates for all sheriffs and police agencies in Florida.

Using BEBR population estimates and CJAP staffing levels:

- The HCSO's *authorized* law enforcement per capita staffing is 1.579 deputies per 1,000 residents.
- The HCSO's *filled* law enforcement per capita staffing is 1.33 deputies per 1,000 residents.

Calculation Method: 1429 (HCSO authorized law enforcement positions) *or* 1,208 (HCSO filled full-time HCSO law enforcement filled deputy positions from 2015 CJAP) ÷ 905,007 (BEBR 2016 unincorporated Hillsborough County population) X 1,000.

It should be noted that the law enforcement per capita analysis within the 2016 HCSO Fact Book excludes deputies who hold "concurrent certifications" in both law enforcement and detention, as it is not discernible if these deputies serve within their agencies as law enforcement or detention.

Long-range Population Projections

In addition to single-year population estimates, BEBR compiles a report of population projections by County for each five-year block from 2020-2045 (i.e. 2020, 2025, 2030, etc). The BEBR five-year projections provide a low, medium, and high population projection for each county. BEBR five-year population projections for Florida counties are not further subdivided into municipal or unincorporated projections. However, the long-term BEBR population projections for a county can be used as the basis to generate long-term estimates for unincorporated areas by implementing an assumption that the average percent of population growth choosing to locate in the unincorporated area in the recent past will remain constant in the near future. Future HCSO per capita projections in the 2016 HCSO Fact Book are derived through this method.

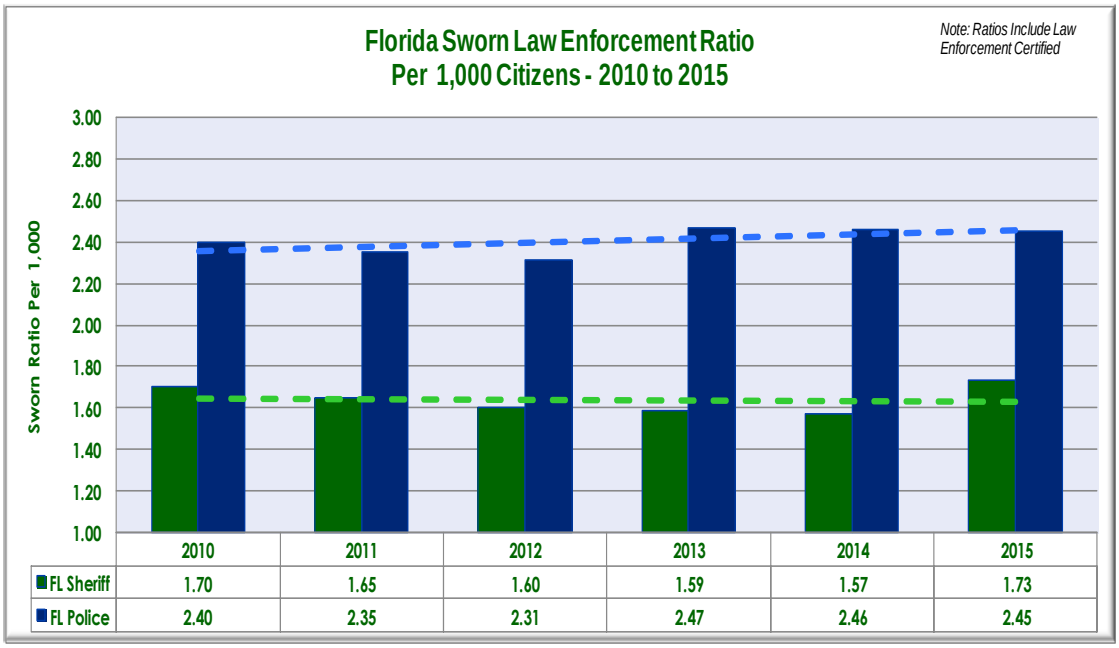
The FDLE's Criminal Justice Agency Profile (CJAP) provides annual counts of Florida law enforcement policing staffing levels.[3]

- CJAP data reveals communities in Florida which are served by police agencies enjoy much higher police staffing ratios than communities served by Sheriff's Offices. Florida Sheriffs Offices' overall ratio of deputies per 1,000 residents was 1.57 in 2014 and 1.73 in 2015. Florida's Police Officers' overall ratio of officers per 1,000 residents was 2.46 in 2014 and 2.45 in 2015.

- Florida's Sheriff's Offices per capita deputy ratios declined on a per capita basis each year from 2010 to 2014, but experienced a significant increase in 2015, from 1.57 to 1.73. This increase was due to 2,326 more filled sheriff's deputies' positions in 2015, from 18,586 in 2014 to 20,912 in 2015.

- Florida's Police Departments' police officer filled positions also declined on a per capita basis from 2010-2012, but then increased in 2013, and dropped slightly in FY 2014 and FY 2015 (*Figure 7).* Police agency staffing in 2015 was 18,928, a meager increase of 159 police officers from 2014.

Figure 7: Florida Filled Deputy and Officer Staffing Comparisons



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FL Sheriff	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.59	1.57	1.73
FL Police	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.47	2.46	2.45

Data derived from 2015 FDLE Criminal Justice Agency (CJAP) Profile.

- The HCSO's filled law enforcement count was 1,107 in the 2014 CJAP and 1,208 in the 2015 CJAP. Even with this increase, however, in 2015, the HCSO deputy per 1,000 citizen ratio of 1.33 remained the lowest of any Hillsborough County police agency (*Figure 8*).

Figure 8: Hillsborough County Law Enforcement to Citizen Ratios

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES Sworn Personnel Per 1,000 Population Listed Highest to Lowest Sworn Ratio					
Agency	2015 Estimated Service Population	Sworn Law Enforcement		Sworn Law Enforcement Ratio Per 1,000	
		Filled LE 2014	Filled LE 2015	2014	2015
Tampa Police Department	358,279	1,017	1,067	2.88	2.98
Temple Terrace Police Department	25,567	60	54	2.37	2.11
Plant City Police Department	36,710	83	64	2.31	1.74
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	905,007	1,107	1,208	1.25	1.33
Municipal Only	**420,556**	**1,190**	**1,272**	**2.52**	**2.28**

Service population and Ratios provided by FDLE Criminal Justice Agency Profile Survey (CJAP).

The HCSO Has Low Law Enforcement Deputy Per Capita Staffing:

- The HCSO's filled law enforcement per capita staffing was 1.25 in 2014 and 1.33 in 2015 per 1,000 residents (*Figure 5).* The HCSO's per capita law enforcement deputies per 1,000 citizens was forty-first lowest for filled law enforcement in 2014 and fifty-sixth lowest in 2015 (*Figures 10 and 11)*.

- In 2014 and 2015, the HCSO's service population (i.e. the population a law enforcement agency provides law enforcement services to) was the second highest of Florida's 67 counties. Only Miami-Dade Police Department served a larger population.

Figure 9: Florida Sworn Law Enforcement Ratios Per 1,000 Citizens

TEN LARGEST SHERIFF'S OFFICES BY SERVICE POPULATION Sworn Personnel per 1,000 Population Listed Highest to Lowest Sworn Ratio							
Rank of 67 Counties on Service Population	County	Agency	2015 Estimated Service Population	Sworn Law Enforcement		Sworn Law Enforcement Ratio Per 1,000	
				Filled LE 2014	Filled LE 2015	2014	2015
3	Duval	Jacksonville SO	862,637	1,609	1,879	1.90	2.18
6	Broward	Broward County SO[1]	572,410	1,210	1,230	2.14	2.15
1	Dade	Miami-Dade PD	1,258,618	2,736	2,685	2.20	2.13
4	Orange	Orange County SO	800,022	1,370	1,502	1.74	1.88
10	Pinellas	Pinellas County SO	373,057	610	688	1.61	1.84
5	Palm Beach	Palm Beach County SO	827,363	1,253	1,364	1.69	1.65
9	Polk	Polk County SO	412,363	549	631	1.36	1.53
2	HILLSBOROUGH	HILLSBOROUGH CSO	905,007	1,107	1,208	1.25	1.33
7	Pasco	Pasco County SO	447,773	424	472	0.96	1.05
8	Lee	Lee County SO	420,440	415	429	1.00	1.02

Service population and Ratios provided by FDLE 2014 and 2015 Criminal Justice Agency Profile Survey (CJAP).
Service population of each county including contract cities was utilized to obtain ratios.

Figure 10: 2014 Florida Sheriff's Offices – Filled Full-Time Law Enforcement Positions as of June 30

Agency	LE Officer Count	Service Population	Ratio Of LE Per 1000 Citizens	State Ranking by LE Per Capita
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	23	6,680	3.44	1
Monroe County Sheriff's Office	138	48,616	2.84	2
Walton County Sheriff's Office	146	54,406	2.68	3
Bay County Sheriff's Office	204	89,301	2.28	4
Miami-Dade Police Department	2,736	1,243,451	2.20	5
Alachua County Sheriff's Office	239	108,701	2.20	6
Broward County Sheriff's Office	1,210	565,229	2.14	7
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	475	227,703	2.09	8
Volusia County Sheriff's Office	444	222,967	1.99	9
St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	141	71,045	1.98	10
Liberty County Sheriff's Office	15	7,710	1.95	11
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	247	127,080	1.94	12
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	1,609	847,832	1.90	13
Osceola County Sheriff's Office	363	191,514	1.90	14
Hendry County Sheriff's Office	54	30,475	1.77	15
Leon County Sheriff's Office	169	95,508	1.77	16
Gulf County Sheriff's Office	23	13,044	1.76	17
Orange County Sheriff's Office	1,370	786,333	1.74	18
Putnam County Sheriff's Office	101	58,583	1.72	19
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	1,253	740,848	1.69	20
Hardee County Sheriff's Office	30	17,899	1.68	21
Madison County Sheriff's Office	27	16,201	1.67	22
Glades County Sheriff's Office	21	12,852	1.63	23
Wakulla County Sheriff's Office	51	31,285	1.63	24
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	610	378,927	1.61	25
Seminole County Sheriff's Office	340	211,635	1.61	26
Gilchrist County Sheriff's Office	22	14,862	1.48	27
Indian River County Sheriff's Office	136	93,155	1.46	28
Highlands County Sheriff's Office	110	77,264	1.42	29
Polk County Sheriff's Office	549	402,305	1.36	30
Flagler County Sheriff's Office	123	91,872	1.34	31
Okeechobee County Sheriff's Office	46	34,425	1.34	32
Escambia County Sheriff's Office	335	251,149	1.33	33
Taylor County Sheriff's Office	21	15,863	1.32	34
Martin County Sheriff's Office	171	129,799	1.32	35
Citrus County Sheriff's Office	178	137,710	1.29	36
Manatee County Sheriff's Office	342	268,222	1.28	37
Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	186	146,980	1.27	38
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	319	253,073	1.26	39
Washington County Sheriff's Office	27	21,455	1.26	40
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	1,107	887,882	1.25	41
Baker County Sheriff's Office	33	26,991	1.22	42
Hernando County Sheriff's Office	204	167,268	1.22	43
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office	227	187,611	1.21	44
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	45	37,299	1.21	45
Columbia County Sheriff's Office	67	55,822	1.20	46
Bradford County Sheriff's Office	24	20,259	1.18	47
Desoto County Sheriff's Office	40	34,426	1.16	48
Nassau County Sheriff's Office	73	63,468	1.15	49
Clay County Sheriff's Office	209	181,944	1.15	50
Gadsden County Sheriff's Office	34	29,878	1.14	51
Dixie County Sheriff's Office	15	14,633	1.03	52
Lake County Sheriff's Office	206	201,221	1.02	53
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	146	144,646	1.01	54
Lee County Sheriff's Office	415	413,959	1.00	55
Suwannee County Sheriff's Office	36	37,318	0.96	56
Pasco County Sheriff's Office	424	440,299	0.96	57
Marion County Sheriff's Office	251	273,562	0.92	58
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	11	12,116	0.91	59
Levy County Sheriff's Office	30	33,520	0.89	60
Collier County Sheriff's Office	262	300,646	0.87	61
Calhoun County Sheriff's Office	10	11,528	0.87	62
Sumter County Sheriff's Office	81	98,924	0.82	63
Holmes County Sheriff's Office	13	17,336	0.75	64
Union County Sheriff's Office	11	15,229	0.72	65
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	5	9,645	0.52	66
Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	3	8,696	0.34	67

Data Derived from 2014 FDLE Criminal Justice Agency (CJAP) Profile.

Figure 11: 2015 Florida Sheriff's Offices - Filled Full-Time Law Enforcement Positions as of June 30.

Agency	LE Officer Count	Service Population	Ratio Of LE Per 1000 Citizens	State Ranking by LE Per Capita
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	333	71,498	4.66	1
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	30	6,773	4.43	2
Monroe County Sheriff's Office	164	48,747	3.36	3
Walton County Sheriff's Office	167	55,258	3.02	4
Washington County Sheriff's Office	62	21,463	2.89	5
Bay County Sheriff's Office	260	91,079	2.85	6
Seminole County Sheriff's Office	406	147,668	2.75	7
Gulf County Sheriff's Office	34	12,821	2.65	8
Calhoun County Sheriff's Office	30	11,513	2.61	9
Hendry County Sheriff's Office	78	30,655	2.54	10
Madison County Sheriff's Office	41	16,139	2.54	11
Brevard County Sheriff's Office	558	228,080	2.45	12
Baker County Sheriff's Office	64	27,017	2.37	13
Bradford County Sheriff's Office	50	21,157	2.36	14
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	88	37,728	2.33	15
Leon County Sheriff's Office	222	96,447	2.30	16
Wakulla County Sheriff's Office	72	31,283	2.30	17
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	294	127,800	2.30	18
Alachua County Sheriff's Office	246	111,408	2.21	19
Volusia County Sheriff's Office	497	226,715	2.19	20
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	1879	862,637	2.18	21
Gilchrist County Sheriff's Office	32	14,772	2.17	22
Broward County Sheriff's Office	1230	572,410	2.15	23
Miami-Dade County	2685	1,258,618	2.13	24
Levy County Sheriff's Office	74	34,751	2.13	25
Glades County Sheriff's Office	27	12,853	2.10	26
Holmes County Sheriff's Office	36	17,237	2.09	27
Hardee County Sheriff's Office	41	19,750	2.08	28
Osceola County Sheriff's Office	415	200,419	2.07	29
Okeechobee County Sheriff's Office	69	34,518	2.00	30
Desoto County Sheriff's Office	54	27,167	1.99	31
Liberty County Sheriff's Office	17	8,698	1.95	32
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	23	12,061	1.91	33
Taylor County Sheriff's Office	30	15,808	1.90	34
Orange County Sheriff's Office	1502	800,022	1.88	35
Putnam County Sheriff's Office	111	59,461	1.87	36
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	688	373,057	1.84	37
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office	18	9,913	1.82	38
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	1364	827,363	1.65	39
Gadsden County Sheriff's Office	50	30,626	1.63	40
Indian River County Sheriff's Office	152	94,820	1.60	41
Martin County Sheriff's Office	203	131,142	1.55	42
Citrus County Sheriff's Office	219	141,501	1.55	43
Polk County Sheriff's Office	631	412,363	1.53	44
Columbia County Sheriff's Office	85	56,163	1.51	45
Highlands County Sheriff's Office	116	76,662	1.51	46
Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	13	8,664	1.50	47
Nassau County Sheriff's Office	96	64,566	1.49	48
Escambia County Sheriff's Office	377	253,886	1.48	49
Union County Sheriff's Office	23	15,918	1.44	50
Manatee County Sheriff's Office	396	276,311	1.43	51
Charlotte County Sheriff's Office	213	149,466	1.43	52
Flagler County Sheriff's Office	131	93,975	1.39	53
Suwannee County Sheriff's Office	52	37,599	1.38	54
Dixie County Sheriff's Office	20	14,735	1.36	55
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	1208	905,007	1.33	56
Hernando County Sheriff's Office	222	169,039	1.31	57
Clay County Sheriff's Office	238	185,724	1.28	58
Lake County Sheriff's Office	220	172,342	1.28	59
St. Johns County Sheriff's Office	290	251,065	1.16	60
Marion County Sheriff's Office	293	276,333	1.06	61
Pasco County Sheriff's Office	472	447,773	1.05	62
Collier County Sheriff's Office	322	307,547	1.05	63
Lee County Sheriff's Office	429	420,440	1.02	64
Sumter County Sheriff's Office	104	106,435	0.98	65
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	167	193,496	0.86	66
St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	179	213,465	0.84	67

Data Derived from 2015 FDLE Criminal Justice Agency (CJAP) Profile.

IV. BUDGET and SALARIES

The HCSO's FY 2017 budget request is $405,120,295. Prior years' HCSO adopted budgets were: $391,991,005 (FY 2016); $386,351,018 (FY 2015); $379,561,360 (FY 2014); $376,459,929 (FY 2013).[12]

Figure 12: FY 2017 HCSO Budget by Category

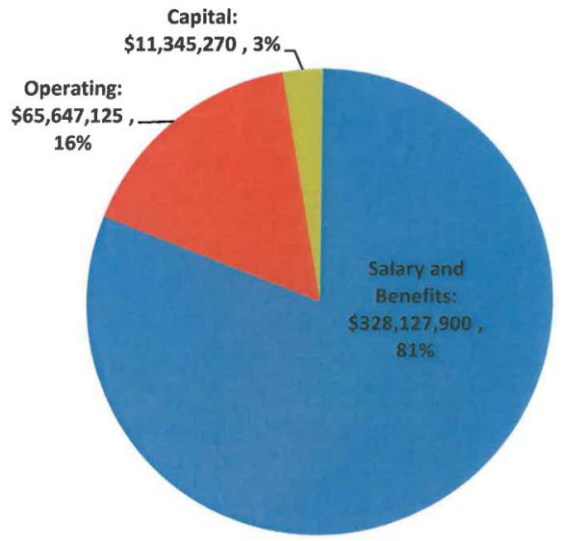


Figure 13: FY 2017 HCSO Personnel Costs by Salary and Benefits

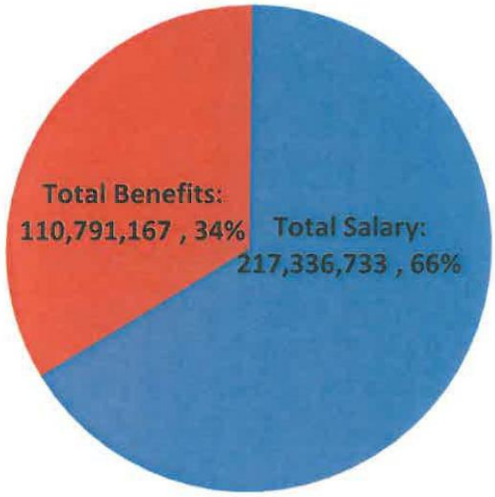
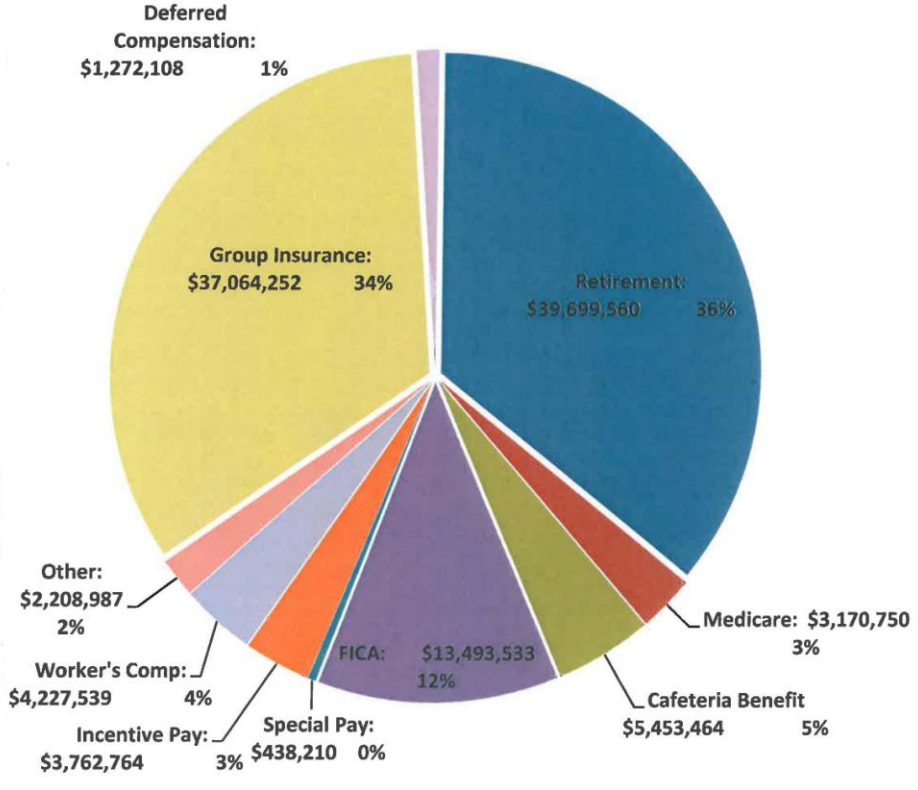


Figure 14: FY 2017 HCSO Total Benefits by Category



Source: HCSO Financial Services Division

Figure 15: FY 2016 HCSO Budget by Category

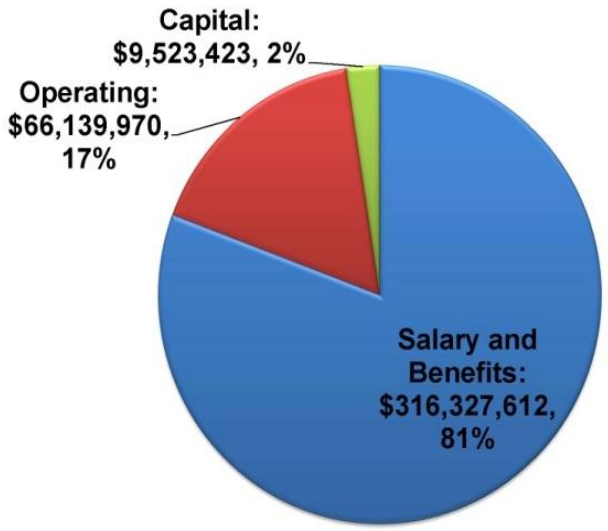
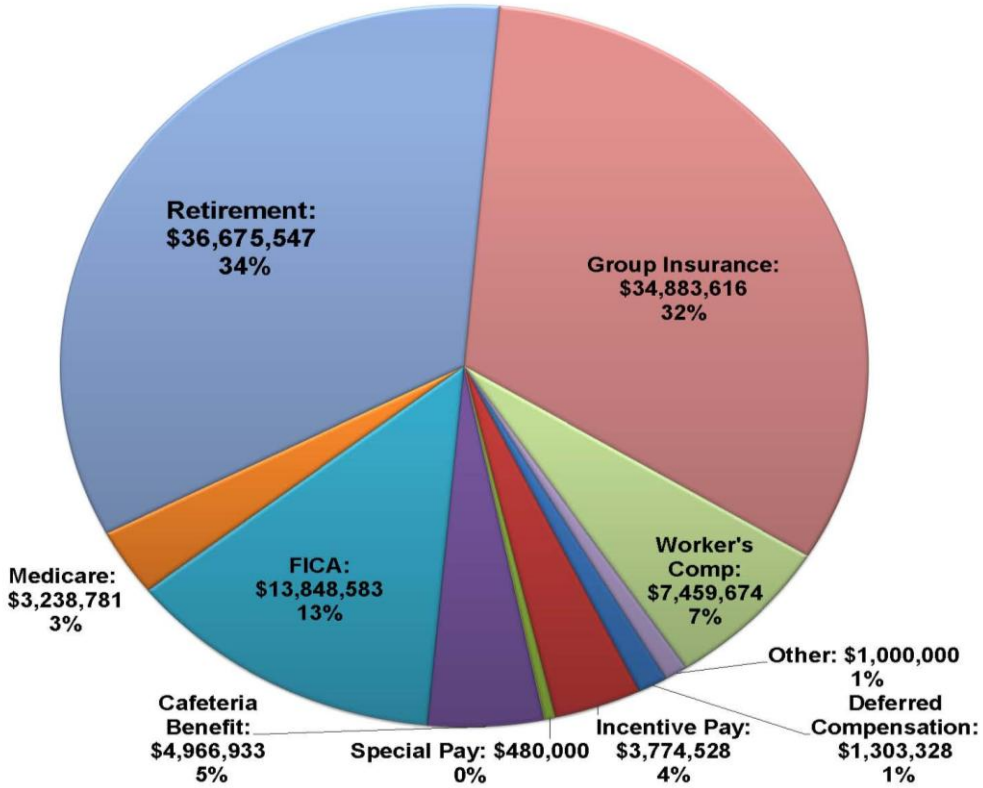


Figure 16: FY 2016 HCSO Personnel Costs by Salary and Benefits

Figure 17: FY 2016 HCSO Total Benefits by Category



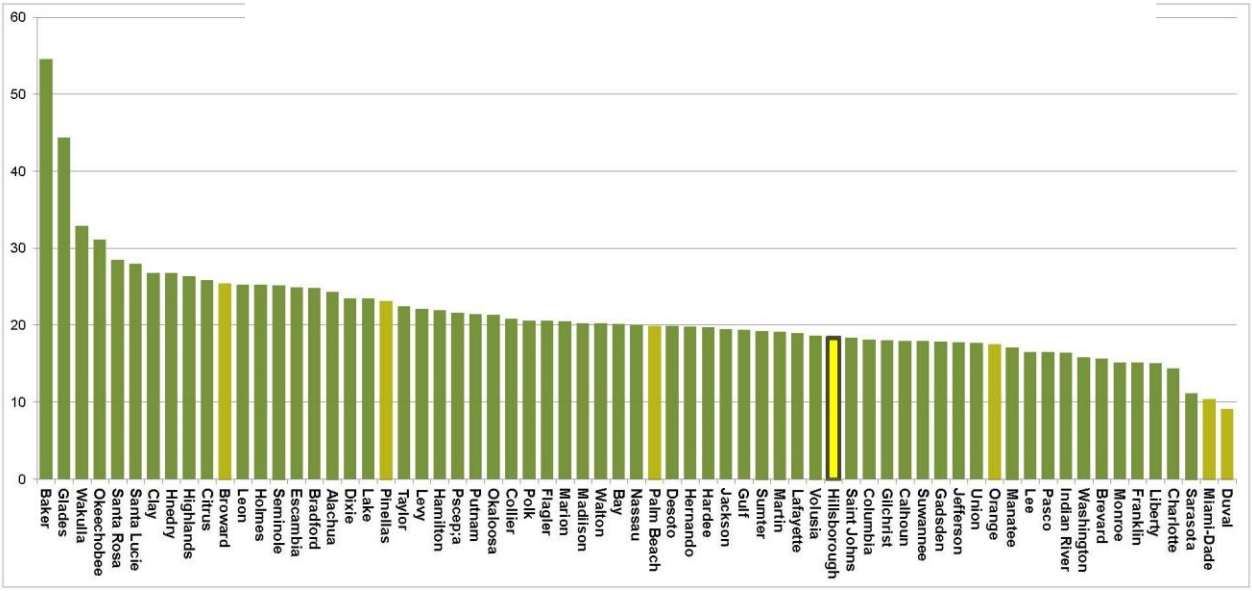
Source: HCSO Financial Services Division

Unincorporated Hillsborough County Has Low Funding of Law Enforcement and Corrections[13]

- In 2012 and 2013, Hillsborough County was ranked twenty-seventh among the same 66 counties for the amount of county expenditures **per capita** directed to law enforcement and corrections. In 2014, Hillsborough County ranking dropped to thirty-first among the 67 counties (*Figures 18 and 19*).

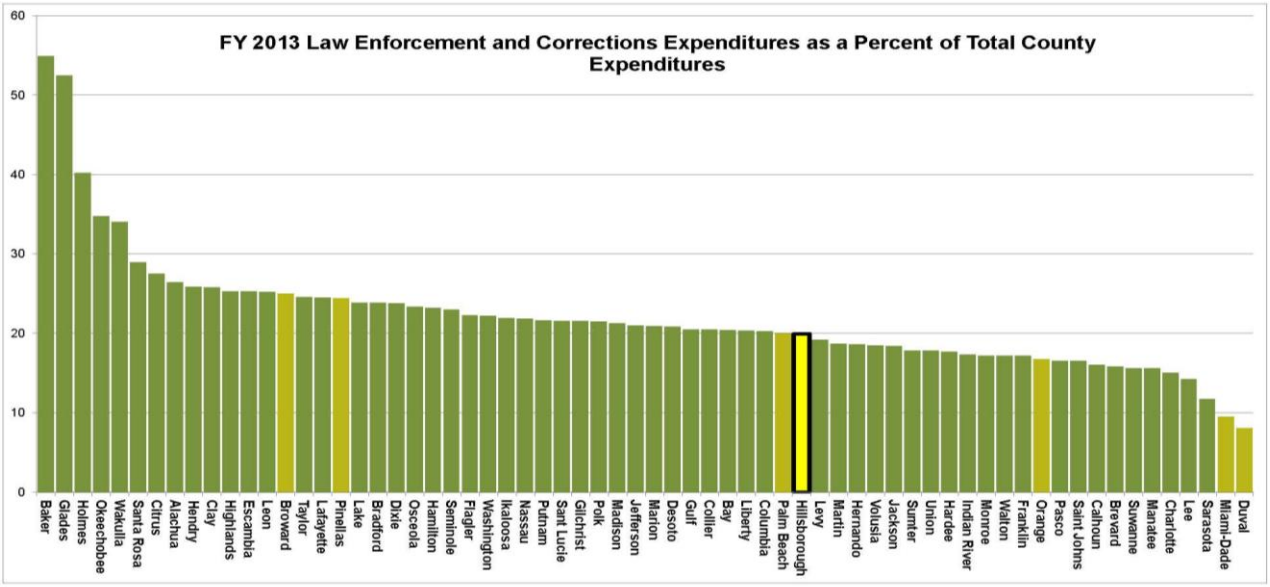
- In 2014, Hillsborough County expended 18.38% of county funds for law enforcement and corrections, the forty-fifth lowest percentage of Florida's sixty-seven counties. In 2013, Hillsborough County's expended 19.94% of funding for law enforcement and corrections, the forty-second lowest percentage (*Figure 20*).

Figure 18: FY 2014 Law Enforcement and Corrections Expenditures as a Percent of County Expenditures



Source: Florida Association of Counties, 2014 Profile Data

Figure 19: FY 2013 Law Enforcement/Corrections Expenditures as a Percent of County Expenditures



Source: Florida Association of Counties, 2013 Profile Data

- In FY 2014, Hillsborough County government continued to devote less funding toward Law Enforcement and Corrections, in total funds, in per capita funds, and as a percent of the total county budget. Only 22 of Florida's 67 counties devoted a smaller portion of county revenues toward Law Enforcement and Corrections than Hillsborough County did in FY 2014.

Figure 20: FY 13 and FY 14 FAC Law Enforcement and Corrections Budget Analysis for Hillsborough County

	FY 2013	FY 2014
LE Expenditures	$222,957,650	$209,173,635
Corrections Expenditure	$136,097,717	$135,945,092
LE & Corrections Expenditures	$359,055,376	$345,118,727
LE & Corrections Total Expenditure Ranking	4th	5th
LE Expenditures Per Capita	$174.68	$160.67
Corrections Expenditures Per Capita	$106.63	$104.42
LE & Corrections Expenditures Per Capita	$281.30	$265.09
LE & Corrections Per Capita Ranking	27th	31st
% of County Budget Expenditures toward LE & Corrections	19.94%	18.38%
Ranking of % of County Budget Expenditures toward LE & Corrections	**42nd**	**45th (lowest)**

Salary Comparisons

- In FY 2016, HCSO Law Enforcement and Detention Deputy starting salaries were above the average starting salaries of Florida's ten Largest Sheriff's Offices.

Figure 21: Starting Salaries for Sworn in the Ten Largest Counties

TEN LARGEST SHERIFF'S OFFICES BY SERVICE POPULATION

Minimum Starting Salaries for Sworn Personnel

Rank of 67 Counties on Service Population	County	Agency	County Population	Estimated Service Population	Rank of 67 Counties on LE Ratio	Starting Salaries					
						LE 2014	LE 2015	LE 2016	Detention 2014	Detention 2015	Detention 2016
1	Dade	Miami-Dade PD	2,653,934	1,243,451	24	$ 50,490	$ 50,490	$ 50,490	$ 36,195	$ 36,195	$ 36,195
2	HILLSBOROUGH	HILLSBOROUGH CS	1,325,563	905,007	56	$ 44,881	$ 47,021	$ 47,021	$ 44,335	$ 45,318	$ 46,476
3	Duval	Jacksonville SO	905,574	862,637	34	$ 38,148	$ 38,148	$ 38,148	$ 31,464	$ 31,464	$ 31,464
4	Palm Beach	Palm Beach County SO	1,378,417	827,363	39	$ 48,168	$ 49,632	$ 51,132	$ 48,168	$ 49,632	$ 51,132
5	Orange	Orange County SO	1,252,396	800,022	35	$ 39,520	$ 40,726	$ 40,726	$ 39,520	$ 40,726	$ 40,726
6	Broward	Broward County SO	1,827,367	572,410	23	$ 46,551	$ 46,552	$ 46,552	$ 42,304	$ 42,304	$ 43,150
7	Pasco	Pasco County SO	487,588	447,773	62	$ 39,581	$ 40,987	$ 40,987	$ 38,581	$ 40,987	$ 40,987
8	Lee	Lee County SO	665,845	420,440	64	$ 35,294	$ 35,294	$ 35,294	$ 35,294	$ 35,294	$ 35,294
9	Polk	Polk County SO	633,052	412,363	44	$ 40,058	$ 40,458	$ 40,458	$ 40,458	$ 40,458	$ 40,458
10	Pinellas	Pinellas County SO	944,971	373,057	37	$ 45,500	$ 45,500	$ 45,500	$ 45,500	$ 45,500	$ 45,500
Top 10 Counties Totals and *Average*		18,939,230	12,074,707	6,864,523		*$ 42,819*	*$ 43,481*	*$ 43,631*	*$ 40,182*	*$ 40,788*	*$ 41,138*
FL Population (BEBER)			63.76%	36.24%							

Salary information verified by LG000 staff from publically-available sources and/or individual agency contracts.

- In FY 2016, HCSO Law Enforcement Deputy starting salaries were slightly under the average of Hillsborough County's three municipal police agencies. However, police agencies typically deduct significant funds from salaries to fund municipal pensions. For example, since 2011, new HCSO hires contribute 3% of their salary into the Florida Retirement System. By comparison, in 2016, TPD police officers contribute 12.58% of their salaries into the city pension fund.

Figure 22: Hillsborough Law Enforcement Salary Comparison

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES									
Agency	Service Population 2015	Service Population 2016	Sworn LE 2015	Sworn LE 2016	LE Officers Per 1,000 Citizens 2015	LE Officers Per 1,000 Citizens 2016	Hours Worked Annually	Starting Salary 2015*	Starting Salary 2016*
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	887,882	905,007	1,107	1,107	1.25	1.33	2,184	$ 44,881	$ 47,021
Plant City Police Department	35,956	36,710	83	83	2.31	1.74	2,184	$ 42,915	$ 42,915
Tampa Police Department	352,741	358,279	1,017	1,017	2.88	2.98	2,079	$ 48,505	$ 50,211
Temple Terrace Police Department	25,308	25,567	60	60	2.37	2.11	2,184	$ 46,606	$ 46,606
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTYWIDE	**1,301,887**	**1,325,563**	**2,267**	**2,267**	***1.74***	***1.71***	***2,158***	*$ 45,727*	*$ 46,688*
Municipal Only	**414,005**	**420,556**	**1,160**	**1,160**				*$ 46,009*	*$ 46,577*

**Salary information verified from publicly available sources and/or individual agency contacts.*
2014 and 2015 FDLE CJAP Service Population, and law enforcement filled, full-time law enforcement ratios.

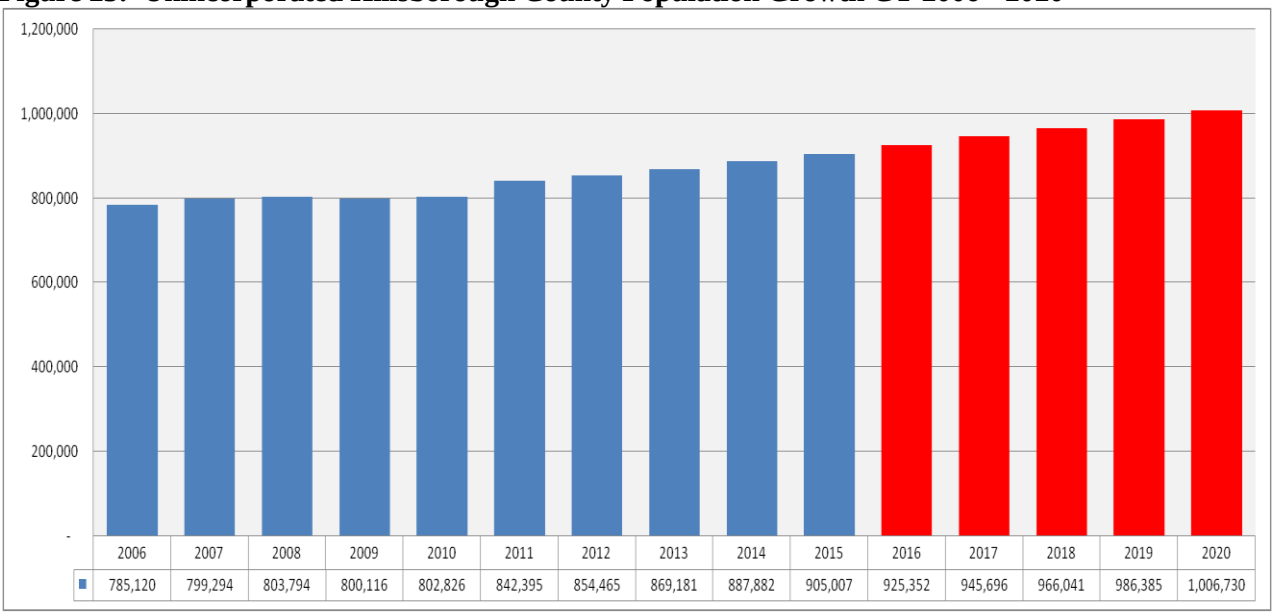
V. THE NEED FOR MORE DEPUTIES

Factors Increasing Demand for HCSO Services

Figures 23 -30 display factors which are creating increased demand for HCSO:

- Population increases.
- Calls of severity or risk which requires multiple-deputy responders.
- Traffic crashes.
- Traffic crash fatalities.
- Mental-health-related calls.

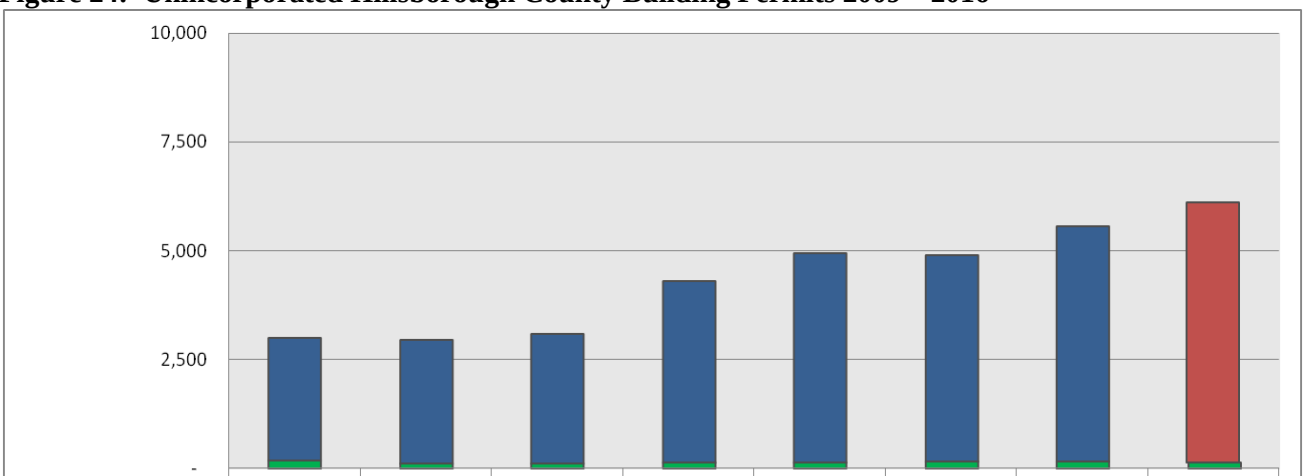
Figure 23: Unincorporated Hillsborough County Population Growth CY 2006 - 2020



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
■	785,120	799,294	803,794	800,116	802,826	842,395	854,465	869,181	887,882	905,007	925,352	945,696	966,041	986,385	1,006,730

Population Estimates derived from 2020 Medium BEBR projections.

Figure 24: Unincorporated Hillsborough County Building Permits 2009 – 2016*



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Residential Permits	2,819	2,839	2,981	4,161	4,818	4,746	5,398	5,975
Commercial Permits	173	103	102	126	117	153	151	125
Total Permits	2,992	2,942	3,083	4,287	4,935	4,899	5,549	6,100

**2016 permits are a projection based on Hillsborough County Planning Commission data*

Figure 25: HCSO Deputies Dispatched 2009 - 2015

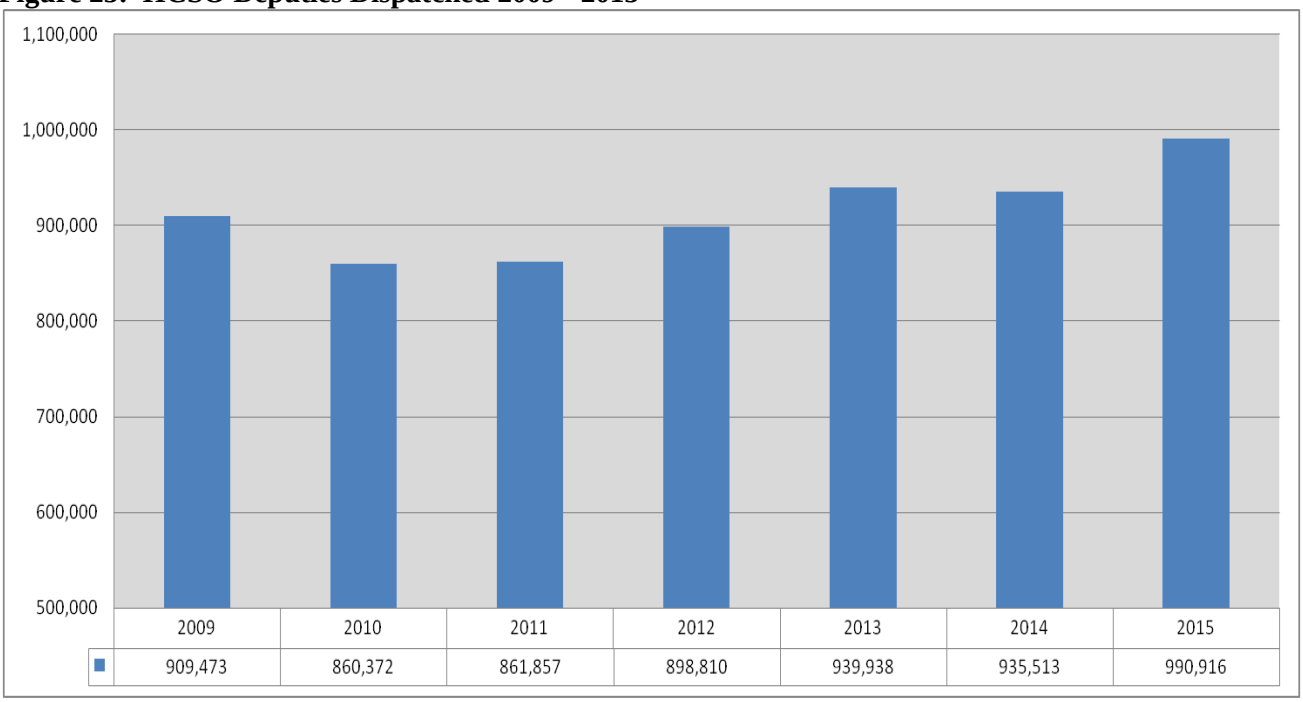


Figure 26: Calls for Service Requiring the Dispatch of One or More Deputies 2009 - 2015

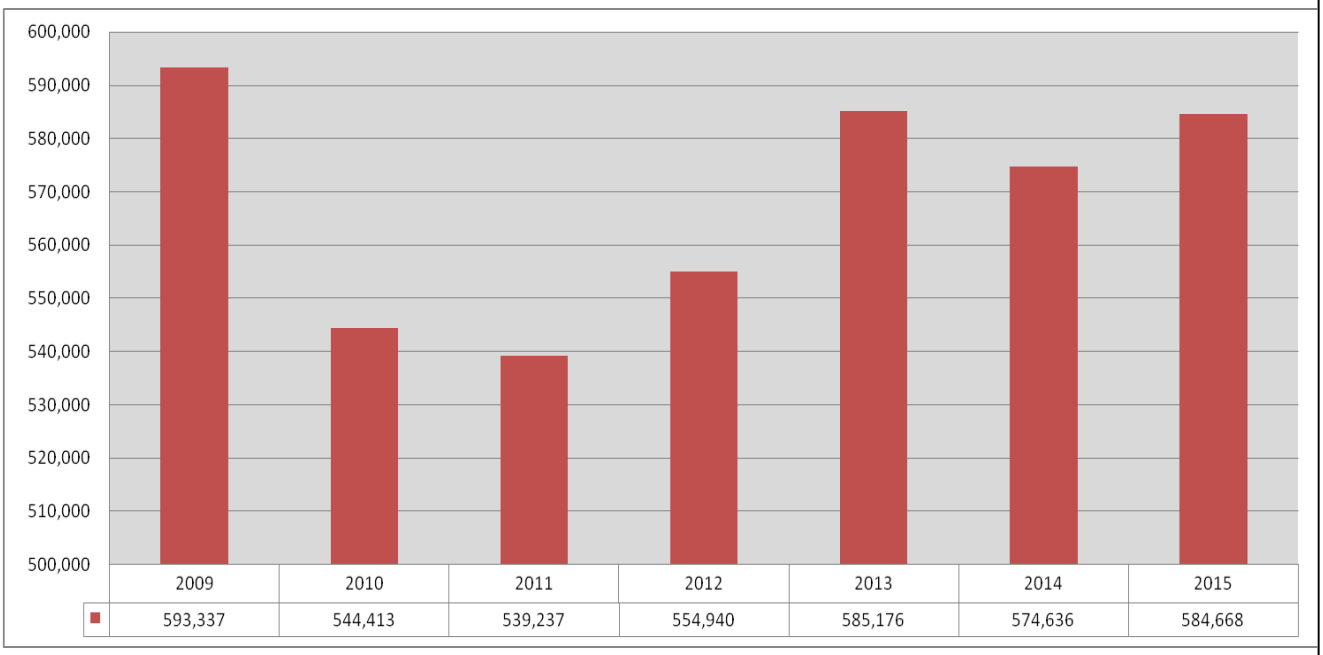


Figure 27: HCSO Traffic Crashes 2009 - 2015

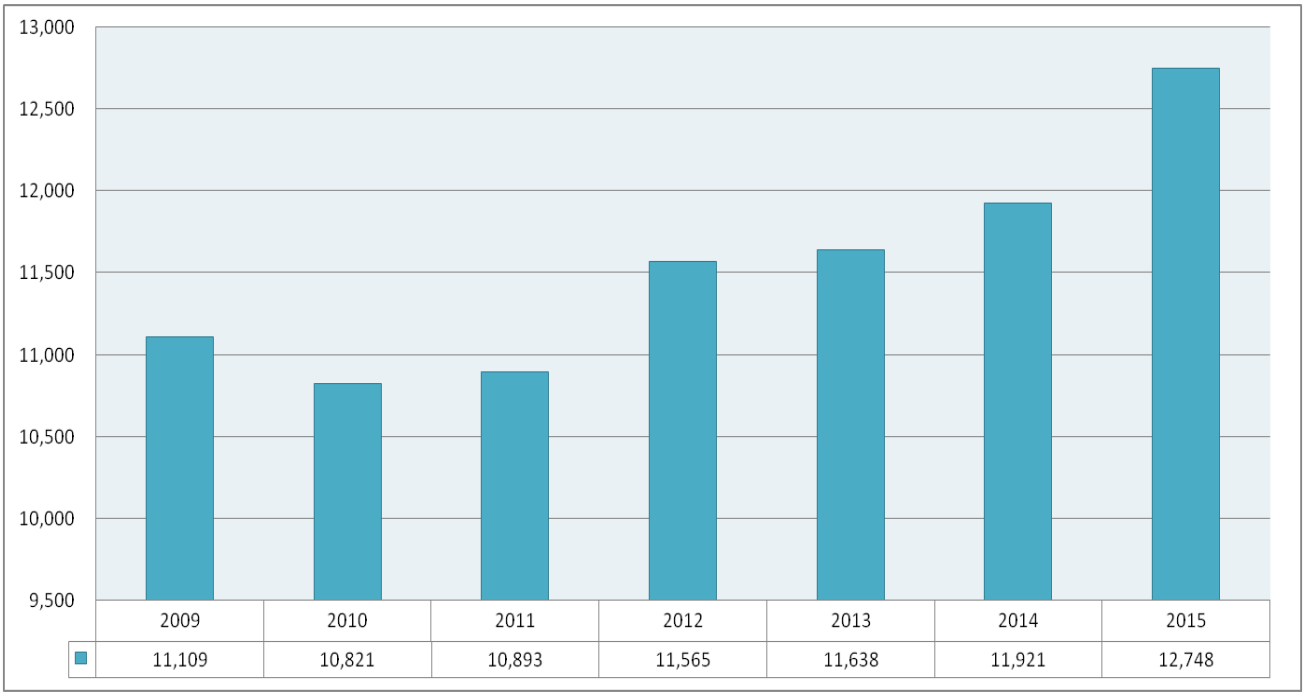


Figure 28: HCSO Fatal Traffic Crashes 2009 - 2015

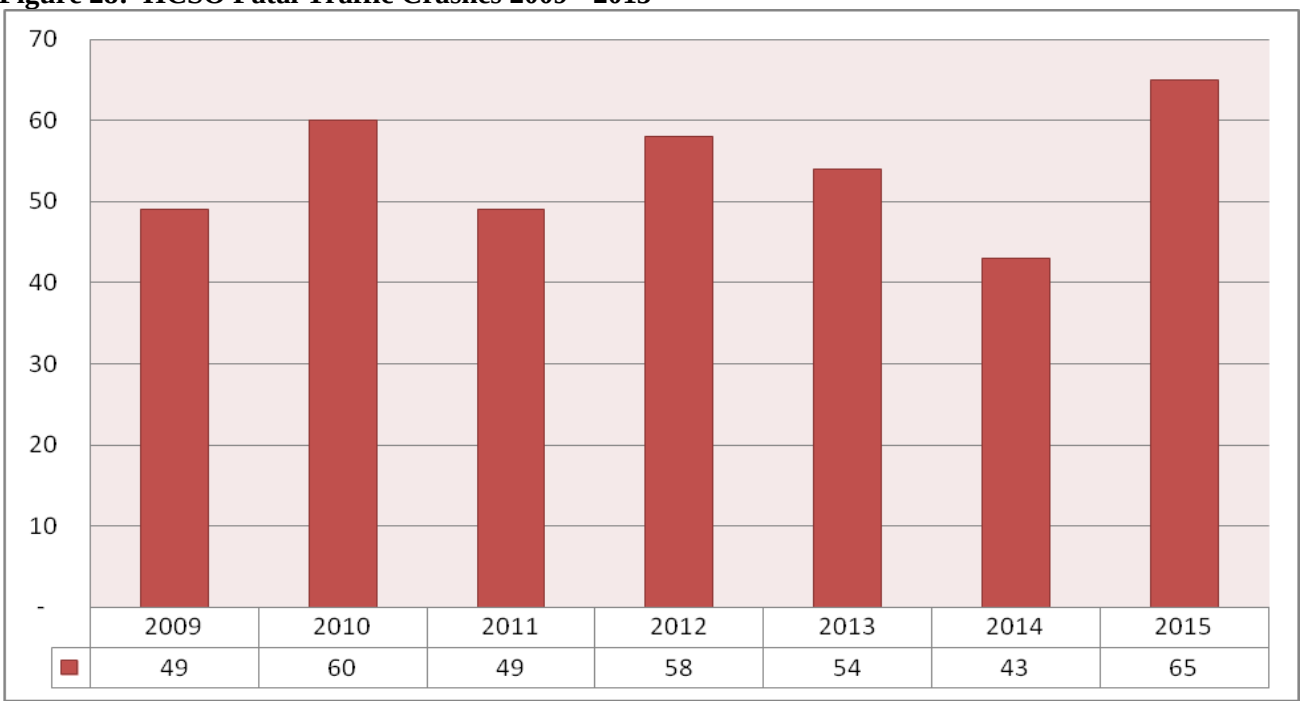
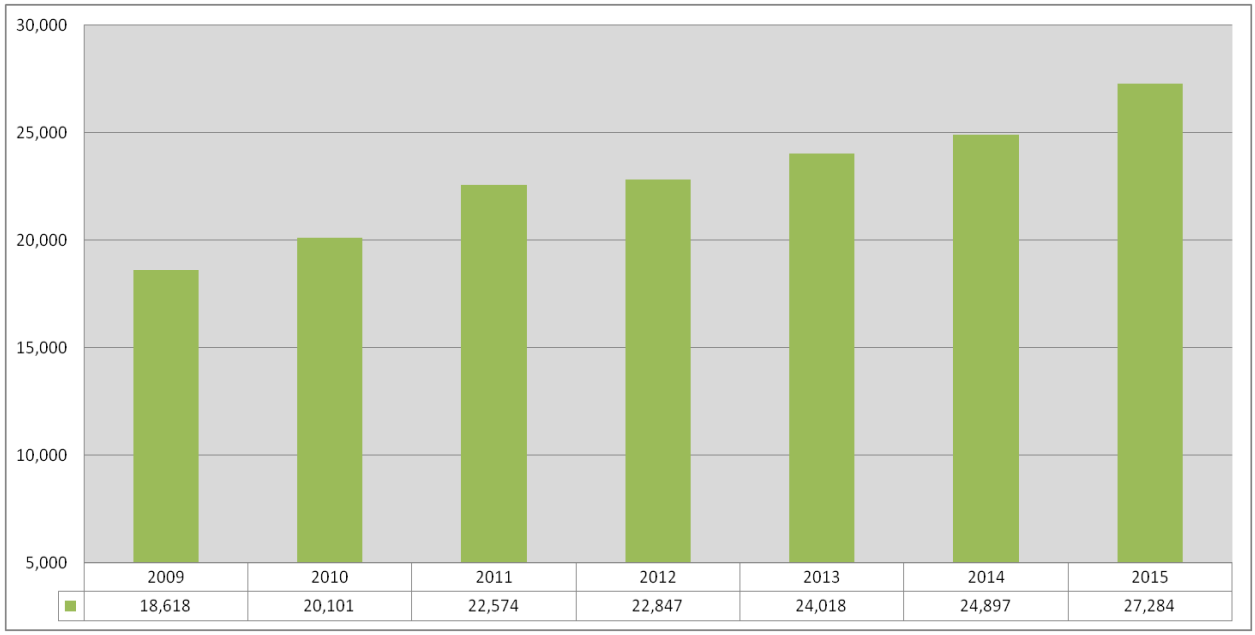


Figure 29: HCSO Mental Health-Related Calls for Service 2009 - 2015

Figure 30: Mental Health-Related Calls Deputies Dispatched 2009 - 2015



Increased Demand for Law Enforcement Means Less Time for Proactive Policing

As a result of the increased workload, the HCSO has had less time to devote to proactive policing including traffic enforcement, impaired driving enforcement, and deputy-initiated "on view" stops (*Figures 31 - 33).*

Figure 31: Proactive Policing: Vehicle Stops 2009 - 2015

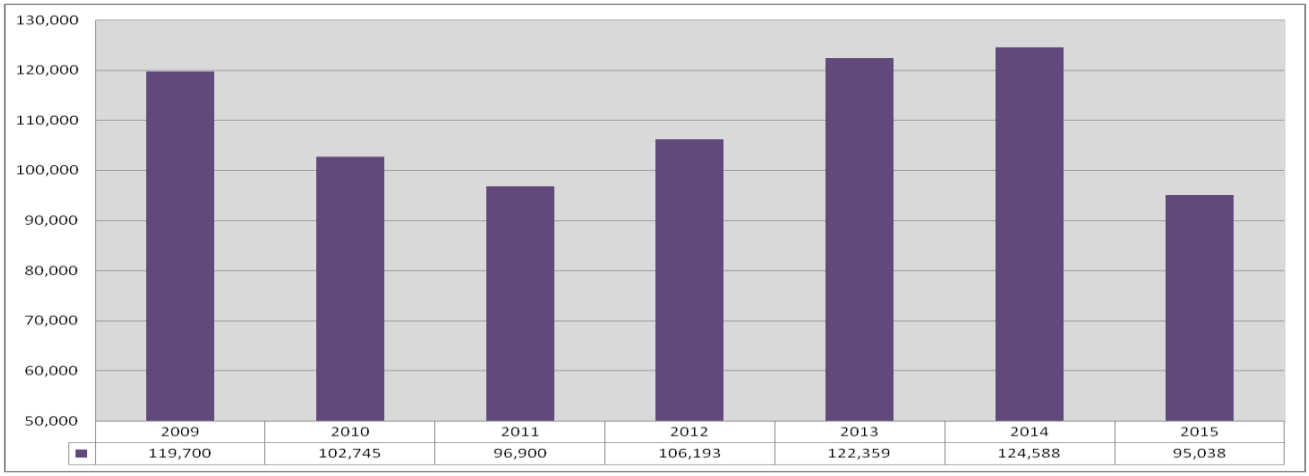


Figure 32: Proactive Policing: HCSO DUI Arrests 2009 - 2015

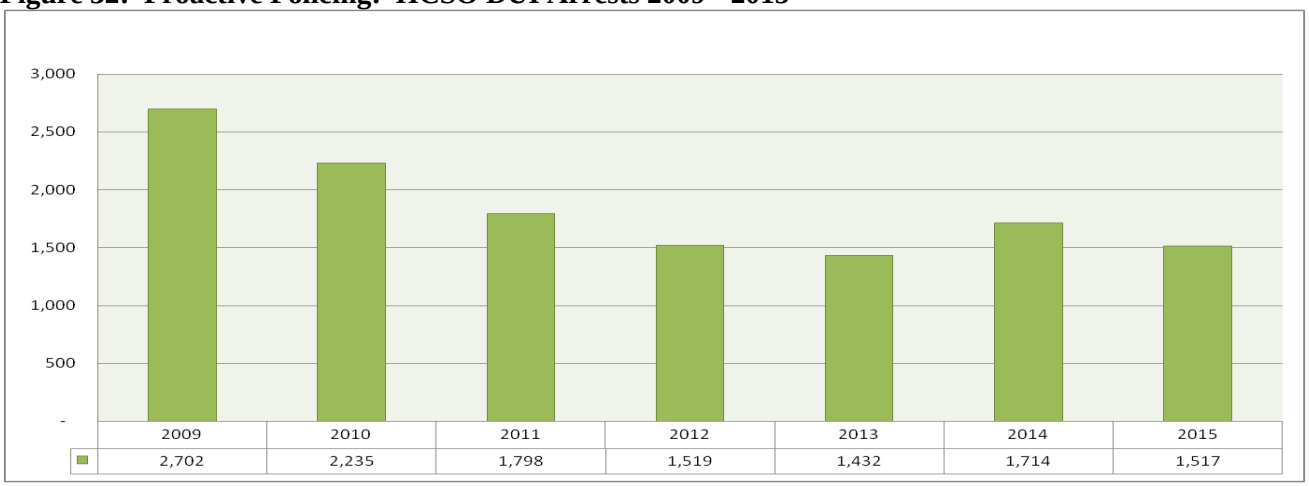
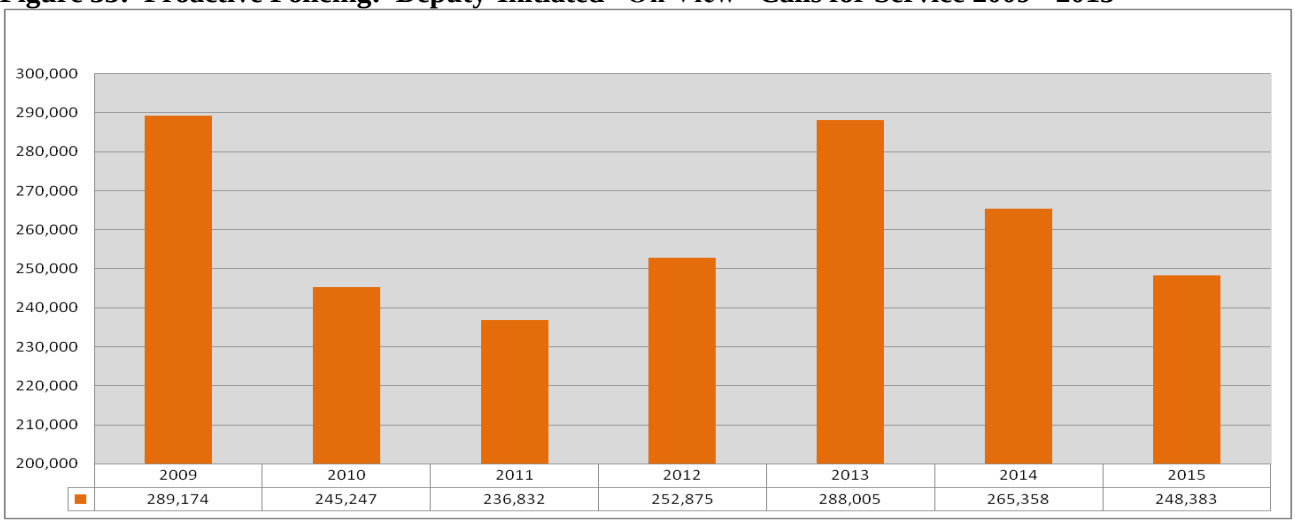


Figure 33: Proactive Policing: Deputy-Initiated "On View" Calls for Service 2009 - 2015



Without Action, in FY 2019 the HCSO will Fall Below 1.5 Deputies per 1,000 Residents

- Responding to fiscal constraints facing the county and the state in recent years, in the eight years from FY 2010 to FY 2017, the HCSO did not request any new (non-grant funded) staff positions. However, each of these budget years, the HCSO advised the BOCC that working in this capacity could not be sustained indefinitely. For the first time in the seventeen years in which HCSO staffing levels have been documented, HCSO deputy staffing dropped below 1.6 deputies per 1,000 citizens in FY 2016. Without increased staffing, the HCSO's authorized deputy staffing levels will drop below 1.5 deputies per 1,000 residents in FY 2019 (*Figure 34).*

Figure 34: HCSO Law Enforcement Through FY21 Without New Authorized Positions

Fiscal Year	New LE Positions	Total New Positions	Population	Authorized LE Positions	Per capita LE
FY 00*	22	**40**	621,061	1,696	2.731
FY 01*	22	**41**	644,668	1,674	2.597
FY 02*	23	**74**	666,536	1,652	2.478
FY 03*	55	**110**	690,391	1,629	2.360
FY 04*	23	**63**	707,626	1,574	2.224
FY 05*	25	**48**	730,821	1,551	2.122
FY 06*	20	**98**	750,599	1,526	2.033
FY 07*	64	**153**	785,120	1,506	1.918
FY 08*	63	**67**	799,294	1,442	1.804
FY 09*	22	**26**	803,794	1,379	1.716
FY 10	0	**0**	800,116	1,415	1.768
FY 11	0	**0**	802,826	1,417	1.765
FY 12	0	**0**	842,395	1,414	1.679
FY 13	0	**0**	854,465	1,415	1.656
FY 14	0	**0**	869,181	1,415	1.628
FY 15	0	**10**	887,882	1,425	1.605
FY 16	0	**5**	905,007	1,429	1.579
FY 17	0	**0**	925,679	1,429	1.544
FY 18	0	0	946,350	1,429	1.510
FY 19	0	**0**	967,022	1,429	1.478
FY 20	0	**0**	987,694	1,429	1.447
FY 21	0	**0**	1,008,366	1,429	1.417

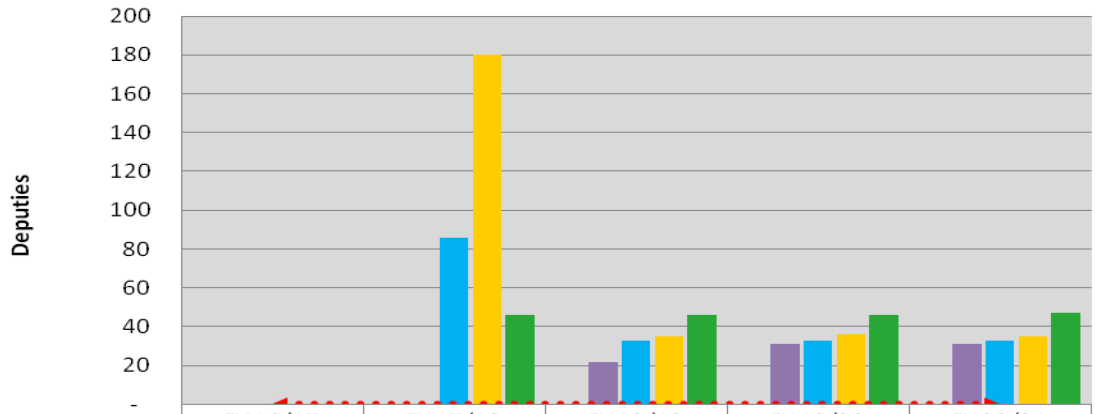
Actual law enforcement staffing may be slightly higher than reflected for FY 00-09 if law enforcement positions were created between budget cycles during those years.
Population based on CY 2020 Medium BEBR population.

- It should be noted that the chart above reflects *authorized* HCSO law enforcement staffing. The HCSO's *filled* staffing ratio hovers around **1.33** deputies per 1,000**.** State and federal authorized law enforcement officer data is not readily available. However, state and federal *filled* law enforcement data is. The filled staffing level for all Florida Sheriff's Offices averages **1.73** per 1,000 residents.[3] Only eleven of Florida's sixty-seven Sheriff's Offices have filled law enforcement staffing ratios lower than the HCSO.[3] The national filled law enforcement staffing average for county law enforcement agencies is **2.6** officers per 1,000 residents.[1]

HCSO Deputy Ratios of 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7 Deputies per 1,000 Residents

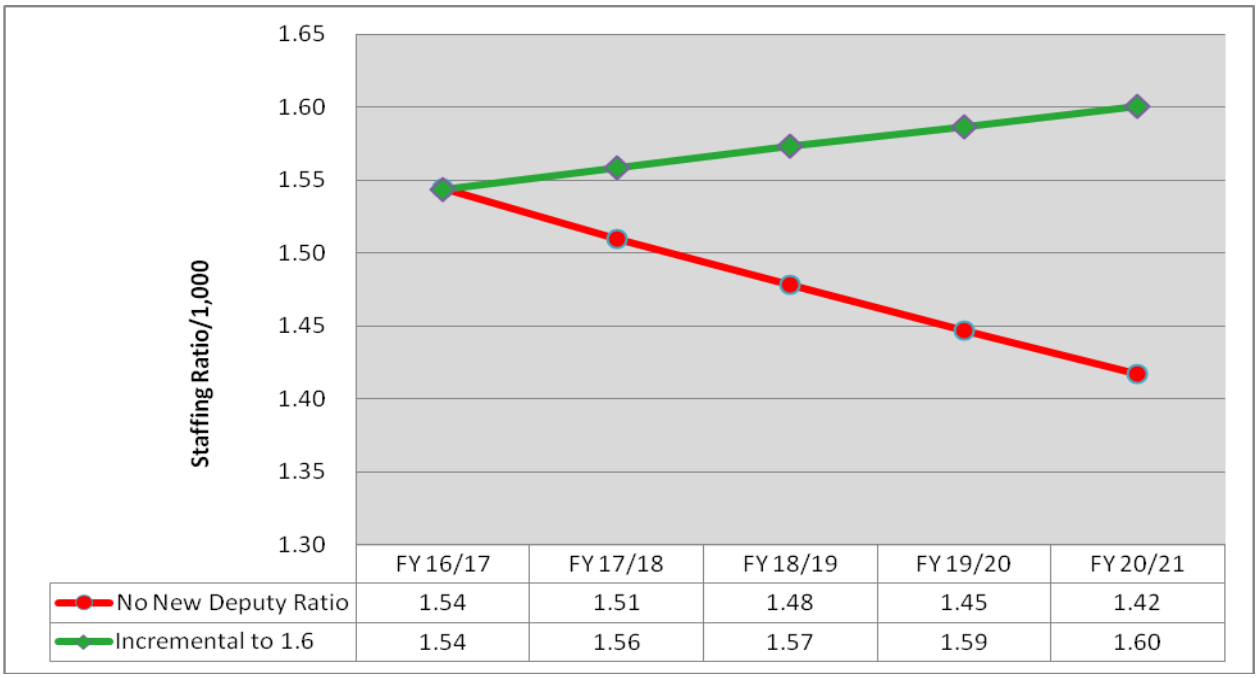
- Historically, the HCSO has sought to maintain a minimum staffing level of at least 1.6 authorized deputies per 1,000 residents. *Figure 35* and *Figure 36* display the staffing and costs necessary to achieve and maintain a deputy staffing ratio of 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7 deputies in FY 2018 through FY 2021, and also the staffing and costs for an "incremental" plan in which the HCSO would gradually move toward a 1.6 staffing ratio over five years. *Figures 37, 38* and *39* display additional information specific to the "incremental" plan to achieve a 1.6 ratio by FY 2021.

Figure 35: Deputies Needed to Reach 1.5, 1.6, and 1.7 Ratios in FY 2018 through FY 2021 and 1.6 Incrementally by FY 2021



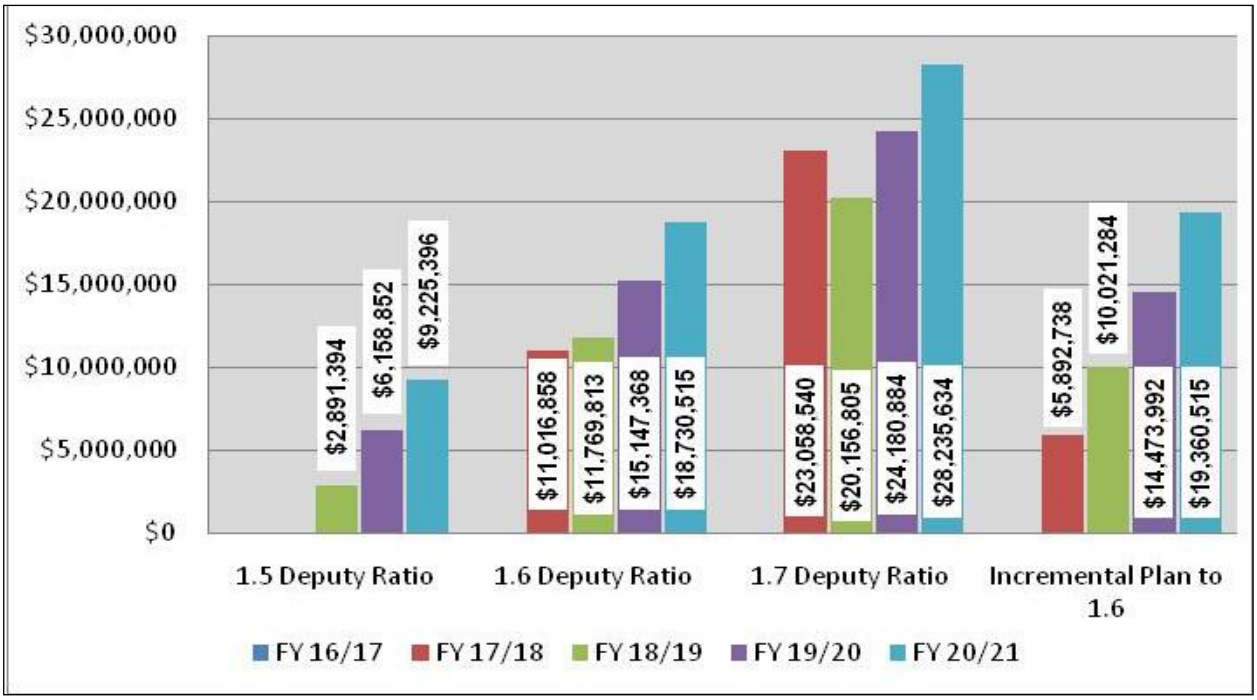
	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
No New Deputies	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Deputy Ratio	-	-	22	31	31
1.6 Deputy Ratio	-	86	33	33	33
1.7 Deputy Ratio	-	180	35	36	35
Incremental to 1.6	-	46	46	46	47

Figure 36: Comparison of Ratios with No New Deputies to the Incremental Plan to Reach 1.6 by FY 2021



	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20	FY 20/21
No New Deputy Ratio	1.54	1.51	1.48	1.45	1.42
Incremental to 1.6	1.54	1.56	1.57	1.59	1.60

Figure 37: Estimated* Cost of Deputies to Reach and Maintain Ratios by FY 18 or to Reach 1.6 by FY 2021



**Estimated costs based on projection of 4% annual increase to salary/benefits and $45K for new deputy initial equipment.*

Figure 38: Deputies Needed from FY 2018-FY 2021 to Achieve 1.6 Authorized Deputies by FY 2021

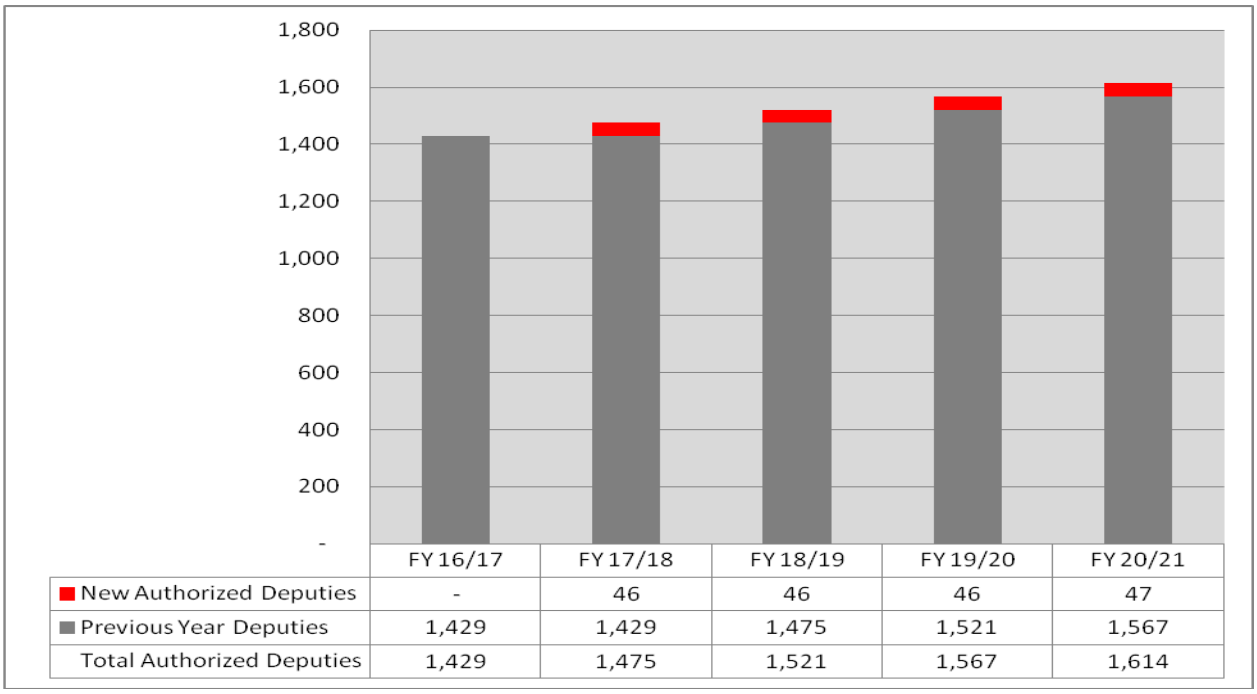


Figure 39: Annual Cost to Reach 1.6 Authorized Deputies per 1,000 by FY 2021

Fiscal Year	BEBR Based Pop Est	Estimated Per Deputy Salary & Benefits	New Authorized Deputies	Deputy Ratio Achieved	Total Authorized Deputies	Annual Costs to Achieve 1.6 by FY 21
FY 17	925,679	$79,907	-	1.544	1,429	$0
FY 18	946,350	$83,103	46	1.559	1,475	$5,892,738
FY 19	967,022	$86,427	46	1.573	1,521	$10,021,284
FY 20	987,694	$89,884	46	1.587	1,567	$14,473,992
FY 21	1,008,366	$93,219	47	1.601	1,614	$19,360,515
Five-Year Total			185			$49,748,529

Population based on Medium FY 2020 BEBR projections.

Salary and benefits formula: Increase salary and benefits 4% each year and maintain $45 K for new deputy initial equipment costs

VI. VIOLENT CRIME AND FIREARMS

The FBI *Crime in the U.S.* report (2015) shows that, after 2 years of decline, the number of violent crimes in the nation increased by 3.9 percent in 2015. For overall violent crime, the percentage of total violent crimes *committed with a firearm* also increased at the national (Fig. 40-26.8%), Florida (Fig. 41-32.1%) and unincorporated Hillsborough County (Fig. 42-34.7%) jurisdictional levels.

For example, in the U.S., the use of firearms in murder increased from 57% in 2014 to 61.3% in 2015 and more at the state and county level.

In the U.S.	In 2013, 59.0% of murders involved a firearm; in 2015, it was **61.3%. (Fig. 40)**
In Florida	In 2013, 71.5% of murders involved a firearm; in 2015, it was **73.8%. (Fig. 41)**
In Unincorporated Hillsborough County	In 2013, 60.6% of murders involved a firearm; in 2015, it was **75.8%. (Fig. 42)**

In the U.S., aggravated assault is the largest category of violent crime reported to law enforcement. Firearms were used in 19.6% of aggravated assaults in 2013, 20.3% in 2014, and 21.9% in 2015. Firearms were used in 36.2% of robberies during 2013, 36.6% in 2014, and 36.7% in 2015.

Since 2009, the HCSO has implemented multiple programs and initiatives to prevent and intervene against violent and property crimes in high-crime areas including: the installation of monitored portable digital overt (visible) surveillance cameras to deter and allow latent review of crimes; the use of License Plate Readers (LPRs) to identify persons with criminal backgrounds frequenting high crime areas; the deployment of a Shotspotter® system to instantly alert the HCSO when gunshots occur within the monitored areas; the expanded use of National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) technology to increase in-house preliminary processing of firearm cartridges found at crime scenes; and implementation of street-level law enforcement operations including *Operation Red Dawn* and *Operation Gun Box* to facilitate the arrest of active violent criminals.

Figure 40: 2013 – 2015 National Violent Crimes and Firearms

UCR National							
	Year	Offenses	Change	% Change	Firearms	% Change Firearms	% Offenses W/Firearms
Murder	2013	14,319			8,454		59.0%
	2014	14,164	(155)	-1.1%	8,124	-3.9%	57.4%
	2015	15,696	1,532	10.8%	9,616	18.4%	61.3%
Agg Assault	2013	726,777			142,324		19.6%
	2014	731,089	4,312	0.6%	148,531	4.4%	20.3%
	2015	764,449	33,360	4.6%	167,323	12.7%	21.9%
Robbery	2013	345,093			124,885		36.2%
	2014	322,905	(22,188)	-6.4%	118,092	-5.4%	36.6%
	2015	327,374	4,469	1.4%	120,120	1.7%	36.7%
Rape	2013	113,695			N/A		N/A
	2014	118,027	4,332	3.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	124,047	6,020	5.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Violent Crime	2013	1,086,189			275,663		25.4%
	2014	1,068,158	(18,031)	-1.7%	274,747	-0.3%	25.7%
	2015	1,107,519	39,361	3.7%	297,059	8.1%	26.8%

Source: FBI CJIS Website, 2013 - 2015 Crime in the United States, (Tables 1, 20 [See Note], 21, 22)

Note on Florida Weapons Usage by FBI: The supplemental homicide data submitted by the Florida state UCR Program did not meet UCR guidelines and were not included in this table.

Figure 41: 2013 – 2015 Florida Violent Crime and Firearms

UCR State - Florida							
	Year	Offenses	Change	% Change	Firearms	% Change Firearms	% Offenses W/Firearms
Murder	2013	970			695		71.6%
	2014	981	11	1.1%	687	-1.2%	70.0%
	2015	1,040	59	6.0%	767	11.6%	73.8%
Agg Assault	2013	57,694			13,688		23.7%
	2014	58,272	578	1.0%	15,070	10.1%	25.9%
	2015	60,539	2,267	3.9%	17,095	13.4%	28.2%
Robbery	2013	23,176			9,409		40.6%
	2014	21,576	(1,600)	-6.9%	8,634	-8.2%	40.0%
	2015	21,097	(479)	-2.2%	8,672	0.4%	41.1%
Rape	2013	6,740			172		2.6%
	2014	7,104	364	5.4%	162	-5.8%	2.3%
	2015	7,537	433	6.1%	154	-4.9%	2.0%
Forcible Fondlin	2013	3,123			9		0.3%
	2014	3,132	9	0.3%	17	88.9%	0.5%
	2015	3,195	63	2.0%	3	-82.4%	0.1%
Violent Crime	2013	81,840			23,792		29.1%
	2014	80,829	(1,011)	-1.2%	24,391	2.5%	30.2%
	2015	82,676	1,847	2.3%	26,534	8.8%	32.1%

Source: FDLE Website, Crime in Florida Report Abstract 2013 - 2015

Figure 42: 2013 – 2015 HCSO Violent Crime and Firearms

UCR HCSO							
	Year	Offenses	Change	% Change	Firearms	% Change Firearms	% Offenses W/Firearms
Murder	2013	33			20		60.6%
	2014	22	(11)	-33.3%	12	-40.0%	54.5%
	2015	33	11	50.0%	25	108.3%	75.8%
Agg Assault	2013	1,166			369		31.6%
	2014	1,164	(2)	-0.2%	336	-8.9%	28.9%
	2015	1,271	107	9.2%	422	25.6%	33.2%
Robbery	2013	472			263		55.7%
	2014	444	(28)	-5.9%	247	-6.1%	55.6%
	2015	371	(73)	-16.4%	199	-19.4%	53.6%
Rape	2013	165			8		4.8%
	2014	154	(11)	-6.7%	3	-62.5%	1.9%
	2015	194	40	26.0%	3	0.0%	1.5%
Forcible Fondlin	2013	154			-		0.0%
	2014	153	(1)	-0.6%	-	N/C	0.0%
	2015	162	9	5.9%	-	N/C	0.0%
Violent Crime	2013	1,836			660		35.9%
	2014	1,784	(52)	-2.8%	598	-9.4%	33.5%
	2015	1,869	85	4.8%	649	8.5%	34.7%

Source: HCSO Produced FDLE UCR Annual Submittal Reports

VII. CRIME TRENDS - NATIONAL[1]

Crime rates have been declining at the national, state and local levels for many years (*Figure 44*).

The FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) classifies Part 1 Crimes as seven violent and property crimes. Part 1 Violent Crimes are murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assaults. Part 1 Property Crimes are burglary, larceny, and vehicle theft.

From FBI 2015 Crime in the U.S. Summary: After 2 years of decline, the estimated number of violent crimes in the nation increased 3.9 percent in 2015 when compared with 2014 data. Property crimes dropped 2.6 percent, marking the thirteenth straight year the collective estimates for these offenses declined. The 2015 statistics show the estimated rate of violent crime was 3.276 offenses per 1,000 inhabitants, and the property crime rate was 2.487 offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. The violent crime rate rose 3.1 percent compared with the 2014 rate, and the property crime rate declined 3.4 percent.

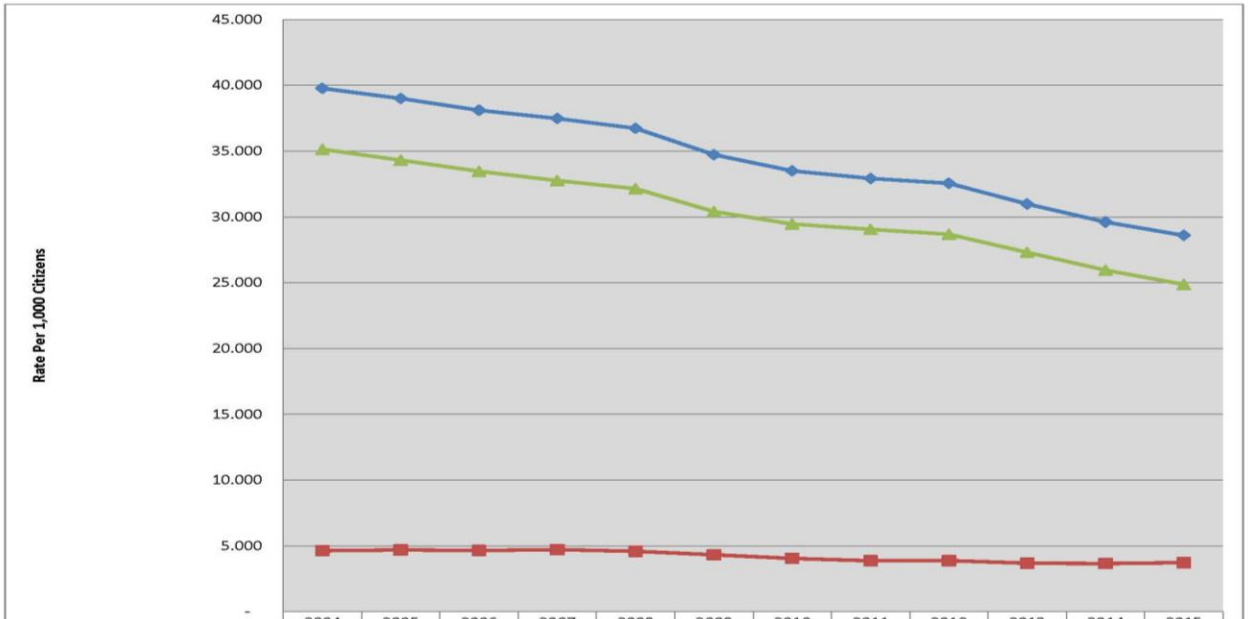
Of the 18,439 city, county, university and college, state, tribal, and federal agencies eligible to participate in the UCR Program, 16,643 submitted data in 2015. A high-level summary of the statistics submitted, as well as estimates for those agencies that did not report, shows:

- In 2015, there were an estimated 1,197,704 violent crimes. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter increased 10.8 percent when compared with estimates from 2014. Rape (legacy definition) and aggravated assault increased 6.3 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively, while robbery increased 1.4 percent.

- In 2015, there were 7,993,631 property crimes. Two of the three property crimes show declines when compared with the previous year's estimates. Burglaries dropped 7.8 percent, larceny-thefts declined 1.8 percent, but motor vehicle thefts rose 3.1 percent.

- In 2015, 13,160 law enforcement agencies reported staffing levels to the FBI of 635,781 sworn officers and 277,380 civilians, a rate of 3.3 employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 43: U.S. Crime Rate



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Part 1 Crime Rate	39.773	39.006	38.111	37.481	36.732	34.732	33.504	32.924	32.558	30.986	29.616	28.596
Part 1 Violent Crime Rate	4.632	4.690	4.645	4.718	4.586	4.319	4.045	3.871	3.878	3.679	3.655	3.726
Part 1 Property Crime Rate	35.141	34.315	33.466	32.764	32.146	30.413	29.459	29.054	28.680	27.307	25.961	24.870

Source: FBI's 2015 Crime in the United States Report

VIII. CRIME TRENDS - FLORIDA[14]

2015 marked the seventh consecutive year that Florida experienced overall reductions in Part 1 crime. In 2015, Florida's crime rates decreased to the lowest level since the FDLE began reporting Florida's crime statistics 44 years ago in 1971.

Key findings from the FDLE's 2015 *Crime in Florida* report:

- In 2015, 3,353 crimes per 100,000 residents were committed, a decrease of 3.1% from 2014 when 3,451 crimes per 100,000 residents occurred. Most of the decline was generated by a 2.3% drop in the Part 1 Property Offenses (burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft). Burglaries experienced the steepest decline of any crime category, falling nearly 10%, with 11,961 fewer burglaries than 2014.

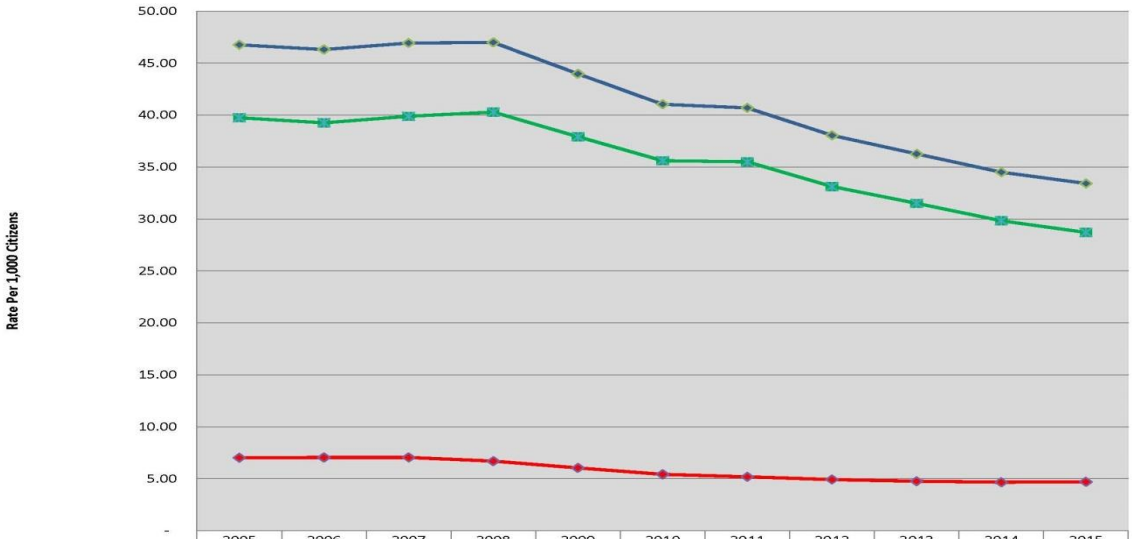
- *Figure 45* shows crime rates in Florida decreased sharply by 5.95% from 2008 to 2010 and then steadily declined from 2010 to 2015 by 7.62%. Since 2008 the crime rate in Florida has decreased by 13.57%.

- In Florida, in 2015, overall total Part 1 Violent Crime (murder, forcible sex offenses, robbery and aggravated assault) dropped by 1.6%, more than double the reduction in 2014 (0.7%). The decrease resulted exclusively from a reduction in robberies, as murders, forcible rapes, and aggravated assaults all increased. The number of murders in Florida in 2015 was the highest since 2008, when FDLE reported 1,168. In 2015, there were 1,040 murders in Florida, a 5.7 % increase from the 984 murders that occurred in 2014. Of the 1,040 murders, 767 murders involved guns, an increase of 11.2% from 2014. In Florida, in 2015, there were 7,537 reported rapes, 6.1% more than in 2014. Like the state, in 2015, unincorporated Hillsborough County experienced reduction in robberies and increases in murders, forcible sex offenses, and aggravated assaults.

- While domestic-violence murders decreased 4.7% in 2015, domestic-violence rape increased by 7.1% and domestic-violence manslaughters increased slightly.

- As in 2014, larceny comprised approximately 63% of Florida's Part 1 crimes, consistent with national larceny levels. Among the larceny crimes in 2015, Florida pocket picking had the greatest percentage increase of 11.8%, but this increase was only 277 more crimes. Theft of property from inside a motor vehicle jumped 8.2% with an increase of 8,696 thefts (106,247 in 2014 and 114,943 in 2015). Shoplifting had a 1.2% increase, and all other categories of larceny (purse snatching, motor vehicle parts, bicycles, from buildings, from coin operated devices and "all other") decreased from 2014 to 2015.

Figure 44: Florida Uniform Crime Rates



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Part 1 Crime	46.77	46.32	46.95	47.00	43.98	41.05	40.70	38.06	36.27	34.51	33.43
Violent Crime Rate	7.02	7.06	7.05	6.70	6.05	5.43	5.19	4.93	4.76	4.67	4.71
Property Crime Rate	39.75	39.26	39.89	40.29	37.93	35.62	35.51	33.13	31.51	29.84	28.71

Source: FDLE 2015 Annual Uniform Crime Report

IX. CRIME TRENDS – UNINCORPORATED HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

- In 2015, the per capita crime rate for the service population served by the HCSO was significantly lower than Florida's largest counties and municipalities (*Figure 46)*.[15]

Figure 45: Crime Rates: Unincorporated Hillsborough County Compared to Other Jurisdictions

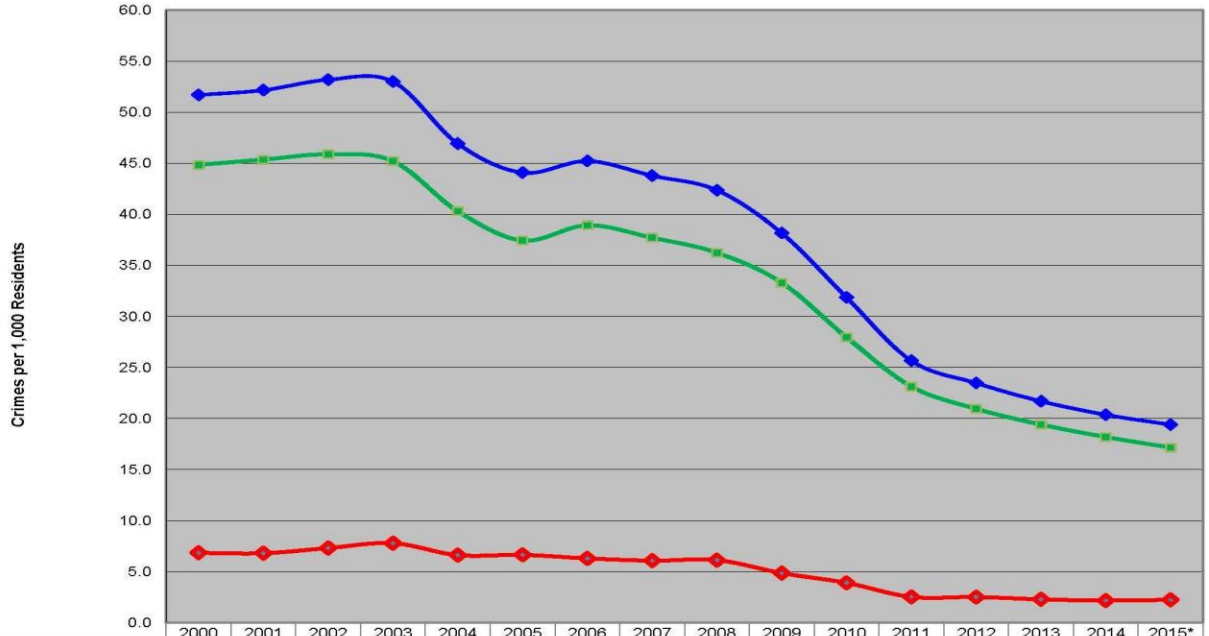
Urban Counties 2015 Crime Rate	Per 1,000 residents
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	19.39
Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	24.04
Pinellas County Sheriff's Office	24.93
Miami Dade Police Department	37.14
Orange County Sheriff's Office	39.73
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	43.44
Broward County Sheriff's Office	72.84

Largest City in Urban County 2015 Crime Rate	Per 1,000 residents
Tampa Police Department	29.77
Jacksonville Beach Police Department	51.96
Miami Police Department	53.70
West Palm Beach Police Department	56.48
Ft Lauderdale Police Department	62.17
St Petersburg Police Department	63.43
Orlando Police Department	71.01

Source: 2015 FDLE UCR County and Municipal Offense Report.

- Crime Rate: As with total amount of Part 1 crime, the HCSO's Part 1 crime rate also was reduced for the ninth consecutive year in 2015 (*Figure 47*). In 2015, the Part 1 Crime rate was 19.4 per 1,000 residents, a 57.1% crime rate reduction from 2006. In 2015, the Part 1 Violent Crime rate was 2.2, a 65.1% reduction from 2006. In 2015, the Part 1 Property Crime rate was 17.2, a 55.8 % reduction from 2006.

Figure 46: HCSO 2000 - 2015 Part 1 Crime Per 1,000 Residents

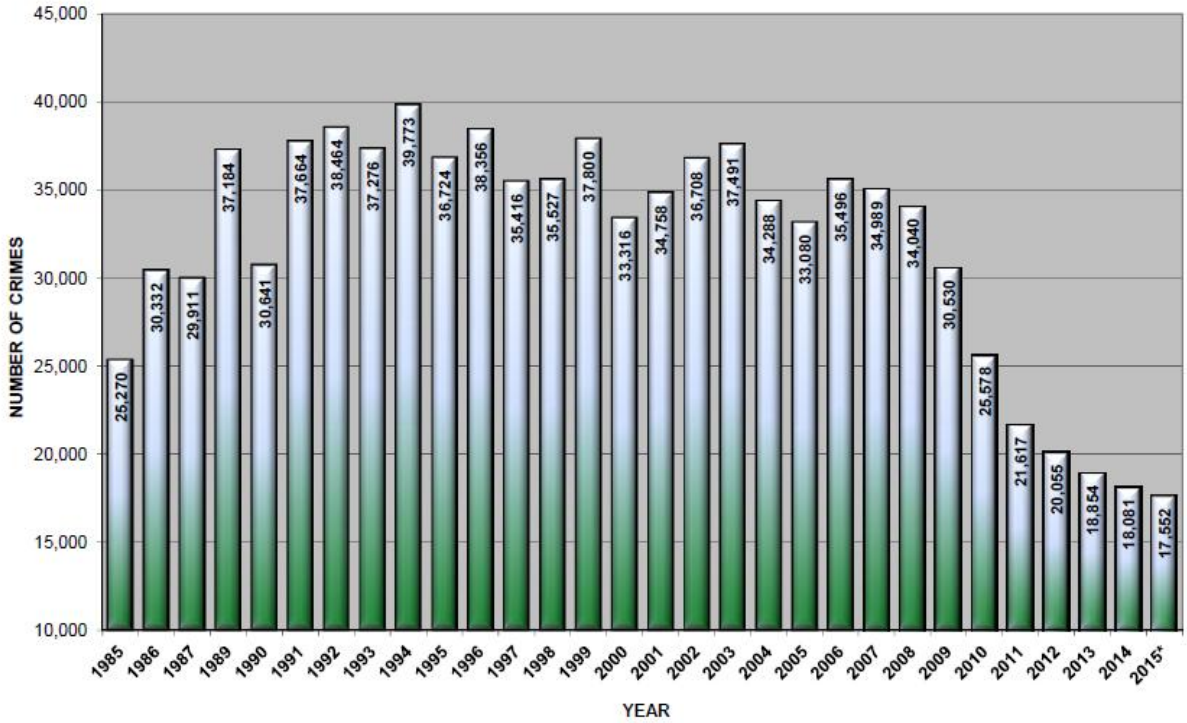


	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Part One Crime	51.7	52.1	53.2	53.0	46.9	44.1	45.2	43.8	42.3	38.2	31.9	25.7	23.5	21.7	20.4	19.4
Violent Crime Rate	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	4.9	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2
Property Crime Rate	44.8	45.3	45.9	45.2	40.3	37.4	38.9	37.7	36.2	33.3	28.0	23.1	21.0	19.4	18.2	17.2

Source: HCSO Versadex May 2016.

- Total Part 1 Crime was reduced in unincorporated Hillsborough County for the ninth consecutive year in 2015. HCSO Total Part 1 Crime decreased 50.64% from 2006 to 2015, from 35,496 crimes to 17,522 *(Figure 48)*.

Figure 47: 1985 - 2015 HCSO Total Part 1 Crime



Source: FDLE Annual Submitted for HCSO (1985-2015 (CAU) Part One Crimes of Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft as Defined by the FBI UCR Program.

- The crime reduction in unincoporated Hillsborough County includes both total numbers of crimes and per capita crime rates. However, in 2015, total Part 1 Violent Crime increased for the first time since 2006, by 4.85%, from 1,937 to 2,031 violent crimes *(Figure 49)*. As also seen at the state level, in unincorporated Hillsborough County, of the Part 1 Violent Crimes, only robbery decreased, while murder, rape and aggravated assault increased.

Figure 48: 1985 - 2015 HCSO Total Violent Crime

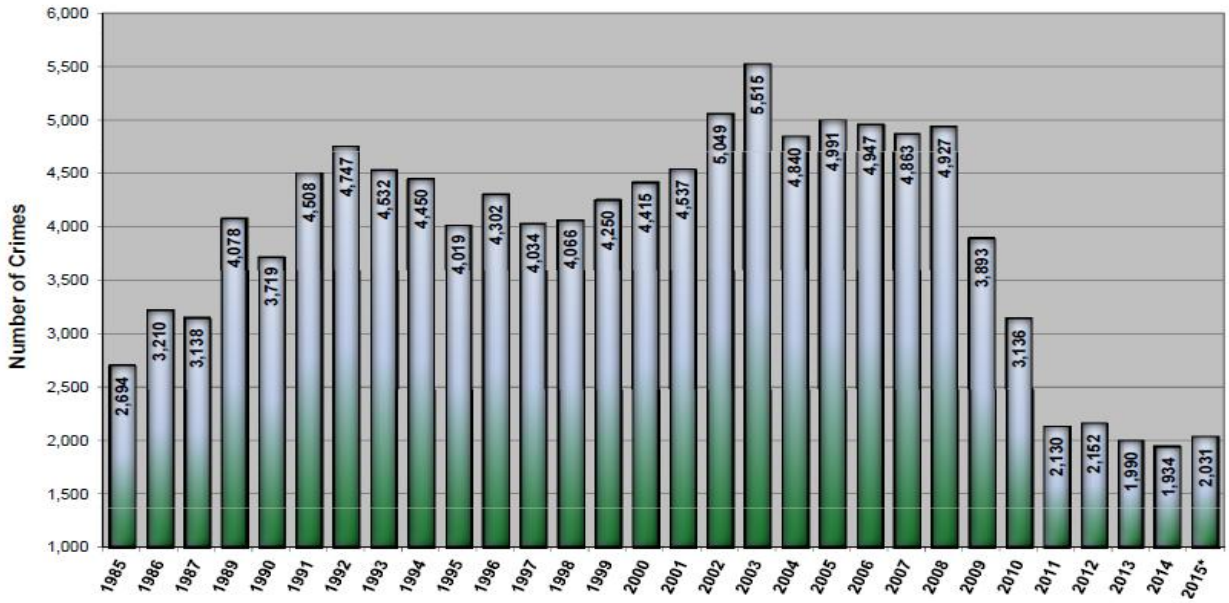


Figure 49: 1985 - 2015 HCSO UCR Murder

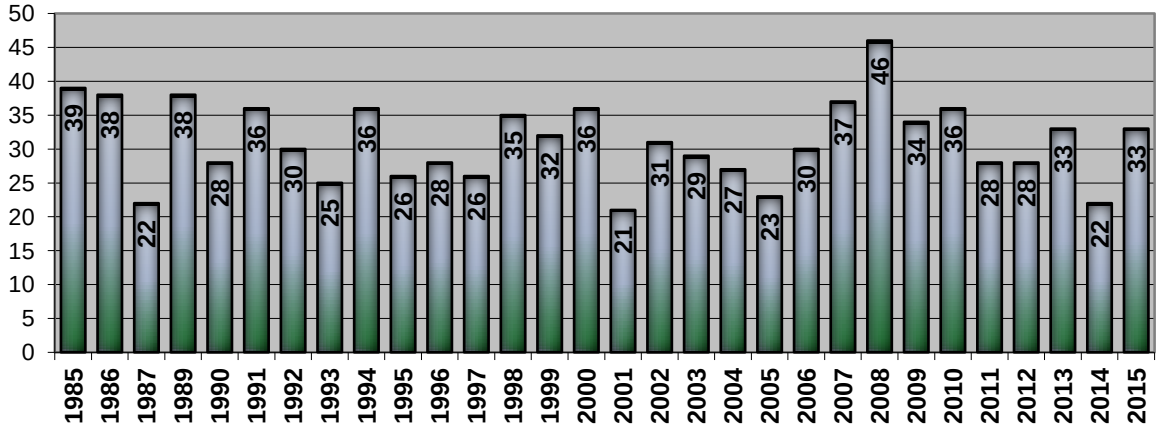


Figure 50: 1985 - 2015 HCSO UCR Rape

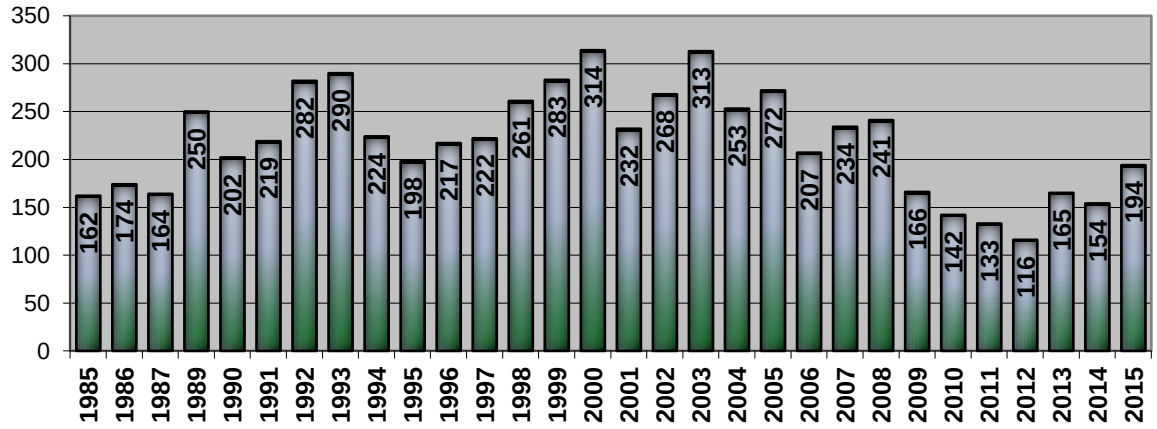


Figure 51: 1985 - 2015 HCSO UCR Robbery

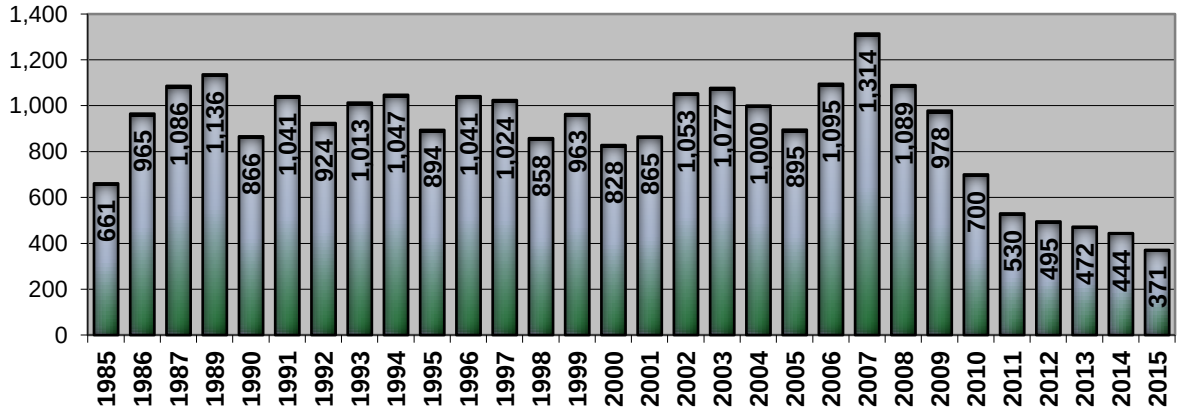
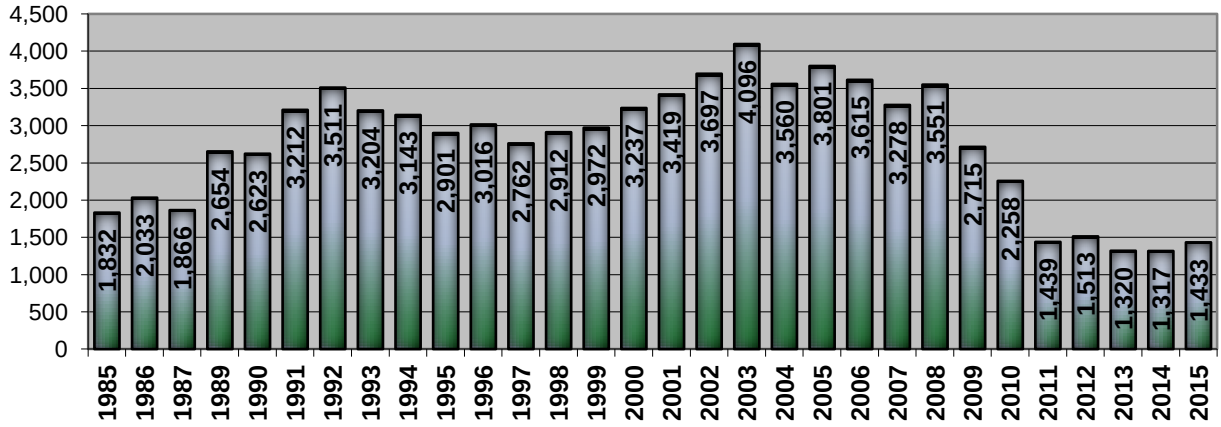


Figure 52: 1985 - 2015 HCSO UCR Aggravated Assault and Forcible Fondling



- Larceny comprised approximately 65% of the Part 1 Crimes in 2015. In 2015, HCSO cleared 31.8% of larcenies, roughly 9% higher than the 2014 national clearance rate. The 2015 national clearance rate is not yet published. Property stolen through larceny was valued at over $8.2 million. The actual value is likely much higher because a nominal value is estimated when certain items of unknown value are stolen.

- Part 1 Property Crimes decreased 49.1% from 2006 to 2015, from 30,549 crimes to 15,521 *(Figure 54).*

Figure 53: 1985 - 2015 HCSO Total Property Crime

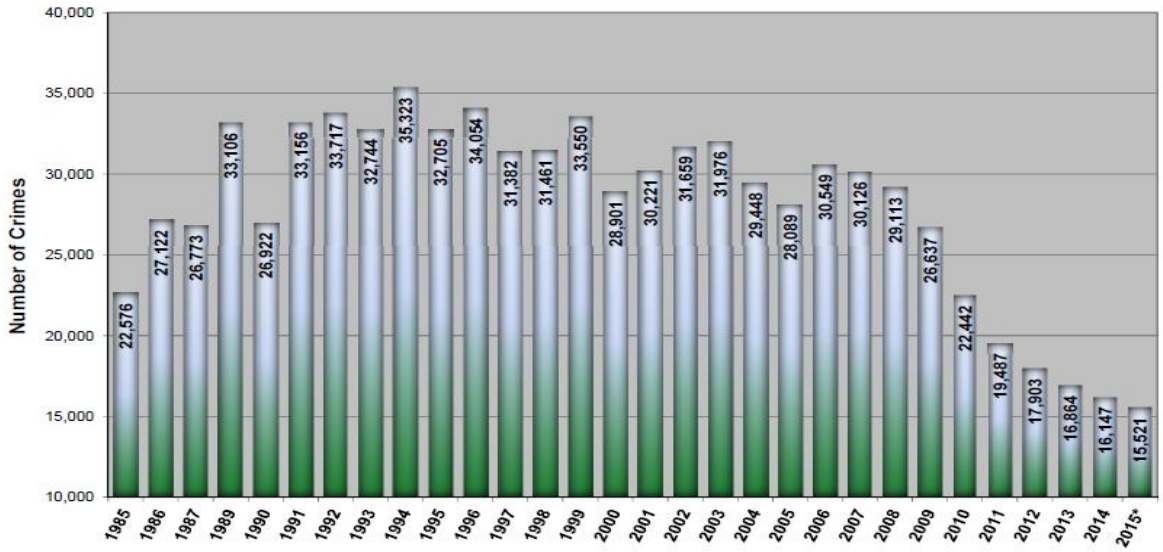


Figure 54: 1985 - 2015 HCSO UCR Burglary

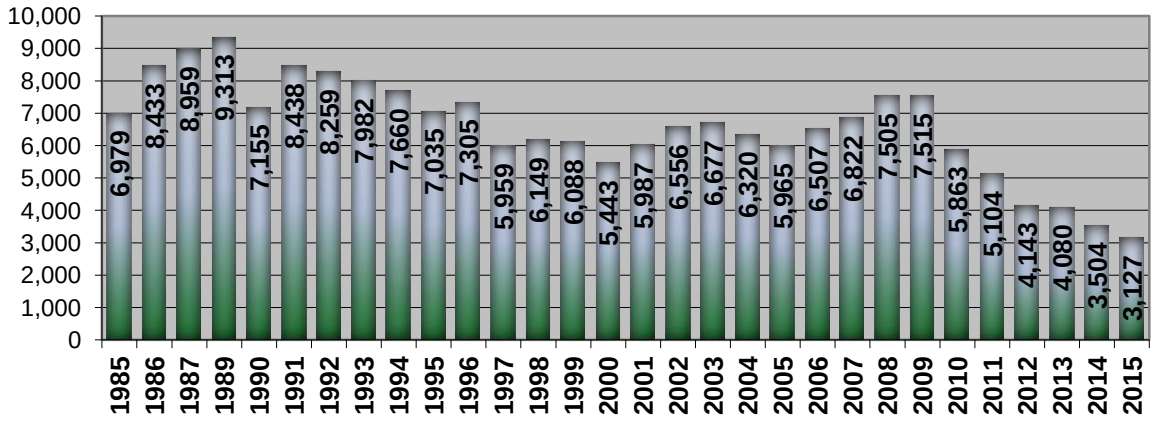


Figure 55: 1985 - 2015 HCSO UCR Larceny

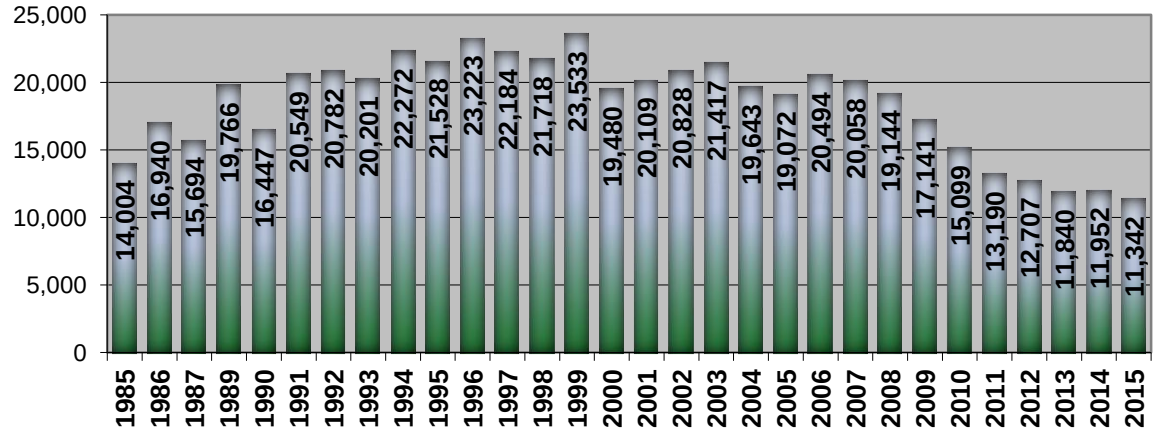
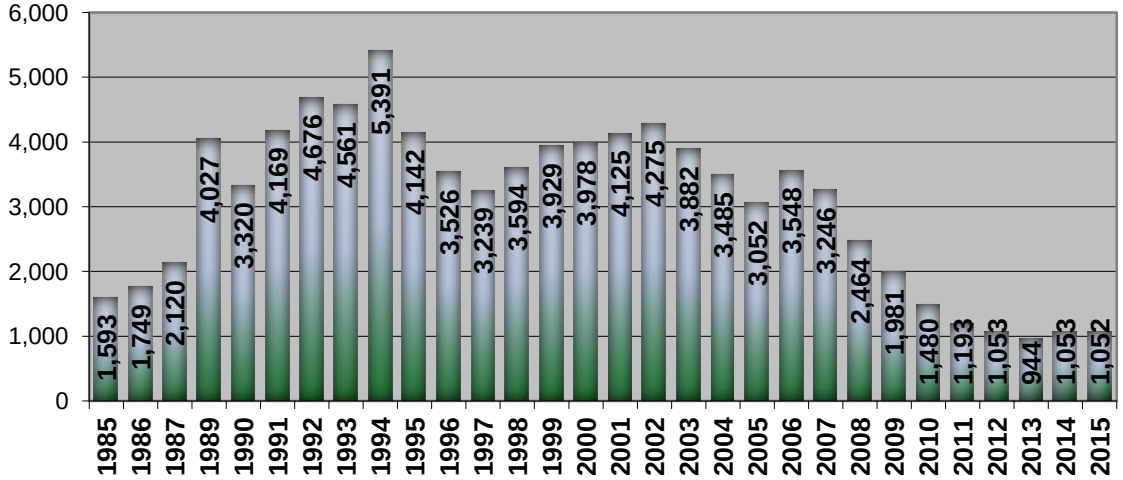


Figure 56: 1985 - 2015 HCSO UCR Vehicle Theft



X. CALLS FOR SERVICE

Figure 57: Good to Know: Calls for Service (CFS), CAD Entry, and Dispatch Data

At the HCSO, entries into the HCSO's Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, whether resulting in the dispatch of a deputy or not, have traditionally been referred to as "calls for service," with "calls for service" data appearing on several recurring reports. Historically, increases in HCSO "calls for service" corresponded to a somewhat proportional increase in deputy dispatches, supporting the interpretation that when "calls for service" increased, demand for deputy services also increased. In 2013, this proportional relationship changed as the HCSO's Communications Bureau began to implement improved data quality assurance practices to capture more indicators of the Communication Bureau's workload. The most significant of these changes involved entering more Priority 5 calls into CAD. Priority 5 calls are calls which do not generate the dispatch of HCSO personnel, but which still require handling by Communications Bureau staff. Largely as a result of the Communications Bureau's new data quality assurance practices, discussed in greater detail below, there was an unprecedented increase in "calls for service" (i.e. CAD entries) in 2014 and 2015 without the usual corresponding increase in deputy dispatches. Specifically, from 2013 to 2015, there were 120,997 (16.7%) more "calls for service" (i.e. CAD entries) but only 508 more dispatched calls (less than 1%). The entry into CAD of Priority 5 calls alone increased almost 109,000 from 2013 to 2015. Because of the Communications Bureau's improved method of capturing true Communications Bureau workload data, it has become advisable to separate the presentation of "calls for service" into two separate measures: *CAD Entries* which can serve as a measure when the goal is to understand changes to Communication Bureau workload; and *Dispatches*, which can serve as a measure when the goal is to understand changes to deputy workload. *Figures 55-58* display both *CAD Entry* and *Dispatch data*.

Background: The vast majority of HCSO CAD entries are entered by HCSO Communications Bureau personnel. In 2014, the Communications Bureau received almost 1.5 million telephone contacts through 911, non-emergency, switchboard and command telephone lines and via direct lines with surrounding agencies. In 2015, this number increased to almost 1.6 million (*HCSO Communications Bureau Monthly CAD Reports*). Approximately 33% of the telephone contacts received by the Communications Center generated a CAD entry in 2014. In 2015, that percentage increased to approximately 37%. In addition to entering CAD entries for a portion of the telephone contacts it receives, the Communications Bureau also enters CAD entries for deputies radioing in proactive policing events such as on-view calls. In 2015, there were 846,917 HCSO CAD entries, of which approximately 835,227 were entered by Communications Bureau personnel responding to the 911 system, emergency and non-emergency phone lines and to radio communications from deputies. Of the 11,690 CAD entries not entered by Communications Bureau personnel in 2015, 8,916 were "Administrative" entries (of which 8,845 were "Directed Patrols") and 1,685 were "Front Desk" entries entered by District personnel.

From mid-2013, and throughout 2014 and 2015, the HCSO's Communications Bureau implemented a policy of entering more case type 966 calls (*calls referred to the HCSO Communications Bureau)* and case types 950-965 (*calls referred to other agencies by the HCSO Communications Bureau)* Priority 5 calls into CAD. In 2015, the largest category of case type 966-Priority 5 calls entered into CAD was *Phase I* cellular calls automatically referred to HCSO 911 operators from cell towers. Where *Phase I* coverage is available, the 911 dispatcher will see the wireless telephone's call back number and the location of the cell tower that is closest to the caller. While this enhanced technology may make it possible for dispatchers to return the call if the wireless signal is lost or interrupted, it provides almost no information about the caller's location.

Where *Phase II* coverage is available, the 911 dispatcher will see the wireless telephone's call back number and the location of the caller by latitude and longitude within a few hundred feet. The HCSO's Communications Bureau attempts to obtain actionable location information from the tens of thousands of *Phase I* calls they receive each year, but typically, the calls persist in only identifying the nearest tower site as their location.

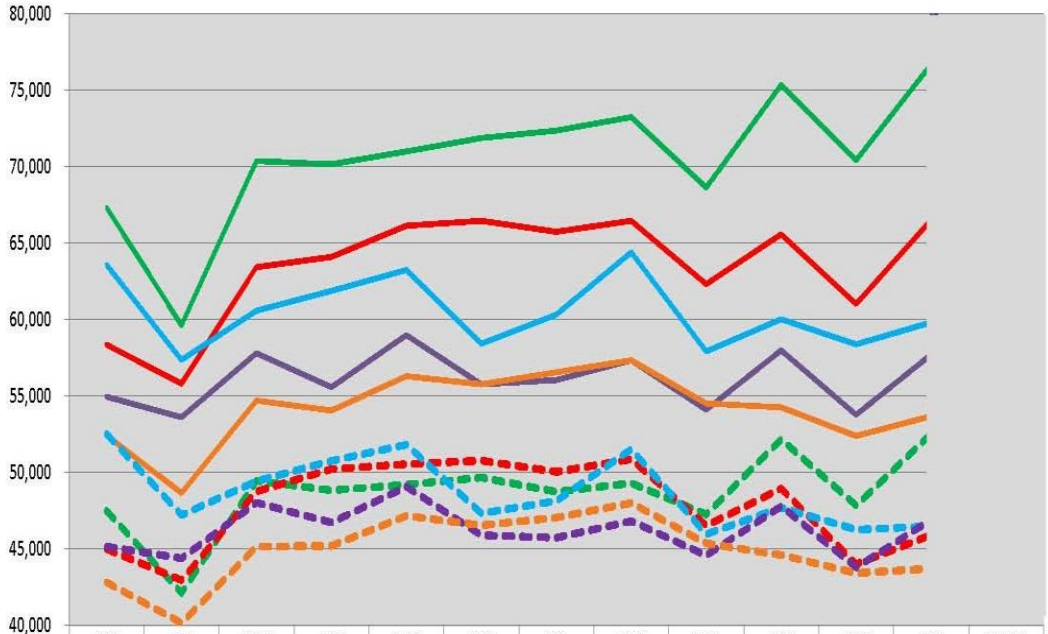
In 2013, there were 31,663 *Phase I* cellular calls and other *calls referred to the HCSO Communications Bureau* Priority 5 calls (case type 966) entered into CAD; in 2014, this number increased to 53,400; in 2015 the number increased to 91,860. In 2013, there were 67,022 *referred to other agencies* (case types 950-965) calls entered into CAD; in 2014, there were 84,490; in 2015, there were 111,748 (*Source: HCSO Data Warehouse).* The 2016 HCSO Fact Book separates the largely-increasing CAD entries, which indicates HCSO Communications Bureau workload, from the more stable dispatch data, which indicates deputy workload.

An additional change to 2016 HCSO Fact Book CFS data is that it now presents all HCSO CAD entries, including calls originating from other jurisdictions. Historically, the HCSO's monthly "Calls for Service" reports displayed data for calls generated from *within* the HCSO's jurisdiction. The 2015 HCSO Fact Book followed this pattern. However, this method of data extraction excluded calls for service (i.e. CAD entries) generated from outside the geographic boundaries of the HCSO Districts, many of which were still entered into CAD by the HCSO's Communications Bureau and resulted in the dispatch of deputies. For example, in 2015, the HCSO Communications Bureau entered 102,927 of calls originating from outside our jurisdiction and HCSO personnel were dispatched to 39,631 of these calls (See *2015 "CAD Entries Non District"* and *Units Dispatched Non District" on Figure 61*). The data presented in the 2016 HCSO Fact Book now includes CAD entries for calls originating from other jurisdictions (or unknown locations such many as "Phase I" cellular calls).

Note about the CAD Entry and Dispatch data within this report: CAD Entry and Dispatch data presented within the 2016 HCSO Fact Book has been compiled from static monthly HCSO CAD reports or from the non-static HCSO Data Warehouse. Data contained within both the HCSO CAD system and Data Warehouse changes in minor ways over time as data is updated and calls for service are cleared, so future productions of the data presented in this report may vary slightly. Data presented within this report is believed to be categorically true, without minor statistically-insignificant potential variances being exhaustively identified. Report authors believe that the margin of "error" or change for any data presented within this report should remain at any given time less than ¼ to ½ of 1%.

- From 2011 to 2015, entries to the HCSO CAD system increased by 30.16%, from 650,653 to 846,917. During this same time, the percentage of CAD entries to which a deputy was dispatched increased by 8.43%, from 539,237 to 584,668 *(Figure 59)*.

Figure 58: 2011 - 2015 HCSO CAD System Entries and Dispatches by Month and Year



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2015 CAD Entries	67,332	59,621	70,370	70,153	70,985	71,857	72,352	73,221	68,624	75,333	70,396	76,673	846,917
2014 CAD Entries	58,365	55,815	63,433	64,100	66,129	66,454	65,724	66,446	62,304	65,580	61,017	66,507	761,874
2013 CAD Entries	63,594	57,369	60,568	61,873	63,236	58,435	60,313	64,382	57,914	60,026	58,387	59,823	725,920
2012 CAD Entries	54,953	53,611	57,803	55,585	58,970	55,776	56,054	57,335	54,092	57,988	53,785	57,701	673,653
2011 CAD Entries	52,429	48,659	54,690	54,059	56,300	55,758	56,561	57,334	54,518	54,269	52,384	53,692	650,653
2015 # of Entries Dispatched	47,489	42,129	49,472	48,837	49,199	49,665	48,738	49,308	47,270	52,179	47,847	52,535	584,668
2014 # of Entries Dispatched	44,995	42,965	48,770	50,231	50,548	50,772	50,049	50,877	46,535	48,956	44,013	45,925	574,636
2013 # of Entries Dispatched	52,507	47,221	49,441	50,764	51,832	47,335	48,147	51,516	45,971	47,698	46,269	46,475	585,176
2012 # of Entries Dispatched	45,167	44,397	48,018	46,741	49,063	45,901	45,733	46,836	44,574	47,808	43,788	46,914	554,940
2011 # of Entries Dispatched	42,819	40,170	45,156	45,204	47,167	46,541	47,055	48,000	45,372	44,614	43,416	43,723	539,237

"CAD Entries" are calls for service which result in a CAD system entry. Calls for service not entered into CAD are excluded. In 2014 (red solid line above), and more so in 2015 (green solid line above), the Communications Bureau significantly increased the entry of calls into CAD which are generally not dispatched. Significant examples were the new practice to enter into CAD "Phase One" cellular calls referred to 911 operators which indicate no emergency and display only tower site locations, and to enter referral to other agencies calls into CAD. "# of Entries Dispatched" refers to CAD Entries to which one or more HCSO Units were dispatched.

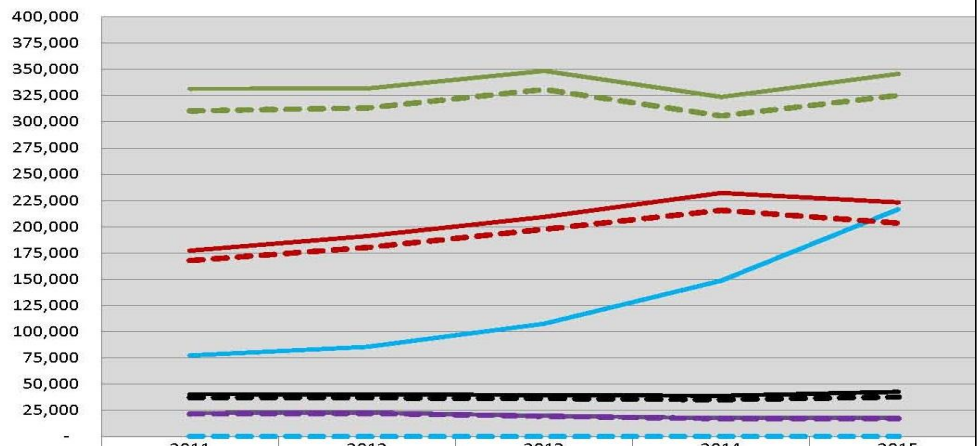
The HCSO Communication Center classifies CAD entries into the following Priority categories:

- Priority 1 calls are emergency calls in which a life is in imminent danger.
- Priority 2 calls are urgent calls in which property is in imminent danger of loss or damage.
- Priority 3 calls are routine calls which have been delayed or where there is no immediate danger to life or property.
- Priority 4 calls are those not clearly fitting into another Priority category.
- Priority 5 calls are generally non-report no-dispatch calls.

In 2015:

- 5.05% of CAD entries were initially classified as Priority 1, with 88.4% being dispatched.
- 26.37% of CAD entries were initially classified as Priority 2, with 91.16% being dispatched.
- 40.81% of CAD entries were initially classified as Priority 3, with 94.07% being dispatched.
- 2.14 % of CAD entries were initially classified as Priority 4, with 2.96 % being dispatched.
- 25.57 % of CAD entries were initially classified as Priority 5, with 0.04% being dispatched.

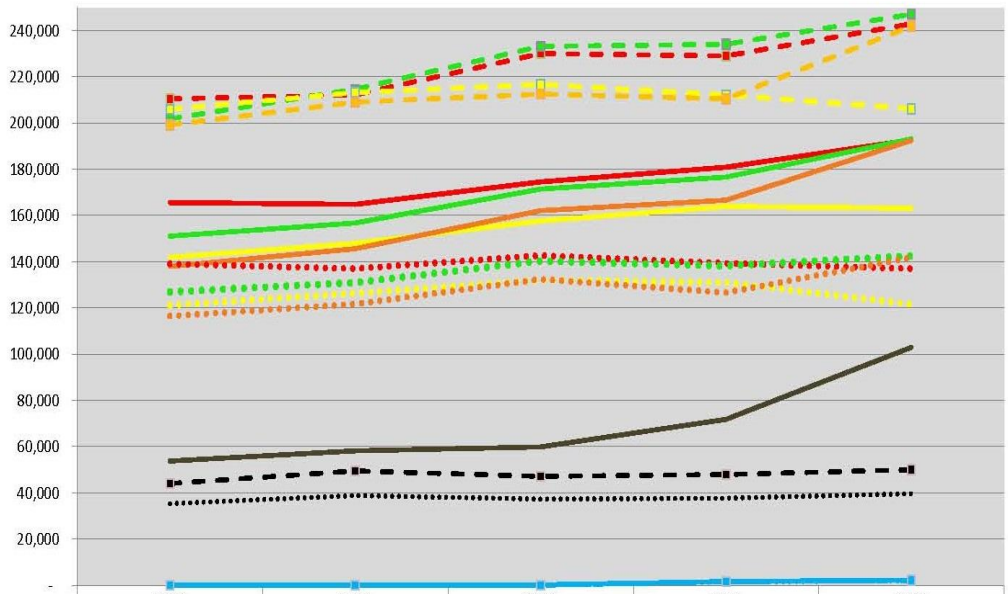
Figure 59: 2011 - 2015 HCSO CAD System Entries and Dispatches by Priority Level and Year



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Priority 1 - Emergency-CAD Entries	40,538	40,232	39,631	39,003	42,727
Priority 2 - Urgent-CAD Entries	177,293	191,095	209,396	232,265	223,227
Priority 3 -Routine-CAD Entries	331,342	331,708	348,451	323,635	345,672
Priority 4 - TRC-CAD Entries	22,413	22,981	19,890	17,705	18,093
Priority 5 - Referrals-CAD Entries	77,433	85,567	107,697	148,696	216,594
Others-CAD Entries	1,634	2,070	855	570	604
TOTAL CAD Entries	650,653	673,653	725,920	761,874	846,917
Priority 1 - # of Entries Dispatched	37,369	36,970	36,351	35,263	37,798
Priority 2 - # of Entries Dispatched	167,836	180,233	197,546	215,667	203,496
Priority 3 - # of Entries Dispatched	310,341	313,214	330,805	305,672	325,181
Priority 4 - # of Entries Dispatched	21,700	22,288	19,447	17,230	17,334
Priority 5 -# of Entries Dispatched	365	169	179	237	257
Others-# of Entries Dispatched	1,626	2,066	848	567	602
TOTAL # of CAD Entries Dispatched	539,237	554,940	585,176	574,636	584,668

"CAD Entries" are calls for service which result in a CAD system entry, sorted by the Priority the call was initially classified as. In 2014, and more so in 2015, the Communications Bureau significantly increased the entry of calls into CAD which are generally not dispatched. Significant examples were the new practice to enter into CAD "Phase One" cellular calls referred to 911 operators which indicate no emergency and display only tower site locations, and to enter referral to other agencies calls into CAD. These calls are classified with other Priority 5 calls (see blue line above). "Entries Dispatched" refers to CAD Entries to which one or more HCSO Units were dispatched.

Figure 60: 2011 - 2015 HCSO CAD System Entries and Dispatches by District by Year



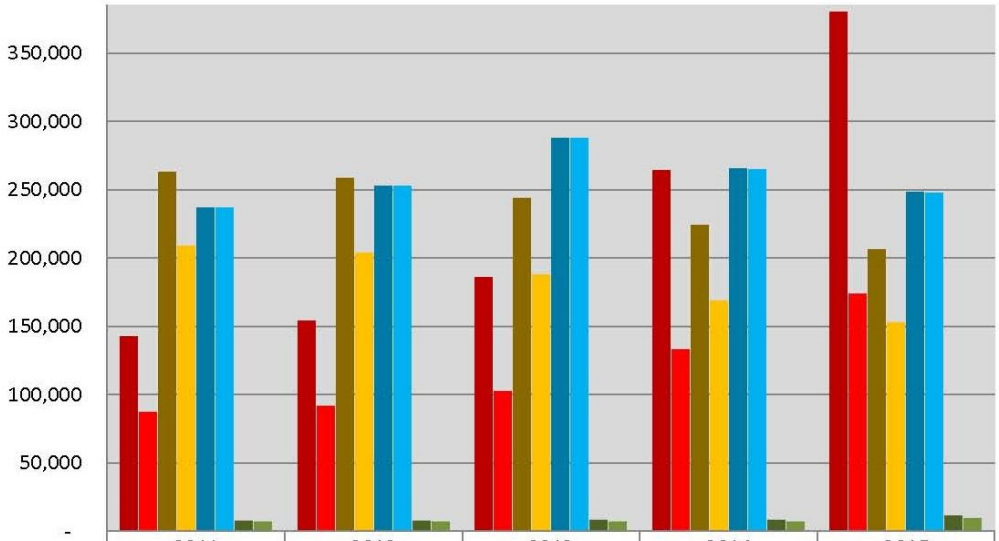
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CAD Entries District 1	165,646	164,838	174,590	180,914	192,802
CAD Entries District 2	151,146	156,861	171,464	176,727	193,162
CAD Entries District 3	141,952	148,032	157,723	163,973	163,225
CAD Entries District 4	138,041	145,601	162,068	166,609	192,526
CAD Entries Marine District	85	134	154	1,600	2,273
CAD Entries Non District	53,782	58,185	59,918	71,889	102,927
CAD Entries Total	650,652	673,651	725,917	761,712	846,915
Dispatched CAD Entries District 1	139,153	136,987	142,789	139,422	137,058
Dispatched CAD Entries District 2	127,009	130,997	140,297	138,236	142,586
Dispatched CAD Entries District 3	121,135	126,336	132,138	131,023	121,538
Dispatched CAD Entries District 4	116,469	121,663	132,487	126,643	141,869
Dispatched CAD Entries Marine District	36	87	85	1,467	1,985
Dispatched CAD Entries Non District	35,434	38,869	37,377	37,699	39,631
Dispatched CAD Entries Total	539,236	554,939	585,173	574,490	584,667
Total Units Dispatched District 1	210,526	212,269	230,127	229,053	243,020
Total Units Dispatched District 2	201,850	214,618	233,288	234,124	247,159
Total Units Dispatched District 3	206,032	213,291	216,697	212,173	206,222
Total Units Dispatched District 4	199,270	209,041	212,576	210,511	241,989
Total Units Dispatched Marine District	84	143	109	1,663	2,194
Total Units Dispatched Non District	44,095	49,448	47,141	47,989	50,032
Units Dispatched Grand Total	861,857	898,810	939,938	935,513	990,616

"CAD Entries" are calls for service which result in a CAD system entry, sorted by the District from which the call was generated. Calls for service not entered into CAD are excluded. In 2014, and more so in 2015, the Communications Bureau significantly increased the entry of calls into CAD which are generally not dispatched. Significant examples were the new practice to enter into CAD "Phase One" cellular calls referred to 911 operators which indicate no emergency and display only tower site locations, and to enter referral to other agencies calls into CAD. "Dispatched CAD Entries" refers to CAD Entries to which one or more HCSO Units were dispatched. "Total Units Dispatched" is defined as the total number of dispatched units reflecting that multiple units may respond to a call.

- From 2014 to 2015, 911 System calls increased by 116,396, or by 44.1%, to 380,462 (*Figure 62*). A significant amount of this increase was a result of the HCSO Communications Bureau's entry of *Phase I* cellular calls and calls referred to other agencies (discussed on pages 34-35).

- *On View* calls are calls originated from the field by a deputy and include almost all vehicle stops and directed patrol. While *On View* calls increased by 4.88% from 2011 to 2015, they decreased by 6.4% or 16,975 calls from 2014 to 2015 *(Figure 62)*.

Figure 61: 2015 HCSO CAD System Entries by Source



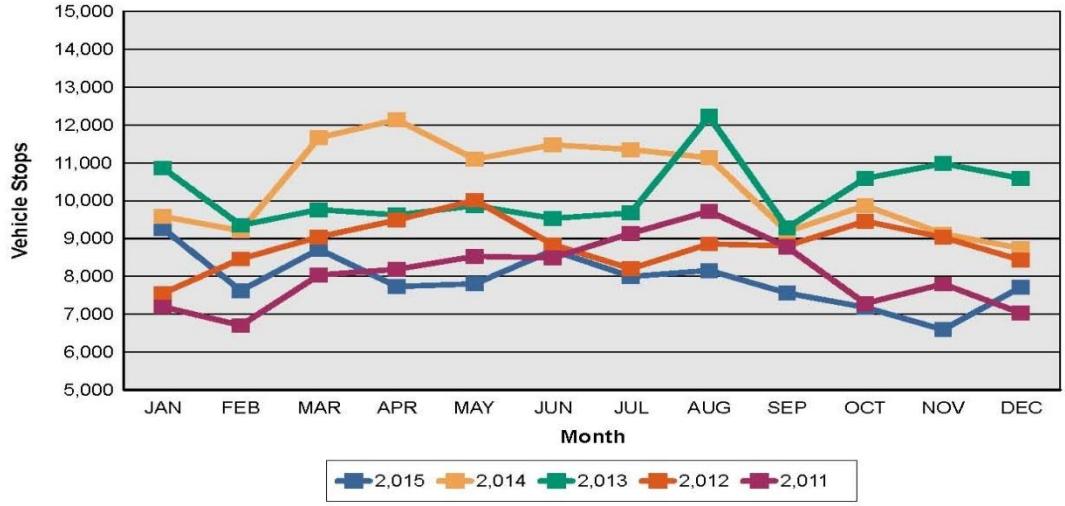
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Received 911 SYSTEM	142,808	154,312	185,857	264,092	380,462
Dispatched 911 SYSTEM	87,085	91,453	102,491	133,114	173,918
Received TELEPHONE	263,112	258,598	243,920	224,013	206,382
Dispatched TELEPHONE	208,612	203,748	187,919	169,074	152,820
Received ON VIEW	236,832	252,875	288,005	265,358	248,383
Dispatched ON VIEW	236,671	252,647	287,835	265,124	248,046
Received All Other Sources	7,901	7,868	8,138	8,411	11,690
Dispatched All Other Sources	6,869	7,092	6,931	7,324	9,884
Received 9, P, O Subtotal	642,752	665,785	717,782	753,463	835,227
Dispatched 9, P, O Subtotal	532,368	547,848	578,245	567,312	574,784
Received Total	650,653	673,653	725,920	761,874	846,917
Dispatched Total	539,237	554,940	585,176	574,636	584,668

This report reflects Calls for Service through the 911 System, Telephone, On View and all other HCSO sources. Dispatches refer to a Call for Service to which one or more HCSO Units were dispatched.

HCSO Personnel Traffic Activity

Vehicle stops by HCSO personnel increased by 2,229, or by 1.82% from 2013 to 2014, then decreased by 29,533, or 23.7%, from 2014 to 2015 (*Figures 63 and 64*).

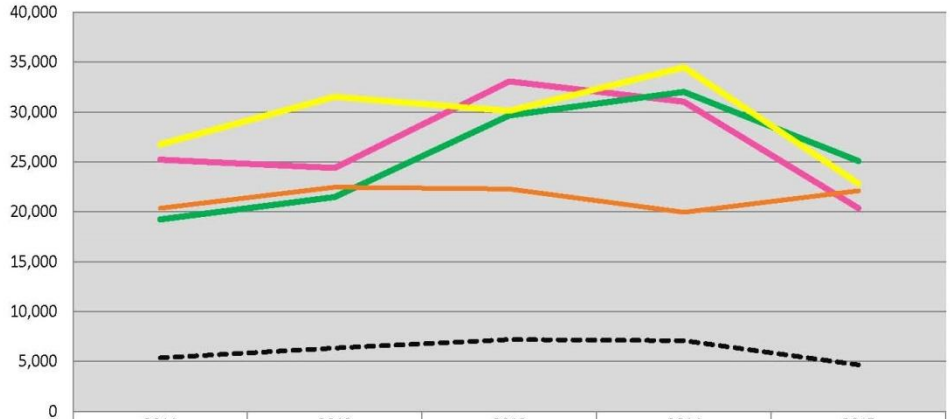
Figure 62: 2011 - 2015 HCSO Dispatched Vehicle Stops by Year



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2015	9,264	7,625	8,716	7,733	7,806	8,688	7,995	8,157	7,559	7,183	6,593	7,719	**95,038**
2014	9,583	9,207	11,668	12,142	11,100	11,479	11,354	11,134	9,182	9,872	9,127	8,740	**124,588**
2013	10,866	9,351	9,765	9,624	9,870	9,534	9,678	12,233	9,280	10,588	10,982	10,588	**122,359**
2012	7,554	8,463	9,045	9,488	10,015	8,838	8,201	8,858	8,808	9,457	9,036	8,430	**106,193**
2011	7,196	6,705	8,034	8,191	8,529	8,490	9,140	9,721	8,779	7,285	7,800	7,030	**96,900**

Vehicle Stops are defined as all Calls for Service where the initial Case Type is code 500.

Figure 63: 2011 - 2015 HCSO Dispatched Vehicle Stops by District



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
District 1 Vehicle Stops	25,216	24,390	33,079	31,043	20,359
District 2 Vehicle Stops	19,238	21,468	29,677	32,011	25,101
District 3 Vehicle Stops	26,750	31,520	30,114	34,491	22,814
District 4 Vehicle Stops	20,354	22,467	22,293	19,962	22,109
Non-District Vehicle Stops	5,342	6,348	7,196	7,081	4,655
Total Vehicle Stops	96,900	106,193	122,359	124,588	95,038

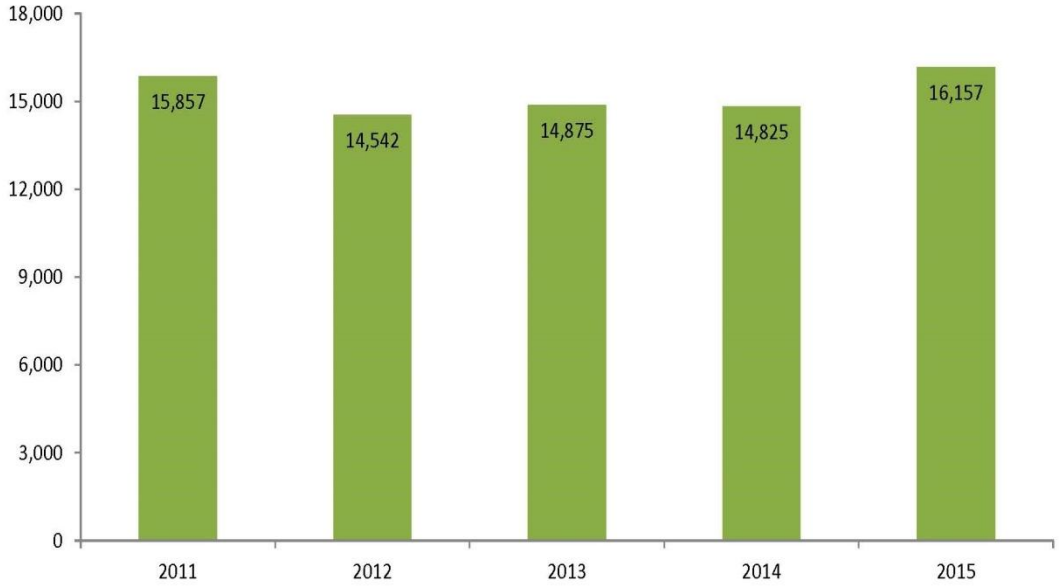
Vehicle Stops are defined as all Calls for Service where the initial Case Type is code 500.

XI. CHILD PROTECTIVE INVESTIGATIONS

- The HCSO is one of six Florida Sheriff's Offices funded by the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) to investigate allegations of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

- HCSO CPID investigators respond to reports accepted by the Florida Abuse Hotline. If the report includes allegations of criminal conduct, CPID investigators partner with HCSO sworn staff to conduct a joint response and criminal investigation. Additionally, CPID investigators conduct a separate civil investigation and take appropriate safety action including the removal of a child from an unsafe environment when necessary. In 2015, HCSO CPID responded to over 16,000 reports of abuse, abandonment, and neglect. With an 8% increase in reports in 2015, this marked the highest number of reports received since the HCSO CPID's inception in 2006.

Figure 64: 2011 - 2015 HCSO CPID Calls For Service



Source: HCSO CPID

XII. TRAFFIC

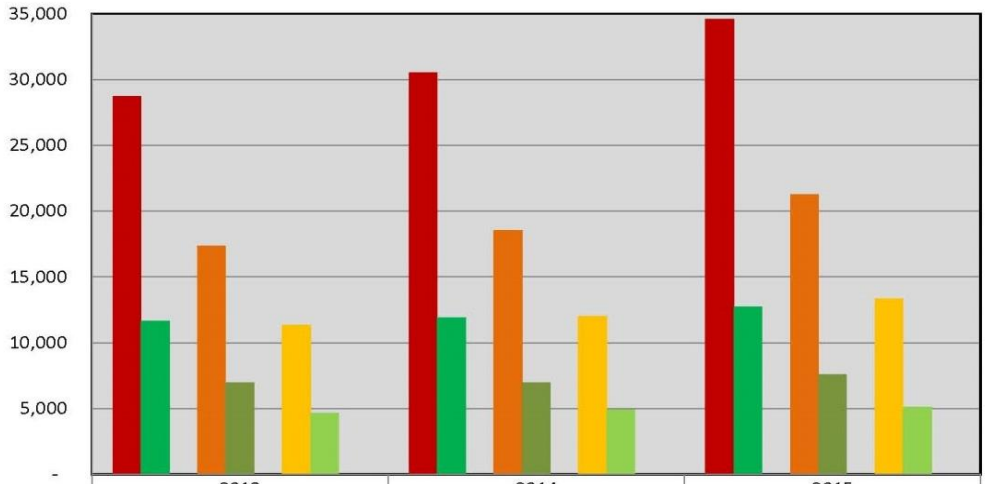
Figure 65: Good to Know: Traffic Crash Data: NHTSA, FIRES, Signal 4 Analytics, and HCSO

Traffic crash and driving impairment data are of key interest to law enforcement, transportation engineers, and the public. National, state, and county data is produced by a variety of agencies. Within each data source, there can be differences that bear understanding and which help dictate the selection of that data source for specific purposes. The most vetted and reliable national and state statistics are published by **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration** (NHTSA) (*see page 45*) but NHTSA data is extremely delayed in its production and release. For example, NHTSA state crash data for 2014 was not published until June 2016. A sanctioned source of Florida traffic data is provided by the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) ***Florida Integrated Report Exchange System*** (FIRES) *(see pgs. 43-44*) which serves as a portal into the State's repository for traffic crash reports completed by Florida law enforcement agencies. The integrity of FIRES data is dependent upon the accuracy and frequency of the data updates. FIRES *on-line* data has recently become timelier, but is limited in categories of traffic data it produces and does not provide impaired-crash data. More comprehensive, but delayed, FIRES crash data and analysis, including impaired-driving data appears periodically in a variety of topic-specific reports that share the subheading *Florida Traffic Crash Facts*. However, the crash data from the published FIRES *Traffic Crash Facts Annual Report* excludes about 1/3 of the traffic crashes as it only reflects crashes that meet certain "codeable" conditions such as impairment, fatalities/injuries, requiring a wrecker for vehicle removal or leaving the scene of an accident with injuries. More timely, but less verified, traffic data statistics are most readily derived from the University of Central Florida's (UCF) **Signal 4 Analytics** *(see page 46***)** software which makes traffic crash data and certain analytical reports available almost immediately. However, while fairly robust and actionable, the Signal 4 Analytics system is still technically considered "under development" by UCF who discourages any published use of the data. Other sources of HCSO traffic data are the HCSO's Intranet Dashboard, the HCSO Reporting Portal, and periodic traffic reports produced by the HCSO's Crime Analysis unit. Two key recurring traffic reports produced by HCSO Crime Analysis are the *Vehicle Crash Reports by HCSO Personnel* which displays crashes down to the zone level and the HCSO *Monthly Citation Report* which aggregates traffic violations by statute, by month and day, and by reporting deputy.

It may be expected that given Hillsborough County's significant population growth from 2013 to 2015 that traffic crashes would increase, and this has been the case (*Figure 67*).

- Traffic crashes, whether those that generate property damage, personal injury, or loss of human life, have all continued to increase in Hillsborough County in 2013, 2014 and 2015.
- However, in 2013, 2014, and again in 2015, the percentages of Hillsborough County's total property, injury and fatality crashes reported by the HCSO decreased, even as the vast majority of Hillsborough County's population growth has occurred in the unincorporated County. From 2010 to 2015, Hillsborough County's population increased by 96,337, of which 70,752, or 73.44% located in the unincorporated County.[2]

Figure 66: 2013 – 2015 Traffic Crash Comparison - HCSO Versus Countywide



	2013	2014	2015
County Total Crashes	28,723	30,533	34,618
HCSO Total Crashes	11,638	11,921	12,748
Percent HCSO	40.52%	39.04%	36.82%
County Property Crashes	17,362	18,527	21,281
HCSO Property Crashes	6,968	6,993	7,606
Percent HCSO	40.13%	37.74%	35.74%
County Injury and Fatal Crashes	11,356	12,006	13,337
HCSO Injury and Fatal Crashes	4,670	4,928	5,142
Percent HCSO	41.12%	41.05%	38.55%

Source: Online DHSMV Florida Integrated Exchange System (FIRES) query, all crashes, codeable and non-codeable

<u>According to Florida's DHSMV FIRES On-line System:</u>

As shown in *Figure 68,* in 2015, the HCSO generated the following traffic activity:

- HCSO Traffic crashes totaled 12,748, up 6.9% from 11,921 in 2014.
- Traffic crashes with fatalities were 65, up 51.2% from 43 in 2014.
- Total crashes with injuries were 5,077, up 3.9% from 4,885 in 2014.
- Bicycle crashes were 217, down by 1.38 % from 220 in 2014.
- Traffic citations issued by HCSO deputies decreased by 2,654, or 4.9%, from 2013 to 2014 and further decreased by 18.3% in 2015.
- Warnings issued by HCSO increased by 6,185 or 18.4%, from 2013 to 2014 and then decreased in 17.9% in 2015.

As shown in *Figure 69*, in 2015, all law enforcement agencies combined in Hillsborough County generated the following traffic activity:

- Traffic crashes totaled 34,618, up 13.4% from 30,533 in 2014.
- Traffic crashes with fatalities were 186, up 31% from 142 in 2014.
- Total crashes with injuries were 13,151, up by 10.8 % from 11,864 in 2014.
- Bicycle crashes were 543, down by 3.72 % from 564 in 2014.

Figure 67: 2013 - 2015 HCSO Reported Traffic Activity

HCSO Traffic	2013	2014	Change 13 - 14	2015	Change 14 -15	Change 13 -15
Total Crashes	**11,638**	**11,921**	**2.4%**	**12,748**	**6.9%**	**9.5%**
Property Crashes	6,968	6,993	0.4%	7,606	8.8%	9.2%
Injury Crashes	4,616	4,885	5.8%	5,077	3.9%	10.0%
Persons Injured	6,485	7,034	8.5%	7,331	4.2%	13.0%
Fatal Crashes	54	43	-20.4%	65	51.2%	20.4%
Persons Killed	54	47	-13.0%	67	42.6%	24.1%
Commercial Vehicle Crashes	467	478	2.4%	493	3.1%	5.6%
Commercial Vehicles Involved	482	499	3.5%	512	2.6%	6.2%
Bicycle Crashes	230	220	-4.3%	217	-1.4%	-5.7%
Bicycle Crash Fatalities	3	4	33.3%	2	-50.0%	-33.3%
Pedestrian Crashes	213	276	29.6%	269	-2.5%	26.3%
Pedestrian Crash Fatalities	10	8	-20.0%	14	75.0%	40.0%
Citations*	54,020	51,366	-4.9%	41,947	-18.3%	-22.3%
Warnings*	33,665	39,862	18.4%	32,727	-17.9%	-2.8%

Crash Information Source: Online DHSMV Florida Integrated Report Exchange System (FIRES) query
**Citation and Warning Source: SmartCop via HCSO Data Warehouse*

Figure 68: 2013 - 2015 Countywide Traffic Activity – All Agencies

Hillsborough Countywide Traffic	2013	2014	Change 13 - 14	2015	Change 14 -15	Change 13 -15
Total Crashes	**28,723**	**30,533**	**6.3%**	**34,618**	**13.4%**	**20.5%**
Property Crashes	17,362	18,527	6.7%	21,281	14.9%	22.6%
Injury Crashes	11,195	11,864	6.0%	13,151	10.8%	17.5%
Persons Injured	16,554	17,563	6.1%	19,886	13.2%	20.1%
Fatal Crashes	161	142	-11.8%	186	31.0%	15.5%
Persons Killed	171	158	-7.6%	198	25.3%	15.8%
Commercial Vehicle Crashes	1,818	2,049	12.7%	2,275	11.0%	25.1%
Commercial Vehicles Involved	1,908	2,171	13.8%	2,389	10.0%	25.2%
Bicycle Crashes	550	564	2.5%	543	-3.7%	-1.3%
Bicycle Crash Fatalities	11	8	-27.3%	8	0.0%	-27.3%
Pedestrian Crashes	550	645	17.3%	621	-3.7%	12.9%
Pedestrian Crash Fatalities	32	34	6.3%	52	52.9%	62.5%

Source: Online DHSMV Florida Integrated Report Exchange System (FIRES)

XIII. IMPAIRED DRIVING[16]

U.S.

- In the U.S. from 2010 to 2014, alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities decreased by 1.67%, from 10,136 to 9,967. (As of September, 2016, NHTSA has not published 2015 data)

- In the U.S. in 2014, 9,967, or 31%, of the nation's 32,675 traffic crash fatalities were confirmed as alcohol-impaired driving fatalities. NHTSA confirms a traffic crash fatality as an alcohol-impaired driving fatality when the BAC of a driver involved in the crash equal to .08 or more.

Florida

- In Florida in 2014, 685, or 34%, of the state's 2,494 traffic crash fatalities were confirmed as alcohol-impaired impaired driving fatalities. (As of September, 2016, NHTSA has not published 2015 data)

- In Florida from 2010 to 2014, Florida alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities increased by 1%, from 678 to 685.

- In 2014, Texas had the most alcohol-impaired driving fatalities (1,446), followed by California (882) and Florida (685) (*NHTSA*). It is interesting to note the quantity of fatalities do not correlate closely with actual populations, as California is the U.S.'s most populated state with 39,144,818 people, Texas is a distant second with 27,469,114 people, and Florida is third with 20,271,272 people (*2015 U.S. Census population estimates*).

Hillsborough County

- According to NHTSA, in Hillsborough County in 2014, 46, or 29%, of the County's 158 traffic crash fatalities were confirmed as alcohol-impaired impaired driving fatalities. From 2010 to 2014, confirmed alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities increased by 21%, from 38 to 46. (As of September, 2016, NHTSA has not published 2015 data)

- In 2014, 46 people died in Hillsborough County as a result of drunken driven, second only to Miami-Dade's DUI-fatalities of 72. In 2013, 57 people died in Hillsborough County as a result of drunken driving, more than any other Florida County.

From University of Central Florida's Signal 4 Analytics:

Unincorporated Hillsborough County[17]

- A live query into the University of Central Florida's Signal 4 Analytics on 4/26/2016 showed traffic crashes entered by HCSO deputies for 2014 had increased to 11,922 of which 704 were suspected as alcohol-related and 57 were suspected as drug use-related. In 2015, Signal 4 Analytics reported 12,694 traffic crashes entered by HCSO deputies, of which 713 were suspected as alcohol-related and 170 were suspected as drug-related *(Figure 70)*.

Figure 69: 2013 – 2015 Impaired Driving Crashes

Impaired Driving Crashes	2013	2014	Change 13 - 14	2015	Change 14 -15	Change 13 -15
HCSO Impaired Driver Crashes	**695**	**704**	**1.3%**	**713**	**1.3%**	**2.6%**
Property Crashes w/o Injury or Fatality	376	372	-1.1%	351	-5.6%	-6.6%
Injury Crashes	300	318	6.0%	331	4.1%	10.3%
Fatal Crashes	19	14	-26.3%	31	121.4%	63.2%
County Impaired Driver Crashes	**1,489**	**1,587**	**6.6%**	**1,598**	**0.7%**	**7.3%**
Property Crashes w/o Injury or Fatality	771	820	6.4%	824	0.5%	6.9%
Injury Crashes	664	732	10.2%	715	-2.3%	7.7%
Fatal Crashes	54	35	-35.2%	59	68.6%	9.3%

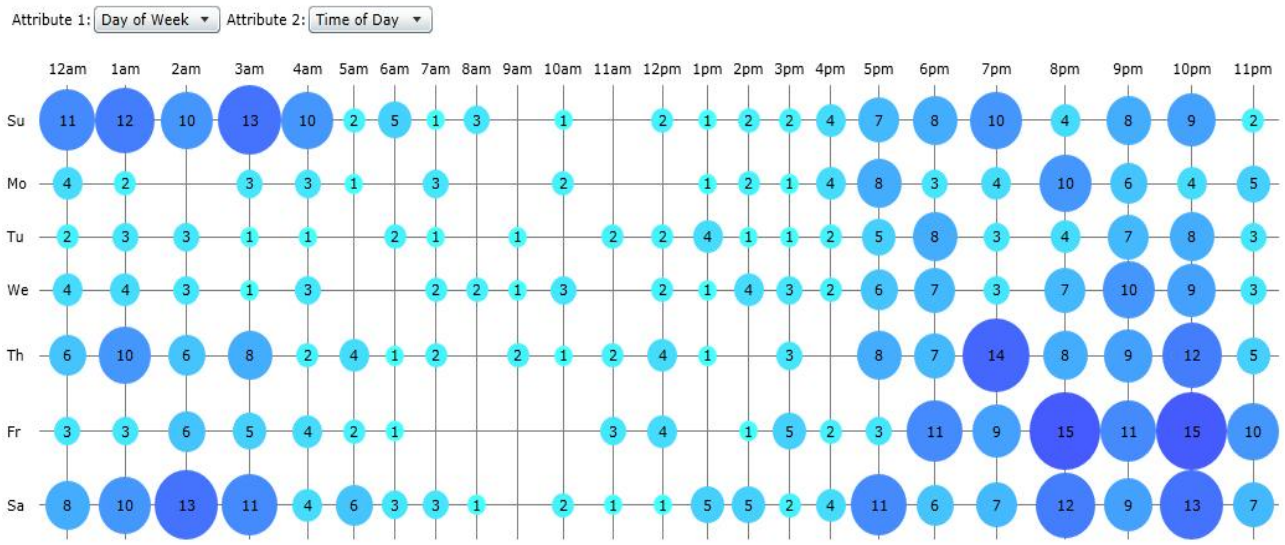
Source: University of Central Florida, Signal 4 Analytics System.

Signal 4 Analytics also presents traffic-crash data by time of day:

- The highest DUI-related traffic crashes in unincorporated Hillsborough County occur 3 AM Sundays, 7 PM on Thursdays, 8 PM and 10 PM on Fridays, and 2 AM and 10 PM on Saturdays. Other areas of high concentration for DUI-related crashes occur on Monday and Wednesday evenings *(Figure 72)*.

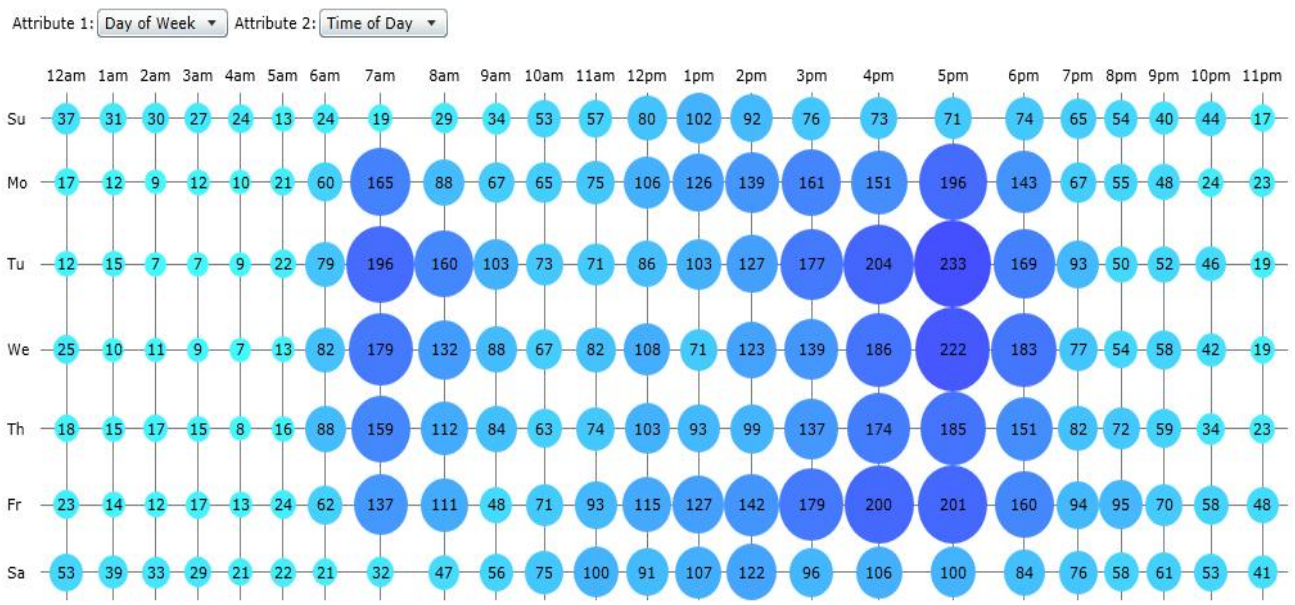
- DUI-related crash patterns contrast sharply with the majority of crashes. Non-DUI crashes are concentrated during the commuter hours of 7AM to 9 AM and 3 PM to 7 PM *(Figure 72)*.

Figure 70: 2015 HCSO Impaired Driving Traffic Crashes by Time of Day and Day of Week



Source: Signal 4 Analytics GeoPlan Center at the University of Central Florida, 2015 Drug and Alcohol Involved Crashes Reported in Hillsborough County by Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office (http://s4.geoplan.ufl.edu/.)

Figure 71: 2015 HCSO ALL Traffic Crashes by Time of Day and Day of Week



Source: Signal 4 Analytics GeoPlan Center at the University of Central Florida, 2015 Crashes Reported in Hillsborough County by Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office (http://s4.geoplan.ufl.edu/.)

DUI Arrests[18]

- HCSO deputies arrested 1,715 persons for DUI in 2014 and 1,517 in 2015, an 11.5% decrease. During the same time frame, Florida Highway Patrol arrested 71.6% more people with impaired driving and the Tampa Police Department (TPD) arrested 21.6% fewer persons (*Figures 73 and 74*).
- As shown in *Figures 73 and 74*, agency "refuse to blow" percentages remained basically stable between 2014 and 2015.

Figure 72: 2014 HCSO Central Breath Testing Unit Report

Report By:
Arresting Agency

Arresting Agency	Charged	Tested	Refused	% Refused	Avg BRAC
FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL	286	157	129	45.10%	0.142
FLORIDA WILDLIFE COMM	1	0	1	100.00%	
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SHERIFF	1,715	1,096	619	36.09%	0.147
MACDILL AFB	12	12	0	0.00%	0.113
PCSO	1	0	1	100.00%	
PLANT CITY POLICE DEPT	45	24	21	46.67%	0.182
SEMINOLE INDIAN POLICE DEPT	2	1	1	50.00%	0.285
TAMPA POLICE DEPT	2,013	1,131	882	43.82%	0.150
TEMPLE TERRACE POLICE DEPT	66	37	29	43.94%	0.128
TIA POLICE	2	2	0	0.00%	0.090
TIA POLICE DEPT	9	5	4	44.44%	0.135
USF POLICE DEPT	29	19	10	34.48%	0.126
Total	**4,181**	**2,484**	**1,697**	**40.59%**	**0.148**

Source: HCSO CBTU Dash Board, March 2016.

Figure 73: 2015 HCSO Central Breath Testing Unit Report

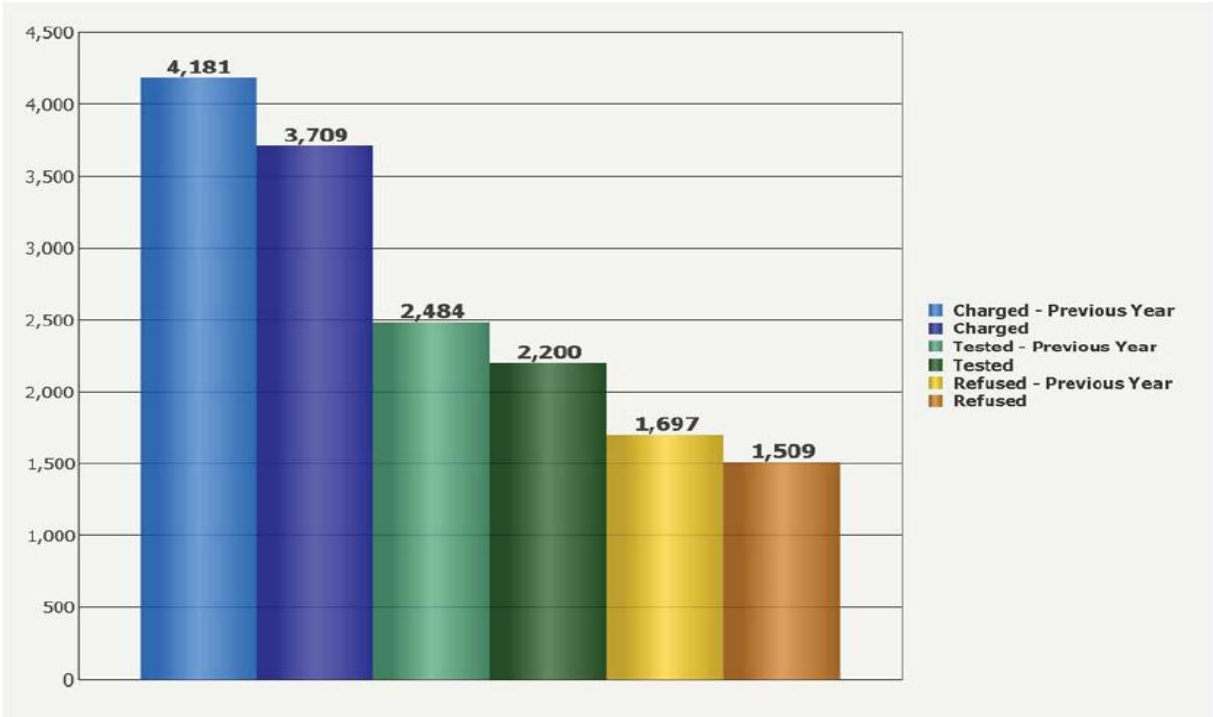
Report By:
Arresting Agency

Arresting Agency	Charged	Tested	Refused	% Refused	Avg BRAC
FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL	491	271	220	44.81%	0.135
FLORIDA WILDLIFE COMM	1	0	1	100.00%	
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SHERIFF	1,517	936	581	38.30%	0.143
MACDILL AFB	8	4	4	50.00%	0.152
PLANT CITY POLICE DEPT	40	22	18	45.00%	0.176
SEMINOLE INDIAN POLICE DEPT	1	0	1	100.00%	
TAMPA POLICE DEPT	1,579	919	660	41.80%	0.144
TEMPLE TERRACE POLICE DEPT	34	20	14	41.18%	0.132
TIA POLICE	1	1	0	0.00%	0.201
TIA POLICE DEPT	10	7	3	30.00%	0.192
USF POLICE DEPT	27	20	7	25.93%	0.128
Total	**3,709**	**2,200**	**1,509**	**40.68%**	**0.143**

Source: HCSO CBTU Dash Board, March 2016.

- *Figure 75* is a graphic comparison of the 2014 and 2015 Central Breath Testing Reports showing decreases in persons arrested, tested, and refusal to be tested between the two years.

Figure 74: 2014/2015 Central Breath Testing Unit Report Comparisons



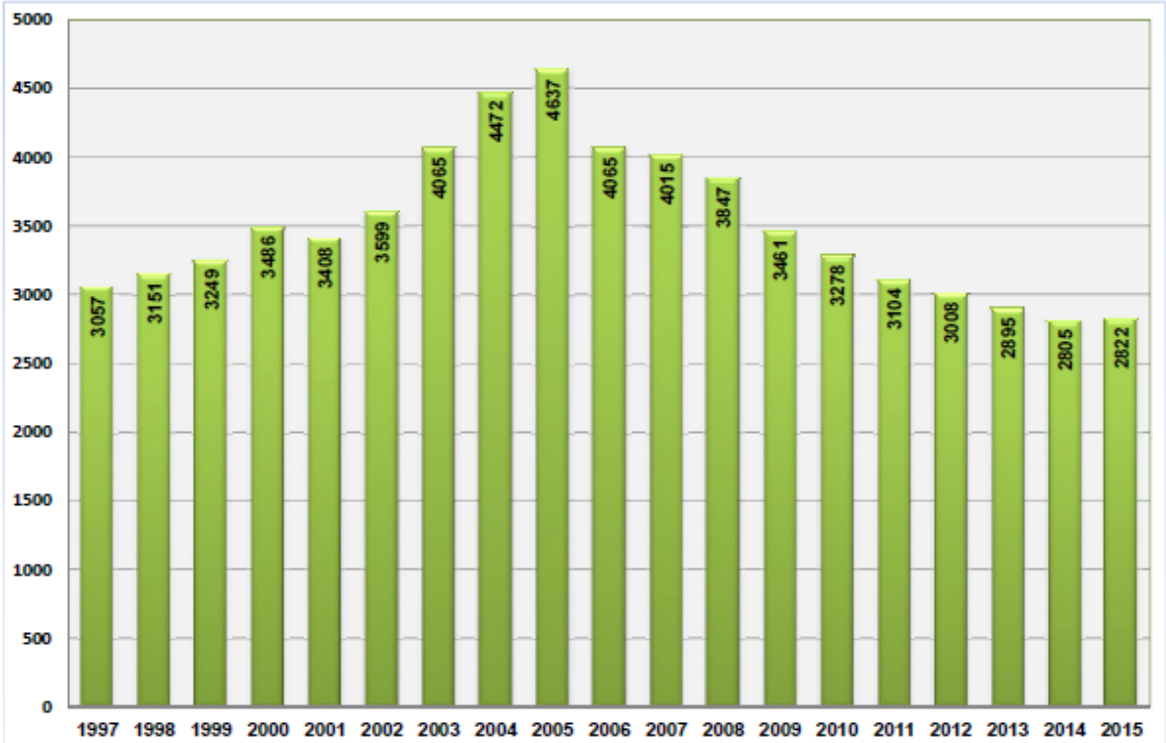
Source: HCSO Intranet Central Breath Testing Unit (CBTU) Dashboard as of March 2016.

XIV. DETENTION[19]

- Unlike the HCSO's Department of Patrol Services, which mainly provides services within unincorporated Hillsborough County, the HSCO's Department of Detention Services provides services to all of Hillsborough County, including the County's three municipalities.

- In 2015, the HCSO's Jail System had an average daily population (ADP) of 2,822 inmates. This is a decrease of 39.1% from the HCSO's highest annual ADP which occurred in 2005 when the HCSO Jail System's ADP was 4,637.[20] The 2014 and 2015 ADP differ by only 17 according to HCSO Detention staff *(Figure 76).*

Figure 75: 1997 - 2015 HCSO Jail System Average Daily Population



Source: HCSO Detention Dashboard-Online

Bookings by HCSO personnel occur at several locations including the Orient Road Jail, the HCSO's Re-entry Center which houses the Self-Arrest Unit and the Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC). In the past, JAC bookings were not included in Total Bookings. The process has changed with the implementation of the Detentions Dashboard. Data detailed in *Figure 77* reflects this new process.

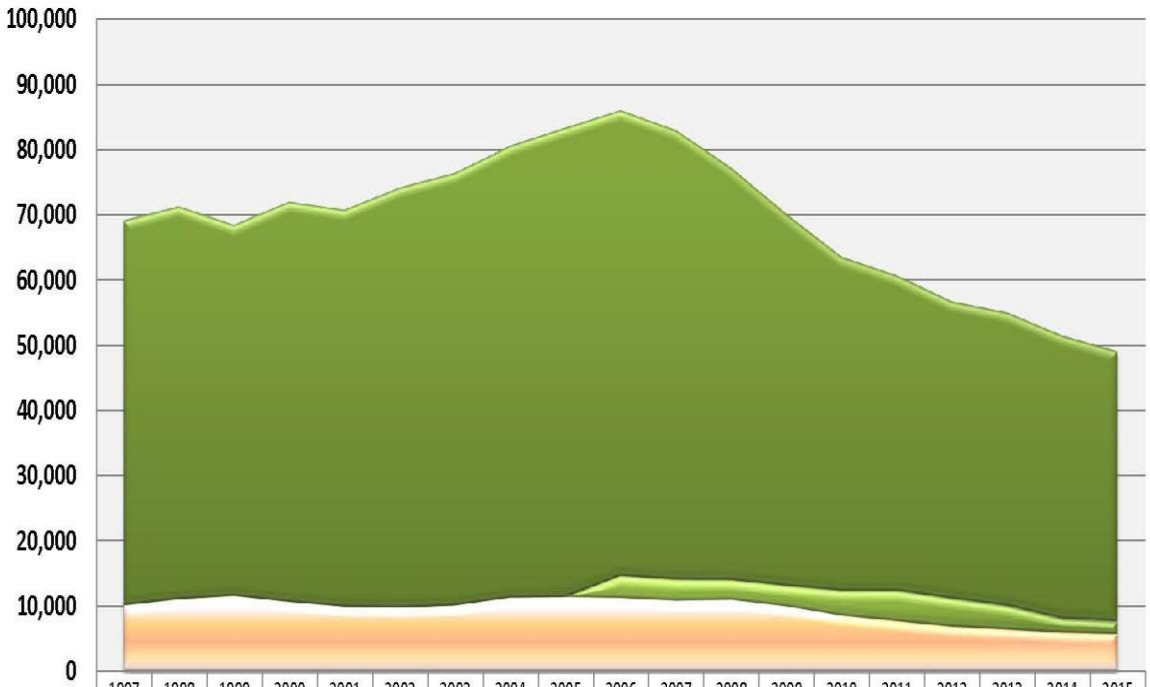
- Total HCSO bookings have steadily decreased since 2006 (*Figure 77*). Total bookings for 2015 were 49,065, a decrease of 42.9% from the total bookings of 85,988 in 2006. HCSO Bookings decreased 5.3% between 2014 and 2015.

- Orient Jail bookings were 71,405 in 2006, decreasing steadily to 41,401 bookings in 2015, a 42.02% decrease over nine years.

- HCSO began tracking Self-Arrests in 2006 with 3,399 self-arrests. This activity peeked in 2011 with 4,652 self-arrests. Between 2011 and 2015, self-arrests decreased to 1,940 or by 58.3%.

- Hillsborough County's Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC) booked 11,184 juveniles in 2006. JAC bookings decreased to 5,691 in 2015, a 49.1% decrease over nine years.

Figure 76: 1997 - 2015 HCSO Bookings Processed by Detention Personnel



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Orient Road Jail Booking	59,060	60,271	56,926	61,394	60,864	64,441	66,344	69,310	71,991	71,405	68,979	63,282	57,074	51,233	48,381	45,592	44,996	43,449	41,401
Self Arrest Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,399	3,232	3,039	3,134	3,829	4,651	4,286	3,605	2,119	1,931
Juvenile Assessment Center	10,056	11,002	11,511	10,588	9,869	9,709	10,047	11,248	11,332	11,184	10,760	10,898	9,919	8,492	7,657	6,829	6,393	5,901	5,691
Total Bookings	69,116	71,273	68,437	71,982	70,733	74,150	76,391	80,558	83,323	85,988	82,971	77,219	70,127	63,554	61,487	57,133	55,507	51,821	49,065

Source: HCSO Detentions Dashboard, Annual Booking Trends - Excludes remote bookings.

XV. 2016 FLORIDA LEGISLATIVE OUTCOMES

2016 Legislative Session - Public Safety Bills that Passed

Sorted by Bill Number

SB 0012 **Relating to Mental Health and Substance Abuse** Garcia

Mental Health and Substance Abuse; Including services provided to treatment-based mental health programs within case management funded from state revenues as an element of the state courts system; requiring assessment findings to be provided to the plan that is financially responsible for a child's care in residential treatment under certain circumstances; specifying certain persons who are prohibited from being appointed as a person's guardian advocate; authorizing county or circuit courts to enter ex parte orders for involuntary examinations; requiring the Department of Children and Families to create a workgroup on the use of advance directives for substance use disorders, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/15/16. SB 12 seeks to align the legal processes, timelines, and processes for assessment, evaluation, and receipt of available services of the Baker Act (mental illness) and Marchman Act (substance abuse) to assist individuals in recovery and reduce readmission to the system. The bill creates a coordinated system of care to be provided either by a community or a region for those suffering from mental illness or substance use disorder through a "No Wrong Door" system of single access points. Under SB 12, the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) and the Department of Children and Families (DCF) are directed to modify licensure requirements to create an option for a single, consolidated license to provide both mental health and substance use disorder services and to develop a plan to increase federal funding for behavioral health care. Additionally, SB 12 provides for mental health services for children, parents, and others seeking custody of children involved in dependency court proceedings.

HB 0075 **Relating to Electronic Monitoring Devices** Torres

Electronic Monitoring Devices: Prohibits person from removing, destroying, altering, tampering with, damaging, or circumventing operation of electronic monitoring device being worn or used pursuant to court order or order by Florida Commission on Offender Review; prohibits request, authorization, or solicitation of person to perform such act; specifies that DOC may electronically monitor offender sentenced to community control when court has imposed electronic monitoring as condition of community control. Effective Date: October 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/8/16. Electronic monitoring devices (EMDs) are used to keep track of the location of arrestees, criminal defendants, and offenders who have been placed on probation, community control, or conditional release (community supervision).

A criminal defendant who tampers with or circumvents an EMD that was ordered as a condition of pretrial release may be detained while awaiting trial for the duration of his or her criminal case. Similarly, an offender who has been sentenced to use an EMD as a condition of community supervision can have his or her community supervision revoked for tampering or interfering with the EMD. Pursuant to s. 948.11(7), F.S., it is a third degree felony for a person to intentionally alter, tamper with, damage, or destroy any electronic monitoring equipment pursuant to court or commission order, unless that person is the owner of the equipment or an agent of the owner, and is performing ordinary maintenance and repairs.

The bill repeals s. 948.11(7), F.S., and moves its provisions into newly-created s. 843.23, F.S. This section makes it a third degree felony for a person to intentionally and without authority, remove, destroy, alter, tamper with, damage, or circumvent the operation of specified EMDs, or to request, authorize, or solicit another person to do so.

The bill amends s. 948.11(1), F.S., to clarify that the Department of Corrections (Department) may electronically monitor offenders sentenced to community control only when the court has imposed electronic monitoring as a condition of community control.

HB 0093 **Relating to Law Enforcement Officer Body Cameras** Jones (S)

Law Enforcement Officer Body Cameras: Requires law enforcement agency that permits its law enforcement officers to wear body cameras to establish policies & procedures addressing proper use, maintenance, & storage of cameras & data; requires such policies & procedures to include specified information; requires agency to ensure that specified personnel are trained; requires that data be retained in accordance with specified requirements; requires periodic review of agency body camera practices; exempts recordings from specified provisions relating to interception of wire, electronic, & oral communications. Effective Date: March 24, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/9/16. HB 93 applies only to law enforcement agencies that choose to equip officers with body cameras. The bill requires law enforcement agencies THAT CHOOSE TO EQUIP OFFICERS WITH BODY CAMERAS to provide policies and procedures training to all personnel who use, maintain, store, or release body camera recording data, and to retain body camera recording data in compliance with s. 119.021, F.S. Agencies must perform periodic reviews of agency practices to ensure compliance with agency policies and procedures. The bill also exempts body camera recordings from the requirements of ch. 934, F.S. This allows law enforcement officers to wear body cameras during their patrol duties without having to inform each individual they make contact with that they are being recorded.

SB 0130 **Relating to Discharging a Firearm** Richter

Discharging a Firearm; Prohibiting the recreational discharge of a firearm in certain residential areas; providing criminal penalties; providing exceptions, etc. Effective Date: 2/24/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor on 2/24/16. SB 130 prohibits the recreational discharge of a firearm in areas that are primarily residential. Violation of this prohibition is a first degree misdemeanor punishable by up to a year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

The bill provides exemptions for the lawful defense of life or property, the accidental discharge of a firearm, or the performance of official duties that require the discharge of a firearm. Additionally, the penalties do not apply if, under the circumstances, the discharge does not pose a reasonably foreseeable risk to life, safety, or property.

HB 0131 **Relating to Unattended Persons and Animals in Motor Vehicles** Young

Unattended Persons and Animals in Motor Vehicles: Providing immunity from civil liability for damage to a motor vehicle related to the rescue of a person or animal under certain circumstances; providing applicability, etc. Effective Date: March 8, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/8/16. HB 131 — Unattended Persons and Animals in Motor Vehicles creates immunity from civil liability for property damage that may occur when an individual attempts to rescue a minor, elderly or disabled adult, or domestic animal from a motor vehicle. In order to qualify for such immunity, the individual must:

• Determine that the vehicle is locked or there is no other reasonable method for the minor, elderly or disabled person, or animal to get out of the vehicle without help;

• Have a good faith and reasonable belief, based upon the known circumstances, that it is necessary to enter the vehicle because the minor, vulnerable adult, or animal is in imminent danger of suffering harm;

• Contact a law enforcement agency or 911 before entering the vehicle or immediately thereafter;

• Use no more force than necessary to make entry into the vehicle and remove the person or animal; and

• Stay with the person or animal in a safe location, in reasonable proximity to the vehicle, until a law enforcement officer or other first responder arrives.

Good Samaritans who enter a motor vehicle to rescue an endangered person or animal may be subject to criminal penalty for tampering or interfering with a motor vehicle under s. 860.17, F.S., or trespass in a conveyance under s. 810.08, F.S. The immunity provided by the bill does not appear to absolve a Good Samaritan of any potential criminal liability in such cases.

SB 0218 **Relating to Offenses Involving Electronic Benefits Transfer Cards** Hutson

Offenses Involving Electronic Benefits Transfer Cards; Specifying acts that constitute trafficking in food assistance benefits cards and are subject to criminal penalties; providing criminal penalties, etc. Effective Date: 10/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/6/2016. SB 218 amends section 414.39, Florida Statutes, which punishes public assistance fraud. The bill specifies acts included in the term "traffic." The bill also punishes a person who knowingly possesses two or more electronic benefits transfer cards issued to other persons and sells or attempts to sell one or more of these cards. Any violations are a third degree felony. Requires 40 hours of community service in addition to any other penalty and provides that each EBT card unlawfully possessed, sold, etc. is a separate offense.

SB 0228 **Relating to Mandatory Minimum Sentences** Bean

Mandatory Minimum Sentences; Deleting aggravated assault from the list of convictions which carry a minimum term of imprisonment if during the commission of the offense the convicted person possessed a firearm or destructive device; deleting aggravated assault from the list of convictions which carry a minimum term of imprisonment if during the commission of the offense the convicted person possessed a semiautomatic firearm and its high-capacity detachable box magazine or a machine gun, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 2/24/16. SB 228 eliminates the minimum mandatory sentences for aggravated assault in the 10-20-Life statute by deleting aggravated assault from the list of crimes to which the law applies.

Under 10-20-Life, a person convicted of one of the specified crimes or the attempt to commit the crime must be sentenced to the following mandatory prison terms:

• Possession of a firearm – 10 years.

• Possession of a semi-automatic/machine gun – 15 years.

• Discharge of a firearm (any type) – 20 years.

• Discharge with great bodily injury or death – 25 years to life.

Under the bill, persons who are convicted of only an aggravated assault offense will no longer qualify for the 10-20-Life mandatory minimum sentences.

SB 0230 **Relating to Missing Persons with Special Needs** Dean

Missing Persons with Special Needs; Creating pilot projects in specified counties to provide personal devices to aid search-and-rescue efforts for persons with special needs, etc. APPROPRIATION: $200,000.00 Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/6/16. SB 230 creates the "Project Leo" pilot project in five North Florida counties – Alachua, Baker, Columbia, Hamilton, and Suwanee – to provide personal devices to aid search-and-rescue efforts for persons with special needs in the case of elopement. The bill creates a separate pilot projects for the same purpose in two additional counties – Hillsborough and Palm Beach.

The North Florida projects will be developed, participants selected, and administered by the Center for Autism and Related Disabilities at the University of Florida ("CARD/UF"); the Palm Beach project will be develop, participants selected, and administered by Center for Autism and Related Disabilities at Florida Atlantic University ("CARD/FAU"); the Hillsborough project will be developed, participants selected, and administered by the Center for Autism and Related Disabilities at the University of South Florida ("CARD/USF"). The project will be voluntary and free of charge to participants. The CARD/UF and the CARD/FAU will distribute the personal devices to the sheriff's offices of the participating counties and will fund any device monitoring costs.

The CARD/UF and the CARD/FAU will submit preliminary and final reports to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. The final reports must include recommendations for modifications or continued implementation of the projects.

The bill appropriates $100,000 to the CARD/UF and $100,000 to the CARD/FAU from the General Revenue Fund for Fiscal Year 2016-2017 for the purpose of implementing this act.

HB 0231 **Relating to Motor Vehicle Manufacturer Licenses** Trujillo

Motor Vehicle Manufacturer Licenses: Revises provisions for denial, suspension, or revocation of license of manufacturer, factory branch, distributor, or importer of motor vehicles; revises provisions for certain audits of service-related payments or incentive payments to dealer by an applicant or licensee & timeframe for performance of such audits, provisions for denial or chargeback of claims, & provisions relating to certain adverse actions against dealer that sold or leased motor vehicle to customer who exported vehicle to foreign country or who resold vehicle; prohibits failure to make certain payments to motor vehicle dealer for temporary replacement vehicles & requiring or coercing dealer to purchase goods or services from vendor designated by applicant or licensee; & provides procedures for approval of dealer to purchase goods or services from vendor not designated by applicant or licensee. Effective Date: March 24, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/24/16. The bill provides additional grounds to deny, suspend, or revoke a license held by a motor vehicle manufacturer, factory branch, distributor, or importer ("manufacturer"). The bill prohibits manufacturers from taking certain actions against motor vehicle dealers and requires certain procedures be followed by the manufacturer when dealing with motor vehicle dealers. Specifically, the manufacturer:

• Is limited to a 12-month period following the date a claim was paid to perform audits of warranty, maintenance, service-related payments and incentive payments and can only deny such a claim if the manufacturer proves that the claim is false or fraudulent;

• May not take adverse action against a motor vehicle dealer due to a delivered motor vehicle being resold or exported by the customer unless the manufacturer provides written notification to the dealer within 12 months;

• Must pay a dealer for temporary replacement vehicles provided to customers during service or repair

provided the dealer complies with the manufacturer's written vehicle eligibility requirements relating to loaner vehicles; and

• May not require or coerce a dealer to purchase goods or services from a vendor selected by the manufacturer without first making available to the dealer the option to obtain the goods or services from a vendor chosen by the dealer.

The bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact on state government.

HB 0273 **Relating to Public Records** Beshears

Public Records: Requires public agency contract for services to include statement providing contact information of public agency's custodian of public records; prescribes form of statement; revises required provisions in public agency contract for services regarding contractor's compliance with public records laws; requires public records request relating to records for public agency's contract for services to be made directly to public agency; requires contractor to provide requested records to public agency or allow inspection or copying of requested records; specifies circumstances under which court must assess & award reasonable costs of enforcement against contractor; specifies sufficient notice; provides that contractor who takes certain actions is not liable for reasonable costs of enforcement. Effective Date: March 8, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/8/16. This bill requires a public agency contract for services with a contractor to include a statement in large, boldface font informing the contractor of the contact information of the public agency's custodian of public records (records custodian) and instructing the contractor to contact the records custodian concerning any questions the contractor may have regarding the contractor's duties to provide public records relating to the contract.

The bill repeals the requirement that each contract for services require the contractor to transfer its public records to the public agency upon termination of the contract. Instead, the contract must address whether the contractor will retain the public records or transfer the public records to the public agency upon completion of the contract.

The bill requires a request for public records relating to a contract for services to be made directly to the contracting public agency. If the public agency determines that it does not possess the records, it must immediately notify the contractor and the contractor must provide the records or allow access to the records within a reasonable time. A contractor who fails to provide the records to the public agency within a reasonable time may be subject to certain penalties.

The bill provides that if a civil action is filed to compel production of public records, the court must assess and award against the contractor the reasonable costs of enforcement, including attorney fees, if the court determines that a contractor unlawfully refused to comply with the public records request within a reasonable time, and the plaintiff provided written notice of the public records request to the public agency and the contractor. The notice must be sent at least 8 business days before the plaintiff files the civil action. The bill specifies that a contractor who complies with the public records request within 8 business days after the notice is sent is not liable for the reasonable costs of enforcement.

HB 0293 **Relating to Public Records/Juvenile Criminal History Records** Pritchett

Public Records/Juvenile Criminal History Records: Specifies that certain confidential information obtained under ch. 985, F.S., relating to juvenile justice, is exempt from public records requirements; revises applicability of public records requirements with respect to arrest records of certain juvenile offenders; authorizes records custodians to choose not to electronically publish specified arrest or booking photos of juveniles; provides for future review & repeal of such applicability provisions; provides exemption from public records requirements for juvenile information compiled by Criminal Justice Information Program from intrastate sources; provides exceptions; provides for future review & repeal of exemption; provides for release by FDLE of criminal history information of juvenile which has been deemed confidential & exempt; reenacts provisions; provides statement of public necessity. Effective Date: March 24, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/24/16. Section 985.04(1), F.S., specifies that all records obtained under ch. 985, F.S., as a result of a juvenile being involved in the juvenile justice system, are confidential. However, s. 985.04(2), F.S., creates exceptions if the juvenile is:

• Taken into custody for a violation of law which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony;

• Found by a court to have committed three or more violations of law which, if committed by an adult, would be misdemeanors; or

• Transferred to the adult system.

Section 943.053, F.S., allows a juvenile's criminal history information to be disseminated in the same manner as that of an

adult.
A recent ruling by Florida's First District Court of Appeal highlighted the inconsistency that exists between s. 985.04(1), F.S., (making most juvenile records confidential) and s. 943.053, F.S. (allowing a juvenile's record to be disseminated in the same manner as that of an adult). The bill addresses these inconsistencies by:
• Making the records of juveniles who have been found to have committed three or more misdemeanors confidential and exempt (currently they are not);
• Ensuring that the list of juvenile records that are not confidential and exempt under s. 985.04(2), F.S., is identical to the list of juvenile records deemed not to be confidential and exempt under s. 943.053, F.S.;
• Requiring the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to release juvenile criminal history records in a manner that takes into account the records' confidential and exempt status; and
• Specifying how FDLE must release juvenile criminal history records.

The bill provides that a public records custodian may choose not to electronically publish on the custodian's website the arrest or booking photographs of above-mentioned juveniles' records which are not confidential and exempt. This provision does not restrict public access to records as provided by s. 119.07, F.S.

HB 0307 **Relating to Medical Use of Cannabis** Gaetz (M)
Medical Use of Cannabis: Revising requirements for physicians ordering low-THC cannabis, medical cannabis, or a cannabis delivery device; revising the information that the Department of Health is required to include in its online compassionate use registry; providing that dispensing organizations may not dispense low-THC cannabis and medical cannabis unless they meet certain testing requirements; requiring the department to authorize certain dispensing organizations or applicants to provide low-THC cannabis, medical cannabis, and cannabis delivery devices to eligible patients, etc. Effective Date: March 25, 2016
Bill Comments
Signed by Governor 3/25/16. HB 307 adds regulations to the framework of the state's cannabis industry covered by the 2014 Compassionate Medical Cannabis Act and expands the use of the Right to Try Act, allowing medical marijuana use for patients with terminal conditions. HB 307 also adds Florida to the list of states that can legally study industrial hemp, as well as cannabis, at its universities. Beyond expanding the ability for patients with terminal conditions to access medical marijuana, no other new qualifying conditions, including PTSD, were added to existing law by HB 307. HB 307 continues to preclude ingestion by smoking. Upon registration of 250,000 active qualified patients in the compassionate use registry, the number of approved dispensing organizations will be increased from five to eight. Dispensing of medical marijuana to patients is limited to a 45-day supply. Provides a county or municipality retains the right to determine the criteria, quantity and location of dispensing facilities of dispensing organizations.

SB 0380 **Relating to Violation of an Injunction for Protection** Abruzzo
Violation of an Injunction for Protection; Providing enhanced criminal penalties for a third or subsequent violation of an injunction for protection against specified acts of violence or a foreign protection order issued for the same victim under specified provisions, etc. Effective Date: 10/1/2016
Bill Comments
Signed by Governor 4/6/2016. SB 380 amends ss. 741.31(4), 784.047, and 784.0487(4), F.S., to provide enhanced criminal penalties for a person who commits a third or subsequent violation of an injunction for protection or a foreign protection order against domestic violence, repeat violence, sexual violence, dating violence, stalking or cyberstalking. Currently, a person who violates an injunction for protection or a foreign protection order commits a misdemeanor of the first degree. The bill increases the penalty to a third degree felony for a person who has two or more prior convictions for violating an injunction for protection or foreign protection order and commits a third or subsequent violation against the same victim. A third degree felony is punishable by probation or up to a maximum of five years in prison and up to a $5,000 fine.

SB 0386 **Relating to Expunction of Records of Minors** Detert
Expunction of Records of Minors; Creating an exception for specified minors who, before attaining 21 years of age, had a criminal history record expunged; authorizing specified minors to apply for expunction of a criminal history record under certain circumstances; deleting a limitation on the period of time within which a minor must submit an application for prearrest or postarrest diversion expunction to the Department of Law Enforcement after successful completion of the diversion program, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016
Bill Comments
Signed by Governor 3/10/16. SB 386 amends s. 943.0515(1)(b), F.S., to require the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) to retain the criminal history record for only two years after they turn 19 (until age 21), instead of five years (until age 24), for minors who are not classified as serious or habitual juvenile offenders or who have not been committed to a juvenile correctional facility or juvenile prison. The criminal history record is then automatically expunged. The bill eliminates the requirement that an application for prearrest or postarrest diversion expunction must be submitted within 12 months after the minor completes the diversion program. The bill also provides that a minor who is eligible for automatic expunction of criminal history records at age 21 may apply for an expunction any time after reaching 18 but before reaching 21. The only offenses eligible to be expunged are those that the minor committed before reaching the age of 18. In order to qualify for expunction prior to age 21, the minor must apply to the FDLE and meet certain criteria. Section 790.23(2), F.S., provides an exception for a person who has been convicted of a felony and has had their civil rights and firearm authority restored to possess firearms. There is not an exception for persons who have had their criminal records expunged pursuant to s. 943.0515, F.S.expunction must be submitted within a 12-month time frame.

HB 0387 **Relating to Offenses Evidencing Prejudice** Stevenson
Offenses Evidencing Prejudice: Designates act "Carl's Law"; removes provisions relating to reclassification of offenses committed while evidencing prejudice based on mental or physical disability of victim from provisions relating to offenses evidencing prejudice generally & reenacts them in separate statute section. Effective Date: October 1, 2016
Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/24/16. The bill creates a new section of law, s. 775.0863, F.S., to establish a separate hate crime penalty statute specifically for crimes evidencing prejudice based on mental or physical disability. The new section's language is substantively identical to the language currently in s. 775.085, F.S, which authorizes civil remedies and reclassifies the penalty for any felony or misdemeanor offense if the circumstances evidence prejudice based on mental or physical disability. Offenses that fall under the statute are reclassified as follows:

- A misdemeanor of the second degree is reclassified to a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- A misdemeanor of the first degree is reclassified to a felony of the third degree.
- A felony of the third degree is reclassified to a felony of the second degree.
- A felony of the second degree is reclassified to a felony of the first degree.
- A felony of the first degree is reclassified to a life felony.

SB 0422 **Relating to Health Insurance Coverage For Opioids** Benacquisto

Health Insurance Coverage For Opioids; Providing that a health insurance policy that covers abuse-deterrent opioid analgesic drug products may impose a prior authorization requirement for an abuse-deterrent opioid analgesic drug product only if the insurer imposes the same requirement for each opioid analgesic drug product without an abuse-deterrence labeling claim; prohibiting such health insurance policy from requiring use of an opioid analgesic drug product without an abuse-deterrence labeling claim before authorizing the use of an abuse-deterrent opioid analgesic drug product, etc. Effective Date: 1/1/2017

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/25/61. SB 422 allows a health insurance policy providing coverage for opioid analgesic drug products to impose a prior authorization requirement for an abuse-deterrent opioid analgesic drug product only if the policy imposes the same prior authorization requirement for opioid analgesic drug products without an abuse-deterrence labeling claim. The bill also prohibits a policy from requiring the use of an opioid analgesic without an abuse-deterrent labeling claim before providing coverage for an abuse-deterrent opioid analgesic drug product.

HB 0423 **Relating to Access to Health Care Services** Pigman

Access to Health Care Services: Expanding the categories of persons who may prescribe brand name drugs under the prescription drug program when medically necessary; requiring a certain percentage of surgical assistants and surgical technologists employed or contracting with a hospital to be certified; requiring advanced registered nurse practitioners and physician assistants who prescribe controlled substances for the treatment of certain pain to make a certain designation, comply with registration requirements, and follow specified standards of practice; designates "The Barbara Lumpkin Prescribing Act", etc. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/14/2016. Unlike all other states in the U.S., Florida does not allow advanced registered nurse practitioners (ARNPs) to prescribe controlled substances and is one of two states that does not allow physician assistants (PAs) to prescribe controlled substances. HB 423 adds ARNPs and PAs into the definition of "practitioner" in the Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act (Act) requiring compliance with the prescribing and dispensing requirements and limitations under the Act; authorizes ARNPs to prescribe, dispense, order, and administer controlled substances, but only to the extent authorized under a supervising physician's protocol; and requires ARNPs and PAs who prescribe controlled substances for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain to meet certain registration and prescribing requirements, but prevents ARNPs and PAs from prescribing controlled substances in registered pain management clinics.

SB 0436 **Relating to Crime of Making Threats of Terror or Violence** Simpson

Crime of Making Threats of Terror or Violence; Creating the crime of falsely reporting the use of firearms in a violent manner against a person or persons; defining the terms "family member of a person" and "law enforcement officer", etc. Effective Date: 10/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/30/2016. SB 436 amends sections 790.163 and 790.164, Florida Statutes., which prohibit making false reports concerning planting a bomb, explosive, or weapon of mass destruction, to also prohibit making a false report concerning use of a firearm in a violent manner. Commission of either of these offenses is a second degree felony, punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

The bill also creates section 836.12, Florida Statutes, making it a first degree misdemeanor to threaten a law enforcement officer, state attorney or assistant state attorney, firefighter, judge, elected official, or any of their family members with death or serious bodily harm. A second or subsequent offense would be a third degree felony.

HB 0439 **Relating to Mental Health Services in the Criminal Justice System** McBurney

Mental Health Services in the Criminal Justice System: Expanding eligibility for military veterans and servicemembers court programs; authorizing the creation of treatment-based mental health court programs; creating the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program; authorizing courts to order certain offenders on probation or community control to postadjudicatory mental health court programs, etc. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/25/16. To address mental health issues in the criminal justice system, Florida has multiple programs, some of which operate on a statewide basis, e.g., state-administered forensic and civil mental health programs, and others which are only available in certain counties or circuits, e.g., mental health courts and veterans' courts. This bill amends statute governing these programs by:

- Creating the Forensic Hospital Diversion Pilot Program which is to be modeled after the Miami-Dade Forensic Alternative Center.
- Allows the Department of Children and Families to implement the pilot program in Duval, Broward, and Miami-Dade Counties, if existing recurring resources are available.
- Authorizing county court judges to order misdemeanants to involuntary outpatient placement if the misdemeanant meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement under s. 394.4655, F.S.;
- Creating statutory authority for each county to establish a mental health court program (MHCP) that provides pretrial

intervention and post-adjudicatory programs.
• Authorizing courts to order adult offenders with mental illnesses to participate in pretrial intervention and post-adjudicatory programs and to admit juvenile offenders with mental illnesses into delinquency pretrial MHCPs.
• Expanding the definition of "veteran," for the purpose of eligibility for veterans' court, to include veterans who were discharged or released under a general discharge.
• Expanding the statutory authorization for certain offenders to transfer to a "problem-solving court" in another county to also include transfer to delinquency pretrial intervention programs. The bill makes conforming changes to child welfare statutes to incorporate references to mental health treatment and mental health courts.

HB 0545 **Relating to Human Trafficking** Spano

Human Trafficking: Includes human trafficking as predicate offense for felony murder; prohibits permanently branding, or directing permanent branding, of victim of human trafficking; requires DOH to suspend license of massage therapist or massage establishment for specified violations in conjunction with establishment; provides that licensed massage therapist may not receive new or renewal license if applicant is convicted of certain prostitution offenses in conjunction with massage establishment; provides that licensed massage establishment may not receive new or renewal license if specified persons connected with establishment are convicted of certain prostitution offenses in conjunction with establishment; provides that minors may not be charged with specified prostitution offenses; requires person convicted of specified racketeering offenses to register as sexual predator or sexual offender; reenacts various provisions. Effective Date: October 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/8/16. HB 545 removes persons under the age of 18 from being prosecuted for prostitution. The bill makes correlating changes in ch. 39, F.S., relating to the definition of sexual abuse of a child concerning dependency, to reflect that sexually exploiting a child in prostitution should be viewed as human trafficking. This ensures that children involved in prostitution are viewed as victims, not culprits.
The bill also:
• Adds faith-based programs on the negative effects of prostitution and human trafficking to the educational programs that a person convicted of soliciting prostitution must attend if such programs exist in their respective judicial district;
• Increases the penalties for knowingly renting space to be used for prostitution;
• Reclassifies an offense of s. 796.07(2)(a), F.S., if the place, structure, building, or conveyance that is owned, established, maintained, or operated for prostitution is a massage establishment that is or should be licensed under s. 480.043, F.S., and adds such reclassified offense to the list of offenses that disqualify applicants from a massage therapist or massage establishment license;
• Adds human trafficking as a qualifying felony for first degree murder in the commission of a felony;
• Clarifies the offense of branding a victim of human trafficking;
• Reclassifies an offense in s. 787.06, F.S., if the victim suffers great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement; and
• Adds racketeering, s. 895.03, F.S., to the qualifying offenses for a sexual predator or sexual offender if a judge makes written findings that racketeering activity involved at least one sexual offense included in the definition of sexual predator or sexual offender.

HB 0549 **Relating to Offenses Concerning Racketeering and Illegal Debts** Burton

Offenses Concerning Racketeering and Illegal Debts: Authorizes investigative agency to institute civil proceeding for forfeiture in circuit court in certain circumstances; revises grounds for an action; authorizes court to order forfeiture of other property of defendant up to value of unavailable property in certain circumstances; authorizes DLA to bring an action for certain violations; provides for civil penalties for natural persons & other persons; authorizes party to specific civil action to petition for entry of consent decree or settlement agreement & provides requirements; revises provisions relating to subpoena confidentiality; provides that investigative agency has authority to stipulate to protective orders with respect to documents & information submitted in response to subpoena; provides for distribution of forfeiture proceeds to victims. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/24/2016. The Florida RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) Act imposes criminal and civil liability on any person who engages in racketeering or the collection of unlawful debt to acquire real property or establish or operate any enterprise or be associated with such an enterprise. Any property that is used in the course of or derived from the illegal conduct is subject to forfeiture to the state. The bill makes a number of changes to the civil enforcement provisions of the RICO Act:
• If property subject to forfeiture is diminished in value, an investigative agency may pursue an action in circuit court to recover fair market value of the property.
• Investigative agencies may recover fair market value of any property that is diminished in value or made unavailable for forfeiture regardless of when the property is diminished in value or rendered unavailable for forfeiture.
• A court may order the forfeiture of any other property of the defendant up to the value of any property that is unavailable or is diminished in value.
• Civil penalties of up to $100,000 for a natural person and up to $1 million for any other person may be imposed for violations of the RICO Act.
• All investigatory subpoenas issued pursuant to the RICO Act are confidential for 120 days after the date of its issuance.
• Any party to a RICO Act civil action may petition the court for entry of a consent decree or for approval of a settlement agreement.
• The court is required to order distribution of forfeiture proceeds to the victims of the racketeering activity.

SB 0636 **Relating to Evidence Collected in Sexual Offense Investigations** Benacquisto

Evidence Collected in Sexual Offense Investigations; Requiring that a sexual offense evidence kit or other DNA evidence be submitted to a member of the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system within a specified timeframe after specified occurrences; requiring a medical provider or law enforcement agency to inform an alleged victim of a sexual offense of certain information relating to sexual offense evidence kits; requiring the testing of sexual offense evidence kits within a specified timeframe after submission to a member of the statewide criminal analysis laboratory, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/23/16. SB 636 creates section 943.326, Florida Statutes, which addresses the collection and processing of evidence in sexual offense investigations that may contain DNA evidence.
• The bill requires that a sexual offense evidence kit collected in a sexual offense investigation be submitted to the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system for forensic testing within 30 days after the evidence is received by a law enforcement agency if a report of the sexual offense is made to the agency, or when the victim or his or her representative requests that the evidence be tested.
• Testing of the sexual offense evidence kit must be completed no later than 120 days after submission to a member of the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system.
• A collected sexual offense evidence kit must be retained in a secure, environmentally safe manner until the prosecuting agency approves the kit's destruction.
• The victim, or his or her representative, shall be informed of the purpose of testing and of his or her right to demand testing. The victim shall be informed by either the medical provider conducting the physical forensic examination for purposes of evidence collection for a sexual offense evidence kit or, if no kit is collected, a law enforcement agency that collects other DNA evidence associated with the offense.

The bill also requires that, by January 1, 2017, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and each lab within the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system, in coordination with the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence, must adopt and disseminate guidelines and procedures for the collection, submission, and testing of DNA evidence obtained in connection with an alleged sexual offense.

HB 0703 **Relating to Vessels** Workman

Vessels: Provides that vessel overloading or excessive speed constitutes careless operation of vessel; provides for issuance of safety inspection decals; prohibits law enforcement officers from stopping certain vessels solely to inspect for certain compliance; provides exception. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/25/16. It is unlawful to operate a vessel in a careless manner. A person operating a vessel upon the waters of this state shall operate the vessel in a reasonable and prudent manner, having regard for other waterborne traffic, posted speed and wake restrictions, and all other attendant circumstances so as not to endanger the life, limb, or property of any person. The failure to operate a vessel in this manner constitutes careless operation. However, vessel wake and shoreline wash resulting from the reasonable and prudent operation of a vessel shall, absent negligence, not constitute damage or endangerment to property. Any person in violation commits a noncriminal violation.
The bill revises the offense of careless operation of a vessel to pertain to operating a vessel so as not to endanger the life, limb, or property of another person outside the vessel or endanger the life, limb, or property of another person due to vessel overloading or excessive speed. A person in violation commits a noncriminal violation. The bill also provides that the operator of a vessel, upon demonstrated compliance with safety equipment carriage and use requirements during a safety inspection initiated by a law enforcement officer, shall be issued a safety inspection decal signifying such compliance. The safety inspection decal, if displayed, must be located within 6 inches of the inspected vessel's properly displayed vessel registration decal and shall signify that the vessel has met the safety equipment carriage and use requirements at the time and location of the inspection. For non-motorized vessels which are not required to be registered, the safety inspection decal, if displayed, must be located on the forward half of the port side of the vessel above the waterline.
The bill further provides that law enforcement officers may not stop a vessel solely to inspect safety equipment carriage requirements when the vessel properly displays a valid safety inspection decal, created or approved by the Division of Law Enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, except when there is reasonable suspicion that a violation of a safety equipment carriage or use requirements has occurred or is occurring. Nothing in this bill is intended to restrict vessel stops for any other lawful purpose.

SB 0708 **Relating to Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys** Joyner

Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys; Requiring certain historical resources, records, archives, artifacts, researches, medical records, and human remains to remain in the custody of the University of South Florida; requiring the Department of State to contract with the university for the identification and location of eligible next of kin of certain children; requiring the department to notify the next of kin of certain payment or reimbursement provisions; establishing a task force to make recommendations regarding a memorial and a location of a site for the reinterment of unidentified or unclaimed remains, etc. APPROPRIATION: $500,000.00 Effective Date: Upon becoming a law

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/30/2016. SB 708 authorizes the Department of State (DOS) to reimburse the next of kin or pay the provider or funeral home up to $7,500 for funeral, reinterment, and grave marker expenses for each child's remains recovered from the Arthur G. Dozier (Dozier) School for Boys by the University of South Florida (USF). The historical resources and artifacts recovered from Dozier are to remain in the custody of the USF pending release to the DOS; and any recovered human remains are to be held by the USF pending release to the next of kin or reinterment. The bill requires the DOS to contract with the USF for identification and location of next of kin. The DOS will notify the next of kin and make arrangements for the payment or reimbursement of eligible expenses. The bill establishes a nine-member task force to submit recommendations to the DOS by October 1, 2016, about creating and maintaining a memorial and the location of a site for the reinterment of unidentified or unclaimed remains.

HB 0739 **Relating to Secondhand Dealers** Passidomo

Secondhand Dealers: Requiring that the record of a secondhand dealer transaction include digital photographs of the items; requiring secondhand dealers to notify a law enforcement official under certain circumstances; revising the required holding period for certain goods acquired by a dealer; authorizing an action in replevin against a secondhand dealer based on a right of possession to stolen goods; revising the period of time a secondhand dealer must hold secondhand goods at a registered location, etc. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/10/16. HB 739 –Secondhand Dealers revises the laws that govern transactions by secondhand dealers by:
• Amending the definition of "secondhand goods" to include gift cards and credit memos;
• Defining the term "automated kiosk;"
• Enlarging the definition of "secondhand dealer" to include any secondhand dealer who is engaged in the business of purchasing secondhand goods by means of an automated kiosk;
• Requiring secondhand dealers to maintain digital photos of the goods they acquire;
• Providing recordkeeping requirements for goods procured by a secondhand dealer at an automated kiosk;
• Extending the time period for which a secondhand dealer must hold certain items from 15 to 30 days from initial acquisition, and requires any item procured at an automated kiosk to be held for 30 days;
• Subjecting secondhand dealers to noncriminal penalties, punishable by a fine of up to $2,500; and
• Allowing a secondhand good to be kept at a location outside of the jurisdiction of the appropriate law enforcement agency if there is an agreement between the law enforcement official and the secondhand dealer, and if the secondhand dealer can deliver the good to appropriate law enforcement within 2 days of a request.

SB 0754 **Relating to Public Records/Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Criminal or Civil Intelligence or Investigative Information** Richter

Public Records/Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Criminal or Civil Intelligence or Investigative Information; Providing an exemption from public records requirements for criminal or civil intelligence or investigative information or any other information held by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as part of an examination or investigation with another state or federal regulatory, administrative, or criminal justice agency; providing for future legislative review and repeal of the exemption; providing a statement of public necessity, etc. Effective Date: Upon becoming a law if SB 772 or similar legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes a law

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/30/2016. CS/SB 754 — Public Records/Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Criminal or Civil Intelligence or Investigative Information creates a new public records exemption for the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS). The exemption provides that criminal or civil intelligence, investigative information, or any other information held by the DACS as part of a joint or multiagency examination with another state or federal agency will be confidential and exempt from public disclosure. This exemption does not apply to information held by the DACS that would otherwise be available for public inspection if the DACS performed an independent investigation.

HB 0769 **Relating to Mental Health Treatment** Peters

Mental Health Treatment: Provides for continuation of psychotropic medication by forensic & civil facilities for individuals receiving such medication before admission; provides timeframes within which competency & commitment hearings must be held; revises time for dismissal of certain charges for defendants who remain incompetent to proceed to trial; provides exceptions; provides timeframe within which commitment hearings must be held; requires that defendant be transported for such hearing. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/25/2016. HB 769 addresses issues related to administration of psychotropic medications, evaluations of individuals' competency and transportation to competency and commitment hearings for forensic clients. The bill makes changes to ch. 916, F.S., as follows:
• Requires an admitting physician in a state forensic or civil facility to continue the administration of psychotropic medication previously prescribed in jail when a forensic client lacks the capacity to make an informed decision and, in the physician's opinion, the abrupt cessation of medication could risk the health and safety of the client. This authority is limited to the time period required to obtain a court order for the medication.
• Requires that a court hold a hearing within 30 days after receiving notification from a treatment facility that a defendant who was previously adjudicated incompetent or was previously adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity is now competent to proceed or no longer meets criteria for continued commitment.
• Requires the defendant to be transported to the committing court's jurisdiction for the hearing.
• Permits a court to dismiss charges for specified nonviolent offenses for an individual whom the court has determined to be incompetent to proceed and who remains incompetent for 3 years after the original determination.
• Changes the timeframe for mandatory dismissal of all charges for an individual whom the court has determined to be incompetent to proceed and who remains incompetent for 5 continuous, uninterrupted years since the court's original determination of incompetency.

SB 0846 **Relating to Divers-down Warning Devices** Abruzzo

Divers-down Warning Devices; Revising the definitions of the terms "divers-down buoy," "divers-down flag," and "divers-down symbol"; expanding the types of indicators or devices allowed to be used to signal the presence of submerged divers; specifying requirements for divers-down warning devices, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/1/2016. SB 846 amends s. 327.331, F.S., to define the term "divers-down warning device" to include divers-down flags, buoys, or other similar warning devices. This new term will provide divers with additional choices for signaling to boaters that there are divers in the water while remaining compliant with Florida law. The bill replaces the term "flag or buoy" with "warning device." A "divers-down warning device" must:
• Contain a divers-down symbol that is at least 12 inches by 12 inches in dimension when displayed from the water or is at least 20 by 24 inches when displayed from a vessel;
• Be designed for, and used by, divers and dive vessels as a means to notify nearby boaters of the presence of a diver in the waters of the immediate area; and
• Be prominently visible when in use.

Additionally, the bill revises the specification requirements for "divers-down flags." The bill clarifies that the "divers-down

symbol" may be displayed on each face of the flag, rather than on each side. The bill authorizes "divers-down flags" to have more than one white diagonal stripe. However, if there are multiple stripes, the bill requires that all stripes be oriented in the same direction. Instead of requiring the flag to have a wire or other stiffener, the bill authorizes the flag to be otherwise constructed to ensure that the flag remains fully unfurled and extended in absence of a wind or breeze. While the bill retains the size requirements for divers-down symbols that are displayed on the water (12 inches by 12 inches), the bill removes the requirement that buoys or floats used to display a divers-down flag be towed by the diver. The bill requires a divers-down warning device that is displayed from a vessel to be displayed from the highest point of the vessel or another location that ensures that the visibility of the divers-down warning device is not obstructed from any direction.

SB 0912 **Relating to Fraudulent Activities Associated with Payment Systems** Flores

Fraudulent Activities Associated with Payment Systems; Revising the felony classification for unlawful conveyance of fuel; requiring retail petroleum fuel measuring devices fitted with scanning devices to have certain security measures; requiring the owner or operator of a device to have certain security measures in place within a specified timeframe upon notice from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; revising the prohibition against trafficking in or possession of counterfeit credit cards, etc. Effective Date: 10/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/1/2016. SB 912 — Fraudulent Activities Associated with Payment Systems addresses fraudulent activity occurring at fuel stations. The bill amends s. 316.80, F.S. (unlawful conveyance of fuel), and 921.0022, F.S. (the offense severity level ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment Code), to increase the penalty for unlawful conveyance of fuel from a Level 1 third degree felony to a Level 5 second degree felony.

SB 912 amends s. 316.80, F.S., to require each person who owns or manages a retail petroleum fuel measuring device (fuel pump) with a scanning device to affix or install a security measure on the fuel pump to restrict the unauthorized access of customer payment card information. Specified security measures include placing pressure-sensitive security tape over the panel opening that leads to the scanning device. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may prohibit the use of a fuel pump until a security measure is installed, replaced, or repaired. The department must provide written notice to the owner or manager of noncompliance and allow the owner or manager 5 days to come into compliance. If a repeat violation is found on the same fuel pump, the department may immediately take the fuel pump out of service. Additionally, SB 912amends s. 817.611, F.S (counterfeit credit cards), to revise the offense of trafficking in counterfeit credit cards and related documents to include possession and provide that this offense applies to trafficking in or possession of 5 such cards or documents and amends ss. 817.611 and 921.0022, F.S., to create tiered penalties for the revised offense of trafficking in or possession of counterfeit cards and related documents based upon the number of items involved. Specifically, the bill provides that trafficking in or possession of: 5-14 counterfeit cards or related documents is a Level 5 second degree felony; 15-49 counterfeit cards or related documents is a Level 7 second degree felony; and 50 or more counterfeit cards or related documents is a Level 8 first degree felony.

SB 0936 **Relating to Persons with Disabilities** Ring

Persons with Disabilities; Citing this act as the "The Wes Kleinert Fair Interview Act"; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to issue an identification card exhibiting a special designation for a person who has a developmental disability under certain circumstances; requiring a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or another public safety official to make a good faith effort, upon the request of a parent, a guardian, or the individual, to ensure that specified professionals are present at all interviews of an individual diagnosed with autism or an autism spectrum disorder, etc. Effective Date: Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/1/2016. SB 936, cited as the "Wes Kleinert Fair Interview Act," provides that a law enforcement officer, correctional officer or public safety officer must, upon the request of an individual with autism (or an autism spectrum disorder) or his or her parent or guardian, make a good faith effort to ensure that a psychiatrist, psychologist, mental health counselor, special education instructor, clinical social worker, or related professional is present at all interviews of the individual. The bill describes the qualifications the professional must have to serve in this capacity – experience in treating, teaching, or assisting clients diagnosed with autism or related disability or a certification in special education focused on autism.

The bill also provides that the expenses related to the professional must be borne by the requesting parent, guardian, or individual8 and that the failure to have a professional present at the time of the interview is not a basis for suppression of the statement or the contents of the interview or for a cause of action against the law enforcement officer or agency. Finally, the bill requires that law enforcement agencies develop appropriate policies to implement bill's provisions and that officers be trained based on these policies.

SB 0938 **Relating to Retail Sale of Dextromethorphan** Benacquisto

Retail Sale of Dextromethorphan; Prohibiting a manufacturer, distributor, or retailer, or its employees and representatives, from knowingly or willfully selling a finished drug product containing dextromethorphan to a person younger than 18 years of age; prohibiting a person 18 years of age or younger from purchasing a finished drug product containing dextromethorphan, etc. Effective Date: 1/1/2017

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/1/2016. SB 938 creates an undesignated section of law to prohibit any manufacturer, distributor, or retailer, or its employees and representatives, from knowingly or willfully selling a finished drug product containing any quantity of DXM to a person younger than 18 years of age.

The bill defines "Finished drug product," to mean a drug legally marketed under the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that is in finished dosage form. The term "drug" has the same meaning s. 499.003(18), F.S. An employee or representative of a retailer is required to obtain proof of age from any purchaser prior to sale of a finished drug product containing any quantity of DXM, unless it would be reasonable to presume the purchaser is 25 years of age or older. A person younger than 18 years of age may not purchase a finished drug product containing any quantity of DXM.

The bill does not:

• Impose any restrictions on the placement of products in retail stores, direct access of customers to finished drug products, or the maintenance of transaction records;

• Apply to medication containing DXM sold by a retail entity pursuant to a valid prescription; and
• Create a criminal violation; any violation is a noncriminal violation.

Local law enforcement, and other officials charged with enforcement of state laws are required to enforce the bill uniformly throughout the state. The bill preempts any local ordinances regulating the sale, distribution, receipt, or possession of DXM, and DXM is not subject to any further regulation by county, municipality, or other political subdivisions of the state.

SB 0964 **Relating to Prescription Drug Monitoring Program** Grimsley

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program; Providing that certain acts of dispensing controlled substances in specified facilities are not required to be reported to the prescription drug monitoring program; authorizing the designee of a health care practitioner, pharmacist, pharmacy, prescriber, or dispenser or an impaired practitioner consultant to receive certain information from the prescription drug monitoring program, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/1/2016. SB 964 exempts a rehabilitative hospital, assisted living facility, or nursing home that dispenses a dosage of a controlled substance to a patient from reporting that act of dispensing to the prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP). Section 893.055, F.S., is amended to allow the designee of a pharmacy, prescriber, or dispenser's to have access to information in the PDMP database that relates to a patient of the pharmacy, prescriber, or dispenser. The bill also allows a designee of a prescriber or dispenser to have access to information that relates to a patient of the prescriber or dispenser for the purpose of reviewing a patient's controlled drug prescription history. The bill amends s. 893.0551, F.S., to require the DOH to disclose confidential and exempt information in the PDMP to the designee of a health care practitioner, pharmacist, pharmacy, prescriber, or dispenser, upon receiving the request and verifying the legitimacy of the request. The bill also authorizes impaired practitioner consultants to request access to the PDMP information relating to impaired practitioner program participants, or a person who is referred to the program, agreed to be evaluated or monitored through the program, and has separately agreed in writing to the consultant access to the information.

HB 0977 **Relating to Behavioral Health Workforce** Peters

Behavioral Health Workforce: Authorizing a second opinion for admission to a treatment facility to be provided by certain licensed physicians in all counties, rather than counties with a specified population size; restricting to physicians the authorization to dispense certain medications or prescribe certain controlled substances on the premises of a registered pain-management clinic; providing certification criteria for psychiatric nurses; providing that certain acts by a psychiatric nurse constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, etc. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 4/14/16. SB 977, Behavioral Health Workforce expands the behavioral health workforce, recognizes the need for additional psychiatrists as a critical state concern, integrates primary care and psychiatry, and allows persons with disqualifying offenses that occurred five or more years ago to work under the supervision of certain qualified personnel until a final determination regarding the request for an exemption from disqualification is made. The bill modifies the process of retaining a patient in a receiving facility, or placing a patient in a treatment facility under the Baker Act, by allowing the psychiatrist providing the first opinion and the psychiatrist or clinical psychologist providing a second opinion to examine the patient through electronic means. Currently, only the psychiatrist or clinical psychologist providing a second opinion may perform an examination electronically. The bill expands who is eligible to be a service provider in a substance abuse program by allowing persons who have had a disqualifying offense that occurred five or more years ago and who have requested an exemption from disqualification to work with adults with substance abuse disorders. This bill allows physicians licensed under chapters 458 and 459 the discretion to dispense medications or prescribe a controlled substance regulated under chapter 893 on the premises of a registered pain-management clinic. The bill allows a psychiatric nurse, as defined in s. 394.455, and working within the framework of an established protocol with a psychiatrist, to prescribe psychotropic controlled substances for the treatment of mental disorders.

SB 1004 **Relating to Public Records/Security System Plans** Hays

Public Records/Security System Plans; Revising exceptions to a public records exemption; providing exceptions to a public records exemption, etc. Effective Date: April 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/1/2016. Under current law clarified by Lynx v. Post-Newsweek Stations, Orlando, information which reveals information about security systems are confidential. Section 1 of SB 1004 amends s. 119.071, F.S., to expand the circumstances under which an agency may disclose information regarding security system plans. Information made confidential and exempt under paragraph (a) may now be disclosed: To the property owner or leaseholder; In furtherance of the official duties and responsibilities of the agency holding the information; To another local, state, or federal agency in furtherance of that agency's official duties and responsibilities; or Upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 2 amends s. 281.301, F.S., to expand the circumstances under which information relating to the security systems for any property owned by or leased to the state or any privately owned or leased property which is in the possession of any agency as defined in s. 119.011(2), F.S., may be disclosed. Such information may be disclosed: To the property owner or leaseholder; In furtherance of the official duties and responsibilities of the agency holding the information; To another local, state, or federal agency in furtherance of that agency's official duties and responsibilities; or Upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction

HB 1009 **Relating to Tax Exemption for Totally and Permanently Disabled First Responders** Metz

Tax Exemption for Totally and Permanently Disabled First Responders: Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to authorize a first responder, who is totally and permanently disabled as a result of an injury sustained in the line of duty, to receive relief from ad valorem taxes assessed on homestead property, if authorized by general law, and to provide an effective date, etc.

Bill Comments

Signed by Officers and will become a Constitutional Amendment present to voters. HB 1009 creates a pending an amendment to the State Constitution to authorize a first responder, who is totally and permanently disabled as a result of an injury sustained in the line of duty, to receive relief from ad valorem taxes assessed on homestead property.

SB 1044 **Relating to Contraband Forfeiture** Brandes

Contraband Forfeiture; Requiring the seizing agency to apply for an order, within a certain timeframe, making a probable cause determination after the agency seizes property; increasing the evidentiary standard from clear and convincing evidence to proof beyond a reasonable doubt that a contraband article was being used in violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act for a court to order the forfeiture of the seized property, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/1/2016. SB 1044 — Contraband Forfeiture amends the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act to specify that a seizure may occur only if the property owner is arrested for a criminal offense that forms the basis for determining that the property is a contraband article under s. 932.701, F.S., or if one or more of the following circumstances apply:

• The owner of the property cannot be identified after a diligent search or the person in possession of the property denies ownership and the owner of the property cannot be identified by available means at the time of seizure;
• The owner of the property is a fugitive from justice or is deceased;
• An individual who does not own the property is arrested for the criminal offense that forms the basis for determining that the property is a contraband article and the owner of the property had actual knowledge of the criminal activity;
• The owner of the property agrees to be a confidential informant as defined in s. 914.28, F.S.; or
• The property is a monetary instrument.
• If after a diligent effort by the seizing agency, the owner of the seized property cannot be found after 90 days, the property is deemed a contraband article and forfeited subject to the act.

SB 1044 also:

• Prescribes procedures for judicial review of seizures;
• Specifies when a seizing agency must apply for a probable cause determination and the findings a court must make regarding probable cause;
• Provides that any forfeiture hold or lien on seized property must be released within 5 days if the court finds that the new requirements for seizing property were not met or that no probable cause existed for seizing the property;
• Requires proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the contraband article was being used in violation of the act;
• Provides that the seizing agency is responsible for any damage to the property and any storage fees or maintenance costs, unless the parties expressly agree otherwise in writing;
• Increases from $1,000 to $2,000 the reasonable attorney's fees and costs a claimant can receive if the court makes a finding of no probable cause at the close of the adversarial preliminary hearing;
• Provides that a $1,500 bond is payable to the claimant if the claimant prevails at the close of the forfeiture proceedings and any appeal, unless the parties expressly agree otherwise in writing;
• Requires that specified persons approve all settlement agreements concerning the seized property;
• Increases the minimum percentage of forfeiture proceeds from 15 percent to 25 percent that law enforcement agencies receiving over $15,000 annually in forfeiture funds must donate to certain enumerated programs;
• Requires that 70 percent of net proceeds from seizures of motor vehicles driven by specified DUI offenders first be applied to payment of court costs, fines, and fees and the remainder deposited in the General Revenue Fund for use by regional workforce boards in providing transportation services for participants of the welfare transition program;
• Provides reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies seizing property under the act; and
• Provides penalties for noncompliance with the reporting requirements, to be enforced by the Department of Financial Services.

HB 1125 **Relating to Eligibility for Employment as Child Care Personnel** McBurney

Eligibility for Employment as Child Care Personnel: Provides criteria for disqualification from employment for child care personnel; requires that certain persons who have been granted an exemption from disqualification from child care employment be rescreened by specified date; provides applicability with respect to specified provisions adopted during same legislative session. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/24/2016. HB 1125 amends s. 435.07, F.S, to make the new CCDBG background screening requirements (i.e. passage of a Level 2 background screening) apply to all child care personnel regardless of whether their employer child care provider receives federal CCDBG funding. The bill prohibits DCF from granting exemptions for employment as child care personnel to persons who have been: Registered as a sex offender as described in 42 U.S.C. s. 9858f(c)(1)(C) and are subject to the registration requirements under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act; or Arrested for and are awaiting final disposition of, found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, or have been adjudicated delinquent and the record has not been sealed or expunged for certain state felonies and misdemeanors enumerated in the bill that are aligned with the crimes listed in the federal requirements. Individuals who currently have exemptions allowing employment are now prohibited from such employment, and must be rescreened by August 1, 2016.

HB 1133 **Relating to Applicability of Revenue Laws to Out-of-state Businesses During Disaster-Response Periods** Young

Applicability of Revenue Laws to Out-of-state Businesses During Disaster-Response Periods: Provides exemptions from certain registration & licensing requirements & taxes for out-of-state businesses & employees that enter the state in response to disasters or emergencies; specifies applicability of certain transaction taxes & fees; specifies obligations & privileges of out-of-state businesses or employees after disaster-response periods. Effective Date: March 24, 2016

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 3/24/16. HB 1133 provides that out-of-state businesses are not considered to have established a level of presence that would require a business to register, file, and remit state or local taxes or fees, or be subject to any

registration, licensing, or filing requirements, when the out-of-state businesses are: conducting operations within the state solely to perform disaster-related work or emergency-related work during a disaster-response period, or in the state pursuant to a mutual aid agreement.

HB 1149 **Relating to Alternative Sanctioning** Spano

Alternative Sanctioning: Authorizes chief judge of each judicial circuit, in consultation with specified entities, to establish alternative sanctioning program; authorizes offender who allegedly commits technical violation of supervision to waive participation in or elect to participate in program, admit to violation, agree to comply with recommended sanction, & agree to waive certain rights; authorizes court to impose recommended sanction or direct DOC to submit violation report, affidavit, & warrant to court; specifies that offender's participation in alternative sanctioning program is voluntary. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 3/24/16. Current Law: Any person who is found guilty by a jury or the court sitting without a jury, or who enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendre may be placed on probation regardless of whether adjudication is withheld. Section 948.06, F.S., provides procedures regarding a violation of the terms and conditions imposed on a person who is on probation. Upon violation, the probationer is arrested and brought before the sentencing court. At the first hearing on the violation, the probationer is advised of the charge. If the probationer admits the charge, the court may immediately revoke, modify, or continue the probation or place the probationer into a community control program.

HB 1149 creates an alternative sanctioning program ("program") for technical violations of probation. The bill defines "technical violation" as any alleged violation of supervision that is not a new felony offense, misdemeanor offense, or criminal traffic offense. The bill allows the chief judge of each judicial circuit, in consultation with the state attorney, public defender, and Department of Corrections, to establish an alternative sanctioning program and determine which technical violations will be eligible for alternative sanctioning. An eligible probationer who commits a technical violation may choose to participate in the program and admit to the violation, comply with a probation officer's recommended sanctions, and waive his or her right to a hearing on the violation. A probation officer's recommended alternative sanction must be reviewed by the court, which may approve the sanction or remove the probationer from the program.

SB 1294 **Relating to Victim and Witness Protection** Flores

Victim and Witness Protection; Increasing the maximum age at which a victim or witness may be allowed to testify via closed circuit television rather than in a courtroom in certain circumstances; increasing the maximum age of victims and witnesses for whom the court may enter protective orders; including human trafficking and lewd and lascivious offenses in the rules of evidence applicable to sexually-related offenses, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/6/16. SB 1294 — Victim and Witness Protection increases protections for minors and victims of human trafficking. Specifically the bill:

• Increases the eligible age of a child victim or witness who may have his or her testimony videotaped or who may testify by closed circuit television from under 16 years of age to under 18 years of age;

• Increases the age of under 16 to under 18 to extend the protections of court orders intended to protect a victim or witness from severe emotional or mental harm due to the presence of the defendant and in the definition of "sexual offense victim or witness;"

• Allows a person appointed by the court pursuant to s. 914.17, F.S., to make a motion to the court to enter a protective order on behalf of the victim or witness;

• Eliminates a potential defense to human trafficking crimes by specifying that a victim's lack of chastity or the willingness or consent of a victim is not a defense to prosecution if the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense; and

• Amends the Rape Shield Law to include prosecutions for human trafficking and lewd or lascivious offenses in which the admission of certain evidence about the victim is limited.

SB 1322 **Relating to Juvenile Detention Costs** Latvala (J)

Juvenile Detention Costs; Requiring certain counties that are not fiscally constrained counties to each pay to the Department of Juvenile Justice its annual percentage share of specified amounts for specified fiscal years; requiring such counties to pay its annual percentage share of the specified amounts in 12 equal payments beginning on a specified date; requiring a county that is not fiscally constrained county to incorporate into its annual budget sufficient funds to pay its annual percentage share; requiring certain funds to be deposited into the Shared County/State Juvenile Detention Trust Fund, etc. APPROPRIATION: $10,800,000.00 Effective Date: Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/29/16. SB 1322 — Juvenile Detention Costs creates s. 985.6585, F.S., relating to payment for the costs of juvenile detention care that is provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). The bill revises the method for calculating the share of detention care costs that must be paid by each county that is not a fiscally constrained county and that does not provide its own detention care for juveniles. The new method applies to any county that: (1) dismisses all actions against the state that are related to detention costs; and (2) releases and waives any existing or future claim arising from detention cost share prior to Fiscal Year 2016-2017. Any county that does not fulfill the conditions will be billed according to the existing method set out in s. 985.686, F.S. The share of detention costs for each county that meets the conditions of the new statute will be based on the percentage of detention days used for that county's juveniles in the most recently completed 12-month period compared to detention days used for all counties that are not fiscally constrained during the same period. For Fiscal Year 2016-2017, each such county's payment will be calculated by multiplying the county's percentage of detention day use by $42.5 million. For Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and thereafter, each such county's payment will be calculated by multiplying the county's percentage of detention day use by 50 percent of total detention care costs in the prior fiscal year for all counties that are not a fiscally constrained county. The DJJ is responsible for paying the remainder of detention costs.

HB 1333 **Relating to Sexual Offenders** Baxley

Sexual Offenders: Revises sexual predator & offender criteria; revises reporting & registration requirements; revises elements of offense of loitering or prowling by certain offenders in close proximity to children; revises provisions relating for venue for

proceedings for seeking removal of requirement to register as sexual predator or offender; requires that removal of registration requirement not conflict with federal law requirement; revises requirements concerning information to be released by DOC & DJJ regarding sexual offenders being released. Effective Date: October 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/24/2016. HB 1333 The bill amends a variety of statutes related to sexual predators and offenders to bring them further in line with the federal Adam Walsh Act.
Specifically, the bill removes language that currently prevents a parent or guardian convicted of specified offenses of kidnapping, false imprisonment, or luring or enticing a child against his or her minor child from being designated as a sexual predator or sexual offender. Under the bill, such a parent or guardian may be designated a sexual predator or offender if he or she commits one of the above-mentioned offenses and the offense had a sexual component.
The bill also: Amends various definitions and provides consistency among relevant statutes; Expands the types of information that can be registered or updated through FDLE's online system; Clarifies the appropriate entity to which a sexual predator or offender must report; Modifies reporting requirements for international travel; Requires offenders taking online courses to report such information and for institutions of higher education to be notified of such attendance; Clarifies obligations to obtain a driver license or identification card; Clarifies to which court an offender must petition for removal from registration requirements; and Clarifies that the "Romeo and Juliet" exception that allows removal from registration requirements applies only to consensual acts.

Additionally, the bill requires offenders designated as a sexual offender for convictions of lewd or lascivious battery upon an elderly person to report quarterly and for life and prohibit such offenders from being eligible for removal from registration requirements.

HB 1347 **Relating to Illicit Drugs** Ingram

Illicit Drugs: Revises definitions relating to controlled substances; revises schedules of controlled substances; provides additional factors to be considered in determining whether substance is controlled substance analog; revises how controlled substance analog is treated for purposes of drug abuse prevention & control; authorizes local actions to abate nuisances involving two or more violations of Florida Drug & Cosmetic Act within specified period; specifies additional substances that may be deemed contraband; revises lists of precursor & essential chemicals; specifies that crimes involving misbranded drugs are "racketeering activity" for purposes of Florida RICO Act; reenacts numerous provisions. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/24/2016. Chapter 893, F.S., sets forth the Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act and classifies controlled substances into five categories, known as schedules. These schedules regulate the manufacture, distribution, preparation and dispensing of the substances listed therein. The distinguishing factors between the different drug schedules are the "potential for abuse" of the substances listed therein and whether there is a currently accepted medical use for the substance. HB 1347 amends s. 893.03, F.S., to add 12 new substances and six general substance classes to the list of substances that are classified under Schedule I. The general classes are as follows: Synthetic Cannabinoids; Substituted Cathinones; Substituted Phenethylamines; N-benzyl Phenethylamines; Substituted Tryptamines; and Substituted Phencyclidines.

SB 1412 **Relating to Orders of No Contact** Simmons

Orders of No Contact; Revising the requirements for notifying a defendant of a no contact order if issued by the court as a condition of pretrial release, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/8/2016. SB 1412 — Orders of No Contact clarifies that the duty of a defendant to avoid contact with a victim is contingent upon the issuance of a "no contact" order. An order of no contact generally prohibits a defendant from being near or communicating with a victim. SB 1412 clarifies that courts have the discretion to issue an order of no contact to a person on pretrial release. Existing law could be read to require a court to issue an order of no contact to every person who is released on pretrial release if there is a victim in the case.

SB 1432 **Relating to Service of Process** Stargel

Service of Process; Expanding the locations at which substitute service of process may be made when such location is the only discoverable address for the person to be served; providing that orders issued by agencies of other states are not enforceable under certain circumstances, etc. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/8/2016. SB 1432 authorizes additional methods of service of process if personal service of process cannot be effected. Under current law, a process server may personally serve process, such as a subpoena or summons, on a witness or opposing party in a lawsuit. In certain instances in which personal service of process is not possible, existing law authorizes substitute service of process, which is the service of the process on the intended recipient's spouse or person in charge of the recipient's business or private mailbox. If personal service or substitute service of process cannot be effected, existing law authorizes constructive service of process, which is usually accomplished by publishing a notice to the defendant in a newspaper. HB 1432 defines a virtual office as an office that provides communications services such as telephone or fax services, and address services without providing dedicated office space, provided that all communications are routed through a common receptionist. An executive office or mini suite is similar, except that it includes dedicated office space. SB 1432 allows a process server to effect substitute service of process on: A person in charge of an intended recipient's virtual office or executive office or mini suite; or A registered agent, officer, or director of a corporation, whose address or the principal place of business of the corporation is a virtual office, an executive office, or a mini suite.

HB 4009 **Relating to Slungshot** Combee

Slungshot: Deletes provisions prohibiting manufacture or sale of instrument or weapon usually known as slungshot; revises definition of term "concealed weapon" to delete inclusion of slungshot; deletes provision prohibiting dealer in arms from selling or transferring slungshot to minor. Effective Date: March 24, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/24/2016. HB 4009 amends s. 790.001, F.S., to remove "slungshot" from the definition of "concealed weapon." As a result, a person will be able to carry a slungshot concealed without a permit. The bill also amends ss. 790.09 and 790.18, F.S., to remove references to "slungshot." This will make it lawful for: A person to manufacture, cause to be manufactured, sell, or expose for sale a slungshot; and a dealer in arms to sell or transfer a slungshot to a minor.

HB 5005 **Relating to State-administered Retirement Systems** Appropriations Committee

State-administered Retirement Systems: Revises required employer retirement contribution rates for members of certain membership classes & subclasses of FRS; revises employer assessment to offset costs of administering investment plan & providing educational services; provides finding of important state interest. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 3/17/2016. Revises required employer retirement contribution rates for members of certain membership classes & subclasses of FRS; revises employer assessment to offset costs of administering investment plan & providing educational services.

HB 5007 **Relating to Collective Bargaining** Appropriations Committee

Collective Bargaining; Provides for resolution of collective bargaining issues at impasse between State of Florida & certified bargaining units for state employees pursuant to specified instructions. Effective Date: 5/10/2016

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 3/17/2016. Provides for resolution of collective bargaining issues at impasse between State of Florida & certified bargaining units for state employees pursuant to specified instructions.

SB 7002 **Relating to OGSR/Audit Report and Certain Records/Local Government** Community Affairs

OGSR/Audit Report and Certain Records/Local Government; Amending a provision which provides a public records exemption for the audit report of an internal auditor and certain records relating to investigations in the custody of an inspector general of a local government; removing the scheduled repeal of the exemption, etc. Effective Date: 10/1/2016

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 3/10/2016. SB 7002 eliminates the scheduled repeal of the current public records exemption for workpapers related to local government audits by an internal auditor and investigations by an inspector general. As a result, the covered records will remain confidential and exempt from disclosure until the audit or investigation is complete or no longer active.

SB 7012 **Relating to Death Benefits under the Florida Retirement System** Governmental Oversight and Accountability

Death Benefits under the Florida Retirement System; Authorizing payment of death benefits to the surviving spouse or children of a Special Risk Class member killed in the line of duty under specified circumstances; authorizing payment of death benefits to the surviving spouse or surviving children of a Special Risk Class member in the investment plan; requiring the State Board of Administration to transfer moneys to fund survivor benefit payments under specified circumstances, etc. APPROPRIATION: $6,508,528.00. Effective Date: 7/1/2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 4/8/2016. First, SB 7012 increases the monthly survivor benefits available to the spouses and children of FRS pension plan members in the Special Risk Class when killed in the line of duty from 50 percent of the member's monthly salary at the time of death to 100 percent of the member's monthly salary at the time of death. These new benefits are funded through additional employer-paid contributions relating to the FRS pension plan. Second, SB 7012 permits the surviving spouse or children of an investment plan member in the Special Risk Class when killed in the line of duty to opt into the FRS investment plan survivor benefits program in lieu of receiving normal retirement benefits under the FRS investment plan. By participating in the survivor benefits program, the surviving spouse and children are eligible to receive annuitized benefits much like the survivor benefits (described above) afforded to Special Risk Class members of the FRS pension plan. The investment plan survivor benefits program is funded by additional employer-paid contributions to the survivor benefits account of the FRS Trust Fund. Third, SB 7012 increases the age for which children can receive survivor benefits from age 18 if unmarried, to age 25 if unmarried and enrolled as a full-time student. DROP participants are not eligible for the increased death benefits provided by SB 7012. If signed by the Governor, SB 7012 takes effect July 1, 2016.

SB 7022 **Relating to OGSR/Depictions or Recordings of the Killing of a Law Enforcement Officer** Criminal Justice

OGSR/Depictions or Recordings of the Killing of a Law Enforcement Officer; Amending provisions which provide an exemption from public records requirements for a photograph or video or audio recording held by an agency that depicts or records the killing of a person; narrowing the exemption to depictions or recordings of the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties; removing the scheduled repeal of the exemption, etc. Effective Date: 10/1/2016

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 4/8/2016. Current law provides a public record exemption for photographs and video and audio recordings held by an agency that depict or record the killing of a person. These photographs and video and audio recordings are confidential and exempt from public record requirements, except that the exemption permits a surviving spouse to view, listen to, and copy these records. If there is no surviving spouse, the deceased's surviving parents may access the records, and if there are no surviving parents, an adult child of the deceased may access the records. Access to the confidential and exempt records is also permitted for a local governmental entity or a state or federal agency in furtherance of its official duties and to others who obtain a court order granting access. SB 7022 reenacts the public record exemption, which will repeal on October 2, 2016, if this bill does not become law. However, the bill narrows the exemption so that it only applies to those photographs and recordings that depict or record the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties. SB 7022does not specify that records made before the narrowing of the public record exemption must be made public. Therefore, such records must remain confidential and exempt.

HB 7025 **Relating to At-risk Vessels** Highway & Waterway Safety Subcommittee

At-risk Vessels: Prohibits vessels that are at risk of becoming derelict from anchoring on, mooring on, or occupying state waters; authorizes FWCC or specified law enforcement officers to determine that vessels are at risk of becoming derelict if certain conditions exist; provides that persons who anchor or moor or allow such a vessel to occupy state waters commit noncriminal violation; provides for enforcement, penalties, & applicability. Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 3/24/2016. Under current law, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC) does not have the authority to require vessel owners to maintain their vessels or otherwise regulate the condition of vessels that occupy the waters of the state, unless the vessel is a hazard to navigation, discharges contaminants, is derelict (wrecked, junked, or substantially dismantled), or is in violation of other vessel safety laws. Additionally, a vessel owner has no duty to maintain their vessel, and can allow a vessel occupying waters of the state to deteriorate until it reaches a derelict condition. Once a vessel is deemed derelict FWCC can remove or relocate the vessel, but it can become much more difficult and expensive once a vessel has deteriorated to the point that it meets the definition of a derelict vessel.

HB 7025 provides the following regulations for vessels that are at risk of becoming derelict on the waters of this state: Prohibits a vessel that is at risk of becoming derelict to anchor on, moor on, or occupy the waters of this state; and authorizes an officer of the FWCC or law enforcement agency to determine that a vessel is at risk of becoming a derelict vessel if any of the following conditions exist:

• The vessel is taking on or has taken on water without an effective means to dewater.
• Spaces on the vessel that are designed to be enclosed are incapable of being sealed off or remain open to the elements for extended periods of time.
• The vessel has broken loose or is in danger of breaking loose from its anchor.
• The vessel is left or stored aground unattended in such a state that would prevent the vessel from getting underway, is listing due to water intrusion, or is sunk or partially sunk.

Additionally, HB 7025 provides the following civil penalties for a violation of vessel laws relating to a vessel that is at risk of becoming derelict; first offense, $50; second offense occurring 30 days or more after a first offense, $100; third or subsequent offense occurring 30 days or more after a previous offense, $250.

HB 7071 **Relating to Public Corruption** Rules, Calendar & Ethics Committee

Public Corruption; Revising the definition of the term "bribery"; revising requirements for prosecution; revising the prohibition against unlawful compensation or reward for official behavior to conform to changes made by the act; revising the prohibition against official misconduct to conform to changes made by the act; revising applicability of the offense to include public contractors; revising the prohibition against bid tampering to conform to changes made by the act, etc. Effective Date: October 1, 2016

Bill Comments

Approved by Governor 3/25/2016. Chapter 838, F.S., establishes a number of criminal offenses related to public officials or employees and the performance of their official duties, including bribery, unlawful compensation for official behavior, official misconduct, and bid tampering. HB 7071 expands the applicability of offenses in ch. 838, F.S., to officers and employees of a public entity created or authorized by law. Also, the bill makes public contractors eligible for prosecution of official misconduct. The bill defines public contractors as any person, or any officer or employee of a person, who has entered into a contract with a governmental entity. Additionally, the bill widens the scope of bid tampering to include public servants and public contractors who have contracted with a governmental entity to assist in a competitive procurement.

The bill also revises the level of intent for offenses under ch. 838, F.S., from "corruptly" or "with corrupt intent" to "knowingly and intentionally."

HB 7101 **Relating to Sentencing for Capital Felonies** Criminal Justice Subcommittee

Sentencing for Capital Felonies: Requiring the prosecutor to give notice to the defendant and to file the notice with the court within a certain timeframe if the prosecutor intends to seek the death penalty; requiring juries to determine the existence of aggravating factors, if any, in the penalty phase of capital cases; requiring a certain determination by at least 10 jurors to support a recommendation of a sentence of death; deleting provisions relating to advisory sentencing by juries and findings by the court in support of sentences of death, etc. Effective Date: March 7, 2016

Bill Comments

Signed by Governor 3/7/2016. HB 7101 — Sentencing for Capital Felonies makes changes to Florida's capital sentencing scheme. On January 12, 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court held Florida's capital sentencing scheme unconstitutional because "the Sixth Amendment requires a jury, not a judge, to find each fact necessary to impose a sentence of death." HB 7101 addresses this ruling by amending Florida's capital sentencing to provide:

• The prosecutor is required to provide notice to the defendant and file notice with the court when the state is seeking the death penalty and the notice must contain a list of the aggravating factors the state intends to prove;
• The jury is required to identify each aggravating factor found to exist by a unanimous vote in order for a defendant to be eligible for a sentence of death;
• The jury is required to determine whether the aggravating factors outweigh the mitigating circumstances in reaching its sentencing recommendation;
• If at least ten of the twelve members of the jury determine that the defendant should be sentenced to death, the jury's recommendation is a sentence of death;
• The jury is required to recommend a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole if fewer than ten jurors determined that the defendant should be sentenced to death;
• The judge is permitted to impose a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole when the jury unanimously recommends a sentence of death; and
• The judge is no longer permitted to "override" the jury's recommendation of a sentence of life imprisonment by imposing a sentence of death.

XVI. GRANT ACTIVITY

2015-2016 HCSO Grant Activity							
ACTIVE GRANTS							
Agency	**Grant Announcement**	**Submission Date**	**Project Title**	**Project Period**	**Award /Match**	**Status**	**Project Manager**
Florida Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Concept Paper	2/29/2016	HCSO Speed: Know Your Limits Yr 2	10/1/2016-9/30/17	$75,000	Active	Major Hill
This grant would have funded deputy overtime for the implementation of enforcement and educational programs to reduce speeders and aggressive drivers on our streets and highways.							
Florida Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Concept Paper	2/29/2016	HCSO Triple L: Listen, Learn and Live Motorcycle Education and Safety Program Yr 1	10/1/2016-9/30/2017	$80,000	Active	Major Poore
This grant would have funded deputy overtime for the implementation of enforcement and educational programs to increase motorcycle safety on our streets and highways.							
Florida Department of Transportation	Highway Safety Concept Paper	2/29/2016	HCSO Operation Trident: Outreach, Education and Enforcement Impaired Driving Safety Yr 1	10/1/2016-9/30/2017	$125,000	Active	Major Bullara
Funding is requested to support overtime pay to implement traffic enforcement and educational programs reduce traffic injuries and fatalities caused by impaired driving.							
US Department of Homeland Security	Port Security Grant Program	4/25/2016	Enhancing Bomb SWAT and CBRNE Teams and Maritime Patrol Vessel Maintenance	9/1/2016 - 8/31/2019	$307,752	Active	Major Montoute
Three of the four projects submitted in this grant application were approved: Project 1 Enhancement of IED and CBRNE Prevention, Protection, Response and Recovery Capabilities, Project 2 Enhancing Bomb, SWAT, and CBRNE Teams to Increase Maritime Domain Awareness, Project 3 Marine Patrol Vessel and Other Equipment Sustainment and Maintenance.							
Florida Department of Transportation (USF)	USF High Visibility Enforcement for Pedestrians and Bicyclists	7/1/2016	USF High Visibility Enforcement for Pedestrians and Bicyclists	10/1/2016 - 5/30/2017	$90,000	Active	Major Wellinger
Three of the four projects submitted in this grant application were approved: Project 1 Enhancement of IED and CBRNE Prevention, Protection, Response and Recovery Capabilities, Project 2 Enhancing Bomb, SWAT, and CBRNE Teams to Increase Maritime Domain Awareness, Project 3 Marine Patrol Vessel and Other Equipment Sustainment and Maintenance.							
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance	Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	6/1/2016	HCSO Crime Scene Technology Improvement Project	10/1/2016-9/30/2017	$315,742	Active	Major Wellinger
This grant application will fund several equipment purchases including Forensic Video Technology, Fixed LPR Cameras, LPR Trailers, Safedevelopment Fingerprint Chamaber and Purair Ductless Fume Hood.							

Agency	Grant Announcement	Submission Date	Project Title	Project Period	Award Amount	Status	Project Manager
ACTIVE GRANTS							
Federal Department of	2014 Homeland Security Grant	10/1/2014	Issue 11 Data-Sharing Project	1/1/2015-12/31/2015	$375,000	Active	Cris Peek
The funding provides support for COPLINK and other regional connectivity projects. Programmatic reports are due quarterly:							
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Port Security Grant Program	5/19/2015	Project 3: Maritime Tactical Training	9/1/2015-8/31/2018	$57,500	Active	Major Montoute
The Port Security Grant consists of Project 3: FLETC training for 15 individuals. Programmatic reports are due in December and July.							
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	COPS Hiring Program	6/15/2013	HCSO School Resource Deputies	9/1/2013-8/31/2016	$1,250,000/ $857,080	Active	Major Parker
In collaboration with the Hillsborough County School Board, funding is requested to the COPS Hiring Program for salary support for 10 new School Resource Deputies to be assigned in elementary schools. Programmatic reports are due quarterly: October, January, April and July.							
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	COPS Hiring Program	6/19/2014	HCSO Community Resource Deputies	10/1/2015-9/30/2018	$625,000 /$398,582	Active	Major Parker
In collaboration with the Hillsborough County School Board, funding is requested to the COPS Hiring Program for salary support for 5 new School Resource Deputies to be assigned in elementary schools. Programmatic reports are due quarterly: October, January, April and July.							
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	COPS Hiring Program	6/19/2015	HCSO Community Resource Deputies	10/1/2015-9/30/2018	$625,000 /$398,582	Active	Major Parker
Funding is requested to the COPS Hiring Program for salary support for 5 new School Resource Deputies to be assigned in elementary schools. Programmatic reports are due quarterly: October, January, April and July.							
Florida Department of Transportation/University of South	High Visibility Enforcement for Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety	7/1/2015	Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Program	7/1/2015-6/30/2016	$100,366	Active	Major Wellinger
This grant will provide funds for deputy overtime hours spent conducting on-street enforcement operations to reduce traffic injuries and fatalities involving pedestrian and bicyclists. Programmatic reports are due monthly.							
U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance	Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	6/1/2015	HCSO Training Technology Improvement Grant	10/1/2015-12/31/2016	$283,485	Active	Captain Rick Swann

XVII. HCSO STRATEGIC INITIATIVE OUTCOMES

The Four HCSO Strategic Planning Goals for 2014-2016 are as follows:

Goal 1: Crime

Increase implementation of innovative programs and technologies that prevent crime and apprehend prolific criminal offenders.

Goal 2: Traffic

Increase implementation of innovative programs and technologies that prevent traffic crashes and intervene against high-risk traffic offenders.

Goal 3: Accountability

Produce informative and timely reporting of organizational performance information of most interest to citizens.

Goal 4: Integrity

Reward employee excellence and integrity through opportunity and advancement, and penalize employee apathy and misconduct through disciplinary action or termination.

XVIII. HCSO FREQUENTLY-ASKED-QUESTIONS (FAQ)

Question: Can I text to the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office 9-1-1 Center? If not, when will I be able to?

Answer: At this time, 911 Dispatch Centers in Tampa Bay, including the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center, are not equipped with the technology that permits their receipt of text messages. Each County in Florida has a state 911 Coordinator. 911 County Coordinators within the Tampa Bay Region support a systematic coordinated upgrade as a region to the "NexGen" technology that will allow the most cost-efficient and effective implementation of text and video-receipt technology, with a coordinated implementation goal activation date of Summer-to-Fall 2017.

XIX. SOURCES

[1] U.S. Department of Justice, FBI *Crime in the U.S.* 2015. Provides annual national law enforcement staffing levels and national UCR rates. Updated Sept.-Oct. for prior year.

[2] University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), *Florida Estimates of Population 2015*. Provides annual county, municipality and unincorporated Estimates. Best source for annual unincorporated county populations and other populations. Contains growth rates compared to 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census populations. Updated December for prior April.

[3] Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Criminal Justice Agency Profile (CJAP) Report, 2015*. Provides statewide law enforcement staffing analysis and agency service population data. The service population for a law enforcement agency is the population the agency provides primary law enforcement services too, including contract city populations. Updated August for prior year.

[4] University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), *Projections of Florida Population by County, 2020-2045, with Estimates for 2015*. Provides annual estimate for current year, and estimates in five-year blocks for State and Florida counties, through 2045. Good in that this report provides population projections at the low, medium and high estimation levels. No demographic breakdowns. No projections for unincorporated areas but can be used to estimate unincorporated area populations. Updated Jan 2016 for 2015-2045, and each January thereafter.

[5] U.S. Census, *Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015 (NST-EST2015-01,* Annual Population Estimates Program, produces official population estimates for nation, states, counties, cities and towns, plus housing unit estimates for states and counties, in the years between censuses (no demographic data). Located at https://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/totals/2015/index.html. Updated in July for current year.

[6] U.S. Census: *Projections of the Size and Composition of the U.S. Population: 2014 to 2060*. Provides national population growth estimates for 2014, and for each decade from 2020-2060, broken down by native and foreign born. Additionally, provides state population projections, growth rates, and rankings for 2000 compared to 2030. Last published in March 2015.

[7] University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), *Population Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Florida and its Counties, 2020-2045, with Estimates for 2015*. Provides annual estimate for current year, and estimates in five-year blocks for State and Florida counties, through 2045. Without low, medium and high breakdowns and unincorporated breakdown, but does have good demographic projections for Florida and the counties. Updated June 2016 for 2015-2045, and each June thereafter. Figures 4 AND University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), *Florida Estimates of Population 2014.* Provides annual county, municipality and unincorporated Estimates. Best source for annual unincorporated county populations and other populations. Contains growth rates compared to 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census populations. Updated December for prior April.

[8] U.S. Census, American Factfinder, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015*, by U.S. Counties, located at http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk

[9] U.S. Census, *American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates: Population 65 Years and Over in the U.S., County by State* 2014 and 2015, 1 and 5-Year Estimates produces demographic, social, housing, and economic statistics in the form of 1-year and 5-year estimates based on population thresholds. In general, use ACS to obtain population characteristics (**percents, means, medians, and rates**), not population estimates. Update vary, Found at: http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?fpt=table

[10] Acierno, R., Hernandez, M. A., Amstadter A. B., Resnick, H. S., Steve, K., Muzzy, W., & Kilpatrick, D. G. (2010). Prevalence and correlates of emotional, physical, sexual, and financial abuse and potential neglect in the

United States: The National Elder Mistreatment Study. American Journal of Public Health, 100(2), 292-297. Laumann, E. O., Leitsch, S. A., & Waite, L. J. (2008). Elder mistreatment in the United States: Prevalence estimates from a nationally representative study. Journal of Gerontology, 63, 48-54.

[11] HCSO Monthly Staffing Report, as of October 2015.

[12] HCSO Department of Financial Services

[13] Florida Association of Counties, FAC *Law Enforcement and Corrections Expenditures by County Data*. For FY 2014 and 2013. Updated August 2016 to display 2014 data.

[14] Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) *Crime in Florida, January – December 2015. Can be found at: http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/cms/FSAC/UCR/2015/CIF_annual15.aspx*
.

[15] Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) *County and Municipal Offense Data*, January – December 2015, found at http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/cms/FSAC/UCR/2015/CoMuOff2015annual.aspx

[16] U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) *Traffic Safety Facts 2010 to 2014* . Updated very late. For example, state crash data for 2014 was not published until June 2016.

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[18] HCSO Intranet (Dashboard) 2014 and 2015 *Central Breath Testing Reports Dashboard* , March 2016.

[19] HCSO Intranet, Detention Dashboard.

If you have additional questions or inquiries that we can assist with, please contact the HCSO Department of Investigative Services Fact Book team:

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