

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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03/03/2018 06:06 PM	•	
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Senator Galvano moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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> Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Act."

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Section 2. The Legislature finds there is a need to comprehensively address the crisis of gun violence, including but not limited to, gun violence on school campuses. The Legislature intends to address this crisis by providing law enforcement and the courts with the tools to enhance public



12 safety by temporarily restricting firearm possession by a person 13 who is undergoing a mental health crisis and when there is 14 evidence of a threat of violence, and by promoting school safety 15 and enhanced coordination between education and law enforcement 16 entities at the state and local level. 17 Section 3. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (5) of section 16.555, Florida Statutes, to read: 18 19 16.555 Crime Stoppers Trust Fund; rulemaking.-20 (5) 21 (d) Grants may be awarded to fund student crime watch 22 programs pursuant to s. 1006.07(3). Section 4. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (3) of 23 24 section 20.15, Florida Statutes, to read: 25 20.15 Department of Education.—There is created a 26 Department of Education. 27 (3) DIVISIONS.—The following divisions of the Department of 28 Education are established: 29 (j) The Office of Safe Schools. 30 Section 5. Paragraph (k) is added to subsection (1) of section 30.15, Florida Statutes, to read: 31 32 30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations. 33 (1) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by 34 deputy, shall: (k) Establish, if the sheriff so chooses, a school marshal 35 36 program to aid in the prevention or abatement of active assailant incidents on school premises. A school marshal has no 37 38 authority to act in any law enforcement capacity except to the 39 extent necessary to prevent or abate an active assailant

incident on a school premises. The sheriff who chooses to

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establish the program shall appoint as school marshals, without the power of arrest, school employees who volunteer and who:

- 1. Hold a valid license issued under s. 790.06.
- 2. Complete 132 total hours of comprehensive firearm safety and proficiency training conducted by Criminal Justice Training and Standards Commission-certified instructors, which must include:
- a. Eighty hours of firearms instruction based on the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission's Law Enforcement Academy training model, which must include at least 10 percent but no more than 20 percent more rounds fired than associated with academy training. Program participants must achieve an 85 percent pass rate on the firearms training.
 - b. Sixteen hours of instruction in precision pistol.
- c. Eight hours of discretionary shooting instruction using state-of-the-art simulator exercises.
- d. Eight hours of instruction in active shooter or assailant scenarios.
 - e. Eight hours of instruction in defensive tactics.
 - f. Twelve hours of instruction in legal issues.
- 3. Pass a psychological evaluation administered by a psychologist licensed under chapter 490 and designated by the Department of Law Enforcement and submit the results of the evaluation to the sheriff's office. The Department of Law Enforcement is authorized to provide the sheriff's office with mental health and substance abuse data for compliance with this paragraph.
- 4. Submit to and pass an initial drug test and subsequent random drug tests in accordance with the requirements of s.



112.0455 and the sheriff's office.

5. Successfully complete ongoing training, weapon inspection, and firearm qualification on at least an annual basis.

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The sheriff shall issue a school marshal certificate to individuals who meet the requirements of subparagraph 2. The sheriff shall maintain documentation of weapon and equipment inspections, as well as the training, certification, inspection, and qualification records of each school marshal appointed by the sheriff.

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (9) of section 121.091, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (f) is added to that subsection to read:

121.091 Benefits payable under the system.—Benefits may not be paid under this section unless the member has terminated employment as provided in s. 121.021(39)(a) or begun participation in the Deferred Retirement Option Program as provided in subsection (13), and a proper application has been filed in the manner prescribed by the department. The department may cancel an application for retirement benefits when the member or beneficiary fails to timely provide the information and documents required by this chapter and the department's rules. The department shall adopt rules establishing procedures for application for retirement benefits and for the cancellation of such application when the required information or documents are not received.

- (9) EMPLOYMENT AFTER RETIREMENT; LIMITATION.-
- (c) Any person whose retirement is effective on or after

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July 1, 2010, or whose participation in the Deferred Retirement Option Program terminates on or after July 1, 2010, who is retired under this chapter, except under the disability retirement provisions of subsection (4) or as provided in s. 121.053, may be reemployed by an employer that participates in a state-administered retirement system and receive retirement benefits and compensation from that employer. However, a person may not be reemployed by an employer participating in the Florida Retirement System before meeting the definition of termination in s. 121.021 and may not receive both a salary from the employer and retirement benefits for 6 calendar months after meeting the definition of termination, except as provided in paragraph (f). However, a DROP participant shall continue employment and receive a salary during the period of participation in the Deferred Retirement Option Program, as provided in subsection (13).

- 1. The reemployed retiree may not renew membership in the Florida Retirement System, except as provided in s. 121.122.
- 2. The employer shall pay retirement contributions in an amount equal to the unfunded actuarial liability portion of the employer contribution that would be required for active members of the Florida Retirement System in addition to the contributions required by s. 121.76.
- 3. A retiree initially reemployed in violation of this paragraph and an employer that employs or appoints such person are jointly and severally liable for reimbursement of any retirement benefits paid to the retirement trust fund from which the benefits were paid, including the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund and the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program

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Trust Fund, as appropriate. The employer must have a written statement from the employee that he or she is not retired from a state-administered retirement system. Retirement benefits shall remain suspended until repayment is made. Benefits suspended beyond the end of the retiree's 6-month reemployment limitation period shall apply toward the repayment of benefits received in violation of this paragraph.

(f) A retired law enforcement officer may be reemployed as a school resource officer by an employer that participates in the Florida Retirement System and receive compensation from that employer and retirement benefits after meeting the definition of termination in s. 121.021, but may not receive both a salary from the employer and retirement benefits for 6 calendar months immediately subsequent to the date of retirement. The reemployed retired law enforcement officer may not renew membership in the Florida Retirement System, except as provided in s. 121.122.

Section 7. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.

- (2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION. -
- (c) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may:
- 1. Serve and execute such order on any day of the week, at any time of the day or night; and
- 2. Use such reasonable physical force as is necessary to gain entry to the premises, and any dwellings, buildings, or other structures located on the premises, and take custody of the person who is the subject of the ex parte order. When practicable, a law enforcement officer who has received crisis

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intervention team (CIT) training shall be assigned to serve and execute the ex parte order.

- (d) 1. A law enforcement officer taking custody of a person under this subsection may seize and hold a firearm or any ammunition the person possesses at the time of taking him or her into custody if the person poses a potential danger to himself or herself or others and has made a credible threat of violence against another person.
- 2. If the law enforcement officer takes custody of the person at the person's residence and the criteria in subparagraph 1. have been met, the law enforcement officer may seek the voluntary surrender of firearms or ammunition kept in the residence which have not already been seized under subparagraph 1. If such firearms or ammunition are not voluntarily surrendered, or if the person has other firearms or ammunition that were not seized or voluntarily surrendered when he or she was taken into custody, a law enforcement officer may petition the appropriate court under s. 790.401 for a risk protection order against the person.
- 3. Firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered under this paragraph must be made available for return no later than 24 hours after the person taken into custody can document that he or she is no longer subject to involuntary examination and has been released or discharged from any inpatient or involuntary outpatient treatment provided or ordered under paragraph (g), unless a risk protection order entered under s. 790.401 directs the law enforcement agency to hold the firearms or ammunition for a longer period or the person is subject to a firearm purchase disability under s. 790.065(2), or a firearm

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possession and firearm ownership disability under s. 790.064. The process for the actual return of firearms or ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered under this paragraph may not take longer than 7 days.

4. Law enforcement agencies must develop policies and procedures relating to the seizure, storage, and return of firearms or ammunition held under this paragraph. A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an ex parte order issued pursuant to this subsection may use such reasonable physical force as is necessary to gain entry to the premises, and any dwellings, buildings, or other structures located on the premises, and to take custody of the person who is the subject of the ex parte order.

Section 8. Section 394.495, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.495 Child and adolescent mental health system of care; programs and services.-

- (1) The department shall establish, within available resources, an array of services to meet the individualized service and treatment needs of children and adolescents who are members of the target populations specified in s. 394.493, and of their families. It is the intent of the Legislature that a child or adolescent may not be admitted to a state mental health facility and such a facility may not be included within the array of services.
- (2) The array of services must include assessment services that provide a professional interpretation of the nature of the problems of the child or adolescent and his or her family; family issues that may impact the problems; additional factors



that contribute to the problems; and the assets, strengths, and resources of the child or adolescent and his or her family. The assessment services to be provided shall be determined by the clinical needs of each child or adolescent. Assessment services include, but are not limited to, evaluation and screening in the following areas:

- (a) Physical and mental health for purposes of identifying medical and psychiatric problems.
- (b) Psychological functioning, as determined through a battery of psychological tests.
 - (c) Intelligence and academic achievement.
 - (d) Social and behavioral functioning.
 - (e) Family functioning.

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The assessment for academic achievement is the financial responsibility of the school district. The department shall cooperate with other state agencies and the school district to avoid duplicating assessment services.

- (3) Assessments must be performed by:
- (a) A professional as defined in s. 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36);
 - (b) A professional licensed under chapter 491; or
- (c) A person who is under the direct supervision of a qualified professional as defined in s. 394.455(5), (7), (32), (35), or (36) or a professional licensed under chapter 491.
- 240 (4) The array of services may include, but is not limited 241 to:
 - (a) Prevention services.
 - (b) Home-based services.



244	(c) School-based services.
245	(d) Family therapy.
246	(e) Family support.
247	(f) Respite services.
248	(g) Outpatient treatment.
249	(h) Day treatment.
250	(i) Crisis stabilization.
251	(j) Therapeutic foster care.
252	(k) Residential treatment.
253	(1) Inpatient hospitalization.
254	(m) Case management.
255	(n) Services for victims of sex offenses.
256	(o) Transitional services.
257	(p) Trauma-informed services for children who have suffered
258	sexual exploitation as defined in s. 39.01(71)(g).
259	(5) In order to enhance collaboration between agencies and
260	to facilitate the provision of services by the child and
261	adolescent mental health treatment and support system and the
262	school district, the local child and adolescent mental health
263	system of care shall include the local educational multiagency
264	network for severely emotionally disturbed students specified in
265	s. 1006.04.
266	(6) The department shall contract for community action
267	treatment teams throughout the state with the managing entities.
268	A community action treatment team shall:
269	(a) Provide community-based behavioral health and support
270	services to children from 11 to 13 years of age, adolescents,
271	and young adults from 18 to 21 years of age with serious
272	behavioral health conditions who are at risk of out-of-home



273	placement	as	demonstrated	by:

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- 1. Repeated failures at less intensive levels of care;
- 2. Two or more behavioral health hospitalizations;
- 3. Involvement with the Department of Juvenile Justice;
- 4. A history of multiple episodes involving law enforcement; or
 - 5. A record of poor academic performance or suspensions.

Children younger than 11 years of age who otherwise meet the criteria in this paragraph may be candidates for such services if they demonstrate two or more of the characteristics listed in subparagraph 1.-5.

- (b) Use an integrated service delivery approach to comprehensively address the needs of the child, adolescent, or young adult and strengthen his or her family and support systems to assist the child, adolescent, or young adult to live successfully in the community. A community action treatment team shall address the therapeutic needs of the child, adolescent, or young adult receiving services and assist parents and caregivers in obtaining services and support. The community action treatment team shall make referrals to specialized treatment providers if necessary, with follow up by the community action treatment team to ensure services are received.
- (c) Focus on engaging the child, adolescent, or young adult and his or her family as active participants in every phase of the treatment process. Community action treatment teams shall be available to the child, adolescent, or young adult and his or her family at all times.
 - (d) Coordinate with other key entities providing services



302	and supports to the child, adolescent, or young adult and his or
303	her family, including, but not limited to, the child's,
304	adolescent's, or young adult's school, the local educational
305	multiagency network for severely emotionally disturbed students
306	under s. 1006.04, the child welfare system, and the juvenile
307	justice system. Community action treatment teams shall also
308	coordinate with the managing entity in their service location.
309	(e)1. Subject to appropriations and at a minimum,
310	individually serve each of the following counties or regions:
311	a. Alachua.
312	b. Alachua, Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, and
313	Suwannee.
314	c. Bay.
315	d. Brevard.
316	<u>e. Collier.</u>
317	f. DeSoto and Sarasota.
318	g. Duval.
319	h. Escambia.
320	i. Hardee, Highlands, and Polk.
321	j. Hillsborough.
322	k. Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie.
323	1. Lake and Sumter.
324	m. Lee.
325	n. Manatee.
326	o. Marion.
327	p. Miami-Dade.
328	q. Okaloosa.
329	r. Orange.
330	s. Palm Beach.



331	t. Pasco.
332	u. Pinellas.
333	v. Walton.
334	2. Subject to appropriations, the department shall contract
335	for additional teams through the managing entities to ensure the
336	availability of community action treatment team services in the
337	remaining areas of the state.
338	Section 9. Section 790.064, Florida Statutes, is created to
339	read:
340	790.064 Firearm possession and firearm ownership
341	disability.—
342	(1) A person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or
343	who has been committed to a mental institution, as those terms
344	are defined in s. 790.065(2), may not own a firearm or possess a
345	firearm until relief from the firearm possession and firearm
346	ownership disability is obtained.
347	(2) The firearm possession and firearm ownership disability
348	runs concurrently with the firearm purchase disability provided
349	<u>in s. 790.065(2).</u>
350	(3) A person may petition the court that made the
351	adjudication or commitment, or that ordered that the record be
352	submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement pursuant to s.
353	790.065(2), for relief from the firearm possession and firearm
354	ownership disability.
355	(4) The person seeking relief must follow the procedures
356	set forth in s. 790.065(2) for obtaining relief from the firearm
357	purchase disability in seeking relief from the firearm
358	possession and firearm ownership disability.
359	(5) The person may seek relief from the firearm possession



360 and firearm ownership disability simultaneously with the relief 361 being sought from the firearm purchase disability, if such relief is sought, pursuant to the procedure set forth in s. 362 363 790.065(2). 364 Section 10. Present subsection (13) of section 790.065, 365 Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (14), and a new 366 subsection (13) is added to that section, to read: 367 790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.-368 (13) A person younger than 21 years of age may not purchase 369 a firearm. The sale or transfer of a firearm to a person younger 370 than 21 years of age may not be made or facilitated by a 371 licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer. A 372 person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the 373 third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, 374 or s. 775.084. The prohibitions of this subsection do not apply 375 to the purchase of a rifle or shotgun by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer, as those terms are defined in 376 s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9), or a 377 servicemember as defined in s. 250.01. 378 379 Section 11. Section 790.0655, Florida Statutes, is amended 380 to read: 381 790.0655 Purchase and delivery of firearms handguns; 382 mandatory waiting period; exceptions; penalties.-(1) (a) There shall be A mandatory 3-day waiting period is 383 384 imposed between the purchase and delivery of a firearm. The 385 mandatory waiting period is, which shall be 3 days, excluding 386 weekends and legal holidays, or expires upon the completion of the records checks required under s. 790.065, whichever occurs 387 388 <u>later</u> between the purchase and the delivery at retail of any

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handgun. "Purchase" means the transfer of money or other valuable consideration to the retailer. "Handgun" means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. "Retailer" means and includes a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer every person engaged in the business of making firearm sales at retail or for distribution, or use, or consumption, or storage to be used or consumed in this state, as defined in s. 212.02(13).

- (b) Records of firearm handgun sales must be available for inspection by any law enforcement agency, as defined in s. 934.02, during normal business hours.
- (2) The 3-day waiting period does shall not apply in the following circumstances:
- (a) When a firearm handgun is being purchased by a holder of a concealed weapons permit as defined in s. 790.06.
 - (b) To a trade-in of another firearm handgun.
- (c) To the purchase of a rifle or shotgun, upon a person's successfully completing a minimum of a 16-hour hunter safety course and possessing a hunter safety certification card issued under s. 379.3581. A person who is exempt from the hunter safety course requirements under s. 379.3581 and holds a valid Florida hunting license, is exempt from the mandatory waiting period under this section for the purchase of a rifle or shotgun.
- (d) When a rifle or shotgun is being purchased by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer, as those terms are defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9), or a servicemember as defined in s. 250.01.
- (3) It is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084:

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- (a) For any retailer, or any employee or agent of a retailer, to deliver a firearm handgun before the expiration of the 3-day waiting period, subject to the exceptions provided in subsection (2).
- (b) For a purchaser to obtain delivery of a firearm handgun by fraud, false pretense, or false representation.

Section 12. Effective October 1, 2018, section 790.222, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

790.222 Bump-fire stocks prohibited.—A person may not import into this state or transfer, distribute, sell, keep for sale, offer for sale, possess, or give to another person a bumpfire stock. A person who violates this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this section, the term "bumpfire stock" means a conversion kit, a tool, an accessory, or a device used to alter the rate of fire of a firearm to mimic automatic weapon fire or which is used to increase the rate of fire to a faster rate than is possible for a person to fire such semiautomatic firearm unassisted by a kit, a tool, an accessory, or a device.

Section 13. (1) Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, is intended to temporarily prevent individuals who are at high risk of harming themselves or others from accessing firearms or ammunition by allowing law enforcement officers to obtain a court order when there is demonstrated evidence that a person poses a significant danger to himself or herself or others, including significant danger as a result of a mental health crisis or violent behavior.

(2) The purpose and intent of s. 790.401, Florida Statutes,



447 is to reduce deaths and injuries as a result of certain individuals' use of firearms while respecting constitutional 448 449 rights by providing a judicial procedure for law enforcement 450 officers to obtain a court order temporarily restricting a person's access to firearms and ammunition. The process 451 452 established by s. 790.401, Florida Statutes, is intended to 453 apply only to situations in which the person poses a significant 454 danger of harming himself or herself or others by possessing a 455 firearm or ammunition and to include standards and safeguards to 456 protect the rights of respondents and due process of law. 457 Section 14. Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, may be cited 458 as "The Risk Protection Order Act." 459 Section 15. Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, is created 460 to read: 461 790.401 Risk protection orders.-462 (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term: (a) "Petitioner" means a law enforcement officer or a law 463 464 enforcement agency that petitions a court for a risk protection order under this section. 465 466 (b) "Respondent" means the individual who is identified as 467 the respondent in a petition filed under this section. 468 (c) "Risk protection order" means a temporary ex parte 469 order or a final order granted under this section. 470 (2) PETITION FOR A RISK PROTECTION ORDER.—There is created 471 an action known as a petition for a risk protection order.

(b) An action under this section must be filed in the

county where the petitioner's law enforcement office is located

a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency.

(a) A petition for a risk protection order may be filed by

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or the county where the respondent resides.

- (c) Such petition for a risk protection order does not require either party to be represented by an attorney.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other law, attorney fees may not be awarded in any proceeding under this section.
 - (e) A petition must:
- 1. Allege that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself or herself or others by having a firearm or any ammunition in his or her custody or control or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or any ammunition, and must be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the specific statements, actions, or facts that give rise to a reasonable fear of significant dangerous acts by the respondent;
- 2. Identify the quantities, types, and locations of all firearms and ammunition the petitioner believes to be in the respondent's current ownership, possession, custody, or control; and
- 3. Identify whether there is a known existing protection order governing the respondent under s. 741.30, s. 784.046, or s. 784.0485 or under any other applicable statute.
- (f) The petitioner must make a good faith effort to provide notice to a family or household member of the respondent and to any known third party who may be at risk of violence. The notice must state that the petitioner intends to petition the court for a risk protection order or has already done so and must include referrals to appropriate resources, including mental health, domestic violence, and counseling resources. The petitioner must attest in the petition to having provided such notice or must

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attest to the steps that will be taken to provide such notice.

- (q) The petitioner must list the address of record on the petition as being where the appropriate law enforcement agency is located.
- (h) A court or a public agency may not charge fees for filing or for service of process to a petitioner seeking relief under this section and must provide the necessary number of certified copies, forms, and instructional brochures free of charge.
- (i) A person is not required to post a bond to obtain relief in any proceeding under this section.
- (j) The circuit courts of this state have jurisdiction over proceedings under this section.
 - (3) RISK PROTECTION ORDER HEARINGS AND ISSUANCE.
- (a) Upon receipt of a petition, the court must order a hearing to be held no later than 14 days after the date of the order and must issue a notice of hearing to the respondent for the same.
- 1. The clerk of the court shall cause a copy of the notice of hearing and petition to be forwarded on or before the next business day to the appropriate law enforcement agency for service upon the respondent as provided in subsection (5).
- 2. The court may, as provided in subsection (4), issue a temporary ex parte risk protection order pending the hearing ordered under this subsection. Such temporary ex parte order must be served concurrently with the notice of hearing and petition as provided in subsection (5).
- 3. The court may conduct a hearing by telephone pursuant to a local court rule to reasonably accommodate a disability or

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exceptional circumstances. The court must receive assurances of the petitioner's identity before conducting a telephonic hearing.

- (b) Upon notice and a hearing on the matter, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself or herself or others by having in his or her custody or control, or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm or any ammunition, the court must issue a risk protection order for a period that it deems appropriate, up to and including but not exceeding 12 months.
- (c) In determining whether grounds for a risk protection order exist, the court may consider any relevant evidence, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
- 1. A recent act or threat of violence by the respondent against himself or herself or others, whether or not such violence or threat of violence involves a firearm.
- 2. An act or threat of violence by the respondent within the past 12 months, including, but not limited to, acts or threats of violence by the respondent against himself or herself or others.
- 3. Evidence of the respondent being seriously mentally ill or having recurring mental health issues.
- 4. A violation by the respondent of a risk protection order or a no contact order issued under s. 741.30, s. 784.046, or s. 784.0485.
- 5. A previous or existing risk protection order issued against the respondent.
 - 6. A violation of a previous or existing risk protection

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order issued against the respondent.

- 7. Whether the respondent, in this state or any other state, has been convicted of, had adjudication withheld on, or pled nolo contendere to a crime that constitutes domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28.
- 8. The respondent's ownership of, access to, or intent to possess firearms or ammunition.
- 9. The unlawful or reckless use, display, or brandishing of a firearm by the respondent.
- 10. The recurring use of, or threat to use, physical force by the respondent against another person or the respondent stalking another person.
- 11. Whether the respondent, in this state or any other state, has been arrested for, convicted of, had adjudication withheld on, or pled nolo contendere to a crime involving violence or a threat of violence.
- 12. Corroborated evidence of the abuse of controlled substances or alcohol by the respondent.
- 13. Evidence of recent acquisition of firearms or ammunition by the respondent.
- 14. Any relevant information from family and household members concerning the respondent.
- 15. Witness testimony, taken while the witness is under oath, relating to the matter before the court.
- (d) A person, including an officer of the court, who offers evidence or recommendations relating to the cause of action either must present the evidence or recommendations in writing to the court with copies to each party and his or her attorney, if one is retained, or must present the evidence under oath at a



592	hearing at which all parties are present.
593	(e) In a hearing under this section, the rules of evidence
594	apply to the same extent as in a domestic violence injunction
595	proceeding under s. 741.30.
596	(f) During the hearing, the court must consider whether a
597	mental health evaluation or chemical dependency evaluation is
598	appropriate and, if such determination is made, may order such
599	evaluations, if appropriate.
600	(g) A risk protection order must include all of the
601	following:
602	$1.\ ext{A}$ statement of the grounds supporting the issuance of
603	the order;
604	2. The date the order was issued;
605	3. The date the order ends;
606	4. Whether a mental health evaluation or chemical
607	dependency evaluation of the respondent is required;
608	5. The address of the court in which any responsive
609	pleading should be filed;
610	6. A description of the requirements for the surrender of
611	all firearms and ammunition that the respondent owns, under
612	subsection (7); and
613	7. The following statement:
614	
615	"To the subject of this protection order: This order will last
616	until the date noted above. If you have not done so already, you
617	must surrender immediately to the (insert name of local law
618	enforcement agency) all firearms and ammunition that you own in
619	your custody, control, or possession and any license to carry a
620	concealed weapon or firearm issued to you under s. 790.06,



Florida Statutes. You may not have in your custody or control, or purchase, possess, receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, a firearm or ammunition while this order is in effect. You have the right to request one hearing to vacate this order, starting after the date of the issuance of this order, and to request another hearing after every extension of the order, if any. You may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter connected with this order."

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- (h) If the court issues a risk protection order, the court must inform the respondent that he or she is entitled to request a hearing to vacate the order in the manner provided by subsection (6). The court shall provide the respondent with a form to request a hearing to vacate.
- (i) If the court denies the petitioner's request for a risk protection order, the court must state the particular reasons for the denial.
 - (4) TEMPORARY EX PARTE RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.
- (a) A petitioner may request that a temporary ex parte risk protection order be issued before a hearing for a risk protection order, without notice to the respondent, by including in the petition detailed allegations based on personal knowledge that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself or herself or others in the near future by having in his or her custody or control, or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm or ammunition.
- (b) In considering whether to issue a temporary ex parte risk protection order under this section, the court shall consider all relevant evidence, including the evidence described



650	in paragraph (3)(c).
651	(c) If a court finds there is reasonable cause to believe
652	that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing
653	personal injury to himself or herself or others in the near
654	future by having in his or her custody or control, or by
655	purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm or ammunition,
656	the court must issue a temporary ex parte risk protection order.
657	(d) The court must hold a temporary ex parte risk
658	protection order hearing in person or by telephone on the day
659	the petition is filed or on the business day immediately
660	following the day the petition is filed.
661	(e) A temporary ex parte risk protection order must include
662	all of the following:
663	1. A statement of the grounds asserted for the order;
664	2. The date the order was issued;
665	3. The address of the court in which any responsive
666	<pre>pleading may be filed;</pre>
667	4. The date and time of the scheduled hearing;
668	5. A description of the requirements for the surrender of
669	all firearms and ammunition that the respondent owns, under
670	subsection (7); and
671	6. The following statement:
672	
673	"To the subject of this protection order: This order is valid
674	until the date noted above. You are required to surrender all
675	firearms and ammunition that you own in your custody, control,
676	or possession. You may not have in your custody or control, or
677	<pre>purchase, possess, receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, a</pre>
678	firearm or ammunition while this order is in effect. You must



surrender immediately to the (insert name of local law enforcement agency) all firearms and ammunition in your custody, control, or possession and any license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued to you under s. 790.06, Florida Statutes. A hearing will be held on the date and at the time noted above to determine if a risk protection order should be issued. Failure to appear at that hearing may result in a court issuing an order against you which is valid for 1 year. You may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter connected with this order."

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- (f) A temporary ex parte risk protection order ends upon the hearing on the risk protection order.
- (g) A temporary ex parte risk protection order must be served by a law enforcement officer in the same manner as provided for in subsection (5) for service of the notice of hearing and petition and must be served concurrently with the notice of hearing and petition.
- (h) If the court denies the petitioner's request for a temporary ex parte risk protection order, the court must state the particular reasons for the denial.
 - (5) SERVICE.—
- (a) The clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the notice of hearing, petition, and temporary ex parte risk protection order or risk protection order, as applicable, to the sheriff of the county where the respondent resides or can be found, who shall serve it upon the respondent as soon thereafter as possible on any day of the week and at any time of the day or night. When requested by the sheriff, the clerk of the court may

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transmit a facsimile copy of a temporary ex parte risk protection order or a risk protection order that has been certified by the clerk of the court, and this facsimile copy may be served in the same manner as a certified copy. Upon receiving a facsimile copy, the sheriff must verify receipt with the sender before attempting to serve it upon the respondent. The clerk of the court shall be responsible for furnishing to the sheriff information on the respondent's physical description and location. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction to effect service. A law enforcement agency effecting service pursuant to this section shall use service and verification procedures consistent with those of the sheriff. Service under this section takes precedence over the service of other documents, unless the other documents are of a similar emergency nature. (b) All orders issued, changed, continued, extended, or

vacated after the original service of documents specified in paragraph (a) must be certified by the clerk of the court and delivered to the parties at the time of the entry of the order. The parties may acknowledge receipt of such order in writing on the face of the original order. If a party fails or refuses to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of an order, the clerk shall note on the original order that service was effected. If delivery at the hearing is not possible, the clerk shall mail certified copies of the order to the parties at the last known address of each party. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. When an order is served pursuant to this

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subsection, the clerk shall prepare a written certification to be placed in the court file specifying the time, date, and method of service and shall notify the sheriff.

- (6) TERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF ORDERS.—
- (a) The respondent may submit one written request for a hearing to vacate a risk protection order issued under this section, starting after the date of the issuance of the order, and may request another hearing after every extension of the order, if any.
- 1. Upon receipt of the request for a hearing to vacate a risk protection order, the court shall set a date for a hearing. Notice of the request must be served on the petitioner in accordance with subsection (5). The hearing must occur no sooner than 14 days and no later than 30 days after the date of service of the request upon the petitioner.
- 2. The respondent shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent does not pose a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself or herself or others by having in his or her custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition. The court may consider any relevant evidence, including evidence of the considerations listed in paragraph (3)(c).
- 3. If the court finds after the hearing that the respondent has met his or her burden of proof, the court must vacate the order.
- 4. The law enforcement agency holding any firearm or ammunition or license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm that has been surrendered pursuant to this section shall be notified of the court order to vacate the risk protection order.

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- (b) The court must notify the petitioner of the impending end of a risk protection order. Notice must be received by the petitioner at least 30 days before the date the order ends.
- (c) The petitioner may, by motion, request an extension of a risk protection order at any time within 30 days before the end of the order.
- 1. Upon receipt of the motion to extend, the court shall order that a hearing be held no later than 14 days after the date the order is issued and shall schedule such hearing.
- a. The court may schedule a hearing by telephone in the manner provided by subparagraph (3)(a)3.
- b. The respondent must be personally serviced in the same manner provided by subsection (5).
- 2. In determining whether to extend a risk protection order issued under this section, the court may consider all relevant evidence, including evidence of the considerations listed in paragraph (3)(c).
- 3. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the requirements for issuance of a risk protection order as provided in subsection (3) continue to be met, the court must extend the order. However, if, after notice, the motion for extension is uncontested and no modification of the order is sought, the order may be extended on the basis of a motion or affidavit stating that there has been no material change in relevant circumstances since entry of the order and stating the reason for the requested extension.
- 4. The court may extend a risk protection order for a period that it deems appropriate, up to and including but not exceeding 12 months, subject to an order to vacate as provided

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in paragraph (a) or to another extension order by the court.

796 (7) SURRENDER OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.—

> (a) Upon issuance of a risk protection order under this section, including a temporary ex parte risk protection order, the court shall order the respondent to surrender to the local law enforcement agency all firearms and ammunition owned by the respondent in the respondent's custody, control, or possession except as provided in subsection (9), and any license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, held by the respondent.

> (b) The law enforcement officer serving a risk protection order under this section, including a temporary ex parte risk protection order, shall request that the respondent immediately surrender all firearms and ammunition owned by the respondent in his or her custody, control, or possession and any license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, held by the respondent. The law enforcement officer shall take possession of all firearms and ammunition owned by the respondent and any license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, held by the respondent, which are surrendered. Alternatively, if personal service by a law enforcement officer is not possible or is not required because the respondent was present at the risk protection order hearing, the respondent must surrender any firearms and ammunition owned by the respondent and any license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, held by the respondent, in a safe manner to the control of the local law enforcement agency immediately after being served with the order by service or immediately after the hearing at which the respondent was

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present. Notwithstanding ss. 933.02 and 933.18, a law enforcement officer may seek a search warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction to conduct a search for firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent if the officer has probable cause to believe that there are firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent in the respondent's custody, control, or possession which have not been surrendered.

- (c) At the time of surrender, a law enforcement officer taking possession of any firearm or ammunition owned by the respondent, or a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, held by the respondent shall issue a receipt identifying all firearms and the quantity and type of ammunition that have been surrendered, and any license surrendered and shall provide a copy of the receipt to the respondent. Within 72 hours after service of the order, the law enforcement officer serving the order shall file the original receipt with the court and shall ensure that his or her law enforcement agency retains a copy of the receipt.
- (d) Notwithstanding ss. 933.02 and 933.18, upon the sworn statement or testimony of any person alleging that the respondent has failed to comply with the surrender of firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent, as required by an order issued under this section, the court shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the respondent has failed to surrender all firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent in the respondent's custody, control, or possession. If the court finds that probable cause exists, the court must issue a warrant describing the firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent and authorizing a search of the locations where the

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firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent are reasonably believed to be found and the seizure of any firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent discovered pursuant to such search.

- (e) If a person other than the respondent claims title to any firearms or ammunition surrendered pursuant to this section and he or she is determined by the law enforcement agency to be the lawful owner of the firearm or ammunition, the firearm or ammunition shall be returned to him or her, if:
- 1. The lawful owner agrees to store the firearm or ammunition in a manner such that the respondent does not have access to or control of the firearm or ammunition.
- 2. The firearm or ammunition is not otherwise unlawfully possessed by the owner.
- (f) Upon the issuance of a risk protection order, the court shall order a new hearing date and require the respondent to appear no later than 3 business days after the issuance of the order. The court shall require proof that the respondent has surrendered any firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent in the respondent's custody, control, or possession. The court may cancel the hearing upon a satisfactory showing that the respondent is in compliance with the order.
- (g) All law enforcement agencies must develop policies and procedures regarding the acceptance, storage, and return of firearms, ammunition, or licenses required to be surrendered under this section.
 - (8) RETURN AND DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.-
- (a) If a risk protection order is vacated or ends without extension, a law enforcement agency holding a firearm or any

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ammunition owned by the respondent or a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, held by the respondent, that has been surrendered or seized pursuant to this section must return such surrendered firearm, ammunition, or license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, as requested by a respondent only after confirming through a background check that the respondent is currently eligible to own or possess firearms and ammunition under federal and state law and after confirming with the court that the risk protection order has been vacated or has ended without extension.

- (b) If a risk protection order is vacated or ends without extension, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, if it has suspended a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm pursuant to this section, must reinstate such license only after confirming that the respondent is currently eligible to have a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm pursuant to s. 790.06.
- (c) A law enforcement agency must provide notice to any family or household members of the respondent before the return of any surrendered firearm and ammunition owned by the respondent.
- (d) Any firearm and ammunition surrendered by a respondent pursuant to subsection (7) which remains unclaimed for 1 year by the lawful owner after an order to vacate the risk protection order shall be disposed of in accordance with the law enforcement agency's policies and procedures for the disposal of firearms in police custody.
 - (9) TRANSFER OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A respondent may

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elect to transfer all firearms and ammunition owned by the respondent that have been surrendered to or seized by a local law enforcement agency pursuant to subsection (7) to another person who is willing to receive the respondent's firearms and ammunition. The law enforcement agency must allow such a transfer only if it is determined that the chosen recipient:

- (a) Currently is eligible to own or possess a firearm and ammunition under federal and state law after confirmation through a background check;
- (b) Attests to storing the firearms and ammunition in a manner such that the respondent does not have access to or control of the firearms and ammunition until the risk protection order against the respondent is vacated or ends without extension; and
- (c) Attests not to transfer the firearms or ammunition back to the respondent until the risk protection order against the respondent is vacated or ends without extension.
 - (10) REPORTING OF ORDERS.
- (a) Within 24 hours after issuance, the clerk of the court shall enter any risk protection order or temporary ex parte risk protection order issued under this section into the uniform case reporting system.
- (b) Within 24 hours after issuance, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of an order issued under this section to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order. Upon receipt of the copy of the order, the law enforcement agency shall enter the order into the Florida Crime Information Center and National Crime Information Center. The order must remain in each system for the period stated in the order, and

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the law enforcement agency may only remove an order from the systems which has ended or been vacated. Entry of the order into the Florida Crime Information Center and National Crime Information Center constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any county in this state.

- (c) The issuing court shall, within 3 business days after issuance of a risk protection order or temporary ex parte risk protection order, forward all available identifying information concerning the respondent, along with the date of order issuance, to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Upon receipt of the information, the department shall determine if the respondent has a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm. If the respondent does have a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm, the department must immediately suspend the license.
- (d) If a risk protection order is vacated before its end date, the clerk of the court shall, on the day of the order to vacate, forward a copy of the order to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order to vacate. Upon receipt of the order, the law enforcement agency shall promptly remove the order from any computer-based system in which it was entered pursuant to paragraph (b).

(11) PENALTIES.—

(a) A person who makes a false statement, which he or she does not believe to be true, under oath in a hearing under this this section in regard to any material matter commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.



775.083, or s. 775.084.

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(b) A person who has in his or her custody or control a firearm or any ammunition or who purchases, possesses, or receives a firearm or any ammunition with knowledge that he or she is prohibited from doing so by an order issued under this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(12) LAW ENFORCEMENT RETAINS OTHER AUTHORITY.-This section does not affect the ability of a law enforcement officer to remove a firearm or ammunition or license to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm from any person or to conduct any search and seizure for firearms or ammunition pursuant to other lawful authority.

(13) LIABILITY.—Except as provided in subsection (8) or subsection (11), this section does not impose criminal or civil liability on any person or entity for acts or omissions related to obtaining a risk protection order or temporary ex parte risk protection order, including, but not limited to, providing notice to the petitioner, a family or household member of the respondent, and any known third party who may be at risk of violence or failure to provide such notice, or reporting, declining to report, investigating, declining to investigate, filing, or declining to file, a petition under this section.

(14) INSTRUCTIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL.

(a) The Office of the State Courts Administrator shall develop and prepare instructions and informational brochures, standard petitions and risk protection order forms, and a court staff handbook on the risk protection order process. The standard petition and order forms must be used after January 1,

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2019, for all petitions filed and orders issued pursuant to this section. The office shall determine the significant non-Englishspeaking or limited English-speaking populations in the state and prepare the instructions and informational brochures and standard petitions and risk protection order forms in such languages. The instructions, brochures, forms, and handbook must be prepared in consultation with interested persons, including representatives of gun violence prevention groups, judges, and law enforcement personnel. Materials must be based on best practices and must be available online to the public.

- 1. The instructions must be designed to assist petitioners in completing the petition and must include a sample of a standard petition and order for protection forms.
- 2. The instructions and standard petition must include a means for the petitioner to identify, with only layman's knowledge, the firearms or ammunition the respondent may own, possess, receive, or have in his or her custody or control. The instructions must provide pictures of types of firearms and ammunition that the petitioner may choose from to identify the relevant firearms or ammunition, or must provide an equivalent means to allow petitioners to identify firearms or ammunition without requiring specific or technical knowledge regarding the firearms or ammunition.
- 3. The informational brochure must describe the use of and the process for obtaining, extending, and vacating a risk protection order under this section and must provide relevant forms.
- 4. The risk protection order form must include, in a conspicuous location, notice of criminal penalties resulting

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from violation of the order and the following statement: "You have the sole responsibility to avoid or refrain from violating this order's provisions. Only the court can change the order and only upon written request."

- 5. The court staff handbook must allow for the addition of a community resource list by the clerk of the court.
- (b) Any clerk of court may create a community resource list of crisis intervention, mental health, substance abuse, interpreter, counseling, and other relevant resources serving the county in which the court is located. The court may make the community resource list available as part of or in addition to the informational brochures described in paragraph (a).
- (c) The Office of the State Courts Administrator shall distribute a master copy of the petition and order forms, instructions, and informational brochures to the clerks of court. Distribution of all documents shall, at a minimum, be in an electronic format or formats accessible to all courts and clerks of court in the state.
- (d) Within 90 days after receipt of the master copy from the Office of the State Courts Administrator, the clerk of the court shall make available the standardized forms, instructions, and informational brochures required by this subsection.
- (e) The Office of the State Courts Administrator shall update the instructions, brochures, standard petition and risk protection order forms, and court staff handbook as necessary, including when changes in the law make an update necessary.

Section 16. Section 836.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

836.10 Written threats to kill, or do bodily injury, or



1056	conduct a mass shooting or an a	ct of ter	rorism; punishment.—Any
1057	person who writes or composes a	ind also s	ends or procures the
1058	sending of any letter, inscribe	ed communi	cation, or electronic
1059	communication, whether such let	ter or co	mmunication be signed or
1060	anonymous, to any person, conta	ining a t	hreat to kill or to do
1061	bodily injury to the person to	whom such	letter or communication
1062	is sent, or a threat to kill or	do bodil	y injury to any member
1063	of the family of the person to	whom such	letter or communication
1064	is sent, or any person who make	es, posts,	or transmits a threat
1065	in a writing or other record, i	ncluding	an electronic record, to
1066	conduct a mass shooting or an a	ct of ter	rorism, in any manner
1067	that would allow another person	to view	the threat, commits a
1068	felony of the second degree, pu	ınishable	as provided in s.
1069	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.	084.	
1070	Section 17. Paragraph (f)	of subsec	tion (3) of section
1071	921.0022, Florida Statutes, is	amended t	o read:
1072	921.0022 Criminal Punishme	ent Code;	offense severity ranking
1073	chart		
1074	(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKI	NG CHART	
1075	(f) LEVEL 6		
1076			
	Florida I	Felony	
	Statute	Degree	Description
1077			
	316.027(2)(b)	2nd	Leaving the scene of a
			crash involving serious
			bodily injury.
1078			
	316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or

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1079			subsequent conviction.
1080	400.9935(4)(c)	2nd	Operating a clinic, or offering services requiring licensure, without a license.
1000	499.0051(2)	2nd	<pre>Knowing forgery of transaction history, transaction information, or transaction statement.</pre>
1081	499.0051(3)	2nd	Knowing purchase or receipt of prescription drug from unauthorized person.
1002	499.0051(4)	2nd	Knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person.
1083	775.0875(1)	3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
1084	784.021(1)(a)	3rd	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.



1086	784.021(1)(b)	3rd	Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.
	784.041	3rd	Felony battery; domestic battery by strangulation.
1087	784.048(3)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible threat.
1088	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person under 16.
1089	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.
1090	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility staff.
1091	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65 years of age or older.
1092	784.081(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified official or employee.
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1094	784.082(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
1095	784.083(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on code inspector.
1096	787.02(2)	3rd	False imprisonment; restraining with purpose other than those in s. 787.01.
	790.115(2)(d)	2nd	Discharging firearm or weapon on school property.
1097	790.161(2)	2nd	Make, possess, or throw destructive device with intent to do bodily harm or damage property.
1098	790.164(1)	2nd	False report concerning bomb, explosive, weapon of mass destruction, act of arson or violence to state property, or use of firearms in violent manner.



1099	790.19	2nd	Shooting or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, vessels, or vehicles.
	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to participate in sexual activity by custodial adult.
1101	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity with specified minor.
1102	800.04(5)(d)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation; victim 12 years of age or older but less than 16 years of age; offender less than 18 years.
1103	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious conduct; offender 18 years of age or older.
1104	806.031(2)	2nd	Arson resulting in great bodily harm to firefighter or any other person.



1105	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied structure; unarmed; no assault or battery.
1107	810.145(8)(b)	2nd	Video voyeurism; certain minor victims; 2nd or subsequent offense.
1107	812.014(2)(b)1.	2nd	Property stolen \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
1100	812.014(6)	2nd	Theft; property stolen \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.
	812.015(9)(a)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen \$300 or more; second or subsequent conviction.
1110	812.015(9)(b)	2nd	Retail theft; property stolen \$3,000 or more; coordination of others.
1111	812.13(2)(c)	2nd	Robbery, no firearm or other weapon (strong-arm



1112			robbery).
1113	817.4821(5)	2nd	Possess cloning paraphernalia with intent to create cloned cellular telephones.
1113	817.505(4)(b)	2nd	Patient brokering; 10 or more patients.
1115	825.102(1)	3rd	Abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult.
1116	825.102(3)(c)	3rd	Neglect of an elderly person or disabled adult.
1117	825.1025(3)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious molestation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
1117	825.103(3)(c)	3rd	Exploiting an elderly person or disabled adult and property is valued at less than \$10,000.
1110	827.03(2)(c)	3rd	Abuse of a child.



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	827.03(2)(d)	3rd	Neglect of a child.
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	827.071(2) & (3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in
			a sexual performance, or promote or direct such
			performance.
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	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
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	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill
			or do bodily injury, or
			conduct a mass shooting
1123			or an act of terrorism.
	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person
			to escape.
1124			
	847.011	3rd	Distributing, offering
			to distribute, or
			possessing with intent
			to distribute obscene
			materials depicting minors.
1125			millors.
	847.012	3rd	Knowingly using a minor
			in the production of
			materials harmful to
			minors.
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	847.0135(2)	3rd	Facilitates sexual
			conduct of or with a
			minor or the visual
			depiction of such
			conduct.
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	914.23	2nd	Retaliation against a
			witness, victim, or
			informant, with bodily
			injury.
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	944.35(3)(a)2.	3rd	Committing malicious
			battery upon or
			inflicting cruel or
			inhuman treatment on an
			inmate or offender on
			community supervision,
			resulting in great bodily harm.
1129			bodily naim.
1129	944.40	2nd	Escapes.
1130	311.10	2110	Iscapes.
1100	944.46	3rd	Harboring, concealing,
			aiding escaped
			prisoners.
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	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of
			contraband (firearm,



weapon, or explosive) into correctional facility. 1132 951.22(1) 3rd Intoxicating drug, firearm, or weapon introduced into county facility. 1133 1134 1135 Section 18. Section 943.082, Florida Statutes, is created 1136 1137 to read: 1138 943.082 School Safety Awareness Program.-1139 (1) In collaboration with the Department of Legal Affairs, 1140 the department shall competitively procure a mobile suspicious 1141 activity reporting tool that allows students and the community 1142 to relay information anonymously concerning unsafe, potentially harmful, dangerous, violent, or criminal activities, or the 1143 1144 threat of these activities, to appropriate public safety 1145 agencies and school officials. As recommended by students of 1146 Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, the program shall be named 1147 "FortifyFL." At a minimum, the department must receive reports 1148 electronically through the mobile suspicious activity reporting 1149 tool that is available on both Android and Apple devices. 1150 (2) The reporting tool must notify the reporting party of the following information: 1151 1152 (a) That the reporting party may provide his or her report 1153 anonymously.



1154 (b) That if the reporting party chooses to disclose his or her identity, that information shall be shared with the 1155 1156 appropriate law enforcement agency and school officials; 1157 however, the law enforcement agency and school officials shall 1158 be required to maintain the information as confidential. 1159 (3) Information reported using the tool must be promptly 1160 forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency or school 1161 official. 1162 (4) Law enforcement dispatch centers, school districts, 1163 schools, and other entities identified by the department shall 1164 be made aware of the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool. 1165 (5) The department, in collaboration with the Division of 1166 Victims Services within the Office of the Attorney General and 1167 the Office of Safe Schools within the Department of Education, 1168 shall develop and provide a comprehensive training and awareness 1169 program on the use of the mobile suspicious activity reporting 1170 tool. 1171 Section 19. Section 943.687, Florida Statutes, is created 1172 to read: 1173 943.687 Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety 1174 Commission.-1175 (1) There is created within the Department of Law 1176 Enforcement the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public 1177 Safety Commission, a commission as defined in s. 20.03. 1178 (2) (a) The commission shall convene no later than June 1, 1179 2018, and shall be composed of 16 members. Five members shall be 1180 appointed by the President of the Senate, five members shall be

appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and

five members shall be appointed by the Governor. From the

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members of the commission, the Governor shall appoint the chair. Appointments must be made by April 30, 2018. The Commissioner of the Department of Law Enforcement shall serve as a member of the commission. The Secretary of Children and Families, the Secretary of Juvenile Justice, the Secretary of Health Care Administration, and the Commissioner of Education shall serve as ex officio, nonvoting members of the commission. Members shall serve at the pleasure of the officer who appointed the member. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

- (b) The General Counsel of the Department of Law Enforcement shall serve as the general counsel for the commission.
- (c) The Department of Law Enforcement staff, as assigned by the chair, shall assist the commission in performing its duties.
- (d) The commission shall meet as necessary to conduct its work at the call of the chair and at the time designated by him or her at locations throughout the state. The commission may conduct its meetings through teleconferences or other similar means.
- (e) Members of the commission are entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061.
- (3) The commission shall investigate system failures in the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and prior mass violence incidents in this state and develop recommendations for system improvements. At a minimum, the commission shall analyze information and evidence from the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and other mass violence incidents in this state.



1212 At a minimum the commission shall:

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- (a) Develop a timeline of the incident, incident response, and all relevant events preceding the incident, with particular attention to all perpetrator contacts with local, state and national government agencies and entities and any contract providers of such agencies and entities.
- (b) Investigate any failures in incident responses by local law enforcement agencies and school resource officers.
- 1. Identify existing policies and procedures for active assailant incidents on school premises and evaluate the compliance with such policies and procedures in the execution of incident responses.
- 2. Evaluate existing policies and procedures for active assailant incidents on school premises in comparison with national best practices.
- 3. Evaluate the extent to which any failures in policy, procedure, or execution contributed to an inability to prevent deaths and injuries.
- 4. Make specific recommendations for improving law enforcement and school resource officer incident response in the future.
- 5. Make specific recommendations for determining the appropriate ratio of school resource officers per school by school type. At a minimum, the methodology for determining the ratio should include the school location, student population, and school design.
- (c) Investigate any failures in interactions with perpetrators preceding mass violence incidents.
 - 1. Identify the history of interactions between

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1241 perpetrators and governmental entities such as schools, law enforcement agencies, courts and social service agencies, and 1242 1243 identify any failures to adequately communicate or coordinate 1244 regarding indicators of risk or possible threats.

- 2. Evaluate the extent to which any such failures contributed to an inability to prevent deaths and injuries.
- 3. Make specific recommendations for improving communication and coordination among entities with knowledge of indicators of risk or possible threats of mass violence in the future.
- 4. Identify available state and local tools and resources for enhancing communication and coordination regarding indicators of risk or possible threats, including, but not limited to, the Department of Law Enforcement Fusion Center or Judicial Inquiry System, and make specific recommendations for using such tools and resources more effectively in the future.
- (4) The commission has the power to investigate. The commission may delegate to its investigators the authority to administer oaths and affirmations.
- (5) The Commissioner of the Department of Law Enforcement shall use his or her subpoena power to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify before the commission. The Commissioner of the Department of Law Enforcement shall use his or her subpoena power to compel the production of any books, papers, records, documentary evidence, and other items, including confidential information, relevant to the performance of the duties of the commission or to the exercise of its powers. The chair or any other member of the commission may administer all oaths and affirmations in the manner prescribed by law to witnesses who

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appear before the commission for the purpose of testifying in any matter of which the commission desires evidence. In the case of a refusal to obey a subpoena, the commission may make application to any circuit court of this state having jurisdiction to order the witness to appear before the commission and to produce evidence, if so ordered, or to give testimony relevant to the matter in question. Failure to obey the order may be punished by the court as contempt.

- (6) The commission may call upon appropriate agencies of state government for such professional assistance as may be needed in the discharge of its duties, and such agencies shall provide such assistance in a timely manner.
- (7) Notwithstanding any other law, the commission may request and shall be provided with access to any information or records, including exempt or confidential and exempt information or records, which pertain to the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and prior mass violence incidents in Florida being reviewed by the commission and which are necessary for the commission to carry out its duties. Information or records obtained by the commission which are otherwise exempt or confidential and exempt shall retain such exempt or confidential and exempt status and the commission may not disclose any such information or records.
- (8) The commission shall submit an initial report on its findings and recommendations to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2019, and may issue reports annually thereafter. The commission shall sunset July 1, 2023, and this section is repealed on that date.

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Section 20. Section 1001.212, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1001.212 Office of Safe Schools.—There is created in the Department of Education the Office of Safe Schools. The office is fully accountable to the Commissioner of Education. The office shall serve as a central repository for best practices, training standards, and compliance oversight in all matters regarding school safety and security, including prevention efforts, intervention efforts, and emergency preparedness planning. The office shall:

- (1) Establish and update as necessary a school security risk assessment tool for use by school districts pursuant to s. 1006.07(6). The office shall make the security risk assessment tool available for use by charter schools.
- (2) Provide ongoing professional development opportunities to school district personnel.
- (3) Provide a coordinated and interdisciplinary approach to providing technical assistance and guidance to school districts on safety and security and recommendations to address findings identified pursuant to s. 1006.07(6).
- (4) Develop and implement a School Safety Specialist Training Program for school safety specialists appointed pursuant to s. 1006.07(6). The office shall develop the training program which shall be based on national and state best practices on school safety and security and must include active shooter training. The office shall develop training modules in traditional or online formats. A school safety specialist certificate of completion shall be awarded to a school safety specialist who satisfactorily completes the training required by



1328 rules of the office. (5) Review and provide recommendations on the security risk 1329 1330 assessments. The department may contract with security 1331 personnel, consulting engineers, architects, or other safety and 1332 security experts the department deems necessary for safety and 1333 security consultant services. 1334 (6) Coordinate with the Department of Law Enforcement to 1335 provide a centralized integrated data repository and data 1336 analytics resources to improve access to timely, complete and 1337 accurate information integrating data from, at a minimum, but 1338 not limited to, the following data sources by December 1, 2018: 1339 (a) Social Media; 1340 (b) Department of Children and Families; 1341 (c) Department of Law Enforcement; 1342 (d) Department of Juvenile Justice; and 1343 (e) Local law enforcement. (7) Data that is exempt or confidential and exempt from 1344 1345 public records requirements retains its exempt or confidential 1346 and exempt status when incorporated into the centralized 1347 integrated data repository. 1348 (8) To maintain the confidentially requirements attached to 1349 the information provided to the centralized integrated data 1350 repository by the various state and local agencies, data 1351 governance and security shall ensure compliance with all 1352 applicable state and federal data privacy requirements through 1353 the use of user authorization and role based security, data 1354 anonymization and aggregation and auditing capabilities. 1355 (9) To maintain the confidentially requirements attached to

the information provided to the centralized integrated data



1357 repository by the various state and local agencies, each source 1358 agency providing data for the repository shall be the sole 1359 custodian of the data for the purpose of any request for 1360 inspection or copies thereof under ch. 119. The department shall 1361 only allow access to data from the source agencies in accordance 1362 with rules adopted by the respective source agencies. 1363 (10) Award grants to schools to improve the safety and 1364 security of school buildings based upon recommendations of the 1365 security risk assessment developed pursuant to subsection (1). 1366 (11) Disseminate, in consultation with the Department of 1367 Law Enforcement, to participating schools awareness and 1368 education materials on the School Safety Awareness Program 1369 developed pursuant to s. 943.082. 1370 Section 21. Paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section 1371 1002.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1372 1002.32 Developmental research (laboratory) schools.-1373 (10) EXCEPTIONS TO LAW.—To encourage innovative practices 1374 and facilitate the mission of the lab schools, in addition to 1375 the exceptions to law specified in s. 1001.23(2), the following 1376 exceptions shall be permitted for lab schools: 1377 (a) The methods and requirements of the following statutes 1378 shall be held in abeyance: ss. 316.75; 1001.30; 1001.31; 1379 1001.32; 1001.33; 1001.34; 1001.35; 1001.36; 1001.361; 1001.362; 1001.363; 1001.37; 1001.371; 1001.372; 1001.38; 1001.39; 1380 1381 1001.395; 1001.40; 1001.41; 1001.44; 1001.453; 1001.46; 1001.461; 1001.462; 1001.463; 1001.464; 1001.47; 1001.48; 1382 1383 1001.49; 1001.50; 1001.51; 1006.12(2) 1006.12(1); 1006.21(3), 1384 (4); 1006.23; 1010.07(2); 1010.40; 1010.41; 1010.42; 1010.43;

1010.44; 1010.45; 1010.46; 1010.47; 1010.48; 1010.49; 1010.50;



1010.51; 1010.52; 1010.53; 1010.54; 1010.55; 1011.02(1)-(3), 1386 1387 (5); 1011.04; 1011.20; 1011.21; 1011.22; 1011.23; 1011.71; 1011.72; 1011.73; and 1011.74. 1388 Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 1006.04, Florida 1389 1390 Statutes, is amended to read: 1391 1006.04 Educational multiagency services for students with 1392 severe emotional disturbance.-1393 (1)(a) The multiagency network for students with emotional and behavioral disabilities works with education, mental health, 1394 1395 child welfare, and juvenile justice professionals, along with 1396 other agencies and families, to provide children with mental 1397 illness or emotional and behavioral problems and their families 1398 with access to the services and supports they need to succeed An 1399 intensive, integrated educational program; a continuum of mental 1400 health treatment services; and, when needed, residential 1401 services are necessary to enable students with severe emotional 1402 disturbance to develop appropriate behaviors and demonstrate academic and career education skills. The small incidence of 1403 1404 severe emotional disturbance in the total school population requires multiagency programs to provide access to appropriate 1405 services for all students with severe emotional disturbance. 1406 1407 District school boards should provide educational programs, and 1408 state departments and agencies administering children's mental health funds should provide mental health treatment and 1409 1410 residential services when needed, as part of the forming a 1411 multiagency network to provide support for students with severe 1412 emotional disturbance.

(b) The purpose of the multiagency network is to: The program goals for each component of the multiagency network are

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- 1. Enable students with severe emotional disturbance to learn appropriate behaviors, reduce dependency, and fully participate in all aspects of school and community living.; to
- 2. Develop individual programs for students with severe emotional disturbance, including necessary educational, residential, and mental health treatment services.; to
- 3. Provide programs and services as close as possible to the student's home in the least restrictive manner consistent with the student's needs.; and to
- 4. Integrate a wide range of services necessary to support students with severe emotional disturbance and their families.
 - (c) The multiagency network shall:
- 1. Support and represent the needs of students in each school district in joint planning with fiscal agents of children's mental health funds, including the expansion of school-based mental health services, transition services, and integrated education and treatment programs.
- 2. Improve coordination of services for children with or at risk of emotional or behavioral disabilities and their families by assisting multi-agency collaborative initiatives to identify critical issues and barriers of mutual concern and develop local response systems that increase home and school connections and family engagement.
- 3. Increase parent and youth involvement and development with local systems of care.
- 4. Facilitate student and family access to effective services and programs for students with and at risk of emotional or behavioral disabilities that include necessary educational,

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residential, and mental health treatment services, enabling these students to learn appropriate behaviors, reduce dependency, and fully participate in all aspects of school and community living.

Section 23. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), paragraphs (k) through (m) of subsection (2), and subsections (3), (4), and (6) of section 1006.07, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (7) and (8) are added to that section to read:

1006.07 District school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety.—The district school board shall provide for the proper accounting for all students, for the attendance and control of students at school, and for proper attention to health, safety, and other matters relating to the welfare of students, including:

- (1) CONTROL OF STUDENTS.-
- (b) Require each student at the time of initial registration for school in the school district to note previous school expulsions, arrests resulting in a charge, and juvenile justice actions, and referrals to mental health services the student has had, and have the authority as the district school board of a receiving school district to honor the final order of expulsion or dismissal of a student by any in-state or out-ofstate public district school board or private school, or lab school, for an act which would have been grounds for expulsion according to the receiving district school board's code of student conduct, in accordance with the following procedures:
- 1. A final order of expulsion shall be recorded in the records of the receiving school district.
 - 2. The expelled student applying for admission to the

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receiving school district shall be advised of the final order of expulsion.

- 3. The district school superintendent of the receiving school district may recommend to the district school board that the final order of expulsion be waived and the student be admitted to the school district, or that the final order of expulsion be honored and the student not be admitted to the school district. If the student is admitted by the district school board, with or without the recommendation of the district school superintendent, the student may be placed in an appropriate educational program and referred to mental health services identified by the school district pursuant to s. 1012.584(4), when appropriate, at the direction of the district school board.
- (2) CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT.—Adopt a code of student conduct for elementary schools and a code of student conduct for middle and high schools and distribute the appropriate code to all teachers, school personnel, students, and parents, at the beginning of every school year. Each code shall be organized and written in language that is understandable to students and parents and shall be discussed at the beginning of every school year in student classes, school advisory council meetings, and parent and teacher association or organization meetings. Each code shall be based on the rules governing student conduct and discipline adopted by the district school board and shall be made available in the student handbook or similar publication. Each code shall include, but is not limited to:
- (k) Policies to be followed for the assignment of violent or disruptive students to an alternative educational program or

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referral of such students to mental health services identified by the school district pursuant to s. 1012.584(4).

(1) Notice that any student who is determined to have brought a firearm or weapon, as defined in chapter 790, to school, to any school function, or onto any school-sponsored transportation, or to have possessed a firearm at school, will be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1 full year and referred to mental health services identified by the school district pursuant to s. 1012.584(4) and the criminal justice or juvenile justice system. District school boards may assign the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. District school superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if the request for modification is in writing and it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system.

(m) Notice that any student who is determined to have made a threat or false report, as defined by ss. 790.162 and 790.163, respectively, involving school or school personnel's property, school transportation, or a school-sponsored activity will be expelled, with or without continuing educational services, from the student's regular school for a period of not less than 1 full year and referred for criminal prosecution and mental health services identified by the school district pursuant to s. 1012.584(4) for evaluation or treatment, when appropriate.

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District school boards may assign the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school for the purpose of continuing educational services during the period of expulsion. District school superintendents may consider the 1-year expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis and request the district school board to modify the requirement by assigning the student to a disciplinary program or second chance school if it is determined to be in the best interest of the student and the school system.

- (3) STUDENT CRIME WATCH PROGRAM.—By resolution of the district school board, implement a student crime watch program to promote responsibility among students and improve school safety. The student crime watch program shall allow students and the community to anonymously relay information concerning unsafe and potentially harmful, dangerous, violent, or criminal activities, or the threat of these activities, to appropriate public safety agencies and school officials to assist in the control of criminal behavior within the schools.
 - (4) EMERGENCY DRILLS; EMERGENCY PROCEDURES. -
- (a) Formulate and prescribe policies and procedures, in consultation with the appropriate public safety agencies, for emergency drills and for actual emergencies, including, but not limited to, fires, natural disasters, active shooter and hostage situations, and bomb threats, for all students and faculty at all the public schools of the district comprised of which comprise grades K-12. Drills for active shooter and hostage situations shall be conducted at least as often as other emergency drills. District school board policies shall include commonly used alarm system responses for specific types of

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emergencies and verification by each school that drills have been provided as required by law and fire protection codes. The emergency response policy shall identify the individuals responsible for contacting the primary emergency response agency and the emergency response agency that is responsible for notifying the school district for each type of emergency must be listed in the district's emergency response policy.

- (b) Establish model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures, including emergency notification procedures pursuant to paragraph (a), for the following lifethreatening emergencies:
- 1. Weapon-use, and hostage, and active shooter situations. The active shooter situation training for each school must engage the participation of the district school safety specialist, threat assessment team members, faculty, staff, and students and must be conducted by the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's campus.
 - 2. Hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills.
- 3. Weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and severe storms.
 - 4. Exposure as a result of a manmade emergency.
- (c) Establish a schedule to test the functionality and coverage capacity of all emergency communication systems and determine if adequate signal strength is available in all areas of the school's campus.
- (6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—Each district school superintendent shall establish policies and procedures for the prevention of violence on school grounds, including the

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assessment of and intervention with individuals whose behavior poses a threat to the safety of the school community.

- (a) Each district school superintendent shall designate a school administrator as a school safety specialist for the district. The school safety specialist must earn a certificate of completion of the school safety specialist training provided by the Office of Safe Schools within 1 year after appointment and is responsible for the supervision and oversight for all school safety and security personnel, policies, and procedures in the school district. The school safety specialist shall:
- 1. Review policies and procedures for compliance with state law and rules.
- 2. Provide the necessary training and resources to students and school district staff in matters relating to youth mental health awareness and assistance; emergency procedures, including active shooter training; and school safety and security.
- 3. Serve as the school district liaison with local public safety agencies and national, state, and community agencies and organizations in matters of school safety and security.
- 4. Conduct a school security risk assessment in accordance with s. 1006.1493 at each public school using the school security risk assessment tool developed by the Office of Safe Schools Use the Safety and Security Best Practices developed by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a self-assessment of the school districts' current safety and security practices. Based on the assessment these self-assessment findings, the district's school safety specialist district school superintendent shall provide recommendations to the district school board which identify

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strategies and activities that the district school board should implement in order to improve school safety and security. Annually, each district school board must receive such findings and the school safety specialist's recommendations the selfassessment results at a publicly noticed district school board meeting to provide the public an opportunity to hear the district school board members discuss and take action on the report findings and recommendations. Each school safety specialist district school superintendent shall report such findings the self-assessment results and school board action to the Office of Safe Schools commissioner within 30 days after the district school board meeting.

- (b) Each school safety specialist shall coordinate with the appropriate public safety agencies, as defined in s. 365.171, that are designated as first responders to a school's campus to conduct a tour of such campus once every 3 years and provide recommendations related to school safety. The recommendations by the public safety agencies must be considered as part of the recommendations by the school safety specialist pursuant to paragraph (a).
- (7) THREAT ASSESSMENT TEAMS.—Each district school board shall adopt policies for the establishment of threat assessment teams at each school whose duties include the coordination of resources and assessment and intervention with individuals whose behavior may pose a threat to the safety of school staff or students consistent with the model policies developed by the Office of Safe Schools. Such policies shall include procedures for referrals to mental health services identified by the school district pursuant to s. 1012.584(4), when appropriate.

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- (a) A threat assessment team shall include persons with expertise in counseling, instruction, school administration, and law enforcement. The threat assessment teams shall identify members of the school community to whom threatening behavior should be reported and provide guidance to students, faculty, and staff regarding recognition of threatening or aberrant behavior that may represent a threat to the community, school, or self.
- (b) Upon a preliminary determination that a student poses a threat of violence or physical harm to himself or herself or others, a threat assessment team shall immediately report its determination to the superintendent or his or her designee. The superintendent or his or her designee shall immediately attempt to notify the student's parent or legal guardian. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude school district personnel from acting immediately to address an imminent threat.
- (c) Upon a preliminary determination by the threat assessment team that a student poses a threat of violence to himself or herself or others or exhibits significantly disruptive behavior or need for assistance, the threat assessment team may obtain criminal history record information, as provided in s. 985.047. A member of a threat assessment team may not disclose any criminal history record information obtained pursuant to this section or otherwise use any record of an individual beyond the purpose for which such disclosure was made to the threat assessment team.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all state and local agencies and programs that provide services to students experiencing or at risk of an emotional disturbance or

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a mental illness, including the school districts, school personnel, state and local law enforcement agencies, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Education, the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office, and any service or support provider contracting with such agencies, may share with each other records or information that are confidential or exempt from disclosure under chapter 119 if the records or information are reasonably necessary to ensure access to appropriate services for the student or to ensure the safety of the student or others. All such state and local agencies and programs shall communicate, collaborate, and coordinate efforts to serve such students.

- (e) If an immediate mental health or substance abuse crisis is suspected, school personnel shall follow policies established by the threat assessment team to engage behavioral health crisis resources. Behavioral health crisis resources, including, but not limited to, mobile crisis teams and school resource officers trained in crisis intervention, shall provide emergency intervention and assessment, make recommendations, and refer the student for appropriate services. Onsite school personnel shall report all such situations and actions taken to the threat assessment team, which shall contact the other agencies involved with the student and any known service providers to share information and coordinate any necessary followup actions.
- (f) Each threat assessment team established pursuant to this subsection shall report quantitative data on its activities to the Office of Safe Schools in accordance with guidance from



the office.

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(8) SAFETY IN CONSTRUCTION PLANNING.—A district school board must allow the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the district's campus and school's campuses to tour such campuses once every 3 years. Any changes related to school safety and emergency issues recommended by a law enforcement agency based on a campus tour must be documented by the district school board.

Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 1006.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.08 District school superintendent duties relating to student discipline and school safety.-

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 985.04(7) or any other provision of law to the contrary, the court shall, within 48 hours of the finding, notify the appropriate district school superintendent of the name and address of any student found to have committed a delinquent act, or who has had adjudication of a delinquent act withheld which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony, or the name and address of any student found quilty of a felony, or the name and address of any student the court refers to mental health services. Notification shall include the specific delinquent act found to have been committed or for which adjudication was withheld, or the specific felony for which the student was found quilty.

Section 25. Section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.12 Safe-school school resource officers at each public school and school safety officers. - For the protection and safety of school personnel, property, students, and visitors, each

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district school board and school district superintendent shall partner with law enforcement agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school officers at each school facility within the district by implementing any combination of the following options which best meets the needs of the school district:

- (1) District school boards may Establish school resource officer programs, through a cooperative agreement with law enforcement agencies or in accordance with subsection (2).
- (a) School resource officers shall undergo criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation and be certified law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), who are employed by a law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4). The powers and duties of a law enforcement officer shall continue throughout the employee's tenure as a school resource officer.
- (b) School resource officers shall abide by district school board policies and shall consult with and coordinate activities through the school principal, but shall be responsible to the law enforcement agency in all matters relating to employment, subject to agreements between a district school board and a law enforcement agency. Activities conducted by the school resource officer which are part of the regular instructional program of the school shall be under the direction of the school principal.
- (c) Complete mental health crisis intervention training using a curriculum developed by a national organization with expertise in mental health crisis intervention. The training shall improve officers' knowledge and skills as first responders to incidents involving students with emotional disturbance or mental illness, including de-escalation skills to ensure student



and officer safety.

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(2) Commission one or more school safety officers for the protection and safety of school personnel, property, and students within the school district. The district school superintendent may recommend, and the district school board may appoint, one or more school safety officers.

(2)(a) School safety officers shall undergo criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation and be law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), certified under the provisions of chapter 943 and employed by either a law enforcement agency or by the district school board. If the officer is employed by the district school board, the district school board is the employing agency for purposes of chapter 943, and must comply with the provisions of that chapter.

(b) A district school board may commission one or school safety officers for the protection and safety of school personnel, property, and students within the school district. The district school superintendent may recommend and the district school board may appoint one or more school safety officers.

(b) (c) A school safety officer has and shall exercise the power to make arrests for violations of law on district school board property and to arrest persons, whether on or off such property, who violate any law on such property under the same conditions that deputy sheriffs are authorized to make arrests. A school safety officer has the authority to carry weapons when performing his or her official duties.

(c) (d) A district school board may enter into mutual aid

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agreements with one or more law enforcement agencies as provided in chapter 23. A school safety officer's salary may be paid jointly by the district school board and the law enforcement agency, as mutually agreed to.

(3) At the school district's discretion, participate in the school marshal program if such program is established pursuant to s. 30.15, to meet the requirement of establishing a safeschool officer.

Section 26. Subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (4), and subsection (8) of section 1006.13, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

1006.13 Policy of zero tolerance for crime and victimization.-

(1) District school boards shall It is the intent of the Legislature to promote a safe and supportive learning environment in schools by protecting, to protect students and staff from conduct that poses a serious threat to school safety. A threat assessment team may, and to encourage schools to use alternatives to expulsion or referral to law enforcement agencies to address by addressing disruptive behavior through restitution, civil citation, teen court, neighborhood restorative justice, or similar programs. Zero-tolerance The Legislature finds that zero-tolerance policies may are not intended to be rigorously applied to petty acts of misconduct and misdemeanors, including, but not limited to, minor fights or disturbances. Zero-tolerance policies The Legislature finds that zero-tolerance policies must apply equally to all students regardless of their economic status, race, or disability.



- (2) Each district school board shall adopt a policy of zero tolerance that:
- (f) Requires the threat assessment team to consult with law enforcement when a student exhibits a pattern of behavior, based upon previous acts or the severity of an act, that would pose a threat to school safety.

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- (c) Zero-tolerance policies do not require the reporting of petty acts of misconduct and misdemeanors to a law enforcement agency, including, but not limited to, disorderly conduct, disrupting a school function, simple assault or battery, affray, theft of less than \$300, trespassing, and vandalism of less than \$1,000. However, if a student commits more than one misdemeanor, the threat assessment team must consult with law enforcement to determine if the act should be reported to law enforcement.
- (8) A threat assessment team may School districts are encouraged to use alternatives to expulsion or referral to law enforcement agencies unless the use of such alternatives will pose a threat to school safety.

Section 27. Section 1006.1493, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1006.1493 Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool.-

(1) The department through the Office of Safe Schools pursuant s. 1001.212 shall contract with a security consulting firm that specializes in the development of risk assessment software solutions and has experience in conducting security assessments of public facilities to develop, update, and implement a risk assessment tool, which shall be known as the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool (FSSAT). The FSSAT must be



1850	used by school officials at each school district and public
1851	school site in the state in conducting security assessments for
1852	use by school officials at each school district and public
1853	school site in the state.
1854	(2) The FSSAT must help school officials identify threats,
1855	vulnerabilities, and appropriate safety controls for the schools
1856	that they supervise, pursuant to the security risk assessment
1857	requirements of s. 1006.07(6).
1858	(a) At a minimum, the FSSAT must address all of the
1859	following components:
1860	1. School emergency and crisis preparedness planning;
1861	2. Security, crime, and violence prevention policies and
1862	procedures;
1863	3. Physical security measures;
1864	4. Professional development training needs;
1865	5. An examination of support service roles in school
1866	safety, security, and emergency planning;
1867	6. School security and school police staffing, operational
1868	practices, and related services;
1869	7. School and community collaboration on school safety; and
1870	8. A return on investment analysis of the recommended
1871	physical security controls.
1872	(b) The department shall require by contract that the
1873	security consulting firm:
1874	1. Generate written automated reports on assessment
1875	findings for review by the department and school and district
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1877	2. Provide training to the department and school officials
1878	in the use of the FSSAT and other areas of importance identified

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1879 by the department; and 3. Advise in the development and implementation of 1880 1881 templates, formats, guidance, and other resources necessary to

facilitate the implementation of this section at state,

district, school, and local levels.

- (3) By December 1, 2018, and annually by that date thereafter, the department must report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the status of implementation across school districts and schools. The report must include a summary of the positive school safety measures in place at the time of the assessment and any recommendations for policy changes or funding needed to facilitate continued school safety planning, improvement, and response at the state, district, or school levels.
- (4) In accordance with ss. 119.071(3)(a) and 281.301, data and information related to security risk assessments administered pursuant to this section and s. 1006.07(6) and the security information contained in the annual report required pursuant to subsection (3) are confidential and exempt from public records requirements.

Section 28. Subsection (16) and (17) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (17) and (18), respectively, paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraph (b) of subsection (6), subsection (14), and subsection (15) of that section are amended, and a new subsection (16) is added to that section, to read:

1011.62 Funds for operation of schools.—If the annual allocation from the Florida Education Finance Program to each

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district for operation of schools is not determined in the annual appropriations act or the substantive bill implementing the annual appropriations act, it shall be determined as follows:

- (4) COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT REQUIRED LOCAL EFFORT.—The Legislature shall prescribe the aggregate required local effort for all school districts collectively as an item in the General Appropriations Act for each fiscal year. The amount that each district shall provide annually toward the cost of the Florida Education Finance Program for kindergarten through grade 12 programs shall be calculated as follows:
 - (a) Estimated taxable value calculations.-
- 1.a. Not later than 2 working days before July 19, the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education its most recent estimate of the taxable value for school purposes in each school district and the total for all school districts in the state for the current calendar year based on the latest available data obtained from the local property appraisers. The value certified shall be the taxable value for school purposes for that year, and no further adjustments shall be made, except those made pursuant to paragraphs (c) and (d), or an assessment roll change required by final judicial decisions as specified in paragraph (17)(b) (16) (b). Not later than July 19, the Commissioner of Education shall compute a millage rate, rounded to the next highest one one-thousandth of a mill, which, when applied to 96 percent of the estimated state total taxable value for school purposes, would generate the prescribed aggregate required local effort for that year for all districts. The Commissioner of Education

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shall certify to each district school board the millage rate, computed as prescribed in this subparagraph, as the minimum millage rate necessary to provide the district required local effort for that year.

- b. The General Appropriations Act shall direct the computation of the statewide adjusted aggregate amount for required local effort for all school districts collectively from ad valorem taxes to ensure that no school district's revenue from required local effort millage will produce more than 90 percent of the district's total Florida Education Finance Program calculation as calculated and adopted by the Legislature, and the adjustment of the required local effort millage rate of each district that produces more than 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement to a level that will produce only 90 percent of its total Florida Education Finance Program entitlement in the July calculation.
- 2. On the same date as the certification in subsubparagraph 1.a., the Department of Revenue shall certify to the Commissioner of Education for each district:
- a. Each year for which the property appraiser has certified the taxable value pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a.
- b. For each year identified in sub-subparagraph a., the taxable value certified by the appraiser pursuant to s. 193.122(2) or (3), if applicable, since the prior certification under sub-subparagraph 1.a. This is the certification that reflects all final administrative actions of the value adjustment board.

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- (6) CATEGORICAL FUNDS.-
- (b) If a district school board finds and declares in a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the school board that the funds received for any of the following categorical appropriations are urgently needed to maintain school board specified academic classroom instruction or improve school safety, the school board may consider and approve an amendment to the school district operating budget transferring the identified amount of the categorical funds to the appropriate account for expenditure:
 - 1. Funds for student transportation.
 - 2. Funds for safe schools.
- 2.3. Funds for supplemental academic instruction if the required additional hour of instruction beyond the normal school day for each day of the entire school year has been provided for the students in each low-performing elementary school in the district pursuant to paragraph (1)(f).
- 3.4. Funds for research-based reading instruction if the required additional hour of instruction beyond the normal school day for each day of the entire school year has been provided for the students in each low-performing elementary school in the district pursuant to paragraph (9)(a).
- 4.5. Funds for instructional materials if all instructional material purchases necessary to provide updated materials that are aligned with applicable state standards and course descriptions and that meet statutory requirements of content and learning have been completed for that fiscal year, but no sooner than March 1. Funds available after March 1 may be used to purchase hardware for student instruction.

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(14) QUALITY ASSURANCE GUARANTEE.—The Legislature may annually in the General Appropriations Act determine a percentage increase in funds per K-12 unweighted FTE as a minimum quarantee to each school district. The quarantee shall be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (17) $\frac{(16)}{}$, quality guarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the quarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (17) (16) and potential nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. A comparison of current year funds per unweighted FTE to prior year funds per unweighted FTE shall be computed. For those school districts which have less than the legislatively assigned percentage increase, funds shall be provided to quarantee the assigned percentage increase in funds per unweighted FTE student. Should appropriated funds be less than the sum of this calculated amount for all districts, the commissioner shall prorate each district's allocation. This provision shall be implemented to the extent specifically funded.

(15) SAFE SCHOOLS ALLOCATION .- A safe schools allocation is created to provide funding to assist school districts in their compliance with s. 1006.07 ss. 1006.07-1006.148, with priority given to implementing the district's establishing a school resource officer program pursuant to s. 1006.12. Each school district shall receive a minimum safe schools allocation in an amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. Of the

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remaining balance of the safe schools allocation, two-thirds shall be allocated to school districts based on the most recent official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third shall be allocated based on each school district's proportionate share of the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment. Any additional funds appropriated to this allocation in the 2018-2019 fiscal year to the school resource officer program established pursuant to s. 1006.12 shall be used exclusively for employing or contracting for school resource officers, which shall be in addition to the number of officers employed or contracted for in the 2017-2018 fiscal year. (16) MENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE ALLOCATION.—The mental health

assistance allocation is created to provide funding to assist school districts in establishing or expanding school-based mental health care. These funds shall be allocated annually in the General Appropriations Act or other law to each eligible school district. Each school district shall receive a minimum of \$100,000 with the remaining balance allocated based on each school district's proportionate share of the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment. Eligible charter schools are entitled to a proportionate share of district funding. At least 90 percent of a district's allocation must be expended on the elements specified in subparagraphs (b) 1. and 2. The allocated funds may not supplant funds that are provided for this purpose from other operating funds and may not be used to increase salaries or provide bonuses. School districts are encouraged to maximize third party health insurance benefits and Medicaid claiming for services, where



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- (a) Before the distribution of the allocation:
- 1. The school district must develop and submit a detailed plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures to the district school board for approval.
- 2. A charter school must develop and submit a detailed plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures to its governing body for approval. After the plan is approved by the governing body, it must be provided to the charter school's sponsor.
- (b) The plans required under paragraph (a) must be focused on delivering evidence-based mental health care treatment to children and include the following elements:
- 1. Provision of mental health assessment, diagnosis, intervention, treatment, and recovery services to students with one or more mental health or co-occurring substance abuse diagnoses and students at high risk of such diagnoses.
- 2. Coordination of such services with a student's primary care provider and with other mental health providers involved in the student's care.
- 3. Direct employment of such service providers, or a contract-based collaborative effort or partnership with one or more local community mental health programs, agencies, or providers.
- (c) School districts shall submit approved plans, including approved plans of each charter school in the district, to the commissioner by August 1 of each fiscal year.
- (d) Beginning September 30, 2019, and annually by September 30 thereafter, each school district shall submit to the

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2082 Department of Education a report on its program outcomes and 2083 expenditures for the previous fiscal year that, at a minimum, 2084 must include the number of each of the following: 2085

- 1. Students who receive screenings or assessments.
- 2. Students who are referred for services or assistance.
- 3. Students who receive services or assistance.
- 4. Direct employment service providers employed by each school district.
- 5. Contract-based collaborative efforts or partnerships with community mental health programs, agencies, or providers.

Section 29. Section 1012.584, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 1012.584 Continuing education and inservice training for youth mental health awareness and assistance.-
- (1) Beginning with the 2018-2019 school year, the Department of Education shall establish an evidence-based youth mental health awareness and assistance training program to help school personnel identify and understand the signs of emotional disturbance, mental illness, and substance use disorders and provide such personnel with the skills to help a person who is developing or experiencing an emotional disturbance, mental health, or substance use problem.
- (2) The Department of Education shall select a national authority on youth mental health awareness and assistance to facilitate providing youth mental health awareness and assistance training, using a trainer certification model, to all school personnel in elementary, middle, and high schools. Each school safety specialist shall earn, or designate one or more individuals to earn, certification as a youth mental health

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2111 awareness and assistance trainer. The school safety specialist 2112 shall ensure that all school personnel within his or her school 2113 district receive youth mental health awareness and assistance 2114 training. 2115 (3) The training program shall include, but is not limited

- to:
- (a) An overview of mental illnesses and substance use disorders and the need to reduce the stigma of mental illness.
- (b) Information on the potential risk factors and warning signs of emotional disturbance, mental illness, or substance use disorders, including, but not limited to, depression, anxiety, psychosis, eating disorders, and self-injury, as well as common treatments for those conditions and how to assess those risks.
- (c) Information on how to engage at-risk students with the skills, resources, and knowledge required to assess the situation, and how to identify and encourage the student to use appropriate professional help and other support strategies, including, but not limited to, peer, social, or self-help care.
- (4) Each school district shall notify all school personnel who have received training pursuant to this section of mental health services that are available in the school district, and the individual to contact if a student needs services. The term "mental health services" includes, but is not limited to, community mental health services, health care providers, and services provided under ss. 1006.04 and 1011.62(17).

Section 30. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 790.065, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 397.6760, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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2140 397.6760 Court records; confidentiality.-

> (2) This section does not preclude the clerk of the court from submitting the information required by s. 790.065 to the Department of Law Enforcement.

Section 31. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 790.065, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 790.335, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

790.335 Prohibition of registration of firearms; electronic records.-

- (3) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
- (e) 1. Records kept pursuant to the recordkeeping provisions of s. 790.065; however, nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the public release or inspection of records that are made confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) by s. 790.065(4)(a).
- 2. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to allow the maintaining of records containing the names of purchasers or transferees who receive unique approval numbers or the maintaining of records of firearm transactions.

Section 32. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 836.10, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 794.056, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

794.056 Rape Crisis Program Trust Fund.-

(1) The Rape Crisis Program Trust Fund is created within the Department of Health for the purpose of providing funds for rape crisis centers in this state. Trust fund moneys shall be



2169 used exclusively for the purpose of providing services for 2170 victims of sexual assault. Funds credited to the trust fund 2171 consist of those funds collected as an additional court 2172 assessment in each case in which a defendant pleads quilty or 2173 nolo contendere to, or is found guilty of, regardless of 2174 adjudication, an offense provided in s. 775.21(6) and (10)(a), (b), and (q); s. 784.011; s. 784.021; s. 784.03; s. 784.041; s. 2175 2176 784.045; s. 784.048; s. 784.07; s. 784.08; s. 784.081; s. 784.082; s. 784.083; s. 784.085; s. 787.01(3); s. 787.02(3); s. 2177 787.025; s. 787.06; s. 787.07; s. 794.011; s. 794.05; s. 794.08; 2178 2179 former s. 796.03; former s. 796.035; s. 796.04; s. 796.05; s. 2180 796.06; s. 796.07(2)(a)-(d) and (i); s. 800.03; s. 800.04; s. 2181 810.14; s. 810.145; s. 812.135; s. 817.025; s. 825.102; s. 2182 825.1025; s. 827.071; s. 836.10; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0135(2); s. 2183 847.0137; s. 847.0145; s. 943.0435(4)(c), (7), (8), (9)(a), 2184 (13), and (14)(c); or s. 985.701(1). Funds credited to the trust 2185 fund also shall include revenues provided by law, moneys 2186 appropriated by the Legislature, and grants from public or 2187 private entities. 2188 Section 33. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 2189 made by this act to section 836.10, Florida Statutes, in a 2190 reference thereto, section 938.085, Florida Statutes, is 2191 reenacted to read: 2192 938.085 Additional cost to fund rape crisis centers.-In 2193 addition to any sanction imposed when a person pleads guilty or 2194 nolo contendere to, or is found quilty of, regardless of 2195 adjudication, a violation of s. 775.21(6) and (10)(a), (b), and

(q); s. 784.011; s. 784.021; s. 784.03; s. 784.041; s. 784.045;

s. 784.048; s. 784.07; s. 784.08; s. 784.081; s. 784.082; s.

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2198 784.083; s. 784.085; s. 787.01(3); s. 787.02(3); 787.025; s. 787.06; s. 787.07; s. 794.011; s. 794.05; s. 794.08; former s. 2199 796.03; former s. 796.035; s. 796.04; s. 796.05; s. 796.06; s. 2200 796.07(2)(a)-(d) and (i); s. 800.03; s. 800.04; s. 810.14; s. 2201 2202 810.145; s. 812.135; s. 817.025; s. 825.102; s. 825.1025; s. 2203 827.071; s. 836.10; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0135(2); s. 847.0137; s. 2204 847.0145; s. 943.0435(4)(c), (7), (8), (9)(a), (13), and 2205 (14)(c); or s. 985.701(1), the court shall impose a surcharge of 2206 \$151. Payment of the surcharge shall be a condition of 2207 probation, community control, or any other court-ordered 2208 supervision. The sum of \$150 of the surcharge shall be deposited 2209 into the Rape Crisis Program Trust Fund established within the 2210 Department of Health by chapter 2003-140, Laws of Florida. The 2211 clerk of the court shall retain \$1 of each surcharge that the 2212 clerk of the court collects as a service charge of the clerk's 2213 office. 2214 Section 34. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$69, 2215 237,286 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General 2216 Revenue Fund to the Department of Education in the Aid to Local 2217 Governments Grants and Aids - Florida Education Finance Program 2218 to fund the mental health assistance allocation created pursuant 2219 to s. 1011.62(16), Florida Statutes. 2220 Section 35. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sums of 2221 \$500,000 in recurring funds and \$6,200,000 in nonrecurring funds 2222 are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department 2223 of Education to implement the youth mental health awareness and 2224 assistance training as directed pursuant to s. 1012.584, Florida 2225 Statutes. 2226 Section 36. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$1

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million in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education for the design and construction of a memorial honoring those who lost their lives on February 14, 2018, at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Broward County. The department shall collaborate with the students and faculty of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, the families of the victims, the Broward County School District, and other relevant entities of the Parkland community on the design and placement of the memorial. Section 37. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of

\$25,262,714 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education combined with an equal amount of local matching funds for the purpose of replacing Building 12, as listed in the Florida Inventory of School Houses, at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Broward County.

Section 38. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sums of \$500,000 in recurring funds and \$67 million in nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education to allocate to sheriffs' offices who establish a school marshal program pursuant to s. 30.15, Florida Statutes. The funds shall be used for screening-related and training-related costs and providing a one-time stipend of \$500 to school marshals who participate in the school marshal program.

Section 39. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, three full-time equivalent positions, with associated salary rate of 150,000, are authorized, and the sum of \$344,393 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of



2256 Education to fund the Office of Safe Schools <u>created pursuant to</u> 2257 s. 1001.212, Florida Statutes. 2258 Section 40. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of 2259 \$97,500,000 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General 2260 Revenue Fund to the Department of Education in the Aid to Local 2261 Governments Grants and Aids - Florida Education Finance Program 2262 category for the safe schools allocation. These funds are in 2263 addition to the safe schools allocation funds appropriated in 2264 the Florida Education Finance Program in the Fiscal Year 2018-2265 2019 General Appropriations Act. From these funds, \$187,340 2266 shall be distributed to each school district and developmental 2267 research school to increase each school districts' minimum 2268 amount to \$250,000 when combined with the minimum amount 2269 appropriated in the 2018-2019 General Appropriations Act. 2270 Notwithstanding s. 1011.62(15), Florida Statutes, the balance of 2271 the funds appropriated in this section shall be distributed to 2272 school districts based on each district's proportionate share of 2273 the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student 2274 enrollment. Each school district must use these funds 2275 exclusively for hiring or contracting for school resource 2276 officers pursuant to s. 1006.12, Florida Statutes. 2277 Section 41. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of 2278 \$100,000 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General 2279 Revenue Fund to the Department of Education to competitively 2280 procure the active shooter training component of the school 2281 safety specialist training program pursuant to s. 1001.212, 2282 Florida Statutes. 2283 Section 42. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of 2284 \$98,962,286 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the

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General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education to implement a grant program that will provide awards to schools to fund, in whole or in part, the fixed capital outlay costs associated with improving the physical security of school buildings as identified by a security risk assessment completed before August 1, 2018, by a school district or charter school. By August 31, 2018, the department shall submit the grant guidelines, which must include an application submission deadline of no later than December 1, 2018, and the specific evaluation criteria, to all school districts and charter schools. The department shall award grants no later than January 15, 2019, based upon the evaluation criteria set forth in the application guidelines. Section 43. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sums of \$300,000 in nonrecurring funds and \$100,000 in recurring funds

are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Law Enforcement to competitively procure proposals for the development or acquisition of the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool pursuant to s. 943.082, Florida Statutes. The tool shall be implemented no later than January 31, 2019.

Section 44. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, five full-time equivalent positions, with associated salary rate of 345,000, are authorized and the recurring sum of \$600,000 and the nonrecurring sum of \$50,000 are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Law Enforcement to fund the operations of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission.

Section 45. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$9,800,000 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Children and Families to

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competitively procure for additional community action treatment teams to ensure reasonable access among all counties. The department shall consider the geographic location of existing community action treatment teams and select providers to serve the areas of greatest need.

Section 46. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sums of \$18,300,000 in recurring funds are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Children and Families to competitively procure proposals for additional mobile crisis teams to ensure reasonable access among all counties. The department shall consider the geographic location of existing mobile crisis teams and select providers to serve the areas of greatest need.

Section 47. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sums of \$18,321 in recurring funds and \$225,000 in nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education in the Special Categories - Teacher and School Administrator Death Benefits category to provide for the benefits awarded pursuant to s. 112.1915, Florida Statutes, to the eligible recipients of the three Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School staff members who lost their lives on February 14, 2018.

Section 48. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$3 million in recurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education to competitively procure for the development or acquisition of the centralized data repository and analytics resources pursuant to s. 1001.212, Florida Statutes. The department shall collaborate with the Department of Law Enforcement and school districts to identify

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the requirements and functionality of the data repository and analytics resources and shall make such resources available to the school districts no later than December 1, 2018.

Section 49. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$1 million in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education to competitively procure a contract with a third-party security consultant with experience in conducting security risk assessments of public schools. Contract funds shall be used to review and analyze the department's current security risk assessment tool known as the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool (FSSAT) and a sample of self-assessments conducted by school districts using the FSSAT to determine the effectiveness of the recommendations produced based upon the FSSAT. The review shall include any recommended updates and enhancements with associated costs for their implementation to aid districts in developing recommendations to address safety and security issues discovered by the FSSAT. The department shall submit the completed review to the State Board of Education, the Executive Office of the Governor's Office of Policy and Budget, the chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee no later than January 1, 2019.

Section 50. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 2368

Delete everything before the enacting clause

And the title is amended as follows:

2371 and insert:

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to public safety; providing a short title; providing legislative findings; amending 16.555, F.S.; authorizing the awarding of grants through the Crime Stoppers Trust Fund for student crime watch programs; amending s. 20.15, F.S.; establishing the Office of Safe Schools within the Department of Education; amending s. 30.15, F.S.; providing that each sheriff may establish a school marshal program and appoint certain volunteer school employees as school marshals; providing sheriff and school marshal requirements; requiring certain documentation and records be maintained relating to such school marshals; amending s. 121.091, F.S.; authorizing certain retired law enforcement officers to be reemployed as school resource officers after meeting specified termination requirements; authorizing such retired law enforcement officers to receive compensation and retirement benefits after a specified period; providing that such retired law enforcement officers may not renew membership in the Florida Retirement System, except as otherwise provided; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; requiring when practicable that a law enforcement officer with certain training be assigned to serve and execute certain ex parte orders; authorizing a law enforcement officer to seize and hold firearms and ammunition if taking custody of a person who poses a potential danger to himself or herself or others and who has

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made a credible threat against another person; authorizing a law enforcement officer to seek the voluntary surrender of firearms and ammunition kept in the residence if the law enforcement officer takes custody of the person at the person's residence and certain criteria are met; authorizing such law enforcement officer to petition an appropriate court for a risk protection order under certain circumstances; requiring that firearms and ammunition seized or voluntarily surrendered be returned within a certain timeframe under specified circumstances; providing exceptions; requiring law enforcement agencies to develop policies and procedures relating to the seizure, storage, and return of firearms and ammunition; amending s. 394.495, F.S.; requiring the Department of Children and Families to contract for community action treatment teams throughout the state with the managing entities; specifying requirements for community action treatment teams; subject to legislative appropriation, requiring the department to contract for additional teams to ensure statewide availability of services; creating s. 790.064, F.S.; prohibiting a person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or been committed to a mental institution from owning or possessing a firearm until certain relief is obtained; specifying that the firearm possession and ownership disability runs concurrently with the firearm purchase disability under certain provisions; authorizing a person to petition for

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relief from the firearm possession and ownership disability; requiring that petitions for relief follow certain procedures; authorizing such person to petition for simultaneous relief; amending s. 790.065, F.S.; prohibiting a person younger than a certain age from purchasing a firearm; prohibiting the sale or transfer, or facilitation of a sale or transfer, of a firearm to a person younger than a certain age by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer; providing criminal penalties; providing exceptions; amending s. 790.0655, F.S.; revising the mandatory waiting period to the later of either 3 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, or upon the completion of certain records checks; revising and redefining terms; requiring that records of firearm sales be available for inspection by any law enforcement agency during normal business hours; revising applicability of the waiting period; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 790.222, F.S.; defining the term "bumpfire stock"; prohibiting specified acts relating to the sale and possession of bump-fire stocks; providing criminal penalties; providing legislative intent; providing a short title; creating s. 790.401, F.S.; defining terms; creating an action known as a petition for a risk protection order to prevent persons who are at high risk of harming themselves or others from accessing firearms or ammunition; providing requirements for petitions for such orders; providing

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duties for courts and clerks of court; prohibiting fees for the filing of or service of process of such petitions; providing for jurisdiction for such petitions; requiring hearings on petitions within a specified period; providing service requirements; providing grounds that may be considered in determining whether to grant such a petition; providing requirements for proceedings; providing requirements for risk protection orders; requiring the court to inform a respondent of his or her right to request a certain hearing; authorizing temporary ex parte orders under certain circumstances; providing requirements for petitions for such ex parte orders; providing for service of orders; providing for the termination or extension of an order; providing for the surrender and storage of firearms, ammunition, and licenses to carry a concealed weapon or firearm after issuance of a risk protection order; requiring law enforcement agencies to develop certain policies and procedures; providing for return of firearms and ammunition upon the vacating or end without the extension of an order under certain circumstances; authorizing a respondent to elect to transfer all firearms and ammunition surrendered or seized by a law enforcement agency to another person under certain circumstances; requiring a clerk of the court to forward a copy of a risk protection order to the appropriate law enforcement agency within a specified timeframe; requiring the law enforcement agency to

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enter the order into the Florida Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center systems; requiring that the order be maintained in the systems for a specified period and prohibiting a law enforcement from removing an order from the systems which has not ended or been vacated; providing that entry of an order into the systems constitutes notice to law enforcement agencies; requiring an issuing court to forward specified information concerning a respondent to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services within a specified timeframe; requiring the department to suspend a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm which is held by a person subject to such an order; prohibiting a person from making a false statement under oath; providing criminal penalties; prohibiting violations of such an order; providing criminal penalties; providing construction; providing that the risk protection order provisions do not create liability for certain acts or omissions; requiring the Office of the State Courts Administrator to develop and distribute certain instructional and informational material; amending 836.10, F.S.; prohibiting a person from making, posting, or transmitting a threat to conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism in a writing or other record in any manner that would allow another person to view the threat; providing criminal penalties; amending 921.0022, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; creating s. 943.082, F.S.;

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requiring the Department of Law Enforcement, in collaboration with the Department of Legal Affairs, to competitively procure a mobile suspicious activity tool with certain features; requiring the department to receive certain electronic reports; requiring the reporting tool to notify the reporting party of certain information; requiring the forwarding of certain information to appropriate law enforcement agencies; requiring that certain entities be made aware of the reporting tool; requiring the department, in collaboration with certain entities, to develop and provide certain training and awareness relating to the reporting tool; creating s. 943.687, F.S.; creating the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission within the Department of Law Enforcement; requiring the commission to convene by a certain date; specifying the composition of the commission; requiring Department of Law Enforcement staff to assist the commission; specifying meeting requirements; authorizing reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses; providing the duties and authority of the commission; requiring the commission to submit an initial report to the Governor and the Legislature within a specified time; providing for the expiration of the commission; creating s. 1001.212, F.S.; creating the Office of Safe Schools within the Department of Education; providing duties of the office; amending s. 1002.32, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 1006.04, F.S.; revising the

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purpose and duties of the educational multiagency network for students with emotional and behavioral disabilities; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; revising district school board duties relating to student discipline and school safety; requiring students to note referrals to mental health services upon initial registration for school within a school district; authorizing a district school board to refer a student to certain mental health services under certain circumstances; revising the code of student conduct relating to the referral of certain students to certain mental health services and law enforcement; providing requirements for student crime watch programs; revising the policies and procedures for emergency drills to include drills for active shooter and hostage situations; providing requirements for such drills; revising requirements for the emergency response policy; requiring model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures for active shooter situations; requiring school districts to establish a schedule to test emergency communication systems; requiring district school superintendents to establish certain policies and procedures relating to the prevention of violence on school grounds and designate a school safety specialist for the school district; providing requirements and duties for school safety specialists; providing school safety specialist requirements relating to the required school security risk assessments; requiring each district school board

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to establish a threat assessment team at each school within the district; providing requirements and duties for threat assessment teams; authorizing a threat assessment team to obtain certain criminal history record information under certain circumstances: prohibiting a member of a threat assessment team from disclosing or using such information except for a specified purpose; authorizing certain entities to share specified confidential information and records relating to students for specified purposes; authorizing school personnel to address an immediate mental health or substance abuse crisis; providing requirements for addressing such situations; providing threat assessment team reporting requirements; amending s. 1006.08, F.S.; requiring a district school superintendent to be notified by the court of a student referred to mental health services; amending s. 1006.12, F.S.; requiring district school boards to establish or assign safe-school officers at each district school facility within the district; requiring school resource officers and school safety officers to undergo specified evaluations; specifying that participation in the school marshal program meets the requirement, if such a program is available; amending s. 1006.13, F.S.; revising the policy of zero tolerance for crime and victimization; providing district school board responsibilities; authorizing a threat assessment team to use specified alternatives to expulsion or referral to law enforcement to address

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disruptive behavior; providing requirements for zerotolerance policies; requiring a threat assessment team to consult with law enforcement under certain circumstances; creating s. 1006.1493, F.S.; requiring the department to contract with a security consulting firm to develop, update, and implement a risk assessment tool; providing requirements for the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool; requiring reports, training, and advice in the security consulting firm contract; requiring a specified annual report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing for construction regarding the applicability of public records exemptions for certain security data and information; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; authorizing a district school board to use certain categorical appropriations to improve school safety; revising the safe schools allocation; creating the mental health assistance allocation; providing the purpose of the allocation; requiring that funds be allocated annually in the General Appropriations Act; providing for the annual allocation of such funds on a specified basis; providing that eligible charter schools are entitled to a proportionate share; prohibiting the use of allocated funds to supplant funds provided from other operating funds, to increase salaries, or to provide bonuses, except in certain circumstances; requiring that school districts and schools maximize certain third-party funding; requiring that school districts and charter schools

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annually develop and submit certain detailed plans; requiring that approved charter school plans be provided to the district for submission to the commissioner; providing that required plans must include certain elements; requiring school districts to annually submit approved plans to the Commissioner of Education by a specified date; requiring that entities receiving such allocations annually submit a final report on program outcomes and specific expenditures to the commissioner by a specified date; creating s. 1012.584, F.S.; requiring the department to establish a youth mental health awareness and assistance training program for specified purposes; providing department and program requirements; requiring certain school personnel to receive such training; requiring the school safety specialist to ensure certain personnel receive such training; requiring school districts to inform such personnel of the mental health services available in the district; providing appropriations for specified purposes; reenacting ss. 397.6760(2) and 790.335(3)(e), F.S.; relating to the confidentiality of court records and exceptions to the prohibition of registration of firearms, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 790.065, F.S., in references thereto; providing appropriations; reenacting ss. 794.056 and 938.085, F.S.; relating to the Rape Crises Program Trust Fund and additional cost to fund rape crises centers, respectively, to incorporate the amendment



2662	made to s. 836.10, F.S.; providing appropriations;
2663	providing effective dates.