Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

Amendment No.

CHZ	MRER	$\Delta$ CTTON

<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>

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Representative Moskowitz offered the following:

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## Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 326-2736 and insert:

Section 5. 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

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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.-
- Any person whose retirement is effective on or after 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).

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- 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 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 6. 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:
- $\underline{1.}$  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 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 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 7. 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

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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.

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164	(4)	The array of services may include, but is not limited
165	to:	
166	(a)	Prevention services.
167	(b)	Home-based services.
168	(c)	School-based services.
169	(d)	Family therapy.
170	(e)	Family support.
171	(f)	Respite services.
172	(g)	Outpatient treatment.
173	(h)	Day treatment.
174	(i)	Crisis stabilization.
175	(j)	Therapeutic foster care.
176	(k)	Residential treatment.
177	(1)	Inpatient hospitalization.
178	(m)	Case management.
179	(n)	Services for victims of sex offenses.
180	(0)	Transitional services.
181	(p)	Trauma-informed services for children who have
182	suffered	sexual exploitation as defined in s. 39.01(71)(g).
183	(5)	In order to enhance collaboration between agencies and
184	to facili	tate the provision of services by the child and
185	adolescen	t mental health treatment and support system and the
186	school di	strict, the local child and adolescent mental health
187	system of	care shall include the local educational multiagency

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188	ne	twork	for	severely	emotionally	disturbed	students	specified	in
189	s.	1006	.04.						

- (6) The department shall contract for community action treatment teams throughout the state with the managing entities.

  A community action treatment team shall:
- (a) Provide community-based behavioral health and support services to children from 11 to 13 years of age, adolescents, and young adults from 18 to 21 years of age with serious behavioral health conditions who are at risk of out-of-home placement as demonstrated by:
  - 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 and supports to the child, adolescent, or young adult and his or her family, including, but not limited to, the child's, adolescent's, or young adult's school, the local educational multiagency network for severely emotionally disturbed students under s. 1006.04, the child welfare system, and the juvenile justice system. Community action treatment teams shall also coordinate with the managing entity in their service location.
- (e)1. Subject to appropriations and at a minimum, individually serve each of the following counties or regions:
  - a. Alachua.
- b. Alachua, Columbia, Dixie, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Suwannee.

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          c. Bay.
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          d. Brevard.
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          e. Collier.
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          f. DeSoto and Sarasota.
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          g. Duval.
          h. Escambia.
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          i. Hardee, Highlands, and Polk.
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          j. Hillsborough.
          k. Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie.
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          1. Lake and Sumter.
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          m. Lee.
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          n. Manatee.
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          o. Marion.
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          p. Miami-Dade.
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          q. Okaloosa.
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          r. Orange.
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          s. Palm Beach.
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          t. Pasco.
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          u. Pinellas.
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          v. Walton.
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          2. Subject to appropriations, the department shall
     contract for additional teams through the managing entities to
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     ensure the availability of community action treatment team
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     services in the remaining areas of the state.
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262		Section	8.	Section	790.064,	Florida	Statutes,	is	created
263	to	read:							

790.064 Firearm possession and firearm ownership disability.—

- (1) A person who has been adjudicated mentally defective or who has been committed to a mental institution, as those terms are defined in s. 790.065(2), may not own a firearm or possess a firearm until relief from the firearm possession and firearm ownership disability is obtained.
- (2) The firearm possession and firearm ownership disability runs concurrently with the firearm purchase disability provided in s. 790.065(2).
- (3) A person may petition the court that made the adjudication or commitment, or that ordered that the record be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement pursuant to s. 790.065(2), for relief from the firearm possession and firearm ownership disability.
- (4) The person seeking relief must follow the procedures set forth in s. 790.065(2) for obtaining relief from the firearm purchase disability in seeking relief from the firearm possession and firearm ownership disability.
- (5) The person may seek relief from the firearm possession and firearm ownership disability simultaneously with the relief being sought from the firearm purchase disability, if such

286	relief is sought, pursuant to the procedure set forth in s.
287	790.065(2).
288	Section 9. Present subsection (13) of section 790.065,
289	Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (14), and a new
290	subsection (13) is added to that section, to read:
291	790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.—
292	(13) A person younger than 21 years of age may not
293	purchase a firearm. The sale or transfer of a firearm to a
294	person younger than 21 years of age may not be made or
295	facilitated by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or
296	licensed dealer. A person who violates this subsection commits a
297	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
298	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The prohibitions of this
299	subsection do not apply to the purchase of a rifle or shotgun by
300	a law enforcement officer or correctional officer, as those
301	terms are defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or
302	(9), or a servicemember as defined in s. 250.01.
303	Section 10. Section 790.0655, Florida Statutes, is amended
304	to read:
305	790.0655 Purchase and delivery of firearms handguns;
306	mandatory waiting period; exceptions; penalties
307	(1)(a) There shall be A mandatory 3-day waiting period <u>is</u>
308	imposed between the purchase and delivery of a firearm. The
309	mandatory waiting period is, which shall be 3 days, excluding
310	weekends and legal holidays, or expires upon the completion of

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the records checks required under s. 790.065, whichever occurs
<u>later</u> between the purchase and the delivery at retail of any
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 $\underline{\text{firearm}}$ 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 <u>firearm</u> 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  $\underline{\text{does}}$  shall not apply in the following circumstances:
- (a) When a <u>firearm</u> 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)	Whe	n a	rif.	le o	r s	hot	gun	is	bei	ng j	purch	ased	by	a la	Μ£
enfor	ceme	ent o	ffi	cer (	or c	orr	ect	iona	al c	ffi	cer	, as	those	e te	rms	are
defir	ned i	ns.	943	3.10	(1),	(2	),	(3),	(6	5),	(7)	, (8)	, or	(9)	, 01	<u>r a</u>
servi	ceme	ember	as	defi	ined	in	s.	250	0.01	. •						

- (3) It is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084:
- (a) For any retailer, or any employee or agent of a retailer, to deliver a  $\frac{\text{firearm}}{\text{handgun}}$  before the expiration of the  $\frac{3-\text{day}}{\text{day}}$  waiting period, subject to the exceptions provided in subsection (2).
- (b) For a purchaser to obtain delivery of a <u>firearm</u> handgun by fraud, false pretense, or false representation.

Section 11. Effective October 1, 2018, section 790.222, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

import into this state or transfer, distribute, sell, keep for sale, offer for sale, possess, or give to another person a bump-fire 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 "bump-fire 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

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360	semiautomatic firearm unassisted by a kit, a tool, an accessory,
361	or a device.
362	Section 12. (1) Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, is
363	intended to temporarily prevent individuals who are at high risk
364	of harming themselves or others from accessing firearms or
365	ammunition by allowing law enforcement officers to obtain a
366	court order when there is demonstrated evidence that a person
367	poses a significant danger to himself or herself or others,
368	including significant danger as a result of a mental health
369	crisis or violent behavior.
370	(2) The purpose and intent of s. 790.401, Florida
371	Statutes, is to reduce deaths and injuries as a result of
372	certain individuals' use of firearms while respecting
373	constitutional rights by providing a judicial procedure for law
374	enforcement officers to obtain a court order temporarily
375	restricting a person's access to firearms and ammunition. The
376	process established by s. 790.401, Florida Statutes, is intended
377	to apply only to situations in which the person poses a
378	significant danger of harming himself or herself or others by
379	possessing a firearm or ammunition and to include standards and
380	safeguards to protect the rights of respondents and due process
381	of law.
382	Section 13. Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, may be

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cited as "The Risk Protection Order Act."

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384	Section 14. Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, is created
385	to read:
386	790.401 Risk protection orders.—
387	(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
388	(a) "Petitioner" means a law enforcement officer or a law
389	enforcement agency that petitions a court for a risk protection
390	order under this section.
391	(b) "Respondent" means the individual who is identified as
392	the respondent in a petition filed under this section.
393	(c) "Risk protection order" means a temporary ex parte
394	order or a final order granted under this section.
395	(2) PETITION FOR A RISK PROTECTION ORDER.—There is created
396	an action known as a petition for a risk protection order.
397	(a) A petition for a risk protection order may be filed by
398	a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency.
399	(b) An action under this section must be filed in the
400	county where the petitioner's law enforcement office is located
401	or the county where the respondent resides.
402	(c) Such petition for a risk protection order does not
403	require either party to be represented by an attorney.
404	(d) Notwithstanding any other law, attorney fees may not
405	be awarded in any proceeding under this section.
406	(e) A petition must:
407	1. Allege that the respondent poses a significant danger

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

		(g)	Tł	ne peti	itioner	mus	st list	the	addre	SS	of	record	don	the
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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 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.

481		3.	Evidence	of	the r	responder	nt being	seriously	mentally	ill
482	or	having	, recurrir	ng i	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 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. Whether the respondent has used, or has threatened to use, against himself or herself or others any weapons.
- 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.	Cor	roborated	l e	vidence	of	the	abuse	of	controlled
substance	s or	alcohol	by	the re	spoi	ndent	t.		

- 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 hearing at which all parties are present.
- (e) In a hearing under this section, the rules of evidence apply to the same extent as in a domestic violence injunction proceeding under s. 741.30.
- (f) During the hearing, the court must consider whether a mental health evaluation or chemical dependency evaluation is appropriate and, if such determination is made, may order such evaluations, if appropriate.
- (g) A risk protection order must include all of the
  following:
- 528 <u>1. A statement of the grounds supporting the issuance of</u> 529 <u>the order;</u>

530	2. The date the order was issued;
531	3. The date the order ends;
532	4. Whether a mental health evaluation or chemical
533	dependency evaluation of the respondent is required;
534	5. The address of the court in which any responsive
535	pleading should be filed;
536	6. A description of the requirements for the surrender of
537	all firearms and ammunition that the respondent owns, under
538	subsection (7); and
539	7. The following statement:
540	
541	"To the subject of this protection order: This order will last
542	until the date noted above. If you have not done so already, you
543	must surrender immediately to the (insert name of local law
544	enforcement agency) all firearms and ammunition that you own in
545	your custody, control, or possession and any license to carry a
546	concealed weapon or firearm issued to you under s. 790.06,
547	Florida Statutes. You may not have in your custody or control,
548	or purchase, possess, receive, or attempt to purchase or
549	receive, a firearm or ammunition while this order is in effect.
550	You have the right to request one hearing to vacate this order,
551	starting after the date of the issuance of this order, and to

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connected with this order."

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request another hearing after every extension of the order, if

any. You may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter

- (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 parterisk 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 in paragraph (3)(c).
- (c) If a court finds there is reasonable cause to believe that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself or herself or others in the near

580	future by having in his or her custody or control, or by
581	purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm or ammunition,
582	the court must issue a temporary ex parte risk protection order.
583	(d) The court must hold a temporary ex parte risk
584	protection order hearing in person or by telephone on the day
585	the petition is filed or on the business day immediately
586	following the day the petition is filed.
587	(e) A temporary ex parte risk protection order must
588	include all of the following:
589	1. A statement of the grounds asserted for the order;
590	2. The date the order was issued;
591	3. The address of the court in which any responsive
592	pleading may be filed;
593	4. The date and time of the scheduled hearing;
594	5. A description of the requirements for the surrender of
595	all firearms and ammunition that the respondent owns, under
596	subsection (7); and
597	6. The following statement:
598	
599	"To the subject of this protection order: This order is valid
600	until the date noted above. You are required to surrender all
601	firearms and ammunition that you own in your custody, control,
602	or possession. You may not have in your custody or control, or

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purchase, possess, receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, a

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."

- (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
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

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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
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.
- (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.
- <u>a. The court may schedule a hearing by telephone in the manner provided by subparagraph (3)(a)3.</u>
- 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 in paragraph (a) or to another extension order by the court.
  - (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

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729 <u>concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, held by the</u>
730 <u>respondent.</u>

The law enforcement officer serving a risk protection (b) 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 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

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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

779	firearms or ammunition owned by the respondent are reasonably
780	believed to be found and the seizure of any firearms or
781	ammunition owned by the respondent discovered pursuant to such
782	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 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 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)	A:	ttests	not	to	tra	nsfer	the	firearm	s or	ammur	<u>nition</u>
back	to	the	respo	ndent	ur	ntil	the	risk	protect	ion	order	against
the	resp	oonde	ent is	vaca	ateo	d or	ends	with	nout exte	ensi	on.	

- (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 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 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.
- (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.

- 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.
- 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, 2019, for all petitions filed and orders issued pursuant to this

section. The office shall determine the significant non-English-
speaking 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

949 protection order under this section and must provide relevant 950 forms.

- 4. The risk protection order form must include, in a conspicuous location, notice of criminal penalties resulting 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

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

836.10 Written threats to kill, or do bodily injury, or conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism; punishment.—Any person who writes or composes and also sends or procures the sending of any letter, inscribed communication, or electronic communication, whether such letter or communication be signed or anonymous, to any person, containing a threat to kill or to do bodily injury to the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, or a threat to kill or do bodily injury to any member of the family of the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, or any person who makes, posts, or transmits a threat in a writing or other record, including an electronic record, to conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism, in any manner that would allow another person to view the threat, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Section 16. Paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section

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921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

Amendment No.

998	921.0022 Crimina	al Punishment Code	; offense severity
999	ranking chart.—		
1000	(3) OFFENSE SEVI	ERITY RANKING CHAR	Г
1001	(f) LEVEL 6		
1002			
	Florida	Felony	
	Statute	Degree	Description
1003			
	316.027(2)(b)	2nd	Leaving the scene of a
			crash involving
			serious bodily injury.
1004			
	316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 4th or
			subsequent conviction.
1005			
	400.9935(4)(c)	2nd	Operating a clinic, or
			offering services
			requiring licensure,
			without a license.
1006			
	499.0051(2)	2nd Kn	owing forgery of
			ansaction history,
			ansaction information, or
		tr	ansaction statement.
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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

#### Amendment No.

1008	499.0051(3)		2nd	Knowing purchase or receipt of prescription drug from unauthorized person.
	499.0051(4)		2nd	Knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person.
1009	775.0875(1)		3rd	Taking firearm from law enforcement officer.
	784.021(1)(a)		3r	Aggravated assault; deadly weapon without intent to kill.
1011	784.021(1)(b)		3r	and Aggravated assault; intent to commit felony.
1012	784.041	3rd	_	battery; domestic battery cangulation.
1013	784.048(3)		3rd	Aggravated stalking; credible threat.

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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

#### Amendment No.

	784.048(5)	3rd	Aggravated stalking of person under 16.
1015	784.07(2)(c)	2nd	Aggravated assault on law enforcement officer.
1016	784.074(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on sexually violent predators facility staff.
1017	784.08(2)(b)	2nd	Aggravated assault on a person 65 years of age or older.
1018	784.081(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault on specified official or employee.
1019	784.082(2)	2nd	Aggravated assault by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
1020	784.083(2) 864999	2nd	Aggravated assault on code inspector.

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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

Amendment No.

1021		
	787.02(2)	3rd False imprisonment; restraining
		with purpose other than those
		in s. 787.01.
1022		
	790.115(2)(d)	2nd Discharging firearm or
		weapon on school
		property.
1023		
	790.161(2)	2nd Make, possess, or throw
		destructive device with
		intent to do bodily harm or
		damage property.
1024		
	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.
1025		
	790.19	2nd Shooting or throwing deadly
		missiles into dwellings,
		vessels, or vehicles.
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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

### Amendment No.

	794.011(8)(a)	3rd	Solicitation of minor to
			participate in sexual
			activity by custodial
			adult.
1027			
	794.05(1)	2nd	Unlawful sexual activity
			with specified minor.
1028			
	800.04(5)(d)	3rd 3	Lewd or lascivious
		I	molestation; victim 12
			years of age or older but
			less than 16 years of age;
		(	offender less than 18
			years.
1029			
	800.04(6)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious
			conduct; offender 18
			years of age or older.
1030			
	806.031(2)	2nd A	rson resulting in great
		b	odily harm to firefighter
		0	r any other person.
1031			
	810.02(3)(c)	2nd	Burglary of occupied
			structure; unarmed; no
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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

Amendment No.

1000		assault or battery.
1032	810.145(8)(b)	2nd Video voyeurism;
		certain minor victims;
		2nd or subsequent
		offense.
1033		
	812.014(2)(b)1.	2nd Property stolen
		\$20,000 or more, but
		less than \$100,000,
		grand theft in 2nd
		degree.
1034		
	812.014(6)	2nd Theft; property stolen
		\$3,000 or more; coordination
		of others.
1035		
	812.015(9)(a)	2nd Retail theft; property
		stolen \$300 or more;
		second or subsequent
		conviction.
1036		
	812.015(9)(b)	2nd Retail theft; property
		stolen \$3,000 or more;
		coordination of others.
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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

### Amendment No.

1037		
	812.13(2)(c)	2nd Robbery, no firearm or
		other weapon (strong-
		arm robbery).
1038		
	817.4821(5)	2nd Possess cloning paraphernalia
		with intent to create cloned
		cellular telephones.
1039		
	817.505(4)(b)	2nd Patient brokering; 10
		or more patients.
1040		
	825.102(1)	3rd Abuse of an elderly
		person or disabled
		adult.
1041		
	825.102(3)(c)	3rd Neglect of an
		elderly person or
		disabled adult.
1042		
	825.1025(3)	3rd Lewd or lascivious
		molestation of an elderly
		person or disabled adult.
1043		
	825.103(3)(c)	3rd Exploiting an elderly
I 8	364999	

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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

Amendment No.

			person or disabled
			-
			adult and property is
			valued at less than
			\$10,000.
1044			
	827.03(2)(c)		3rd Abuse of a child.
1045			
	827.03(2)(d)		3rd Neglect of a child.
1046			
	827.071(2) & (3)	2nd	Use or induce a child in a
			sexual performance, or
			promote or direct such
			performance.
1047			
	836.05	2nd	Threats; extortion.
1048	000.00	2110	initiates, entertain.
1040	836.10	2nd	Written threats to kill, or do
	030.10	2110	
			bodily injury, or conduct a
			mass shooting or an act of
			terrorism.
1049			
	843.12	3rd	Aids or assists person to
			escape.
1050			
	847.011	3rd Di	stributing, offering to
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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

Amendment No.

1051			intent to	e, or possessing with distribute obscene depicting minors.
	847.012	3rd	the pr	ngly using a minor in roduction of materials ul to minors.
1052	847.0135(2)		of vis	cilitates sexual conduct or with a minor or the sual depiction of such
1053				
	914.23	2nd		ion against a witness, or informant, with njury.
1054				
	944.35(3)(a)2.		b i i c r	committing malicious vattery upon or inflicting cruel or inhuman treatment on an inmate or offender on community supervision, resulting in great bodily carm.

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# Bill No. CS/SB 7026, 2nd Eng. (2018)

Amendment No.

1055			
	944.40	2nd E	scapes.
1056			
	944.46 3rd	d Harbor	ring, concealing, aiding
		escape	ed prisoners.
1057			
	944.47(1)(a)5.	2nd	Introduction of
			contraband (firearm,
			weapon, or explosive)
			into correctional
			facility.
1058			
	951.22(1)	3rd Into	oxicating drug, firearm,
		or v	weapon introduced into
		cour	nty facility.
1059			
1060			
1061			
1062	Section 17. Section 9	43.082, Floa	rida Statutes, is created
1063	to read:		
1064	943.082 School Safety	Awareness l	Program.—
1065	(1) In collaboration	with the Dep	partment of Legal Affairs,
1066	the department shall compet	itively prod	cure a mobile suspicious
1067	activity reporting tool tha	t allows st	udents and the community
1068	to relay information anonym	ously concer	rning unsafe, potentially
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harmful, dangerous, violent, or criminal activities, or the
threat of these activities, to appropriate public safety
agencies and school officials. As recommended by students of
Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School, the program shall be named
"FortifyFL." At a minimum, the department must receive reports
electronically through the mobile suspicious activity reporting
tool that is available on both Android and Apple devices.

- (2) The reporting tool must notify the reporting party of the following information:
- (a) That the reporting party may provide his or her report anonymously.
- (b) That if the reporting party chooses to disclose his or her identity, that information shall be shared with the appropriate law enforcement agency and school officials; however, the law enforcement agency and school officials shall be required to maintain the information as confidential.
- (3) Information reported using the tool must be promptly forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency or school official.
- (4) Law enforcement dispatch centers, school districts, schools, and other entities identified by the department shall be made aware of the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool.
- (5) The department, in collaboration with the Division of Victims Services within the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of Safe Schools within the Department of Education,

1094 shall develop and provide a comprehensive training and awareness 1095 program on the use of the mobile suspicious activity reporting 1096 tool. Section 18. Section 943.687, Florida Statutes, is created 1097 1098 to read: 1099 943.687 Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety 1100 Commission. There is created within the Department of Law 1101 1102 Enforcement the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public 1103 Safety Commission, a commission as defined in s. 20.03. 1104 (2) (a) The commission shall convene no later than June 1, 2018, and shall be composed of 16 members. Five members shall be 1105 1106 appointed by the President of the Senate, five members shall be 1107 appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and five members shall be appointed by the Governor. From the 1108 1109 members of the commission, the Governor shall appoint the chair. 1110 Appointments must be made by April 30, 2018. The Commissioner of 1111 the Department of Law Enforcement shall serve as a member of the 1112 commission. The Secretary of Children and Families, the 1113 Secretary of Juvenile Justice, the Secretary of Health Care 1114 Administration, and the Commissioner of Education shall serve as 1115 ex officio, nonvoting members of the commission. Members shall serve at the pleasure of the officer who appointed the member. A 1116 1117 vacancy on the commission shall be filled in the same manner as 1118 the original appointment.

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1119		(b)	Th	ie Gene	eral C	ouns	sel (	of	the	Depa	rtmen	t of	Law
1120	Enfor	ceme	nt	shall	serve	as	the	ge	nera	.l cc	unsel	for	the
1121	commi	ssio	n.										

- (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.
- 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. At a minimum the commission shall:
- (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

1143	national	gove	ernmer	nt agencie	es ai	nd	entities	and	any	contract
1144	providers	s of	such	agencies	and	er	ntities.			

- (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.	. Id	entify	7 the	histor	y of	inter	actio:	ns b	etwee	n	
perpeti	rator	s and	gover	nmenta	l ent	tities	such	as	schoo	ls,	law
enforce	ement	ageno	cies,	courts	and	socia	l ser	vice	agen	cies	, and
identi	fy an	y fail	ures	to ade	quate	ely co	mmuni	cate	or c	oord	linate
regard	ing i	ndicat	ors o	of risk	or p	possib	le th	reat	s.		

- 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
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

1217	confidential and exempt shall retain such exempt or confidential
1218	and exempt status and the commission may not disclose any such
1219	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.
- Section 19. 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.
- 1240 (2) Provide ongoing professional development opportunities
  1241 to school district personnel.

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(3) Provide a coordinated and interdisciplinary approach	h
to providing technical assistance and guidance to school	
districts on safety and security and recommendations to address	SS
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

  rules of the office.
- (5) Review and provide recommendations on the security risk assessments. The department may contract with security personnel, consulting engineers, architects, or other safety and security experts the department deems necessary for safety and security consultant services.
- (6) Coordinate with the Department of Law Enforcement to provide a centralized integrated data repository and data analytics resources to improve access to timely, complete and accurate information integrating data from, at a minimum, but not limited to, the following data sources by December 1, 2018:
  - (a) Social Media;

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1267	(b) Department of Children and Families;
1268	(c) Department of Law Enforcement;
1269	(d) Department of Juvenile Justice; and
1270	(e) Local law enforcement.
1271	(7) Data that is exempt or confidential and exempt from
1272	public records requirements retains its exempt or confidential
1273	and exempt status when incorporated into the centralized
1274	integrated data repository.
1275	(8) To maintain the confidentiality requirements attached
1276	to the information provided to the centralized integrated data
1277	repository by the various state and local agencies, data
1278	governance and security shall ensure compliance with all
1279	applicable state and federal data privacy requirements through
1280	the use of user authorization and role based security, data
1281	anonymization and aggregation and auditing capabilities.
1282	(9) To maintain the confidentiality requirements attached
1283	to the information provided to the centralized integrated data
1284	repository by the various state and local agencies, each source
1285	agency providing data for the repository shall be the sole
1286	custodian of the data for the purpose of any request for
1287	inspection or copies thereof under ch. 119. The department shall
1288	only allow access to data from the source agencies in accordance
1289	with rules adopted by the respective source agencies.

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           (10) Award grants to schools to improve the safety and
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      security of school buildings based upon recommendations of the
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      security risk assessment developed pursuant to subsection (1).
           (11) Disseminate, in consultation with the Department of
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      Law Enforcement, to participating schools awareness and
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      education materials on the School Safety Awareness Program
      developed pursuant to s. 943.082.
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           Section 20. Paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of section
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      1002.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
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           1002.32 Developmental research (laboratory) schools.-
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           (10) EXCEPTIONS TO LAW.—To encourage innovative practices
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      and facilitate the mission of the lab schools, in addition to
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      the exceptions to law specified in s. 1001.23(2), the following
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      exceptions shall be permitted for lab schools:
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                The methods and requirements of the following statutes
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      shall be held in abeyance: ss. 316.75; 1001.30; 1001.31;
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      1001.32; 1001.33; 1001.34; 1001.35; 1001.36; 1001.361; 1001.362;
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      1001.363; 1001.37; 1001.371; 1001.372; 1001.38; 1001.39;
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      1001.395; 1001.40; 1001.41; 1001.44; 1001.453; 1001.46;
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      1001.461; 1001.462; 1001.463; 1001.464; 1001.47; 1001.48;
      1001.49; 1001.50; 1001.51; 1006.12(2) 1006.12(1); 1006.21(3),
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      (4); 1006.23; 1010.07(2); 1010.40; 1010.41; 1010.42; 1010.43;
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      1010.44; 1010.45; 1010.46; 1010.47; 1010.48; 1010.49; 1010.50;
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      1010.51; 1010.52; 1010.53; 1010.54; 1010.55; 1011.02(1)-(3),
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(5); 1011.04; 1011.20; 1011.21; 1011.22; 1011.23; 1011.71;
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      1011.72; 1011.73; and 1011.74.
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           Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 1006.04, Florida
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      Statutes, is amended to read:
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           1006.04 Educational multiagency services for students with
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      severe emotional disturbance.-
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            (1)(a) The multiagency network for students with emotional
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      and behavioral disabilities works with education, mental health,
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      child welfare, and juvenile justice professionals, along with
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      other agencies and families, to provide children with mental
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      illness or emotional and behavioral problems and their families
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      with access to the services and supports they need to succeed An
      intensive, integrated educational program; a continuum of mental
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      health treatment services; and, when needed, residential
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      services are necessary to enable students with severe emotional
1329
      disturbance to develop appropriate behaviors and demonstrate
      academic and career education skills. The small incidence of
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      severe emotional disturbance in the total school population
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      requires multiagency programs to provide access to appropriate
      services for all students with severe emotional disturbance.
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      District school boards should provide educational programs, and
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      state departments and agencies administering children's mental
      health funds should provide mental health treatment and
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      residential services when needed, as part of the forming a
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1338	multiagency network	to provide	support for	<del>r students</del>	with	severe
1339	emotional disturbanc	e.				

- (b) The purpose of the multiagency network is to: The program goals for each component of the multiagency network are to
- 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
- $\underline{2.}$  Develop individual programs for students with severe emotional disturbance, including necessary educational, residential, and mental health treatment services.; to
- $\underline{3.}$  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
- $\underline{4}$ . 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

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1363	identify critical issues and barriers of mutual concern and
1364	develop local response systems that increase home and school
1365	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, 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 22. 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-of-state 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 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.

- 1412 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 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

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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. 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.-
- 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

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 $\frac{must}{c}$
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.
- 1509 (c) Establish a schedule to test the functionality and coverage capacity of all emergency communication systems and

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1512	of	the	sch	nool	's campus	5.						

- SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—Each district school superintendent shall establish policies and procedures for the prevention of violence on school grounds, including the 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 1534 organizations in matters of school safety and security.

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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
<u>assessment</u> these self-assessment findings, the <u>district's school</u>
safety specialist district school superintendent shall provide
recommendations to the district school board which identify
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 $\underline{\text{such findings}}$
and the school safety specialist's recommendations the self-
assessment 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
<pre>specialist district school superintendent shall report such</pre>
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).

- 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.
- (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.

- 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 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.

(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 23. 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 guilty 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 guilty.

Section 24. Section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.12 <u>Safe-school</u> <del>school resource</del> officers <u>at each</u>
public school and school safety officers For the protection and
safety of school personnel, property, students, and visitors,
each 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 <u>undergo criminal</u>

  <u>background checks</u>, <u>drug testing</u>, <u>and a psychological evaluation</u>

  <u>and</u> 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.
- (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 <u>undergo criminal</u> 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 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.

(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 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.

Section 25. 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.—

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- (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.

(4)

(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 26. 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 used by school officials at each school district and public school site in the state in conducting security assessments for use by school officials at each school district and public school site in the state.

(2) The FSSAT must help school officials identify threats,
nerabilities, and appropriate safety controls for the schools
at they supervise, pursuant to the security risk assessment
quirements of s. 1006.07(6).
(a) At a minimum, the FSSAT must address all of the
llowing components:
1. School emergency and crisis preparedness planning;
2. Security, crime, and violence prevention policies and
ocedures;
3. Physical security measures;
4. Professional development training needs;
5. An examination of support service roles in school
fety, security, and emergency planning;
6. School security and school police staffing, operational
actices, and related services;
7. School and community collaboration on school safety;
$\underline{\mathbf{d}}$
8. A return on investment analysis of the recommended
ysical security controls.
(b) The department shall require by contract that the
curity consulting firm:
1. Generate written automated reports on assessment
ndings for review by the department and school and district

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officials;

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	2.	. P:	rov	ide	trainir	ng to	the the	depart	ment	and	school	<u>officials</u>
in	the	use	of	the	FSSAT	and	other	areas	of	impoı	rtance	identified
by	the	depa	artr	nent	; and							

- 3. Advise in the development and implementation of templates, formats, guidance, and other resources necessary to facilitate the implementation of this section at state, district, school, and local levels.
- 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 27. Subsections (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 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 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

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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.
  - (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.
- (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 guarantee to each school district. The guarantee shall be calculated from prior year base funding per unweighted FTE student which shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided

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in subsection (17)  $\frac{(16)}{(16)}$ , 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)  $\frac{(16)}{(16)}$  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 guarantee 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.

created to provide funding to assist school districts in their compliance with <u>s. 1006.07</u> <u>ss. 1006.07-1006.148</u>, with priority given to <u>implementing the district's</u> <u>establishing a</u> 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 remaining balance of the safe schools allocation, two-thirds shall be allocated to school districts based on the most recent

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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.

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

L980	bonuses. School districts are encouraged to maximize third party
L981	health insurance benefits and Medicaid claiming for services,
L982	where appropriate.

- (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

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2004	more local community mental health programs, agencies, or
2005	providers.
2006	(c) School districts shall submit approved plans,
2007	including approved plans of each charter school in the district,
2008	to the commissioner by August 1 of each fiscal year.
2009	(d) Beginning September 30, 2019, and annually by
2010	September 30 thereafter, each school district shall submit to
2011	the Department of Education a report on its program outcomes and
2012	expenditures for the previous fiscal year that, at a minimum,
2013	must include the number of each of the following:
2014	1. Students who receive screenings or assessments.
2015	2. Students who are referred for services or assistance.
2016	3. Students who receive services or assistance.
2017	4. Direct employment service providers employed by each
2018	school district.
2019	5. Contract-based collaborative efforts or partnerships
2020	with community mental health programs, agencies, or providers.
2021	Section 28. Section 1012.584, Florida Statutes, is created
2022	to read:
2023	1012.584 Continuing education and inservice training for
2024	youth mental health awareness and assistance.
2025	(1) Beginning with the 2018-2019 school year, the
2026	Department of Education shall establish an evidence-based youth
2027	mental health awareness and assistance training program to help

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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.

- authority on youth mental health awareness and assistance to facilitate providing youth mental health awareness and assistance to 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 awareness and assistance trainer. The school safety specialist shall ensure that all school personnel within his or her school district receive youth mental health awareness and assistance training.
- (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 t	:he
skills, resources, and knowledge required to assess the	
situation, and how to identify and encourage the student to us	<u>se</u>
appropriate professional help and other support strategies,	
including, but not limited to, peer, social, or self-help care	٠ ف

- (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 29. Subsection (6) of section 1013.64, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1013.64 Funds for comprehensive educational plant needs; construction cost maximums for school district capital projects.—Allocations from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund to the various boards for capital outlay projects shall be determined as follows:
- (6)(a) Each district school board must meet all educational plant space needs of its elementary, middle, and high schools before spending funds from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund or the School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund for any ancillary plant or any other new

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construction, renovation, or remodeling of ancillary space. Expenditures to meet such space needs may include expenditures for site acquisition; new construction of educational plants; renovation, remodeling, and maintenance and repair of existing educational plants, including auxiliary facilities; and the directly related costs of such services of school district personnel. It is not the intent of the Legislature to preclude the use of capital outlay funding for the labor costs necessary to accomplish the authorized uses for the capital outlay funding. Day-labor contracts or any other educational facilities contracting and construction techniques pursuant to s. 1013.45 are authorized. Additionally, if a school district has salaried maintenance staff whose duties consist solely of performing the labor necessary to accomplish the authorized uses for the capital outlay funding, such funding may be used for those salaries; however, if a school district has salaried staff whose duties consist partially of performing the labor necessary to accomplish the authorized uses for the capital outlay funding, the district shall prorate the portion of salary of each such employee that is based on labor for authorized capital outlay funding, and such funding may be used to pay that portion.

(b)1. A district school board may not use funds from the following sources: Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund; Classrooms

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First Program funds provided in s. 1013.68; nonvoted 1.5-mill levy of ad valorem property taxes provided in s. 1011.71(2); Classrooms for Kids Program funds provided in s. 1013.735; District Effort Recognition Program funds provided in s. 1013.736; or High Growth District Capital Outlay Assistance Grant Program funds provided in s. 1013.738 for any new construction of educational plant space with a total cost per student station, including change orders, that equals more than:

- a. \$17,952 for an elementary school,
- b. \$19,386 for a middle school, or
- c. \$25,181 for a high school,

(January 2006) as adjusted annually to reflect increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index.

- 2. School districts shall maintain accurate documentation related to the costs of all new construction of educational plant space reported to the Department of Education pursuant to paragraph (d). The Auditor General shall review the documentation maintained by the school districts and verify compliance with the limits under this paragraph during its scheduled operational audits of the school district. The department shall make the final determination on district compliance based on the recommendation of the Auditor General.
- 3. The Office of Economic and Demographic Research, in consultation with the department, shall conduct a study of the

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cost per student station amounts using the most recent available information on construction costs. In this study, the costs per student station should represent the costs of classroom construction and administrative offices as well as the supplemental costs of core facilities, including required media centers, gymnasiums, music rooms, cafeterias and their associated kitchens and food service areas, vocational areas, and other defined specialty areas, including exceptional student education areas. The study must take into account appropriate cost-effectiveness factors in school construction and should include input from industry experts. The Office of Economic and Demographic Research must provide the results of the study and recommendations on the cost per student station to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 31, 2017.

4. The Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) shall conduct a study of the State Requirements for Education Facilities (SREF) to identify current requirements that can be eliminated or modified in order to decrease the cost of construction of educational facilities while ensuring student safety. OPPAGA must provide the results of the study, and an overall recommendation as to whether SREF should be retained, to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than January 31, 2017.

- 5. Effective July 1, 2017, in addition to the funding sources listed in subparagraph 1., a district school board may not use funds from any sources for new construction of educational plant space with a total cost per student station, including change orders, which equals more than the current adjusted amounts provided in sub-subparagraphs 1.a.-c. which shall subsequently be adjusted annually to reflect increases or decreases in the Consumer Price Index. However, if a contract has been executed for architectural and design services or for construction management services before July 1, 2017, a district school board may use funds from any source for the new construction of educational plant space and such funds are exempt from the total cost per student station requirements.
- 6. A district school board must not use funds from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund or the School District and Community College District Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund for any new construction of an ancillary plant that exceeds 70 percent of the average cost per square foot of new construction for all schools.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided, new construction for which a contract has been executed for architectural and design services or for construction management services by a district school board on or after July 1, 2017, may not exceed the cost per student station as provided in paragraph (b). A school district that exceeds the cost per student station provided in

paragraph (b), as determined by the Auditor General, shall be subject to sanctions. If the Auditor General determines that the cost per student station overage is de minimus or due to extraordinary circumstances outside the control of the district, the sanctions shall not apply. The sanctions are as follows:

- 1. The school district shall be ineligible for allocations from the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund for the next 3 years in which the school district would have received allocations had the violation not occurred.
- 2. The school district shall be subject to the supervision of a district capital outlay oversight committee. The oversight committee is authorized to approve all capital outlay expenditures of the school district, including new construction, renovations, and remodeling, for 3 fiscal years following the violation.
- a. Each oversight committee shall be composed of the following:
- (I) One appointee of the Commissioner of Education who has significant financial management, school facilities construction, or related experience.
- (II) One appointee of the office of the state attorney with jurisdiction over the district.
- 2200 (III) One appointee of the Chief Financial Officer who is 2201 a licensed certified public accountant.

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- b. An appointee to the oversight committee may not be employed by the school district; be a relative, as defined in s. 1002.33(24)(a)2., of any school district employee; or be an elected official. Each appointee must sign an affidavit attesting to these conditions and affirming that no conflict of interest exists in his or her oversight role.
  - (d) The department shall:
- 1. Compute for each calendar year the statewide average construction costs for facilities serving each instructional level, for relocatable educational facilities, for administrative facilities, and for other ancillary and auxiliary facilities. The department shall compute the statewide average costs per student station for each instructional level.
- 2. Annually review the actual completed construction costs of educational facilities in each school district. For any school district in which the total actual cost per student station, including change orders, exceeds the statewide limits established in paragraph (b), the school district shall report to the department the actual cost per student station and the reason for the school district's inability to adhere to the limits established in paragraph (b). The department shall collect all such reports and shall provide these reports to the Auditor General for verification purposes.

Cost per student station includes contract costs, legal and
administrative costs, fees of architects and engineers,
furniture and equipment, and site improvement costs. Cost per
student station does not include the cost of purchasing or
leasing the site for the construction or the cost of related
offsite improvements. Cost per student station also does not
include the cost for securing entries, checkpoint construction,
lighting specifically designed for entry point security,
security cameras, automatic locks and locking devices,
electronic security systems, fencing designed to prevent
intruder entry into a building, bullet-proof glass, or other
capital construction items approved by the school safety
specialist to ensure building security for new educational,
auxiliary, or ancillary facilities; costs for these items must
be below 2 percent per student station.

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:

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 used exclusively for the purpose of providing services for victims of sexual assault. Funds credited to the trust fund

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

adjudication, a violation of s. 775.21(6) and (10)(a), (b), and

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      (q); s. 784.011; s. 784.021; s. 784.03; s. 784.041; s. 784.045;
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      s. 784.048; s. 784.07; s. 784.08; s. 784.081; s. 784.082; s.
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      784.083; s. 784.085; s. 787.01(3); s. 787.02(3); 787.025; s.
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      787.06; s. 787.07; s. 794.011; s. 794.05; s. 794.08; former s.
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      796.03; former s. 796.035; s. 796.04; s. 796.05; s. 796.06; s.
2306
      796.07(2)(a)-(d) and (i); s. 800.03; s. 800.04; s. 810.14; s.
2307
      810.145; s. 812.135; s. 817.025; s. 825.102; s. 825.1025; s.
      827.071; s. 836.10; s. 847.0133; s. 847.0135(2); s. 847.0137; s.
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      847.0145; s. 943.0435(4)(c), (7), (8), (9)(a), (13), and
      (14)(c); or s. 985.701(1), the court shall impose a surcharge of
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2311
      $151. Payment of the surcharge shall be a condition of
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      probation, community control, or any other court-ordered
      supervision. The sum of $150 of the surcharge shall be deposited
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      into the Rape Crisis Program Trust Fund established within the
2315
      Department of Health by chapter 2003-140, Laws of Florida. The
2316
      clerk of the court shall retain $1 of each surcharge that the
2317
      clerk of the court collects as a service charge of the clerk's
      office.
2.318
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           Section 34. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of $69,
2320
      237,286 in recurring funds is appropriated from the General
      Revenue Fund to the Department of Education in the Aid to Local
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      Governments Grants and Aids - Florida Education Finance Program
2323
      to fund the mental health assistance allocation created pursuant
2324
      to s. 1011.62(16), Florida Statutes.
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2325	Section 35. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sums of
2326	\$500,000 in recurring funds and \$6,200,000 in nonrecurring funds
2327	are appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department
2328	of Education to implement the youth mental health awareness and
2329	assistance training as directed pursuant to s. 1012.584, Florida
2330	Statutes.
2331	Section 36. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of \$1
2332	million in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General
2333	Revenue Fund to the Department of Education for the design and
2334	construction of a memorial honoring those who lost their lives
2335	on February 14, 2018, at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in
2336	Broward County. The department shall collaborate with the
2337	students and faculty of Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School,
2338	the families of the victims, the Broward County School District,
2339	and other relevant entities of the Parkland community on the
2340	design and placement of the memorial.
2341	Section 37. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the sum of
2342	\$25,262,714 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the
2343	General Revenue Fund to the Department of Education for the
2344	purpose of replacing Building 12, as listed in the Florida
2345	Inventory of School Houses, at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High
2346	School in Broward County.
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TITLE AMENDMENT

Amendment No.

2350	Remove lines 8-229 and insert:
2351	Department of Education; amending s. 121.091, F.S.;
2352	authorizing certain retired law enforcement officers
2353	to be reemployed as school resource officers after
2354	meeting specified termination requirements;
2355	authorizing such retired law enforcement officers to
2356	receive compensation and retirement benefits after a
2357	specified period; providing that such retired law
2358	enforcement officers may not renew membership in the
2359	Florida Retirement System, except as otherwise
2360	provided; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; requiring when
2361	practicable that a law enforcement officer with
2362	certain training be assigned to serve and execute
2363	certain ex parte orders; authorizing a law enforcement
2364	officer to seize and hold firearms and ammunition if
2365	taking custody of a person who poses a potential
2366	danger to himself or herself or others and who has
2367	made a credible threat against another person;
2368	authorizing a law enforcement officer to seek the
2369	voluntary surrender of firearms and ammunition kept in
2370	the residence if the law enforcement officer takes
2371	custody of the person at the person's residence and
2372	certain criteria are met; authorizing such law
2373	enforcement officer to petition an appropriate court
2374	for a risk protection order under certain

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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
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,

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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 "bump-
fire 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

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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 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

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instructional and informational material; amending s. 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 s. 921.0022, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; creating s. 943.082, F.S.; 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;

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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 cross-
reference; amending s. 1006.04, F.S.; revising the
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

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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 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

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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;

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