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By the Committee on Rules

595-03745-18 20187026___ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public safety; providing a short

title; amending s. 20.15, F.S.; establishing the Office of Safe Schools within the Department of Education; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; authorizing a law enforcement officer to seize and hold firearms and ammunition if taking custody of a person who poses a potential danger to himself or herself or others and who has made a credible threat against another person; requiring the law enforcement officer's agency to hold seized firearms and ammunition under certain circumstances; requiring law enforcement agencies to develop certain policies and procedures; authorizing a law enforcement officer to petition a court for a risk protection order under certain circumstances; 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

sale or transfer, or facilitation of a sale or

person to petition for simultaneous relief; amending

s. 790.065, F.S.; prohibiting a person younger than a

certain age from purchasing a firearm; prohibiting the

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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. 790.34, F.S.; defining the term "bump-fire stock"; prohibiting the importation, transfer, distribution, transport, sale, or giving of a bumpfire stock in this state; 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 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

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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 and ammunition after issuance of a risk protection order; requiring law enforcement agencies to develop certain policies and procedures by a certain date; providing for return of firearms and ammunition upon the vacating or end without the extension of an order under certain circumstances; authorizing a respondent to elect to transfer all firearms and ammunition surrendered or seized by a law enforcement agency to another person under certain circumstances; requiring an issuing court to forward specified information concerning a respondent to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; 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 knowingly filing a petition for such an order which contains materially false or misleading information; providing criminal penalties; prohibiting violations of such an order; providing criminal penalties; providing construction; providing

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that the risk protection order provisions do not create liability for certain acts or omissions; requiring the Office of the State Courts Administrator to develop and distribute certain instructional and informational material; creating s. 943.082, F.S.; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to competitively procure a mobile suspicious activity reporting tool; requiring the system to notify certain parties of specified information; requiring information received by the system to be reported to the appropriate agencies and school officials; requiring certain entities to be made aware of the system; requiring certain materials be provided to participating schools and school districts; creating s. 943.687, F.S.; creating the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement; requiring the commission to convene by a certain date; specifying the composition of the commission; specifying meeting requirements; requiring Florida Department of Law Enforcement staff to assist the commission; 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. 1000.051, F.S.; providing legislative intent regarding school safety and security; creating s. 1001.217, F.S.; creating the

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Office of Safe Schools; providing the purpose and duties of the office; amending ss. 1002.221 and 1002.225, F.S.; providing for construction regarding the applicability of public records exemptions for security system plans and security systems; amending s. 1006.04, F.S.; establishing the Multiagency Service Network for Students with Severe Emotional Disturbance; specifying the goals and duties of the program; authorizing the Legislature to provide funding to the department to award grants; creating s. 1006.05, F.S.; providing a purpose of the mental health assistance allocation; requiring that school districts and charter schools annually develop and submit certain detailed plans; requiring that approved charter school plans be provided to the district for submission to the Commissioner of Education; providing that required plans must include certain elements; requiring school districts to annually submit approved plans to the commissioner by a specified date; requiring that entities receiving such allocations annually submit a final report on program outcomes and specific expenditures to the commissioner by a specified date; amending s. 1006.07, F.S.; requiring district school boards to formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for active shooter situations; requiring that active shooter situation training for each school be conducted by the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's campus; requiring each school district to

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designate a threat assessment team; requiring each school district to conduct certain assessments in a specified format; requiring a district school superintendent to provide specified entities with certain findings and certain strategy and activity recommendations to improve school safety and security; requiring that district school boards allow campus tours by such law enforcement agency or agencies at specified times and for specified purposes; requiring that certain recommendations be documented by such board or principal; requiring each district school board to designate or appoint a district school safety specialist; providing duties of the school safety specialist; amending s. 1006.12, F.S.; requiring district school boards to establish or assign safeschool officers at each district school facility within the district; requiring school resource officers and school safety officers to undergo specified evaluations; specifying that participation in the Florida Sheriff's Marshal Program meets the requirement; creating s. 1006.149, F.S.; establishing the Public School Emergency Response Learning System Program within the department; establishing the program as a partnership between local law enforcement agencies and public education entities; specifying activities, training, notification systems, and resources provided through the program; specifying the creation of a preemptive plan of action; authorizing funding provided by the Legislature to implement the

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program; creating s. 1006.1491, F.S.; creating the Florida Sheriff's Marshal Program within the department; specifying a purpose; defining terms; establishing program eligibility requirements; authorizing special deputy sheriffs to perform certain duties, under specified circumstances; specifying training and instructional requirements; specifying grounds for termination and denial of participants; specifying implementation requirements; authorizing funding as provided by the Legislature; creating s. 1006.1493, F.S.; requiring the department to contract with a security consulting firm to develop, update, and implement a risk assessment tool; providing requirements for the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool; requiring reports, training, and advice in the security consulting firm contract; requiring a specified annual report to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; providing for construction regarding the applicability of public records exemptions for certain security data and information; amending s. 1011.62, F.S.; expanding the safe schools allocation to provide funding for specified school safety provisions; creating the mental health assistance allocation; providing the purpose of the allocation; requiring that funds be allocated annually in the General Appropriations Act; providing for the annual allocation of such funds on a specified basis; providing that eligible charter schools are entitled to a proportionate share;

prohibiting the use of allocated funds to supplant funds provided from other operating funds, to increase salaries, or to provide bonuses, except in certain circumstances; requiring that school districts and schools maximize certain third-party funding; reenacting ss. 397.6760(2) and 790.335(3)(e), F.S., relating to the confidentiality of court records and exceptions to the prohibition of registration of firearms, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 790.065, F.S., in references thereto; creating s. 16.63, F.S.; establishing the Medical Reimbursement Program for Victims of Mass Shootings in the Department of Legal Affairs; defining the term "mass shooting"; requiring the department to reimburse verified or designated trauma centers for certain costs associated with treating victims for injuries associated with a mass shooting; requiring a verified or designated trauma center that requests a reimbursement to accept it as payment in full; providing an appropriation; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to transfer, annually and by a specified date, a percentage of the fees collected for new and renewal concealed weapon or firearm licenses from the Division of Licensing Trust Fund to the Department of Legal Affairs to reimburse the trauma centers; providing an effective date.

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

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

Section 2. The Legislature finds there is a need to comprehensively address the crisis of gun violence, including but not limited to, gun violence on school campuses. The Legislature intends to address this crisis by providing law enforcement and the courts with the tools to enhance public safety by temporarily restricting firearm possession by a person who is undergoing a mental health crisis and when there is evidence of a threat of violence, and by promoting school safety and enhanced coordination between education and law enforcement entities at the state and local level.

Section 3. Section 16.63, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

16.63 Medical Reimbursement Program for Victims of Mass Shootings.—The Medical Reimbursement Program for Victims of Mass Shootings is established in the Department of Legal Affairs to reimburse trauma centers verified or designated pursuant to s. 395.4025 for the medical costs of treating victims for injuries associated with a mass shooting. As used in this section, the term "mass shooting" means an incident in which four or more people are killed or injured by firearms in one or more locations in close proximity. The Department of Legal Affairs must reimburse such trauma centers based on a department—approved fee schedule for the documented medical costs of treating victims for injuries associated with a mass shooting. A trauma center that requests a reimbursement through the program must accept the reimbursement as payment in full and may not bill the victim of a mass shooting or his or her family.

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Section 4. Paragraph (j) is added to subsection (3) of section 20.15, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 20.15 Department of Education.—There is created a Department of Education.
- (3) DIVISIONS.—The following divisions of the Department of Education are established:
 - (j) The Office of Safe Schools.
- Section 5. 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.
- (d) 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.
- 1. If a law enforcement officer seizes a firearm or any ammunition, the law enforcement officer's agency must hold the seized firearm or ammunition for at least a 72-hour period or until the person goes to the law enforcement agency to retrieve

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the seized firearm or ammunition. Law enforcement agencies must develop policies and procedures relating to the seizure, storage, and return of such seized firearms or ammunition.

2. If the person has a firearm or any ammunition that was not seized when he or she was taken into custody, a law enforcement officer may petition the appropriate court for a risk protection order against the person pursuant to s. 790.401.

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 6. Section 790.064, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{790.064}$ 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 relief is sought, pursuant to the procedure set forth in s. 790.065(2).

Section 7. Present subsection (13) of section 790.065, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (14), and a new subsection (13) is added to that section, to read:

790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.-

(13) A person younger than 21 years of age may not purchase a firearm. The sale or transfer of a firearm to a person younger than 21 years of age may not be made or facilitated by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer. A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The prohibitions of this subsection do not apply to the purchase of a rifle or shotgun by a law enforcement officer or a correctional officer, as those terms are defined in s. 943.10, or to a person on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or full-time duty in the National Guard.

Section 8. Section 790.0655, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.0655 Purchase and delivery of <u>firearms</u> handguns; mandatory waiting period; exceptions; penalties.—

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imposed between the purchase and delivery of a firearm. The mandatory waiting period is, which shall be 3 days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, or expires upon the completion of the records checks required under s. 790.065, whichever occurs later 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 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 $\frac{3-\text{day}}{3-\text{day}}$ waiting period $\frac{\text{does}}{3-\text{day}}$ 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 a person who completes a minimum of a 16-hour hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission or similar agency of another state, unless that person is purchasing a handgun.
- (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

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retailer, to deliver a <u>firearm</u> handgun before the expiration of the 3-day waiting period, subject to the exceptions provided in subsection (2).

(b) For a purchaser to obtain delivery of a <u>firearm</u> handgun by fraud, false pretense, or false representation.

Section 9. Section 790.34, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

790.34 Prohibited device for firearm.-

- (1) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "bump-fire stock" means a gun 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 of a semiautomatic firearm to a faster rate than is possible for a person to fire such semiautomatic firearm unassisted by a kit, a tool, an accessory, or a device.
- (2) SALE OR TRANSFER.—A person may not import into this state or, within this state, transfer, distribute, transport, sell, keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, or give a bump-fire stock to another person. A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 10. (1) Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, is intended to temporarily prevent individuals who are at high risk of harming themselves or others from accessing firearms or ammunition by allowing law enforcement officers to obtain a court order when there is demonstrated evidence that a person poses a significant danger to himself or herself or others, including significant danger as a result of a mental health crisis or violent behavior.

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(2) The purpose and intent of s. 790.401, Florida Statutes, is to reduce deaths and injuries as a result of certain individuals' use of firearms while respecting constitutional rights by providing a judicial procedure for law enforcement officers to obtain a court order temporarily restricting a person's access to firearms and ammunition. The process established by s. 790.401, Florida Statutes, is intended to apply only to situations in which the person poses a significant danger of harming himself or herself or others by possessing a firearm or ammunition and to include standards and safeguards to protect the rights of respondents and due process of law.

Section 11. <u>Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, may be cited</u> as "The Risk Protection Order Act."

Section 12. Section 790.401, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

790.401 Risk protection orders.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Petitioner" means a law enforcement officer or a law enforcement agency that petitions a court for a risk protection order under this section.
- (b) "Respondent" means the individual who is identified as the respondent in a petition filed under this section.
- (c) "Risk protection order" means a temporary ex parte order or a final order granted under this section.
- (2) PETITION FOR A RISK PROTECTION ORDER.—There is created an action known as a petition for a risk protection order.
- (a) A petition for a risk protection order may be filed by a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency.
 - (b) An action under this section must be filed in the

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county where the petitioner's law enforcement office is located or the county where the respondent resides.

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

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attest in the petition to having provided such notice or must attest to the steps that will be taken to provide such notice.

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

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494 <u>a local court rule to reasonably accommodate a disability or</u>
495 <u>exceptional circumstances. The court must receive assurances of</u>
496 <u>the petitioner's identity before conducting a telephonic</u>
497 hearing.

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

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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. The respondent's ownership of, access to, or intent to possess firearms or ammunition.
- 9. The unlawful or reckless use, display, or brandishing of a firearm by the respondent.
- 10. The recurring use of, or threat to use, physical force by the respondent against another person or the respondent stalking another person.
- 11. Whether the respondent, in this state or any other state, has been arrested for, convicted of, had adjudication withheld on, or pled nolo contendere to a crime involving violence or a threat of violence.
- 12. Corroborated evidence of the abuse of controlled substances or alcohol by the respondent.
- 13. Evidence of recent acquisition of firearms or ammunition by the respondent.
- 14. Any relevant information from family and household members concerning the respondent.
- (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.

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(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:
- 1. A statement of the grounds supporting the issuance of the order;
 - 2. The date the order was issued;
 - 3. The date the order ends;
- 4. Whether a mental health evaluation or chemical dependency evaluation of the respondent is required;
- 5. The address of the court in which any responsive pleading should be filed;
- 6. A description of the requirements for the surrender of firearms and ammunition under subsection (7); and
 - 7. The following statement:

"To the subject of this protection order: This order will last until the date noted above. If you have not done so already, 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. You may not have in your custody or control, or purchase, possess, receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, a

firearm or ammunition while this order is in effect. You have the right to request one hearing to vacate this order, starting after the date of the issuance of this order, and to request another hearing after every extension of the order, if any. You may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter connected with this order."

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

- (d) The court must hold a temporary ex parte risk protection order hearing in person or by telephone on the day the petition is filed or on the business day immediately following the day the petition is filed.
- (e) A temporary ex parte risk protection order must include all of the following:
 - 1. A statement of the grounds asserted for the order;
 - 2. The date the order was issued;
- 3. The address of the court in which any responsive pleading may be filed;
 - 4. The date and time of the scheduled hearing;
- 5. A description of the requirements for surrender of firearms and ammunition under subsection (7); and
 - 6. The following statement:

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"To the subject of this protection order: This order is valid until the date noted above. You are required to surrender all firearms and ammunition in your custody, control, or possession. You may not have in your custody or control, or purchase, possess, receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, a firearm or ammunition while this order is in effect. You 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

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a facsimile copy, the sheriff must verify receipt with the sender before attempting to serve it upon the respondent. The clerk of the court shall be responsible for furnishing to the sheriff information on the respondent's physical description and location. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction to effect service. A law enforcement agency effecting service pursuant to this section shall use service and verification procedures consistent with those of the sheriff. Service under this section takes precedence over the service of other documents, unless the other documents are of a similar emergency nature.

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

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(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

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a risk protection order at any time within 30 days before the end of the order.

- 1. Upon receipt of the motion to extend, the court shall order that a hearing be held no later than 14 days after the date the order is issued and shall schedule such hearing.
- a. The court may schedule a hearing by telephone in the manner provided by subparagraph (3)(a)3.
- $\underline{\text{b. The respondent must be personally served in the same}}$ 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,

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the court shall order the respondent to surrender to the local law enforcement agency all firearms and ammunition in the respondent's custody, control, or possession except as provided in subsection (9), and any license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06.

- (b) The law enforcement officer serving a risk protection order under this section, including a temporary ex parte risk protection order, shall request that the respondent immediately surrender all firearms and ammunition in his or her custody, control, or possession and any license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued under s. 790.06, and shall conduct a search authorized by law for such firearms and ammunition. The law enforcement officer shall take possession of all firearms and ammunition belonging to the respondent which are surrendered, in plain sight, or discovered pursuant to a lawful search. 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 shall surrender the firearms and ammunition 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.
- (c) At the time of surrender, a law enforcement officer taking possession of a firearm, any ammunition, or a license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm shall issue a receipt identifying all firearms and the quantity and type of ammunition that have been surrendered and shall provide a copy of the receipt to the respondent. Within 72 hours after service of the

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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 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 in his or her custody, control, or possession. If the court finds that probable cause exists, the court must issue a warrant describing the firearms or ammunition and authorizing a search of the locations where the firearms or ammunition are reasonably believed to be found and the seizure of any firearms or ammunition discovered pursuant to such search.
- (e) If a person other than the respondent claims title to any firearms or ammunition surrendered pursuant to this section and he or she is determined by the law enforcement agency to be the lawful owner of the firearm or ammunition, the firearm or ammunition shall be returned to him or her, if:
- 1. The lawful owner agrees to store the firearm or ammunition in a manner such that the respondent does not have access to or control of the firearm or ammunition.
- 2. The firearm or ammunition is not otherwise unlawfully possessed by the owner.
- (f) Upon the issuance of a risk protection order, the court shall order a new hearing date and require the respondent to appear no later than 3 business days after the issuance of the order. The court shall require proof that the respondent has

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surrendered any firearms or ammunition in his or her 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 by January 1, 2019, 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 that has been surrendered or seized pursuant to this section must return such surrendered firearm or ammunition 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.
 - (d) Any firearm and ammunition surrendered by a respondent

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pursuant to subsection (7) which remains unclaimed 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 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 may allow such a transfer only if it is determined that the chosen recipient:
- (a) Currently is eligible to own or possess a firearm and ammunition under federal and state law after confirmation through a background check;
- (b) Attests to storing the firearms and ammunition in a manner such that the respondent does not have access to or control of the firearms and ammunition until the risk protection order against the respondent is vacated or ends without extension; and
- (c) Attests not to transfer the firearms or ammunition back to the respondent until the risk protection order against the respondent is vacated or ends without extension.
 - (10) REPORTING OF ORDERS.—
- (a) Within 24 hours after issuance, the clerk of the court shall enter any risk protection order or temporary ex parte risk protection order issued under this section into the uniform case reporting system.
 - (b) Within 24 hours after issuance, the clerk of the court

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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 National Instant Criminal Background Check System, any other federal or state computerbased systems used by law enforcement agencies or others to identify prohibited purchasers of firearms or ammunition, and into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. The order must remain in each system for the period stated in the order, and the law enforcement agency shall only remove orders from the systems that have ended or been vacated. Entry 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 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

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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 files a petition under this section knowing the information in such petition is materially false, or files with the intent to harass the respondent, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A person who has in his or her custody or control a firearm or any ammunition or who purchases, possesses, or receives a firearm or any ammunition with knowledge that he or she is prohibited from doing so by an order issued under this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (12) LAW ENFORCEMENT RETAINS OTHER AUTHORITY.—This section does not affect the ability of a law enforcement officer to remove a firearm or ammunition or license to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm from any person or to conduct any search and seizure for firearms or ammunition pursuant to other lawful authority.
- (13) LIABILITY.—Except as provided in subsection (10) or subsection (11), this section does not impose criminal or civil liability on any person or entity for acts or omissions related to obtaining a risk protection order or temporary ex parte risk protection order, including, but not limited to, providing notice to the petitioner, a family or household member of the

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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

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relevant firearms or ammunition, or must provide an equivalent means to allow petitioners to identify firearms or ammunition without requiring specific or technical knowledge regarding the firearms or ammunition.

- 3. The informational brochure must describe the use of and the process for obtaining, extending, and vacating a risk protection order under this section and must provide relevant forms.
- 4. The risk protection order form must include, in a conspicuous location, notice of criminal penalties resulting 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

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the Office of the State Courts Administrator, the clerk of the court shall make available the standardized forms, instructions, and informational brochures required by this subsection.

(e) The Office of the State Courts Administrator shall update the instructions, brochures, standard petition and risk protection order forms, and court staff handbook as necessary, including when changes in the law make an update necessary.

Section 13. Section 943.082, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.082 School Safety Awareness Program.-

- (1) The department shall competitively procure a mobile suspicious activity reporting tool that allows students and the community to relay information anonymously concerning unsafe, potentially harmful, dangerous, violent, or criminal activities or the threat of such activities to appropriate public safety agencies and school officials. At a minimum, the department must receive reports electronically through a mobile suspicious activity reporting tool that is available on widely used mobile operating systems.
- (2) The tool shall 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, such 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 such information as confidential.
 - (3) Information received by the tool must be promptly

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1016 <u>forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement agency or school</u>
1017 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 Office of Safe Schools within the Department of Education, shall develop and provide a comprehensive training and awareness program on the use of the mobile suspicious activity reporting tool.

Section 14. Section 943.687, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

943.687 Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission.—

- (1) There is created within the Florida Department of Law Enforcement the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission, a commission as defined in s. 20.03.
- (2) (a) The commission shall convene no later than June 1, 2018, and shall be composed of 15 members. Five members shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, five members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and five members shall be appointed by the Governor. Appointments must be made by April 30, 2018. The Secretary of Children and Families, the Secretary of Juvenile Justice, the Secretary of Health Care Administration, the Commissioner of Education, and the executive director shall serve as ex officio, nonvoting members of the commission. Members shall serve at the pleasure of the officer who appointed the member. A vacancy on the task force shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

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1045 (b) The Commissioner of the Florida Department of Law 1046 Enforcement shall chair the commission.

- (c) The General Counsel of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement shall serve as the general counsel for the commission.
- (d) The Florida Department of Law Enforcement staff, as assigned by the chair, shall assist the commission in performing its duties.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Members of the task force are entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses pursuant to s. 112.061.
- (3) The commission shall investigate system failures in the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and prior mass violence incidents in this state and develop recommendations for system improvements. At a minimum, the commission shall analyze information and evidence from the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and other mass violence incidents in this state. 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 national government agencies and entities and any contract providers of such agencies and entities.
 - (b) Investigate any failures in incident responses by local

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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.
- (c) Investigate any failures in interactions with perpetrators preceding mass violence incidents.
- 1. Identify the history of interactions between perpetrators and government entities such as schools, law enforcement agencies, courts and social service agencies, and identify any failures to adequately communicate or coordinate regarding indicators of risk or possible threats.
- 2. Evaluate the extent to which any such failures contributed to an inability to prevent deaths and injuries.
- 3. Make specific recommendations for improving communication and coordination among entities with knowledge of indicators of risk or possible threats of mass violence in the future.
- 4. Identify available state and local tools and resources for enhancing communication and coordination regarding

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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 commission has standing to petition the court for a subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify before the commission. The commission has standing to petition the court 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 commission must specify in the petition to the court for a subpoena the relevancy of such information to the performance of the commission duties 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 that concerning which the commission desires evidence. In the case of a refusal to obey a subpoena issued by the court to any person, the commission may make application to any circuit court of this state which shall have jurisdiction to order the witness to appear before the commission and to produce evidence, if so ordered, or to give testimony touching on 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

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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 confidential or exempt information or records, that pertain to the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting and prior mass violence incidents in Florida being reviewed by the commission and that are necessary for the commission to carry out its duties. Information or records obtained by the commission that are otherwise confidential or exempt shall retain such confidential or exempt status and the commission may not disclose any such information or records.
- (8) The commission shall submit an initial report on its findings and recommendations to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2019, and may issue reports annually thereafter. The commission shall sunset July 1, 2023, and this section is repealed on that date.

Section 15. Section 1000.051, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1000.051 School safety and security.-

(1) Pursuant to the authority granted under s. 1000.01, the Legislature intends that the provisions of the Florida K-20 Education Code be liberally construed by the State Board of Education, the Commissioner of Education, district school boards, district superintendents, and law enforcement agencies to the end that student discipline and school safety policy objectives may be effective.

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(2) It is the intent of the Legislature, notwithstanding any other provision of the Florida K-20 Education Code and rules adopted pursuant thereto, with the exception of applicable public records exemption provisions authorized by law pertaining to exempt, or confidential and exempt, information, that school district and law enforcement personnel be authorized to take necessary actions to ensure the fundamental protection and safety of public school students, personnel, and visitors.

Section 16. Section 1001.217, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1001.217 Office of Safe Schools.—There is created within the Department of Education the Office of Safe Schools, as required under s. 20.15, which shall be administered by an executive director.

- (1) The office shall be fully accountable to the Commissioner of Education, but must cooperate and coordinate with the Board of Governors of the State University System, public and nonpublic postsecondary institutions, school districts, public and nonpublic schools, state and local agencies, community organizations, and other organizations and persons, as directed by the commissioner.
- (2) The purpose of the office is to serve as the state education agency's primary coordinating division assigned to promote and support safe learning environments by addressing issues of student safety and academic success at the state, district, and school levels. In performing these functions, the office shall, at a minimum:
- (a) Function as the state's primary contact for the coordination of activities, information, and reporting related

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to the implementation of the student discipline and school
safety requirements of subpart I.C. of chapter 1006 pertaining
to public K-12 education support for learning and student
services, as well as other requirements of law pertaining to
school safety partnerships and responsibilities, as assigned by
the commissioner.

- (b) Function as the state contact and state education agency coordination office for school district safety specialists, as assigned pursuant to s. 1006.12, and primary emergency operations contact staff assigned by Florida College System institutions, state universities, and other entities identified by the commissioner.
- (c) Coordinate with state and local agencies, school district personnel, and safety and security experts to establish safe school and security standards, review school safety and security plans, establish guidelines regarding school district appointments to and functions of public school threat assessment teams and district school safety specialists, and update risk assessment procedures, as appropriate.
- (d) Develop and implement a training program for district school safety specialists designated or appointed by a district school board pursuant to s. 1006.07(8). Training program elements must include, but need not be limited to, school safety specialist participation in active shooter situation training conducted pursuant to s. 1006.07(4)(b), campus tours performed pursuant to s. 1006.07(7), program activities of the Public School Emergency Response Learning System Program established pursuant to s. 1006.149, and training associated with the Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool provided pursuant to s.

20187026__ 595-03745-18 1219 1006.1493. 1220 Section 17. Subsection (3) is added to section 1002.221, 1221 Florida Statutes, to read: 1222 1002.221 K-12 education records; public records exemption.-1223 (3) This section does not limit the application of 1224 exemptions from public records requirements for security system 1225 plans and public security systems, including security footage, or other information that would relate to or reveal the location 1226 1227 or capabilities of such systems, provided under ss. 1228 119.071(3)(a) and 281.301. 1229 Section 18. Subsection (4) is added to section 1002.225, 1230 Florida Statutes, to read: 1231 1002.225 Education records of students in public 1232 postsecondary educational institutions; penalty.-1233 (4) This section does not limit the application of 1234 exemptions from public records requirements for security system 1235 plans and public security systems, including security footage, 1236 or other information that would relate to or reveal the location 1237 or capabilities of such systems, provided under ss. 1238 119.071(3)(a) and 281.301. 1239 Section 19. Section 1006.04, Florida Statutes, is amended 1240 to read: 1241 1006.04 Educational multiagency services for students with 1242 severe emotional disturbance.-1243 (1) (a) The Legislature recognizes that an intensive, 1244 integrated educational program, + a continuum of mental health 1245 treatment services, + and, when needed, residential services are 1246 necessary to enable students with severe emotional disturbance

to develop appropriate behaviors and demonstrate academic and

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career education skills. The small incidence of severe emotional disturbance in the total school population requires multiagency programs to provide access to appropriate services for all students with severe emotional disturbance. District school boards should provide educational programs, and state departments and agencies administering children's mental health funds should provide mental health treatment and residential services when needed, forming a multiagency network to provide support for students with severe emotional disturbance. To facilitate solutions to these issues, the Multiagency Service Network for Students with Severe Emotional Disturbance (SEDNET) is established as a function of the department in partnership with other state, regional, and local partners as a statewide network of regional projects comprised of major child-serving agencies, community-based service providers, and students and their families.

- (2) Under the leadership and guidance of the department, the fundamental goal of SEDNET and its partners shall be to facilitate the process of cross system collaboration and inclusion of families as full partners. At a minimum, SEDNET shall:
- (a) Focus on developing interagency collaboration and sustaining partnerships among professionals and families in the education, mental health, substance abuse, child welfare, and juvenile justice systems serving children and youth with, and at risk of, emotional and behavioral disabilities.
- (b) Provide technical assistance and support in building service capacity within regional areas and collaborate in related state level activities impacting system of care.

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(c) Serve as a collaborative resource for school districts, agencies, and families working to promote positive educational and community-based outcomes for children.

- (3) (b) The program goals for each component of <u>SEDNET</u> the multiagency network are to enable students with severe emotional disturbance to learn appropriate behaviors, reduce dependency, and fully participate in all aspects of school and community living; to develop individual programs for students with severe emotional disturbance, including necessary educational, residential, and mental health treatment services; to 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 integrate a wide range of services necessary to support students with severe emotional disturbance and their families.
- (4) (2) The Legislature may provide funding for the department to may award grants to district school boards for statewide planning and development of <u>SEDNET</u> the multiagency network for students with severe emotional disturbance. The educational services shall be provided in a manner consistent with the requirements of ss. 402.22 and 1003.57.
- (5)(3) State departments and agencies may use appropriate funds for <u>SEDNET</u> the multiagency network for students with severe emotional disturbance.
- Section 20. Section 1006.05, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1006.05 Mental health assistance allocation specifications.—Pursuant to s. 1011.62(17), the mental health assistance allocation is created to provide supplemental funding

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to assist school districts and charter schools in establishing or expanding comprehensive mental health programs that increase awareness of mental health issues among children and school-age youth; to train educators and other school staff in detecting and responding to mental health issues; and to connect children, youth, and families who may experience behavioral or mental health issues with appropriate services.

- (1) Funding provided pursuant to s. 1011.62(16) shall be allocated in accordance with the following:
 - (a) Before the distribution of the allocation:
- 1. The district must annually 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 annually develop and submit a detailed plan outlining the local program and planned expenditures of the funds in the plan to its governing body for approval. After the plan is approved by the governing body, it must be provided to its school district for submission to the commissioner.
- (b) The plans required under paragraph (a) must include, at a minimum, the elements in subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., and the districts and charter schools are strongly encouraged to include in their respective plans the elements specified in subparagraphs 4., 5., and 6., as follows:
- 1. A contract or a memorandum of understanding with at least one local nationally accredited community behavioral health provider or a provider of Community Action Team services to provide a behavioral health staff presence and services at district schools. Services may include, but are not limited to,

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mental health screenings and assessments, individual counseling,
family counseling, group counseling, psychiatric or
psychological services, trauma-informed care, mobile crisis
services, and behavior modification. These behavioral health
services may be provided on or off the school campus and may be
supplemented by telehealth;

- 2. Training opportunities in Mental Health First Aid or other similar nationally recognized evidence-based training programs for all school personnel who have contact with students. The training must cover risk factors and warning signs for mental health and addiction concerns, strategies for providing assistance to individuals in both crisis and non-crisis situations, and the use of referral mechanisms that effectively link individuals to appropriate treatment and intervention services in the school and in the community. Topics covered should include depression and mood disorders, anxiety disorders, trauma, psychosis, substance use disorders, and suicide prevention;
- 3. A mental health crisis intervention strategy that provides for prompt resolution of identified, immediate threats within district schools, including Baker Act referrals and notification of law enforcement personnel, as appropriate;
- 4. Programs to assist students in dealing with anxiety, depression, bullying, trauma, and violence;
- 5. Strategies or programs to reduce the likelihood of atrisk students developing social, emotional, or behavioral health problems; suicidal tendencies; or substance use disorders; and
- 6. Strategies to improve the early identification of social, emotional, or behavioral problems or substance use

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disorders and to improve the provision of early intervention services.

- (c) The districts shall submit approved plans to the commissioner by August 1 of each year.
- (2) Beginning September 30, 2019, and by each September 30 thereafter, each entity that receives an allocation under this section and s. 1011.62(16) shall submit to the commissioner, in a format prescribed by the department, a final report on its program outcomes and its expenditures for each element of the program. At a minimum, the report must include the number of each of the following:
 - (a) Students who receive screenings or assessments.
 - (b) Students who are referred for services or assistance.
 - (c) Students who receive services or assistance.
 - (d) Parents or guardians notified.
- (e) School personnel who are trained to engage in the services, techniques, strategies, or programs identified in the plan required under this section.

Section 21. Subsections (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:

- (4) EMERGENCY DRILLS; EMERGENCY PROCEDURES. -
- (a) Formulate and prescribe policies and procedures for

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emergency drills and for actual emergencies, including, but not limited to, fires, natural disasters, hostage and active shooter situations, and bomb threats, for all the public schools of the district which comprise grades K-12. 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 agency that is responsible for notifying the school district for each type of emergency must be listed in the district's emergency response policy.

- (b) Establish model emergency management and emergency preparedness procedures, including emergency notification procedures pursuant to paragraph (a), for the following lifethreatening emergencies:
- 1. Weapon-use, and hostage, and active shooter situations.

 The active shooter situation training for each school must engage the participation of the district school safety specialist, threat assessment team members, faculty, staff, and students and must be conducted by the law enforcement agency or agencies that are designated as first responders to the school's campus.
 - 2. Hazardous materials or toxic chemical spills.
- 3. Weather emergencies, including hurricanes, tornadoes, and severe storms.
 - 4. Exposure as a result of a manmade emergency.
- 1419 (6) SAFETY AND SECURITY BEST PRACTICES.—<u>Each school</u>
 1420 <u>district shall:</u> Use the Safety and Security Best Practices
 1421 developed by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and

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Government Accountability to

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- (a) Designate a threat assessment team, in accordance with guidelines established by the Office of Safe Schools, at each school in the district. The threat assessment team shall operate under the direction of the district school safety specialist.
- (b) Conduct security risk assessments in accordance with s. 1006.1493 at each public school and conduct a self-assessment of the school district's districts' current safety and security practices using a format prescribed by the department. Based on these self-assessment findings, the 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 such findings and the superintendent'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 district school superintendent shall report such findings the self-assessment results and school board action to the commissioner within 30 days after the district school board meeting.
- (c) Develop a plan, in a format prescribed by the department, which includes a secure, single point of entry onto school grounds.
- (7) 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

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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.

- (8) DISTRICT SCHOOL SAFETY SPECIALIST.—A district school board shall designate or appoint a district school safety specialist to serve at the direction of the superintendent as the district's primary point of public contact regarding the district's coordination, communication, and implementation of policies, procedures, responsibilities, and reporting related to district and public school safety functions. The school safety specialist shall do all of the following:
- (a) Coordinate with the Office of Safe Schools created pursuant to s. 1001.217.
- (b) Facilitate the collection and dissemination of information among and between the school district, school personnel, students and their families, state and local law enforcement agencies, community health entities, and other state and community partners.
- (c) Maintain records and reports and facilitate the implementation of policies regarding the respective duties and responsibilities of the school districts, superintendents, and principals and reporting regarding student discipline and school safety requirements.
- (d) Oversee and coordinate threat assessment teams and provide a coordinated approach to evaluating and responding to students who pose, or appear to pose, a credible potential threat of violence or harm to themselves or others.
 - (e) Perform other responsibilities assigned by the

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superintendent and requested by the Office of Safe Schools to facilitate and coordinate the effective implementation of student discipline and school safety requirements.

Section 22. Section 1006.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1006.12 <u>Safe-school resource</u> officers <u>at each public school</u> 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 cooperate 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:

- (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

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officer which are part of the regular instructional program of the school shall be under the direction of the school principal.

- (2) Commission one or more school safety officers for the protection and safety of school personnel, property, and students within the school district. The district school superintendent may recommend, and the district school board may appoint, one or more school safety officers.
- (2)(a) School safety officers shall undergo criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation and be law enforcement officers, as defined in s. 943.10(1), certified under the provisions of chapter 943 and employed by either a law enforcement agency or by the district school board. If the officer is employed by the district school board, the district school board is the employing agency for purposes of chapter 943, and must comply with the provisions of that chapter.
- (b) A district school board may commission one or 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.

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(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.

(3) Participate in the Florida Sheriff's Marshal Program, established pursuant to s. 1006.1491. Upon a participant's completion of the program, the district school board shall designate a special deputy sheriff, as appointed by the sheriff as a law enforcement officer certified under chapter 943, pursuant to s. 30.072(2).

Section 23. Section 1006.149, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1006.149 Public School Emergency Response Learning System Program.—

- (1) The Public School Emergency Response Learning System
 Program is established to assist school personnel in preparing
 for and responding to active emergency situations and to
 implement local notification systems for all Florida public
 schools, with the ultimate goal of preventing tragedy and the
 loss of life through proactive strategies.
- (2) The program is created within the department and shall be administered by the Office of Safe Schools, created pursuant to s. 1001.217. Through the program, local law enforcement agencies shall partner with participating public preschools, public child care providers, or public school districts and schools. Training, notifications, and resources must be available for school personnel and students and their families through, at minimum, the following mechanisms:

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(a) Activities and direct training to mitigate risk and save lives in emergency situations, such as lockdown, bomb threat, active shooter, and other emergency situations.

- (b) Vital local notification systems implemented to alert schools of imminent danger.
- (c) Other resources provided in conjunction with the training, including, but not limited to, an emergency plan flip chart, communication cards, instructional resources, activity books for children and teachers, and certificates of training and completion.
- (3) Each program participant must develop a preemptive plan of action that includes multiple options for addressing various situations based on the form of danger present and the unique needs and circumstances of each school and its faculty, staff, students, and visitors.
- (4) A school district must include in its emergency notification procedures established pursuant to s. 1006.07 any program participant who notifies the district of his or her desire to participate.
- (5) Funding for program activities may be provided by the Legislature to implement this section.

Section 24. Section 1006.1491, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

1006.1491 Florida Sheriff's Marshal Program.—The Florida
Sheriff's Marshal Program is created within the department as a
voluntary program to assist school districts and public schools
in enhancing the safety and security of students, faculty,
staff, and visitors to Florida's public schools and campuses.
The program is administered by the Office of Safe Schools,

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created pursuant to s. 1001.217.

- (1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the program is to provide comprehensive firearm safety and proficiency training for selected faculty and staff strategically focused on providing security on campus during an active assailant incident. Public school faculty and staff who voluntarily participate in and complete the program, as recommended by the school district, are designated as special deputy sheriffs with all rights, responsibilities, and obligations in carrying concealed firearms on campus, as authorized pursuant to s. 30.09.
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Active assailant incident" means a situation in which an armed assailant is posing an immediate deadly threat to persons on the premises or campus of a public school.
- (b) "Campus" means a school, as defined in s. 1003.01(2), and facilities and school plants operated and controlled by a public school district in accordance with s. 1003.02.
- (c) "Partnership agreement" means a jointly approved contract between the sheriff operating the program and the superintendent of a participating school district sponsor.
- (d) "Program" means a Florida Sheriff's Marshal Program as established and administered by a sheriff in accordance with this section.
- (e) "Sheriff" means the county sheriff constitutional officer elected or appointed in accordance with chapter 30.
- (f) "Sheriff's marshal" means a faculty or staff member who is recommended and sponsored by a school district and has been successfully screened and approved by the sheriff to participate in a program.

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(g) "Special deputy sheriff" means a program participant who has successfully completed the program and who is appointed as a law enforcement officer in the same manner as a deputy sheriff as provided in s. 30.072(2) and certified under chapter 943.

- (3) PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY.—At a minimum, program eligibility and participation requirements must include:
- (a) A school district may sponsor and recommend to the sheriff public school faculty and staff members as candidates for voluntary participation in the program. The sheriff shall establish timelines and requirements for participation through a partnership agreement with the sponsoring school district superintendent. To be eligible for consideration and recommendation, a candidate must be licensed in accordance with s. 790.06.
- (b) After screening a candidate, including performing criminal background checks, drug testing, and a psychological evaluation, the sheriff may approve a candidate to participate in the program as a sheriff's marshal.
- (c) Upon successful completion of the program, a sheriff's marshal may be appointed by the sheriff as a special deputy sheriff for the limited purpose of responding to an active assailant incident on a campus of his or her school district during an active assailant incident.
 - (4) SPECIAL DEPUTY SHERIFF.—
- (a) At a minimum, the partnership agreement must provide that a special deputy sheriff:
- 1. Must participate in and complete the program's professional training requirements as a precondition to meeting

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the legal requirements of chapter 30 to be eligible to carry a concealed firearm on a campus of his or her sponsoring school district.

- 2. May not act in any law enforcement capacity outside of an active assailant incident on a school district campus and does not have any authority in a law enforcement capacity off campus in any way, except as otherwise expressly authorized by law.
- 3. May carry concealed, approved firearms on campus. The firearms must be specifically purchased and issued for the sole purpose of the program. Only concealed carry safety holsters and firearms approved by the sheriff may be used under the program.
- 4. Must successfully complete training with the sheriff's office before his or her appointment as a special deputy sheriff, including meeting the requirements of this section.
- (b) The appointment of a person as a special deputy sheriff does not entitle the person to the special risk category that applies to law enforcement officers pursuant to s. 121.0515.
- (5) TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.—All training must be conducted by Criminal Justice Standards Training Commission (CJSTC)—certified instructors.
- (a) Required instruction must include 132 total hours of comprehensive firearm safety and proficiency training in the following topics:
- 1. Firearms: 80-hour block of instruction. The firearms instruction must be based on the CJSTC Law Enforcement Academy training model and must be enhanced to include 10 percent to 20 percent more rounds fired by each program participant beyond the minimum average of approximately 1,000 training rounds

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associated with academy training. Program participants must achieve an 85 percent pass rate on the firearms training.

- 2. Firearms precision pistol: 16-hour block of instruction.
- 3. Firearms discretionary shooting: 4-hour block of instruction using state-of-the-art simulator exercises.
- 4. Active shooter or assailant: 8-hour block of instruction.
 - 5. Defensive tactics: 4-hour block of instruction.
 - 6. Legal or high liability: 20-hour block of instruction.
- (b) Program participants may complete an optional, 16-hour precision pistol course as additional training.
- (c) Ongoing and annual proficiency retraining must be conducted by the sheriff, as specified in the agreement.
- (6) PARTICIPATION DENIAL OR TERMINATION.—The sheriff or the district superintendent may deny or terminate a sheriff's marshal or special deputy sheriff's participation in the program for any reason, including, but not limited to, any of the following circumstances:
- (a) An arrest or filing of criminal charges against a program participant by a law enforcement agency.
- (b) The service of process on the program participant as the respondent of an injunction for protection.
- (c) The involuntary placement of the program participant in a treatment facility for a mental health examination under The Baker Act.
- (d) A violation of sheriff office policies, orders, or requirements by the program participant.
- (e) A violation of the school district's code of conduct or employee handbook or policy by the program participant.

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(7) IMPLEMENTATION.—

- (a) The sheriff shall maintain documentation of weapon and equipment inspections, as well as the training, certification, inspection, and qualification records of each program participant.
- (b) Each program participant must be distinctly and visually identifiable to responding law enforcement officers, faculty, staff, and students, in the case of any active assailant incident on a sponsoring school district's campus.
- (c) Each sheriff's marshal must execute a volunteer agreement with the sheriff's office outlining duties and responsibilities.
- (d) A sponsoring school district must conduct awareness training about the program for all school district faculty and staff members.
- (e) Specific implementation requirements, responsibilities, and other aspects of implementation must be specified in a partnership agreement.
- (8) FUNDING.—The costs of program participation must be established in the partnership agreement. Funding may be provided by the Legislature to support school district and sheriff office administration, sponsorship, participation, and implementation of this section.
- Section 25. Section 1006.1493, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 1006.1493 Florida Safe Schools Assessment Tool.-
- (1) The department shall contract with a security consulting firm that specializes in the development of risk assessment software solutions and has experience in conducting

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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, vulnerabilities, and appropriate safety controls for the schools that they supervise, pursuant to the security risk assessment requirements of s. 1006.07(6).
- (a) At a minimum, the FSSAT must address all of the following components:
 - 1. School emergency and crisis preparedness planning;
- 2. Security, crime, and violence prevention policies and procedures;
 - 3. Physical security measures;
 - 4. Professional development training needs;
- 5. An examination of support service roles in school safety, security, and emergency planning;
- 1761 6. School security and school police staffing, operational practices, and related services;
 - 7. School and community collaboration on school safety; and
 - 8. A return on investment analysis of the recommended physical security controls.
 - (b) The department shall require by contract that the security consulting firm:
- 1768 <u>1. Generate written automated reports on assessment</u>
 1769 findings for review by the department and school and district

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officials;

2. Provide training to the department and school officials in the use of the FSSAT and other areas of importance identified by the department; 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 26. Present subsections (16) and (17) of section 1011.62, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (17) and (18), respectively, subsections (14) and (15) of that section are amended, and a new subsection (16) is added to that section, to read:

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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:

- (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 in subsection (17) $\frac{(16)}{}$, quality guarantee funds, and actual nonvoted discretionary local effort from taxes. From the base funding per unweighted FTE, the increase shall be calculated for the current year. The current year funds from which the guarantee shall be determined shall include the adjusted FTE dollars as provided in subsection (17) $\frac{(16)}{}$ 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.
 - (15) SAFE SCHOOLS ALLOCATION.—A safe schools allocation is

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created to provide funding to assist school districts in their compliance with <u>subpart I.C.</u> of chapter 1006 ss. 1006.07—
1006.148, with priority given to <u>satisfying the requirement of</u> establishing or assigning at least one safe-school officer at <u>each school facility within the district</u> a school resource officer program pursuant to s. 1006.12. Each school district shall receive a minimum safe schools allocation in an amount provided in the General Appropriations Act. Of the remaining balance of the safe schools allocation, two-thirds shall be allocated to school districts based on the most recent official Florida Crime Index provided by the Department of Law Enforcement and one-third shall be allocated based on each school district's proportionate share of the state's total unweighted full-time equivalent student enrollment.

(16) MENTAL HEALTH ASSISTANCE ALLOCATION.—The mental health assistance allocation is created to provide funding to assist school districts and charter schools in their compliance with the requirements and specifications established in s. 1006.05.

These funds must be allocated annually in the General Appropriations Act to each eligible school district and developmental research school based on each entity's proportionate share of Florida Education Finance Program base funding, in accordance with s. 1006.05. The district funding allocation must include a minimum amount, as provided in the General Appropriations Act. Eligible charter schools are entitled to a proportionate share of district funding for the program. The allocated funds may not supplant funds that are provided for this purpose from other operating funds and may not be used to increase salaries or provide bonuses, except for

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personnel hired to implement the plans required by s. 1006.05.

School districts and schools must maximize third-party funding from Medicaid and private insurance when appropriate.

Section 27. 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 28. 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 29. The sum of \$10 million in recurring funds from

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the General Revenue Fund is appropriated to the Department of
Legal Affairs to reimburse verified or designated trauma centers
for documented medical costs of treating victims of mass
shootings through its Medical Reimbursement Program for Victims
of Mass Shootings.

Section 30. Each January 1, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall transfer 10 percent of the fees collected for new and renewal concealed weapon or firearm licenses from the Division of Licensing Trust Fund to the Department of Legal Affairs to reimburse verified or designated trauma centers for documented medical costs of treating victims of mass shootings through its Medical Reimbursement Program for Victims of Mass Shootings.

Section 31. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.